HANDBOOK

GENEVA DECLARATION

IMPLEMENTING THE GENEVA DECLARATION ON ARMED VIOLENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

small arms survey

COPYRIGHT

Published in Switzerland by the
Geneva Declaration Secretariat

© Geneva Declaration Secretariat, Geneva 2014

First published in April 2014

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of the Geneva Declaration Secretariat, or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside the scope of the above should be sent to the Publications Manager, Small Arms Survey, at the address below.

Geneva Declaration Secretariat
c/o Small Arms Survey
47 Avenue Blanc
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Copy-edited by Estelle Jobson and Deborah Eade
Proofread by John Linnegar
Typeset in Meta by Frank Benno Junghanns
Printed by nbmedia in Geneva

ISBN 978-2-9700897-6-6

Acknowledgements

This Handbook was prepared by David Atwood, Natacha Cornaz, Luigi De Martino, and Paul Eavis. The Geneva Declaration Secretariat also acknowledges the contributions of Julia Diamond, Deborah Eade, Frank B. Junghanns, and the Small Arms Survey communications staff, and thanks the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its financial support.

ABOUT THE GENEVA DECLARATION AND THE SECRETARIAT

The Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, endorsed by more than 100 countries, commits signatories to supporting initiatives intended to measure the human, social, and economic costs of armed violence, to assess risks and vulnerabilities, to evaluate the effectiveness of armed violence reduction programmes, and to disseminate knowledge of best practices. The Declaration calls upon its members to achieve measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence and tangible improvements in human security by 2015 and beyond.

The Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration is currently hosted at the Small Arms Survey, an independent Geneva-based research institution located at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. The Survey is the main partner in the research activities conducted in the Geneva Declaration (GD) process. The Secretariat provides support to the signatory countries and develops the activities of the GD process in collaboration with a Core Group of 15 countries and partner organizations, including the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Global Alliance on Armed Violence (GAAV). GAAV is a coalition of non-governmental and other actors working to prevent and reduce armed violence worldwide through cooperation and collaboration, from the community level to global institutions and decision-makers.

The Geneva Declaration Secretariat receives funding from the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

Further information about the Geneva Declaration, its activities, and its publications is available at www.genevadeclaration.org.

This Handbook is based on research, conducted for the Geneva Declaration Secretariat, on armed violence reduction and prevention practices, and does not necessarily indicate endorsement by any state.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of boxes, figures, and tables **5**

List of abbreviations and acronyms **6**

Summary of suggested steps for implementation **9**

Introduction **15**

Overview of the Geneva Declaration process and its commitments **19**

Areas for implementation **23**

1. Understanding the context 25
2. Developing legal and policy frameworks, strategies, and institutional capacities 39
3. Developing and implementing integrated AVRP programmes 45
4. Monitoring and evaluating AVRP policies and programmes 54
5. Fulfilling international commitments to prevent and reduce armed violence 61
6. Increasing the effectiveness of partnerships and international assistance 67

Annexes **75**

1. The Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development (2006) 76
2. Outcome Document of 1st Ministerial Review Conference (2008) 79
3. Outcome Document of 2nd Ministerial Review Conference (2011) 82
4. The Oslo Commitments (2010) 86

References **89**

LIST OF BOXES, FIGURES, AND TABLES

Boxes

1 What is an armed violence assessment? ... 28

2 Suggested goals on security promotion and violence reduction ... 29

3 Examples of national coordination structures within governments ... 34

4 WHO project on developing national policies to prevent violence and injuries ... 41

5 Monitoring systems on crime and armed violence ... 57

6 A list of international instruments and processes addressing aspects of armed violence ... 63

7 A list of relevant regional and sub-regional instruments and processes ... 64

8 The Arms Trade Treaty: its relevance to AVRP ... 64

9 The New Deal: building peaceful states ... 70

Figures

1 The armed violence lens ... 26

2 Categorizing AVRP activities ... 45

Tables

1 Direct programmes: a selection of promising AVRP interventions ... 48

2 Indirect programmes: a selection of promising AVRP interventions ... 49

3 Integrating AVRP into broader development programmes ... 51

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

2MRC	2nd Ministerial Review Conference
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
AVA	Armed violence assessment
AVMS	Armed Violence Monitoring System(s)
AVRP	Armed violence reduction and prevention
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery of UNDP
CBO	Community-based organization
CCV	Conflict, Crime, and Violence
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
GAAV	Global Alliance on Armed Violence
GBV	Gender-based violence
GD	Geneva Declaration
HLP	The Secretary-General's High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda
ICPC	International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
ID	International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding
INCAF	International Network on Conflict and Fragility
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NFP	National focal point
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPC	National point of contact
OAS	Organization of American States

OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
PoA	Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects ('Programme of Action')
PoA-ISS	United Nations Programme of Action Implementation Support System
PSGs	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
SALW	Small arms and light weapons
SEESAC	South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Organization

Indonesia

Firearms handed over by rebels to officials during the final phase of weapons decommissioning were checked, recorded, and destroyed at Kutacane, Aceh.

Photo: James Robert Fuller

This photo, and the other photos used in this publication, is taken from the 'Visions of Hope' exhibition. Hosted by the Geneva Declaration Secretariat and UNDP, the exhibition on the Geneva lakefront during July and August 2011 comprised photos illustrating armed violence prevention and reduction, and its contribution to development.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTED AREAS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

This Handbook seeks to provide government officials and other interested parties with clear, user-friendly suggestions on how to implement the commitments contained in the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, the subsequent Outcome Document of the 2008 and 2011 Review Conferences, and the Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence agreed at the 2010 Oslo Conference on Armed Violence (see Annexes 1–4).

Drawing upon a broad range of experiences on armed violence reduction and prevention (AVRP), this Handbook gives an overview of possible actions and entry points, and suggests key resources for lessons learned and further advice.

The principal steps for implementation are summarized as follows:

1. Understanding the context

- **Understand the nature of armed violence** by making a thorough assessment of the underlying causes and risk factors inherent in a given setting. A better understanding of the incidence and impact of armed violence can be gained through existing data collection, mapping, and analysis systems.
- **Use data to inform policy and programmatic responses** and to establish benchmarks against which to monitor their long-term effectiveness.
- **Develop common measurement systems** (with common indicators and methods) to make it easier to compare data, thereby enabling a better understanding of what works best in a given context.
- **Conduct assessments of the capacities and deficits** of institutions that have a key role in preventing and reducing armed violence, especially public security, justice, social and development planning institutions, as well as civil society organizations (CSOs), to better inform strategies for institutional capacity-building and so lead to a more effective response.
- **Consider preparing a national report on armed violence** aimed at raising national awareness about armed violence and describing suitable capacities and strategies to respond to it.
- **Establish a mechanism to coordinate national AVRP efforts** in order to enable intra-governmental coordination and **set up a National Focal Point (NFP) within government** to act as an information and coordination resource.

2. Developing legal and policy frameworks, strategies, and institutional capacities

- **Establish a conducive legal and policy framework**, including the development and implementation of laws and policies on issues such as public or citizen security, violence prevention, national security, criminal justice, small arms control, border management, gender-based violence (GBV), and the rights of and support for victims.
- **Develop national strategies or plans of action**, including development plans and programmes to reduce and prevent armed violence and to address the key risk factors that foster it.
- **Strengthen the institutional capacities of government and CSOs in violence prevention and reduction** in ways that foster trust and confidence between governments and citizens.
- **Give special focus to municipal and district-level government institutions** and to community-based organizations (CBOs) that are close to the people affected by violence.

3. Developing and implementing integrated AVRP programmes

- **Draw on the evidence base** of best or promising practices and effective programming.
- **Develop direct programmes** to address the instruments (e.g. arms collection), actors (e.g. demobilization of armed groups), and institutional environments that protect against armed violence (e.g. reform of law-enforcement agencies and peace-building initiatives).
- **Emphasize indirect programmes** designed to address the risk factors that give rise to armed violence (e.g. programmes or interventions aimed at youths, the comprehensive rule of law, public education, and urban renewal).
- **Combine 'direct' and 'indirect' approaches** to address both the symptoms and the broader factors that give rise to armed violence.
- **Promote cross-sector programmes that bring together a range of strategies to reduce and prevent violence** (such as crime prevention, rule of law, justice, public health, urban planning and design, conflict prevention, and peace-building).

- **Consider broader development programmes** in which AVRP is not the key objective, but which produce favourable outcomes (e.g. programmes supporting education, health, and economic well-being).
- Integrate into policy and programme development initiatives that **recognize and protect the rights of victims and survivors of armed violence and provide for their needs**.

4. Monitoring and evaluating AVRP policies and programmes

- **Invest in strengthening national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacities**, including national and local systems for data collection and analysis and ensuring that these systems feed into an integrated response and prevention mechanism.
- **Share the findings of evaluations and experiences** with other signatory states in order to contribute to the evidence base of what is deemed successful.

5. Fulfilling international commitments to prevent and reduce armed violence

- **Encourage governments to implement and comply with existing international and regional agreements** and commitments related to small arms and light weapons (SALW), people affected by armed violence and associated risk factors, human rights, corruption, and drugs.
- **Support new international or regional conventions** or agreements which present additional opportunities to address factors that contribute to armed violence.

6. Increasing the effectiveness of partnerships and international assistance

- **Establish effective partnerships** with a wide range of stakeholders, such as CSOs, private sector, donor agencies, and international organizations.
- **Promote South–South and triangular cooperation** and initiatives that encourage countries facing similar capacity constraints as a means of sharing their experiences.

- **Invest in AVRP** through international donors seeking to strengthen government ownership and capacity in reducing and preventing armed violence; and drawing, as necessary, on the comparative strengths of other relevant partners (e.g. CSOs, international organizations, the UN and its specialized agencies, and the private sector).
- **Provide long-term strategic support through partnerships** with international aid agencies and combine it with short-term interventions and funding aligned with the sub-national development and security plans and programmes of affected states.
- **Document and disseminate information** about efforts that encourage collaboration among similar partnerships in other countries.

USA

The bronze Knotted Gun Sculpture, by Swedish artist Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd, stands outside the United Nations headquarters in New York as a reminder of the UN's responsibility to prevent and reduce armed violence.

Photo: UN Photo

INTRODUCTION

A global review of armed violence indicates that approximately 526,000 people are killed each year (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011a, p. 1).[1] One in every ten of all reported violent deaths is associated with armed conflict or terrorist activities. The vast majority of such killings occur in so-called non-conflict settings, as a result of intentional homicides associated with criminal activity, gangs, and interpersonal violence, including intimate partner or domestic violence. Many more lives have been devastated through injury, trauma, and the loss of economic opportunity to earn a living.

In situations of armed conflict and armed crime, there is growing evidence that armed violence impedes development and threatens the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011a). At the same time, persistent inequality and underdevelopment are among the underlying causes of armed violence. Indeed, research conducted for the 2011 *Global Burden of Armed Violence* indicates that countries that have a higher Human Development Index ranking in the annual Human Development Report are also likely to exhibit lower levels of lethal violence, and that greater income disparity is associated with higher homicide rates (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011a, p. 152).

In 2006, in response to the devastating impact of armed violence, 42 states and partner organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development. This high-level diplomatic initiative aims to encourage governments and civil-society actors to achieve measurable reductions in armed violence and tangible improvements in development by 2015. A United Nations General Assembly resolution (A/RES/63/23) on Promoting Development through the Reduction and Prevention of Armed Violence was adopted in 2008, followed by a report from the UN Secretary-General in 2009 (A/64/228). In 2010, 62 states adopted the Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence (Oslo Commitments, 2010, Annexe 1), and by August 2013, 112 states had indicated support for the Geneva Declaration (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, n.d.).

Since the adoption of the Geneva Declaration, an increasing number of governments, local authorities, CSOs, and parties from the private sector have embarked on varied and innovative initiatives to tackle armed violence. Despite increasing awareness of the Declaration and a growing number of actors becoming involved in AVRP, certain governments remain unclear about the specific steps they can take to implement the Declaration and thereby to prevent and reduce armed violence.

1 This total of 526,000 comprises of those killed directly in conflict (55,000), intentional homicides (396,000), unintentional homicides (54,000), and in legal interventions (21,000). Legal interventions include 'the killings of civilians attributed to police or other law enforcement officials in the course of arresting lawbreakers, quelling disturbances, maintaining order, or other legal actions, or the killings of police or other law enforcement officials by civilians during legal actions' (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011a, p. 43).

What is the purpose of this Handbook and who is it for?

This Handbook aims to provide government officials and other interested parties with clear, user-friendly suggestions on how to implement the commitments set out in the Geneva Declaration, the subsequent Outcome Documents of the 2008 and 2011 Review Conferences, and the Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence (see Annexes for original texts).

The primary audience for this Handbook is government officials from Geneva Declaration signatory states that are already seeking to implement the Geneva Declaration, the Oslo Commitments, and related international instruments and also from states that are considering adhering to the Declaration. It may be of particular use to officials in the ministries of interior or internal security, planning, local government, justice, women and youth, foreign affairs, defence, health, education, social welfare and finance, police, and customs services. The Handbook should also be helpful to NGOs, the private sector and others working on AVRP interventions.

The Handbook draws on numerous reports, policy guidelines, programming notes on AVRP, and a growing evidence base of interventions and approaches that are deemed successful. It is hoped that government officials will be encouraged to take the necessary practical steps to develop AVRP initiatives or implement them on a larger scale.

There are substantial human and economic benefits in taking such action. Achieving progress, however, will depend on all signatory states showing significant political leadership, and on donors providing sustained engagement and development assistance.

This Handbook is also intended to help states prepare for regional review meetings to be held in 2014. These meetings are part of the commitments made by signatory states at the 2nd Ministerial Review Conference (also referred to as '2MRC') held in 2011, which include reviewing progress and assessing what is required to achieve 'measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence and tangible improvements in development' (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011b, paras. 10, 12).

How to use this Handbook

This Handbook draws on a wide range of experiences to assist states in their efforts to prevent and reduce armed violence, including numerous programming notes, guidelines, and reports of lessons learned. Rather than replicating these materials, it presents an accessible overview of actions that can be taken in order to reduce and prevent armed violence, and offers key resources on lessons learned and further advice.

The Handbook should be considered an evolving document, drawing from the experiences of states and organizations. See www.genevadeclaration.org for updates and news concerning this Handbook and related materials.

DRC

A Community Liaison team from the local NGO Humanitas Ubangi, supported by the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), gives a mine risk education session to village children.

Photo: J.B. Russell/Panos/MAG

OVERVIEW OF THE GENEVA DECLARATION PROCESS AND ITS COMMITMENTS

The 2006 Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development commits adhering states to striving 'to achieve, by 2015, measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence and tangible improvements in human security worldwide' (Geneva Declaration, 2006). The Declaration outlines several ways in which states will seek to reach this goal. (See Annexe 1 for the full text of the Declaration.)

The Geneva Declaration process has advanced in many ways since its inception in 2006. A series of regional meetings and two review conferences have given important momentum to the implementation of the Declaration by governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. There has also been a series of high-level regional conferences: for Africa (Nairobi, in October 2007); Latin America and the Caribbean (Guatemala City, in April 2007); for Asia-Pacific (Bangkok, in May 2008); and for Eastern and South-east Europe and the Caucasus (Sarajevo, in November 2008). At these meetings, participating states reaffirmed their commitment to the Geneva Declaration and introduced adaptations relevant to their regions.

In September 2008 the Geneva Declaration states met in Geneva for a 1st Ministerial Review Conference. The resulting Outcome Document, containing the states' renewal of their commitment to the goals of the Geneva Declaration, appears in Annexe 2.

In May 2010 a related event promoted global commitment to pursuing an AVRP agenda as a part of achieving the Millennium Development Goals: 62 states formally associated themselves with 'The Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals'. These commitments specify several of the broader goals laid out in the Declaration and add a commitment to 'recognize the rights of victims of armed violence'. In considering how to implement the Geneva Declaration, states could also look to these Oslo Commitments as a shared expression of intention. (See Annexe 4 for the full text of the Oslo Commitments.)

Between 2009 to the time of the 2MRC of the Geneva Declaration in late 2011, a series of regional state and CSO seminars were held on Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Africa, West Africa, South-east Asia, and South-east Europe, focused on 'good or promising practices' in reducing and preventing armed violence. The records of these meetings are a useful reference on efforts to implement AVRP and the obstacles to doing so (see 'Useful resources'). At the 2MRC, Geneva Declaration states refined its broad goals to make them more specific and direct.

On this occasion, the adhering states also strengthened their commitment to work in partnership across sectors (such as development, humanitarian, public health, peace-building, human rights, urban development, security and justice), and with all relevant actors, including other governments, CSOs and international organizations, and the private sector.

States also agreed 'to meet again prior to the review of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 to review our progress and assess what further steps are required to reduce armed violence and to achieve development outcomes' (Geneva Declaration

Secretariat, 2011b, para. 12). Regional meetings planned for 2014 will be an opportunity to review progress in implementing the AVRP agenda. In principle, a global conference is scheduled for 2016 at which participants should be able to adapt the process and scope of the Declaration to take into account the new development framework that will be set by the the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The presence or absence of goals, targets, and indicators relevant to the armed violence and development nexus in the post-2015 development framework will influence work that falls under the GD process.

