



Alaska's Council on  
Domestic Violence  
& Sexual Assault

# Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Primary Prevention Programming Grant (PPPG)

## SFY2022-2025 Summative Report

Prepared by



**STRATEGIC**  
PREVENTION SOLUTIONS

Prepared for



Alaska's Council on  
Domestic Violence  
& Sexual Assault

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We recognize the unwavering commitment and dedication of all those who contributed their time, expertise, and insights to further this initiative and create programming to benefit countless individuals and families throughout Alaska. It is only through our collective effort, dedication, and institutionalization that primary prevention can be at its' most effective.

The views expressed in this document do not necessarily represent the position or policies of CDVSA.

For more information, visit CDVSA's prevention website: [dps.alaska.gov/CDVSA/Prevention](https://dps.alaska.gov/CDVSA/Prevention)



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*Photos courtesy of CDVSA: Left image: Girls on the Run event; Middle image: Fish strips; Right image: Girls on the Run event.*



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# Executive Summary

The Primary Prevention Programming Grant (PPPG) represents Alaska's strategic investment in stopping domestic violence and sexual assault before it occurs. Over the four-year funding cycle (SFY2022-2025), the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (CDVSA) invested between \$1.5-\$1.8 million/annually in 13 agencies and community coalitions across Alaska, supporting comprehensive prevention efforts tailored to local needs.

## Key Achievements

- ❖ **Expanded Reach:** Grantees implemented evidence-based prevention strategies across all levels of the Social Ecological Model, with an increase in comprehensive multi-level strategies. Over the four years, programs expanded their reach from an estimated 3,000 to 13,000 community members annually.
- ❖ **Staffing Development:** Despite ongoing turnover challenges, prevention staffing stabilized by SFY2025, with employee turnover dropping to its lowest point (38%) annually and 600+ volunteers mobilized over four years to support prevention efforts.
- ❖ **Coalition Evolution:** Prevention coalitions matured from single-agency initiatives to true collective ownership models, with partners now independently hosting meetings, securing funding, and co-facilitating activities.
- ❖ **Youth Leadership Development:** Grantees engaged 195 youth coalition members annually, with youth now serving as co-facilitators and leaders rather than just participants. Programs reached 898-4,042 youth through prevention strategies, with the greatest recorded participation in SFY2025.
- ❖ **Sustained Infrastructure:** All 13 grantees use prevention plans as living documents, referencing them at least quarterly. Nearly all (92%) maintain evaluation plans and 85% have documented outcomes.
- ❖ **Bystander Intervention Growth:** Grantees trained 830-1,631 individuals annually in bystander programs, with high school student participation doubling between SFY2024 and SFY2025 (from approximately 600 to 1,174 students).

The PPPG funding serves as a vital lifeline for Alaska communities facing some of the nation's highest rates of domestic violence (DV) and sexual assault (SA), with 77% of grantee's prevention funding coming from these multi-year grants. This stable funding source enables rural and remote communities to build and maintain consistent, locally relevant programming without disruption.

The final year of the grant cycle showed promising signs of sustainability: lower staff turnover, stronger coalition partnerships, and increasingly comprehensive programming approaches. Grantees have shifted from addressing DV/SA in isolation to integrated approaches that tackle shared risk factors across mental health, substance abuse, and cultural connection. This evolution positions Alaska's prevention infrastructure to create lasting change in communities statewide and has created a foundation that extends beyond the grant cycle itself—ensuring that the knowledge, relationships, and infrastructure developed will continue to protect future generations of Alaskans from violence.

# Violence Prevention in Alaska

**Prevention is an investment that pays dividends. A Canadian study estimated that every \$1 spent on prevention is found to save up to \$20 in downstream costs<sup>1</sup>. In Alaska, this equates to saving roughly \$94 million.**

Alaska has had some of the nation's highest rates of domestic violence (DV) and sexual violence (SV) over the past decade. The Primary Prevention Programming Grant (PPPG) represents a strategic investment in stopping violence before it occurs—aiming to reduce both the human suffering and the costs of violence.

The PPPG funded 13 agencies and community-based coalitions across Alaska to build organizational capacity, implement, and expand comprehensive prevention programming, strengthen local collaboratives to address shared risk factors, and promote locally relevant approaches to prevent DV/SV. CDVSA strategically supported grantees at different stages of development through a tiered structure of funding. Recognizing that organizations enter with varying levels of capacity and readiness, each tier was designed to meet communities where they were in their primary prevention work and align funding with those considerations. CDVSA provided technical assistance (TA), oversight, and evaluation support to maximize the effectiveness of these prevention investments.



