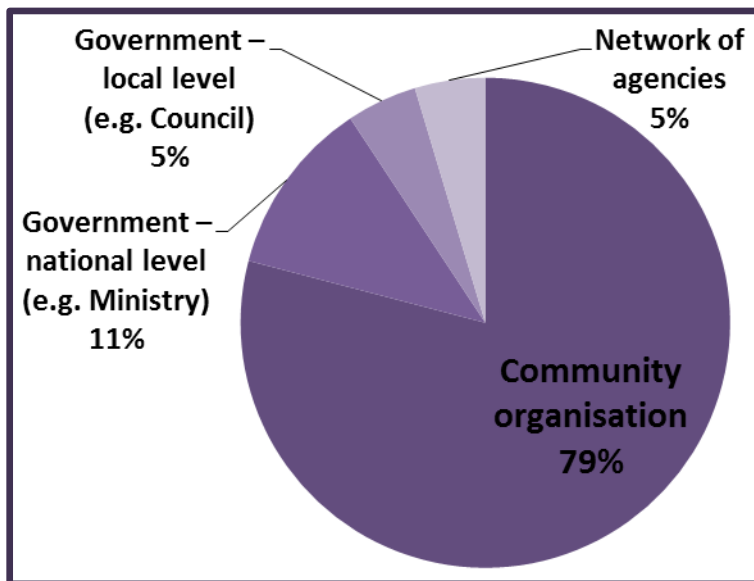


Preventing Sexual Violence in Aotearoa New Zealand Survey 2012

Forty-four respondent agencies answered questions about their sexual violence prevention activities within Taiwi 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.

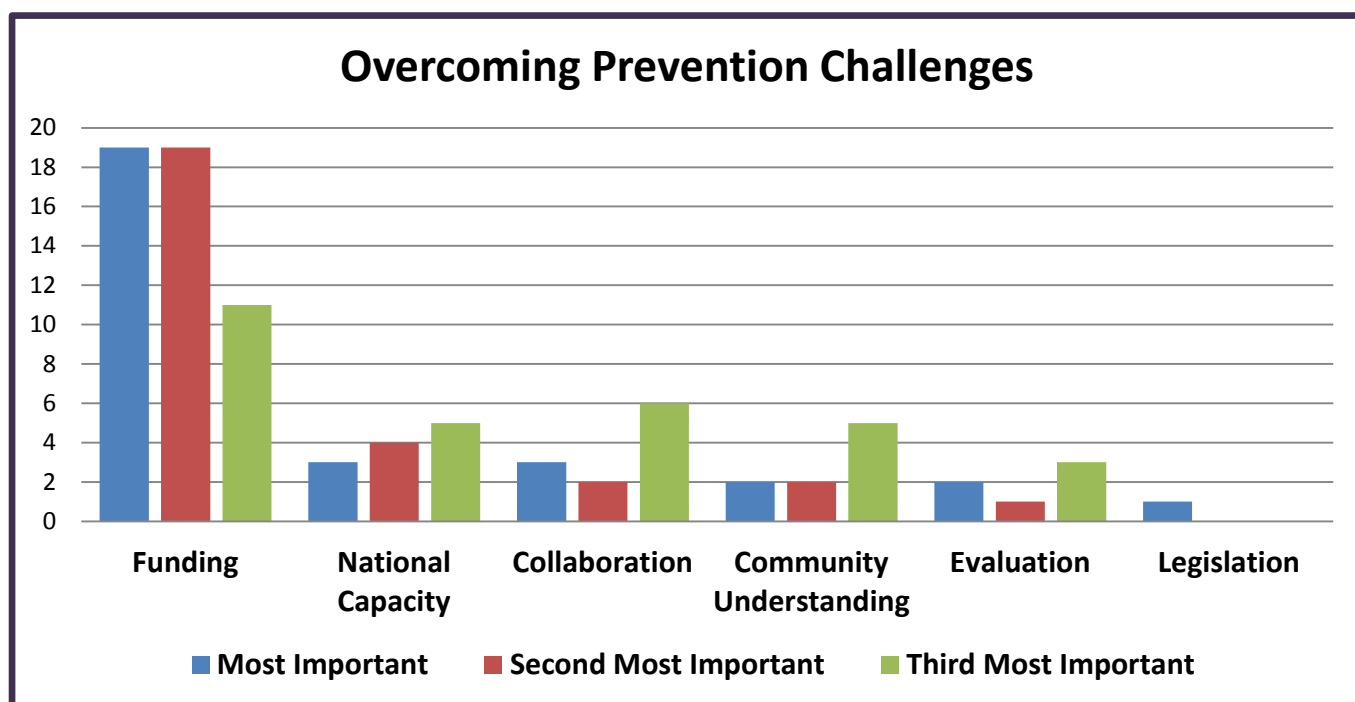
Factsheet 4: Information, Resources and Support Needs

This factsheet summarises barriers and supports to sexual violence primary prevention work.

- **Supports** to primary prevention work listed by more than half of respondents were:
 - Dealing with disclosures of sexual violence
 - Ability to use programmes based on research and best practise
 - Use of evaluation findings to improve prevention work
 - Skills for using online technology
 - Define programme goals and objectives
 - Basic information on sexual violence prevention
 - Skills to understand and use research

- **Barriers** to primary prevention work listed by more than half of respondents were:
 - Adequate funding for prevention work
 - Ability to respond to one-off requests for prevention work
 - Prevention materials in languages other than English
 - Information about other programmes/agencies
 - Ability to respond to programme requests
 - Representation of prevention issues to community stakeholders
 - Prevention materials that are oral or non-literacy based
 - Support for prevention activities from community

- Respondents were more likely to report **sexual violence primary prevention evaluation tools** as **supports**. However, evaluation of programmes tend to measure participant satisfaction rather than behaviour change, and few evaluations are available publically
- **Sexual violence prevention materials** for specific communities (bicultural groups, cultural communities, languages other than English, oral or non-literacy based, queer and trans*, child friendly and youth friendly) are more likely to be **barriers**



- In order to overcome the barriers to effective sexual violence prevention, respondents reported **funding and resources** as the **most serious challenges**. Agencies struggled to sustain prevention activities in a funding environment in which pilot projects were funded but ongoing programme delivery was not. Respondents wished to employ more staff focused on primary prevention in order to meet community need; develop appropriate resources and properly evaluate their prevention work to ensure it is effective, and to grow their capacity and skills to further develop their work
- Other suggestions for overcoming **challenges** concerned a desire for **national capacity** for strategic overview of prevention activities, including a national sexual violence prevention strategy; building **collaborative relationships** on a national level which can be replicated at a local level; and developing shared resources throughout the country to avoid reinventing the wheel
- Raising awareness of sexual violence was described as key to developing **greater community understanding** in communities without specialist sexual violence services, and for communities for whom discussing sexual violence was relatively new (queer communities, male survivors, some ethnic minority communities)