# Preventing violence before it occurs: What can mining companies do?

Minerals Council TCC Partnership Day of Learning
December 2023

# What leads to violence?

Risk factors



Individual

- Biological factors and personal history that increase the likelihood of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence. Some of these factors are age, education, income, substance use, or history of abuse.

# What leads to violence?

## Risk factors

**Relationship**

- Close relationships may increase the risk of experiencing violence. A person's closest social circle-peers, partners and family members- influences their behavior and contribute to their experience

**Individual**

- Biological factors and personal history that increase the likelihood of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence. Some of these factors are age, education, income, substance use, or history of abuse.

# What leads to violence?

Risk factors

**Community**

- Settings, such as schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods, in which social relationships occur. The characteristics of these settings influence the risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of violence.

**Relationship**

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**Individual**

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# What leads to violence?

Risk factors

**Societal**

- Broad societal factors that help create a climate in which violence is encouraged or inhibited. For e.g., social and cultural norms that support violence as an acceptable way to resolve conflicts; and government policy that help to maintain economic or social inequalities between groups in society.

**Community**

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# How does this relate to GBV?

Risk factors

Individual

- Witnessing or experiencing childhood abuse
- Trauma
- Education levels
- Economic and social vulnerability

# How does this relate to GBV?

Risk factors

**Relationship**

- Unequal or changing power in relationships
- Financial insecurity
- Social acceptance of violence in family and peer groups

**Individual**

- Witnessing or experiencing childhood abuse
- Trauma
- Education levels
- Economic and social vulnerability

# How does this relate to GBV?

Risk factors

**Community**
- Harmful norms perpetuated by business, schools, etc
- Poverty, inequality and social status of women
- Weak sanctions against GBV / bystander culture
- Unsafe spaces
- Violence as conflict resolution acceptable

**Relationship**
- Unequal or changing power in relationships
- Financial insecurity
- Social acceptance of violence in family and peer groups

**Individual**
- Witnessing or experiencing childhood abuse
- Trauma
- Education levels
- Economic and social vulnerability

# How does this relate to GBV?

Risk factors

**Societal**
- Policies and regulation that disadvantage women
- Harmful gender norms perpetuated in the media
- Ineffective judicial processes
- Inadequate policing