*Girls on the Run; Photo Courtesy of CDVSA*

<sup>1</sup>Wells, L., Boodt, C., & Emery, H. (2012). Preventing domestic violence in Alberta: A cost savings perspective. *SPP Research Papers*, 5(17). *The School of Public Policy*, University of Calgary. <https://www.policyschool.ca>

## PPPG Grantees



### Group A: Building Capacity

Grantees that had a minimum of .5 FTE dedicated prevention staff and at least two years implementing at least one prevention strategy.

- **Anchorage:** Abused Women's Aid in Crisis
- **Dillingham:** Safe and Fear Free Environment
- **Bethel:** Tundra Women's Coalition
- **Petersburg:** Working Against Violence for Everyone
- **Seward:** Southern Peninsula Coalition
- **Valdez:** Advocates for Victims of Violence

### Group B: Comprehensive Program Implementation

Grantees that had a minimum of 1 FTE dedicated prevention staff and at least four years implementing at least two prevention strategies.

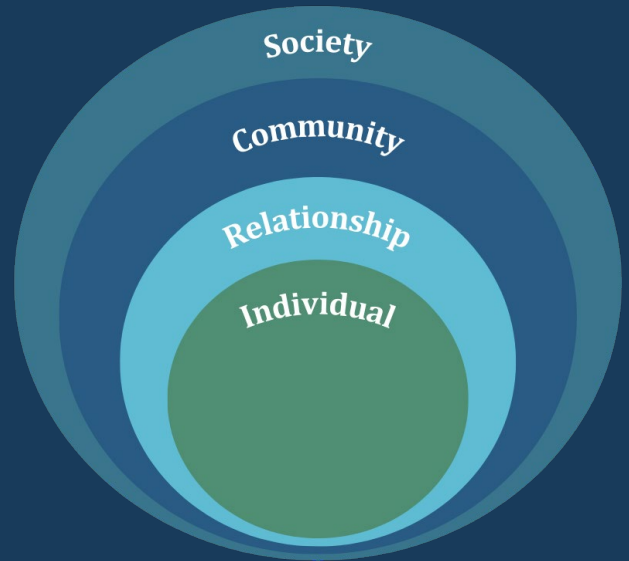
- **Cordova:** Cordova Family Resource Center
- **Fairbanks:** The Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living
- **Homer:** South Peninsula Haven House
- **Juneau:** Aiding Women in Abuse and Rape Emergencies
- **Kenai:** The Lee Shore Center
- **Ketchikan:** Women in Safe Homes
- **Sitka:** Sitkans Against Family Violence

# Frameworks for Prevention

**Advancing prevention in Alaska through comprehensive, integrated efforts that build on evidence-based frameworks.**

## Social Ecological Model

The Social Ecological Model (SEM) recognizes that violence is shaped by factors at multiple levels: individual knowledge and skills, relationships with family and peers, community environments like schools and neighborhoods, and broader societal influences including cultural norms and policies. Effective prevention addresses all these levels simultaneously—for example, in preventing teen dating violence: teaching youth healthy relationship skills (individual), training parents to recognize warning signs and have conversations about healthy relationships to reinforce these messages (relationship), partnering with schools to implement bystander intervention programs and create supportive environments and reporting systems (community), and advocating for policies that mandate dating violence education in schools (societal). Working across all levels helps strategies reinforce each other rather than operating in isolation. Grantees select and layer prevention strategies to create this comprehensive coverage across the SEM.



## Shared Risk & Protective Factor Approach

Risk and protective factors exist across individual, relationship, community, and societal levels, and can influence a wide range of outcomes, from DV/SA perpetration to substance misuse. A shared risk and protective factor (SRPF) approach prevents multiple forms of violence, by creating programs that address their common root causes that lead to multiple issues.

By focusing on upstream prevention strategies that strengthen protective factors, like connection to caring adults, and reduce risks such as harmful norms, communities can more efficiently build resilience and reduce harm. This approach supports coordinated, community-informed efforts that stretch limited resources further by simultaneously improving outcomes across sectors, instead of creating separate programs for each issue—resulting in greater impact and long-term cost savings.