USEFUL RESOURCES

On the Geneva Declaration process

Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development website:
http://genevadeclaration.org/

Reports of Regional Best-practice Seminars, 2010–2011:
http://www.genevadeclaration.org/events/regional-best-practice-seminars.html

Declarations of Regional Conferences, 2007–2008:
http://www.genevadeclaration.org/events/regional-events/regional-conferences.html

1st Ministerial Review of the Geneva Declaration (2008)
Agenda, list of participants, and final statement:
http://www.genevadeclaration.org/en/events/review-conferences/review-conference-2008.html

Oslo Conference on Armed Violence (2010)
Statements, background papers, and an outcome document:
http://www.osloconferencearmedviolence.no

2nd Ministerial Review of the Geneva Declaration (2011)
Statements, background papers, and outcome document:
http://www.genevadeclaration.org/gdrevcon2011

Regional Review Conferences (2014):
http://www.genevadeclaration.org/2014RRC

Global reports related to armed violence

Global Burden of Armed Violence: Lethal Encounters, by the Geneva Declaration Secretariat (2011): http://www.genevadeclaration.org/measurability/global-burden-of-armed-violence/global-burden-of-armed-violence-2011.html

Global Study on Homicide, by UNODC (2011):
http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/Homicide/Globa_study_on_homicide_2011_web.pdf

World Development Report: Conflict, Security, and Development, by the World Bank (2011):
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDRS/Resources/WDR2011_Full_Text.pdf

DRC

A former Mai Mai combatant waits at a disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) transit camp set up by the UN's Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) before being reintegrated into society.

Photo: Sylvain Liechti/MONUSCO

AREAS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

This section proposes a number of steps to facilitate the implementation of the GD commitments, in particular the commitments and principles formulated in the Outcome Document of the 2MRC in 2011. These are the most recent, practice-oriented policy commitments to date. They include:

- integrating APRV objectives and actions into regional, national, and sub-national development, and security plans and programmes;
- advancing comprehensive and conflict- or violence-sensitive development strategies and institutional capacities to address key risk factors for the outbreak of armed violence;
- strengthening and developing capacities to monitor and measure the scope, scale, and distribution of armed violence at national and sub-national levels, and establishing mechanisms with which to monitor and report on armed violence at the national level;
- implementing existing national, regional, and international agreements to deal effectively with the supply of, demand for, and illicit trafficking in small arms, light weapons, and ammunition;
- recognizing and ensuring the rights of victims of armed violence in a non-discriminatory manner;
- improving the effectiveness of the resources (financial, technical, and human) and assistance provided by international organizations, national governments, and local authorities;
- implementing integrated approaches to reduce and prevent armed violence by working in partnership across social policy sectors, at regional, national, and sub-national levels, with relevant actors, both governmental and non-governmental;
- supporting collaborative mechanisms, partnerships, and initiatives, in particular South–South and triangular cooperation;
- nominating a national point of contact to act as an information and coordination resource on national activities carried out in the framework of the Declaration; and
- promoting the sharing of knowledge, experiences, and good practices on AVRP.

Since no single model or approach will be universally appropriate, this Handbook suggests only broad, general directions for national action. These are based on lessons to be adapted to the local context, operating environment, and relevant policies. Although the suggested directions cover a range of issues, they are not intended to be exhaustive. References, and the 'Useful resources' boxes, which appear throughout the Guide, offer further information to support the steps proposed.

1. UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT

> *Strengthen and further develop sub-national, national and regional capacities to monitor, measure and analyse the scope, scale and distribution of armed violence, and establish national armed violence monitoring and reporting mechanisms. These monitoring systems should be designed so that they can be accessible to states, local authorities and civil society to track progress in achieving measurable reductions in armed violence.*
>
> *Nominate a national point of contact to act as an information and coordination resource on national activities carried out in the framework of the Geneva Declaration.*
>
> Outcome Document of 2MRC (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011b, paras. 10i, 10j)

This section outlines a number of steps to be taken in implementing the Declaration and to inform broader policies or interventions aimed at preventing and reducing armed violence.

Building AVRP action on a sound understanding of the nature of armed violence

A prerequisite for effective action to prevent and reduce armed violence is a clear assessment of the drivers, risk factors, distribution, and perpetrators/victims of armed violence in a particular setting, and an understanding of how these have changed over time in a given national or local context.

To help practitioners think through and analyse the context-specific drivers of and risk factors for armed violence, and the relationship between them, researchers have developed the 'armed violence lens' (OECD, 2009). As Figure 1 shows, this encourages practitioners to consider:

- *people* affected by armed violence, both directly and indirectly;[2]
- *perpetrators/agents* who commit such violence, and their motivations;
- *instruments* of armed violence, with a focus on the availability of weapons; and
- *institutions* or institutional/cultural environments that either enable armed violence or protect people from it.

2 Armed violence affects people and communities in multiple ways. People may be killed, injured, suffer mental harm, compelled to flee, or lose their livelihoods as direct consequences of armed violence. Others may die from non-violent consequences of armed conflict and violence, such as malnutrition, lack of access to health facilities, dysentery, and other preventable diseases (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2008b, p.2). Many more are affected indirectly by armed violence, such as the families and dependents of the direct victims, as well as their wider communities.

When practitioners apply the lens to assessment and analytical processes, they will be better equipped to analyse armed violence and to grasp the links between different levels (local, national, regional, and global) and across different sectors. This improved understanding can then inform the design of appropriate responses to minimize risk factors and reinforce approaches that help to prevent armed violence.

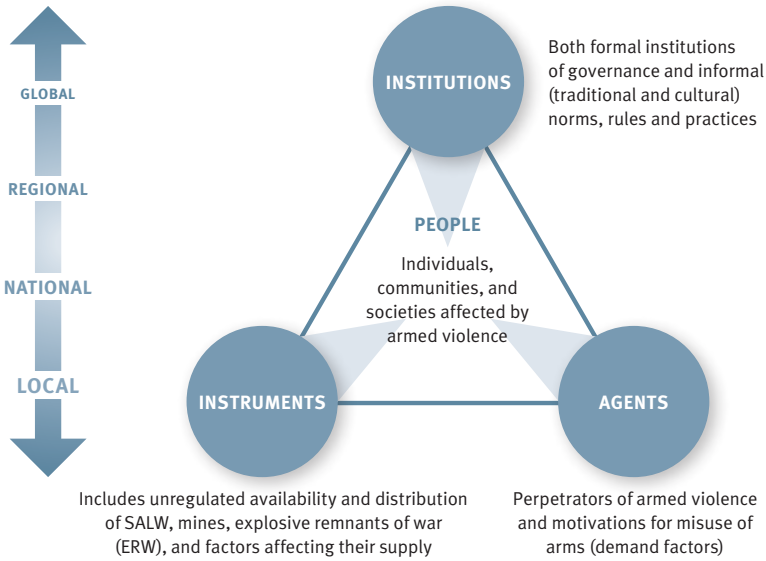
***Understand the nature of armed violence** by making a thorough assessment of the underlying causes and the risk factors inherent in a given setting. A better understanding of the incidence and impact of armed violence can be gained through existing data collection, mapping, and analysis systems.*

The framework of the armed violence lens set out in Figure 1 needs to be completed using relevant data and information. To better understand the incidence and impact of armed violence, data can be obtained from existing institutional processes or mechanisms to collect, map and analyze data, if necessary complemented or reinforced by specific additional data.

A range of bodies may gather relevant data, such as public health services, the justice system, academic institutions, or NGOs. Unfortunately, this information is often inadequately disseminated to other sectors in which it might also be valuable. In order for the armed violence lens to be a useful frame of reference it needs to draw on an integrated

FIGURE 1 The armed violence lens

Source: OECD (2009, p. 50)



approach to the collection and analysis of data that stimulates effective policy-making and programming.

Making use of sound data for informing policy and programmatic responses and establishing benchmarks against which to measure the effectiveness of armed violence assessments

'What gets measured gets done', the saying goes. Only in knowing the scope, the extent, and the characteristics of a problem over time is it possible to develop effective public policies. This is especially true in dealing with issues like armed violence that overlap with numerous other domains, such as security and justice, public health, social and economic development, and education.

***Use data to inform policy and programmatic responses** and to establish benchmarks against which to monitor their effectiveness over time.*

Governments, international organizations, academic institutes, and NGOs have developed institutionalised mechanisms to collect, map and analyse data to provide a better understanding of the incidence and impact of armed violence in a given setting (Gilgen and Tracey, 2011). These systems draw on data from a variety of sources, including hospital-based injury surveillance systems, police crime statistics, and victimization studies and surveys. The information can then be compiled into comprehensive armed violence assessments (AVAs) (see Box 1) or, once a complete assessment is released, into regular monitoring reports.

Developing the capacity to compare AVRP experiences: the value of common measurement systems

Increasingly, policy-makers and practitioners are tending to support interventions that have a record of success. Results- and evidence-based programming is becoming a requirement for public action and is widely practised in the public sector, for example in relation to security provision. In order to tackle the problem of armed violence, there is a need for clear goals, targets, indicators, and metrics. Goals usually set out broad objectives and emphasize the positive impact the programmes are intended to achieve, whereas targets translate these goals into practical outcomes. Policy frameworks usually list a limited number of realistic, relevant, and achievable targets, whereas the indicators reflect the metrics that a state or an organization can use to assess progress in achieving the targets.

Because it is not necessarily possible to measure such progress by a single indicator, it may be useful to draw upon 'baskets' of indicators for monitoring peace, violence, and

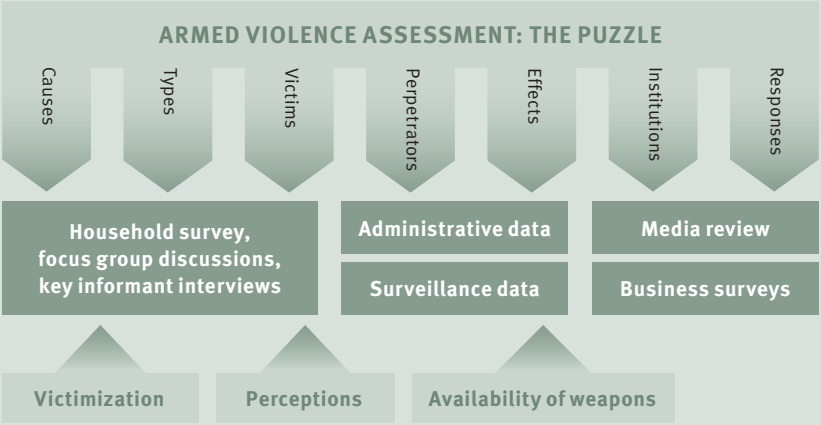
Box 1 What is an armed violence assessment?

Armed Violence Assessments (AVAs) provide an understanding of a given situation and help to establish benchmarks against which to monitor the effectiveness of the responses to it. Assessments of armed conflict, violence, and crime are carried out routinely in many violence-affected regions and offer an important overview of these phenomena at a given time and place. The findings of an AVA provide key information on the scope, scale, impact, and characteristics of armed violence in a specific country or region.

Analysis of the given situation and the underlying factors for armed violence at the regional, national, or local level can then inform the formulation of specific policies and interventions. Furthermore, the assessments can serve a baseline against which to measure the effectiveness and impact of future interventions in the long term.

AVAs are research tools that may be composed of different modules which typically includes victimization surveys, analyses of justice and public health surveillance data, perception-based surveys, media analysis, and focus groups.

Components of an Armed Violence Assessment



In support of the Geneva Declaration's measuring pillar, the Small Arms Survey has undertaken AVAs in India, Liberia, Nepal, Timor-Leste, and Yemen and specific assessments in Burundi, Guatemala, Kenya, and Lebanon. Institutions and organizations may use all the AVA modules or focus on specific components. For example, Action on Armed Violence has supported assessments in Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone; Saferworld has undertaken assessments in Kosovo, the Terai region of Nepal, Serbia, and Uganda; CERAC has done so in Colombia and Guatemala and with the Igarapé Institute in Haiti; and SEESAC has undertaken small arms assessments in South-east Europe, notably in Serbia and Kosovo.

Finally, surveys on crime victimization largely cover issues related to armed violence. For example, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has undertaken surveys on crime victimization in several African countries (for the links to these various assessments, see the 'Useful resources' box at the end of this section).

insecurity. These baskets should combine indicators of the 'objective' situation, of public perception, and national and local capacities to address a problem (Small Arms Survey, 2013b, p. 7). Geographic, temporal, and demographic disaggregation is also critical to producing robust evidence upon which to build practical programmes and policies. Measurement frameworks can be developed at the international, national, or local level. Beyond providing data on armed violence within and across countries, they also allow for a better understanding of what works best in particular contexts.

***Develop common measurement systems** (with common indicators and methods) to make it easier to compare data, thereby enabling a better understanding of what works best in a given context.*

The Geneva Declaration and other processes, such as the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (ID), have developed a framework of goals, targets, and indicators to track armed violence and to support prevention and reduction activities (see Box 2).

Box 2 Suggested goals on security promotion and violence reduction

Geneva Declaration's Goals for Armed Violence Reduction

Goal 1: Reducing the number of people physically harmed by armed violence
Goal 2: Reducing the number of people and groups affected by armed violence
Goal 3: Strengthening institutional responses to prevent and reduce armed violence

The New Deal:[3] Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals

Goal 1: Fostering inclusive political settlements and conflict resolution
Goal 2: Establishing and strengthening security
Goal 3: Addressing injustices and increasing access to justice
Goal 4: Generating employment and improving livelihoods
Goal 5: Strengthening management capacity and accountability to deliver services

Sources: Gilgen, Krause, and Muggah (2010); New Deal (2011)

3 At the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan in November 2011, a number of developing countries, bilateral and multilateral donors, and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) participating in the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (ID) endorsed the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, an agreement on a new global direction for engagement with countries affected by conflict and high levels of armed violence. The New Deal sets out five 'peacebuilding and statebuilding' goals (PSGs) to provide priorities for the work in situations affected by fragility, armed conflict and violence in order to enable progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (New Deal, 2011, p. 2).

Brazil

Luta Pela Paz (Fight for Peace) uses boxing and other martial arts as part of its education and personal development programme for the youth for crime- and violence-affected communities in the favelas in Rio de Janeiro.

Photo: Axel Griesch/Luta Pela Paz

The ongoing review of the MDGs illustrates a global framework that does not address the issues of violence, insecurity, and governance. The 2000 Millennium Declaration, a landmark document, laid the ground for the eight MDGs identified to provide relevant and robust measures of progress (UNGA, 2000). Despite the matters of peace, security, and disarmament featuring prominently in the Declaration, goals pertaining to them are strikingly absent. Since 2000, however, the international agenda has evolved and many key entities and initiatives now recognize the importance to development of reducing violence and promoting security.

The inclusion of violence and insecurity in relevant global and regional development frameworks would highlight ways in which countries are already attempting to reduce and prevent these phenomena, and would also generate momentum to improve data-gathering and analysis on security, justice, and the rule of law. While initiatives to reduce violence enhance socio-economic and human development, such reductions are also a valuable end in and of themselves. Security and safety are rights, enshrined in international norms, to which all human beings are entitled.[4]

There are various tools to help practitioners develop appropriate indicators and means to carry out monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Drawing on good practice, these indicators should include quantitative and qualitative measurements, ideally developed in collaboration with local stakeholders. Local stakeholders are usually best placed to determine the reliabity of available data, and the relevance and appropriateness of milestones and measures of success.

Developing multi-level responses: assessing institutional capacities

The success of AVRP efforts ultimately depends on the extent to which relevant laws, policies, and plans are implemented. In addition to efforts to map the incidence and distribution of armed violence, it is useful to develop a thorough understanding of a state's existing capacities and strategies and of how CSOs and the private sector can contribute.

How can a national audit of institutional capacities help?

Many of those countries at the greatest risk of armed violence have the weakest institutional capacity to implement effective AVRP policies and interventions. Indeed, formal institutions—such as those in the public security, justice, and social development sectors—may have neither the necessary resources (human, technical, and financial) nor the experience of working together across sectors. The delivery of basic services may be further hindered by poor capacity, corruption, and the absence of accountability and

4 The rights to the sanctity of life and freedom from fear are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Millennium Declaration (Muggah, 2012).

oversight. In turn, these factors aggravate grievances and social exclusion. To remedy this, strategies to develop institutional capacities and to foster trust and confidence between governments and citizens should be central to AVRP efforts—to the initiatives themselves, and to sustaining their long-term impact.

With this in mind, several governments, CSOs, and international organizations have undertaken audits. These audits assess their institutional capacities (national and sub-national and/or public and private), relevant policies and legislation, and existing strategies and programmes in many sectors, such as the economic, development, public health, crime prevention, security, and justice sectors. The findings of these audits help to identify gaps in capacity, possible partnerships, links with existing strategies, or initiatives that can be built upon. These insights can be used to create more comprehensive AVRP programmes.

***Conduct assessments of the capacities and deficits** of those institutions that have a key role in preventing and reducing armed violence, especially public security, justice, social and development planning institutions, as well as CSOs, to better inform strategies for institutional capacity-building and so lead to a more effective response.*

Working towards a 'national report' on armed violence

Drawing on the findings of AVAs and capacity audits, and with a view to raising national awareness about armed violence and developing response strategies, some governments are producing national reports on armed violence. This reflects their commitment to addressing AVRP at the national level and developing the capacities to do so.

