

# Developing policies to prevent injuries and violence:

guidelines for policy-makers and planners

Edited by  
Doris Schopper  
Jean-Dominique Lormand  
and Rick Waxweiler



**World Health  
Organization**

## WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Developing policies to prevent injuries and violence: guidelines for policy-makers and planners / editors: Doris Schopper, Jean-Dominique Lormand, Rick Waxweiler.

I. Wounds and injuries - prevention and control 2. Violence - prevention and control  
3. Policy-making 4. National health programs 5. Health planning guidelines 6. Manuals  
I. Schopper, Doris II. Lormand, Jean-Dominique III. Waxweiler, Rick

ISBN 92 4 159350 4

(NLM Classification: WO 700)

Suggested citation: Schopper D, Lormand JD, Waxweiler R (eds). *Developing policies to prevent injuries and violence: guidelines for policy-makers and planners*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2006.

### © World Health Organization 2006

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization can be obtained from WHO Press, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel: +41 22 791 2476; fax: +41 22 791 4857; e-mail: [bookorders@who.int](mailto:bookorders@who.int)). Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution – should be addressed to WHO Press, at the above address (fax: +41 22 791 4806; e-mail: [permissions@who.int](mailto:permissions@who.int)).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by the World Health Organization to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either express or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall the World Health Organization be liable for damages arising from its use.

The named editors alone are responsible for the views expressed in this publication.

Printed in France

# Contents

<b>Foreword</b>	v
<b>Contributors</b>	vii
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	viii
<b>List of abbreviations</b>	ix
<b>Introduction</b>	i
<b>Part I. Setting the scene</b>	2
Injuries and violence: a serious threat to health	2
Why is it important to develop policies on injury and violence prevention?	3
What is a policy on injury and violence prevention?	4
Classification of injuries	5
How does policy relate to legislation?	6
The role of international agreements	7
What should be the role of the health sector?	10
Policy options: general considerations	12
Generating interest and demand	12
Scope of injury and violence prevention policies	13
Mainstreaming injury and violence prevention into existing policy and legislation	15
<b>Part II. Developing a policy response to injury and violence</b>	16
Phase I: Initiating the policy development process	17
Step 1: Assess the situation	18
Step 2: Raise awareness about violence and injuries	23
Step 3: Identify leadership and foster political commitment	26
Step 4: Involve stakeholders and create ownership	27

Phase 2: Formulating the policy.....	30
Step 1: Define a framework.....	30
Step 2: Set objectives and select interventions.....	35
Step 3: Ensure that policy leads to action.....	41
Phase 3: Seeking approval and endorsement.....	46
Step 1: Stakeholder approval.....	47
Step 2: Government approval.....	47
Step 3: State endorsement.....	48
 <b>Concluding remarks</b> .....	 50
 <b>References</b> .....	 51
 Annex 1	
<b>Existing policy documents relating to violence and injury prevention</b> .....	54
 Annex 2	
<b>World Health Assembly resolutions</b> .....	62
 Annex 3	
<b>Interventions to prevent violence and injury</b> .....	68

# Foreword

Injuries and violence are threats to health in every country of the world. Worldwide, more than five million people die each year as a result of some form of injury and many more remain disabled for life. Given current trends, the global burden of injuries and violence is expected to rise considerably during the coming decades, particularly in low-income and middle-income countries. Despite the growing significance of this problem, few countries have national policies, strategies or plans of action for injury and violence prevention.

The *World report on violence and health* and the *World report on road traffic injury prevention* were launched by WHO in 2002 and 2004, respectively, in order to bring these issues to the attention of world leaders and to provide recommendations for action. These reports were endorsed by the World Health Assembly — the annual global gathering of Ministers of Health — in resolutions WHA56.24 (Implementing the recommendations of the *World report on violence and health*) and WHA57.10 (Road safety and health). Both encourage governments to develop national, and by extension local, policies for injury and violence prevention.

Comprehensive policies and well-thought out action plans are essential if injury prevention efforts are to be effective. Developing such policies, strategies and plans of action is, however, not easy. It requires a number of pre-conditions, including the identification of focal points to lead the effort, the establishment of links across ministries and with civil society and other stakeholders, and political commitment at all levels.

WHO recommends that policy documents for injury and violence prevention contain concrete proposals for action, in the form of objectives, priorities, timetables and mechanisms for evaluation. They should be developed in a participatory manner, involving both government and nongovernment actors alike, and responsibility for various stages of their design and implementation appropriately assigned. In addition, policy-makers and planners should take into account at an early stage the human and financial requirements that will be needed.

The present document, *Developing policies to prevent violence and injuries: guidelines for policy-makers and planners*, describes the necessary steps for creating an injury and violence prevention policy instrument. It also explains the rationale behind the need for such tools, the importance of the health sector in their development and the link between policies and legislation. Guidance on how to implement policies will be developed in a separate document.

One of the annexes attached to these guidelines lists examples of national (and subnational) policy documents for injury and violence prevention and control currently being implemented by various countries around the world. The documents, which are accessible through the web site of WHO's Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention ([www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/policy/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/policy/en/)), may serve as inspiration for policy-makers and planners in other countries in need of guidance in this area.

I express the collective hope of all who have contributed to this project that these guidelines will help to shape the global response to injuries and violence, making the world a safer and healthier place for all.

Etienne Krug  
Director, Department of Injuries and Violence Prevention  
World Health Organization  
Geneva, Switzerland

# Contributors

## **Editors**

Doris Schopper, Jean-Dominique Lormand, Rick Waxweiler.

## **Contributors of written material for the document**

Pam Albany, Mohamed Ben Ammar, Paul Bloem, Alexander Butchart, Nancy Gage-Lindner, Jean-Dominique Lormand, Berlin Kafoa, Olga Kalakoulas, Rupert Kisser, Olive Kobusingye, Eugenia Maria Silveira Rodrigues, Doris Schopper, Mathilde Sengoelge, Dinesh Sethi, Paibul Suriyawongpaisal, Nguyen Thi Hong Tu, Iris Wainiqolo.

## **Peer reviewers**

Shanthi Ameratunga, Joanna Banfield, Wiliam Bosu, Guru Gururaj, Rupert Kisser, Olive Kobusingye, George Fotoh Ngufor, Joan Ozanne-Smith, Margie Peden, Ros Poulos, Francesca Racioppi, Chamaiparn Santikarn, Hala Sakr, Mathilde Sengoelge, Dinesh Sethi, David Sleet, Tamitza Toroyan, Joanne Vincenten, Beata Zuchora.

## **Participants in the original consultation meeting in Geneva, 23–24 September 2003**

Pam Albany, Mohamed Ben Ammar, Paul Bloem, Alexander Butchart, Elisabeth Duarte, Etienne Krug, Nancy Gage-Lindner, Jean-Dominique Lormand, Eugenia Maria Silveira Rodrigues, Doris Schopper, Paibul Suriyawongpaisal, Nguyen Thi Hong Tu, Rick Waxweiler.

# Acknowledgements

The World Health Organization acknowledges the editors and writers and the many reviewers, advisers and consultants whose dedication, support and expertise made this document possible. The document also benefited from the contributions of a number of other people. In particular, acknowledgement is made to Ann Morgan who edited the final text and to Pascale Lanvers-Casasola for administrative support.

The World Health Organization also wishes to thank the government of Sweden and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their generous financial support to the development, writing and publication of this document.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_29716](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_29716)

