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# RETHINKING

# INTERNATIONAL VIOLENCE

## *Applying the PAR Model in International Settings*

### WHITE PAPER

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Monday, May 14, 2018

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**Abstract** — Violence degrades the quality of human life throughout the world. It consumes resources, time, and energy that could be applied to solving the world's problems and increasing the quality of human life. A punitive approach to the problem of violence is a common response and is perhaps the most widespread. This approach has its roots going back more than 10,000 years. New developments in understanding human behavior suggest that alternative approaches may be more effective in reducing the morbidity and mortality associated with violence. One alternative, The Violence Integrative Prevention and Restoration (PAR) Model, provides an evidence-based, effective, successfully demonstrated, and compassionate approach to violence response and prevention built upon a public health foundation. It is a significant departure from the traditional "punitive" model for dealing with violence. The international application of the PAR Model is explored in this paper.

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IPPNW

**ABOUT THE AUTHOR:** Ari Cowan is the Director General of the International Center for Compassionate Organizations. For his work to end violence, he was awarded the 1998 National Public Health Award from the United States affiliate of the international physician organization that received the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize.



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## The Impact of International Violence

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*Who overcomes by force  
hath overcome but half his foe.*

— John Milton  
1608 – 1674

*English poet, polemicist, man of letters, and a civil servant*

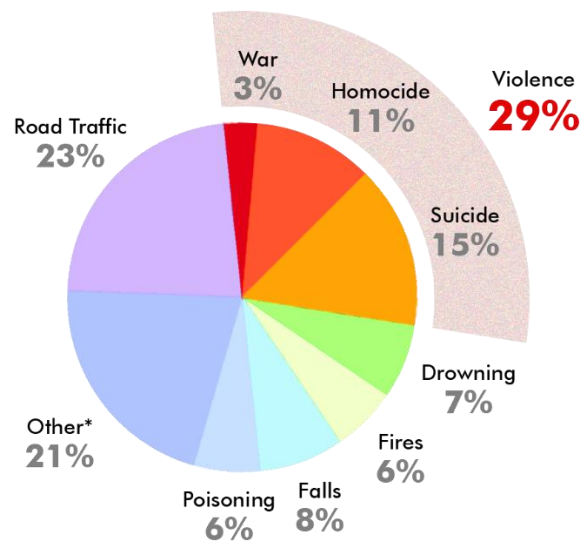
No nation, community, or individual escapes the touch of violence. It fills the news, entertains us, consumes our wealth, drags down the quality of our lives, and plagues us with sorrow and suffering. More than 1.6 million people lose their lives to violence each year.<sup>2</sup> *Figure 01* illustrates worldwide death from injury and the proportion attributed to violence.

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*“More than  
1.6 million  
people lose  
their lives to  
violence each  
year.”*

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**Figure 01**  
Worldwide Death from Injury, 2004<sup>3</sup>



\*NOTE: "Other" includes smothering, asphyxiation, choking, animal and venomous bites, hypothermia and hyperthermia, as well as natural disasters.

The United States Centers for Disease Control reports that:<sup>4</sup>

- 2.5 million were hospitalized due to violent injuries in 2014.
- For every person that dies because of violence, 135 are treated in an emergency room.
- In the last year, one in seven (14.3%) children in the United States experienced abuse or neglect.



Violence degrades the quality of our lives; consumes resources, time, and energy that could be applied to solving the world's problems and increasing the quality of human life.

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*“Violence degrades the quality of our lives; consumes resources, time, and energy that could be applied to solving the world’s problems and increasing the quality of human life.”*

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The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that, internationally:<sup>5</sup>

- Violence is a significant public health, human rights, and human development problem worldwide.
- Each year, 1.4 million people lose their lives to violence. This is the equivalent to 3,800 people dying each day.
- Homicide and suicide make up more than 80% of violence-related deaths.
- Suicide accounts for 56% of worldwide violence, 33% die from injuries inflicted by another, and 11% from war or other forms of collective violence.
- Most violence (90%) occurs in low- and middle-income countries, with the most violence occurring in the poorest communities.
- Young, economically productive people make up the majority of victims of violence.
- For every person killed by violence, 20 to 40 are injured badly enough to require hospitalization.
- The impact of violence is not limited to physical injury. The long-term impact can include chemical dependency, depression, attempted suicide, and chronic diseases such as cancer and heart disease, smoking, and unwanted pregnancy.
- Violence can be prevented and its impact upon individuals, families, communities, and nations can be reduced.
- School violence prevention helps reduce the frequency, morbidity, and mortality of violence.
- Fostering healthy, positive, and nurturing relationships in families can prevent violence. Programs that strengthen attachment, nonviolent discipline, and social skills are important elements in the effort to reduce violence.
- Community prevention programs can also result in preventing violence. These include the availability of quality child-care and school-based programs.
- Reducing risk factors such as alcohol, the availability of lethal weapons (e.g. guns), and gender discrimination have proven effective.

