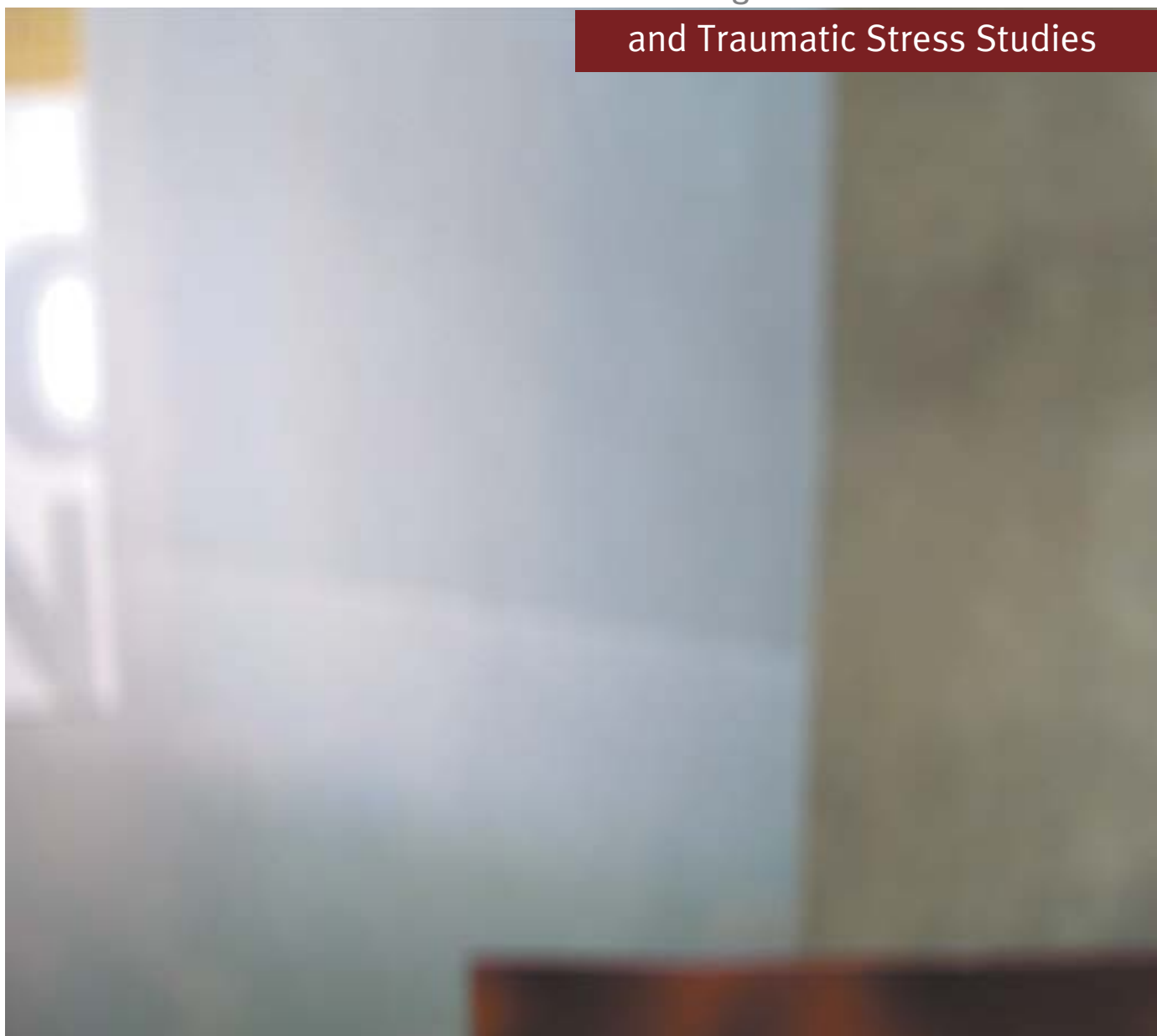


Randi Saur, Arnt Even Hustad, Trond Heir

Violence prevention in Norway

Activities and measures to prevent violence in close relationships

Norwegian Centre for Violence
and Traumatic Stress Studies



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2011

The Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) was established 17 November 2003. The centre is a subsidiary of UNIRAND AS, which is wholly owned by the University of Oslo.

The centre's activities include research, development, teaching, dissemination and supervision within the topics of:

- Violence
- Sexual abuse
- Refugees/asylum seekers
- Disasters
- Other traumatic events

The centre cooperates with the five Regional Centres for Violence, Traumatic Stress and Suicide Prevention (RVTS), as well as with relevant clinical institutions, research institutions and professional agencies, both in Norway and internationally.

At the University of Oslo, the centre is responsible for an MA programme in psychosocial work – suicide, addiction, violence and trauma, in cooperation with the Norwegian Centre for Addiction Research (SERAF) and the National Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention (NSSF).

All reports and memos from the centre are available in full-text versions from our website nkvts.no, under the menu point “Library”.

The centre undertakes projects funded by ministries and directorates, the Research Council of Norway, NGOs and others.

The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Health and Care Services, the Ministry of Justice and the Police, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Labour initiated the establishment of NKVTS and are also the main funders of its operations.

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The Norwegian National Crime Prevention Council (KRÅD)

KRÅD is a government agency working under the Ministry of Justice and functions as the Norwegian Government's body of expertise within the judicial system.

By producing data and disseminating knowledge on crime and crime prevention work, the Norwegian National Crime Prevention Council works to reduce crime and improve levels of safety in society.

The Council also evaluates reforms, surveys research to develop new knowledge and provides support for local crime prevention work. The Council works on commission from the Norwegian Government, often in collaboration with other organizations and public sector agencies.

The Norwegian National Crime Prevention Council is modelled on existing organizations in Denmark and Sweden.

One of KRÅD's main tasks is to encourage local municipalities to follow a model for the coordination of local crime prevention agencies (or SLT which is the abbreviation in Norwegian).

The Council focuses on young people and has the following primary tasks:

- Initiate cooperation with other authorities and organizations, giving advice and guidance on crime prevention strategies and actions and initiate research connected with this
- Initiate and support crime prevention work centrally and locally
- Work on tasks, give advice and attend hearings in cooperation with or on assignment from the Ministry of Justice or other ministries
- Contribute to an understanding of the importance of crime prevention at all levels of Norwegian society
- Participate in the criminology debate

Preface

Violence in close relationships menaces the living conditions of children and adults. Violence may incur serious physical, psychological and social problems for those involved. All use of violence contravenes Norwegian legislation and violates basic human rights.

During the last three decades, violence in close relationships has attracted increasing attention in Norwegian society. In this period, research has developed to comprise a more complex set of consequences: From being mostly preoccupied with physical injuries, to inclusion of factors such as financial, social and delayed psychological effects. Violence is damaging to our sense of safety, self-confidence and quality of life. Both research and clinical work have shown us that domestic violence affects all those involved; those who are directly exposed, those who commit violent acts and those who live with the violence perpetrated by others.

In the last decade, several studies of the scope of violence in close relationships have been undertaken. Investigations show that men and women in all age groups are exposed to violence. Brute violence between partners most often affects women. One in ten Norwegian children witnesses a parent being subjected to violence, and many of these children are directly exposed themselves.

In Norway, the authorities have initiated various activities and programmes that aim to prevent and reduce the effects of violence. These include educational programmes, knowledge dissemination, awareness-raising and assistance and treatment services. In addition, a number of voluntary organizations deliver key contributions in this field.

The report *Prevention of violence in Norway* provides an overview of interventions intended to prevent violence in Norway, with an emphasis on organizations, working methods and target groups.

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of relevant interventions aiming to prevent violence in Norway as of 2011. With these reports, we wish to contribute to an exchange of national experience with others who plan to implement measures that can help prevent violence.

Oslo, September 2011

Trond Heir
Project Director

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Summary

Domestic violence has received increased attention in Norwegian society in the last 30 years. A number of activities and programmes have emerged. The purpose of this project has been to collect, systematize and disseminate examples of violence prevention, with an emphasis on violence in close relationships.

The Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies and the Norwegian National Crime Prevention Council have collaborated on the collection of information on violence prevention activities in Norway.

The result is a report that shows a comprehensive range of preventive initiatives. Most programmes are run by public authorities or by NGOs with government support. The activities have been categorized as teaching /knowledge dissemination, assistance /treatment/therapy, information strategies and research projects, with most measures seeming to be on teaching/knowledge dissemination.

Violence prevention is a priority task for the government and the public sector in Norway. Few of the ongoing activities are evaluated, and the effectiveness of the projects is rarely documented.

Violence prevention in Norway

Background to the report

At the request of the Norwegian Directorate of Health, the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) has compiled an overview of programmes and activities that seek to prevent violence in Norway, focusing in particular on working methods, target groups, organization and evaluation of impact. NKVTS was also asked to describe its relevant research projects in this field and to provide information about course offerings that may have significance for the prevention of violence.

How the assignment was carried out

It was natural to divide the assignment into two parts. This report discusses the prevention of violence in Norway as per 2011 and illustrates this with examples. Information about programmes and activities that seek to prevent violence was gathered using a simple survey in which public agencies and NGOs were asked to report on their violence prevention activities. Almost 90 agencies provided information about their activities. The results have been systematized in tables and summarized with regard to types of activity, organization, working methods, target groups and evaluation of impact within three main categories of violence prevention.

A separate report entitled *Research and Training in Prevention of Violence at the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS)* describes the centre's R&D projects as well as courses aimed at preventing violence (Saur, Hjemdal, and Heir 2011).

The scope of the assignment

The topic of *violence prevention* in this report is limited to the prevention of *violence in close relationships*. The term *prevention activities* is defined as organized activities aimed at preventing physical, psychological or material violence, sexual abuse, child abuse and pun-

ishment of children, genital mutilation, forced marriage and murder. The term *close relationships* in this context implies that a person is directly or indirectly affected by violence carried out by/against someone within the person's family or, when familial relations have been dissolved, by/against an intimate partner, ex-partner, close friend or casual friend.

Factors at the societal level (e.g. degree of gender equality, economic distribution, access to education and work, marginalization, alcohol policy) that can help to promote or prevent violence in society are crucial for identifying and discussing national strategies aimed at preventing violence (WHO 2010). However, a specific discussion of such factors lies beyond the scope of this report.

Structure of the report

The report *Violence Prevention in Norway* consists of three parts:

In the first part the background to the report is explained, how the assignment was carried out and the scope of the assignment.

The second part provides a general description of *the prevention of violence in close relationships* in Norway in the past 30 years, focusing in particular on developments within the field of *violence in close relationships*.

The third part consists of a review of the documented *violence prevention activities and programmes* in Norway as per 2011. The documented examples are included in a separate table.

Prevention of violence in close relationships in Norway

A small country with a low incidence of violence

By global standards, Norway is a country with very few inhabitants. The population of less than five million is distributed across 429 municipalities. Almost 600 000 people out of the total population live in Oslo.

Compared with many other countries, Norway has a low level of violence. According to Statistics Norway's surveys of living conditions in the period 1987–2007, about five per cent of the adult population in Norway are subjected to violence or the threat of violence during the course of one year. These figures have remained stable in recent decades. Nor are there significant differences in exposure to violence in the surveys of living conditions in 1983 and 2007 (Lid and R.J.Stene 2010). The low incidence of violence in Norway may be understood in light of the characteristics of Norwegian society, which has a high degree of gender equality, low unemployment, easy access to education, a positive economic situation and equal income distribution compared with other countries. However, as in most other countries, the prevalence of violence is higher in populations that rely on state benefits and have low education (Haaland, Clausen, and Schei 2005; Mossige and Dyb 2009; Pape and Stefansen 2004).

Norwegian society is characterized by social cohesiveness and a high degree of cooperation among various social institutions. The population's close proximity to the social institutions means that small, concrete activities in the local communities and municipalities can achieve a substantial effect. Likewise, national initiatives can have a significant impact at the local level when there is cross-political agreement on the measures undertaken and a common understanding that coordinated action is needed to address the problem areas.

Historical overview

During the last 30 years, Norwegian society has devoted increased attention to violence in close relationships, and several assistance services and programmes have been established. In the early stages, the activities were primarily aimed at ensuring safety and providing help and treatment to people who had been exposed to violence and sexual abuse. This assistance was mainly provided by NGOs and funded by public grants, such as women's shelters, support centres for victims of incest, hotlines and telephone counselling services, etc. At the same time, increased emphasis was placed on criminal prosecution of perpetrators of violence and sexual abuse. The first women's shelter in the Nordic countries opened in Oslo in 1978. Today, there are 46 women's shelters distributed over all the counties.¹ As from 2010 the municipalities are required by law to provide crisis centre services for their inhabitants, and as from 2011 funding for these services is included in the framework allocation to the municipalities. The county governor is responsible for oversight of the municipalities to ensure that they fulfil their obligation to provide crisis centre services pursuant to the Act relating to Municipal Crisis Centre Services (BLD 2010).

NGOs and foundations have played a vital role in establishing assistance measures, organizing self-help groups and offering therapeutic services. In addition to the crisis centres, a number of support and assistance measures have been established for women, men and children.

In the 1980s and 1990s, the women's shelter movement and feminist political groups applied effective pressure on authorities and professional communities, helping to ensure that knowledge about violence against women in all its various forms was placed on the political agenda. Measures were implemented within the pub-

¹ According to information provided by the secretariat for crisis centres (*Krisesentersekretariatet*) as per 15 September 2011.

lic services as well. Municipal emergency wards and hospitals established reception centres for medical examinations and follow-up of women and children who were subjected to abuse or sexual assault (Ahnfelt 1987; Saur 2007). Norway's first rape reception centre for adult women and the first medical reception centre for sexually abused children were both established in 1986. The first municipal assistance measure called "Defence of the Elderly", which was designed to assist elderly people who had been subjected to abuse or lack of care, was established in Oslo in 1991.

Since the second half of the 1980s, treatment has also been provided to perpetrators of sexual abuse and violence. The foundation known as Alternatives to Violence (ATV) was established in 1987, and the Institute of Clinical Sexology and Therapy (IKST) was subsequently established in 1989. A national survey of available treatment for persons with problems related to violence and aggression, undertaken by the National Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) in 2007, found that at the time of the survey there were in total 64 service providers catering to adults and 47 catering to children and adolescents. The most comprehensive services are ATV and the anger management programme developed by the Brøset Competence Centre for Prison and Forensic Psychiatry. Treatment services for perpetrators of sexual abuse were not included in this survey. Somewhat more than half of the services for adults and nearly 90 per cent of the services for children and adolescents were open to both genders. Only two of the total of 108 services targeted women exclusively (Jonassen and Paulsen 2007).

Other examples of NGOs are the crisis and counselling hotline for men (since 1980), support centres for victims of incest (since 1986) and the foundation known as the Church of Norway's Resource Centre against Violence and Sexual Assault, which was established in 1996. The major actors are Save the Children Norway and the Norwegian Red Cross.

Political incentives and follow-up

The issue of combating *violence in close relationships* was first brought to the forefront by private actors such as the women's movement, activists and responsible members of society, but in the past 10–15 years it has attracted the attention of policy makers and the general public, and more resources have been allocated to this field.

In 1983 the first cross-ministerial action programme

for measures to combat violence against women was drawn up by the Ministry of Social Affairs. On the basis of the World Health Organization's strategy document entitled *Health for All by the Year 2000*, the Norwegian Directorate of Health prepared an action plan in 1986 entitled *The Health Service and Private Violence*. Then, as now, emphasis was placed on drawing attention to violence (against women) as a public area of responsibility. One of the two overall objectives of the plan was "...to participate in and initiate measures that in the short and long term can make it possible to reduce violence and its health-related consequences". Furthermore, one of the secondary objectives was "...to develop strategies for initiating activities in close cooperation with other relevant agencies that in the short and long term can help to prevent violence". Other secondary objectives were to increase training of personnel, develop examination and treatment programmes, enhance cross-disciplinary cooperation, and promote research and testing activity (Norwegian Directorate of Health 1986).

