



TOAH-NNEST

**Te Ohaakii a Hine - National Network Ending Sexual Violence Together
Tauwi Caucus - Imagining the Solution**

Kia ora, talofa lava, gidday – welcome to a special edition of the Tauwi TOAH-NNEST newsletter “Imagining the Solution.”

Please [get in touch](#) with queries or sexual violence prevention activities to share for future newsletters.

This newsletter covers the Calcasa 2013 National Sexual Assault Conference (NSAC) in Los Angeles, California. I was able to attend this conference with funding from the Lottery Minister’s Discretionary Fund, with the agreement I would share learnings.

The theme of NSAC 2013 was “Inspire a Movement; Invest in Change; Imagine.....”

Te Ohaakii a Hine – National Network Ending Sexual Violence Together (TOAH-NNEST) is a nation-wide network of community organisations, whanau, hapu, iwi and individuals who are specialists in sexual violence prevention and intervention services. TOAH-NNEST is committed to ending sexual violence in our communities, and while working towards this, to minimising the occurrence and impacts of sexual violence.

TOAH-NNEST has a Te Tiriti o Waitangi based structure with two houses: Ngā Kaitiaki Mauri (tikanga Māori) and Tauwi Caucus.

This newsletter is from Tauwi Caucus, and includes Bicultural activities. The Tauwi Prevention Project is co-ordinated by Sandra Dickson and managed by Dr Kim McGregor.

The Tauwi Prevention Project is fortunate to be supported by an Advisory Group of community stakeholders:

Aimee Stockenstroom (Auckland Sexual Abuse Help)

Tom Hamilton (Rainbow Youth)

Sonya Hogan (Ara Taiohi)

Ann Kent (Abuse and Rape Crisis Support Manawatu)

Tusha Penny (New Zealand Police)

Sue Paton (Health Promotion Agency)

Cornelia Baumgartner (Kidpower Teenpower Fullpower Trust)

Georgia Knowles (National Rape Crisis)

Family Planning

Elizabeth Kerekere (Bicultural Advisor, Tiwhanawhana Trust)

Poto Williams (St John of God Waipuna)

Ken Clearwater (Male Survivors of Sexual Abuse Trust)

Miriam Sessa (Rape Prevention Education)

Ruth Jones (Disability Representative on Taskforce for Violence within Families)

Shakti's Ethnic Family Services

Sheryl Hann (It's Not OK, Ministry of Social Development)



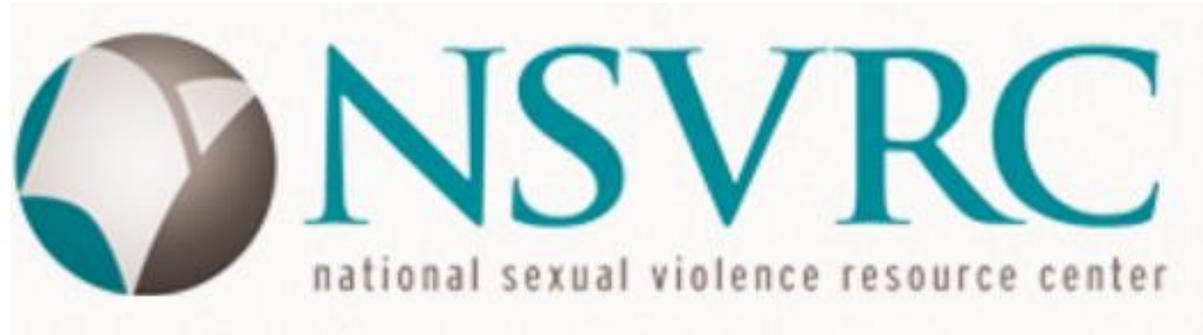
The **2013 National Sexual Assault Conference (NSAC)** in Los Angeles, California, was hosted by the [California Coalition Against Sexual Assault \(CALCASA\)](#) in partnership with the [Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape \(PCAR\)](#) and the [National Sexual Violence Resource Center \(NSVRC\)](#).

“Inspire a Movement, Invest in Change, Imagine...” offered advanced training opportunities for professionals working to prevent, intervene and heal sexual violence on 28-30 August. There were also pre-conference events available.



“Inspire a Movement, Invest in Change, Imagine...” was described as providing cutting-edge information, effective and relevant practices, content that incorporated culturally appropriate outreach and services to historically underserved communities and

those with limited access. The overall theme was to demonstrate how we can build the world we want to live in. This year’s NSAC, with 1400 attendees, had the largest attendance to date. **The Taiwi Prevention Project was there.**





Inspire a Movement, Invest in Change, Imagine.... at Loews Hollywood Hotel.

[Inspire a Movement, Invest in Change, Imagine](#).... included plenary sessions and 112 workshops presented by experts from all over the United States, including many of the world’s most innovative sexual violence prevention thinkers. The workshops were organized into six major workshop tracks. I will report on workshops from the Prevention stream – which were the only ones I attended – in this newsletter. The streams and their sponsors were:

- **Crisis Intervention and Advocacy for Survivors**
(California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services)
- **Law and Policy**
(California District Attorney’s Association)
- **Leadership Development**
(Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape)
- **Prevention**
(National Sexual Violence Resource Center and by the California Department of Public Health)
- **Rape in Detention**
(Just Detention International)
- **Wellness and Self-Care**
(Breathe Network and Joyful Heart Foundation)



The conference opened on the 50th anniversary of Dr Martin Luther King’s influential [“I have a dream” speech](#) to more than 250,000 Americans in the march to Washington in support of African American civil rights. Many speakers, particularly on the first day, drew connections between Dr King’s work to promote respect and equality and the movement to end sexual violence. Biographies for all conference speakers are available [here](#) and presentations which have been made publically available – including for the ones covered below, are [here](#).