# Strategies

Comprehensive prevention uses multiple strategies working together across all levels of the SEM. PPPG Alaska communities focused their prevention efforts on several interconnected strategy types. CDVSA supported grantees through funding and TA in implementing evidence-based strategies that work for their local contexts while staying true to what research shows work. Alaska's prevention grantees commonly use these approaches:

## Strengthening Youth Protective Factors

Programs like Girls on the Run and LeadOn! build confidence, leadership skills, and healthy relationships among young people. These strategies focus on positive youth development and create resiliency.

## Promoting Healthy Communities

Shifting healthy norms around violence, respect, and relationships through community events, social media, and peer support.

## Engaging Bystanders

Training community members to recognize warning signs and safely intervene, empowering people to support each other.

## Building Community Capacity

Strengthening local coalitions, training community leaders, and developing sustainable infrastructure that supports long-term prevention efforts, including building partnerships across sectors, securing resources, and creating systems that sustain prevention.

**"This year, [we] utilized funding to both sustain and expand prevention efforts, with a focus on increasing accessibility, reducing barriers to participation, and strengthening community connections."**

*-Prevention Grantee*

## Prevention Strategy Spotlight



LeadOn is a comprehensive statewide prevention program that engages youth ages 13-18 across Alaska.

Every Fall, LeadOn brings together youth and adult mentors for the 3-day LeadOn Conference to share experiences, build leadership and project planning skills, develop healthy relationship behaviors, and learn sexual assault prevention advocacy skills.

Youth then plan and implement community-level youth leadership projects. Project topics include healthy relationships, mental health, peer support, and digital safety.

Six PPPG grantees support youth in attending LeadOn Conference and implementing community projects.

*LeadOn!, SFY2024. Photo Courtesy of ANDVSA.*





# Methodology

## Tracking results to measure progress and improve prevention efforts statewide.

CDVSA contracted Strategic Prevention Solutions (SPS), an Alaska-based research and evaluation firm, to provide state-level evaluation support. SPS's role included assistance in identifying and tracking outcomes, managing a reporting portal, and analyzing and reporting on the end-of-year progress report submissions.

Most findings presented in this report summarize data from SFY2025, the final year of PPPG funding. This report also highlights multiyear trend analyses and year-to-year comparisons for the cohort across the funding period (SFY2022-2025), where appropriate. These perspectives provide insight into program development over time, highlight sustained strategies, and capture lessons learned across the funding period. Together, the SFY2025 snapshot and multiyear trends reflect both final outcomes and cumulative progress.

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

After submission, SPS reviewed and cleaned the data to address any missing values or inconsistencies. The evaluation team performed cross-program analysis to identify patterns, such as how many people participated or how often certain activities happened. Open-ended responses were grouped with similar answers to identify common themes (i.e., thematic analysis). Quantitative data was rounded to whole numbers and data visualizations were created to illustrate key trends.

## Context for Interpreting Results

Many factors can impact what grantees are able to do and report, like staff changes, limited funding, geographic issues, or shifts in policy. Because of this, the data may not show the full picture of their efforts, especially in places with fewer resources or unique needs.

## Evaluation Questions

1. How are grantees improving community engagement in prevention efforts?
2. How are grantees addressing risk factors and promoting protective factors?
3. How effectively are grantees implementing and evaluating prevention programs?
4. How well is technical assistance supporting grantees, and what gaps remain?
5. How are grantees managing or enhancing accessibility and cultural responsiveness in their programming?

## PPPG Grantee Reporting

- ❖ Monthly Expenditure and Revenue reports
- ❖ Annual End-of-Year progress reports
- ❖ Community Needs Assessment
- ❖ Summative Evaluation Report

*Girls on the Run, SFY2024. Photo Courtesy of AWARE*





# Methodology

Additionally, the reported data may not fully account for all prevention initiatives happening within communities, as many efforts in the nature of coalitions are supported through various funding streams or complementary work by partner agencies that could fall outside the scope of this grant's reporting requirements. This report details activities in funded communities, supported through the PPPG grant.

