



Practicing HFV Prevention: Types of Prevention

Targeted Communities or constituencies that are disproportionately affected by HFV due to discrimination rooted in characteristics including but not limited to: race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

Risk Monitoring refers to a type of prevention in which practitioners generally utilize a variety of tools and methodologies to collect and analyze data to identify, understand, and inform approaches to addressing HFV. Examples of this work include both online and offline investigative or research-based efforts. Risk monitoring is distinct from other prevention as it seeks to track and expose individuals, groups, and/or movements that engage in HFV activity.

Off-ramping refers to a type of prevention in which practitioners work on tailored initiatives to address specific needs of individuals at risk of engaging in HFV. Within a public health model, this type of prevention is commonly referred to as secondary prevention. Examples of this work include referral services and related support to prevent an escalation from risk into acting on hatred such as voluntary mentoring or counseling, behavioral interventions, and bystander training.

Community Resilience refers to a type of prevention in which practitioners generally work on initiatives to address primary drivers of HFV in communities of concern or otherwise where there is an identified risk of HFV spread (e.g. a trending conspiracy theory). Within a public health model, this type of prevention is commonly referred to as primary prevention. Examples of this work include convening community leaders to promote awareness of the threat, bolstering media literacy to mitigate hate spread

online, or engaging youth to empower them to be changemakers to mitigate HFV for their generation.

Peacebuilding and Political Violence Prevention refers to a type of prevention in which practitioners work to establish sustainable processes within societies to address the root causes of conflict or division, generally. Examples of this work include reconciliation initiatives, such as “bridging” across communities of concern; promoting unity and reducing polarization; institutional reform, such as government transparency and accountability; and addressing human rights.

Social Cohesion refers to a type of prevention in which practitioners work on initiatives that improve relationships between people and build trust in institutions that make up communities to enhance belonging within a society. Examples of this work include “bridging” across communities, generally; enhancing narratives that positively emphasize diversity; and enhancing individuals’ ability to accept differences as non-threatening.