Initially there were no financial resources set aside to achieve these objectives, and as a result these same objectives appeared in action plans in the 2000s as well.

Today, activities in the field of violence in Norway are largely initiated from an overall political level through national plans and incentives. This takes place in the form of political decisions, legislation, the preparation of national action plans and allocations from the national budget. Extensive studies that form the basis for further political action are conducted, and instruction books and guidelines on activities in many areas related to violence in close relationships are prepared (BLD 2010; BLD and HOD 2008; NOU 2003; NOU 2008).

Several centres aimed at developing knowledge and expertise in the field were established in the period from 1986 to 2004. The Centre for Women's Studies was founded in 1986 at the University of Oslo, and the Research Council of Norway established the first research programme on violence against women. The National Resource Centre for Sexually Abused Children and the Competence Centre for Assistance to Victims of Violence were both founded in 1995², and in 2003 a government-appointed committee on violence against women submitted an Official Norwegian Report³ on problems related to women's exposure to violence from current or previous spouses.

² In 2004, both centres were incorporated into the Norwegian Centres for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS).

³ NOU 2003:31, Norwegian Official Reports are published by committees or working groups appointed by the government or a ministry (<http://no.wikipedia.org>)

Established in 2005, the Regional Resource Centres for Violence, Traumatic Stress and Suicide Prevention (RVTS) in the five regional health authorities are an example of the structures that have been established in the regions to carry out tasks in the field of violence. The centres aim to improve and increase the number of comprehensive services for people who are victims of violence, assault and trauma by working to supply relevant expertise to the service apparatus at both the municipal and specialist levels. The centres do not provide treatment themselves, but assist the service apparatus with competency development, information, guidance and the establishment of suitable models for cooperation across professions, sectors of society and administrative levels.

Although the municipalities have extensive political sovereignty, the state can enact legislation, draw up guidelines and earmark allocations to stimulate activities in keeping with national objectives. Tasks and responsibilities are distributed across various levels of national and municipal administration, with regional, county and municipal spheres of responsibility. Additionally, NGOs assume many care-related tasks and violence prevention activities.

Activities and action plans against violence

The first municipal action plans were drawn up in the 1990s, and focused primarily on measures to assist the victims of violence and assault. Oslo municipality presented its first action plan against violence, sexualized violence and prostitution in 1991. This was followed by Drammen municipality, Bærum municipality and many others.

A review of the public services provided to victims of violence during 1996–97 showed that few municipalities in fact provided such services (Hjemdal 1997). The exceptions were some emergency wards and hospitals that provided treatment and support to victims of sexual abuse, as well as services for victims of domestic violence. Similarly, the programme “Defence of the Elderly” had been established in Oslo, and consultations for victims of violence were given priority in some family counselling offices and psychiatric outpatient clinics. On the whole, however, the interventions were characterized by a pioneering spirit and committed individuals. Until the turn of the millennium, municipal service providers gave varying priorities to violence

and prevention of violence. Most experience has been gathered in the large cities, which provide a sufficient population base to allow experts to accumulate knowledge through direct work with victims and perpetrators.

Children’s experience of violence and neglect at home has been given increased attention. Sexual abuse of children has been a topic since the 1980s, while child abuse and children’s vulnerability in cases of violence between adults have been brought to the forefront, especially during the last five to six years (Glad, Øverlien, and Dyb 2010; Mossige and Stefansen 2007; Myhre, Lindboe, and Dyb 2010; Øverlien 2010). Prevention of violence against children is a challenging field, especially since measures must very largely target adult caregivers and communities that have an impact on children, as well as promote social conditions that can ensure appropriate opportunities for growth and development for children and adults.

Three national action plans

From 2000 to the present, the changing governments presented three action plans in succession that addressed the issue of violence in the private sphere. Action plans on genital mutilation and forced marriage were presented,⁴ as were the action plan against sexual and physical abuse of children and the action plan against rape. All of these documents have served to refine the thinking on prevention.

The action plan entitled *Violence Against Women* (2000–2003) put special focus on increased protection of people who are exposed to violence, and targeted and coordinated efforts by various agencies, building competence in the services and improving the efforts of the police in cases involving violence. Helping and protecting women who are exposed to violence from a male partner was a main concern in the plan, but the need for summarizing the experiences of assistance services provided to men who perpetrate violence was also put on the political agenda (Jonassen and Paulsen 2007). The plan contained 20 specific measures that were to be implemented.

The action plan entitled *Violence in Close Relationships* (2004–2007) had four overall objectives: to increase knowledge and expertise with regard to cooperation within the assistance services, to prevent private violence through attitudinal changes in society, to secure the necessary assistance and protection for

⁴ The Action Plan Against Genital Mutilation 2008–2011 and the Action Plan Against Forced Marriage 2008–2011.

victims of violence, and to strengthen the therapeutic services available to the perpetrators of violence. At the same time, attention was directed towards children who grow up in violent surroundings, and measures to provide the necessary protection and follow-up of children in violent families were placed on the agenda. Competence development in the professional communities and the development of clinical services for children exposed to violence were a part of this. The plan contained a total of 30 measures that were to be implemented during the period.

In the action plan entitled *Turning Point* (2008–2011), previous objectives were continued and supplemented with some new ones. Examples of new measures include an offer of facilitated conversations between the victim and the perpetrator of violence (known as “restorative justice”) and the initiation of research and development activity. The plan contained 50 specific measures that were to be implemented during the period.

The objectives common to all three plans were that violence in close relationships would be prevented through attitudinal changes in society and by strengthening professional communities and expertise. Ensuring the necessary assistance to victims of violence and the (further) development of therapeutic services for perpetrators of violence were also emphasized in all the action plans.

In 2008, a handbook was developed to motivate and encourage the municipalities to follow up on the measures identified in the national action plan (Justisdepartementet 2008).⁵ The handbook was distributed to all the municipalities throughout the country with a request from the Minister of Justice to draw up their own municipal action plans. The purpose of these action plans was to help the municipalities to implement measures to prevent violence in close relationships and to provide better assistance to those who are subjected to violence.

Penal provisions and police work as violence prevention activity

Prevention of violence in close relationships was made into part of a long-term project in the first national action plan, partly in the form of competence-building, and partly by emphasizing improvement of police rou-

tines. This was intended to result in better documentation and more effective criminal prosecution of domestic violence (Justisdepartementet 1999).

In Norway, all use of violence is a punishable offence. Penal provisions are enforced subsequent to the incident, not prior to the incident, which is usually a feature of preventive activities. A reactive measure such as punishment can nonetheless be claimed to have an individual preventive effect by removing the perpetrator of violence from the violence arena (typically the home) through the imposition of a restraining order or imprisonment. In this way, it is presumed that the victim of violence is protected as long as the perpetrator is in police custody or in prison. Whether in reality this serves to prevent violence in the long term is a major topic of discussion that is not addressed in this report.

Criminal statistics show an increase in the number of reported cases of violence in recent years. In contrast, statistics Norway shows that the number of violent incidents in Norway has not changed significantly in the past 20 years (Lid and R.J.Stene 2010; Stene 2003). Some of the increase in reported cases of violence is probably related to better routines and follow-up by the police. The increase in the number of reported cases may also be due to a greater inclination among the population to report such cases. Even though violence within the family remains a taboo subject, the increased attention to the subject has probably resulted in more reporting of incidents. In light of this, more reported cases of violence within the family can be viewed from a criminal policy perspective to be a confirmation that the policy is having the desired effect.

⁵ For more information about the history and public measures undertaken up until 2007, please see the chapter *Tidslinje* (“Timeline”) in the book *Bjørnen sover* (“The Bear is Sleeping”), and the measures described in Memorandum 3/2007 by NKVTS.

ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN NORWAY 2011

This report describes examples of measures for the prevention of violence in close relationships in Norway in 2011. The overview shows activities comprising a broad spectrum of target groups and methods, such as they appear at the time of data collection.

About the survey

The overview of activities to prevent violence has been produced through collaboration between the National Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) and the Norwegian National Crime Prevention Council (KRÅD). The collaboration was initiated because KRÅD is an entity that works to develop and coordinate knowledge, expertise and resources for violence prevention initiatives at local level. KRÅD has been involved particularly in relation to children and adolescents. The goal is that children and adolescents exposed to violence receive the right help at the right time, from services that work well across agencies and professional groups, schools and police.

A request was sent by e-mail to selected public agencies and NGOs, inviting the recipients to complete a simple form (Appendix 1) with information on activities/programmes that aimed to prevent violence, especially violence in close relationships.

We received somewhat less than 90 examples of preventive activities/programmes from various locations throughout the country. These are presented in a table. Some programmes have corresponding or similar activities in several places in the country. In the table these are put together as one "type of activity". The result is a tabular presentation with a total of 63 different activities. The presentation of each activity includes contact information and cooperation partners wherever such information is available, the form of organization, the objective of the activity, the target groups for the activity, the methods used and whether the activity/programme has been or will be evaluated.

There are many activities for the prevention of

violence which are not included in this overview. A national, representative survey was beyond the scope of this mission. Many will rightly say that they have not been asked to participate. This applies not least to many clinical services that have gained more knowledge about violence during the last years. The same applies to university colleges and universities where in the past, courses have been developed about violence prevention-related topics. Similarly, a national survey of available treatment for people with problems related to violent behaviour and aggression are not included (Jonassen and Paulsen 2007). Inclusion of such previous studies would have exceeded the scope of this study, but the results are relevant to a broader impression of Norwegian activities related to the prevention of violence.

Concepts and models

In the submitted material we found that the objective of preventing violence was often expressed indirectly and discussed using a variety of terms. Phrases such as "to hinder repeated incidents of violence," "to combat violence", "to develop knowledge about effective conflict management", "to motivate behavioural change" and "to set one's own boundaries against violence in close relationships" all refer to the prevention of violence without actually using the term "prevention". Preventing children from carrying on social patterns involving the use of violence is expressed in this way in the submitted material: "...At the same time, emphasis is placed on training in protection measures targeted at children who are exposed to violence. This is intended to reduce the risk of passing the use of violence from one generation to the next..."

In the literature, the concept of prevention is categorized and described using various models for specifying target groups and levels. A common way to categorize this concept within the health professions has been to use the terms *primary, secondary and tertiary*

prevention. In the past 15 years, these terms have been replaced with *universal, selective and indicated prevention* (Major 2011). *Universal prevention* refers to strategies directed at the entire population or at segments of the population, such as school pupils (corresponding to the term *primary prevention* used previously). *Selective prevention* is targeted towards at-risk groups, and *indicated prevention* focuses on individuals who have already been subjected to violence.

Another way to categorize various preventive measures is through the use of an ecological model. This model describes four levels of prevention: *individual level* (includes personal and biological history); *the individual in close relationships* (factors related to family, friends, circle of close acquaintances); *local community* (factors in the local community that affect the individual through social relations and institutions, such as the school, workplace, neighbourhood, etc.); *society at large* (encompasses the greater society at the macro level, including religion, culture, attitudes, gender differences, power relations, and economic, social and health policies that help to shape the living conditions in a society) (WHO 2010). The model emphasizes the dynamic interaction between risk factors on each individual level – and between the various levels in the model.

The overview provided in the report's table of examples of preventive measures in Norway uses the categories *universal, selective and indicated measures*. We use the ecological model to distinguish between the various target groups for prevention activities. In addition, we have added professional communities as a separate category, as we found it beneficial to highlight professional communities as a target group.

Overarching strategies in violence prevention

Preventive activities are undertaken at various levels and with a wide variation in terms of methods and approaches. Activities with methods that differed in fundamental ways were classified in groups. We identified three overarching strategies of violence prevention, which serve as natural headings for the activities:

- A. Prevention through teaching and knowledge dissemination (33 activities, whereof 29 in public agencies).
- B. Prevention through interventions/treatment/self-

help/mediation (15 activities, whereof 10 in public agencies).

- C. Prevention through awareness-raising, campaigns, information material, etc. (12 activities, whereof 8 in public agencies).

In summarizing and analysing the preventive activities, we rely on the three main strategies. Within each of the strategies we discuss the examples in the light of feature of activity, organizational responsibility, target groups, working methods and to what extent the activities are being evaluated.

How to read the tables

Each activity is listed in the table with descriptions of activity, organization, type of prevention, target audience, methods and evaluation. Each activity is given a separate number, which makes it possible to refer to examples in the tables.

Horizontal reading of the tables provides information about each activity. *Vertical reading* of the tables makes it possible to see patterns of similarities and differences between the activities.

In the column "Agency/organization" the information in brackets denotes whether the activity is undertaken by a public or a private organization.

In the column "What is prevented", the brackets indicate whether the level of prevention is *universal, selective or indicated*, and in the column "Target group" the brackets point out the social level that the activity targets. The concepts used here are similar to those used in ecological models (WHO 2010), although we have added *professional communities* as a separate category.

A: Teaching, guidance and knowledge dissemination

The activities in this category have in common that they all involve strengthening of competence for the benefit of people exposed to violence, perpetrators, and those affected.

A: training and knowledge dissemination

A-1: Type of activity/programme

Activity types in this group range from simple one-day courses for knowledge dissemination and general competence-building in the municipalities to comprehensive multi-year training programmes for professionals

(nos. 5 and 23). In some cases, the training programmes concern the use of particular methods (nos. 1, 3, 13, 22 and 26), while other activities are clearly directed at generating change in particular target groups. As can be seen, training sessions frequently tend to be interdisciplinary, with the objective of strengthening a shared knowledge-base and promoting cooperation between agencies and professions (nos. 2, 20, 30). Other types of activity in this category are the implementation of supervisors, study groups and the structuring of consultation teams.

Knowledge resides in people, not in organizations. Only one quarter of the training activities in our overview are time-limited, the rest are repeated regularly. One reason for this is to help maintain and update knowledge in organizations when there is a turnover of staff. Another reason is that certain types of courses are held continuously for new organizations and workplaces.

Two out of three providers collaborated with other providers/agencies in implementing the programmes.

A-2: Responsible organization

In our overview, preventive training and educational activities are primarily undertaken by public agencies. Regional Resource Centres for violence, traumatic stress and suicide prevention (RVTS) are responsible for, or are partners of, other providers in three out of four cases. Other examples of public providers are the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufetat), well-child clinics, municipalities, university colleges and national resource centres. Only four out of 33 activities are funded and organized by NGOs (nos. 8, 10, 11, 28).

A-3: WHAT IS PREVENTED

In answer to the question of what should be prevented by the teaching activities concerned, the providers reply “violence in close relationships”, “better detection of violence”, “preventing conflicts escalating into acts of violence” and the like, in fairly general terms. Many actors have difficulty in formulating the difference between what represents a preventive strategy and what specifically should be prevented. This is presumably because prevention takes place indirectly, by training people in those professions that encounter the service users. Increased competence in the field of violence should make the professions better able to discover risk

factors, so that through their contact with the service users they can identify risks, influence risk factors and thereby prevent violence.

Two providers hold courses in motivating managers to “develop the skills” of their professional staff so that knowledge further along the chain can benefit risk groups or those exposed to violence; for example, from school heads, to teachers, to pupils/the general population (no. 6). Courses for managers of women’s shelters have a similar focus (no. 14).

One third of the teaching activities within the category are *universally* designed, i.e. they are adapted for all the participants in a group, regardless of their experiences with violence. These programmes are carried out in schools, in child and youth environments or with new parents. The purpose is to disseminate good methods of conflict resolution or programmes that emphasize the shaping of attitudes. This should prevent the use of violence in families becoming an inherited trait – “... prevent yesterday’s victims from becoming tomorrow’s perpetrators and abusers” (no. 16). Examples of universally designed activities are: You, I, we – a course for learning good ways to deal with conflict in close relationships (no. 7) which has upper secondary school students as its target group. The purpose is that through the course, students will learn how they can avoid resorting to violence in conflict situations, both in intimate and more peripheral relationships. Another example is the training programme in the use of mapping tools and conversation methodology in the encounter with pregnant women and parents of young children (no. 1). This intervention has the professions as the target group for the activity, who will afterwards use this knowledge in relation to “all pregnant women” who attend for pregnancy check-ups.