WHO goes on to report that:

“Violence often blights the lives of individuals for decades. Beyond death, physical injury and disability, violence can lead to stress that impairs the development of the nervous and immune systems. Consequently, people exposed to violence are at increased risk of a wide range of immediate and life-long behavioral, physical and mental health problems, including being a victim and/or perpetrator of further violence.



*“Violence degrades the quality of our lives; consumes resources, time, and energy that could be applied to solving the world’s problems and increasing the quality of human life.”*

Violence can also undermine the social and economic development of whole communities and societies.”<sup>6</sup>

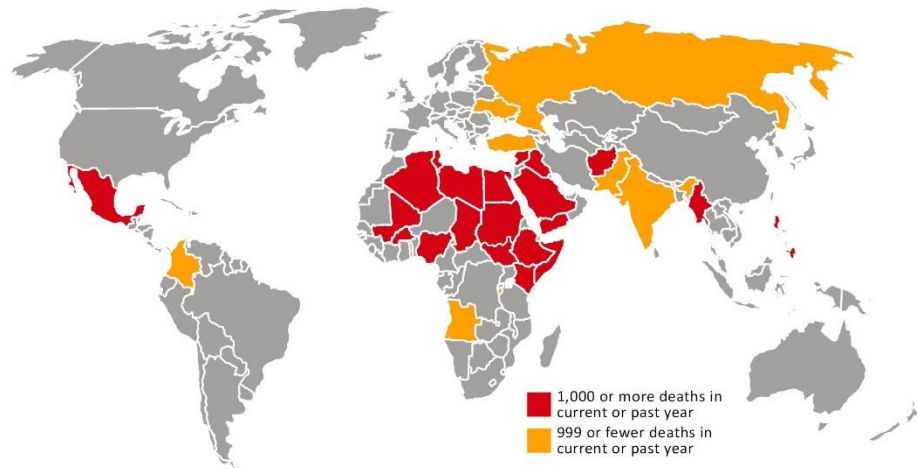
Violence includes:

- War.
- Genocide
- Torture.
- Homicide.
- Suicide.
- Child maltreatment.
- Self-harm.
- Intimate partner violence.
- Sexual violence.
- Elder abuse.

Many of the wars currently being fought throughout the world have continued for years. These include wars in Somalia (27 years), Libya (7 years), the Democratic Republic of Congo (off and on for 21 years with approximately 5 million killed in the period from 1997 to 2003), and Syria (8 years, with 600 civilians killed in Ghouta over several weeks in early 2018).<sup>7</sup> In Mexico, the Philippines, South Africa, Brazil (which ordered the military into Rio de Janeiro to quell urban violence — a move that critics believe with do little to solve the problem of violence) there are efforts to stamp out violence associated with criminality.<sup>8</sup>

Figure 03 illustrates countries in which armed conflicts are present at the beginning of 2018.

**Figure 02**  
Armed Conflicts, 2018



*“Many of the wars currently being fought throughout the world have continued for years.”*

The World Health Organization reports that interpersonal violence disproportionately impacts low- and middle-income countries.<sup>9</sup> The economic effects of violence are also likely to be more devastating in poorer countries. However, the absence of economic data related to violence in low- and middle-income countries makes accurate assessment difficult. Comparisons with high-income countries are complicated by the fact that economic losses related to productivity tend to be undervalued in low-income countries since these losses



are typically based on lower wages and income. For example, a single homicide is calculated to cost, on average, \$15,319 in South Africa, \$602,000 in Australia, and \$2,600,000 million in the United States.<sup>10</sup>

*Figure 03* shows the location of countries with the highest murder rates in the world. Note the prominence of Mexico, Latin American countries and sub-Saharan Africa.

**Figure 03**  
Countries with the Highest Murder Rates in the World, 2018

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*“The cost of violence can be viewed in a variety of ways, including in terms of the emotional, mental, economic, environmental, and quality of life frameworks.”*

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Violence can disrupt commerce, education, access to needed human services, environmental programs, and other human activities.

### Cost

The cost of violence can be viewed in a variety of ways, including in terms of the emotional, mental, economic, environmental, and quality of life frameworks. Because some costs are difficult to render in absolute terms, one should be cautious not to discount or dismiss them. For instance, the emotional impact of violence takes a terrible toll, but the direct effects on the emotions of a population are difficult to measure.

