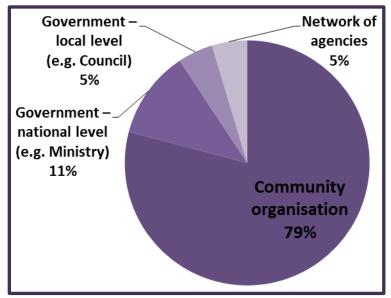
Preventing Sexual Violence in Aotearoa New Zealand Survey 2012

Forty-four respondent agencies answered questions about their sexual violence prevention activities within Tauiwi and Bicultural communities.



Most activities and programmes to prevent sexual violence in New Zealand are provided by the community sector, in particular the specialist sexual violence intervention and prevention sector.

Just 25 full time members of staff work in the community sector on the primary prevention of sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand.

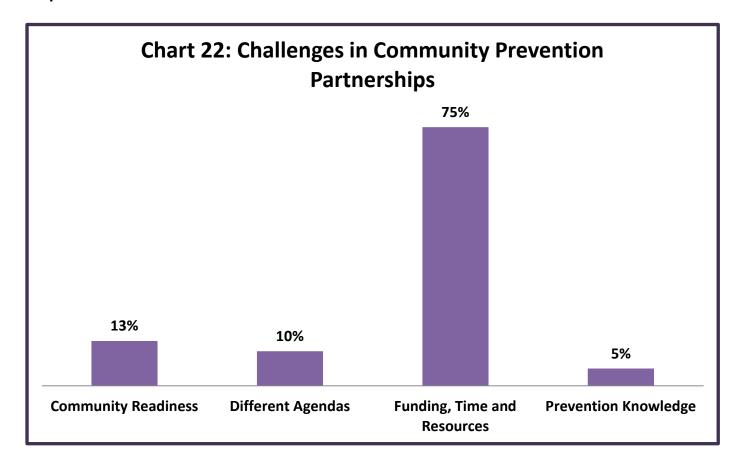
The median number of staff per agency is one full time and two part time staff members.

Factsheet 3: Prevention Partnerships and Networks

This factsheet summarises the partnerships and networks which support the primary prevention work of respondents.

- Respondents reported relatively low levels of collaboration specific to their prevention activities. Most popular, with one third of respondents collaborating, were sexual violence networks and domestic violence agencies/networks
- There is room for developing connections with a wide range of other interested community stakeholders with whom other partnerships exist, including health networks; education providers; New Zealand Police and child protection agencies.
 Training and capacity building in these areas could result in effective sexual violence prevention given existing relationships
- There is no partnership for more than a third of respondents with faith communities,
 LGBT/Queer groups, student organisations, disabilities groups,
 polytechnic/universities and culturally specific communities
- Two Government agencies saw their **national coverage** as a strength. No community respondents provide true national coverage, though some offer programmes nationally

 Strengths of community prevention partnerships clustered around several key themes, including community collaboration to ensure prevention activities were appropriate; a sexual violence focus ensuring the complex dynamics of sexual violence were understood and responded to appropriately; and a strategic focus on prevention



- The key challenges for 75% of respondents in community prevention partnerships were funding, time and resources. These respondents, all from the community sector, said primary prevention, based on shifting social norms within communities, takes strong relationships with other community stakeholders and limited funding and staffing did not always allow the time to develop all-important shared understandings
- Another challenge was community readiness, particularly an issue in communities
 without a specialist sexual violence sector agency, and for communities for whom
 discussing sexual violence was relatively new (queer communities, male survivors, some
 ethnic minority communities). This raises the issue of the importance of awareness
 raising about sexual violence as part of primary prevention
- Two agencies, including one Government agency, described a lack of knowledge about primary prevention as challenges in their community prevention partnerships. Better information about how prevention works is required in addition to information and resource sharing about what is working in other communities to prevent sexual violence