Note: To respect their work, I will use the language of speakers and presenters in this newsletter. At times this language differs from the ways we talk about sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Wednesday 28 August – Morning Plenary – “Inspire a Movement.”

Sandra Henriquez (CALCASA Executive Director) linked the movement to end sexual violence with ending all forms of oppression, and asked participants to reflect and honour the past in order to create a future without sexual violence. She introduced the following speakers:

- **Lynn Rosenthal** (White House Advisor on Violence Against Women). Ms Rosenthal was key to the renewal of the Violence Against Women Act in the United States in 2013. VAWA shifts responses to rape and sexual violence in several ways, including expanding the legal definition of “rape” to better fit survivor experiences so all kinds of sexual violence “count.”
- **Bea Hanson** (Acting Director, United States Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women). Ms Hanson described implementation plans for VAWA to improve criminal justice sector responses to violence against women, including building more effective responses to underserved and/or at risk populations such as the LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) community; Native American communities; and people in prison.

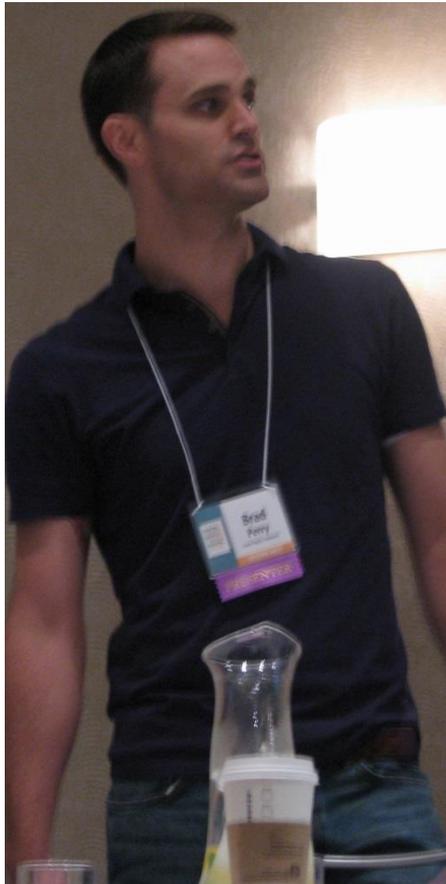


Faye Washington ([YWCA, Greater Los Angeles](#)) was the headline opening plenary speaker for the tagline “**Inspire a Movement**”.

Ms Washington described passion as the most critical element in making change, in ensuring that everyone in your organisation believes change is possible. She discussed women’s leadership in responding to sexual violence as dating back to the 1800s in the United States. Her parting words were a quote from [Sojourner Truth](#) from 1851:

“If the first woman God ever made was strong enough to turn the world upside down all alone, these women together ought to be able to turn it back, and get it right side up again! And now they is asking to do it, the men better let them.”

Workshop 1: Making Your Message Count: Applying Strategies and Tactics of Advertising to Sexual Violence Prevention



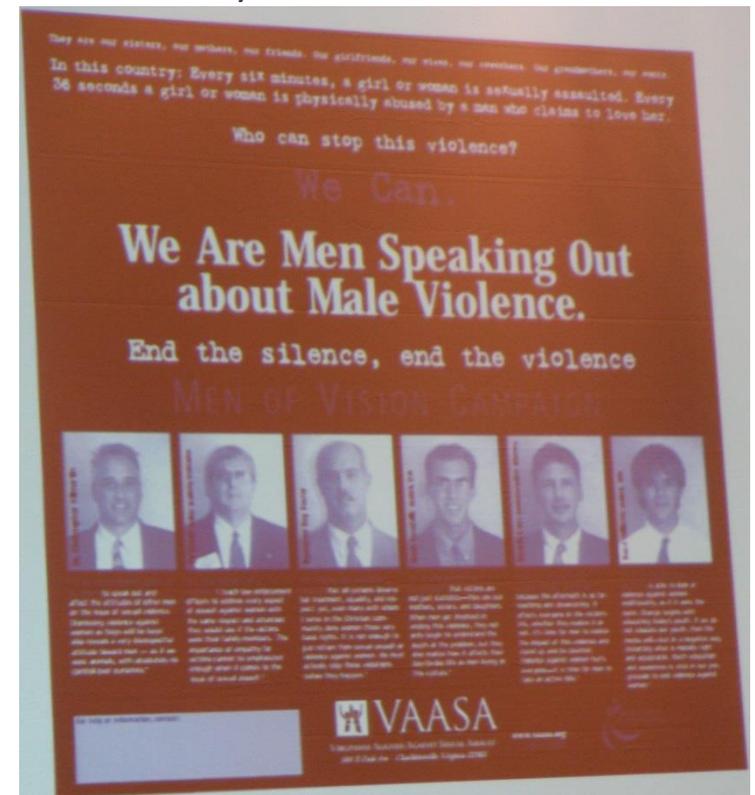
Brad Perry, formerly from the [Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance](#), introduced this session by acknowledging that even the best communications campaign will not end sexual violence – but that such campaigns offer the chance to create different ways of thinking about power, gender and sexuality.