Oxfam International reported that the cost of conflict on African development was \$284 billion between 1990 and 2005.<sup>11</sup> The research calculates the overall effects of conflict on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for African nations. It shows that, on average, a war, civil war, or insurgency reduces an African economy by 15%. The continent directly loses an average of \$18 billion per year — money that could be used to meet the challenging health, education, and economic needs of the population.

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*By cutting the cost of violence by 20%, the United States could pay the entire cost of rebuilding its infrastructure.*

The United States — the richest country in the world — is not exempt. The cost of domestic and international violence in the US is illustrated in *Figure 4*.

**Figure 04**  
Annual Direct Cost of Violence in the United States

Department of Defense	\$580.3 billion
Department of Veterans Affairs	180.0 billion
Department of Homeland Security	40.6 billion
<b>Sub Total, International Violence</b>	<b>800.9 billion</b>
Violent crime, interpersonal violence	612.8 billion
<b>TOTAL, 2017</b>	<b>\$1,413.7 billion</b>

Sources: US Department of Defense (2016)  
US Department of Veterans Affairs (2017)  
US Department of Homeland Security (2017)  
US National Institutes of Health (2011 – formula: 3.3% of the US GDP)

The American Society of Civil Engineers estimates that rebuilding the United States infrastructure will cost \$2 trillion over the next 10 years. If the United States could reduce violence and its costs by 20%, that would free up \$282.8 billion each year (\$2.8 trillion over ten years) — more than enough to pay for rebuilding the country’s infrastructure.<sup>13</sup>

Many of the wars currently being fought throughout the world have continued for years. These include wars in Somalia (27 years), Libya (7 years), the Democratic Republic of Congo (off and on for 21 years with approximately 5 million killed in the period from 1997 to 2003), and Syria (8 years, with 600 civilians killed in Ghouta over several weeks in early 2018).<sup>14</sup> In Mexico, the Philippines, South Africa, Brazil (which ordered the military into Rio de Janeiro to quell violence — a move that critics believe with do little to solve the problem of violence) there are efforts to stamp out violence associated with criminality.<sup>15</sup>

*“The emotional cost of violence can carry forward through generations.”*

## The Legacy of Violence

The emotional cost of violence can carry forward through generations. The mental cost includes negative beliefs about self and others, reduced ability to learn, and negative impact on choices. The cost to regain emotional and mental health by those injured by violence can be significant.

Environmentally, the cost can be found in the physical, emotional, and mental situational consequences of violence. For example, 75 years after the end of



World War I, France’s Department du Deminage estimated there were 12 million unexploded shells remaining from battles in the Verdun area. The United Nations estimates more than 105 million land mines are deployed in 62 countries — a legacy which continues to kill and maim innocents.<sup>16</sup> Clearing these explosives continues to this day.

Nelson Mandela, Nobel Peace Prize recipient and former President of South Africa, commented that the legacy of day-to-day individual suffering includes “... the pain of children who are abused by people who should protect them, women injured or humiliated by violent partners, elderly persons maltreated by their caregivers, youths who are bullied by other youths, and people of all ages who inflict violence on themselves.

This suffering — and there are many more examples that could be given — is a legacy that reproduces itself, as new generations learn from the violence of generations past, as victims learn from victimizers, and as the social conditions that nurture violence are allowed to continue. No country, no city, no community is immune. But neither are we powerless against it.”<sup>17</sup>

## The Violence Integrative Prevention and Restoration (PAR) Model

### In Brief

The Violence Integrative Prevention and Restoration (PAR) Model is a demonstrated, evidence-based, comprehensive approach to violence response and prevention. Nonpolitical and nonreligious, the PAR Model is built upon a public health foundation.

The PAR Model offers an alternative to the existing shared conceptualization about violence. Using new language and concepts for violence, it reframes violence in a way that makes the phenomenon of violence more understandable, predictable, and manageable.

The PAR Model does not replace many existing programs — rather it complements those efforts and provides new information and tools to increase existing program efficacy. The Model can strengthen existing programs such as those found in the restorative justice, chemical dependency intervention, counselling, education, and community policing.

The components of the model’s name and what they refer to are:

<b>Violence</b>	The model is directed toward the public health challenge of violence.
<b>Integrative</b>	The model integrates multiple concepts, and disciplines, including researched and demonstrated elements.
<b>Prevention</b>	Preventing violence is a central objective of the model.



*The PAR Model does not replace many existing programs. Rather it complements them, adding additional concepts and tools.*





<b>Restoration</b>	Restorative justice (making those involved whole) is a central theme of the model.
<b>Model</b>	This approach is a template for describing and responding to violence.