Over half of the teaching activities concern *selective prevention*. This means that the knowledge that is disseminated will be used in relation to groups that have an elevated risk of experiencing violence. The goal of the parental counselling programme *International Child Development Programme (ICDP)*, for example, is to strengthen the care and upbringing of children and youth in minority communities by offering courses and training for parents and for professionals who work with vulnerable minority groups (no. 22). Another example is the consulting team who give advice, guidance and training to professionals who work with investigating suspicions of violence and abuse (no.31).

Examples of *indicated interventions* in this main category are teaching, courses or training that are

directly targeted at individuals or groups that have been exposed to violence, have practised violence or who are directly affected in some other way. Examples of indicated programmes (nos. 8, 15, 16 and 28) are anger management groups, talking therapy groups for children who have been exposed to violence in the family, or training courses for foster parents who provide homes to children who have been exposed to violence or abuse.

A-4: TARGET GROUPS FOR TEACHING STRATEGIES

Most teaching activities are aimed at professionals who want to increase their competence in working with violence-related topics in relation to risk groups, so that people who are exposed to violence or abuse can be afforded better help (nos. 10, 12, 13).

As a target group, professionals can be divided into two categories: the first is composed of a heterogeneous, composite group of professionals who receive teaching at conferences where the participants are composed of different groups of employees and professionals from different agencies and professions (health-care services, municipal first-line services, teachers, kindergartens, the child protection service, etc.). The second group is that of specially designed teaching which is suitable for only one specialist group of professionals, for example those employed by the child protection service, health-care staff at the shelters, staff at crisis centres, primary school teachers, etc.

There has been an increase in training programmes whose objective is to strengthen the competence of professional staff to offer treatment to perpetrators of violence (no. 15). Here the teaching is aimed at professional staff who will later use their knowledge directly in working with people who have used violence against their partners.

Some teaching interventions are directly aimed at individuals and groups or at the immediate environment or the local community, without being routed through the professions. The reason may be that they have particular experience with violence or abuse, or because they have a cultural knowledge of the topics in hand. As target groups, the immediate environment or local community may be ethnic minority groups who create their own environments, associations and meeting places. The purpose may be to provide general training in conflict resolution (no. 9), legislation, rules and attitudes of Norwegian society. In other cases training in dealing with conflicts is offered to individu-

als who have experienced violence, in order to prevent new episodes (nos. 8, 16 and 28).

In the examples we have used, the target group of "local environment/immediate environment" comprises school pupils, women from minority communities and managers and volunteers in youth organizations (nos. 7, 11, 17, 21).

A-5: WORKING METHODS

A further clarification of how teaching, guidance and knowledge dissemination are carried out reveals three categories of working methods:

The first category is methods that aim to disseminate knowledge through interdisciplinary, short courses and seminars of one or two days. There are usually lectures and presentations in plenary, sometimes in combination with group work. This provides an opportunity to link the topics to the challenges participants face in their own work. Moreover, the interdisciplinary approach in a learning context is regarded as an important pre-requisite for skills adaptation in interdisciplinary collaboration. This builds on principles and experiences from other recommended training programmes and is in line with the government's emphasis on the need for collaboration across disciplines and agencies.

The second category is that of teaching which is directly aimed at user groups, i.e. groups within the population that are either at increased risk of future acts of violence, or groups that have been exposed to, or have perpetrated violence (no. 16). By means of theoretical knowledge and practical exercises in communication and dealing with conflict, the objective is to change negative patterns set by a person's life experience. Group work or one-to-one sessions are methodological approaches adapted to the target group, some of which make use of multimedia programmes or audio instructions with language dubbing to reach out to target groups who lack literacy skills (nos. 16, 17).

The third group of teaching methods is aimed at professional groups within the health-care services. Their purpose is to provide (more) knowledge of violence as a phenomenon, and to strengthen specialist skills in specialized work with violence. The methods include, for example, *dialogical interview methods for use by the child protection service* (no.3), *early intervention* and *cognitive methods of anger management treatment* (nos. 1, 12, 15, 16). Training in counselling and consultation are other examples (nos. 22 and 24). The length of training can vary widely, from a two-day

subject-specific training course to a five-year course of further education for therapists. The course of study involves both written assignments and on-the-job guidance on actual cases. Some educational courses lead to a degree that is affiliated to universities or university colleges (nos. 23, 26 and 27).

A-6: EVALUATION OF TEACHING AND KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION

Evaluating an educational activity can present challenges, and the object of the evaluation varies. The main dividing line is between the expected or measured *effects of the activity*, for example the teaching, and evaluations which deal with the recipients' satisfaction with the process and how professionally relevant they found it to be.

Three quarters of the activities in the *teaching and knowledge dissemination* group have some form of evaluation. Most of these are participant evaluations, i.e. the educational programmes are evaluated by the recipients. This normally takes the form of simple questionnaires which measure the individual participant's evaluation of the programme's usefulness, satisfaction with the lecturers and with the content. Another type of evaluation is through focus groups. These are also normally undertaken by the organizers of the training, and the objective is to obtain feedback on the relevance of the content and teaching methods. This type of participant evaluation is useful for those who organize training activities, but says nothing about how well the knowledge conveyed in the training works later on in practical use. Our survey does not give any more detailed information on the results of participant evaluation.

Four educational activities in this group are subject to external evaluation (nos. 1, 15, 17, 33). It is mainly university colleges or other knowledge and research environments that undertake the task of evaluation. There are no results from these external evaluators in the overview.

B: Prevention through interventions/ treatment/self-help/mediation, etc.

B-1: Type of ACTIVITY/PROGRAMME

In this group we find a wide variety of activities. More than half of these involve interventions or therapeutic treatments, and a number of treatment services for men and women who are perpetrators of violence are described (nos. 36, 37, 48).

Other types of activities include crisis and alarm hotlines, as well as monitoring and control measures implemented to prevent new violent episodes. Trials of measures to reach otherwise inaccessible groups (no. 38) and the National Mediation Service to mediate cases involving violence represent "new" approaches to violence prevention activity.

Most of the activities under this main heading are permanent. Three of the interventions are trials or tests of working models, and are therefore time-restricted.

B-2: RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS

Public agencies are responsible for most of the activities in this group (two of three). One exception to this is treatment services for men and women who have been perpetrators of violence in close relationships, which are provided by NGOs as well as by public agencies.

However, we find that NGOs are crucial actors in this field, and can reach out to target groups in ways that are different from the public actors.

More than half of the actors have cooperating partners.

In this group, most of the services for adults are provided by government departments under the Ministry of Justice and the Police.

B-3: WHAT IS PREVENTED

Through two different programmes, men and women who have been perpetrators of violence (usually against their partners) receive treatment services to help them to refrain from using violence. The Brøset model and Alternatives to Violence model are based on different professional intervention models. Both have related projects and programmes which are listed in the table (nos. 36, 37, 48).

The National Mediation Service aims to prevent individuals who have been involved in violent acts from continuing this pattern of behaviour in later conflicts. Another and equally relevant objective is to avert

escalation of a pertinent conflict by providing the parties with an opportunity for dialogue meetings. Use of violence accounts for the largest category of cases submitted to the National Mediation Service, including violence in close relationships. Meeting the perpetrator and receiving help to settle a conflict may also help the exposed person ward off the psychological consequences of violence (no. 35).

The activities at The Children's Houses (no. 42) are examples of other indicated activities. The preventive aspect here involves reducing the strains associated with legal proceedings and therapeutic processes after violence or abuse, in that children and adults are taken care of within a comprehensive framework.

Only two of the 14 activities in this group were selective in the sense that they addressed individuals in known risk groups (nos. 38 and 47).

B-4: TARGET GROUPS for interventions, treatment, etc.

Prevention through interventions and treatment implies that some action is taken vis-à-vis persons who have problems with violence, i.e. at an *indicated* level of prevention.

Most of the measures are directed at several target groups. Half of the activities are targeted towards children and adolescents, along with adults. Two activities are targeted exclusively at adolescents (nos. 36, 43), whereas more activities target children and adolescents in addition to adult caregivers. Examples of measures designed for children and adolescents are the National Mediation Service, individual conversations with adolescent perpetrators of violence, group interventions for girls at risk of genital mutilation and The Children's Houses (nos. 35, 36, 38 and 42).

Men and women who have used violence are the main target group when all parallel measures are taken into account. Four of the measures target women; three of these are for women serving time in prison and the fourth is for women who are victims of human trafficking. An anger management programme targets adolescents (no. 36).

B-5: WORKING METHODS FOR PROVISION OF HELP AND TREATMENT

The working methods mainly concern various levels of assistance to users, ranging from short-term contacts for advice and counselling, to 24-hour emergency preparedness at hotlines and child protection offices,

to long-term contact and follow-up for individuals or groups. Trials of methodological approaches are included in this. An example of the new methods being employed is group services for girls in minority communities who do not have the opportunity to participate in activities with other children (no. 38).

Some treatment services are organized as a series of activities held for groups a certain number of times. Others are organized in the form of individual treatment. Individual and group-based therapies are method-based. Examples of keywords from descriptions of therapeutic methods are: *psycho-deductive approach, cognitive therapy, humanistic psychology, client-centred tradition, group therapy using motivating speech, learning theory, cognitive psychology and humanistic psychology*. Work with challenging problems requires professional follow-up and supervision of personnel (nos. 26, 40 and 41). Similarly, provision of support and counselling for users and their relatives at The Children's Houses requires cooperation, coordination and supervision of personnel.

Methods such as protective measures in the form of monitoring and assault alarms, as well as hotlines for victims of crime, are activities carried out under the auspices of the justice sector (nos. 44, 45, 46, 47). The function of coordinator for cases involving domestic violence (no. 42) has been established to improve police methods in this area. In brief, the aim is to establish appropriate systems in the police districts for work with and follow-up of persons who are exposed to violence, and to serve as a resource in the interface between the police and victims of violence. Furthermore, the goal is to establish suitable contact with other agencies, institutions and organizations involved in solving problems of violence (Politidirektoratet 2002).

In this group we also find the National Mediation Service (no. 35), which is based on voluntary participation, facilitated conversations and/or assemblies around adults and children who are exposed to violence in close relationships. The objective is to reduce the level of conflict and prevent violence from reoccurring by creating an arena for dialogue on the consequences of criminal and violent acts. One of the participants says the following: "... the aggrieved party should be helped to take care of him/herself and his/her future. A reintegration of the parties into their local environment is crucial to prevent new offences." One or two persons are appointed as facilitators for each individual case. Appropriate preparation is essential. Dialogue meetings, family councils or assemblies are prominent forms of encounters, in which those affected meet to find a solution to the situation.

B-6: EVALUATION OF PREVENTIVE ASSISTANCE AND TREATMENT

This group contains 15 different activities. In seven cases no information about or plans for evaluation was given, five activities conduct *external evaluations* and three activities perform *internal evaluations*.

Five of the activities are evaluated by external research or knowledge groups, such as the Regional Resource Centres for Violence, Traumatic Stress and Suicide Prevention (RVTS), university colleges or research institutes (nos. 34, 35, 37, 39 and 42). The focus of the evaluations may vary greatly, but as a rule, the commissioning agencies will express their wishes for what the evaluation should aim to investigate. Here we give some examples of the different focuses of the evaluations:

The assignment for the evaluation of *Measures to Prevent the Trafficking of Women* (no. 34) stated that focus should be placed on the systems and not the users, since a user survey of the same project had previously been undertaken. The systems involved included frameworks, organization, cooperation, professional priorities/forms of work and day-to-day operations. The evaluation pointed out certain system-related factors that could be improved and clarified, in particular the allocation of responsibilities and tasks in relation to the public assistance services. Another example can be found in the evaluation of the *National Mediation Service* (no. 33). Here, the assignment called for a review of how the process in the mediation councils affected the parties involved, especially in cases related to violence and threats. The main conclusion stated that those who chose to submit their case to the National Mediation Service tended to report that the meetings contributed to improving the relationship, and that this had been important to be able to leave the event behind. Especially with regard to cases involving domestic violence, the aggrieved parties expressed their relief at not having to undergo the hardships involved in criminal proceedings. A third example is the review of the scheme that established a *police coordinator for cases involving domestic violence* (no. 42), which evaluated how the scheme functions in practice in the outlying districts. The study showed that the police districts had addressed the problem in very different ways. In a few districts the coordinators could devote all of their work time to these duties and their efforts were supported by management. However, the overall impression was that most coordinators found it difficult or impossible to set aside time for these duties since they were not

relieved from their other police duties. The study uncovered deficiencies related to both resources and organization, and the police directors did not agree about the best way to organize the various tasks of the police departments (Grøvdal 2004).

The Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) has been commissioned to evaluate the anger management programme offered by the Brøset Competence Centre for Prison and Forensic Psychiatry (no. 37). The aim of the evaluation is to investigate whether those who participate in group therapy according to the anger management model are more likely to refrain from using violence in the future than those who take part in one-on-one conversations with a therapist.

C: public awareness campaigns and information material

C-1: ACTIVITY/PROGRAMME

The activities to prevent violence in this group consist of campaigns, production of texts and information material that are presented on websites, at schools, in the form of plays and in brochures. There are examples of men's violence against women, genital mutilation and forced marriages, violence in the home, Norwegian legal and administrative practice and violence against the elderly in homes and institutions. Ung.no is an example of internet-based information for young people that covers a number of topics, including violence, sexual abuse, genital mutilation and forced marriage. The website has been established and is operated by the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs. Three of the information programmes are aimed at children and adolescents.

The duration of the activities varies: public awareness campaigns are repeated annually, while the production of information material takes place within a limited time frame. Websites for adolescents, surveillance of Norwegian administrative practice by the Equality Ombud and two annual campaigns relating to men's violence against women are permanent activities (nos. 53, 54).

Four of the agencies collaborate with others on the projects.

C-2: ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE

Public authorities are behind 7 of a total of 11 activities ensuing from this general strategy. The Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir.), the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud and the Crisis Centre Secretariat are responsible for two or more activities. The others, Save the Children, the National Centre for Emergency Primary Health Care (NKLM), Protection for the Elderly (Oslo municipality) and Reform – Resource Centre for Men each have one programme.

C-3: WHAT THE PROGRAMMES ARE INTENDED TO PREVENT

Public awareness campaigns and information material are generally aimed either at the community as a whole (universal) or at high-risk groups (selective). Different aspects of violence prevention concern violence in close relationships, forced marriage, violence relating to the concept of honour, genital mutilation, violence against women, violence against and assault on the elderly.

Men's violence against and sexual harassment of women is the focus of the international White Ribbon Campaign (no. 57). The theme of the school project Tonna Brix is violence in the home. The Ung.no website is an important communication channel that has a preventive effect by providing information and openness about violence in close relationships, forced marriage and genital mutilation (no. 51).

C-4: Target groups

The purpose of organizing campaigns and producing information material is to spread knowledge and information to large sections of the community. Among the target groups are *politicians, children and adolescents, patients at A&E centres, men or simply "the general public"*.

The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud, who reports to the UN on the situation of equality and on violence in close relationships has *politicians and the Norwegian authorities* at both central and local level as the target group (no. 52).

The *White Ribbon* campaign targets boys and men of all ages, and aims to influence men's attitudes through information, public awareness and the establishment of good role models (no. 57).

The *Crisis Centre Secretariat's* international cam-

paign against men's violence against women targets men (no. 54). The specific target group of this campaign varies from year to year.

The schools project Tonna Brix targets children and adolescents.

None of the projects entered in this group exclusively target women.