He cautioned against “the curse of knowledge” and “passion blindness”. The curse of knowledge is the idea that once we know something, it’s hard to imagine not knowing it, and difficult to share our knowledge, because we cannot readily create our listener’s states of mind. Passion blindness is the idea that people should do or feel the same way we do about ending sexual violence.

Brad argued that these two often combine to produce ineffective sexual violence prevention campaigns – we think we just need to give lots of information about how bad sexual violence is to change the public’s mind. He gave an example of this, from a campaign he worked on 13 years

ago – which he described as unlikely to change anyone’s mind, or even engage a general audience at all (poster to the right).

Brad recommended using a process from branding and advertising to build more effective communications campaigns to end sexual violence.

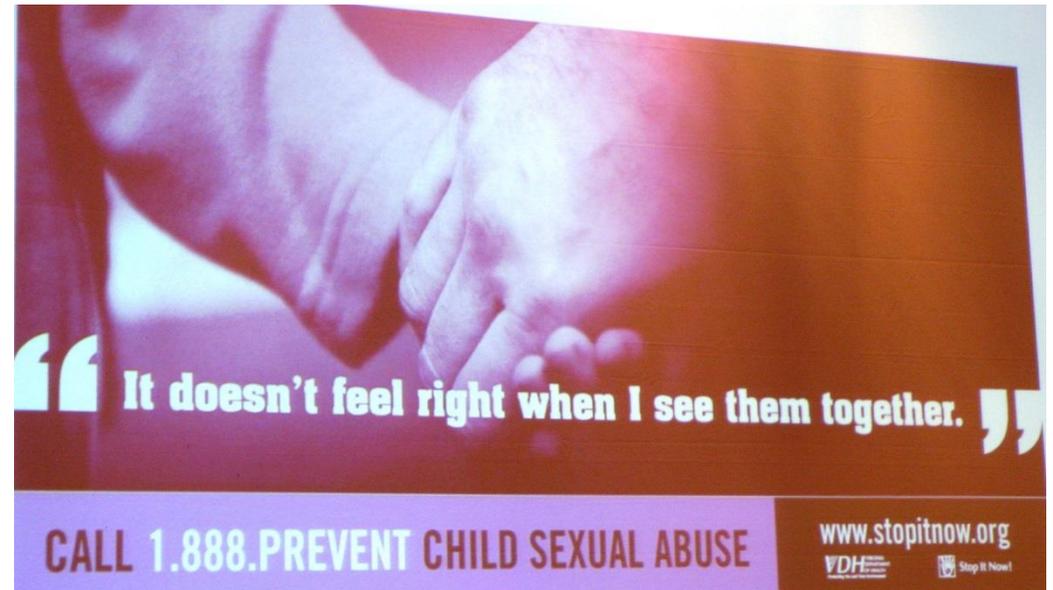


This process relies on identifying four key elements:

- **Objective** – keep it focused, single-minded, real and interesting
- **Strategy** – target your audience – trying to be all things to all people will fail – be something to a focussed group
 - Driven by insight, not just “demographic noise” – go talk to your target people
 - Be single-minded – simplify, simplify, simplify
 - Find an interesting point-of-view – make people think about prevention differently

This Stop It Now campaign drew on research showing 87% of helpline callers were people who wished they had acted when they had seen something that made them uncomfortable.

The campaign encourages people to listen to their instincts, act on suspicions and seek expert help.



- **Creative Concept** – take this seriously, partner with professionals, allow time and work on it over and over again until you get it right. **Dramatize and bring to life – SHOW, don't tell.** Brad's example here was the British campaign [If You Could See Yourself](#) which uses the technique of a man watching himself with his girlfriend, and recognising his actions as rape, because he recognises her clearly indicating lack of consent. His despair is explicitly linked to wishing he had stopped when she was saying no.
- **Execution** – get them talking – make it as easy as possible to share the message. Nowadays, this means using social networking, like the [Where Did You Wear It?](#) a campaign to encourage safe sex by allowing people to log where they used a condom.



Rebecca Nagle from [Force Upsetting Rape Culture](http://ForceUpsettingRapeCulture.com) presented next, on their work as artists who undermine rape culture through creating messages which promote a “consent culture”. Their largest campaign to date, Pink Loves Consent, was covered in *Imagining the Solution* July 2013, and included a fake website, twitter activism, a tumblr post (which was reposted 50,000 times), a fake press release, and an underwear drop of the alternative underwear in Victoria’s Secret shops. It encouraged hundreds of thousands of people to talk and think about consent and rape culture, by juxtapositioning the typical Victoria’s Secret messages with pro-consent messages.

Force want people to imagine living in a world where consent is the norm – and then consider “why don’t I?”

They use positive, consent based messages, based on a “cultural hook” to promote discussion. **Rebecca** recommended careful planning of image, message, audience and timing for sexual violence prevention campaigns. She also suggested in today’s world, messages must be multi-faceted – we need a three word version; a two sentence version; a paragraph version and an article version. All must be able to stand alone.



Workshop 2: Hearing the Voices of Stakeholders in Sexual Violence Prevention Utilising the Spectrum of Prevention with Secondary Schools

Alan Heisterkamp (MVP Leadership Institute Center) and **Michael Fleming** (University of Northern Iowa) presented research and strategies on schools-based prevention work utilising the Spectrum of Prevention. Their work demonstrated that sustained change requires multi-level interventions.