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*“The model is not just another well-intended approach to ending violence, but a wholesale departure from the traditional way we see, describe, and respond to violence.”*

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The PAR Model recognizes violence as a motivation that behaves like a virus. As a result, we commonly use medical terms (pandemic, infection, immunity, treatment protocols, therapeutic regimen, toxicity, etc.) to understand the scope and nature of as well as the antecedents to violence. The medical metaphor has worked very well in the practical application of the model. The inclusion of neuroscience, developments in Compassion Focused Therapy,<sup>18</sup> the work of Ernest Becker, PhD,<sup>19</sup> and other sources inform the application of this model.<sup>20</sup> The public health approach is also advantageous due to the absence of critical judgments and condemnation, resulting in a cooperative and safe resolution environment.

This approach is a significant departure from the traditional “punitive” model for dealing with violence. The model is not just another well-intended approach to ending violence, but a wholesale departure from the traditional way we see, describe, and respond to violence.

The PAR Model incorporates new thinking about and language for describing violence, provides a new framework for preventing and responding to violence, and presents an effective alternative to the commonly-used traditional punitive-based approaches for dealing with violence. The model rejects many conventional notions about violence. This new approach allows us to move from despair and powerlessness to effective restoration and healing.

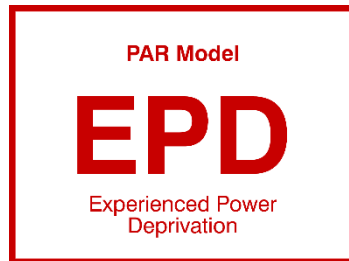
While the PAR Model is built on a public health foundation, it (like the practice of public health in general) does not engage violence reduction and prevention from legal or moral points of view. The model can be an important adjunct to developing criminal law, the courts, policing and peacekeeping, correctional programs, and offender rehabilitation. Like all public health initiatives, it is nonreligious and nonpolitical. The model brings a new way of thinking and speaking to the effort to solve the pressing problem of violence as well as new tools to reduce risk factors and to prevent, diagnose, and treat violence.

From the PAR Model perspective, violence is not about hatred, getting even, what anyone deserves, settling scores, making an example, punishing some and comforting others, making anyone pay, exclusion, or wiping anyone out. It’s about restoration — healing; making everyone whole; wiping out the malignancy, not those afflicted with it; restoring those lost to their place in the world. It’s about ending the 10,000-year-old way we see and deal with violence.



## Experienced Power Deprivation

“...the PAR Model focusses on “power swapping” rather than power deprivation — replacing destructive expressions of power with healthy power.”



At the heart of the PAR Model is the recognition that, generally, violence is seen as emerging from a condition referred to as Experienced Power Deprivation (EPD). This condition is driven by both the threat and actions that result in an experience of power loss. Approaching violence in this way calls the traditional punitive-based approach into question.

As a result, the PAR Model focusses on “power swapping” rather than power deprivation — replacing destructive expressions of power with healthy power.

Experiences such as the Treaty of Versailles following World War I compared to the Marshall Plan following World War II, the American “war on terror” and the resulting emergence of escalating terrorism (e.g., in Iraq, Afghanistan), and politically-based incarceration illustrate the failure of the punitive approach. The efforts of leaders including Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Nelson Mandela further evidence this failure and illustrate the success of nonpunitive, nonthreatening (except to negative applications of power such as political oppression), and inclusive resistance.

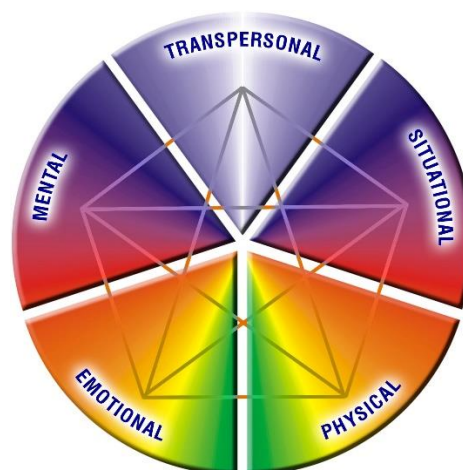
## Diagnosing the Risk of Violence

### The Five Bodies

A key component of the PAR Model is the five-bodies concept — five aspects of individuals and social groups to describe individual and collective human existence. Each of the bodies is interconnected to the others (refer to *Figure 05*).

“[The five bodies model] can be applied to humanity in general, nations, regions, states and provinces, economic zones, cities, neighborhoods, families, and individuals.”

Figure 05  
The “Five Bodies”





This concept can be applied to humanity in general, nations, regions, states and provinces, economic zones, cities, neighborhoods, families, and individuals. For the purposes of this paper, the concept is applied to international and trans-national settings.