C-5: WORKING METHODS

Despite a strong shift towards the use of social media, brochures, information leaflets and posters are still being produced and used. They can be handed out on action days, distributed at conferences and at other arrangements and to school pupils, government offices, etc. Brochures and information material as preventive measures against violence, forced marriages and genital mutilation are examples of selectively oriented prevention (nos. 49 and 50). Similarly, information brochures about the prevalence of violence against the elderly and options for assistance are selective measures designed to make it easier for elderly people who are victims of violence to seek help (no. 58). Another example is the preparation of an information brochure about crisis centres that covers the whole country (no. 59), providing information about the help available and what it consists of, what sexual assault and violence in close relationships are, what crisis centres offer, the duty of confidentiality and common reactions to violence. Information is also provided about other agencies that provide assistance, with telephone numbers. The brochures have been translated into six other languages. Each crisis centre has had its own brochure customized with a map and street address.

An example of campaigns is the White Ribbon campaign, which focuses on men and their role in preventing violence. The campaign aims to influence men's attitudes through information, public awareness and the establishment of good role models. The campaign takes place on a fixed day each year. It is publicized on social networks, in the national media and the local community, and combines a number of different methods: collaboration with several other institutions and authorities, production and distribution of posters and information leaflets to local branches, membership centres and for publication on websites, and it offers teaching packages, workshops and other means of disseminating information. The campaign has its own website.

Methods such as the production of films and videos and theatre performances are used to supplement other information activity by bringing topics and issues to life. Using a variety of methods to communicate a message enables the information to reach a wider public. In the interest of reaching minority groups, we see that account is taken of language and reading skills by translating into different languages, producing sound files, dubbing films, etc. Tonna Brix, for example, uses several methods to achieve a preventive effect: lectures and performances and other arrangements are held for children and adolescents at schools, information is produced and distributed via social media, documentary films, etc. (no. 55).

Telephone services, use of the internet and social media are interactive methods that make it possible for the public themselves to look for information. The challenge is to make serious actors visible on a multitude of websites of varying quality. Ung.no (no. 51) is an example of a government-run information service on the internet that provides a question and answer service. The website provides information on subjects that are relevant to adolescents, including violence in close relationships, sexual assault, forced marriages and genital mutilation. The website has an interactive question and answer service. Authorities such as the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies and the Expert Team for the Prevention of Forced Marriage answer questions on genital mutilation and forced marriage, respectively.

C-6: EVALUATION OF CAMPAIGNS AND INFORMATION AS MEANS OF PREVENTING VIOLENCE

Fewer than half of the programmes in this group have a plan for or any other form of evaluation. Three of the programmes are to be evaluated externally (nos. 49, 50 and 58), but at present none of them have completed reports to refer to.

Other public awareness campaigns in our overview have no plans for evaluation. The explanation for this may partly be complicated methodology and partly financial constraints.

Conclusion

Our review of violence prevention in Norway shows the variation in the activity's organization, working methods and target groups. Different approaches and methods are used and new measures are being tested to reach new audiences.

Knowledge supply has been an important focus area of both governmental inquiries and national action plans. The development of expertise and commitment to research has been an important strategy to develop and disseminate knowledge. The fact that *Teaching, supervision and knowledge dissemination* comprises more than half of all reported activities reflects this focus.

Four out of five violence prevention measures included in our list are operated by public authorities. This shows that political incentives are central to the activity level. For example, funding through the action plans has made several of the activities possible.

In our view most violence prevention activities largely correspond to the goals expressed in the national action plans. Measures outlined under *Teaching, supervision and knowledge dissemination* reflect the action plan's objective to raise the level of knowledge and expertise in the assistance services, strengthen the professional communities and focus on children who grow up with violence. Examples that are shown in the section on *Assistance, treatment, self help, etc.* correspond to objectives in the action plans regarding the protection and surveillance of children in violent families, strengthening and further development of police work on violence, assistance to victims of violence and the improvement of treatment to the perpetrator. The descriptions in the chapter on *Public awareness campaigns, information material, etc.* encompass activities that seek to meet the objective of preventing intimate violence by changing attitudes in society. In the examples we see that the goal of coordinated efforts between various services has been partially realized. More than half of the organizations cooperate with others, mostly with other public bodies.

Domestic violence has been a concern for Norwegian society for decades. The slogan "the personal is political", used in the feminist struggle in the 1970s to

put violence against women on the political agenda, is realized through the government's commitment to combat violence, but extended to include both genders, all age groups and different forms of violence and abuse.

A minority of the activities in our material are evaluated by external research bodies. In several other cases, external evaluation is added to the internal evaluation on the basis of feedback from users. There is little systematic evidence of the effects of violence prevention.

Tables

Table 1: Prevention through training and knowledge dissemination

Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization <i>(Operated by a public or voluntary organization)</i>	What is prevented <i>(Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)</i>	Target group <i>(Individual level, relatives/acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)</i>	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>1 Training programme in the use of investigation methods and conversation methodology in encounters with pregnant women and parents of small children/toddlers</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Permanent from 2010</p>	<p>(Public) Directorate of Health, in cooperation with the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs, National Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) and the Regional Centres for Violence, Traumatic Stress and Suicide Prevention (RVTS)</p> <p>RVTS East RVTS South RVTS Midst RVTS West RVTS North</p>	<p>(Universal) The training should enable personnel to practise early intervention, to prevent children from growing up with harmful patterns of violence and conflict, and provide early assistance to pregnant women and families with small children to forestall a negative development over time.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Professionals in municipal services, with an emphasis on health personnel, but also including child protection services, mental health services and day-care centres catering to children and their families.</p>	<p>A five-day training programme that introduces investigative instruments. The training is research-based. A key part of the method is to gather professionals from different services for joint training, thereby to promote inter-agency and inter-disciplinary cooperation as well as early intervention.</p>	<p>The training programme will be implemented in five pilot municipalities. Process evaluation by SIRUS. Final evaluation and completion before the autumn of 2012.</p>

<p>2 Implementation of guidelines for municipal action plans to prevent violence in close relationships</p> <p><i>Contact persons:</i> Psychologist Ane H. Simonsen, RVTS East anesim@ous-hf.no</p> <p>Sidsel.hager@drammen.kommune.no</p> <p>Lene-jensen.Viken@namsos.kommune.no</p> <p>Annica.oygard@nittedal.kommune.no</p> <p>Monica.johansen.bjerkreim@gjesdal.kommune.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Alternatives to Violence (Drammen), county governors, municipalities and the Regional Resource Centres (RVTS)</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Varying from 2008 to 2014.</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS East, RVTS South, RVTS Midst, RVTS West and RVTS North assist the municipalities, commissioned by the Directorate of Health</p> <p>Specific programmes in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drammen municipality • Namsos municipality • Nittedal municipality • Gjesdal municipality 	<p>(Universal) Violence in close relationships. Goal: To increase interaction and thereby intervention competence to produce effective measures.</p> <p>The guidelines allow the municipalities and local communities to prepare their own action plans that specify measures to prevent violence in close relationships, and to strengthen the services to those who are exposed to such violence.</p> <p>Inter-agency and interdisciplinary cooperation for prevention and follow-up, especially of children and adolescents exposed to violence in close relationships. Establishment of a holistic set of assistance measures.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Target groups comprise all municipal employees who perform assistance and therapeutic services in direct contact with the public.</p> <p>Focus at the system level to improve interaction between the services, develop appropriate routines, strengthen development of skills and raise awareness. Intended to develop better services in work with victims and perpetrators of violence.</p>	<p>The guidelines provide an introduction to the topic and describe provisions for inter-agency cooperation. The plan identifies arenas for interaction as well as routines for cooperation and practical assistance to individuals.</p> <p>Municipal action plans are prepared on the basis of a template specified in the national guidelines, sent to all the country's 430 municipalities.</p> <p>The action plan for Namsos municipality will be evaluated at mid-point and in its totality in 2014.</p> <p>Work and training undertaken in Sogn og Fjordane county will be evaluated by the local university college.</p> <p>No evaluation, only a summary prepared by the participating and non-participating municipalities.</p>	<p>Only few municipalities have plans for an evaluation.</p> <p>RVTS East will arrange a conference to summarize experiences in the autumn of 2011 with a one-day follow-up seminar in April 2012.</p> <p>The action plan for Namsos municipality will be evaluated at mid-point and in its totality in 2014.</p> <p>Work and training undertaken in Sogn og Fjordane county will be evaluated by the local university college.</p> <p>No evaluation, only a summary prepared by the participating and non-participating municipalities.</p>
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Activity/programme name Contact person: Cooperation partners: Time frame:	Responsible organization (Operated by a public or voluntary organization)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>3 Interviews with children – a dialogical communication method for use in the child protection services Contact person: Kari T. Gamst, Special Advisor Cooperation partners: HEV, Oslo municipality; Sagene office of child protection Time frame: 2011</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS East in cooperation with the Health and Welfare Services (Oslo municipality), funded by Oslo municipality. Corresponding courses in RVTS South.</p>	<p>(Selective) Prevent further violence by revealing violence in close relationships where the child has been in contact with the child protection services.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Employees of the child protection services, Oslo municipality.</p>	<p>Training package in interview methodology, continuing into five days of study with comprehensive supervision. The method has been developed by Gamst and Langballe.</p>	<p>Internal evaluation by RVTS East.</p>
<p>4 Training for staff at the women's shelters Contact person: Randi Eggen, RVTS East Time frame: Will most likely be made permanent.</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS East Commissioned by the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs Corresponding courses in RVTS South RVTS West</p>	<p>(Selective) Violence in close relationships. Enhancing the active skills of the shelters and the cooperation skills of the municipalities, the scheme will serve to include the shelters in a complete chain of interventions.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Employees at the shelters and their cooperation partners, i.e. RVTS in all regions, other shelters and the municipalities.</p>	<p>Arrange a three-day national conference in 2011 and regional conferences in 2012.</p>	<p>No evaluation is planned.</p>

<p>5 Confident trauma therapists (CTT) <i>Contact person:</i> Trine Anstorp <i>Cooperation partners:</i> The health enterprises <i>Time frame:</i> Ongoing programme with approximately five years of activities in each health enterprise.</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS East in cooperation with the health enterprises.</p>	<p>(Selective) Violence in close relationships. The programme will provide better knowledge and therapeutic skills in the specialist health services. The therapists should become more confident in their encounters with adults and children who have been traumatized by violence and abuse.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Employees of the specialist health services in the region, as well as the network of professionals who are in contact with the RVTS centres.</p>	<p>Five-year programme. The first period includes training and workshops for all employees. In the second period, the employees form networks to develop their skills further and receive in-depth instruction in the form of courses and supervision.</p>	<p>No evaluation is planned.</p>
<p>6 Training on violence in close relationships, forced marriages and genital mutilation <i>Contact person:</i> Beate Linnerud beate.linnerud@vox.no <i>Cooperation partners:</i> The Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi), the county governors. <i>Time frame:</i> 2009–2011</p>	<p>(Public) VOX – Norwegian Agency for Lifelong Learning Commissioned by the Ministry of Children and Equality.</p>	<p>(Selective) Prevention of stress and burn-out among teachers. The courses address classroom discipline and issues such as how to handle own reactions when working with people who have been exposed to violence, violations, loss and trauma. What can be done to help the teacher be proficient in training on violence in close relationships, forced marriages and genital mutilation?</p>	<p>(Professional community) Adult education centres in all municipalities that provide Norwegian language training. Further education course for teachers who provide Norwegian language instruction to immigrants and bilingual teachers who provide 50 hours of social orientation in immigrant languages. The 2011 courses will focus on “The teacher as a coach and helper”.</p>	<p>One-day courses on violence against children / children as witnesses to violence / violence in child-rearing, as well as training sessions for supervisors. Presentations by skilled professionals. Discussion and reflection in groups. Focus on the topic, on possible cooperation partners, and on how the teacher can protect him/herself and practise self-care in the challenging communication of this topic.</p>	<p>VOX evaluates all courses internally with the aid of electronic questionnaires.</p>

Activity/programme name Contact person: Cooperation partners: Time frame:	Responsible organization (Operated by a public or voluntary organization)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>7 “You, I, We – a course to learn appropriate conflict management in close relationships” at upper secondary schools. <i>Contact persons:</i> maria.dahl@Bufdir.no berger.hareide@Bufdir.no <i>Time frame:</i> 2010–2011</p>	<p>(Public) Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir), funded by the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion through funds linked to the action plan to prevent violence in close relationships (The Turning Point) (Intervention no. 44).</p>	<p>(Universal) The course aims to prevent violence by providing a training course to students in upper secondary schools</p>	<p>(Local environment/ local community) Students in the second and third year of upper secondary schools nationwide</p>	<p>Course in communication and conflict management in close relationships in order to develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes for appropriate conflict management.</p>	<p>During the autumn of 2011, ten different schools from all parts of the country will have tested and evaluated the course. The course is evaluated by the students and teachers who take part in the testing.</p>
<p>TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION, Alternative to violence Model A: “Break the inheritance of violence” <i>Contact person:</i> Per Isdal, Specialist in Psychology 51934343/97547712 <i>Time frame:</i> 200 –2011</p>	<p>(NGO) Alternative to violence (ATV) – Stavanger A: The project is funded by a contribution from EKSTRA-STIFTELSEN, a foundation that owns and distributes the revenues from the “EXTRA” betting game.</p>	<p>(Indicated) A: Prevention of inter-generational transfer of violence, i.e. to prevent young adults who have grown up with violence (a risk group) from transferring this violence to their own children.</p>	<p>(Individual level/relationship) A: Adults who have grown up with violence and who soon will be, or recently have become, parents. Their partners are also included in the intervention.</p>	<p>A: A 12-hour course in how to break the inheritance of violence. The method is developed by ATV (Isdal, Bøgh Søreide and Mossefinn), and will be described in a separate manual.</p>	<p>A: The course is evaluated by the participants themselves, in the form of the beneficial outcomes they achieve. No additional structured evaluation procedure.</p>

<p>B: Study groups on violence. Treatment programme for the correctional services, with manual</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Per Isdal, Specialist in Psychology Tel: 51934343/97547712, e-mail: per@atv-stiftelsen.no</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Continuous</p>	<p>B: The Alternatives to Violence Foundation. The project is conducted within the framework of the private foundation "Alternatives to Violence", and is funded by the correctional services of Norway Staff Academy</p>	<p>B: Prevent future violent behaviour by persons convicted of violent acts, through raising awareness of the psychology and effect of violence.</p>	<p>B: Adult convicts with sentences for violent behaviour, within the framework of the prison term. Participation is voluntary.</p>	<p>B: 28 group sessions, during which the convicts learn about violence. The method is psycho-educative and focuses on violence (see "Handbook in study groups on violence"). A total of 45 employees of the correctional services are trained as course leaders, and the method is being used in three prisons.</p>	<p>B: No evaluation</p>
<p>C: Courses in how to understand and provide treatment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to perpetrators of violence, 2) to adults who are exposed to violence, and 3) to children who live with domestic violence, and 4) courses in how to understand secondary traumatization among helpers, and protective measures that can be taken <p><i>Contact person:</i> Marius Råkil Specialist in Psychology/ Director Marius Råkil Tel: +47 91 363022 marius@atv-stiftelsen.no <i>Time frame:</i> Continuously every 6 months/annually.</p>	<p>C: The Alternatives to Violence Foundation (ATV) in Oslo. Funded by the participants.</p>	<p>C: The objective of the courses is to teach knowledge and methods that therapists and helpers can apply in their work in the field of domestic violence.</p>	<p>(Professional community) C: The courses target professionals who on the basis of their experience in the field of domestic violence can make use of the understanding and methodology taught on these courses.</p>	<p>C: Lectures on theory and methods, plenary discussions, use of clinical material and group assignments.</p>	<p>C: Internal evaluation as well as participant evaluation after each course.</p>