Level 1: Strengthening Student's Knowledge and Skills

Assisting and encouraging all secondary students to increase their knowledge and capacity to recognise the warning signs of dating abuse, promote healthy relationships by avoiding abusive and violent behaviours, demonstrate gender respect among all peers, and establish a peer culture with social norms which support active, pro-social bystander behaviours that confront bullying and gender violence. Eg: student generated social media campaigns about respect, consent and active bystanding; every student with skills to handle disclosures from friends, and refer to specialist survivor groups.

Level 2: School Faculty and Staff Education and Professional Practise

Promoting education and training to school faculty and staff means educating and providing critical information to those who influence others in those in leadership roles. It is critical that these leader role models have information, skills and motivation to effectively communicate and demonstrate bullying and gender violence prevention strategies with youth, parents, colleagues and policy makers. Eg: survey teachers around professional development needs around dating violence, bullying, sexual harassment, sexual assault and stalking, and use results to enhance relationships with community experts. (US survey – low teacher interest in dynamics of abuse or integration into the curriculum; high teacher interest in services, resources, policies and how to respond to students).

The Spectrum of Prevention



The Spectrum of Prevention

Influencing Policy & Legislation
Changing Organizational Practices
Fostering Coalitions & Networks
Educating Providers
Promoting Community Education
Strengthening Individual Knowledge & Skills

Level 3: Changing and Modifying School-Based Practises

Adjusting curriculum, instructional practises, scheduling, rules and regulations and routine practises in order to improve prevention and intervention efforts. Eg: increased services for survivors on-site; consistent responses to reports and acts of sexual harassment and assault; anonymous disclosures allowed to encourage reporting and get a sense of scale of issue.

Level 4: Schools Fostering Coalitions and Networks with Parents and Broader Community

Creating or strengthening the ability of faculty, staff, parents and all community members to join together to maximise expertise and resources on preventing violence and abuse. Eg: survey parents on

whether they expect schools to put emphasis on healthy relationships, dating violence, sexual violence, bullying, gender-based harassment and/or sexuality based harassment. (US survey – the majority of parents want a high emphasis on all these things. It is the vocal minority which get coverage on not doing this in schools).

Level 5: Adopting and Influencing School District Policy

Identifying needs and strength in awareness, education, practise and prevention of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. Working together as a community of learners, parents, educators. Changes to board policies and regulations at the local level that address student disclosures, bystander education and prevention strategies and protocols for school staff with the aim of creating a positive environment for the mental and physical well-being of students. Eg: monitoring of reports of these issues; reviewing and changing policies.

Workshop 3: Talking Back and Challenging Rape Culture

Erin Mari Morales-Williams ([Fostering Activism and Alternatives Now](#) FAAN) and Holly Kearl ([Stop Street Harassment](#))

FAAN is a Philadelphia based media literacy and activist project formed by women of color. **Erin Mari** describes FAAN as holding hip-hop accountable for the images of women of colour, moving beyond the slut-shaming that often takes place around who we see in music videos, into an analysis which challenges rape culture. This includes shifting the emphasis to the media conglomerates, the invisible stakeholders and gatekeepers who build upon a specific context and history in the United States of sexually exploiting women of colour for profit.

FAAN draw on the work of legendary African American feminist bell hooks with their “Talkback” strategy: *“talking back is the expression of our movement from object to subject – the liberated voice”*

“Talkbacks” take four forms – open letters; videos; memes and action and engagement – all of which are designed to be shared via social media. More details of these actions can be seen on their website. Essentially, FAAN use media literacy techniques to access, analyze, evaluate and create media by asking:

1. Who is the **author**? (and who produced or distributed this text?)
2. Who is the target **audience**?
3. What is the **message**? How might different audiences interpret this message differently?
4. What **techniques** were used to get your attention?
5. What values or points of views are **represented** in this message?
6. What is **left out**?
7. In what **context** was this message created?
8. Who is **harmed** and who **benefits** from this message?



Holly Kearn next presented her global research into street harassment, which she defined as “any action or comment between strangers in public places that is disrespectful, unwelcome, threatening and/or harassing and is motivated by gender or sexual orientation.” It includes catcalls, sexually explicit comments, sexist remarks, groping, leering, stalking, public masturbation, and assault.

99% of women in an online global study had experienced some form of street harassment. This included sexually explicit comments (80%); being followed (75%); being sexually touched or groped (50%) and being the target of public masturbation (33%).



Street harassment is part of rape culture in which women become used to being treated as sexual objects, and used to accepting unwanted sexual contact. It helps create a climate in which women feel unsafe. The 2011 Gallup Poll of 143 countries found in every country men feel safer than women.

[Stop Street Harassment](#) was launched in 2008 to provide resources, information on campaigns and research into street harassment as a gender and human rights issue. They recommend five strategies to combat street harassment:

1. **Share your stories** – break the silence on street harassment – post on websites; chalk on the street
2. **Practise and teach empowering strategies** – state loudly what happened and call it harassment; tell the harasser to stop and leave you alone; report the harasser to the Police, to managers of public space etc.
3. **Involve young men** – the [Where Do You Stand campaign](#) offer men options in intervening to stop harassment
4. **Raise awareness with art** – Tatyana Fazlalizadeh and her [“stop telling women to smile”](#) campaign
5. **Participate in International Anti-Street Harassment Week** – in 2013 this included 150 groups in 22 countries.