Several factors may also affect data accuracy and completeness. Interpretation of reporting questions can vary. For instance, grantees may define and count 'coalition meetings' differently based on their organizational context. The accuracy of participant counts during programming may be influenced by the methods and capacity available for tracking attendance. Furthermore, all reporting relies on grantee self-report, and a consistent limitation throughout the funding period has been the capacity and resources available for evaluation activities. Evaluation work was often contracted out, and maintaining fidelity to evaluation protocols can be challenging when competing priorities, such as implementing programming, facilitating coalition activities, and strategic planning, took precedence.

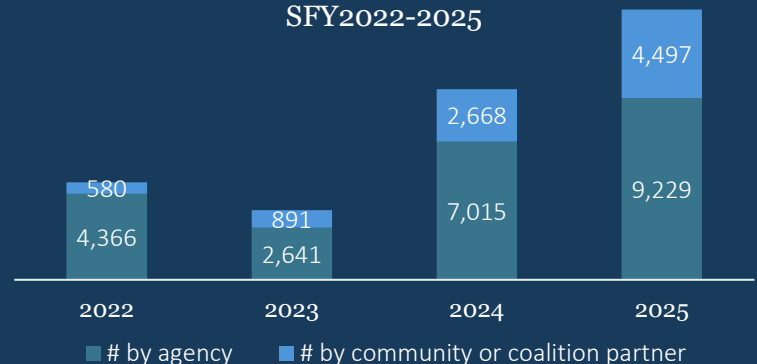
# Outputs & Indicators

## Progress driven by local action and long-term commitment to prevention.

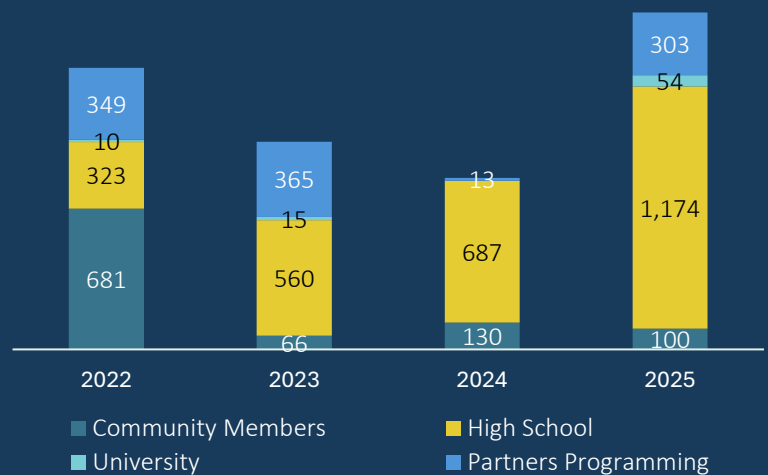
Between SFY2022-2025, PPPG prevention funding supported 13 grantees whom:

- ❖ Delivered DV/SA primary prevention training to 3,532–13,726 community members annually, with consistent growth over time.
  - Agency-led DV/SA primary prevention training grew nearly 4x from 2,641 (SFY2023) to 9,229 (SFY2025).
  - Community/coalition partner-led DV/SA training increased from 580 (SFY2022) to 4,497 (SFY2025), indicating stronger local ownership and visibility.
- ❖ Welcomed 195 youth coalition members during the funding period, peaking at 69 new members in SFY2024, with 57 active in SFY2025.
- ❖ Engaged 74-134 peer mentors/co-facilitators annually, with peak participation in SFY2023.
- ❖ Reached 2,514–7,396 youth through one-time prevention-focused presentations, peaking in SFY2024.
- ❖ Involved 898- 4,042 youth in prevention strategies annually, with greatest participation in SFY2025.
- ❖ Provided bystander program training to 830–1,631 individuals annually, with highest participation in SFY2025.
- ❖ Reached 323–1,174 high school students in bystander programming annually, doubling between SFY2024 and SFY2025; declining community engagement suggests shift towards school-based programming.