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<p>9 LIVING TOGETHER WELL – marital counselling for first-time parents <i>Time frame:</i> Permanent activity at the local health centres</p>	<p>(Public) Municipal health centres</p>	<p>(Universal) Prevent conflicts and partnership break-ups, and encourage parents to seek help when necessary.</p>	<p>(Individual level) Novice parents</p>	<p>One-day training and counselling for novice parents based on a course manual.</p>	<p>Evaluated by the municipal health centres.</p>
<p>10 Competence-building in municipalities and consultation teams <i>Contact persons:</i> Zoe.Oiestad@reddbarna.no rvis@helse-bergen.no <i>Time frame:</i> 2011 – 2012</p>	<p>(NGO) Save the Children in cooperation with RVTS West</p>	<p>(Selective) To reveal violence and sexual abuse of children and adolescents. The intention is to prevent further violence and abuse, and to reduce the effects of such exposure by building competence in the municipalities in general, and improving the ability of the consultation teams to cope with such issues in particular.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Consultation teams in the municipalities.</p>	<p>Build expert competence with regard to violence and abuse. Making the efforts of the consultation teams sustainable over time, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giving emphasis to investigative interviews and guidance on how to perform them. • qualifying adults in the child's environment to facilitate the interview with the child and to follow up. • qualifying resource persons to undertake training sessions and competence-building by way of instruction for various service providers in the municipality. • developing standardized, multimedia-based training material. 	<p>None</p>

<p>11 Talks on violence</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Bjørn Løvland, Tel. 22 34 09 50</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Limited</p>	<p>(NGO) – Reform – resource centre for men</p> <p>'Reform' is a foundation that receives basic funding from the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion and project funding from various contributors. 'Talks on violence' comprise interventions of varying duration, funded on a project basis by contributors such as counties, private institutions, schools and professional bodies.</p>	<p>(Universal)</p> <p>'Talks on violence' is an umbrella name for various interventions targeting adolescents and adults with a view to disseminating knowledge on violence in close relationships (including boy/girlfriends) by way of conversations, exercises and training.</p>	<p>(Local environment/local community)</p> <p>Adolescents and adults in schools, organizations and sports associations and enterprises.</p>	<p>Training, exercises and conversations for reflection in class or in other groups. Topics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is violence? • What are the consequences of violence? • How can we recognize violence? • How can we intervene to stop violence? 	<p>Participant evaluation after interventions. Feedback from cooperation partners and external parties, such as the police, parents or teachers.</p>
<p>12 Special course on violence in close relationships for health personnel in reception centres for victims of abuse</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Grethe.Johnsen@uni.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation with:</i> Oslo Emergency Ward – Reception Centre for Victims of Abuse, Alternatives to Violence and the Centre for Crisis Psychology.</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> The first course was arranged in 2011, further courses are being planned.</p>	<p>(Public)</p> <p>The intervention is operated by the National Centre for Emergency Primary Health Care. The Directorate of Health acts as supervisory authority and funds the intervention. The course is part of a recommended competence-building programme for reception centres for victims of abuse, described in the guidelines from the Directorate of Health.</p>	<p>(Selective)</p> <p>Prevent further violence and injuries, by providing health personnel in the reception centres with the necessary knowledge and skills for provision of treatment and assistance to persons who are exposed to violence in close relationships</p>	<p>(Professional community)</p> <p>Health personnel in the reception centres for victims of abuse nationwide.</p>	<p>A two-day course with lectures, practical exercises and group discussions. Introduction to interventions, knowledge on the psychology of violence, children who live with violence and elderly people who are victims of violence. Focus on men's violence against women and how risk assessment and safety planning can be undertaken.</p>	<p>The course is evaluated in writing by the participants after each session. In addition, feedback is obtained from the managers of reception centres. Therein lies an evaluation of the course with a view to improvement and adaptation to the wishes of the participants.</p>

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<p>13 Special course in clinical forensic medicine for investigation of sexual abuse</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Grethe. Johnsen@uni.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> RVTs Midst, Abuse Unit, St Olav's Hospital, Reception Centre for Victims of Abuse, Oslo Emergency Ward and the Forensic Commission.</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> The first course was arranged in 2011, further courses are planned to be held every second year.</p>	<p>(Public) National Centre for Emergency Primary Health Care.</p> <p>The Regional Resource Centre for Violence, Traumatic Stress and Suicide Prevention, Central region (RVTS Midst) performs the intervention.</p>	<p>(Selective) Forefall information deficiencies in cases involving violence and abuse.</p> <p>The training will provide the necessary forensic knowledge and skills to enable participants to investigate and document injuries in patients who have been exposed to sexual abuse and violence in close relationships.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Intended for health personnel in reception centres, but other health professionals can also apply for enrolment. Recommended competence- building in clinical forensic medicine, C-level course (NOU 2001:12 Forensic expertise in criminal proceedings; NOU 2008:4 From word to deed; Guidelines from the Directorate of Health: IS-1457 Reception Centres for Victims of Abuse, Guidelines for the health services).</p>	<p>A two-day specialized course consisting of plenary lectures and active group discussions in which the lecturers act as supervisors. The course ends with a written test, and a passing grade is required for approval. The course should provide health personnel with an introduction to forensic medicine: Systematic examination of the patient, documentation of injuries and psychological reactions, the legal basis and legal assessments pertaining to prosecution.</p>	<p>The course is evaluated in writing by the participants. In addition, feedback is obtained from the managers of the reception centres.</p>

<p>14 Leadership seminars at the country's 23 reception centres for victims of abuse.</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Grethe.Johnsen@uni.no</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Annual seminars since 2008.</p>	<p>(Public) The intervention is operated by the National Centre for Emergency Primary Health Care. The Directorate of Health acts as the supervisory authority and funds the intervention.</p>	<p>(Selective) The seminar is intended to establish an arena for exchange and development of competence among the participants, in order to develop better services for users.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Administrative and medical supervisors at the country's reception centres for victims of abuse.</p>	<p>A two-day seminar focusing on group and plenary discussions. More specifically, the seminars aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – build general and specialized competence – clarify needs for knowledge, equipment and other aids – identify perspectives for the future – develop joint templates and procedures – clarify opportunities for project-based collaboration – clarify research needs 	<p>Feedback is obtained from managers at the reception centres. Therein lies an evaluation of the course with a view to improvement and adaptation to the wishes of the participants.</p>
<p>15 Coping with anger: Training in treatment methods (cognitive therapy).</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Ragnhild Leite, Senior Advisor ragnhild.leite@Bufetat.no Not stated rvts.sor@Bufetat.no</p> <p>Cooperation partners: the Brøset Competence Centre for Prison and Forensic Psychiatry, St Olav's Hospital, Trondheim</p> <p>Time frame: Continuous</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS South</p>	<p>(Indicated) Violence in close relationships. Accessible provision of therapy for men and women who are perpetrators of violence.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Professional communities, family counselling services, regional mental health centres, child protection services, prisons, etc. that come into contact with families exposed to violence.</p>	<p>Group-based training in therapeutic methods (cognitive therapy). Follow-up of graduated candidates through network meetings.</p>	<p>The project is being evaluated by NKVTS.</p>

Activity/programme name Contact person: Cooperation partners: Time frame:	Responsible organization (Operated by a public or voluntary organization)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>16 PRIDE: Training course for foster parents who receive children who are/have been exposed to violence and sexual abuse</p> <p>Contact person: Martin Mølsæter, RVTS South rvts.sor@Bufetat.no</p> <p>Cooperation partners: The foster home services of the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs</p> <p>Time frame: The programme will continue for several years</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS South, commissioned by the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs.</p>	<p>(Indicated) Preventing yesterday's victims from turning into tomorrow's perpetrators and abusers.</p>	<p>(Individual level / Professional community) Foster parents, child protection service officers, Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs staff.</p>	<p>This is a multimedia-based training programme, which is provided to all local offices of the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs in the context of recruitment and training of foster parents. The training lasts for several days, and includes custom-made documentaries, reflection, interaction and communication exercises, and information on care services and home-based interventions with regard to children traumatized by violence.</p>	<p>Continuous evaluation through a separate steering group and a focus group with user representatives.</p>

<p>17 Peer work for and by women from geographical areas where genital mutilation is practised</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Gwyn Overland, Sociologist, RVTS South rvts.sor@Bufetat.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Save the Children, The Women's Centre (open service for immigrant women, operated by immigrant women), Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Continuously from 2010.</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS South</p>	<p>(Selective) Female genital mutilation</p>	<p>(Local environment / Local community) Women from affected areas</p>	<p>Women volunteers from affected areas are trained in educational/peer work with regard to girls and women from the same language area. Peer meetings and training sessions are held. The project is also developing an instructional film for dubbing into several languages, to reach out to women with no reading skills. Is intended to replace the current paper-based training material.</p>	<p>Will be evaluated by Save the Children in 2011.</p>
<p>18 Power to Act: Training programme on assistance for children who are cared for by the child protection services, and who are at risk of, or have been exposed to, violence/abuse</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Martin Mølsæter, Team Leader, RVTS South rvts.sor@Bufetat.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Developed 2011, implemented from 2012</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS South</p>	<p>(Selective) Violence and abuse of children in child protection institutions</p>	<p>(Professional community) All employees of all the country's child protection institutions. All employees of the foster home services of the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs nationwide.</p>	<p>Development of a programme for competence building, which over several stages will support the ability of the employees to encounter children who are at risk of violence/abuse, and who are under the care of the child protection services. The programme combines traditional instruction and e-learning (self-study), workshops for interaction training and monitoring of learning goals.</p>	<p>Continuous evaluation through a focus group. Evaluated at mid-point in the context of pilot testing of the programme under the auspices of RVTS South. Final evaluation by the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs to be specified.</p>

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<p>19 Confident family therapists – training of family counselling services staff in the region Contact person: Ragnhild Leite, Senior Advisor rvts.sor@Bufetat.no Cooperation partners: Time frame: Continuous</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS South</p>	<p>(Selective) To prevent violence from escalating. Also strong emphasis on training in protective measures for children who are exposed to violence, intended to reduce the risk of social inheritance of violence.</p>	<p>(Professional community) All family counselling services in the region.</p>	<p>Intervention in families who are at risk of, or are exposed to, violence. Training is provided locally. All family counselling service offices are visited by trainers, by appointment.</p>	<p>User-satisfaction measurement</p>
<p>20 Regional courses in violence in close relationships Contact person: Ragnhild Leite, Senior Advisor, RVTS South rvts.sor@Bufetat.no Cooperation partners: Time frame: Training courses held twice annually. The programme is currently continued with no time limit.</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS South</p>	<p>(Universal) Violence in close relationships. Geographical locations distributed across the region.</p>	<p>(Professional community) One-day seminars. Open to all (majority of participants from day-care centres, schools, health and social services, NGOs)</p>	<p>Not stated</p>	<p>Not stated</p>

<p>21 Training programme on prevention of sexual abuse in NGOs</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Anne-Lill Nilsen rvts.sor@Bufetat.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Norwegian Confederation of Sports (NIF), YWCA-YMCA Norway (KFUM, KFUK)</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> 2010–2011</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS South</p>	<p>(Universal) Prevention of sexual abuse in NGOs</p>	<p>(Local environment / Local community) Leaders and volunteers in sports associations. Leaders and volunteers in guide and scout associations.</p>	<p>Training programme over four evenings for leaders and volunteers. In addition, each club/association is provided with assistance in the preparation and implementation of internal guidelines for addressing sexual abuse.</p>	<p>To be evaluated by RVTS South in 2011.</p>
<p>22 Training of counsellors for parents in the use of the International Child Development Programme (ICDP), the minority version</p> <p><i>Contact persons:</i> Patrick O'Loughlin, RVTS West; Vibeke Heitman and Kari Erikstein, Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs, Western region.</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs, Western region; Bergen municipal professional team; Bergen Municipality</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> June 2010 – spring 2012, with possible prolongation.</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS West</p>	<p>(Selective) Prevent corporal punishment of children, prevent forced marriages, honour-related violence and genital mutilation.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Professionals and volunteers working with children and families from ethnic-minority backgrounds: Teachers, bilingual assistants in day-care centres, employees at women's shelters, projects under the City Mission, child protection services, the Reception and Competence Centre for Refugees in Bergen, asylum reception centres.</p>	<p>Six days of training in the ICDP programme. Comprises theory and practical exercises, focusing on cultural aspects of care for children and adolescents. The programme emphasises improvement of the interaction between children and caregivers, with a view to developing a supportive dialogue. Also comprises a self-training programme consisting of 12 group meetings for parents from minority backgrounds. Can also provide training as an ICDP instructor, with a duration of 8–9 months.</p>	<p>Continuously evaluated by the trainers, final evaluation to be undertaken in the spring of 2012 in cooperation with the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs</p>

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<p>23 Two-year continuing education in violence and traumatic stress studies: Interdisciplinary interpretation and interventions</p> <p>Contact persons: Venke A. Johansen/ Espen R. Johansson rvts@helse-bergen.no + 47 55 97 66 95</p> <p>Cooperation partners: Bergen University College (HiB)</p> <p>Time frame: Permanent competence-building</p>	<p>(Public) Bergen University College (HiB) and RVTS West. Funded by tuition fees and RVTS West.</p>	<p>(Selective) The studies will provide competence in work with victims as well as perpetrators of violence, including traumatic stress, in all age groups. Violence in close relationships is a key element of the studies. Prevention and psycho-social support in an interdisciplinary perspective.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Professionals who encounter people who are directly exposed to violence, trauma, suicidal behaviour or related traumatizing events, as well as next of kin/bereaved persons and perpetrators. Enrolment requires a BA degree or equivalent in health and social studies, pedagogy, police work and/or psychology.</p>	<p>Part-time studies over two years. Instruction is given at three to four meetings each term, with a duration of three or four days each time. Traditional lectures, optional writing course. Study groups and process guidance groups are formed to work towards professional development.</p>	<p>Systematic evaluation undertaken in cooperation between RVTS West and HiB.</p>
<p>24 Establishment of a consultation team in the Western region</p> <p>Contact person: Venke A. Johansen rvts@helse-bergen.no + 47 55 97 66 95</p> <p>Cooperation partners: Local child protection services, the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs and others.</p> <p>Time frame:</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS West</p>	<p>(Selective) Prevention of (further) violence and sexual abuse of children.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Child protection services, health centres, psychiatric health services for children and adolescents, the police and others who provide counselling to employees of day-care centres and schools.</p>	<p>Training of professionals in consultation teams, to enable them to provide high-quality assistance to their target groups. Courses for schools/day-care centres, together with the consultation teams.</p>	<p>Internal evaluation undertaken by the team leaders.</p>

<p>25 Project on violence and abuse for schools <i>Contact person:</i> Kjell Pettersen rvts@helse-bergen.no + 47 55 97 66 95</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> RVTS West; Dep. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Stavanger; the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs office in Stavanger; Sandnes and Time municipalities; the Children's House, Stavanger</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> 2008–2011</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS West and Møllehagen school centre, Stavanger</p>	<p>(Universal) Preventing students at the school from living with violence/abuse, and preventing the school from being left alone in its efforts without interventions to support the students.</p>	<p>(Individual level / Professional community) Teachers are provided with the appropriate competence to better assist students who are exposed to violence. Competence development provided by Møllehagen to teachers at other schools will also benefit students at these schools.</p>	<p>Projects linked to the instruction. Development of routines for interaction. Conferences. Competence development for employees at the school centre (external and internal courses and conferences). Course programme for other schools.</p>	<p>Møllehagen school centre, represented by Mr Kjell Pettersen, Project Director, in June 2011.</p>
<p>26 Aggression Replacement Training – ART <i>Contact person:</i> Venke A. Johansen rvts@helse-bergen.no + 47 55 97 66 95</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Primary schools, the ART centre at Diakonhjemmet University College, Rogaland</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Continuous</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS West RVTS organizes, the ART centre trains teachers, schools in the Bergen region operate groups.</p>	<p>(Universal) Violence where children and adolescents are perpetrators.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Primary/lower secondary-school teachers</p>	<p>Training of teachers in primary/lower secondary schools to become ART instructors, and follow-up of these teachers. New instructors are trained twice annually, guidance for existing instructors also twice annually.</p>	<p>Evaluations twice annually in cooperation with the ART contact persons in the city districts.</p>