Find out more at www.meetusonthestreet.org

Day Two: Thursday 29 August – Morning Plenary – “Invest in Change.”

The first plenary speaker on day two was **Michael Kimmel**, an academic researcher specialising in masculinity and pro-feminist activist since 1979 when he was among the founders of National Organisation for Men Against Sexism.



Michael Kimmel described the historical approach to engaging men as allies in ending sexual violence as just saying “don’t rape.” He suggested this causes two major problems – firstly, it absolves men of needing to pay attention, because most men do not rape, so the majority of men “zone out” to this message. Secondly, **Michael** argued that this message makes essentialist assumptions about men which are dangerous.

Michael suggested the key issue in involving men in ending sexual violence is the need to make masculinity gender rules visible. He told a story of “becoming a white middle class man” in a 1980s discussion group about oppression.

A Black feminist asked a white feminist what she saw when she looked in the mirror, and the white woman replied that she saw a woman. The Black woman explained that when she looked in the mirror, she saw a Black woman, and that was why Black feminists needed political analysis of their own – because for many white women, their “race” is invisible to them.

Michael groaned so loudly, he was asked to explain himself – and had to tell a room of feminist women that he understood the world a little differently. “When I look in the mirror, I see a human being. I’m universally generalizable. As a middle-class white man, I have no class, no race, and no gender. I’m the generic person.”

Michael suggested rules about sex have changed considerably in the last 40 years, and what used to be considered ordinary sexual behaviour was now sexual assault, but the rules of masculinity have changed very little. In his view, there are four key masculinity rules:

1. **No sissy stuff** – most important – rejecting femininity at every opportunity
2. **Be a big wheel** – wealth, power, status – being a successful breadwinner
3. **Be a sturdy oak** – reliability in a crisis – by not reacting with emotion
4. **Live life on the edge** – taking risks physically

Michael argued that “that’s so gay” is first and foremost gender policing, forcing young men to conform to traditional ideas of masculinity.

To tackle the invisibility of masculinity is to wrestle with the privilege and entitlement that comes with being male. **Michael** suggested three ideas he believes will be effective with men who do not currently see rape as their problem, to create a “conversation between manhood and masculinity.”

1. **Use traditional notions of masculinity** – real men [treat women with respect](#) was a response to the horrific Steubenville rape case, in which two men raped an unconscious young woman.
2. **Promote bystanding approaches** – most men do not rape, and these men can be mobilised to intervene.
3. **Self-interest** – explore ideas of men as active agents, able to stop rape. One campaign in men’s urinals (right) used this language of men as active agents.





The second plenary speaker on day two was **Dolores Huerta**, one of the most celebrated Latinas in the US, a community organiser active in the American Civil Rights Movement, the [Feminist Majority Foundation](#), and immigrant workers rights for more than 50 years. **Dolores** described the ways in which girls are raised to be victims through gendered rules about getting dirty and being ladylike, and how problematic this is for women’s capacity for self-determination as adults.

Dolores had just come from the national celebration of the 50th anniversary of Martin Luther King’s “I have a dream” speech, and she also drew attention to the activism of Loretta Scott King (MLK’s widow) and Yolande King (their daughter) for their leadership within civil rights, feminist and LGBT.

Dolores paid tribute to the success of the LGBT movement in shifting attitudes to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, primarily, she argued, through “coming out”. She wondered aloud that if every survivor of sexual violence “came out” in our communities – if the world could see all the survivors – would attitudes to rape and domestic violence change?

Dolores finished her speech by leading the crowd in chanting:

Who’s got the power?

We’ve got the power

What kind of power?

Feminist power!



Workshop 4:

Harnessing Momentum Surrounding High-Profile Cases: Lessons Learned from Steubenville

Katie Hanna and Becky Perkins ([Ohio Alliance to End Sexual Violence OAESV](#)) and Tracy Cox ([National Sexual Violence Resource Center NSVRC](#))



This workshop was presented by the two organisations who had worked on the media campaign to respond to this sexual violence event together. They saw the collaboration as key to being able to respond effectively.

Steubenville is a rural community of 18,000 people in which the rape of a young, very drunk woman at a party with 50 secondary school students was shared via texts and photos on

social media. Two young men were convicted of her rape, and social media played a part in their guilty verdicts.

The case attracted phenomenal media attention, and OAESV and NSVRC responded by using social media, Facebook, Twitter, their blogs, and traditional media releases to get their messages across to an enormous audience. **Their top tip was to develop proactive relationships with journalists so the media comes to us, the specialist agencies, for comment during high profile cases.**

There were three key messages for OAESV and NSVRC during the media coverage of Steubenville – support for survivors and believing victims; the role of bystanders and social media; and identifying offender behaviours. OAESV and NSVRC identified five key areas to focus in order to build an effective media strategy.