Although relatively few of these reports have so far been completed, producing them allows governments to collate all relevant national evidence into one report. It offers governments an opportunity to pinpoint domestic actors and institutions that play a role in AVRP and security enhancement and to identify potential partnerships with non-governmental entities. A national report establishes a baseline assessment of the problems and of the existing capacities to respond to them. This information enables governments to mobilize and allocate resources, identify specific challenges at national and local levels, locate and address critical gaps in existing capacities to deal with violence, adopt inclusive strategies to tackle them effectively, and facilitate coordination between national and local efforts and between the state and civil society. Subsequently, national reports should be able to help in monitoring the progress of AVRP efforts (see Section 4).

***Consider preparing a national report on armed violence** aimed at raising national awareness about armed violence and describing suitable capacities and strategies to respond to it.*

A draft template for national reports has been drawn up as a resource for governments interested in pursuing such initiatives, and is available online (see 'Useful resources'). The template is accompanied by instructions and guidance on how to complete it. It also provides information on the main sources of relevant data and defines the various concepts employed. The template further suggests questions and topics to consider for areas in which governments can provide comments and analyse the data that is produced.

Establishing a national AVRP coordination mechanism and a National Focal Point (NFP) within government

Given the multiple causes of armed violence and the importance of developing cross-sector 'whole of government' approaches, there is a need to promote cross-government awareness and coordination. This is critical for AVRP to be effective. Relevant parties include ministries of interior or internal security, planning, local government/decentralization, justice, women and youth, foreign affairs, defence, social welfare, health and finance, police, and customs services.

An AVRP coordination committee or group could develop from or be part of existing government structures, such as the national small arms commissions already established in many countries (see Box 3). Alternatively, this committee could fall under broader, government-led inter-agency coordination established to cover the security and justice sectors. For example, in Guatemala, the National Commission for the Prevention and Reduction of Armed Violence falls under the National Security Council.

Whatever structure is chosen, states should nominate a National Focal Point (NFP) or a national point of contact (NPC) to coordinate its nationwide activities related to the Geneva Declaration and Oslo Commitments and to provide information about them. It is more efficient for the NFP to simultaneously serve as the NPC as required under the United Nations Programme of Action (PoA) on small arms and light weapons (SALW) and/or work in conjunction with NFPs for the prevention of violence that governments have established in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO).

***Establish a mechanism to coordinate national AVRP efforts** to enable intra-governmental coordination **and set up a National Focal Point (NFP) within government** to act as an information and coordination resource*

Once an adhering state has nominated its NFP or NPC on armed violence and development, it should inform the Geneva Declaration Secretariat (info@geneva.declaration.org), which will share the information and follow up with the Chair of the Core Group.

Given the importance of the role of the private sector and many CSOs in AVRP, several governments are seeking to communicate regularly with these non-governmental groups, either as full members or as observers of national coordination groups or inviting them to attend meetings. In Kenya, for example, the National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons (KNFP) brings together government and representatives of civil society (Parker and Green, 2012, p. 378), whereas in Guatemala, the National Commission for the Prevention and Reduction of Armed Violence includes a representative of civil society (Parker and Green, 2012, p. 381).

Similar coordination bodies can also be replicated at the sub-national and local levels. When they are linked to an 'armed violence monitoring system' or 'violence/crime observatory', such bodies are often an effective means to analyse information and develop integrated responses adapted to local specificities.

Box 3 Examples of national coordination structures within governments

National Points of Contact and National Commissions on SALW

Under the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA), which was unanimously adopted in 2001, member states are encouraged 'to establish, or designate as appropriate, national coordination agencies or bodies' and 'to establish or designate, as appropriate, a national point of contact to act as liaison between States on matters relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action' (UN, 2001, section II, paras 4–5). Similar commitments set out in a number of regional agreements reinforce this.

By 2012, at least 80 states had established a national coordination agency while several more had designated a government agency responsible for the coordination of PoA-related issues (Parker and Green, 2012, pp. 12–27). By March 2012, 168 UN member states had communicated the contact details of their national point of contact (NPC) on PoA implementation to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) (Parker and Green, 2012, p. 28). If the scope of such mechanisms were broadened, they could become NFPs and coordination resources for AVRP activities. A list of National Points of Contact appears in 'Useful resources'.

National Focal Points for Violence Prevention

According to WHO, over 100 countries have established focal points for the prevention of violence in their ministry of health (WHO, 2007, p. 5).

National Councils on Public/Citizen Security

A number of Latin American countries have established National Councils on Public/Citizen Security. These inter-ministerial bodies, typically chaired by the Minister of Public/Citizen Security, are responsible for developing and implementing national policies and/or strategies on public/citizen security (OAS, 2010).

USEFUL RESOURCES

On goals and indicators

Measuring and Monitoring Armed Violence: Goals, Targets and Indicators, by Elisabeth Gilgen, Keith Krause, and Robert Muggah (2010). Background Paper for the Oslo Conference on Armed Violence. Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP, Geneva Declaration Secretariat: http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/Indicators/Metrics_Paper.pdf

Contributing Evidence to Programming: Armed Violence Monitoring Systems, by Elisabeth Gilgen and Lauren Tracey (2011). Geneva Declaration Secretariat: http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/general/GD-WP-2011-Contributing-Evidence-to-Programming.pdf

Indicators in Development: Safety and Justice. Project by the Harvard Kennedy School: http://www.hks.harvard.edu/programs/criminaljustice/research-publications/measuring-the-performance-of-criminal-justice-systems/indicators-in-development-safety-and-justice

A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development, by the UN (2013). The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda: http://www.un.org/sg/management/pdf/HLP_P2015_Report.pdf

A New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, by the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (New Deal, 2011): http://www.newdeal4peace.org/wp-content/themes/newdeal/docs/new-deal-for-engagement-in-fragile-states-en.pdf

On national capacity assessments

Capacity Assessment Methodology: User's Guide, by UNDP (2007). An overview of UNDP's approach to capacity development and a step-by-step guide to conducting a capacity assessment: http://europeandcis.undp.org/uploads/public/File/Capacity_Development_Regional_Training/UNDP_Capacity_Assessment_Users_Guide_MAY_2007.pdf

Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit, by UNODC (2006). A standardized and cross-referenced set of tools designed to enable government officials and UN agencies engaged in criminal justice reform to conduct comprehensive assessments of criminal justice systems: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/Criminal-Justice-Toolkit.html

Regional Report on States' Capacities to Address Armed Violence, by Action on Armed Violence (AoAV) (2012a): http://www.aoav.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/states-capacities-to-address-armed-violence-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-aoav-sehlac-may-2012.pdf

»

On armed violence assessment

Various ***Armed Violence Assessments*** by the Small Arms Survey, in India, Liberia, Nepal, Timor-Leste, and Yemen: http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/focus-projects.html

Guatemala en la encrucijada. Panorama de una violencia transformada, by the Geneva Declaration, Small Arms Survey, and CERAC (2011): http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/about-us/highlights/highlight-rn170.html

Availability of Small Arms and Perceptions of Security in Kenya: An Assessment, by Manasseh Wepundi et al. (2012). Special Report, Small Arms Survey and Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons: http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/about-us/highlights/highlight-kenya.html

Armed Violence in the Terai, by Interdisciplinary Analysts, Nepal Madhes Foundation, Small Arms Survey, and Saferworld (2011): http://www.saferworld.org.uk/downloads/pubdocs/Armed%20violence%20in%20the%20Terai%20Aug%202011%20reduced.pdf

The Violent Road: An Overview of Armed Violence in Nigeria, by Action on Armed Violence and the National Working Group on Armed Violence in Nigeria (AOAV and NWGAV, 2013): http://aoav.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/The-Violent-Road.pdf

Monrovia: An Assessment of Armed Violence and Insecurity in the Liberian Capital, by AOAV (2011): http://www.aoav.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Baseline-Assessment-on-Armed-Violence-in-Monrovia-June-2011.pdf

Sierra Leone Armed Violence Baseline Survey Report, by AOAV (2012b): http://www.aoav.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/Sierra-Leone-Armed-Violence-Baseline-Survey-Report.pdf

Haiti's Urban Crime Wave? Results from Monthly Household Surveys, by Athena Kolbe and Robert Muggah (2012). Igarapé Institute: http://pt.igarape.org.br/haitis-urban-crime-wave-results-from-monthly-households-surveys-aug2011-feb2012/

Living with the Legacy: SALW Survey Republic of Serbia (2005) and ***SALW Survey of Kosovo*** (2006), ***of Croatia*** (2006), and ***of Moldova*** (2006), by SEESAC and Saferworld: http://www.seesac.org/publication.php?l1=65&l2=87

Various Victimization Surveys in Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda (2008–2010) by UNODC: https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/Data-for-Africa-publications.html

»

On national reports

Armed Violence in Norway: Incidence and Responses, by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2011):
http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/GD-MRC2/Armed_Violence_in_Norway.pdf

Declaración de Ginebra sobre Violencia Armada y Desarrollo: Informe Nacional sobre el nivel de implementación, by Peru (2012):
http://scm.oas.org/pdfs/2012/CP28817T.pdf

Geneva Declaration webpage on '***National Reports on Armed Violence and Development***':
http://genevadeclaration.org/index.php?id=538/

Action on Armed Violence (AOAV) webpage containing ***concept note and template on National Reports on Armed Violence***:
http://aoav.org.uk/category/building-institutions/national-reports-on-armed-violence/

On national commissions and national focal points

How to Guide: The Establishment and Functioning of National Small Arms and Light Weapons Commissions, by UNDP (2008b):
http://www.poa-iss.org/CASAUpload/Members/Documents/9@UNDP%20SALW%20Commissions.pdf

For the list of National Points of Contact for the PoA, see **UN Programme of Action Implementation Support System (PoA–ISS)**:
http://www.poa-iss.org/poa/NationalContactsList.aspx

For information on the establishment of violence prevention focal points in ministries of health, see ***Preventing Injuries and Violence: A Guide for Ministries of Health***, by WHO (2007):
http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/injury_policy_planning/prevention_moh/en/index.html

Liberia

A swearing-in ceremony for graduates of the thirty-third class of officers of the Liberia National Police, including 104 female officers.

Photo: Christopher Herwig/UN

2. DEVELOPING LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS, STRATEGIES, AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES

Integrate armed violence reduction and prevention objectives and actions into regional, national and sub-national development and security plans and programmes.

Advance comprehensive and conflict/violence-sensitive development strategies and institutional capacities that purposefully target the key risk factors that give rise to armed violence.

Outcome Document of 2MRC (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011b, paras. 10a, 10b)

Section 1 outlined some of the foundational elements that support efforts to implement the Geneva Declaration and inform AVRP policy and programmatic interventions. This section suggests additional steps to be taken at the national level to facilitate the successful implementation of AVRP programmes.

Establishing a legal and policy framework that is conducive to developing and implementing AVRP programmes

A national legal and policy framework establishes an environment that is conducive to developing and implementing AVRP programmes. Relevant laws and policies may relate to many other domains: broader ones—such as public health, education, urban development, social policies—and those focused on specific aspects of crime and violence, such as their prevention and reduction, national security, criminal justice, public/citizen security, small arms control, border management, GBV, and victims' rights. If changes in these domains are well coordinated and carried out coherently, they can nurture an environment that is conducive to a measurable reduction in armed violence. Legislation or policy changes pertaining to specific forms of violence should always be considered in relation to overall policy coherence, because changing one aspect without considering the broader context may be ineffective or even counterproductive.

Why is it important to review and update national laws and policies? A significant part of any national process of implementing international commitments calls for a review of existing relevant national laws and policies; strengthening any that need to be updated or made consistent with international standards; and creating new national laws and policies to comply with international standards to which the state is committed. This

process should also be undertaken as part of the adhering states' efforts to implement the Geneva Declaration. Such efforts could include reviewing and strengthening specific laws or policies to bring them up to date and make them consistent with international standards (typically those regulating firearms possession but also others that are linked to relevant domains—for examples see Box 5). Good practice suggests that such review processes should be participatory and draw on the input of a variety of stakeholders, including relevant government ministries and departments, civil society, and the private sector (WHO, 2006).

> ***Establish a conducive legal and policy framework**, including the development and implementation of laws and policies on issues such as public or citizen security, violence prevention, national security, criminal justice, small arms control, border management, gender-based violence, and the rights of and support for victims.*

These review processes can take a variety of forms. In some cases they are undertaken by independent analysts. For example, in the 2011 edition of the *Small Arms Survey* yearbook, a global comparative analysis of national legislation on regulating the possession of civilian firearms offered states and other relevant parties an overview of national regulations on civilian firearm registration (Parker, 2011).

Although pertaining to a broader range of national responsibilities, the WHO *Toolkit for implementation in national legislation: questions and answers, legislative reference and assessment tool and examples of national legislation* (2009) in relation to International Health Regulations provides a helpful overview of what reviewing national legislation entails.

In this review process, it is important to examine the extent to which the state is a part of and has met its commitments to relevant regional and international agreements that address AVRP, such as the UN PoA. Section 5 below details why this is so important.

Considering why national AVRP strategies and plans of action are important

Armed violence is associated with many risk factors, including social determinants such as poverty, economic inequality, unemployment, poor governance, and gender-based discrimination. Since no single solution can rapidly and effectively resolve the complexity of these causes, it is vital that states acknowledge the relationship between (armed) violence and social factors and strive to integrate violence prevention into strategies to address social challenges. For example, Box 4 illustrates how guidelines can be helpful in developing a national policy—in this case, for preventing injuries.

Box 4 The WHO project on developing national policies to prevent violence and injuries

In 2006 WHO published a set of guidelines advising on how to develop a national policy on the prevention of violence and injuries: *Developing Policies to Prevent Injuries and Violence: Guidelines for Policy-makers and Planners*. The guidelines explain the rationale for such policies, the importance of the health sector in their development, and the link between national policies and legislation. The guidelines also provide a step-by-step process for developing national policies to prevent violence and injuries: phase one involves designing and leading the policy-development process; phase two addresses formulating the policy; and phase three concerns the approval and endorsement of these policies. Experiences and lessons learned from developing national policies and related legislation in a number of countries are used to highlight specific issues. The guidelines were pilot-tested worldwide.

Source: WHO (2006)

Social and economic development plans and programmes can contribute significantly to identifying durable solutions that tackle the root causes of and risk factors behind armed violence. For example, it has been observed that governments can substantially lower levels of violence by 'de-concentrating' poverty in residential areas; reducing the proportion of youth between the ages 15 and 29 years who are out of school and unemployed; and reducing economic inequality (VPA, 2012, p. 8).

***Develop national strategies or plans of action**, including development plans and programmes to reduce and prevent armed violence and to address the key risk factors that foster armed violence.*

Any national or local plans to address armed violence need to be comprehensive. Through the perspective of the armed violence lens, in addition to addressing related social and economic risk factors, such plans should address how to control weapons used in violence as well as the role of institutions mandated to respond to violence (specifically security and justice institutions).

Several governments have developed national strategies or plans of action for the prevention of armed violence or, more frequently, of crime or violence broadly. These range from comprehensive plans on violence and unintentional injury to those that are focused on a sub-type of violence (such as youth violence or GBV). These plans provide a useful foundation for developing formal policy and legislative instruments, mobilizing and allocating resources, designing and implementing programmes, and training and capacity-building. WHO provides examples of several European countries that have developed

national policies for the prevention of violence and injuries involving different sectors such as health, justice, interior, social affairs, and transport (WHO/RO Europe, n.d.). Most national injury-prevention policies, strategies, or plans of action worldwide are currently found in high-income countries, however, and few low- and middle-income countries have so far adopted such policies.

Strengthening capacities to respond to the challenges of AVRP

In settings where formal institutions have limited reach or capacity, informal institutions—such as community chiefs, elders, civil-society leaders, private service providers, and local court systems—deserve attention. These informal and non-governmental structures and mechanisms can often contribute considerably to reducing the risk of violence, for example, by promoting favourable social norms, community associations, community mediation, and dispute-resolution practices. Where these protective factors exist, they should be encouraged and strengthened. In some contexts, however, traditional structures exacerbate the risk of violence by promulgating unfavourable norms, such as those that support the use of violence to resolve conflicts or violence against women, or endorse the carrying of firearms in public. Moreover, when parallel systems of customary and state laws co-exist, there may be confusion about which system to use, with the risk of further disadvantaging already marginalized groups (World Bank, 2013).

Governments can carry out capacity-building training, drawing upon existing resources. These courses should include training government officials from various sectors in AVRP strategies, as and when appropriate (see Table 2), as well as integrating AVRP into the standard training of public health, criminal justice, educational, and social development workers.

Any support granted to central and local government should be balanced against investment in informal processes and mechanisms, including informal service providers, CSOs, the media, and the private sector. Where possible, capacity-development strategies should include South–South cooperation, as Southern experiences are likely to be more meaningful to affected countries in the same region.

***Strengthen the institutional capacities of government and CSOs in violence prevention and reduction**, in ways that foster trust and confidence between governments and citizens.*

Privileging the local level in developing national responses

Given their proximity to the people affected by violence, municipal and district-level government institutions and CBOs warrant special focus. If these institutions are able to strengthen their capacity to promote community security and safety and to enhance the well-being of individuals and communities, they will provide favourable entry points for the implementation of the Geneva Declaration (Eavis, 2011).