**Community**
- Harmful norms perpetuated by business, schools, etc
- Poverty, inequality and social status of women
- Weak sanctions against GBV / bystander culture
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**Relationship**
- Unequal or changing power in relationships
- Financial insecurity
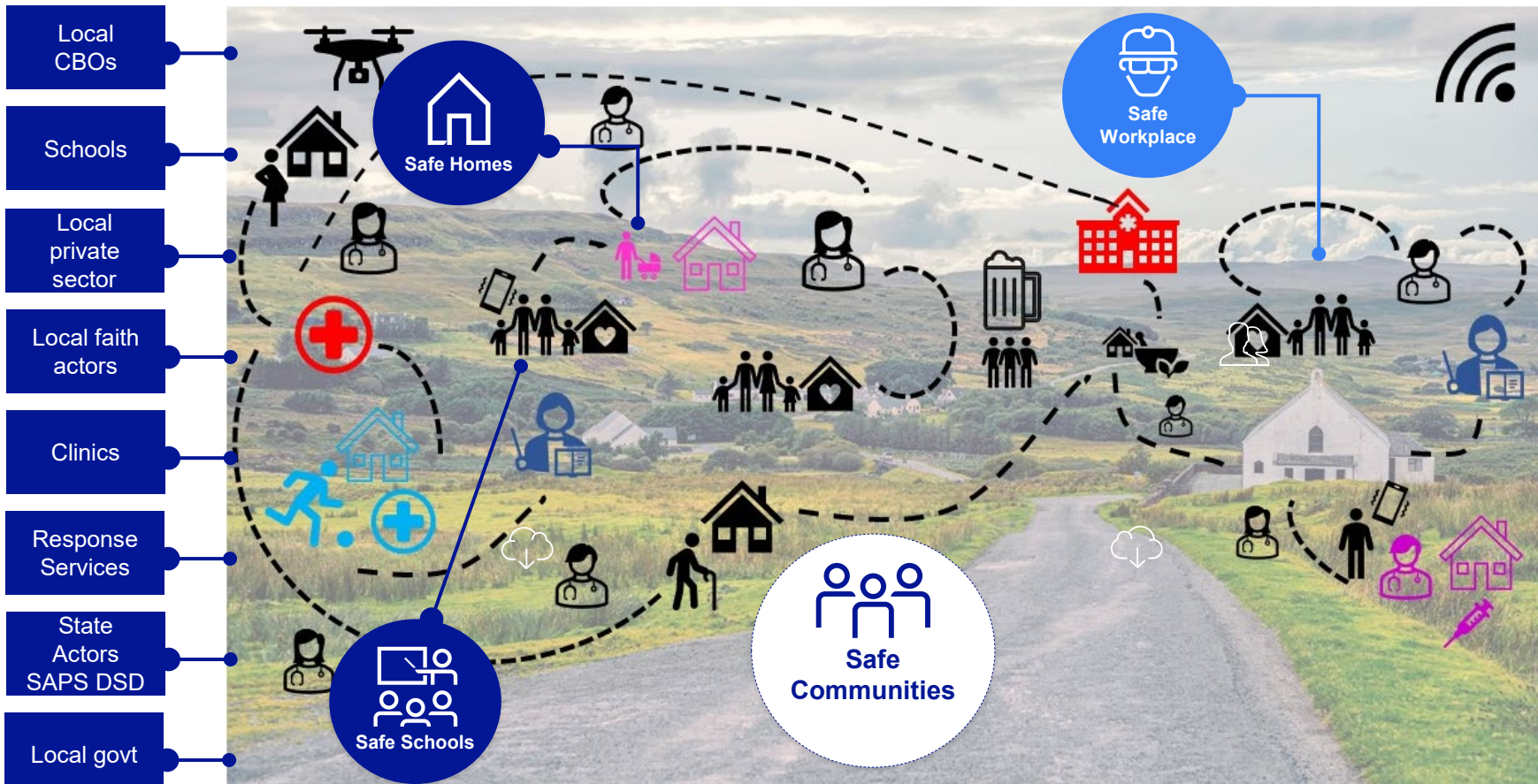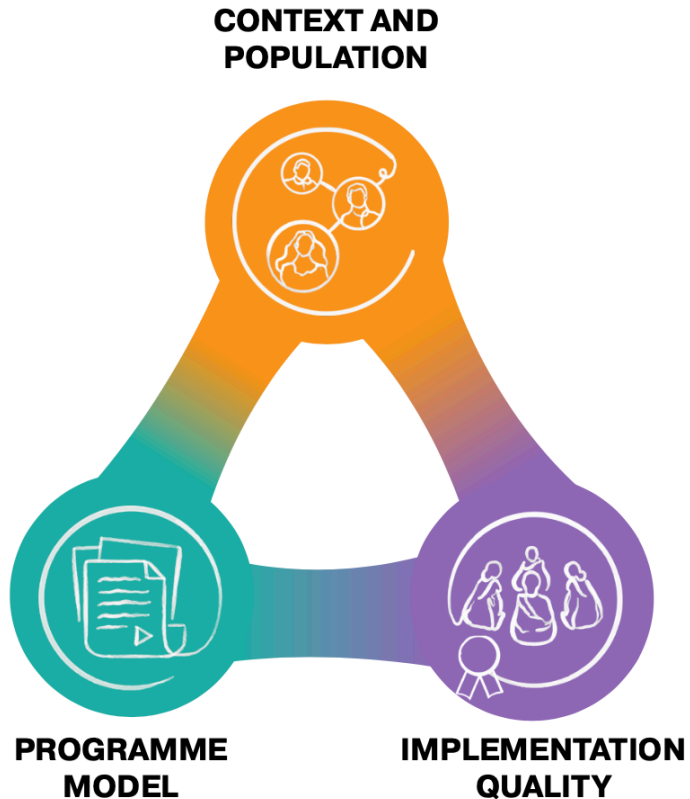- Social acceptance of violence in family and peer groups

**Individual**
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- Trauma
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# What then do we do to prevent violence?



'Violence prevention is the whole of society working deliberately and sustainably to remove sources of harm and inequality, and heal woundedness, by intentionally growing an ethic of mutual care, respect and inclusion to build peace.'

**Violence Prevention Forum**

# Building shared commitment to preventing violence

**CONTEXT AND POPULATION**

**PROGRAMME MODEL**

**IMPLEMENTATION QUALITY**

The minimum steps for adapting curriculum-based programmes presented in this guidance note encourage practitioners to consider interactions of (a) the programme model; (b) implementation quality; and (c) the fit for the particular context and population. These elements influence each other and should all be given equal emphasis when planning, modifying, and documenting reasons for adaptation, as illustrated in **the Prevention Triad.**

# Violence prevention interventions

- **Early Childhood Intervention:**
  - High-quality early childhood education and support programs can contribute to cognitive and social development, reducing the likelihood of later involvement in violence.

- **School-Based Programs:**
  - Implementing anti-bullying programs and promoting positive school climates.
  - Offering conflict resolution and social-emotional learning programs.

- **Mental Health Services:**
  - Identifying and treating mental health issues early on can prevent individuals from engaging in violent behavior.

- **Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment:**
  - Addressing substance abuse issues can reduce the risk of violence associated with drug and alcohol use.

- **Parenting Programs:**
  - Providing support and education for parents on positive parenting techniques.
  - Programs that focus on improving parent-child relationships and communication.

- **Community Outreach and Education:**
  - Community awareness campaigns to address the root causes of violence.
  - Education programs that challenge attitudes and beliefs that contribute to violence.

- **Conflict Resolution and Mediation:**
  - Teaching individuals and communities non-violent methods for resolving conflicts.
  - Promoting mediation as an alternative to violent confrontation.

- **Gender-Based Violence Prevention:**
  - Programs that challenge harmful gender norms and promote gender equality.

**AngloAmerican**

# Thank you.

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