1. **Messaging** – identifying the key messages, and building all the media releases around these messages. Blogs were written around these key messages before release, so a steady drip of information could be released during the trial. Much of this information is factual and can easily be prepared before time. Include: support and services for survivors; statistics; laws and policies; tips on prevention and making communities safer; and giving referrals to other agencies and experts.
2. **Effectiveness** – partner with other agencies to tag-team; create a wish list, breakdown and assign tasks; identify key themes; create general topical talking points; develop press releases, letters to the editor and blogs. The Steubenville trial lasted 5 days. OAESV and NSVRC attended every day meant they could distribute information direct to reporters and build relationships. By the end of the trial, all the reporters wanted to talk to them.
3. **Distribution** – identify news organisations; create a media distribution list; monitor news and social media online; update website and social media sites; train staff fielding requests; respond, respond, respond. In high profile cases, the reach to audiences is exponential for our messages.
4. **Impact** – on survivors – let people know that healing is possible and help is available, ask to include service information in reports. Survivors may want to speak out in their own ways. Impacts on staff – need support in place to manage secondary/vicarious trauma for yourselves and journalists; hard work, need to be flexible.
5. **Advocacy** – new partnerships and activism, including supporting survivors who want to tell stories safely; interviews, training, workshops; policy revision and legislative change; increased demands on service.

Workshop 5: Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation – Implications for Preventing Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence in Lesbian, Bisexual, Gay and Transgender Communities

In 2010 the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) began collecting population based data on rates and impacts of sexual violence, intimate partner violence and stalking via the [National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey](#). 16,507 telephone interviews were completed. Lead researcher **Mikel Walters** presented [victimisation by sexual orientation](#) based on this data, which makes no distinction between child sexual abuse and adult sexual assault.

The [Sexual Orientation Report](#) indicates that LGB people have an equal or higher prevalence of experiencing IPV, SV, and stalking as compared to heterosexual people. Bisexual women are disproportionately impacted. They experienced a significantly higher lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, and rape and SV (other than rape) by any perpetrator, when compared to both lesbian and heterosexual women. LGB people reported levels of intimate partner violence at rates equal to or higher than those of heterosexual people.

- **Forty-four percent of lesbian women, 61% of bisexual women, and 35% of heterosexual women experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.**
- Twenty-six percent of gay men, 37% of bisexual men, and 29% of heterosexual men experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime.
- **Approximately 1 in 5 bisexual women (22%) and nearly 1 in 10 heterosexual women (9%) have been raped by an intimate partner in their lifetime. Rates of some form of sexual violence were higher among LGB people compared to heterosexual women and men.**
- Approximately 1 in 8 lesbians (13%), nearly half of bisexual women (46%), and 1 in 6 heterosexual women (17%) have been raped in their lifetime.
- **Four in 10 gay men (40%), nearly half of bisexual men (47%), and 1 in 5 heterosexual men (21%) have experienced SV other than rape in their lifetime.**
- Perpetration of sexual violence was mostly by males for lesbians, bisexual and heterosexual women; gay and bisexual men. For heterosexual men, it was mostly by females.

Kristin Tucker from the [Northwest Network of Bisexual, Trans, Lesbian and Gay Survivors of Abuse](#) examined these findings in the context of people accessing their services.



we
gay love

The NW Network of Bisexual, Trans, Lesbian & Gay Survivors of Abuse
206 568 7777
nwnetwork.org

Kristin stressed the importance of understanding the cultural context of LGBTQ communities in order to do effective sexual and dating violence prevention. In the particular, the higher rates of victimization of bisexual women needs to be understood in the context of bisexual people experiencing marginalisation within LGBTQ communities, and stereotypes of bisexual women as promiscuous and hyper-sexualised. **Kristen** gave other culturally specific examples from the ecological model:

Societal – lack of legal protections against discrimination; social systems not responsive to LGBTQ people.

Community – consequences of “coming out” can be isolating due to homophobia, biphobia and transphobia; fears of naming violence within the queer community leading to further homo/bi/transphobia leading to community silencing.

Relationships – lack of role models of loving, equitable LGBTQ families and relationships; fears in small communities that “this may be as good as it gets” can be played on by abusive people.

Individual – internalised homophobia, biphobia and transphobia; experiences of harassment and abuse about real or perceived gender identity and sexual orientation reduce resilience.

The [Northwest Network](#) use this culturally specific framework to run sexual and dating violence prevention programmes for LGBTQ people, including the “Gay Love” campaign, relationships skills classes, and parenting classes.

Workshop 6: Say What?

Increasing Comfort When Communicating About Healthy Sexuality and Sexual Violence Prevention

Alison Bellavance (Planned Parenthood) described the growing consensus – including the 2012 and 2013 [Sexual Assault Awareness Months](#) - that sexual violence prevention is enhanced by exploring concepts of healthy sexuality. She used a food analogy:

“When teaching healthy eating, we don’t just teach what not to eat, we also teach how to eat in a healthy manner”



Healthy sexuality is a broad and expansive concept which includes:

- Sexual expression free of coercion and violence
- Having the KNOWLEDGE and POWER to express sexuality in ways that enrich your life
- Consensual, respectful and informed sexual interactions and relationships
- **Sensuality** – your body, awareness, acceptance and comfort; body image; pleasure; skin hunger and fantasy
Physiological and psychological enjoyment of one’s own body and bodies of others
- **Intimacy** – ability and need to experience emotional closeness with others and have it returned; liking and loving; caring; emotional risk-taking; sharing
- **Sexual identity** – sense of who one is as a sexual being, including maleness and femaleness; orientation; gender identity; gender expression; and gender bias
- **Sexual health and reproduction** – attitudes and behaviours related to care of the body, producing children; health behaviours; factual information; sex; anatomy; reproduction; STIs and STDs
- **Sexualisation** – use of sexuality to influence, manipulate or control others; sexual harassment; sexual assault; flirting; seduction

Alison suggested that becoming comfortable in talking about sexuality as a natural and healthy part of life helps others become more comfortable discussing sexuality, and means we become “askable” educators.