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<p>27</p> <p>Continuing education on violence in close relationships and aggression – 30 ECTS.</p> <p>Contact person: Jens Salamonsen RVTS@unn.no</p> <p>Cooperation partners: Narvik University College, Bodø University</p> <p>Time frame: Continuously since 2008</p>	<p>(Public)</p> <p>RVTS North and Narvik University College</p> <p>The studies are funded by school fees. RVTS organizes the studies and provides lecturers.</p> <p>Can be included in the MA degree at Bodø University.</p>	<p>(Universal)</p> <p>To prevent violence in close relationships by improving professional skills.</p>	<p>(Professional community)</p> <p>Professionals in public or private enterprises who wish to improve their competence with regard to the topic of violence in close relationships. The studies recruit students from the governmental and municipal services.</p>	<p>Early identification and early intervention with regard to violence in close relationships is a key perspective in the study. Developing competence in recognizing and treating traumas at an early stage is also emphasized. In various topical sections emphasis is placed on work with those who have witnessed, have been exposed to, or have perpetrated violence.</p> <p>The study comprises contributions from all professional teams of RVTS North, and runs from the autumn term to the final exam in the following spring term.</p>	<p>RVTS North and Narvik University College undertake joint annual evaluations</p>

<p>28 Training programme for schoolchildren on domestic violence.</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Magne Raundalen, Centre for Crisis Psychology, Bergen.</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> The book was published in 2008.</p>	<p>(NGO)</p> <p>The book is written by Magne Raundalen, Centre for Crisis Psychology, and Jon-Håkon Schultz, National Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies.</p> <p>In 2008, the Ministry of Children and Equality distributed the book to all the women's shelters in the country.</p>	<p>(Universal/Indicated)</p> <p>Use of the book as a training programme in schools represents prevention at a <i>universal</i> level: the students learn about domestic violence, its causes, whom to notify and how to obtain help in the aftermath of the event.</p> <p>Use of the book as a starting-point for conversations with children who are exposed to domestic violence signifies prevention at an <i>indicated</i> level. Children should be helped to understand their situation, comprehend the causes of domestic violence and know the help that is available to them.</p>	<p>(Society/Individual level)</p> <p>The book has two target groups: All children in school All children who are exposed to family violence</p> <p>The book outlines a template for how staff in shelters can initiate conversations with children on why they are in a shelter. The book provides suggestions for how to explain domestic violence to children.</p>	<p>For reading aloud and as a basis for conversations/interviews.</p>	<p>The book has been evaluated in a Master's thesis at the University of Oslo: Øverli, Siv lune & Ingvild Øsevik (2010) <i>Barn på krisesenter: til-takspakken «Hjelp pappa slå» som et hjelpemiddel for voldsutsatte barn. [Children in shelters: the intervention package "Help, daddy is violent" as an aid to children exposed to violence].</i> Department of Education, University of Oslo.</p>
<p>29 Guide pertaining to regulations, roles and responsibilities associated with genital mutilation</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Geir Borgen geir.borgen@nkvts.unirand.no www.nkvts.no</p>	<p>(Public)</p> <p>Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion; Ministry of Health and Care Services</p>	<p>(Selective)</p> <p>Prevent genital mutilation by raising awareness and providing knowledge. Provide guidance on what the individual services can or should do when concerned that a girl is at risk of being, or has been, genitally mutilated.</p>	<p>(Professional community)</p> <p>Primarily a legal guide for the health and child protection services.</p>	<p>The guide describes the responsibilities held by the health services, the child protection services and the police, so that other agencies will also know where to turn. Confidentiality and reporting obligations are treated as separate topics in the guide.</p>	<p>No evaluation</p>

Activity/programme name Contact person: Cooperation partners: Time frame:	Responsible organization (Operated by a public or voluntary organization)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>30 Competence-building for professionals who work with families from minority backgrounds</p> <p>Contact person: Olaf.haugen@kristiansand.kommune.no</p> <p>Cooperation partners: Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi)</p> <p>Time frame:</p>	<p>(Public) Kristiansand municipality</p>	<p>(Selective) Help adults who come into contact with children and adolescents from minority backgrounds identify violence, genital mutilation and forced marriage. Exchange of competence. Contribute to appropriate, professionally recognized decision-making.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Adults working with minority children and adolescents in their home environment.</p>	<p>Dissemination of competence targeting systems and structures in Kristiansand municipality.</p>	<p>TBD</p>
<p>31 Consultation team for violence and sexual abuse</p> <p>Contact persons: Georg.Breivik@Haugesund.kommune.no Ellen.andreassen2@bufetat.no</p> <p>Cooperation partners: Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs, Haugesund office; Haugesund Hospital; the family counselling services, Haugesund Police; Haugesund primary health centre.</p> <p>Time frame: Permanent</p>	<p>(Public) Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs, Haugesund,</p>	<p>(Selective) Provide advice and guidance to agencies and professionals who work with, or suspect, violence and abuse within the municipalities.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Public-sector professionals who work with children, and are concerned that children may be exposed to violence or sexual abuse.</p>	<p>The consultation team meets on a monthly basis. In addition, the team may meet in schools, day-care centres or health centres as needed.</p>	<p>No evaluation</p>

<p>32 Courses and updates: One-day seminars on violence and abuse</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Lars.ivar.grunnaleite@politiet.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Haugesund municipality. Team that includes the child protection services, the police, the family counselling services, psy- chiatric services for adults, the chief municipal health officer.</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i></p>	<p>(Public) Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs, represented by the advisor to the professional teams</p>	<p>(Selective) Prevent new cases of vio- lence and abuse, forestall long-term effects.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Agencies and professionals who work with, or suspect, violence and abuse in the municipalities.</p>	<p>One-day seminar for rele- vant institutions. Provision of advice and guidance to agencies and professional teams.</p>	<p>Not stated</p>
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Activity/programme name Contact person: Cooperation partners: Time frame:	Responsible organization (Operated by a public or voluntary organization)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>33 TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION – ANGER MANAGEMENT MODEL</p> <p>A: Anger management – the Brøset model. Cognitive-therapy programme for perpetrators of violence in close relationships.</p> <p>Contact person: Stig Jarwson stig.jarwson@stolav.no</p> <p>B: Coping with anger, the prison programme. Accredited for the correctional services 2009.</p> <p>Contact person: Merete Berg Nessel merete.berg.nessel@stolav.no</p> <p>Cooperation partners: The Directorate of Health, all regional RVTS, Norwegian Association for Cognitive Therapy.</p> <p>Time frame: The training programme for national implementation runs continuously .</p>	<p>(Public) St. Olav's Hospital, dept. Brøset Competence Centre for Prison and Forensic Psychiatry. Central Norway Regional Health Authority.</p> <p>National implementation of "Coping with anger – the Brøset model" is funded by the Directorate of Health</p>	<p>(Universal) Violence in close relationships, part of the Government's action plan "The Turning Point 2008–2011"</p>	<p>(Professional community) Inter-disciplinary training. Professionals who work with perpetrators of violence: family counselling services, municipal services / child protection services, psychiatry, correctional services.</p> <p>The training programme is being used by various service providers who will implement the treatment programme as part of their service provision.</p>	<p>Group-based training in therapeutic methodologies, with two assemblies each term over three terms. Introductory course in cognitive therapy, with final exam. Follow-up and supervision of therapists through network meetings.</p>	<p>To be evaluated by NKVTS from the autumn of 2011.</p>

Table 2: Prevention through interventions/treatment/self-help/mediation

Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>34 The ROSA project Prevent and combat trafficking in women. Interventions and a national emergency and information hotline.</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Mildrid Mikkelsen, Project Director</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> The women's shelters; Soroptimistene; TL-design; UNE; the Directorate of Immigration (UDI); IOM; The coordination unit for victims of trafficking; the police; PRO-senteret; the City Mission.</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Ongoing project since 2005</p>	<p>(NGO) The Secretariat of the Women's Shelters commissioned by the Ministry of Justice and the Police. http://www.krisesenteret.com/sekretariatet/aarsrapport-2010.pdf</p>	<p>(Indicated) Prevent and combat trafficking in women.</p>	<p>(Individual level / Professional community) Women exposed to trafficking.</p>	Coordinate and ensure accommodation with access to required assistance and information for women who have been exposed to trafficking, and provide guidance and information to the staff of the shelters.	Evaluated by NTNU Social Research in cooperation with Sør-Trøndelag University College (HiST). http://www.rosa-help.no/pdf/rapportRosa-evaluering.pdf

Activity/programme name Contact person: Cooperation partners: Time frame:	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>35 National Mediation Service</p> <p>Contact person nationally: Siri Kemeny Siri.Kemeny@konfliktraadet.no tlf 22 03 25 18.</p>	<p>(Public) The Norwegian National Mediation Service</p> <p>The Mediation Service is a governmental organization with 22 regional offices and a central secretariat, which acts as a directorate under the Ministry of Justice and the Police.</p>	<p>(Indicated)</p> <p>Prevent reoccurrence of violence/abuse, and forestall the psychological consequences of violence</p> <p>Prevent escalation of conflict through mediation.</p> <p>Acts of violence constitute the largest category of cases, including cases pertaining to violence in close relationships.</p>	<p>(Individual level/ relationship/local environment)</p> <p>The Mediation Service addresses the entire population. Key target groups include victims, perpetrators and others who are exposed to violence in close relationships (children, siblings, uncles, aunts, neighbours and friends, as well as staff in the assistance services) The majority of the perpetrators are young boys aged 15–17.</p>	<p>Test of voluntary use of facilitated meetings and/or assemblies around adults and children who are exposed to violence in close relationships, opportunities to discuss the practical implications of exclusion orders, establish an arena for dialogue on the emotional consequences of criminal acts, responsibilities, violations of trust, possible future relationship, children, etc. Through dialogue with the perpetrator of violence, the aggrieved party should be helped to take care of him/herself and his/her future. A reintegration of the parties into their local environment is crucial to prevent new offences.</p>	<p>The Norwegian National Mediation Service was evaluated by Nordlandsforskning in 2009. NF report no. 14/2009. ISBN no. 0805-4460. www.nordlandsforskning.no</p> <p>NTNU Social Research published the evaluation of the projects for the National Mediation Service in Sør-Trøndelag county in May 2011: http://www.ntnusaftunnsforskning.no/publikasjon.aspx?id=959dff99-45a2-4adf-8065-6785bf6465b6&themeOverride=Default</p> <p>Other projects are evaluated locally, or have not been reported.</p>

Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>A: Voluntary, facilitated meetings and/or assemblies around adults and children who are exposed to violence in close relationships (National Mediation Service, Sør-Trøndelag county)</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Guro Angell Gimse, Project Director tlf. 22 03 25 68</p>	<p>Examples of local activities:</p> <p>A: National Mediation Service, Sør-Trøndelag county</p>	<p>The objective is to cater to the needs of the victims, overcome violations of trust and damaged relationships, and to mobilize private and public networks for constructive cooperation for the future, wherever this is desirable or necessary.</p>	<p>The Mediation Service addresses civil as well as criminal cases.</p>	<p>The National Mediation Service can help cater to the needs of the victims, establish mutual understanding, relieve fears and clarify misunderstandings. One or two mediators are involved. Appropriate preparations are crucial.</p> <p>Dialogue, Family Group Conferences and Community Group Conference are central meeting forms. The key is to accommodate the parties where they are in the process, in relation to the specific encounter form to be used.</p>	<p>Other projects are evaluated locally, or have not been reported.</p>

<p>B: Testing of facilitated meetings in cases where an exclusion order has been issued (National Mediation Service, Oslo and Akershus counties)</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Kjersti Lilloe-Olsen, Project Director, tel.: 22 03 25 40_</p>	<p>B: National Mediation Service, Oslo and Akershus counties. Asker og Bærum Police participate in the project.</p>	<p>Discuss the practical implications of an exclusion order. Through dialogue with the perpetrator of violence, the aggrieved party should be helped to take care of him/herself and his/her future, in cases where an exclusion order has been issued. Contribute to a less conflict-ridden implementation of the exclusion order, as this could prevent new episodes of violence between the parties.</p>		<p>Dialogue, Family Group Conferences and Community Group Conference are central meeting forms. The key is to accommodate the parties where they are in the process, in relation to the specific encounter form to be used.</p>	<p>Evaluated by Ann Kristin Eide and Hege Gjertsen, Nordlandsforskning, in 2009.</p> <p><i>Med ! eller ? Virkninger av, og utfordringer ved, gjenopprettende rett som alternativ eller supplement til straff.</i> (NF report no. 14/2009. ISBN no. 0805-4460). www.nordlansforskning.no</p> <p>NTNU Social Research published the evaluation report in May 2011. http://www.ntnusaamfunnsforskning.no/publikasjon.aspx?id=959dff99-45a2-4adf-8065-6785bf6465b6&themeOverride=Default</p> <p>It has been recommended to continue the project with a view to making it a permanent service, and/or implement the method in the penal system.</p> <p>Local evaluations, or not reported.</p>
<p>C: Facilitated meetings between the parties in cases involving violence</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Ethel Fjellbakk, tel.: 976 74594</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> The Mediation Service is a permanent institution. Projects and trials are of limited duration, e.g. two years.</p>	<p>C: National Mediation Service, Østfold County</p> <p><i>Project owner:</i> Ministry of Justice and the Police</p> <p>Cf. Interventions 22 and 23 in the Government's action plan to combat violence in close relationships, 2008–2011.</p>	<p>Establish an arena that promotes dialogue on the consequences of criminal acts, responsibilities, violations of trust, future relationships, care of children, etc. Prevent further conflicts from occurring.</p> <p>Mobilization of private and public networks for constructive cooperation for the future.</p>		<p>The processes are characterized by ideas of Restorative Justice. Those who are involved (not only the main parties) meet to find a solution to the situation.</p> <p>An opportunity for a facilitated meeting between the parties is always provided when an exclusion order is issued. It is essential that the cases are submitted to the National Mediation Service immediately once an exclusion order has been issued. Making use of this opportunity is voluntary for both parties.</p>	

Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>36 Dialogues with adolescent perpetrators of violence - coping with anger</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Bjørn Løvland, tel. 22 34 09 50</p>	<p>(NGO) Reform – resource centre for men</p> <p>'Reform' is a foundation that receives basic funding from the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion and project funding from other contributors.</p> <p>This service is primarily funded by external contributors (NILWA, the child protection service, etc.). The conversations take place in Oslo.</p>	<p>(Indicated)</p>	<p>(Individual level) The target groups comprise adolescents who act violently, primarily against family members and friends, but also against other persons. The project addresses adolescents who are motivated to change their violent behaviour.</p>	<p>Individual therapy that integrates four different approaches: psycho-educative work, client-centred methodology, perspectives on violent behaviour and the 'youth violence project' The therapy is provided over a period from two months to one year.</p>	<p>No funds have been granted for an external evaluation of the interventions. 'Reform' undertakes evaluations on a regular basis through feedback from participants and partners. Funding for an external, independent evaluation has been applied for.</p>

<p>37 ANGER MANAGEMENT A: Treatment for violent offenders</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Bjørn Løvland, tel. 22 34 09 50</p>	<p>(NGOs and public agencies) Reform – resource centre for men</p> <p>Project A is funded by a basic grant, project funds from the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs, private contributions and fees from participants</p>	<p>(Indicated) A: The objective is that each participant should be able to cope with his anger in a constructive and appropriate manner, by replacing unsound types of behaviour with sound ones. Unsound types of behaviour refer to violence or other forms of unrestrained or oppressive behaviour.</p>	<p>(Individual level) Men who are violent or take their anger out on other people, objects or themselves, and/or repress their anger.</p>	<p>A: Group therapy that integrates four different approaches, as above, but with perspectives on powerlessness as the fourth approach. The therapy consists of two group-based interventions, a course in anger management over 15 sessions and an open group for those who wish to continue after the course.</p>	<p>A: No funding has been granted for an external evaluation of the interventions. 'Reform' undertakes evaluations on a regular basis, through feedback from participants and their partners. Additional funding for external and independent evaluation has been applied for.</p>
<p>B-1: ANGER MANAGEMENT – the Brøset model <i>Contact person:</i> Stig Jarwson stig.jarwson@stolav.no or Roar Berg, roar.berg@stolav.no</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Permanent</p> <p>B-2: Anger management – The prison programme</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Merete Berg Nasset merete.berg.nasset@stolav.no or Anne Meisingset anne.meisingset@stolav.no <i>Cooperation partners:</i> Directorate of Health, RVTS Central</p>	<p>B-1: St. Olav's Hospital, dept. Brøset Competence Centre for Prison and Forensic Psychiatry. Central Norway Regional Health Authority.</p> <p>Funded by the Health Authority</p> <p>Accredited for the correctional services 2009.</p>	<p>B: To prevent domestic violence as part of the action plan "Turning point"</p>	<p>B: Persons of both genders who act violently and seek treatment on a voluntary basis.</p>	<p>B: Cognitive therapy over 34 sessions. Two therapists, 4–6 participants in each group.</p>	<p>B: To be evaluated by NKVTS from the Autumn of 2011. The prison programme will be evaluated before 2014 through the central administration of the correctional services.</p>

Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>C: Anger management groups <i>Contact person:</i> Turid Aaserød, tel. 55 97 66 95</p> <p>D: Contact person: Reidun Hobbesland Stavne.postmottak@trondheim.kommune.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation:</i> In Oslo, 'Reform' implements the project alone, in the Sunnmøre region in cooperation with the Ålesund family counselling office.</p>	<p>C: RVTS West, in cooperation with the Brøset Competence Centre for Prison and Forensic Psychiatry</p> <p>Campaign Against Sexual Abuse (FMSO), in cooperation with Stavne Arbeid og Kompetanse KF.</p>	<p>C: Preventing adult men's violence against family</p> <p>D: Anger therapy provides those who participate with an opportunity to identify appropriate forms of reactions to their anger, and thereby to avoid violence.</p>	<p>C: Group treatment for men</p> <p>D: The majority of the participants have acted violently towards spouses as well as children. The intervention takes place in Oslo and the Sunnmøre region, but is open to men from all the country's regions. The target groups of FMSO comprise women as well as men who act violently or commit abuse.</p>	<p>C: Groups for 6–8 men twice annually.</p> <p>D: The therapy includes three initial individual sessions, followed by 30 hours of group sessions for cognitive therapy and learning to cope. Individual consultations are provided if group therapy is not appropriate.</p>	<p>C: Evaluation of changes in behaviour after the completion of the treatment, follow-up of partners after one year.</p> <p>Both programmes are evaluated internally.</p>

<p>38 Trials of group interventions for girls</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Torunn Fladstad, Social Anthropologist</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Family counselling offices, KUP (Kirkens ungdomsprosjekt), Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi)</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Continuous</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS South</p>	<p>(Selective) Genital mutilation, forced marriage and extreme control in the upbringing of girls from minority groups,</p>	<p>(Local environment / Local community) Young girls (and their mothers) from closed families.</p>	<p>Group intervention for girls. The group follows the girls from primary to lower secondary school. Conversations, meals and activities. Girls who are barred from participating in activities with other children/adolescents are given an opportunity for peer work and discussions about their own life and identity. A spin-off effect is that the girls' mothers invite themselves into corresponding group activities. By letting the family counselling offices engage in outreach and external activities, the offices present themselves as a possible provider of help when the need arises.</p>	<p>The programme is evaluated and reported by Social Anthropologist Torunn Fladstad, RVTS South.</p>
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Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>39 Early intervention in families with children exposed to violence in close relationships</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Olaf.haugen@kristiansand.kommune.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> The police, the Regional Centre for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (R-BUP) and the Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi)</p>	<p>(Public) Child protection services, Kristiansand municipality; RVTS South</p> <p>Corresponding interventions are made by the same agencies in minority families, in cooperation with the Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi).</p>	<p>(Indicated) Follow-up of children who have been exposed to violence in close relationships and with whom the child protection services have been involved, together with the police. The project will investigate possible benefits of early intervention.</p> <p>Follow-up of minority children who have been exposed to violence in close relationships</p>	<p>(Individual/relationship) Families with children under 18 years who have been exposed to violence in close relationships.</p>	<p>Early intervention Clinical work to assess the potential for change, and to speak with the children. In parallel, the child protection services undertake an investigation in accordance with the Child Protection Act, Section 4, subsection 3.</p>	<p>Evaluation by RVTS in 2012.</p>
<p>40 Vinn – conversation groups for women</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Kristin Tandberg Kristin.tandberg@jd.dep.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i></p>	<p>(Public) The Norwegian Correctional Services</p>	<p>(Indicated) Prevent new violent crimes by improving self-awareness and social skills.</p>	<p>(Individual level) Convicted women who have problems related to drug use, violence, coping with life, imposing limits and other aspects related to women in particular.</p>	<p>Groups engaging in motivational conversations, learning theory, cognitive psychology and humanist psychology.</p>	<p>Recognized methodology.</p>

<p>41 Work with incarcerated women who have been exposed to violence – Oslo Women's Shelter, the Prison Project <i>Contact person:</i> Oslo Women's Shelter Tel. 22480381 <i>Cooperation partner:</i> The Norwegian Correctional Services <i>Time frame:</i></p>	<p>(NGO) The Secretariat of the Women's Shelter, commissioned by the Ministry of Justice and the Police.</p>	<p>(Indicated) Help women escape from the role of victim, by acknowledging their exposure to violence and protecting themselves against violence in close relationships.</p>	<p>(Individual level) Convicted women who have been exposed to violence.</p>	<p>Psycho-educative training, conversation groups, individual counselling and social training.</p>	<p>Not stated.</p>
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Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>42 The Children's Houses <i>Contact persons:</i> Tromsø: post@tromso.barnehuset.com Trondheim: postmottak@barnehuset-trondheim.no Bergen: post@barnehuset.net Hamar: post@barnehuset-hamar.no Oslo: Barnehuset.oslo@politet.no Kristiansand: kristiansand@barnehuset.com Stavanger: Barnehuset.stavanger@politet.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> RVTS, the police, the child protection services, the health services, the district courts.</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i></p>	<p>(Public) The Ministry of Justice and the Police, the Ministry of Children and Equality, the Ministry of Health and Care Services.</p> <p>Established in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tromsø • Trondheim • Bergen • Hamar • Kristiansand • Oslo • Stavanger <p>Three-year cooperation project between the ministries, with a steering group at the directorate level, headed by the leader of the Directorate of the Police. The administrative responsibility is delegated to the police commissioner of the district where The Children's House is located.</p>	<p>(Indicated) Reduce the strain on children and their next of kin with the aid of holistic care. Ensure appropriate care and legal protection of children and mentally disabled adults during questioning. Provide rapid assistance and treatment. Develop cooperation and ensure appropriate information flow between agencies. Facilitate knowledge production and research in this field.</p>	<p>(Individual level) Children, adolescents and mentally disabled persons, including relatives, in cases where sexual abuse or violence in close relationships is suspected.</p>	<p>Rapid initiation and implementation of questioning, further assistance and follow-up. Facilitates questioning, medical and dental health examination in child-friendly surroundings. Counselling. Coordination of consultative meetings between the agencies involved. Support and guidance for children and their relatives. Short-term therapy.</p>	<p>Evaluation initiated in 2011.</p>

<p>43 24-hour hotline for children and adolescents www.116111.no</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> line.nærnes@jd.dep.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Child protection services nationwide</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> 2009–2011</p>	<p>(Public) The child protection services, Kristiansand</p>	<p>(Indicated) What is prevented? Establish contact with the police and emergency medical services in the case of emergencies, or with the local child protection services in the case of general concern.</p>	<p>(Individual level) Children/adolescents and concerned adults who initiate contact.</p>	<p>The hotline, tel. 116111, can establish contact with the police, emergency medical services or the local child protection services during the daytime or to their duty officers in the evenings. The child protection services' duty officers are on call in the evenings and at weekends, and work in accordance with the Child Protection Services Act. The hotline, 116111 also maintains a web portal with information on the child protection services and their duty officers.</p>	<p>Not stated</p>
<p>44 Coordinator for cases involving family violence</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> line.nærnes@jd.dep.no</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Permanent</p>	<p>(Public) The police</p> <p>All police districts are required to have one full position as coordinator for cases involving family violence.</p>	<p>(Indicated) Reduce the number of cases involving family violence. The coordinators have inter-district responsibilities in the field of family violence, and shall seek to help the police maintain a unified and consistent approach to this type of cases.</p>	<p>(Individual level) Victims of violence.</p>	<p>Coordinate the responsibilities of the police district, submit proposals for routines and methodologies, stay updated with regard to the possibilities for adequate follow-up from other agencies, institutions and organizations, and act as a resource for the contact between the police and victims of violence. Initiate establishment of appropriate contacts with other agencies, institutions and organizations that are engaged in problems of violence.</p>	<p>http://www.nkvts.no/biblioteket/Publikasjoner/Familievoldskoordinatorne_i_politiet.pdf</p>

Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
45 Assault alarm, body-guard, police surveillance, electronic surveillance, change of identity	(Public) The police	(Indicated) Prevent further violence by increasing the chance that the perpetrator is apprehended, while raising the barriers to abuse.	(Individual level) Persons who are exposed to violence and sexual abuse.	The assault alarm is linked to the home telephone, or acts as an acoustic alarm that triggers the home telephone.	Not stated
46 Reverse assault alarm <i>Contact person:</i> askerogbaerum@politiet.no <i>Time frame:</i>	(Public) The police	(Indicated) Prevent the perpetrator from committing further abuse.	(Individual level) For persons that have been issued an exclusion order, cf. Section 33 of the Civil Penal Code and Section 181 of the Criminal Procedure Act - exclusion from contact (exclusion order) with electronic tracing.	The perpetrator is equipped with an electronic unit that triggers an alarm at a police station the moment he moves into an exclusion zone. The police will then notify the person who is at risk of violence, and can monitor the movements of the perpetrator on an electronic map, to be able to make an arrest before he can reach the person at risk.	Not stated

<p>47</p> <p>A) Support telephone for victims of crime 800 40 008</p> <p>B) Counselling for victims of crime</p> <p><i>Time frame: Permanent</i></p>	<p>(Public)</p> <p>The Office for State Compensation to Victims of Violent Crime and the Counselling Service for Victims of Crime (RKK)</p>	<p>(Selective)</p> <p>Provide support, advice and guidance to victims of crime.</p>	<p>(Individual level)</p> <p>For persons who have been exposed to criminal acts, directly or as next of kin.</p>	<p>RKK provides advice, guidance and practical assistance. Information and help in contacting other agencies, the police and the criminal justice system, and advice on criminal proceedings from complaint to conviction. Furthermore, information on rights as a victim of crime, witness support and guidance during the criminal proceedings and assistance with applying for criminal injuries compensation and ex gratia payment.</p> <p>The confidentiality of the contacts is protected by advisors with various professional backgrounds.</p>	<p>Not stated.</p>
<p>48</p> <p>TREATMENT FOR VIOLENT OFFENDERS, ALTERNATIVE TO VIOLENCE-MODEL</p> <p>A: Treatment for convicted violent offenders</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Kristin Tandberg Kristin.tandberg@jd.dep.no</p>	<p>(Frivillig organisasjon)</p> <p>A: Alternatives to Violence (ATV), commissioned by the Ministry of Justice and the Police</p>	<p>(Indikert)</p> <p>A: Change the participants' understanding of and attitudes to their own violent behaviour.</p>	<p>(Individnivå)</p> <p>A: Convicted women and men with problems related to violence, drugs and sexualized violence.</p>	<p>A: Humanist, client-centred tradition. Separate groups for different problems. The minimal number of sessions is 12. Conversations and exercises.</p>	<p>A: Recognized methodology</p>

Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>B: Therapies for adult perpetrators of violence in close relationships (men and women).</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Marius Råkil, Specialist in Psychology/ Director Mobile 91363022, e-mail: marius@atv-stiftelsen.no</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Continuous</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Local assistance services in the region where the ATV office is located: family counselling services, child protection services, mental health services, the police, the women's shelter, etc.</p>	<p>B: The Alternatives to Violence Foundation (ATV) in Oslo.</p> <p>Similar therapies are provided by ATV in Bærum, Skedsmo, Drammen, Vestfold, Telemark, Arendal, Kristiansand, Stavanger and Tromsø.</p> <p>Funded by the central government and/or the municipalities.</p>	<p>B: Future use of violence in close relationships.</p>	<p>B: Adult perpetrators of violence in close relationships.</p>	<p>B: The therapy is based on a methodology developed by ATV over many years, and serves as a specialized frontline service. Clients may initiate direct contact. The course of therapy usually involves initial enrollment/assessment followed by treatment, individually or in groups. The group work can be continuous, a 24-week non-violence group (ATV manual) or a 12-session group for parents (ATV) as a module in the total service provided by ATV.</p>	<p>B: Will be evaluated by NKVTS in the period 2010–2013.</p>

<p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Local assistance services in the region where the ATV office is located: family counselling services, child protection services, mental health services, the police, the women's shelter, etc.</p> <p>C: "The parent project" Domestic violence and care.</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Ingunn Eriksen, Specialist in Psychology and Project Director Mobile: 22401116, e-mail: ingunn.eriksen@atv-stiftelsen.no</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> 2008–2011</p>	<p>C: The Alternatives to Violence Foundation (ATV) in Oslo. The project is funded by the Gjensidige Foundation.</p>	<p>C: The objective is to enhance the parenting skills of mothers who are exposed to violence and fathers who commit violence. Prevention of neglect related to domestic violence.</p>	<p>C: The project targets children (?) who live with violence in the home, fathers who behave violently and mothers who are exposed to violence.</p>	<p>C: Development of methodologies targeting the parental functions of adult perpetrators and victims of violence, with a view to integrating these methodologies into general therapies related to violence. Use and dissemination of the psycho-educative methodology "Circle of Security Parenting" (COS-P). Psycho-educative groups for mothers and fathers, as well as individual treatment. Results of the project will be disseminated to the health services, the child protection services, family counselling services, women's shelters, etc.</p>	<p>C: No evaluation</p>
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Table 3: Prevention through awareness-raising, information material, etc.

Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
49 Grants for prevention of genital mutilation through awareness-raising <i>Contact person:</i> Case officer in the Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs: Astri Klev <i>astri.klev@Bufdir.no</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i> 2008–2011	(Public) Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir). Funded by grants from the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion (BLD), linked to intervention no. 20 in the action plan to combat genital mutilation.	(Selective) Genital mutilation of children resident in Norway. Awareness-raising through the preventive efforts of NGOs.	(Local environment / Local community) NGOs or other organizations (in cooperation with public agencies) can apply for funding for projects and specific activities that seek to raise awareness and prevent genital mutilation of children in Norway.	Awareness-raising through grants to projects in NGOs. For more information, see: www.Bufetat.no/tilskudd	Will be evaluated by Oxford Research.
50 Production of information leaflets on forced marriage <i>Contact person:</i> Elin Skogøy, <i>elin.skogoy@Bufdir.no</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i> 2010–2011	(Public) Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir), in cooperation with the Directorate of Immigration, the Directorate of Integration and Diversity, the Directorate of Health and the Directorate of Police. Funded by the Ministry of Children and Equality (BLD) The action plan to combat forced marriages.	(Selective) Forced marriages/honour-related violence, extreme control.	(Local environment / Local community) Adolescents and parents from afflicted groups. The leaflet for parents serves primarily preventive purposes, by underscoring the parental responsibility for appropriate communication with their children. The leaflet for adolescents is mainly intended to provide information on where they can find help if these types of conflicts occur.	Prevention of forced marriages through information material developed by cooperating public agencies. A new aspect of these efforts is the greater degree of public-sector involvement, and not least the collaboration of different public agencies (five directorates).	The directorates involved will evaluate the project, the distribution and use of the leaflets in 2012. The work with the action plan to combat forced marriages will be evaluated by the Institute for Social Research.