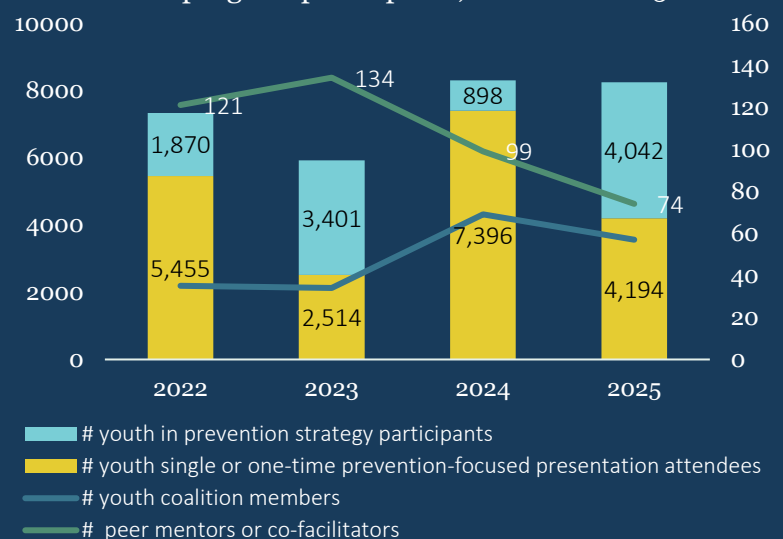
Community members receiving prevention training about DV/SA primary prevention, SFY2022-2025



Bystander program participants, SFY2022-2025



Youth program participants, SFY2022-2025



# Resources

## Adequate staffing, funding, and strong organizations are essential for effective prevention.

### Staffing

Over the four-year PPPG cycle, grantees frequently hired new prevention staff, but high turnover limited workforce capacity in Alaska.

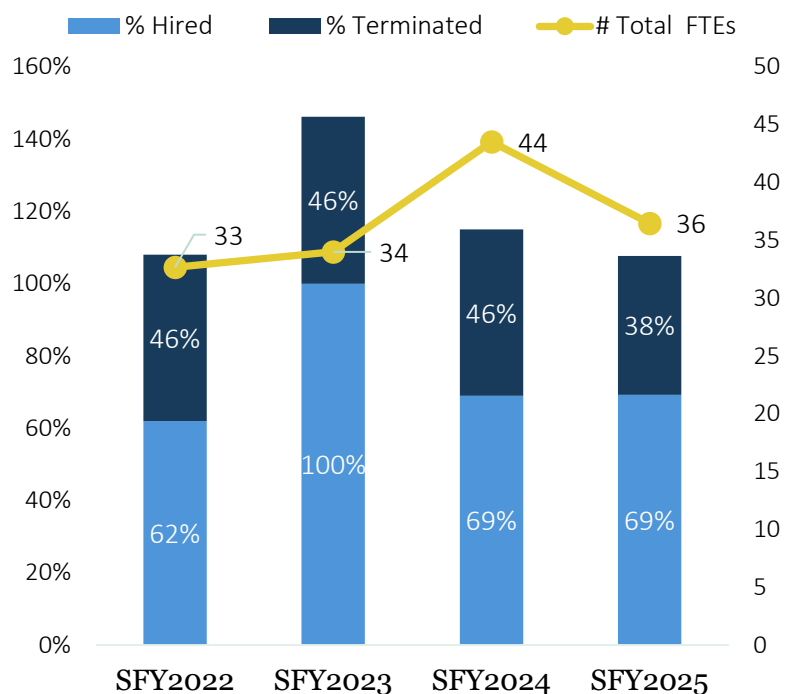
In SFY2022, two-thirds of grantees added staff while half reported terminations, resulting in only 33 FTEs--the lowest during the grant cycle. SFY2023 saw universal hiring (100%, N=13), yet the workforce grew minimally from 33 to 34 FTEs, indicating hiring primarily replaced departures. Volunteers helped fill this gap, with 214 mobilized volunteers outnumbering PPPG staff nearly 6:1.

By SFY2024, prevention staffing peaked at 44 FTEs, but it was a particularly challenging year for workforce stability. Over half (69%) hired staff, while turnover remained with 46% of grantees experiencing terminations. Programs successfully maintained positions, but had to continually train new hires rather than build experienced teams. Volunteers (177 across 7 grantees) greatly helped sustain momentum and supported prevention programming implementation.

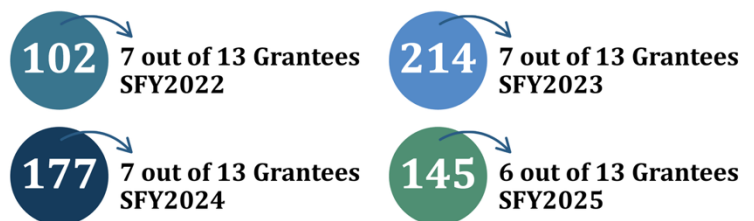
In the final year, SFY2025, 69% of grantees hired and terminations dropped to 38%, the lowest of the grant cycle. The overall FTE workforce decreased to 36 FTEs. Another 145 volunteers mobilized to support 6 grantees.