Workshop 7: Best Practises in Sexual Assault Prevention for Men

[Alan Berkowitz](#) is a researcher and programme developer specialising in the design of prevention programs for men, implementation of the social norms approach as a violence prevention strategy, and bystander intervention training and skills. His presentation focused on inhibiting perpetrators from committing sexual assault, and mobilising men to act as bystanders and intervene to prevent sexual violence through skills teaching.



Alan began by discussing the importance of a long term approach, and mutually reinforcing programmes and activities to foster comprehensive environment change. His example was a college campus in the United States which after 8 years of programming – sexual assault prevention; anti-bullying initiatives; mental health support services etc – is only now seeing a downturn in all indicators of sexual assault (reports; anonymous reports; mental well-being and counselling indicators). Alan described effective prevention programming as including policies and procedures; services for victims and prevention for men and risk reduction programs for women.

Alan drew on [David Lisak](#)'s research about “undetected rapists” which indicates that 5% of men are responsible for 95% of adult sexual assaults. This figure was not uniformly supported by the workshop, with several participants arguing the research may well be missing sexually coercive behaviour by a wider range of men. “Undetected rapists” have a number of typical characteristics. They use alcohol, not weapons, to facilitate sexual violence. They use instrumental, not gratuitous violence. They engage in “hyper-masculine” behaviour, come from all racial and ethnic groups and sexual orientations, and have access to consensual sex. They are not mentally ill and may be highly respected. They target vulnerable potential victims, and intentionally isolate and increase victim’s vulnerability in order to rape. **Crucially for prevention activities, they have extreme over-perceptions of the other men’s acceptance and support for their attitudes and behaviors.**

Alan argued that to inhibit perpetrating behaviour three strategies are critical:

1. Correct perpetrator misperceptions about other men's support for what they think and do
2. Correct misperceptions that keep bystanders from intervening and
3. Teach bystanders to actively intervene.

These strategies may be most effective in separate gender space which engages men as allies, acknowledges male victimisation and examines men's discomfort with male peer culture and hyper-masculine socialisation.

US research shows that men in universities overestimate other men's comfort with stereotypical masculinity; sexual activity (# times and # partners); belief in rape myths; willingness to use force and have sex without consent. Perpetrators overestimate to a much greater degree than non-violent men. Research also shows men underestimate other men's discomfort with sexist and violent behaviour and willingness to intervene. These misperceptions create two major effects. Men are less likely to intervene to prevent sexual violence when they believe other men will not

support them and men are more likely to behave in sexually coercive ways when they believe other men support this.



However, social norms campaigns which correct misperceptions – such as this one, from a high school which publicised results internal survey results – can promote bystanding behaviour.



Here's what they do about it:

- TELL THEM TO STOP
- LEAVE THE CONVERSATION
- CHANGE THE SUBJECT
- WARN THEIR FRIENDS ABOUT THE PERSON
- WARN THE PERSON BEING TALKED ABOUT

YOUR SURVEY. YOUR RESULTS.

In a survey taken by Gateway High School students in January 2006, 83% of male students agreed or strongly agreed with the following statement, "I don't like to hear other guys talk trash about girls or women."

This campaign is a collaboration between Gateway High School students and the Southern Oregon Domestic Violence Task Force. Affected by Gateway students. Project funded in part by a grant awarded to the town of Clatskanie for the Southern Oregon Community Assistance Program by the HR 225 and the 2007-08 LULU 2180C program.

Alan argued that in order to mobilise bystanding behaviour, teaching skills in four stages are necessary. Bystanders must:

1. Notice the event
2. Interpret it as a problem
3. Feel responsible for dealing with it
4. Have the necessary skills to act

Day Three: Friday 30 August – Closing Plenary – “Imagine.....”



Mira Yusef from the [Monsoon United Asian Women of Iowa](#) was the first of three speakers in the closing plenary. **Mira** discussed growing up in the Philippines, in the context of colonisation from Spain and the USA. She described the proliferation of American military bases and the setting up of the sex industry to accommodate American soldiers – including the area for African American soldiers known as “the jungle” – as formative for her understanding of sexism and racism. After migrating to Iowa, **Mira** became interested in developing Asian-Pacific specific responses to create space for Asian women within the movement to end sexual and domestic violence. This work to end gendered oppression sits within an anti-colonialist framework. **Mira** has prioritised youth-led solutions to sexual violence for the

Asian-Pacific community, with a focus on healthy families, communities and relationships. One measure of success is US-born young people from these communities connecting to the migration experiences of their elders.

The next keynote speaker was **Jacob Chevalier**, a youth leader and Peer Educator for [Peer Solutions](#), which encourages social norms of safety, equality and respect in order to build a world without sexual violence. The youth-led primary prevention campaign [Guts To Be Good \(G2BG\)](#) aims to end oppression, silence and denial and normalised harm. G2BG invites young people to have:

1. The guts to be **RESPECTFUL**,
2. The guts to be **COURTEOUS**,
3. The guts to **SPEAK UP**,
4. The guts to be **HONEST** and
5. The guts to **LEND A HAND**



The final plenary speaker was **Carmen Rios**, a writer, blogger and activist involved with [THE LINE Campaign](#) and the [SPARK Movement](#). Her interests include queer liberation, gender equality and racial and socioeconomic justice, and her talk focused on shifting rape culture.