***Give special focus to municipal and district-level government institutions** and to community-based organizations (CBOs) that are close to the people affected by violence.*

USEFUL RESOURCES

On reviewing national legislation

Balancing Acts: Regulation of Civilian Firearm Possession, by Sarah Parker (2011). In *Small Arms Survey 2011: States of Security*: http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/publications/by-type/yearbook/small-arms-survey-2011.html

International Health Regulations: Toolkit for Implementation in national legislation: Questions and answers, legislative reference and assessment tool and examples of national legislation, by WHO (2009): http://www.who.int/ihr/Toolkit_Legislative_Implementation.pdf

Handbook for Legislation on Violence against Women, by UNDESA (2009): http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/handbook/Handbook%20for%20legislation%20on%20violence%20against%20women.pdf

Assessing Compliance of National Legislation with International Human Rights Norms and Standards, by UNICEF (2008): http://www.unicef.org/policyanalysis/files/Assessing_COmpliance_of_National_Legislation_with_International_Human_Rights_Norms_and_Standards.pdf

How to Guide: Small Arms and Light Weapons Legislation, by UNDP (2008a): http://www.poa-iss.org/CASAUpload/Members/Documents/9@SALWGuide_Legislation.pdf

»

On national strategies

France's approach to armed violence reduction, by the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (2012): http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/Strategy_armed_violence_reduction_cle871214.pdf

Policy documents – Examples of national policies, strategies and plans of action for injury prevention and control, on WHO's Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability (VIP) webpage: http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/policy/documents/en/

Violence policy documents – General policy documents on violence (classified by country) are available from the WHO VIP webpage. It is also possible to search for documents on specific issues such as child abuse and domestic, gender-based, or youth violence: http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/policy/documents/violence/en/index.html

Developing Policies to Prevent Injuries and Violence: Guidelines for Policy-Makers and Planners, by WHO (2006): http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/39919_oms_br_2.pdf

European inventory of national policies for the prevention of violence and injuries, by WHO Regional Office for Europe: http://data.euro.who.int/injuryprevention/

Public Security Policies of the OAS Member States – Examples of national strategies and policies to prevent violence and crime and to promote social development: http://www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_observatorio_politicas.asp

On strengthening national capacities

Training Curriculum on Effective Police Responses to Violence against Women, by UNODC (2010). This publication helps police develop the knowledge and skills to respond effectively and appropriately to violence against women: http://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/newtrainingcurr.pdf

The Capacity Development Results Framework: A Strategic and Results-oriented Approach to Learning for Capacity Development, by Samuel Otoo, Natalia Agapitova and Joy Behrens (2009). The World Bank. This publication offers guidance on the systematic design, strategy, evaluation, and management of capacity-development initiatives: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTCDRC/Resources/CDRF_Paper.pdf

TEACH–VIP, by WHO (n.d.c), is an introductory curriculum on violence and injury prevention and control that covers the prevention of child maltreatment and of intimate partner and sexual violence, trauma care system planning and management, and improving the quality of trauma care: http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/capacitybuilding/teach_vip/en/

MENTOR–VIP, by WHO (n.d.a), is a mentoring programme on global injury and violence prevention, that focuses on the skills-building aspect of the human resource capacity needed to prevent and control injury and violence: http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/capacitybuilding/mentor_vip/en/

3. DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED AVRP PROGRAMMES

Advance comprehensive and conflict/violence-sensitive development strategies and institutional capacities that purposefully target the key risk factors that give rise to armed violence.

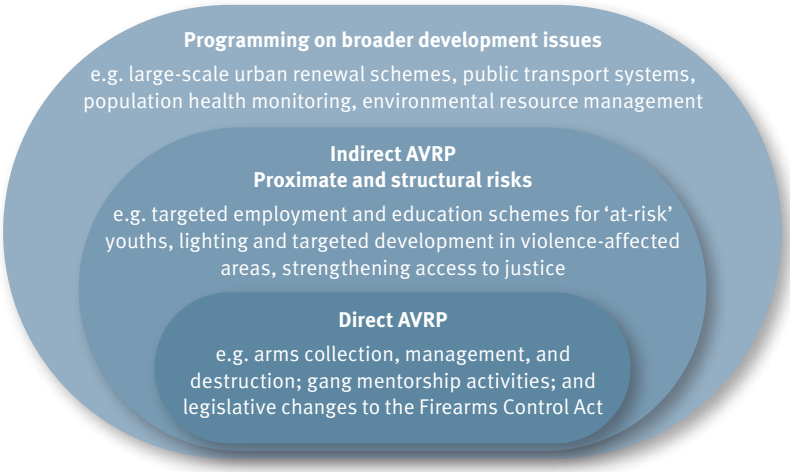
Implement existing national, regional and international agreements to deal effectively with the supply of, demand for, and illicit trafficking of small arms, light weapons and ammunition.

Recognize and ensure the rights of victims of armed violence in a non-discriminatory manner, including, inter alia, provision for their adequate care and rehabilitation, as well as their social and economic inclusion, in accordance with national laws and development plans, and applicable international commitments and obligations.

Outcome Document of 2MRC (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011b, paras. 10b, 10d, 10e)

An increasing number of governments, local authorities, CSOs, international organizations, and parties from the private sector are embarking on promising AVRP programmes (Eavis, 2011, p. 9; OECD, 2011a). These initiatives cover several disciplines, such as crime prevention, rule of law and justice, public health, urban planning and design, conflict prevention, and peace-building. Such programmes are essential if the commitments in

FIGURE 2 Categorizing AVRP activities



Source: OECD (2011a, p. 23)

Liberia

Peace Day Celebrations in Monrovia included a football match between the country's top amputee football players.

Photo: Christopher Herwig/UNMIL

the Geneva Declaration are to have any discernible impact on the people directly affected by armed violence.

This section provides a guide to AVRP programme thinking and development, highlighting promising and fruitful approaches and directions based on experience so far. Figure 2 categorizes ways in which current AVRP activities can be understood, distinguishing in particular between 'direct', 'indirect', and broader development initiatives. Examples of actual programming initiatives of each category appear in Tables 1–3.

Identifying useful foundations and approaches for developing AVRP programmes

Investment in AVRP programmes should draw on best and promising practices and evidence of effectiveness. Over the past few years, the impact of AVRP programmes has been more frequently evaluated, with the aim of creating an evidence base of successful ways to prevent and reduce armed violence. While further evaluations are necessary, especially from low- and middle-income countries, several attributes have proven key to promising AVRP practices. They include:

- Ensuring **evidence-based programming** by conducting baseline assessments, developing indicators that can measure levels of armed violence, and supporting monitoring and evaluation (M&E);
- Adopting an **integrated multi-sectoral approach** to armed violence that can bridge security and development efforts, and address both the symptoms and the causes of or the risk factors for armed violence;
- Fostering multi-partner **cooperation** among governmental authorities and civil society, national agencies, and regional organizations;
- Strengthening the **active participation of civil society** (including faith-based and customary institutions) in programming efforts;
- Strengthening **institutional capacities** for AVRP, including the security and justice institutions, their oversight bodies, and civil society;
- Adopting a **multi-level approach** ('bottom-up' and 'top-down') to address armed violence;
- Involving **traditional authorities** in the design and implementation of AVRP programmes wherever relevant and possible; and
- Involving **women and marginalized groups** in designing and carrying out programmes (Eavis, 2011, p. 13).

***Draw on the evidence base** of best or promising practices and effective programming.*

Directly tackling the instruments, actors, and institutions that foster armed violence

'Direct' programmes are concerned primarily with the instruments, actors, and institutions that foster armed violence and may focus on particular 'at-risk' groups, such as children and youth, gangs, or even non-state armed groups. Direct programmes seek to develop or strengthen institutions that are seen to inhibit armed violence. Table 1 provides useful examples of such programmes. (See also 'Useful resources'.)

TABLE 1 Direct programmes: a selection of promising AVRP interventions

Direct programmes	Examples
Measures to reduce access to firearms	• Reforming legislation that strengthens the controls of firearms • Setting up municipal-led gun-control initiatives such as a ban on carrying weapons or 'arms-free' zones • Arranging weapons-collection programmes, e.g. amnesties, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), and 'weapons for development' initiatives • Setting up public education and awareness campaigns
Measures aimed at the *perpetrators* and *victims* of armed violence	• Addressing gang violence, e.g. multi-strategy programmes that integrate law-enforcement initiatives with measures to encourage gang members to find alternative lifestyles • Reintegrating into DDR programmes ex-combatants as well as women associated with armed groups • Assisting victims of violence with trauma care, psychosocial support, and legal services (access to justice and dispute-resolution) • Addressing gender-based violence (GBV) to challenge entrenched gender norms and attitudes, including school-based or community-empowerment programmes (including, where appropriate, micro-finance schemes), providing legal aid, and training criminal justice actors on gender-based issues
Measures aimed at the *institutional environment* that fosters armed violence	• Improving law enforcement and criminal justice, with problem-oriented, community-based, and 'hot-spot' policing • Improving access to justice programmes, including: supporting victims of violence (with legal aid, legal empowerment, or improving court procedures); providing appropriate options for alternative sentences and the possibility of rehabilitation of offenders; offering alternative means resolving disputes (such as court-annexed and community-based mechanisms) • Running community safety and security programmes, e.g. multi-strategy programmes to address the security and safety concerns identified by communities • Running conflict-prevention and peace-building programmes aimed at promoting dialogue and reconciliation, preventing electoral violence, or reducing competition over scarce resources • Creating cross-border programmes aimed at increasing cooperation among law-enforcement agencies and promoting dialogue among communities

Sources: Eavis (2011); VPA (2012)

Develop direct programmes *that seek to address the instruments (e.g. arms collection), actors (e.g. demobilization of armed groups), and institutional environments that protect against armed violence (e.g. reform of law-enforcement agencies and peace-building initiatives).*

Designing programmes to address the risk factors that give rise to armed violence

'Indirect' programmes aim to tackle critical risk factors associated with armed violence. Examples of such risk factors include youth unemployment, economic deprivation, the demand for or supply of drugs, and inadequate legal protection (OECD, 2011a). Table 2 provides useful examples of programmes that address these factors.

TABLE 2 Indirect programmes: a selection of promising AVRP interventions

Indirect programmes	Examples
Reducing access to and the harmful use of alcohol	• Restricting the hours or days on which alcohol is sold and the number of alcohol outlets • Raising alcohol prices (e.g. through higher taxes, state-controlled monopolies, and minimum price policies) • Offering long-term treatment for problem drinkers (such as, where appropriate cognitive behavioural therapy)
Providing youth programmes	• Providing early childhood interventions, with support for parents and families, which help high-risk children and adolescents develop life skills • Running education programmes, including on non-violent conflict resolution; positive social skills; improving school enrolment; reducing drop-out rates; and supporting accelerated 'catch-up' programmes • Creating livelihood opportunities for youth, including vocational training linked to employment programmes; developing labour policies to foster employment; supporting rapid job creation and employment-intensive public works; and supporting income-generation and micro-finance initiatives • Running juvenile justice programmes focusing on legal aid services, providing appropriate options for alternative sentences and the possibility of rehabilitation of youths
Improving urban and local governance	• Promoting municipal-led programmes aimed at developing 'safer city' plans and enhancing service delivery, including water, sanitation, and waste collection • Establishing and enforcing public decrees, e.g. the early closure of bars and 'gun-free' zones
Promoting environmental design	• Urban-renewal programmes such as improving public lighting, reorganizing public transport facilities, and developing recreational spaces

Sources: Eavis (2011); VPA (2012)

Converging different approaches and public sectors for effective AVRP programming

In practice, the lines between direct and indirect approaches are often blurred. Some of the most encouraging, cutting-edge interventions are those that combine the approaches by addressing both the broader *drivers* of armed violence and its *symptoms* (Eavis, 2011, p. 57).

Experience suggests that the most promising programmes are those that bring together a range of strategies to prevent and reduce violence across a number of sectors and which focus on the key risk factors that give rise to armed violence.

***Emphasize indirect programmes** that address the risk factors that give rise to armed violence (e.g. programmes or interventions in areas such as youth, the comprehensive rule of law, public education, and urban renewal).*

***Combine 'direct' and 'indirect' approaches** to address both the symptoms and the broader factors that give rise to armed violence.*

***Promote cross-sector programmes that bring together a range of strategies to reduce and prevent violence** (such as crime prevention, the rule of law, justice, public health, urban planning and design, conflict prevention, and peace-building).*

Considering how broader development programming can produce AVRP effects

Alongside direct and indirect programming, broader development programmes that aim to reduce social and economic inequalities are likely to help to prevent and reduce armed violence, especially if they contain elements that are focused on specific risk factors for armed violence.

The OECD policy paper, *Armed Violence Reduction: Enabling Development* (OECD, 2009), provides valuable examples of how development plans and programmes that address poverty reduction, health, and education can be adapted to include AVRP components (see Table 3).

TABLE 3 Integrating AVRP into broader development programmes

Type of development programme	Examples
Poverty and inequality reduction	• Improving service delivery (e.g. access to safe drinking water and sanitation) to areas affected by or at risk of armed violence • Providing employment or alternative livelihood programmes for youths at risk of armed violence • Setting up resource- and land-management programmes in areas where armed violence is linked to narrowing livelihood options and competition for scarce resources • Providing rural development programmes in areas that feed migration to urban slums
Health and education	• Providing programmes to ensure that girls and boys have equal access to schooling and to prevent girls from dropping out • Setting up victim-support programmes, including outreach to victims of domestic and gender-based violence • Running education- and health-related programmes that encourage social cohesion and community development; ensure safe access to and the provision of education; provide health services to populations that are excluded and are exposed to or at risk of armed violence • Providing early childhood education and developing primary school curricula that encourage the non-violent resolution of disputes • Providing health and education programmes to reduce and prevent domestic and gender-based violence • Developing the capacity of public health systems to report on violence and crime (with skills in data collection, analysis, and reporting), including reporting on domestic and gender-based violence

Sources: Eavis (2011, p. 55); OECD (2009)

***Consider broader development programmes** in which AVRP is not the key objective, but that produce favourable outcomes (e.g. programmes supporting education, health, and economic well-being).*

*Integrate into policy and programme development initiatives that **recognize and protect the rights of victims and survivors of armed violence and provide for their needs**.*

Recognizing the needs of the victims and survivors of armed violence in AVRP policies and programmes

The support required by the victims and survivors of armed violence is often overlooked in AVRP programming. It is estimated that for each person killed by firearms, at least three more survive and that, worldwide, some two million people are living with firearm injuries sustained in non-conflict settings (Alvazzi del Frate, 2012, pp. 79, 94). While it is crucial to address the physical injuries, psychological impacts, and social and economic injustices caused by armed violence, being a victim of violence can also increase a person's risk of becoming a perpetrator. Indeed, many victims and survivors of armed violence are or become perpetrators themselves (OECD, 2011c).

Firearm injuries impose a heavy economic and social burden: direct medical costs, lost productivity, and lost investment in social capital. For the individual victims, the toll on their personal lives and family is also substantial in that they may suffer limited or reduced quality of life, job opportunities, access to schools and public services, and participate less in community life. Consequently, some states have included the critical dimension of the need to attend to the victims of armed violence in their renewed commitment to the Geneva Declaration in 2011, following this addition in the Oslo Commitments.

There is a wide range of promising initiatives to support victims of armed violence. They include hospital-based programmes dealing with the physical and emotional consequences, some offering psychosocial support, and others providing access to legal services and dispute-resolution initiatives. Identifying, caring for, and supporting the victims of violence, including GBV, is essential to protecting health and breaking the cycle of violence (Eavis, 2011, p. 25).

Programming interventions in support of victims and survivors go beyond the health system and usually include justice (addressing compensation and reparation) and social protection. Justice is a particularly important domain to ensure the livelihoods of victims and survivors.