The bodies are:

1. Physical body — The physical nature of those in a country or region. Risk factors include but are not limited to illness, injury, starvation, torture, abuse by police, addiction, death or injury from the availability of quality medical care, and self-directed physical violence (e.g., suicide).
2. Emotional body — The cultural temperament of a country or region. Risk factors include but are not limited to threats to survival, uncertainty, depression, abuse emanating from multiple sources (e.g., personal, political, domestic or foreign military, religious, class-based), fear of physical injury (e.g., the prospect of torture), alienation, and loss.
3. Mental body — The creative and thinking nature of a country or region. Risk factors include but are not limited to lack of educational opportunities, national or religious conformity, absence of reliable news sources, misinformation, and sanctions against independent thought.
4. Situational body — The physical, emotional, and mental situation (environment) which is characteristic of a country or region. Situational risk factors but are not limited to environmental degradation, food and water scarcity, absence of quality healthcare, substandard housing, restriction of movement, internment into refugee camps, poor dietary options, crime, and war.
5. Transpersonal body — The profound, transcendent knowledge, aspirations, and beliefs of a country or region. These commonly manifest in the form of national or regional traditions and faith associations. Risk factors include but are not limited to meaninglessness, fundamentalism, religious persecution, hopelessness, nihilism, and threats to identity.

## **Diet, Toxicity, and Trauma**

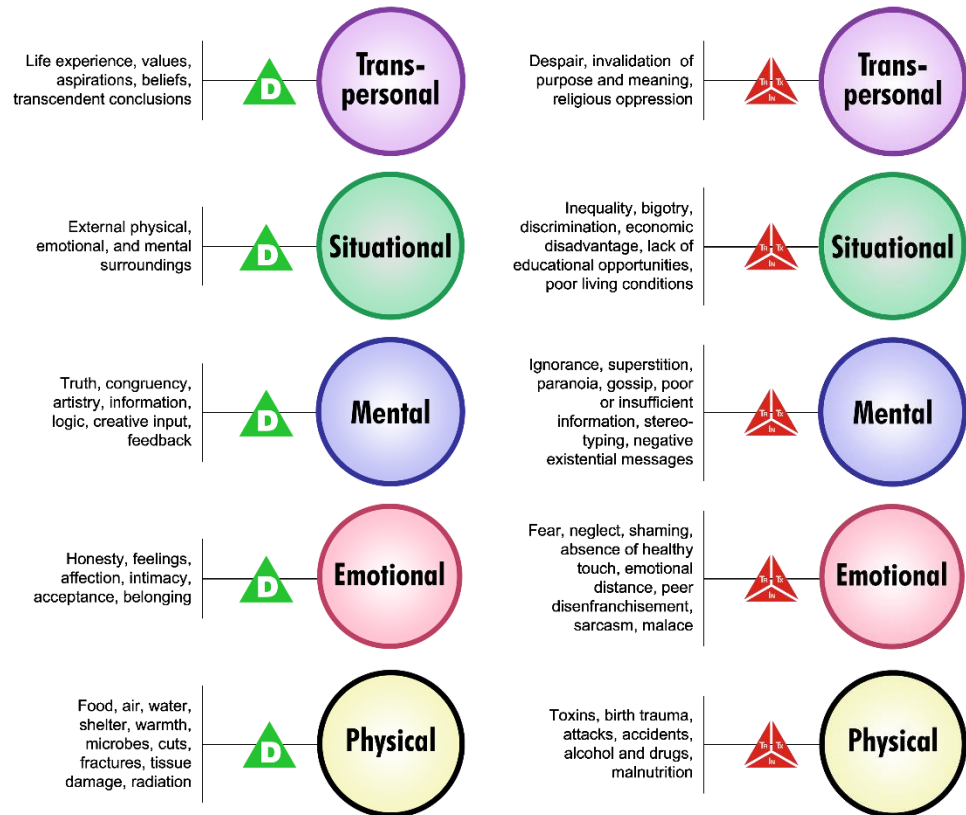
Identifying risk and resiliency factors is an important PAR Model element. They are described in terms of diet and trauma, toxicity, and infection (TTI Matrix). *Figure 06* provides a general illustration of these elements.

*Continued on the following page*



**Figure 06**  
Diet and the Trauma, Toxicity, and Infection Matrix

*“To understand violence, we must appreciate what impacts each body.”*



To understand violence, we must appreciate what impacts each body as we recognize that each body impacts the other bodies. This recognition is useful when performing a broad range of cursory to in depth assessments.

