



Incorporating Effective Prevention Principles into your Work

Violence is preventable. How does this impact our work and how we address violence?

Why is prevention important to you?

- Prevention begins, as with most intervention, with creating safe spaces for people to tell their stories
- When prevention happens, reporting increases
- Sexual violence is preventable, and everyone has a role and a responsibility in preventing it.

Some important prevention principles

1. Use an Anti-Oppression Framework: Inclusiveness, Accessibility, Equity, Social Justice
2. Promote Healthy Norms:
 - Access to comprehensive & medically accurate, age appropriate, information for all
 - Information on Health and gender equity
 - Language to talk about relationships and sex as both normal and pleasurable
 - Consent as pleasure focused and not fear-driven

Think About: How can you model healthy boundaries, healthy relationships, and healthy communication in your advocacy work? How can you work to undo harmful norms and stereotypes in your advocacy work?

Some ways you can start to think about incorporating prevention principles into your work (and ways you may already be doing it):

- Your materials: Do they promote what is healthy? Are they open, honest, accessible, and inclusive? Are they comprehensive? Do you have materials that meet the needs of all members of your communities? Are you providing resources and information to everyone who enters or accesses services (including survivor's kids) to help prevent future instances of violence?
- Your conversations: Are you using language that promotes healthy norms? Are you talking about what may be healthy, not just about violence? Are you talking about and engaged in conversations about oppression as the root cause of violence? Are you talking about violence in ways that helps people find their role in preventing violence, ways that help people take action?
- Modeling positive behaviors: Are you modeling healthy behaviors? Modeling healthy relationships? Modeling healthy boundary setting? Modeling anti-oppression in your daily work, in your daily interactions, in your organizational policies? Modeling healthy and safe bystander intervention? How can you improve this practice?
- Your presence: Are you present in the communities you serve and at community events? Are you working to meet community members where they are at? Are you thinking about anti-oppression principles and how your organization incorporates them into daily practice: inclusiveness, accessibility, equity, and social justice (including racial justice)?

Resource Spotlight

For help thinking about talking about sexual violence in new ways, check out the Talking Points document on SATF's website under Prevention Resources.



No one person, group, or institution can end sexual violence alone. Together, we have to engage in efforts at the various levels in which sexual violence, oppression, and inequity are experienced and reinforced in our society, in order to actually end sexual violence. These levels are known as the socioecological model. Every person, group, community, or institution may have a different role, and these roles will likely change over time; but it is important to identify what those roles can be so we can start and continue actively working to end sexual violence in our communities. This chart identifies some strategies male-identified people can enlist to be allies in the work to end sexual violence and promote healthier and safer communities for all.