USEFUL RESOURCES

On programme approaches

Investing in Security: A Global Assessment of Armed Violence Reduction Initiatives, by OECD (2011a): http://www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/investinginsecurityaglobalassessmentofarmedviolencereductioninitiatives.htm

Working against Violence: Promising Practices in Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention, by Paul Eavis (2011). Geneva Declaration Secretariat and UNDP: http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/WP-AVRP/GDWP_Working-against-violence.pdf

»

Armed Violence Reduction: Enabling Development, by OECD (2009): http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/armed-violence-reduction_9789264060173-en

Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence in Urban Areas, by OECD (2011b). Programming Note: http://www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/47942084.pdf

Reducing the Involvement of Youth in Armed Violence, by OECD (2011c). Programming Note: http://www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/47942093.pdf

Violence Prevention: The Evidence, by WHO and the Centre for Public Health of Liverpool John Moores University (2010). A seven-part series of briefings on the evidence for interventions to prevent interpersonal and self-directed violence: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77936/1/9789241500845_eng.pdf

Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence: What Works?, by Mark Bellis et al. (2010). Background Paper for the Oslo Conference on Armed Violence: http://www.poa-iss.org/kit/2010_What-works.pdf

International Compendium of Crime Prevention Practices to Inspire Action across the World, by ICPC (2008): http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/International_Compendium_of_Crime_Prevention_Practices_ANG.pdf

The ***Comunidad Segura 'Good Practices' magazines*** – an NGO initiative to record promising civil society AVRP practices. Available at: http://www.genevadeclaration.org/gdrevcon2011/gdrevcon2011/resources.html#c2881

On victims and survivors

Writing the Rights. Highlighting the international standards on the rights of victims of armed violence, by AOAV (2013). London, December 2013

A Matter of Survival: Non-lethal Firearm Violence, by Anna Alvazzi del Frate. In *Small Arms Survey 2012: Moving Targets*: http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/A-Yearbook/2012/eng/Small-Arms-Survey-2012-Chapter-03-EN.pdf

Victims and Survivors of Armed Violence: Responding to Rights and Needs, by Richard Moyes (2010). Background paper for Oslo Conference on Armed Violence: http://www.osloconferencearmedviolence.no/backgroundpapers.cfm

The **Surviving Gun Violence Project (SGVP)** provides a wide range of resources on this policy area: http://survivinggunviolence.org/

Gun Violence, Disability and Recovery, by C. Buchanan. Surviving Gun Violence Project (2014): http://survivinggunviolence.org/book/

Armed Violence and Disability: The Untold Story, by Rashmi Thapa and Kai Thaler (2012). Handicap International: http://www.academia.edu/2624857/Armed_Violence_and_Disability_The_Untold_Story

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATING AVRP POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Strengthen and further develop sub-national, national and regional capacities to monitor, measure and analyse the scope, scale and distribution of armed violence, and establish national armed violence monitoring and reporting mechanisms. These monitoring systems should be designed so that they can be accessible to states, local authorities and civil society to track progress in achieving measurable reductions in armed violence.

Strengthen our efforts to share knowledge, experiences and good practices on armed violence reduction and prevention.

Outcome Document of 2MRC (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011b, paras. 10c, 10j)

For AVRP policies and programmes to be effective and sustainable over the long term, it is crucial to make a competent assessment of whether they are making a difference. This section outlines suggestions on how to incorporate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) into national strategies.

M&E covers two main aspects: the monitoring of the phenomena and the monitoring of AVRP interventions.

Examining why M&E is important in AVRP programming

As demonstrated in Section 1, the first step towards addressing the problem of armed violence is to understand its scope, scale, and distribution at national and sub-national levels. It is therefore important to conduct armed violence assessments (AVAs) in order to create an accurate picture of the context and to develop clear indicators and methodologies with which to monitor and measure change (see Section 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3).

With a sound baseline assessment and continued data collection in place, it is possible to measure trends and patterns in armed violence effectively. There is a need for regular monitoring of the situation and evaluation of the programmes because a single 'snapshot' of the problem is not adequate.

At the same time, the Geneva Declaration encourages states to share their knowledge, experiences, and good practices on AVRP. This calls for a commitment to evaluating the

impact of AVRP policies and programmes and to sharing the findings in order to contribute to a general evidence base of what works well. Monitoring and evaluating AVRP interventions largely follows the OECD DAC criteria for evaluating development assistance. There is growing know-how on monitoring and evaluating AVRP programmes. Programmes progressively incorporate elements that allow for the measurement of results and the assessment of impacts.

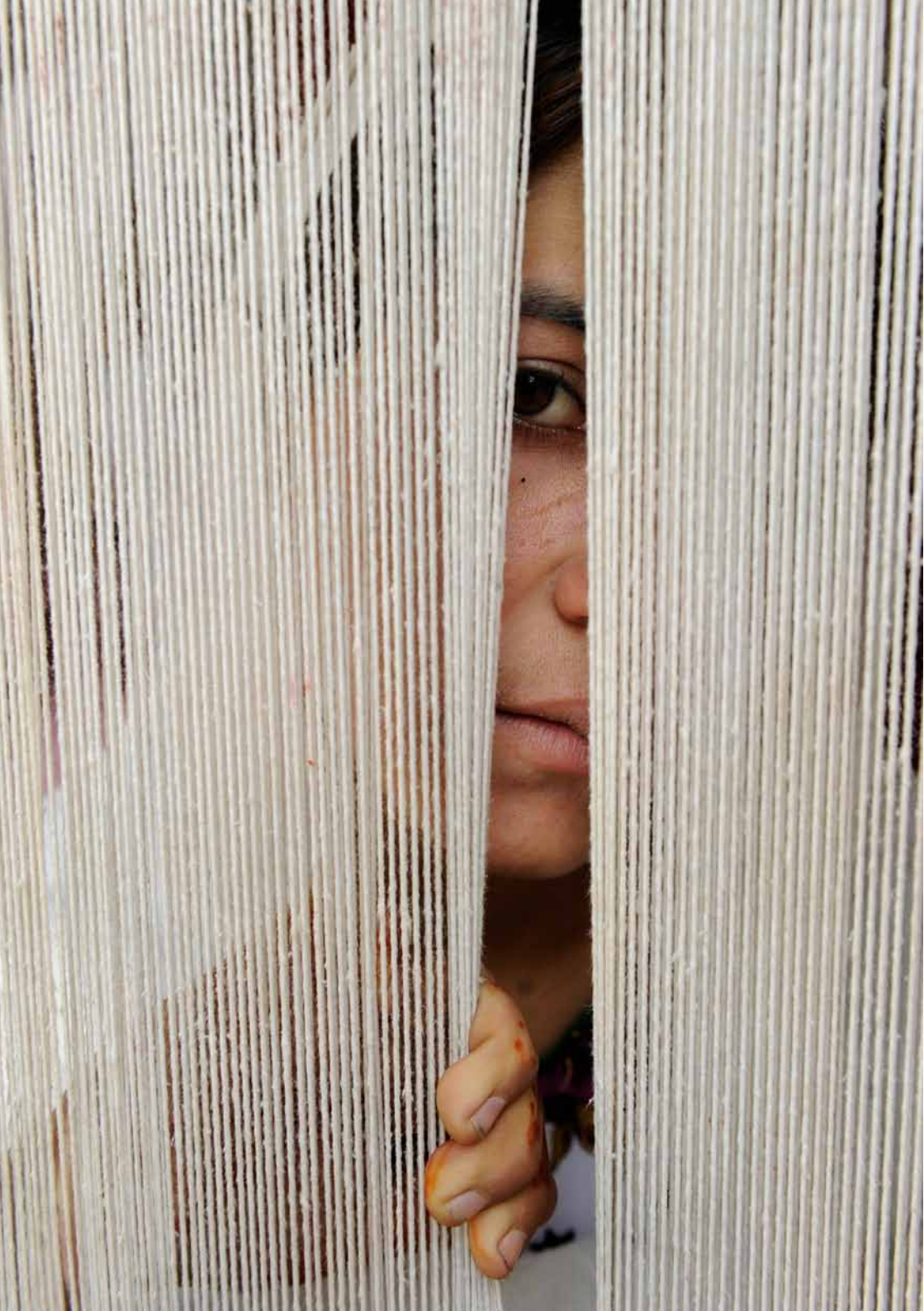
Assessing the importance of investing in strengthening national capacities for M&E

Several countries have set up national, municipal, or local 'observatories' to monitor conflict, crime, and violence and to collect and analyse related data (see Box 5). Typically, these observatories are part of partnerships across the health, security, and criminal justice sectors, and depend on collaboration among government departments, universities, and CSOs. Indeed, research from Latin America and the Caribbean suggests that such systems benefit from this greater cooperation between governmental and non-governmental institutions (such as universities and research centres), especially in relation to how well they analyse data and trends (AOAV, 2012a).

Data-collection, mapping, and analysis systems that are established by governments, international organizations, academic institutes, and CSOs, enable these functions and subsequent dissemination to be followed in a systematic manner and so facilitate a better understanding of the incidence and impact of violence (Gilgen and Tracey, 2011). These systems—also referred to as armed violence monitoring systems' (AVMS), conflict, crime and violence (CCV) observatories, or armed violence surveillance systems—draw data at the regional, national or local/municipal level from a variety of sources, including hospital-based injury-surveillance systems, police crime statistics, and surveys on victimization and on perceptions of security. The data is compiled into comprehensive armed violence assessments (AVAs) (see Box 1) and released as regular monitoring reports.

By monitoring a given situation regularly, observations can strongly reinforce the effectiveness of programmes set up to reduce and/or prevent conflict, crime, and violence.

Invest in strengthening national capacities for monitoring and evaluation, *including national and local systems for data collection and analysis and ensuring that these systems feed into an integrated response and prevention mechanism.*



Box 5 Monitoring systems on crime and armed violence

Armed violence monitoring systems (AVMS) or 'observatories' are institutions that are able to collect evidence and generate analysis on conflict, crime, and violence in a given context, in order to catalyse changes in the implementation of policies and programmes and to reduce and prevent armed violence. These systems, which range from city-based to national surveillance, often involve the sharing of data among the police, government (such as the departments of health and interior or internal security), university departments, and NGOs.

Observatories are well placed to break down the silos that often characterize efforts to gather data on security and justice. For example, effective AVRP interventions require in-depth knowledge and disaggregated information on the specific characteristics of violence and insecurity. This includes spatial, temporal, demographic (age and sex), and further contextual information about victims and perpetrators (who, where, when), as well as on the causes and triggers of violence and insecurity (e.g. land and resource conflicts, opportunistic criminality, co-factors such as alcohol or illicit trafficking). Such information is often the preserve of different entities in government and civil society, and is seldom brought together to enhance programmes and policies.

Building on various techniques to collect and generate data on insecurity, violence, crime, and conflict, observatories need to translate numbers into information that can easily be understood and used to develop and implement appropriate policies and programmes. In order to increase the chances that data and analysis are used for programming, observatories act as platforms where data on insecurity, violence, crime and conflict is gathered and analysed, and also where their work is disseminated and discussed with state institutions, CSOs, and other relevant stakeholders with the aim of developing and implementing specific policies and interventions.

Observatories are considered to be a promising venue for AVRP but still face the challenge of building and sustaining (with financial, technical, and human resources) the institutional capacities required to respond to the needs of policy-makers and organizations making AVRP interventions.

Source: Geneva Declaration Secretariat (2013)

Pakistan

Wahida Bahar, 22, at a carpet training session supported by the UNDP National Area-based Development Programme in Jalalabad. This programme empowers communities to increase livelihoods and stimulate rural development.

Photo: Farzana Wahidy/UNDP

Sharing experiences with other Geneva Declaration countries

The Geneva Declaration encourages states to share their knowledge, experiences, and good practices on AVRP. This necessitates both committing to evaluating the impact of AVRP policies and programmes and also sharing the findings, thereby contributing to the overall evidence base of what is deemed successful. Developing the necessary ability and capacities to measure the results of AVRP initiative is an important step towards increasing learning and improving the effectiveness of the actions undertaken. Existing initiatives (such as the Conflict, Crime and Violence Results Initiative—see the Useful resources box for the link) are developing guidance and good-practice guides on AVRP-related issues in order to strengthen this evidence base, especially in low- and middle-income countries.

Share the findings of evaluations and experiences *with other signatory states in order to contribute to the evidence base of what is deemed successful.*

USEFUL RESOURCES

On approaches to monitoring and evaluation

Guidance on Evaluating Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Activities, by OECD (2008): http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/dcdndep/39774573.pdf

Evaluating Peacebuilding Activities in Settings of Conflict and Fragility: Improving Learning for Results, by OECD (2012): http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/evaluatingconflictpreventionandpeacebuilding.htm

Measuring and Monitoring Armed Violence – Goals, Targets and Indicators, by Elisabeth Gilgen, Keith Krause, and Robert Muggah (2010). Background Paper for the Oslo Conference on Armed Violence: http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/Indicators/Metrics_Paper.pdf

»

The **Conflict, Crime and Violence Results Initiative (CCVRI) Resources**, available on the Small Arms Survey webpage: http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/ccrvi-resources.html

The United Nations Rule of Law Indicators: Implementation Guide and Project Tools, by the UN (2011). DPKO and OHCHR: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/un_rule_of_law_indicators.pdf

Evaluating for Security and Justice: Challenges and Opportunities for Improved Monitoring and Evaluation of Security System Reform Programmes, by Simon Rynn with Hiscock Duncan (2009). Saferworld: http://www.saferworld.org.uk/downloads/pubdocs/Evaluating%20for%20security%20and%20justice.pdf

Monitoring and Evaluation: Some tools, methods and approaches, by the World Bank (2004): http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTEVACAPDEV/Resources/4585672-1251481378590/MandE_tools_methods_approaches.pdf

'Indicators in Development: Safety and Justice', a project by the Harvard Kennedy School: http://www.hks.harvard.edu/programs/criminaljustice/research-publications/measuring-the-performance-of-criminal-justice-systems/indicators-in-development-safety-and-justice

On armed violence monitoring systems

Contributing Evidence to Programming: Armed Violence Monitoring Systems, by Gilgen and Tracey (2011). Geneva Declaration Secretariat: http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/general/GD-WP-2011-Contributing-Evidence-to-Programming.pdf

Manual for the Creation of National Public Security Observatories on Crime and Violence, by the Organization of American States (OAS, n.d.). Inter-American Observatory on Security: http://www.oas.org/dsp/alertamerica/documents/ManualforNationalObservatories.pdf

Manual on Victimization Surveys, by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) (2010): http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf

The Conflict, Crime and Violence Results Initiative (CCVRI) Resources: ***A Compendium of Tools for Measurement, Monitoring and Evaluation***. A series of three documents by the Small Arms Survey (2013a) on data sources, data use, and surveys. Available at: http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/de/ccrvi-resources.html

Armed Violence Monitoring Systems, by Rachel Hinton (2013). Research Note, Small Arms Survey, co-published with the Geneva Declaration: http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/H-Research_Notes/SAS-Research-Note-27.pdf

Small Arms Survey **Podcasts 'Finding Pathways to Peace'**: Part 1 on Systems and observatories for monitoring armed violence; and Part 2 on Policy action based on armed violence monitoring systems. Available at: http://www.genevadeclaration.org/events/expert-meetings/observatories-2013/9-podcasts.html

Somalia

74% of households in Somaliland possess at least one firearm. Safe storage devices—supplied and distributed by the Danish Demining Group — prevent accidents in the home, as well as theft, by enclosing the firing mechanism in a locked shell which is chained to the foundation of the house.

Photo: Pete Muller/DDG

5. FULFILLING INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS TO PREVENTING AND REDUCE ARMED VIOLENCE

Implement existing national, regional and international agreements to deal effectively with the supply of, demand for, and illicit trafficking of small arms, light weapons and ammunition.

Outcome Document of 2MRC (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011b, para. 10d)

Section 2 mentioned the importance of reviewing national laws and policies aimed at reducing or preventing armed violence and examining the extent to which the state adheres to and complies with relevant regional and international agreements. This section demonstrates why this is so important. When a government makes visible how it is implementing relevant agreements and mechanisms, this in itself constitutes national action to prevent and reduce armed violence, which, in turn, can strengthen concerted action at the international level.

Identifying the difference international conventions make in AVRP efforts and what states can do about them

International conventions and agreements in favour of reducing and preventing armed violence are either legally or politically binding. The former, such as the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), oblige states-parties to comply with the provisions of the given convention. Politically binding agreements, such as the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA), place a moral obligation on their signatories. Despite not having a legal foundation, such agreements can influence national action.

Whether legally or politically binding, these instruments suggest important international commitments. When states join such an instrument, they signal a willingness to adhere to and implement its provisions, following up with relevant national policies and legislation. For this reason, the UN Secretary-General, in his report on '[p]romoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence', recommended that: '[t]here should also be a concerted effort to ensure that international norms and standards are

reflected and implemented at the national and local levels through the adoption of national legislation and other domestic measures' (UNGA A/64/228, para. 65a).

At the global level, several conventions focus on instruments of armed violence, including controlling the availability of illicit small arms and light weapons, and the use of mines and other explosive devices. Other conventions focus on the people affected and seek to provide for the protection of human rights and support for the victims of armed violence and other vulnerable groups, focusing in many cases on women and children. A number of conventions seek to tackle risk factors fostering armed violence, such as corruption and the availability of drugs, whereas other agreements seek to codify good practices in tackling armed violence, such as the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials. Adopting the perspective provided by the 'armed violence lens', Box 6 illustrates several international mechanisms of relevance to AVRP.

It would be beneficial if governments took concerted action to strengthen the implementation of existing global conventions and agreements. Of particular importance in relation to AVRP is the UN Programme of Action (PoA) on small arms and light weapons. Although not legally binding, this document and the national commitments it contains remain the reference point for global action on small arms and light weapons (SALW). The PoA endures as a tool for assessing national action on the illicit trade in SALW. It provides continuing opportunities for states to strengthen their implementation and to develop international norms regarding the management of SALW. In this context, the UN developed International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) to provide practitioners and policy-makers with comprehensive guidance on certain fundamental aspects of SALW control. The standards are used by UN agencies working on issues related to small arms control.

These global instruments are complemented by a growing number of regional and sub-regional agreements to address varying aspects of armed violence. Developed often via regional organizational structures, such as the Organization of American States (OAS) or the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) or the Pacific Islands Forum, many relevant instruments are now in place. A selection of these is featured in Box 7 (see also OECD, 2009, p. 113; Parker and Wilson, 2012, pp. 72–75).