### PAR Model Risk Assessment

Application of the PAR Model includes a 60-point assessment. This evaluation can easily be applied to a wide range of populations — villages, cities, regions, and nations. The assessment breaks out 12 key areas for each of the five-bodies. *Figure 07* shows general areas in which each of the bodies is evaluated.

Organizations engaged in eradicating violence, such as the United Nations, have incorporated elements of this thinking The UN reports that crime<sup>21</sup> destroys Africa’s social and human capital, drives businesses away from Africa, and undermines the state. The UN “Crime Assessment Tool”<sup>22</sup> set goals which are congruent with the PAR Model. These include eradicating extreme poverty, make primary education available to everyone, promote gender equality and empowering women.<sup>23</sup> Adding the PAR Model Risk Assessment to existing evaluation programs, such as the UN tool, can increase positive violence reduction outcomes.



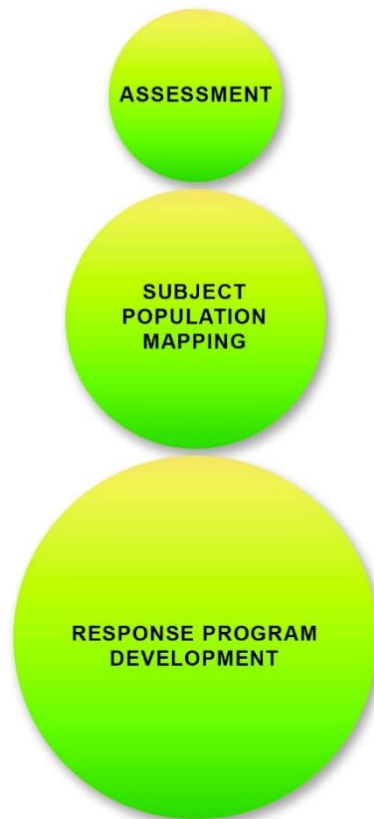
**Figure 07**  
60-Point Assessment



**EXAMPLE**

Region A includes people residing in four countries. Some ethnic groups cover territory in more than one country. Violence in this region takes the form of armed interethnic conflict, child abuse, and widespread violence against women. Using the PAR Model method, we would:

- Conduct a 60-point assessment to identify problems faced by each ethnic group and subgroups.  
We may find that all of the groups face a lack of safety (due to the continuing violence), two groups lack adequate shelter, all groups are uninformed about the concerns of their adversaries, and each feels that the presence of the others threaten religious identity. The people in every group have hopes of achieving peace, justice, meaning and value, acceptance, and basic needs.
- Map each group in terms of the diet for each body.  
We learn that their state-sponsored media are feeding three of the groups misinformation. The information, beliefs, and practices that are most toxic are then identified.
- Develop a response program that examines this information; identifies common interests; identifies the significant fears, expectations, beliefs, values, and aspirations; and establishes a phased response. Stakeholders, including representatives from each group, are trained to facilitate intergroup programs to collectively address the issues identified in steps one and two.  
Representatives of each group are involved in the process from the start. The initial goal is to satisfactorily resolve issues that are a balance of importance, ease of resolution, and available resources. Upon successful completion of initial efforts — and with the expanded confidence of the intervention teams — a second phase is launched (informed by the lessons of the initial effort)





to address the next level of the violence reduction and prevention process.

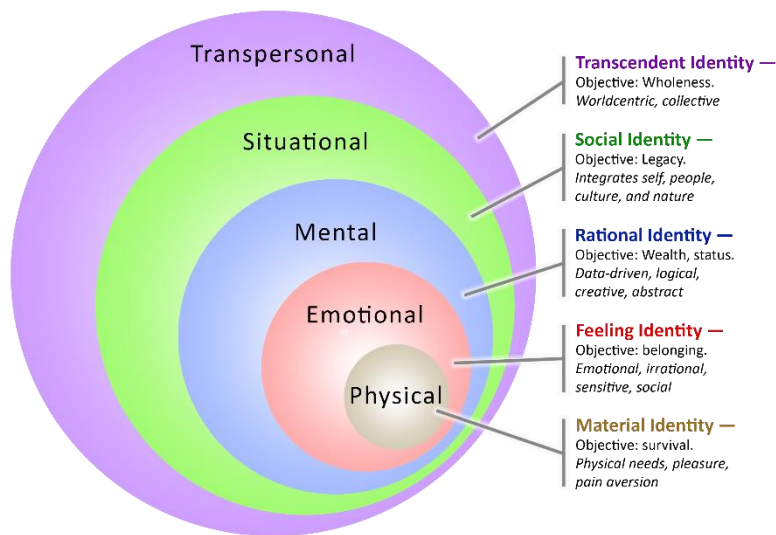
### Existential Governance

To counter the negative impact on violence reduction and prevention programs, the concept of “existential governance” is included as part of the long-range objectives of the PAR Model. The use of the term “existential” refers to fundamental issues of human existence. While the historical practices of tribal and national governance may have been useful in the past, they are a hinderance as the people of the world become more connected. The emergence of transnational business entities, international social movements, overseas travel, and worldwide finance require a form of governance that is globally oriented with a long-term vision.