<p>51 UNG.NO – (Public) information channel for youth</p> <p>Contact person: Beate Aas, Editor, ung.no.: beate.aas@Bufdir.no, tel. 466 15 000.</p> <p>Cooperation partners:</p> <p>Time frame: Permanent + special periods.</p>	<p>(Public) Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs</p> <p>Action plan against violence in close relationships – Turning Point; Action plan to combat genital mutilation.</p>	<p>(Universal) Violence in close relationships, including forced marriage and genital mutilation.</p>	<p>(Society) Adolescents aged 13–20</p>	<p>Information on violence. Ung.no contains information and a consultative service on violence in close relationships (including forced marriage and genital mutilation). A response service provides answers to questions submitted by adolescents. The topics are integrated in the information on the website, in information leaflets and the response service. Expert agencies such as NKVTS and the Competence Team on Forced Marriages respond to questions related to forced marriages and genital mutilation respectively.</p>	<p>Qualitative evaluation of ung.no with the aid of focus groups in December 2010. Results from the evaluation are currently being used for further development of the website, graphically, structurally and in terms of content.</p>
<p>52 Ensure that Norwegian legislation complies with Norway's obligations under the UN Convention on Women and the UN Convention against Racial Discrimination</p> <p>Contact person: post@ldo.no</p> <p>Cooperation partners:</p> <p>Time frame: Continuous</p>	<p>(Public) The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud</p> <p>The Ombud shall combat discrimination and promote equality irrespective of gender, ethnicity, disability, language, religion, sexual orientation and age.</p>	<p>(Universal) Violence in close relationships – psychological violence, intermittent partner violence and violence against women.</p>	<p>(Society) Politicians and Norwegian authorities at the central and local level.</p>	<p>Reporting to the UN on matters pertaining to equality and violence in close relationships. The reports are submitted in open hearings where Norwegian authorities must present their efforts to prevent violence in close relationships. The report to the Committee to End Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) is under preparation, and will be published on their website. http://www.ldo.no/no/Aktuell/publikasjoner/rapporter/CERD-rapport/</p>	<p>No routines are established for the external evaluation of this work.</p>

Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
53 Publication of documentation and reports <i>Contact person:</i> post@ldo.no <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	(Public) The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud	(Universal) Violence in close relationships	(Society) Politicians and Norwegian authorities at the central and local level.	The Ombud publishes documentation and reports directed at Norwegian authorities to improve efforts to prevent violence. These documents comprise statistics, assessments and proposals for measures to be implemented by the authorities. Working methods include advocacy directed at politicians and authorities. This function of the Ombud is described in The Anti-Discrimination Ombud Act, with regulations	No routines are established for the external evaluation of this work.

<p>54 International campaign against men's violence against women</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> http://www.krisesenter.com/aksjoner/aksjoner.html</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i></p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Annual ten-day campaign (25 Nov.–10 Dec.)</p>	<p>(NGO) The Secretariat of the Women's Shelters</p>	<p>(Universal) All forms of violence against women.</p>	<p>(Society) Varies from one year to the next, in 2010, men formed the target group. The previous year, decision-makers were the target group.</p>	<p>The 2010 campaign focused on men and men's role in the prevention of violence. Cooperation between NCTU, the Resource Centre for Men (Reform), White Ribbon and the Secretariat of the Women's Shelters. Preparation of a poster and an information leaflet on the scope and consequences of violence and on what men can do. All material was distributed to the participating trade unions and locals, as well as the membership centres. From 25 November to 10 December various manifestations were arranged nationwide. All material was also published on the participants' websites.</p>	<p>No evaluation</p>
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Activity/programme name Contact person: Cooperation partners: Time frame:	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>55 TONNA BRIX SCHOOL PROJECT (Campaign) (Cf. the action plan 'The Turning Point' 2009–10)</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> The women's shelters, MOT, Save the Children, the Stine Sofie Foundation and UNICEF.</p>	<p>(NGO) The Secretariat of the Women's Shelters. The project is a collaboration between Tonna Brix and the Secretariat of the Women's Shelters, and receives financial support from the Gjenstidige Foundation.</p>	<p>(Universal) The goal of the campaign is to raise awareness and help prevent violence.</p>	<p>(Society) To inform children and adolescents about the agencies that can provide help, and to remove taboos around discussions of domestic violence.</p>	<p>Spread knowledge on domestic violence, the consequences of violence and advice about help.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove taboos associated with discussing domestic violence. • Meet adolescents and experts from different municipalities. • Reveal the need for help and contribute to research. • Link up with other agencies within the same professional field. • Render the campaign and the topic visible in social networks, national media and local environments. 	<p>No evaluation is planned</p>
<p>56 The theatre project "Living at Code 6"</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Zoe.Oiestad@reddbarna.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i></p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> 2011</p>	<p>(NGO) Save the Children in cooperation with the Blendwerk theatre ensemble.</p>	<p>(Universal) Use a drama performance to demonstrate what it is like to live at Code 6. Create empathy and describe the hardships and challenges.</p>	<p>(Society) The general public attending the performance.</p>	<p>The performance will provide insight into and empathy for the hardships involved in living at Code 6, and may help those familiar with someone living at Code 6 to a better realization of the fact that the family needs assistance and support. We believe that this project has an element of prevention. The script of the play will also be published.</p>	<p>None</p>

<p>57 The White Ribbon Campaign</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Anders Huuse Kartzow, tel. 22 34 09 50,</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Norwegian Football Association, NTUC, The Secretariat of the Women's Shelters, Association of Norwegian Women's Shelters.</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> White Ribbon is a permanent campaign.</p>	<p>(NGO) Reform – Resource Centre for Men</p> <p>'Reform' is a foundation which receives basic funding from the Ministry of Children and Equality and project funding from other contributors. The White Ribbon campaign is supported financially by the Gjensidige Foundation, earmarked project funding from the Ministry of Children and Equality and funds from Reform's basic grant.</p>	<p>(Universal)</p> <p>The White Ribbon is a campaign to combat men's violence against and sexual harassment of women. The campaign is directed at boys and men in all age groups, and seeks to change attitudes by way of information, awareness-raising and establishment of appropriate role models.</p> <p>The White Ribbon campaign aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw attention to and increase men's efforts to combat violence against women • Give rise to positive engagement, not spread hostility • Contribute to better knowledge on men's attitudes to violence against women 	<p>(Society)</p> <p>The White Ribbon campaign is directed at boys and men in all age groups, and seeks to change attitudes by way of information, awareness-raising and establishment of appropriate role models.</p>	<p>White Ribbon will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperate with other agencies on various projects, such as football against violence, graduates against violence, etc. • Provide training packages, workshops and other dissemination of knowledge. • Undertake continuous recruitment of cooperation partners and ambassadors. • Encourage efforts to combat violence through the annual White Ribbon Award • Disseminate relevant information through the website hvittband.no. • Establish 25 November as an annual manifestation of men's efforts to combat violence. 	<p>No external evaluation is planned.</p>
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Activity/programme name <i>Contact person:</i> <i>Cooperation partners:</i> <i>Time frame:</i>	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>58 National hotline for revealing abuse and preventing violence against elderly people at home and in institutions</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> kristin.by.adeler@sby.oslo.kommune.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Contact persons in the municipalities</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> Three-year project, 2009–2011</p>	<p>(Public) Protection of the elderly (Vern for eldre), Oslo municipality. The project is funded by the Ministry of Health and Care Services</p>	<p>(Selective) Reveal abuse and prevent violence against elderly people at home and in institutions. Draw attention to the scope of abuse of elderly people.</p>	<p>(Individual level/Professional community) Elderly people who are exposed to violence. Employees of the health and care services, help services, NGOs, etc. that are in contact with elderly people they suspect might be exposed to violence/abuse, or who are proven to have been exposed to violence/abuse.</p>	<p>Provide by telephone advice and guidance on queries and refer to relevant agencies, such as home services, institutions, GPs, municipal health officers, patients' and users' ombud, the Office of the Public Guardian, the police, etc. A key part of the work involves dissemination of information on the service. Methods include distribution of leaflets, TV and cinema documentaries, information DVDs to doctors and medical emergency services that have a TV information screen, establishment of contact networks in the municipalities, expert seminars and lectures on the topic for the help services.</p>	<p>Quality assurance of the consultation is made through providing an opportunity to evaluate the consultation through two specific questions: Was this conversation useful for you? Did you receive answers to the questions you had in mind when calling? The project is now in its final year, and will be evaluated by the Directorate of Health in December 2011.</p>

<p>59 Information leaflet on the reception centres for victims of abuse</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i></p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Health personnel at five selected reception centres</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> From 2009</p>	<p>(Public) National Centre for Emergency Primary Health Care (NKLM). The Directorate of Health is the immediate supervising authority and source of funding. Commissioned by the Directorate of Health.</p>	<p>(Universal/Selective/Indicated) The leaflet will provide information on the reception centres for victims of abuse to patients and other persons, including the nature of the services and their locations. The objective is to provide these persons with knowledge of where to obtain specialized help within the primary health services.</p>	<p>(Individual level/Professional community) Patients in emergency wards and reception centres who have been exposed to sexual abuse and/or violence in a close relationship, but also other persons and professionals who may need information on the service.</p>	<p>The leaflets describe the help which is offered, the nature of sexual abuse and violence in close relationships, the services of the reception centres, confidentiality and common reactions. Each reception centre receives an adapted leaflet with a map and visiting address. In addition, information is provided on how to contact other agencies, with telephone numbers. The leaflets have been translated into six other languages. The reception centres are responsible for distributing the leaflets in their home county.</p>	<p>Not stated</p>
<p>60 Network conference on genital mutilation and forced marriages</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Venke A. Johansen rvts@helse-bergen.no tel. + 47 55 97 66 95</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i> Directorate of Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufetat), Western Region; the county governors' department of health.</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> 2008–2011</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS West</p>	<p>(Selective) Harmful practices, such as genital mutilation and forced marriages.</p>	<p>(Professional community) All assistance services that come into contact with these problems.</p>	<p>Annual conference for the duration of the action plan.</p>	<p>In addition to evaluation by the participants, the intervention is evaluated as part of the action plans.</p>

Table 4: Other reported activities

Activity/programme name Contact person: Cooperation partners: Time frame:	Responsible organization (Operated by a public organization or an NGO)	What is prevented (Universal, selective or indicated level of prevention)	Target group (Individual level, relatives/ acquaintances, local environment/community, society or professional community)	Working methods	Evaluation
<p>61</p> <p>Committee work</p> <p>Homicides in Norway in the period 2004–2009: Participation in the preparation of Norwegian Public Report NOU 2010:3 http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/hod/dok/nouer/2010/NOU-2010-3.html?id=602257.</p> <p>Contact person in NKVTS: Egil Nygaard, Committee Secretary, egil.nygaard@nkvts.unirand.no</p> <p>Time frame: May 2009 to May 2010.</p> <p>Cooperation partners: Norwegian external experts and professional communities, and the University of Manchester, UK, National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness.</p>	<p>Since homicides occur relatively rarely, the committee proposed measures that seek to prevent violence in general.</p>	<p>Establish an overview of homicides in Norway in the period 2004–2009, and make recommendations for the prevention of homicide. Since the assignment was given by the Ministry of Health and Care Services, the committee took a health-related stance in its recommendations. The main objective of the report was to summarize knowledge on homicides and recommend measures for the prevention of violence in Norway, including violence in close relationships.</p>	<p>Review of all convictions for homicide in Norway in the period 1 January 2004 to 1 May 2009 (N=132). The committee was provided with special legislation that ensured access to all relevant information. The committee made use of information from a variety of sources, including the police, GPs, competent experts, and the Norwegian Board of Health Supervision. Detailed review of national and international literature on the correlation between mental health and homicide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed quantitative review of all cases of homicide (N=132), in which the information was categorized on the basis of 314 pre-defined variables. Additional qualitative review of some of the homicides. Qualitative analysis of interviews with personnel (N=43) in assistance agencies. Interviews with perpetrators and relatives of perpetrators and victims. Review of literature. Assessment of legal regulations. Assistance from external experts and professional communities. Assembly with 117 participants. 	<p>Homicides have many and varied causes, and homicide prevention therefore needs to be undertaken at numerous levels. However, if one particular cause of serious violence or homicide should be singled out, it would be substance abuse, primarily alcohol. This applies to homicides committed by persons both with and without mental disorders. The committee provided a broad selection of proposals for measures, summarized in 45 points in the public report. The public report has been sent on a hearing round, and is currently being processed by the Ministry of Health and Care Services.</p>

<p>62 Hearing statement from RVTS North on the new framework plan for training of pre-school teachers in Norway</p> <p><i>Contact persons:</i> Aud-Mari Sohini Fjelltnun, Jens Salamonsen RVTS@unn.no</p> <p><i>Cooperation partners:</i></p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> 2011.</p>	<p>(Public) RVTS Nord</p>	<p>(Universal) Identifying/revealing violence in close relationships (child abuse and/or children witnessing violence between parents). Nearly all children in Norway attend day-care centres. In 2009, a total of 88.5 per cent of all children aged 1–5 were in day-care centres.</p>	<p>(Professional community) Training institutions for pre-school teachers and central authorities, as well as day-care centre administrations, pre-school teachers and other day-care centre staff.</p>	<p>The hearing statement emphasizes the importance of early intervention/identification of violence in close relationships (child abuse or children witnessing violence between parents), and of developing the competence of day-care centre staff in this area, including training in recognized interview methodologies.</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>
<p>63 Overview survey of all the country's reception centres for victims of abuse</p> <p>National Centre for Emergency Primary Health Care. Funded by the Directorate of Health.</p> <p><i>Contact person:</i> Grethe.Johnsen@uni.no</p> <p><i>Time frame:</i> 2008–2009</p>	<p>The objective of the study was to undertake a systematic review of frameworks and forms of organization, to better facilitate equality of provision in all reception centres and ensure that all victims of abuse receive appropriate services.</p>	<p>Overview survey of reception centres for victims of abuse in Norway. The project has aimed to identify the situation in all the reception centres. Special attention was devoted to establishment, the number of cases, availability, staffing, duty arrangements, collection of evidence, medical and psychosocial follow-up, competence-building and information material provided to patients.</p>	<p>Administrative managers in the country's reception centres for victims of abuse.</p>	<p>A questionnaire was distributed to elucidate the organizational, financial and staffing situation of the reception centres.</p>	<p>All the reception centres responded to the questionnaire. The results were analysed and reported in the publication "Overgrepsmottak i Norge 2009" [Reception centres for victims of abuse in Norway 2009].</p>

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Appendix 1:

Registration form:

Description of programme/activity related to the prevention of violence

- Name of entity responsible for the intervention, organizational affiliation and funding:
- What type of programme/activity (where relevant, designation) and contact person:
- What is the programme/activity intended to prevent?
- What is the time period for the activity/programme (permanent or time-limited)?
- Target group for the activity?
- Cooperation partners:
- Working methods/procedure:
- Evaluation, by whom, and when?

The prevention of violence in close relationships has been an area of commitment for the Norwegian Government for the last 10 to 15 years. While the primary goal in the 1980s was to fight men's violence against women, there is now also a focus on violence against children, the elderly, and men. Research shows that violence is also perpetrated by women, and the preventive measures, accordingly, include all age groups and both sexes.

The Norwegian Crime Prevention Council (KRÅD) has assisted the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) in the collection of information on prevention activities and programs in Norway. The result shows a wide range of measures that roughly fall into three main strategies:

- a) Teaching, supervision and dissemination of knowledge
- b) Interventions /treatment/self-help/mediation
- c) Awareness-raising, campaigns, information material, etc.

The report presents preventive activities and programs run by both public organisations and NGOs. We find examples of traditional working methods as well as the testing of new ones. New target groups are also included.

The changing Governments have contributed to the development of the field through various incentives, such as action plans, organisational framework, law, regulations and finances. Four of the five preventive activities are run by public institutions and organisations. This indicates that political incentives have stimulated developments in this field in the public sector.

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