Encourage governments to implement and comply with existing international and regional agreements *and commitments related to small arms and light weapons (SALW), people affected by armed violence and associated risk factors, human rights, corruption, and drugs.*

Box 6 A list of international instruments and processes addressing aspects of armed violence

(a) Addressing the people affected by armed violence

- United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985)
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
- United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993)
- United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women, peace, and security
- United Nations Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006)

(b) Addressing the instruments

- Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (1997) and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) (1980)
- United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime ('Firearms Protocol') (2001)
- United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) (2001)
- International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI) (2005)
- Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) (2008)
- International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) (2012)
- Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) (2013)

(c) Addressing the perpetrators

- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1955)
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ('Beijing Rules') (1985)
- United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency ('Riyadh Guidelines') (1990)
- Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters (2000)
- United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders ('Bangkok Rules') (2010)

(d) Addressing the institutions

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948)
- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961, amended by the 1972 Protocol)
- International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966) and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966)
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)
- United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (1979)
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)
- United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (1990)

Box 7 A list of relevant regional and sub-regional instruments and processes

- Andean Community Decision 552: Andean Plan to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2003)
- Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) Model Regulations
- CARICOM Declaration on Small Arms and Light Weapons (2011)
- ECOWAS Moratorium (1998, renewed in 2001, 2004)
- Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (2004)
- League of Arab States, Arab Model Law on Weapons, Ammunitions, Explosives and Hazardous Material (2002)
- European Union Council Common Position (2008)
- OSCE Principles on the Control of Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons (2004)
- ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crime (1999)

Box 8 The Arms Trade Treaty: its relevance to AVRP

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) provides a viable means for states to pursue their efforts to reduce and prevent armed violence. While the Treaty has not yet entered into force (as at March 2014), Geneva Declaration signatories can adhere to it and press for its national ratification. Designed to regulate the transfer of conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, the ATT represents a significant addition to existing international and regional efforts to address problems associated with irresponsible arms transfers. The following elements from the Treaty illustrate the clear connection between the ATT and efforts to reduce and prevent armed violence:

- From the *Preamble*—*Recognizing* the security, social, economic, and humanitarian consequences of the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms; *Bearing in mind* that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict and armed violence; *Recognizing* also the challenges faced by victims of armed conflict and their need for adequate care, rehabilitation, and social and economic inclusion.
- From the *Principles*—The responsibility of all States, in accordance with their respective international obligations, to effectively regulate the international trade in conventional arms and to prevent their diversion, as well as the primary responsibility of all States in establishing and implementing their respective national control systems.
- From Article 6 *Prohibitions*—A State party shall not authorize any transfer [of conventional arms and items covered under the provisions of the Treaty] if it has knowledge at the time of authorization that the arms or items would be used in the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, attacks directed against civilian objects or civilians protected as such, or other war crimes as defined by international agreements to which it is a Party.

Source: UN (2013b)

Supporting new international or regional conventions and exploring why the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) matters

The reduction and prevention of armed violence will progress with the development of new international and regional instruments that have implications for armed violence. The most recent example of such a step is the adoption in April 2013 by the UN General Assembly of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), establishing a legally binding agreement with which to regulate the international trade in conventional weapons (see Box 8). (For a more detailed analysis of how the ATT relates to other global small arms and light weapons control initiatives, see Parker, 2013.)

Support new international or regional conventions *or agreements which present additional opportunities to address factors that contribute to armed violence.*

USEFUL RESOURCES

On international legal instruments related to armed violence

The Arms Trade Treaty: A Step Forward in Small Arms Control?, by Sarah Parker (2013). Research Note, Small Arms Survey: http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/H-Research_Notes/SAS-Research-Note-30.pdf

UN Programme of Action Implementation Support System (PoA–ISS): http://www.poa-iss.org/

A Diplomat's Guide to the UN Small Arms Process, by Sarah Parker and Marcus Wilson (2012). Small Arms Survey: http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/Q-Handbooks/HB-02-Diplo-Guide/SAS-HB2-Diplomats-Guide.pdf

How to Guide: Small Arms and Light Weapons Legislation, by UNDP (2008): http://www.poa-iss.org/CASAUpload/Members/Documents/9@SALWGuide_Legislation.pdf

For a list of related regional instruments, see the Policy Paper, ***Armed Violence Reduction: Enabling Development*** by OECD (2009, p. 113): http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/armed-violence-reduction_9789264060173-en

Uganda

In Karamoja, mistrust between local communities and the police and military has led to violence and conflict for many years. Dialogue meetings and community safety committees have helped to build trust between local inhabitants and security providers, securing a safer environment as a basis for development.

Photo: Mikkel Bo/DDG

6. INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTNERSHIPS AND INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

> *Increase the effectiveness of the financial, technical and human resources and assistance available from international organizations, national governments and local authorities.*
>
> *Implement integrated approaches to reduce and prevent armed violence by working in partnership across sectors …*
>
> *Support and further develop collaborative mechanisms, partnerships and initiatives, in particular, South–South and triangular cooperation and initiatives.*
>
> Outcome Document of 2MRC (Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011b, paras. 10f, 10g, 10h)

The principle of partnership lies at the heart of effective reduction and prevention of armed violence. Tackling armed violence depends upon coordinated and mutually supportive interventions of various parties, including the state and government institutions, CSOs, and the private sector. When relevant, donors and external partners can provide valuable assistance to initiatives aimed at achieving AVRP, including supporting cooperation among countries and organizations in low- and middle-income countries.

Examining why an inclusive approach to partnerships is important

Reducing the social burden of armed violence depends on action on the part of many stakeholders. Actions taken by government institutions, CSOs and other entities which aim jointly to strengthen factors that favour resilience to and lower the risks of armed violence help to transform policy and programmes from being reactive to being preventive in nature. For example, members of the Violence Prevention Alliance—a network of WHO Member States, international agencies, and civil society working to promote multisectoral cooperation—share common approaches to targeting risk factors that lead to violence (VPA, n.d.).

Civil society organizations can be especially important partners at the national and local levels as they are often very proactive in AVRP efforts, contributing to analysis and assessments, awareness raising, advocacy, or running local projects and practical initiatives. A group of concerned organizations, mostly from civil society, constituted the Global Alliance on Armed Violence in 2013, as a coalition of actors to prevent and reduce armed violence through cooperation and collaboration.

There are many examples of governments and CSOs working together to prevent violence and advance development, including efforts to strengthen community policing, working with victims of violence, and investing in livelihood opportunities. For instance:

- The Danish Demining Group is working with community and district safety committees in Somaliland to support the development of community and district safety plans and to enhance controls over firearms.
- In West Africa, members of the IANSA Women's Network–Nigeria is training women to participate actively in their communities' peace-building processes in the Niger Delta region.
- In Pakistan, the Sustainable Peace and Development Organization (SPADO) works with community leaders to develop a network of conflict-resolution facilitators.
- In Peru, the El Agustino Police Department, Foundation Terre des Hommes, Asociación Encuentros, and Casa de la Juventud Lima work together to create facilities for youths who are in conflict with the law, as a means of reducing recidivism.

(For further examples of promising initiatives, see Comunidad Segura, 2011 and Eavis, 2011.)

There are also important initiatives to document the contribution being made by private companies to preventing crime and violence.

***Establish effective partnerships** with a wide range of stakeholders (such as CSOs, the private sector, donor agencies, and international organizations).*

'*Public–Private Partnerships and Community Safety: Guide to Action*', for example, focuses on the different ways in which the private sector can complement the public sector and other community stakeholders in promoting community safety (ICPC et al., 2011). For example:

- In 2006, Chilectra, a Chilean power company engaged in distributing and selling electricity, implemented a project which aimed to reclaim urban spaces by contributing to architectural design, including street lighting, with a view to making urban spaces safer for local residents (ICPC et al., 2011, p. 119).
- In South Africa, PricewaterhouseCoopers South Africa promoted a project aimed at developing new and comprehensive ways of understanding complex social systems and problems (crime, poverty, unemployment, etc.) and to strengthen cohesion among different partners with a view to producing effective solutions (ICPC et al., 2011, p. 139).

Exploring why South–South and triangular cooperation can be effective in AVRP programme implementation

The Geneva Declaration encourages states to promote partnerships and collaboration by supporting South–South and triangular cooperation and initiatives. It is useful to draw upon the experience of countries that are similarly affected when designing or implementing interventions aimed at preventing or reducing violence. Although there is no 'one size fits all' solution, countries that are facing comparable situations may be better placed to support adapted solutions. International donors may provide strategic support either by co-funding South–South initiatives or by triangular cooperation, an arrangement that includes the beneficiary country, a Southern partner with relevant experience, and a donor.

***Promote South–South and triangular cooperation** and initiatives that encourage countries facing similar capacity constraints to share their experiences.*

This threefold configuration may help ensure that strategies are better tailored to developing countries, while encouraging countries facing similar capacity constraints to share their experiences. Increasingly, countries such as Brazil are sharing know-how and resources with countries such as Angola, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Mozambique, Surinam, and Timor-Leste (Muggah and Szabo de Carvalho, 2009).

Civil society organizations are often active in South–South and triangular cooperation. For instance, the Brazilian NGO, *Viva Rio*, has adapted its work in the *favelas* (slums) of Rio de Janeiro to a poor urban neighbourhood of Port-au-Prince (Moestue and Muggah, 2009).

In other cases, the experience in Southern contexts has been transferred to Northern situations, for example the work of *Luta Pela Paz* (Fight for Peace) with young men in the Brazilian *favelas* has been extended to impoverished areas of London (Sampson and Vilella, 2013).

Outlining how donors can appropriately support strengthening national capacities in AVRP

For AVRP to be feasible, the affected states need to show leadership, take ownership, and generate long-term financial investment. In low-income countries there is also a need for the sustained engagement of external partners and donors. Despite the

considerable investment and commitments of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) in countries suffering high levels of armed violence, often only modest results and 'value for money' are achieved through international assistance. Indeed, donor countries have often been criticized for the quality and effectiveness of their assistance: 'International partners can often bypass national interests and actors, providing aid in overly technocratic ways that underestimate the importance of harmonising with the national and local context, and support

Box 9 The New Deal; building peaceful states

The New Deal was developed by the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (ID) comprising the g7+ group in situations of conflict and fragility and the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF).[5] By January 2014, it had been endorsed by 35 developing countries, bilateral and multilateral donors, and six international organizations (New Deal, n.d.c). The New Deal calls for a collective focus on five 'peacebuilding and statebuilding goals', namely:

i) Fostering inclusive political settlements and conflict resolution;

ii) Establishing and strengthening people's security;

iii) Addressing injustices and increasing people's access to justice;

iv) Generating employment and improving livelihoods; and

v) Managing revenue and building capacity for accountable and fair service delivery.

These goals will guide the identification of priorities at the country level through the development of country-owned and country-led strategies. The following steps will organize the process of developing such strategies:

i) Conducting country-led 'fragility assessments';

ii) Developing one common vision and plan for transitioning out of 'fragility';

iii) Instituting compacts between governments and their development partners to ensure alignment with national priorities, harmonize approaches, coordinate donor interventions, and avoid duplication;

iv) Developing and applying common indicators for the five PSGs to monitor progress; and

v) Scaling up collective support to political dialogue and leadership.

By the end of 2013, seven countries had volunteered to pilot implementation of the New Deal (New Deal, n.d.b).

Source: New Deal (2011); New Deal (n.d.b; n.d.c)

5 The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) observes that 'fragile' situations are characterized by poor governance, are prone to violent conflict, and demonstrate limited development progress. An aggregate of governance and security criteria, or of capacity, accountability, and legitimacy criteria, are usually used as measures of fragility (OECD, 2008, p. 11).

short-term results at the expense of medium- to long-term sustainable results brought about by building capacity and systems' (New Deal, 2011, p. 1).

***Invest in AVRP** through international donors seeking to strengthen government ownership and capacity in reducing and preventing armed violence; and drawing, as needed, on the comparative strengths of other partners (e.g. CSOs, international organizations, the UN, and the private sector).*

At the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan in November 2011, numerous countries and international organizations endorsed the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States (New Deal), a common framework for action between a given country and its donors (see Box 9).

Governments and donors adhere to specific 'compacts', key mechanisms to implement in each specific context the common development vision embodied in the PSGs. The 'compact' provides the 'how to' and the basis upon which to determine the allocation of donor resources aligned to country-led national priorities, ensuring harmonization and donor coordination, as well as reducing duplication, fragmentation, and programme proliferation (New Deal, n.d.a).

The AVRP approach supported by the Geneva Declaration offers a reference point for the development of strategies and programmes in countries that volunteer to implement the New Deal. It provides useful specific lessons and experiences to share and apply generally in situations affected by armed violence.

***Provide long-term strategic support through partnerships** with international aid agencies and combine it with specific short-term interventions and funding aligned with the sub-national development and security plans and programmes of affected states.*

Achieving results by supporting multi-year AVRP assistance strategies

Providing funding for developing national strategies is only one means by which international donors can support sound solutions. Effective interventions providing durable solutions for the problems caused by armed violence call for long-term national and international engagement while drawing, as appropriate, on the comparative strengths of CSOs and the private sector. For this reason, international donors should provide long-term strategic support and combine it with specific short-term interventions and funding.

International assistance needs to reinforce government ownership and capacity to reduce armed violence, seeking alignment with the relevant national and sub-national development and security plans and programmes of affected states (see Section 4).

The OECD has published a number of policy papers and guidelines to help bilateral donors to engage more effectively with countries at risk of armed violence.[6] Such strategies and programmes should always combine security promotion targets with development solutions so as to avoid narrow solutions of limited effectiveness. AVRP strategies are effective when they deal with both the symptoms and the structural causes of armed violence. Bilateral donors have also sought to promote their own 'whole of government' efforts (bringing together diplomatic, defence and security, as well as development interventions), aiming to address the complex interplay of factors that allow armed violence and insecurity to flourish. 'Whole of government' approaches are based on the assumption that coordinating the efforts of all relevant government agencies will be more effective in dealing with situations of insecurity, conflict and

6 See OECD, 2009, 2010, 2011a, 2011b, 2011c.

USEFUL RESOURCES

On effective approaches to partnerships involving official donors and NGOs

Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence in Urban Areas, by OECD (2011b). Programming Note: http://www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/47942084.pdf

Reducing the Involvement of Youth in Armed Violence, by OECD (2011c). Programming Note: http://www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/47942093.pdf

The Whole of Government Approach to Crime Prevention, by Pete Homel (2004): http://www.aic.gov.au/documents/E/C/5/%7BEC5DC139-C6DE-4F60-A888-31FBB6F4C492%7Dtandi287.pdf

New Deal – Building Peaceful States: http://www.newdeal4peace.org

Triangular Co-operation and Aid Effectiveness: Can Triangular Co-operation Make Aid More Effective?, by Talita Yamashiro Fordelone (2009). An OECD Paper prepared for the Policy Dialogue on Development Co-operation: http://www.oecd.org/dac/46387212.pdf

Armed Violence Reduction Framework (version 3.1), by the Danish Demining Group (DDG, 2013). Example of a key policy tool document for the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the organisation's AVR operations: http://www.danishdemininggroup.dk/about-armed-violence-reduction/armed-violence-reduction-framework/

The **Comunidad Segura 'Good Practices' magazines**, an initiative by NGOs to record promising civil society AVRP practices: http://www.genevadeclaration.org/gdrevcon2011/gdrevcon2011/resources.html#c2881

»

violence that have complex and multifaceted causes (Homel, 2004). Despite the challenges it poses, practical examples of ways to adopt a 'whole of government' effort include joint analysis and assessments and the development of joint objectives, joint country-specific strategies, a clear coordination structure, pooled funding, shared information and communication systems, and cross-sector task forces (OECD, 2006).

Documenting and disseminating the experiences of collaborative projects can help to encourage the development of similar initiatives elsewhere. Such examples provide lessons and evidence that interventions can be successful.

The documenting, evaluating of programmes, and sharing of results can serve as a valuable contribution to developing a solid body of AVRP interventions.

***Document and disseminate information** about efforts that encourage collaboration among similar partnerships in other countries.*

On effective partnerships involving the private sector

The Role of Business in Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention, by Achim Wennmann (2012). In *International Review of the Red Cross*, No. 887: http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/review/2012/irrc-887-wennmann.pdf

Public–Private Partnerships and Community Safety: Guide to Action, by ICPC, the World Bank, the Bogota Chamber of Commerce, and Institute Sou da Paz (2011): http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/en/publications/publication/article/public-private-partnerships-and-community-safety-guide-to-action.html

On effective partnerships in challenging contexts

Whole of Government Approaches to Fragile States, by OECD (2006). Guidelines: http://www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/37826256.pdf

The Conflict and Fragility Agenda Post-Busan: Directions, Opportunities, Challenges, by Jamil Chade. Brief No. 2, Geneva Peacebuilding Platform (GPP) and the Geneva Declaration (2012): http://www.pbsbdialogue.org/documentupload/50027058.pdf

On effective partnerships involving South–South and triangular cooperation

For a literature review of triangular cooperation see: OECD DAC, 2013, *Triangular Co-operation: What's the Literature Telling Us?* Paper available at: http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/dialogue-triangular-cooperation.htm

Examples of South–South and triangular cooperation available on the website of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, at http://www.abc.gov.br/Projetos/CooperacaoSulSul/CooperacaoTriangular

Philippines

Children from Maluso, a fishing village in Basilan, pass a police sign warning of a five-month pre-election weapons ban.