Carmen described the Steubenville rape case as kicking off strong feelings of helplessness and despair for her, of feeling outnumbered within rape culture. She asked herself “what is the point of activism”?

This became a wake-up moment AND a teaching moment, and SPARK set up an online petition for national coaches to receive training in sexual violence prevention.

That petition was signed by 67,000 people, and led to the National Federation of State High School Associations picking this work up. As a result, SPARK are developing sexual violence primary prevention materials for nearly 100,000 high school athletic coaches to help them create safer sporting environments and shift rape culture.



“Inspire a Movement, Invest in Change, Imagine...” closed with the opportunity to thank the Calcasa team as hosts, and the chance to dance to [Break the Chain](#), the song linked to the One Billion Rising movement to raise awareness of sexual and domestic violence towards women.

The Taiuiwi Prevention Project would like to thank the Lottery Minister’s Discretionary Fund for allowing us to send a staff member to this conference. It was a rare opportunity to learn from other approaches.

We hope this newsletter has useful information for all our groups in Aotearoa.

We are grateful to the following academics for their support with the Tauwiwi Prevention Project:

Dr Nicola Atwool, University of Otago
Professor Victoria Banyard, University of New Hampshire, USA
Professor Moira Carmody, University of Western Sydney, Australia
Dr Pauline Dickinson, Massey University
Dr Janet Fanslow, University of Auckland
Associate Professor Nicola Gavey, University of Auckland
Associate Professor Jan Jordan, Victoria University of Wellington
David Lee, Director of Prevention Services, PreventConnect, Calcasa
Dr Teuila Percival, University of Auckland
Dr Neville Robertson, University of Waikato

I collected many resources at “**Inspire a movement, Invest in Change, Imagine....**” to share. Please contact National Office if you would like us to send you a copy of the copy – we have only one each. The **general sexual violence response resources** include:

- The Forensic Interview – Techniques for Interviewing Victims with Communication and/or Cognitive Disabilities (DVD and Guidebook)
- Victims with Disabilities: Collaborative, Multidisciplinary First Response, Techniques for First Responders (Guidebook)
- Victim and Survivor Rights and Services, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (pamphlet)
- Victim’s Rights in Corrections, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (double sided business card)
- Implementing Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Programmes in Rural Communities, US Dept of Justice (guidebook)
- Women of Color Network, National Grassroots Initiative Responding to Violence Against Women (pamphlet)
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center (pamphlet describing all services)
- The Military Advocate, Addressing Sexual Assault and Bystander Intervention (magazine)
- Sexual Violence in the Military Factsheet
- The Resource, newsletter for the National Sexual Violence Resource Center 2012 (magazine)
- Sexual Violence and HIV, Technical Assistance Guide for Victim Service Providers (magazine)
- Sexual Violence in Later Life, National Sexual Violence Resource Center packet (factsheets, pamphlets, magazine)
- Sexual Violence in the Lives of African American Women, VAWnet.org research paper
- Sexual Assault in Indian Country, Confronting Sexual Violence (small booklet)
- National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (3 factsheets summarising their work)
- Break the Cycle/Break the Silence/The Faces of Domestic Violence, Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center (3 pamphlets)

Specific **sexual violence prevention resources** include:

- Sexual Violence and the Spectrum of Prevention, National Sexual Violence Resource Center (guidebook)
- Sexual Violence in Disasters, A Planning Guide for Prevention and Response (small book)
- Promotions, Solutions, Awareness, programme materials for prevention including sexual violence (magazine)
- The Evaluation of Campus-Based Gender Violence Prevention Programming: What We Know about Program Effectiveness and the Implications for Practitioners, VAWnet.org research paper
- Using Policies to Promote Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: What is Working?, VAWnet.org research paper
- National Plan to Prevent the Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children, 2012, National Coalition (magazine)
- Child Sexual Abuse Prevention, National Sexual Violence Resource Center packet (factsheets, pamphlets, magazine)
- Nurturing Healthy Sexual Development, Prevent Child Abuse (pamphlet about training workshop)
- Care for Kids and The Comprehensive Approach to Child Sexual Abuse Prevention, Prevent Child Abuse (two factsheets)
- As A Matter of Fact – Child Maltreatment and Child/Adolescent Well-being, National Children’s Advocacy Center (factsheet)
- Child Abuse Library Online, National Children’s Advocacy Center (factsheet of online resources)
- Free Online Training Courses in Child Sexual Abuse, National Children’s Advocacy Center (factsheet)
- Understanding and Reporting – Journalists Covering Sexual Violence, National Sexual Violence Resource Center packet (factsheets)
- Can I Kiss You.com, (poster and factsheet about campaign)
- Sexual Assault Prevention Videos, Intermedia (order form for 5 films)
- Outspoken, Northwest Network of Bisexual, Trans Lesbian and Gay Survivors of Abuse (pamphlet for youth educator training)

We hope you’ve enjoyed this special edition of “Imagining the Solution.” As always, if you have ideas to share or issues you would like to see us cover in the future, [get in touch](#). This will be my last e-newsletter in this role, but contact details for the project remain the same. Ciao for now, and I look forward to communicating from my new role with ACC, Sandra

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