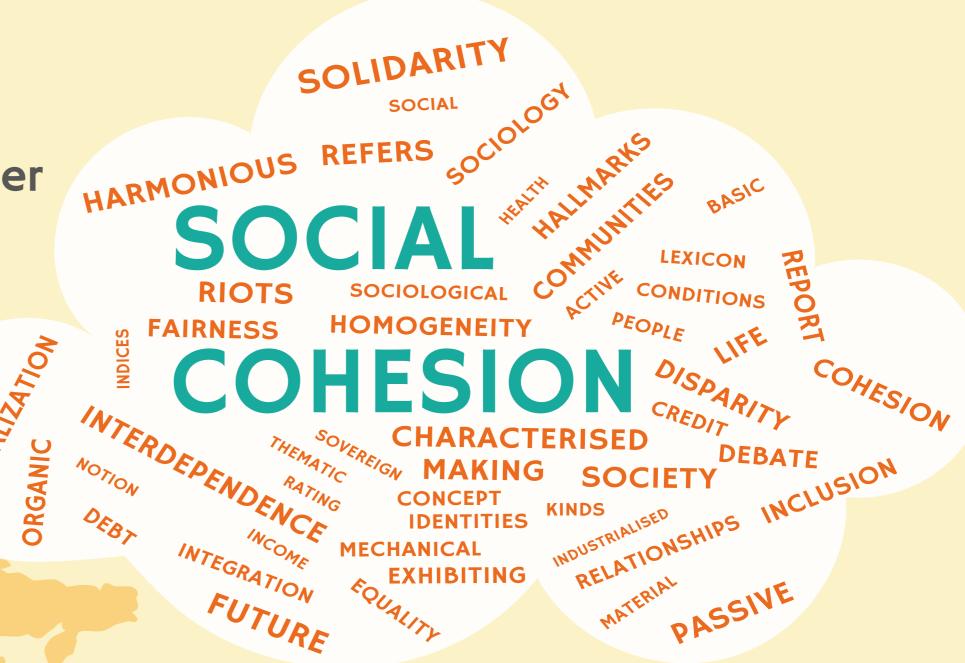
SOCIAL COHESION

MISSING LINK TO PREVENT VIOLENCE IN POOR AND INEQUITABLE COUNTRIES?

What is social cohesion?

The factors that hold societies and individuals together

- Do people feel they belong?
- Do people trust each other?
- Do they work together?



A study in SOUTH AFRICA and BRAZIL found that:

- Social cohesion co-exists with violence and can either prevent or increase it.
- Social cohesion takes different forms in the global south and north.
- People living in poor communities are the most vulnerable to all types of violence.
- Interventions by government and non-governmental actors can reduce violence at the same time as undermining social cohesion.

Findings on Social cohesion and violence

Social cohesion can take **VIOLENT** and **NON-VIOLENT** forms.



VIOLENT: vigilante violence

NON-VIOLENT: community meetings (civic co-operation)

Violence, inequality and poverty



- Poverty and a daily experience of inequality is linked to social unrest and violent crime in South Africa.
- In Brazil communities who experienced extreme poverty and low high school education 20 years ago have the highest homicide rates now.

Social cohesion and fear of crime

- Fear of crime does not have a significant impact on interracial trust in South Africa. It has the most impact on confidence in government performance.
- High levels of social cohesion do not reduce fear of crime in Brazil.

 Social cohesion can increase fear of crime through talk about crime in social networks.





Community level cohesion

- Disadvantaged communities in South Africa and Brazil have close social networks
- People come together to help each other
- People also come together to help each other by committing violence
- People often regulate disputes informally without the state

VIOLENCE PREVENTION INTERVENTIONS

- Violence prevention interventions must address social cohesion or they may have a negative impact.
- Communities need to be involved democratically in interventions.
- Local types of cohesion and community norms should inform interventions.
- Initiatives ought to take into account informal means of social regulation like popular justice.
- More research is required in the global south to understand social cohesion. This will help support violence prevention interventions that reduce violence <u>and</u> build social cohesion.