Photo: Lucian Read/Small Arms Survey

ANNEXES

ANNEXE 1.
THE GENEVA DECLARATION ON ARMED VIOLENCE AND DEVELOPMENT (2006)

Armed violence destroys lives and livelihoods, breeds insecurity, fear and terror, and has a profoundly negative impact on human development. Whether in situations of conflict or crime, it imposes enormous costs on states, communities and individuals.

Armed violence closes schools, empties markets, burdens health services, destroys families, weakens the rule of law, and prevents humanitarian assistance from reaching people in need. Armed violence kills—directly and indirectly—hundreds of thousands of people each year and injures countless more, often with lifelong consequences. It threatens permanently the respect of human rights.

Living free from the threat of armed violence is a basic human need. It is a precondition for human development, dignity and well-being. Providing for the human security of their citizens is a core responsibility of governments.

In the 2005 World Summit Outcome document, global leaders recognized the strong linkage and mutual reinforcement between development, peace, security and human rights. They stressed the right of people to live in dignity, free from fear and from want.

The international community has acknowledged that armed violence and conflict impede realization of the Millennium Development Goals, and that conflict prevention and resolution, violence reduction, human rights, good governance and peace-building are key steps towards reducing poverty, promoting economic growth and improving people's lives.

The Peacebuilding Commission, by establishing an institutional link between security and development, will also promote an integrated approach to post-conflict peace building and play a central role in addressing the problem of armed violence.

Recognizing these realities, we, Ministers and representatives from 42 countries, representing all the world's regions, have gathered in Geneva and have resolved to promote sustainable security and a culture of peace by taking action to reduce armed violence and its negative impact on socio-economic and human development.

We will strengthen our efforts to integrate armed violence reduction and conflict prevention programmes into national, regional and multilateral development frameworks, institutions and strategies, as well as into humanitarian assistance, emergency, and crisis management initiatives.

We will work individually and together, at national, regional and multilateral levels, on practical measures that:

- promote conflict prevention, resolution and reconciliation, and support post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction;
- stem the proliferation, illegal trafficking and misuse of small arms and light weapons and ammunition, and lead to effective weapons reduction, post-conflict disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and small arms control, including control of arms transfers and of illicit brokering;
- uphold full respect for human rights, promote the peaceful settlement of conflicts based on justice and the rule of law, and address a climate of impunity;
- foster effective and accountable public security institutions;
- promote a comprehensive approach to armed violence reduction issues, recognizing the different situations, needs and resources of men and women, boys and girls, as reflected in the provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1612;
- ensure that armed violence prevention and reduction initiatives target specific risk factors and groups, and are linked to programmes providing non-violent alternative livelihoods for individuals and communities.

We will take further action to deal effectively both with the supply of, and the demand for, small arms and light weapons. This includes implementing fully existing instruments, in particular the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and promoting the development of further international instruments, including legally binding ones.

We commit to enhancing the financial, technical and human resources devoted to addressing armed violence issues in a cooperative, comprehensive and coordinated manner, including working inter alia to advance this issue within the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and other relevant organizations.

We will support initiatives to measure the human, social and economic costs of armed violence, to assess risks and vulnerabilities, to evaluate the effectiveness of armed violence reduction programmes, and to disseminate knowledge of best practices. We will work with affected states and communities, and with the donor community, to promote solutions, including capacity-building, at the local, national, regional and global level.

We will strive to achieve, by 2015, measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence and tangible improvements in human security worldwide.

We will work in partnership with the development, peace and security-building, public health, humanitarian, human rights and criminal justice communities, and, recognizing

the important role civil society has to play in reducing armed violence, promote active partnerships between governments, international organizations and civil society.

We will present this declaration to the upcoming UN conference to review the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

We commit ourselves to pursuing this initiative in all appropriate for a and to meeting again no later than 2008 to assess our progress in achieving these goals.

Geneva, 7 June 2006

ANNEXE 2.
OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF 1ST MINISTERIAL REVIEW CONFERENCE (2008)

Review Summit Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development hosted by the Government of Switzerland and UNDP.

Summit Statement

We, the representatives of 85 countries, have gathered here today in Geneva to assess the progress made, and to reaffirm our support and commitment to the goals laid down in the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, adopted on 7 June 2006.

Commend the efforts made to date in implementing the *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development* through the promotion of sustainable security and a culture of peace by taking action to reduce armed violence having negative impact on socio-economic and human development.

Recognize that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and that armed violence may hinder the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Recognizing that national, regional and international development policies can provide important tools for the prevention of armed violence and in this context, resolve to continue working together to prevent and reduce armed violence in order to enhance the prospects for sustainable development at global, regional, national and local levels for both the present and future generations.

Welcome the fact that 94 countries have to date adopted the *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development* and encourage additional countries to do so.

Commend the governments of Guatemala, Kenya and Thailand for having taken the initiative to host regional conferences on armed violence and development, which resulted in the adoption of Regional Declarations on Armed Violence and Development that take into account regional and national specificities related to the incidence of armed violence.

Encourage states and relevant international and regional organisations, to implement these Regional Declarations on Armed violence and Development.

Acknowledge that states bear the primary responsibility for preventing, reducing and ending armed violence in their territories through practical measures and appropriate mechanisms, including i) peaceful resolution of disputes, ii) respecting and protecting human rights, and iii) promoting sustainable development and a culture of peace.

Recalling our commitment to strive in achieving measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence by 2015, commend the work already accomplished to promote the implementation of the *Geneva Declaration* through practical measures suggested in the *Framework of Implementation*.

Welcome and encourage the continued assessment of the impact of armed violence on girls, women, boys and men as an essential tool for advancing the implementation of the *Geneva Declaration*. We encourage the efforts undertaken at national and sub-national levels to develop methodologies and strategies to assess the impact of armed violence on socio-economic and human development.

Support the efforts adopted by countries as part of their national policies for promoting sustainable socio-economic development and for addressing the scourge of armed violence and its negative impacts on development as part of the practical implementation of the *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development*.

Encourage gender equality, and specifically the participation of women, in the design, implementation and evaluation of armed violence prevention and reduction programmes.

Recognize that partnerships among states, international regional and sub-regional organisations, as well as civil society are essential for promoting comprehensive and integrated responses to effectively address the scourge of armed violence and its impact on socio-economic and human development.

Welcome the initiatives taken by the governments of the *Geneva Declaration* focus countries to implement the objectives of the *Geneva Declaration* including through concrete projects aimed at preventing and reducing armed violence and promoting sustainable development.

Encourage states and appropriate international and regional and sub-regional organisations in a position to do so, and upon request of the relevant authorities, to consider providing assistance, including technical and financial assistance where needed, for the implementation of armed violence prevention and reduction initiatives at national and local levels, while recognizing the important contribution that South–South cooperation can make to this end.

Affirm, however, that while adverse security conditions in a particular country may impede the implementation of armed violence prevention and reduction initiatives, this should not be used as a form of conditionality with respect to the provision of technical or financial assistance.

Note the 2005 decision of the OECD Development Assistance Committee to allow certain activities related to preventing and reducing armed violence to be considered eligible for official development assistance.

Reaffirm the commitments in the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (United Nations Resolution 60/1) to advancing development, peace and security, and human rights and resolve to develop goals, targets and measurable indicators on armed violence and development as a complement to the Millennium Development Goals.

Reaffirm our support for United Nations efforts to promote armed violence reduction, in particular the implementation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.

Commit ourselves to support and continue all further efforts to advance the goals of the *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development* in all appropriate fora, including in the United Nations General Assembly.

Encourage all those states that have adopted the *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development* to support and continue their efforts to disseminate the goals and principles of the Geneva Declaration at the international, regional, sub-regional and national levels.

Remain determined in our resolve to implement the *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development* and in this regard we agree to meet again not later than 2011 to assess our progress in achieving these common goals.

Geneva, 12 September 2008

ANNEXE 3.
OUTCOME DOCUMENT OF 2ND MINISTERIAL REVIEW CONFERENCE (2011)

2nd Ministerial Review Conference on the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development.

Outcome Document

1. We, the Ministers and representatives of 96 countries, met in Geneva to assess the progress made in implementing the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development adopted on 7 June 2006, and to reaffirm our support and commitment to its goals.

2. We are encouraged that 112 countries have adopted the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development and call upon additional countries to do so.

3. We commend the progress made at the international, regional, national and local levels in better understanding the linkages between armed violence and development and in fostering actions to reduce the risks of armed violence. Notable in this regard are, among others, the Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence as well as the United Nations Secretary-General's report *Promoting Development through the Reduction and Prevention of Armed Violence* and the 2011 World Bank *World Development Report on Conflict, Security and Development*.

4. We believe that measurable reductions in armed violence can be achieved and are inspired by the growth in innovative measures designed to improve safety, security and access to justice alongside efforts to enhance socio-economic development. These endeavours are pursued by national governments, but also by local authorities, civil society organizations and the private sector, increasingly in a coherent, coordinated and complementary manner. Past experience highlights the critical importance of adopting comprehensive and evidence-based approaches that build on principles of local ownership and capacity and respect for cultural diversity.

5. We accept that poverty reduction, equitable socio-economic development, social inclusion, democratic values, good governance and the respect for the rule of law and human rights have important roles to play in continuing efforts to reduce and prevent armed violence.

6. We believe that activities to address the specific impact of armed violence on women, boys and girls, should be incorporated into development efforts at the international, regional, national and local level in accordance with existing international commitments, including United Nations Security Council Resolutions on women, peace and security.

7. We recognize that much more work needs to be done if citizens are to experience greater safety and security. Since our 2008 Ministerial Review Conference, more than two million men, women and children have died as a result of armed violence around the world.[7] During this period millions more lives have been devastated through injury, trauma, the loss of economic and social opportunities and the destruction of physical infrastructure. The majority of these deaths and injuries occurred in non-conflict settings. Although the perpetrators and direct victims of armed violence are predominantly men, many others are also victims, including women and girls who may suffer sexual and gender-based violence.

8. We believe that, whether in situations of armed conflict or crime, armed violence has a devastating impact on development and hinders the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. It reduces national income and productivity, diverts investment and rolls back hard-won development gains.

9. We acknowledge that armed violence is a shared security concern for all countries, regardless of their level of development, because its impact often extends beyond national borders.

10. We believe that a concerted and accelerated effort, based on increased international cooperation, is required to reduce and prevent armed violence. Reaffirming our support to the goals and commitments of the Geneva Declaration and the Oslo Commitments, in particular to achieving, by 2015, measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence and tangible improvements in development, we agree to:

    a) Integrate armed violence reduction and prevention objectives and actions into regional, national and sub-national development and security plans and programmes. These should be measurable, developed on the basis of consultative processes that include groups particularly affected by armed violence, and their implementation supported by relevant sub-national, national, regional and international actors, including civil society organizations;

    b) Advance comprehensive and conflict/violence-sensitive development strategies and institutional capacities that purposefully target the key risk factors that give

7 The Global Burden of Armed Violence estimates that more than 740,000 people die directly or indirectly from armed violence every year.

rise to armed violence. These strategies should aim to generate employment, livelihoods and economic opportunities; strengthen people's security and access to justice; foster effective and accountable public security institutions; encourage inclusive political settlements and conflict resolution; and promote social inclusion, gender equality, child protection efforts and the effective delivery of basic services, including health and education;

c) Strengthen and further develop sub-national, national and regional capacities to monitor, measure and analyse the scope, scale and distribution of armed violence, and establish national armed violence monitoring and reporting mechanisms. These monitoring systems should be designed so that they can be accessible to states, local authorities and civil society to track progress in achieving measurable reductions in armed violence;

d) Implement existing national, regional and international agreements to deal effectively with the supply of, demand for, and illicit trafficking of small arms, light weapons and ammunition. This includes, in particular, implementing fully the *UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*, the *International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons*, and the *UN Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition*, and supporting the development of other legally-binding international instruments such as the Arms Trade Treaty;

e) Recognize and ensure the rights of victims of armed violence in a non-discriminatory manner, including, inter alia, provision for their adequate care and rehabilitation, as well as their social and economic inclusion, in accordance with national laws and development plans, and applicable international commitments and obligations;

f) Increase the effectiveness of the financial, technical and human resources and assistance available from international organizations, national governments and local authorities, and establish effective and efficient multi-year armed violence reduction and prevention programmes in line with regional, national and sub-national development plans and programmes;

g) Implement integrated approaches to reduce and prevent armed violence by working in partnership across sectors (such as development, humanitarian, public health, peace-building, human rights, urban development, security and justice), at regional, national and sub-national levels, and with relevant actors, including government, civil society, international organizations and the private sector;

h) Support and further develop collaborative mechanisms, partnerships and initiatives, in particular, South–South and triangular cooperation and initiatives;

i) Nominate a national point of contact to act as an information and coordination resource on national activities carried out in the framework of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development; and

j) Strengthen our efforts to share knowledge, experiences and good practices on armed violence reduction and prevention. Towards these ends, we encourage the development of the capacities of the Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration to assist signatory States in accessing available expertise, knowledge and financial resources to implement innovative armed violence reduction and prevention programmes.

11. We commit ourselves to promote these undertakings, and the overall goals of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, in the United Nations General Assembly and in all other appropriate fora;

12. We agree to meet again prior to the review of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 to review our progress and assess what further steps are required to reduce armed violence and to achieve development outcomes.

Adopted in Geneva on 31 October 2011

ANNEXE 4.
THE OSLO COMMITMENTS ON ARMED VIOLENCE (2010)

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

We, the representatives of States, met on 12 May 2010 to discuss how to address effectively the humanitarian and development impact of armed violence.

Armed violence – whether it occurs in contexts of conflict or crime – is a fundamental challenge to our common humanitarian and developmental goals, often violating human rights, exacerbating gender inequality, and undermining security, justice, education and public health.

Armed violence and development are closely linked. An environment of fear and insecurity can undermine human, social and economic development. At the same time, persistent inequality and a lack of development are among the underlying causes of armed violence. We are convinced that development efforts that address the risk factors for armed violence can help to prevent and reduce its incidence and enhance the prospects for development.

We commend the work being undertaken to prevent and reduce armed violence by States, international organizations and civil society. We reaffirm the commitments of the *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development* and take note of the recommendations made by the United Nations Secretary- General in his reports on armed violence and development, including the efforts to control the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (A/64/228) and on developing an action agenda to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in his report 'Keeping the Promise' (A/64/665).

Determined to achieve measurable reductions in armed violence and to realise the existing Millennium Development Goals by 2015, we commit to:

Support, where appropriate, the inclusion of armed violence reduction and prevention in the Outcome Document of the High Level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs and in subsequent MDG achievement strategies through to 2015;

Measure and monitor the incidence and impact of armed violence at national and sub-national levels in a transparent way, and develop a set of targets and indicators to assess progress in efforts to achieve measurable reductions in armed violence;

Recognise the rights of victims of armed violence in a non-discriminatory manner, including provision for their adequate care and rehabilitation, as well as their social and economic inclusion, in accordance with national laws and applicable international obligations;

Enhance the potential of development to reduce and prevent armed violence by integrating armed violence prevention and reduction strategies into international, regional, national and sub-national development plans, programmes and assistance strategies;

Strengthen international cooperation and assistance, including South-South cooperation, to develop national and sub-national capacities for armed violence prevention and reduction and achievement of the MDGs.

We will work together, and in partnership with civil society and international organizations, to fulfil and advance these Commitments, both before and beyond the High Level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs in September 2010.

Geneva, 12 May 2010

Afghanistan

Sara and her classmates study at the first girl's school in Farza, Kabul. A UNDP-supported programme helps anti-government elements to renounce violence, and reintegrate and become a productive part of Afghan society.

Photo: Farzana Wahidy/UNDP

REFERENCES

Alvazzi del Frate, Anna. 2012. 'A Matter of Survival: Non-lethal Firearm Violence.' In Small Arms Survey, *Small Arms Survey 2012: Moving Targets*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 78–105.

AOAV (Action on Armed Violence). n.d. 'National reports on armed violence.' Accessed 1 October 2013. ‹aoav.org.uk/category/counting-the-cost/national-reports-on-armed-violence/›

—. 2011. *Monrovia: An Assessment of Armed Violence and Insecurity in the Liberian Capital*. London: Action on Armed Violence.

—. 2012a. *Regional Report on States' Capacities to Address Armed Violence: Latin America and the Caribbean*. London: Action on Armed Violence.

—. 2012b. *Sierra Leone Armed Violence Baseline Survey Report*. London: Action on Armed Violence.

—. 2013. *Writing the Rights. Highlighting the international standards on the rights of victims of armed violence*. London: Action on Armed Violence.

— and NWGAV (National Working Group on Armed Violence in Nigeria) 2013. *The Violent Road: An Overview of Armed Violence in Nigeria*. ‹http://aoav.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/The-Violent-Road.pdf›

APSC (Australian Public Service Commission). 2004. *Connecting Government: Whole of Government Responses to Australia's Priority Challenges*. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia.

Bellis, Mark A., et al. 2010. *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence: What Works?* Background Paper for the Oslo Conference on Armed Violence. Oslo: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP.