By employing the neutral public health foundation and applying the existential approach to governance (which incorporates the five-bodies concept), programs directed toward the reduction of local, regional, and international violence will be more effective. *Figure 08* illustrates how — beginning with the physical body — each of the bodies is transcended and enfolded<sup>24</sup> into each of the successor bodies.

*“The use of the term “existential” refers to fundamental issues of human existence.”*

**Figure 08**  
Existential Governance



*“Embodying existential governance requires a shift in individual and social identity in such a way that... human beings recognize that they are part of the world community.”*

Embodying existential governance requires a shift in individual and social identity in such a way that — while identifying with family, community, region, state or province, nation, race, religion, social status, etc. — human beings recognize that they are part of the world community. As such, they understand that they are vitally connected to the quality of life for others in the world, as well as the economic, social, environmental, cultural, and diversity of people worldwide.

**EXAMPLE**

Country A has focused on infrastructure, commerce, a conventional criminal-justice system, traditional schooling, and military preparedness. The country is challenged by racial violence, intimate partner violence, high murder rates, emerging awareness of violence against its female citizens, and continuing conflict with surrounding nations. In terms of the five bodies model, this country has focused upon the physical, mental, and situational elements of its situational bodies.

A comprehensive plan can be developed by Country A's government to:

- Address the national emotional body. This includes the hopes, aspirations, goals, strengths, and challenges the country faces framed in terms of feeling. Inspiration, love, hope, passion, and determination are some of the key emotional elements.
- Attend to those parts of the national situational body that are important and either incomplete or nonexistent.
- Develop an inclusive, long-term, and compelling vision for the country's transpersonal body. As Saint Augustine observed: "A nation is a multitude of rational beings united by the common objects of their love."<sup>25</sup>

As these improvements are developed, the government can periodically assess the impact on its targeted areas of focus (e.g., racial violence, intimate partner violence, murder rates, etc.). The government can revisit the efficacy of the country's physical body (urban livability, forest and wildlife reserves, environmental quality, mass transit systems, healthcare infrastructure, etc.) to see if and how the effort has impacted those areas. The effect of the results of the three points listed above upon commerce, the criminal-justice system, and relationships with other countries can be determined.

This example is necessarily over-simplified so that the general concept can be put forward. In a real-world environment, an existential governance program would be more complex, detailed, and nuanced.

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## Congruency with International Initiatives

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### The United Nations

PAR Model programs are congruent with and supportive of United Nations activities to reduce and prevent violence. These include international peacekeeping operations,<sup>26</sup> urban crime prevention,<sup>27</sup> and criminal-justice initiatives.<sup>28</sup> Because of its adaptability and due to its public health nature, the model works well with programs that are built on political or religious foundations.

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*PAR Model programs are congruent with and supportive of most existing international violence reduction and prevention initiatives.*

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## The World Health Organization

As an evidence-based public health approach to violence, the PAR Model programs are complementary to the World Health Organization's violence and injury prevention initiatives. The model is directed toward and complementary to the WHO points listed on page 4 of this paper. These also include child maltreatment, violence against children, violence against health workers, youth violence, intimate partner and sexual violence, self-directed violence, elder abuse, and collective violence.<sup>29</sup>

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## Additional Information

The International Center for Compassionate Organizations has resources that provide additional information on the PAR Model including White Papers, In Brief (single page) materials, and reference materials. For more information, please contact the International Center at:

[par-programs@compassionate.center](mailto:par-programs@compassionate.center)

Additional information is also available on the International Center website at:

<https://compassionate.center/par>

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## Notes

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- <sup>1</sup> The narrative and illustrations for this paper is from the writings of Ari Cowan and are Copyright © 2018 by the author. The narrative and illustrations are reproduced in this paper with permission.
- <sup>2</sup> "WHO | Injuries and Violence: The Facts." International Health. WHO. Accessed March 1, 2018. [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/key\\_facts/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/key_facts/en/).
- <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>4</sup> "Key Data and Statistics[WISQARS]Injury Center|CDC." Public Health. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 19, 2016. [https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/overview/key\\_data.html](https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/overview/key_data.html).
- <sup>5</sup> "WHO 10 Facts about Violence Prevention." Health. WHO, May 2017. <http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/violence/en/>.
- <sup>6</sup> "Violence Info – A Global Knowledge Platform for Preventing Violence." International Health. World Health Organization, 2017. <http://apps.who.int/violence-info/>.
- <sup>7</sup> Burke, Jason. "Why Is the World at War?" *the Guardian*, March 4, 2018. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/mar/04/why-is-world-at-war-syria-democratic-republic-congo-yemen-afghanistan-ukraine>.
- <sup>8</sup> Woody, Christopher. "Violence in Rio de Janeiro Has Gotten so Bad a Newspaper Is Covering It in the 'war' Section." *Business Insider*. Accessed March 4, 2018. <http://www.businessinsider.com/violence-in-rio-de-janeiro-military-police-deployed-2017-8>.
- <sup>9</sup> WHO | *The Economic Dimensions of Interpersonal Violence*. World Health Organization, 2004. [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/publications/violence/economic\\_dimensions/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence/economic_dimensions/en/).
- <sup>10</sup> The disparity in international figures are due to broad range of methodological differences and extensive gaps in the existing literature on the economics of violence





## WHITE PAPER

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- 11 *Africa's Missing Billions: International arms flows and the cost of conflict*. The Hague, The Netherlands: Oxfam International, 2007. The research was conducted by Oxfam International, IANSA, and Saferworld. Oxfam International is a confederation of 13 organization focused on solutions to poverty and injustice.
- 12 *Africa's Missing Billions: International arms flows and the cost of conflict*. The Hague, The Netherlands: Oxfam International, 2007. The research was conducted by Oxfam International, IANSA, and Saferworld. Oxfam International is a confederation of 13 organization focused on solutions to poverty and injustice.
- 13 Vandermeij, Anne, and Nicholas Rapp. "Here's How Bad U.S. Infrastructure Has Become." *Financial News*. *Fortune*, March 30, 2017. <http://fortune.com/2017/03/30/infrastructure-spending-funding/>.
- 14 Burke, Jason. "Why Is the World at War?" *the Guardian*, March 4, 2018. <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/mar/04/why-is-world-at-war-syria-democratic-republic-congo-yemen-afghanistan-ukraine>.
- 15 Woody, Christopher. "Violence in Rio de Janeiro Has Gotten so Bad a Newspaper Is Covering It in the 'war' Section." *Business Insider*. Accessed March 4, 2018. <http://www.businessinsider.com/violence-in-rio-de-janeiro-military-police-deployed-2017-8>.
- 16 United States Congress, Office of Technology Assessment (1995): *Improving the Prospects for Future Peace Operations — Workshop Proceedings*. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office, page 108. France's Department du Deminage searches for, uncovers, removes, and stores (and in some cases destroys) unexploded artillery and mortar shells.
- 17 Krug, Etienne G., Linda L. Dahlberg, James A. Mercy, Anthony B. Zwi and Rafael Lozano (editors) (2002): *World Report on Violence and Health*. Geneva: World Health Organization, Foreword.
- 18 Developed by Paul Gilbert, PhD, FBPsS, OBE at the University of Derby in the United Kingdom. Gilbert's approach includes evolutionary human development research as well as neuroscience, clinical experience, and extensive research.
- 19 Pulitzer Prize recipient for his book, *The Denial of Death*. Becker's work is the foundation for Terror Management Theory.
- 20 Please note that the inclusion of these elements as elements of the PAR Model should not be construed as an endorsement of the PAR Model. The copyright holder of the PAR Model is solely responsible for the manner in which third party concepts are applied.
- 21 Most acts of crime fall within the PAR Model's definition of violence.
- 22 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (New York, UNODC, 2009), p. 6. *See*: [https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal\\_justice/Crime\\_Prevention\\_Assessment\\_Tool.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Crime_Prevention_Assessment_Tool.pdf)
- 23 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Crime and Development in Africa* (Vienna, UNODC, 2005), p. 67.
- 24 The author of this paper learned of this concept through the work of theorist Ken Wilbur (integral theory).
- 25 As quoted by Jon Meacham on the Daily Show, 12 May 2018. *See*: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=42o8hwiLaVM>
- 26 For a list of current UN peacekeeping operations, see: <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/where-we-operate>
- 27 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Montreal, UNDOC, 2011). *See*: [https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/Practical\\_Approaches\\_to\\_Urban\\_Crime\\_Prevention.pdf](https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/Practical_Approaches_to_Urban_Crime_Prevention.pdf)
- 28 Refer to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime publications, available online at: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/publications.html>
- 29 For in depth information, see: [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/en/)