Buchanan C. 2014. *Gun Violence, Disability and Recovery*. Sydney: Surviving Gun Violence Project. ‹http://survivinggunviolence.org/book/›

CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). n.d. 'The Public Health Approach to Violence Prevention.' Accessed 1 December 2013. ‹http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/overview/publichealthapproach.html›

CERAC, Geneva Declaration Secretariat, and Small Arms Survey. 2011. *Guatemala en la encrucijada. Panorama de una violencia transformada*. ‹http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/about-us/highlights/highlight-rn170.html›

Chade, Jamil. 2012. *The Conflict and Fragility Agenda Post-Busan: Directions, Opportunities, Challenges*. Brief No. 2. Geneva: Geneva Peacebuilding Platform (GPP) and the Geneva Declaration.

Comunidad Segura. 2011. Good Practices in Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention: The Experiences of Civil Society in Five Regional Settings. In collaboration with Viva Rio, Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO Geneva), and the Geneva Declaration. ‹http://www.genevadeclaration.org/en/gdrevcon2011/gdrevcon2011/resources.html#c2881›

DDG (Danish Demining Group). 2013. *Armed Violence Reduction Framework*. Version 3.1, April. ‹http://www.danishdemininggroup.dk/about-armed-violence-reduction/armed-violence-reduction-framework/›

Eavis, Paul. 2011. *Working against Violence: Promising Practices in Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention*. Working Paper. Geneva: Geneva Declaration Secretariat and UNDP.

Fordelone, Talita Yamashiro. 2009. *Triangular Co-operation and Aid Effectiveness: Can Triangular Co-operation Make Aid More Effective?* Paper prepared for the Policy Dialogue on Development Co-operation in Mexico City, 28–29 September. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee.

French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. 2012. *France's Approach to Armed Violence Reduction*. Paris: French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs.

GAAV (Global Alliance on Armed Violence). n.d. 'Global Alliance on Armed Violence.' Accessed 1 October 2013. ‹http://allianceonarmedviolence.org/›

Geneva Declaration (Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development). 2006. Geneva, 7 June. ‹http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/GD-Declaration-091020-EN.pdf›

Geneva Declaration Secretariat. n.d. 'The Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development.' Accessed 1 October 2013. ‹http://www.genevadeclaration.org/›

—. 2008a. *Global Burden of Armed Violence*. Geneva: Geneva Declaration Secretariat.

—. 2008b. Summit Statement at the Review Summit of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development. Geneva: Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 12 September. ‹http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/Geneva-Declaration-Review-Summit-Statement-final-12092008-ENGLISH.pdf›

—. 2011a. *Global Burden of Armed Violence: Lethal Encounters*. Geneva: Geneva Declaration Secretariat. ‹http://www.genevadeclaration.org/measurability/global-burden-of-armed-violence/global-burden-of-armed-violence-2011.html›

—. 2011b. Outcome Document of 2nd Ministerial Review Conference on the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development. Geneva: Geneva Declaration Secretariat. 31 October. ‹http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/GD-MRC2/GD-2ndMRC-Outcome-Document.pdf›

—. 2013. 'Meeting Report.' Report from the Expert Meeting on Violence reduction and peacebuilding: How crime and violence observatories can contribute, Geneva, 26–28 June, ‹http://www.genevadeclaration.org/events/expert-meetings/observatories-2013/8-meeting-report.html›

GICHD (Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining). 2009. *Linking Mine Action and Development: Guidelines for Mine / ERW Operators*. Guidelines for Policy and Programme Development. Geneva: GICHD, November. ‹http://www.gichd.org/fileadmin/pdf/ma_development/Guidelines/Guidelines-LMAD-Operators-Feb2010.pdf›

Gilgen, Elisabeth and Lauren Tracey. 2011. *Contributing Evidence to Programming: Armed Violence Monitoring Systems*. Working Paper. Geneva: Geneva Declaration Secretariat.

Gilgen, Elisabeth, Keith Krause, and Robert Muggah. 2010. *Measuring and Monitoring Armed Violence – Goals, Targets and Indicators*. Background Paper for the Oslo Conference on Armed Violence. Oslo: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNDP, Geneva Declaration Secretariat.

Harvard Kennedy School. n.d. 'Indicators in Development: Safety and Justice.' Accessed 1 October 2013. ‹http://www.hks.harvard.edu/programs/criminaljustice/research-publications/measuring-the-performance-of-criminal-justice-systems/indicators-in-development-safety-and-justice›

Hinton, Rachel. 2013. *Armed Violence Monitoring Systems*. Research Note No. 27. Geneva: Small Arms Survey.

Homel, Peter. 2004. 'The Whole of Government Approach to Crime Prevention', Australian Institute of Criminology, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, No. 287, November.

ICPC (International Centre for Crime Prevention). 2008. *The International Compendium of Crime Prevention Practices to Inspire Action across the World*. Montreal: ICPC.

—, World Bank, Bogota Chamber of Commerce, and Institute Sou da Paz. 2011. *Public–Private Partnerships and Community Safety: Guide to Action*. Montreal: ICPC.

Kolbe, Athena R. and Robert Muggah. 2012. *Haiti's Urban Crime Wave? Results from Monthly Household Surveys (August 2011 – February 2012)*. Strategic Brief No. 1. Rio de Janeiro: Igarapé Institute. ‹http://pt.igarape.org.br/haitis-urban-crime-wave-results-from-monthly-households-surveys-aug2011-feb2012/›

Moestue, Helen and Robert Muggah. 2009. *Social Integration, Ergo, Stabilization: Viva Rio in Port-au-Prince*. Rio de Janeiro/Geneva: Viva Rio and Small Arms Survey. ‹http://www.smallarms-survey.org/fileadmin/docs/E-Co-Publications/SAS-VIVA%20RIO-2009-Port-au-Prince.pdf›

Moyes, Richard. 2010. *Victims and Survivors of Armed Violence: Responding to Rights and Needs*. Background Paper for Oslo Conference on Armed Violence. Oslo: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP. ‹http://www.osloconferencearmedviolence.no/backgroundpapers.cfm›

Muggah, Robert. 2012. 'Why Personal Security Should Be Part of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.' Global Observatory, International Peace Institute, 13 November. ‹http://www.theglobalobservatory.org/analysis/382-why-personal-security-should-be-part-of-the-post-2015-development-agenda.html›

— and Ilona Szabó de Carvalho. 2009. *The Southern Effect: Critical Reflections on Brazil's Engagement with Fragile States*. Partnership for Democratic Governance Discussion Paper. Rio de Janeiro: OECD and UNDP.

New Deal (New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States). 2011. *A New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States*. Agreement endorsed at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness meeting, Busan, 29 November – 1 December. ‹http://www.newdeal4peace.org/wp-content/themes/newdeal/docs/new-deal-for-engagement-in-fragile-states-en.pdf›

—. n.d.a. 'Focus.' Accessed 11 January 2014. ‹http://www.newdeal4peace.org/focus/›

—. n.d.b. 'New Deal Pilots.' Accessed 11 January 2014. ‹http://www.newdeal4peace.org/new-deal-pilots/›

—. n.d.c. 'World Commitments.' Accessed 11 January 2014. ‹http://www.newdeal4peace.org/world-commitments/›

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 2011. *Armed Violence in Norway: Incidence and Responses*. Oslo: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

OAS (Organization of American States). n.d. *Manual for the Creation of National Public Security Observatories on Crime and Violence*. Washington, DC: Secretariat for Multidimensional Security.

—. 2010. 'Public Security Policies of the OAS Member States.' Last updated 18 June 2010. Accessed 1 October 2013. ‹http://www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_observatorio_politicas.asp›

OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). 2006. *Whole of Government Approaches to Fragile States*. Guidelines. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

—. 2008. *Guidance on Evaluating Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Activities: Working Draft for Application Period*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

—. 2009. *Armed Violence Reduction: Enabling Development.* Policy Paper. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

—. 2011a. *Investing in Security: A Global Assessment of Armed Violence Reduction Initiatives*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

—. 2011b. *Preventing and Reducing Armed Violence in Urban Areas*. Programming Note. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

—. 2011c. *Reducing the Involvement of Youth in Armed Violence*. Programming Note. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

—. 2012. *Evaluating Peacebuilding Activities in Settings of Conflict and Fragility: Improving Learning for Results*. DAC Guidelines and Reference Series. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

—. 2013. *Triangular Co-operation: What's the Literature Telling Us?* Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Available at: ‹http://www.oecd.org/dac/dac-global-relations/OECD%20Triangluar%20Co-operation%20Literature%20Review%20June%202013.pdf›

Oslo Commitments (Oslo Commitments on Armed Violence: Achieving the Millennium Development Goals). 2010. Geneva, 12 May. ‹http://www.osloconferencearmedviolence.no›

Otoo, Samuel, Natalia Agapitova, and Joy Behrens. 2009. *The Capacity Development Results Framework—A Strategic and Results-oriented Approach to Learning for Capacity Development*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Parker, Sarah. 2011. 'Balancing Acts: Regulation of Civilian Firearm Possession.' In Small Arms Survey, *Small Arms Survey 2011: States of Security*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 261–309.

—. 2013. *The Arms Trade Treaty: A Step Forward in Small Arms Control?* Research Note, No. 30. Geneva: Small Arms Survey.

— and Katherine Green. 2012. *A Decade of Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Analysis of National Reports*. Geneva: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).

— and Marcus Wilson. 2012. *A Diplomat's Guide to the UN Small Arms Process*. Handbook. Geneva: Small Arms Survey. ‹http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/de/publications/by-type/handbooks/a-diplomats-guide-to-the-un-small-arms-process.html›

Peru. 2012. *Declaración de Ginebra sobre violencia armada y desarrollo: informe nacional sobre el nivel de implementación*. Accessed 17 January 2014. ‹http://scm.oas.org/pdfs/2012/CP28817T.pdf›

PoA-ISS (United Nations Programme of Action Implementation Support System). n.d. 'Programme of Action.' Accessed 1 October 2013. ‹http://www.poa-iss.org›

Rynn, Simon with Duncan Hiscock. 2009. *Evaluating for Security and Justice: Challenges and Opportunities for Improved Monitoring and Evaluation of Security System Reform Programmes*. London: Saferworld.

Sampson, Alice and Maria Rita Vilella. 2013. *Fight for Peace Academies in Rio and London—Assessing Their Progress and Impact*. London: Fight for Peace and the Centre for Social Justice and Change of the University of East London, July.

Saferworld, Interdisciplinary Analysts, Nepal Madhes Foundation, and Small Arms Survey. 2011. *Armed Violence in the Terai*. London: Saferworld.

Secretaria Técnica del Consejo Nacional de Seguridad (Guatemala). 2011. *Acciones del Estado de Guatemala para el avance en el cumplimiento de la Declaración de Ginebra sobre Violencia Armada y Desarrollo*.

SEESAC (South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons). n.d. 'Publications: SALW Surveys.' Accessed 18 December 2013. ‹http://www.seesac.org/publication.php?l1=65&l2=87›

SGVP (Surviving Gun Violence Project). n.d. 'About Us.' Accessed 1 October 2013. ‹http://survivinggunviolence.org/›

Small Arms Survey. n.d.a. 'Focus Projects.' Accessed 1 December 2013. ‹http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/focus-projects.html›

—. n.d.b. 'The Conflict, Crime and Violence Results Initiative (CCVRI) Resources.' Accessed 19 December 2013. ‹http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/ccrvi-resources.html›

—. 2013a. *Conflict, Crime, Violence and Development: A Compendium of Tools for Measurement, Monitoring and Evaluation*. Geneva: Small Arms Survey. ‹http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/ccrvi-resources.html›

—. 2013b. 'Insecurity and Violence in the Post-2015 Development Agenda'. Unpublished background paper for UNDP, September. ‹http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/MDG_Process/UNDP%20AVR%20post%202015%20Paper_withSASLogo_FIN.pdf›

Thapa, Rashmi and Kai Thaler. 2012. *Armed Violence and Disability: The Untold Story*. Preliminary report. Brussels: Handicap International.

UN (United Nations). 2001. Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects ('Programme of Action'). *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*. A/CONF.192/15 of 20 July. New York: United Nations. ‹http://www.poa-iss.org/poa/poahtml.aspx›

—. 2011. *The United Nations Rule of Law Indicators: Implementation Guide and Project Tools*. New York: United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

—. 2013a. *A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development*. The Report of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. New York: United Nations.

—. 2013b. The Arms Trade Treaty. A/CONF.217/2013/L.3. New York: UN. March. ‹http://www.un.org/disarmament/ATT/docs/Draft_ATT_text_27_Mar_2013-E.pdf›

UNDESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs). 2009. *Handbook for Legislation on Violence against Women*. Division for the Advancement of Women. New York: United Nations. ‹http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/handbook/Handbook%20for%20legislation%20on%20violence%20against%20women.pdf›

UNDG (United Nations Development Group). 2005. *Indicators for Policy Management: A Practical Guide for Enhancing the Statistical Capacity of Policy-makers for Effective Monitoring of the MDGs at the Country level*. New York: United Nations Development Group.

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 2008a. *Capacity Assessment Methodology: User's Guide*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

—. 2008b. *How to Guide: Small Arms and Light Weapons Legislation*. Geneva: United Nations Development Programme.

—. 2008. *How to Guide: The Establishment and Functioning of National Small Arms and Light Weapons Commissions*. Geneva: United Nations Development Programme.

UNGA (United Nations General Assembly). 2000. United Nations Millennium Declaration. Resolution A/55/L.2 of 8 September. ‹http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm›

—. 2008. Promoting Development through the Reduction and Prevention of Armed Violence. A/RES/63/23 of 16 December. ‹http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/UNGA-Resolution-AVD-2008-final-english.pdf›

—. 2009. Promoting Development through the Reduction and Prevention of Armed Violence. *Report of the Secretary-General*. A/64/228 of 5 August. ‹http://www.genevadeclaration.org/fileadmin/docs/UNSG-Report-Armed-Violence.pdf›

—. 2012. Follow-up to Paragraph 143 on Human Security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. Resolution 66/290 of 10 September 2012. ‹http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=%20A/RES/66/290›

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). 2008. *Assessing Compliance of National Legislation with International Human Rights Norms and Standards*. Accessed 22 January 2014. ‹http://www.unicef.org/policyanalysis/files/Assessing_COmpliance_of_National_Legislation_with_International_Human_Rights_Norms_and_Standards.pdf›

UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime). n.d. 'Data for Africa: Publications and Documentations.' Accessed 1 October 2013. ‹https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/Data-for-Africa-publications.html›

—. 2006. *Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit*. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

—. 2010. *Training Curriculum on Effective Police Responses to Violence against Women.* Criminal Justice Handbook Series. New York: United Nations.

—. 2011. *Global Study on Homicide*. Vienna: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

— and UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe). 2010. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. Geneva: United Nations.

UNODCCP (United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention). 1999. *Handbook on Justice for Victims*. Vienna: United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention.

VPA (Violence Prevention Alliance). n.d. 'Building Global Commitment to Violence Prevention.' Accessed 8 January 2014. ‹http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/en/›

—. 2012. *Global Campaign for Violence Prevention: Plan of Action for 2012–2020*. Geneva: Violence Prevention Alliance.

Wennmann, Achim. 2012. 'The Role of Business in Armed Violence Reduction and Prevention.' *International Review of the Red Cross*, Vol. 94, No. 887, Autumn. ‹http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/review/2012/irrc-887-wennmann.pdf›

Wepundi, Manasseh, Eliud Nthiga, Eliud Kabuu, Ryan Murray, and Anna Alvazzi del Frate. 2012. *Availability of Small Arms and Perceptions of Security in Kenya: An Assessment*. Special Report. Geneva: Small Arms Survey and Nairobi: Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

WHO (World Health Organization). n.d.a. 'MENTOR–VIP.' Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability Programme. Accessed 1 October 2013. ‹http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/capacitybuilding/mentor_vip/en/›

—. n.d.b. 'Policy documents.' Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability Programme. Accessed 8 January 2014. ‹http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/policy/documents/›

—. n.d.c. 'TEACH–VIP.' Violence and Injury Prevention and Disability Programme. Accessed 1 October 2013. ‹http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/capacitybuilding/teach_vip/en/›

—. 2006. *Developing Policies to Prevent Injuries and Violence: Guidelines for Policy-Makers and Planners*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

—. 2007. *Preventing Injuries and Violence: A Guide for Ministries of Health*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

—. 2009. *International Health Regulations: Toolkit for Implementation in National Legislation: Questions and Answers, Legislative Reference and Assessment Tool and Examples of National Legislation*. Geneva: World Health Organization. ‹http://www.who.int/ihr/Toolkit_Legislative_Implementation.pdf›

— and Centre for Public Health (Liverpool John Moores University). 2010. *Violence Prevention: The Evidence*. Series of briefings on violence prevention. Geneva: World Health Organization.

WHO/RO Europe (World Health Organization – Regional Office for Europe). n.d. 'European Inventory of National Policies for the Prevention of Violence and Injuries.' Accessed 19 December 2013. ‹http://data.euro.who.int/injuryprevention/›

World Bank. 2004. *Monitoring and Evaluation: Some Tools, Methods and Approaches*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

—. 2011. *World Development Report: Conflict, Security, and Development.* Washington, DC: World Bank.

—. 2013. *Societal Dynamics and Fragility: Engaging Societies in Responding to Fragile Situations*. Washington, DC: World Bank.