Overall, the pattern of hiring and turnover suggests one of much workforce instability and for many grantees prevention programming continuity, institutional knowledge, relationship-building, and capacity to implement was difficult in light of consistently low retention of staff. The combination of high hiring and high termination repeatedly reset program capacity, limiting expertise even at peak staffing and suggests a 'revolving door' phenomenon. Despite the staffing challenges, volunteer engagement was robust across the funding period suggesting community buy-in and volunteer mobilization helped maintain prevention efforts and was a critical resource.

Prevention Hiring, Turnover, and FTE Trends



Volunteers Mobilized for Prevention, SFY2022-2025





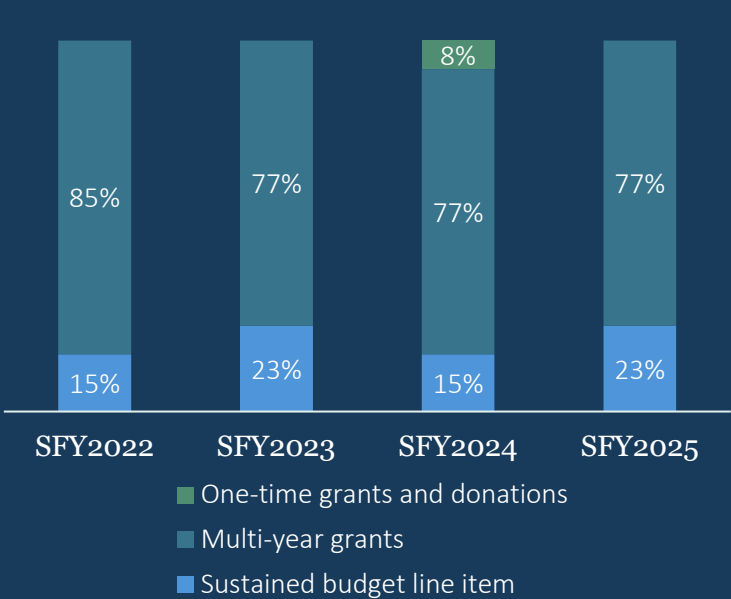
# Resources

## Funding

Prevention programming in Alaska relies mostly on temporary grants, such as the CDVSA prevention funding, with PPPG multi-year grants covering most support each year. In SFY2022, 85% of grantees’ funding came from multi-year grants, with only 15% from sustained budget line items. By SFY2023, grantees’ with budget line items grew to 23%, though multi-year grants still made up the bulk of funding for grantees initiatives (77%). SFY2024 was the only year with more variety, as one grantee was supported by one-time grants (e.g., city grants or donations), but multi-year grant support stayed at 77%. In SFY2025, the one-time funds disappeared, and the split returned to 77% relying on mulityear grants and 23% relying on sustained funding from the agency general funds (e.g., budget line item). Analysis of additional narrative provided about funding illistrated that even with grants, grantee organizations struggle to cover the full costs of prevention and often leverage cost-shifting or braided funding to fill gaps; cobbling together multiple small grants. Other creative strategies included cross-program resource sharing, donations, and in-kind contributions. Moroeover, staff turnover limited organizations capacity to pursue additional funding and year-to-year uncertainty around the support and source of funding for prevention were noted challenges.

Throughout the duration of the grant cycle, grantees moved towards stronger institutional commitment and prevention being a funding prioritiy, but the majority rely on temporary grants as the primary funder. Prevention funding is a fragile and complex endeavor for many of the grantees, but they shared success in some financial maneuvering to sustain prevention efforts. However, this is largely contingent on the continued grants and subsidization from other programs and or partners. This underscores CDVSA funding as an important lifeline for Alaska communities, particularly given the challenging realities of the national funding landscape and that reliance of temprrory, government grants offers some stability, but also are vulnerable to policy changes.

Prevention Funding Sources by Year



**"This year, we again utilized funding to support and grow our partnership with the [School District]. This funding enabled us to educate through engagement, provide prizes and promotional items that youth appreciate, promote healthy relationships, and support the well-being of our youth through the [prevention program name]."**

*-Prevention Grantee, SFY2025*

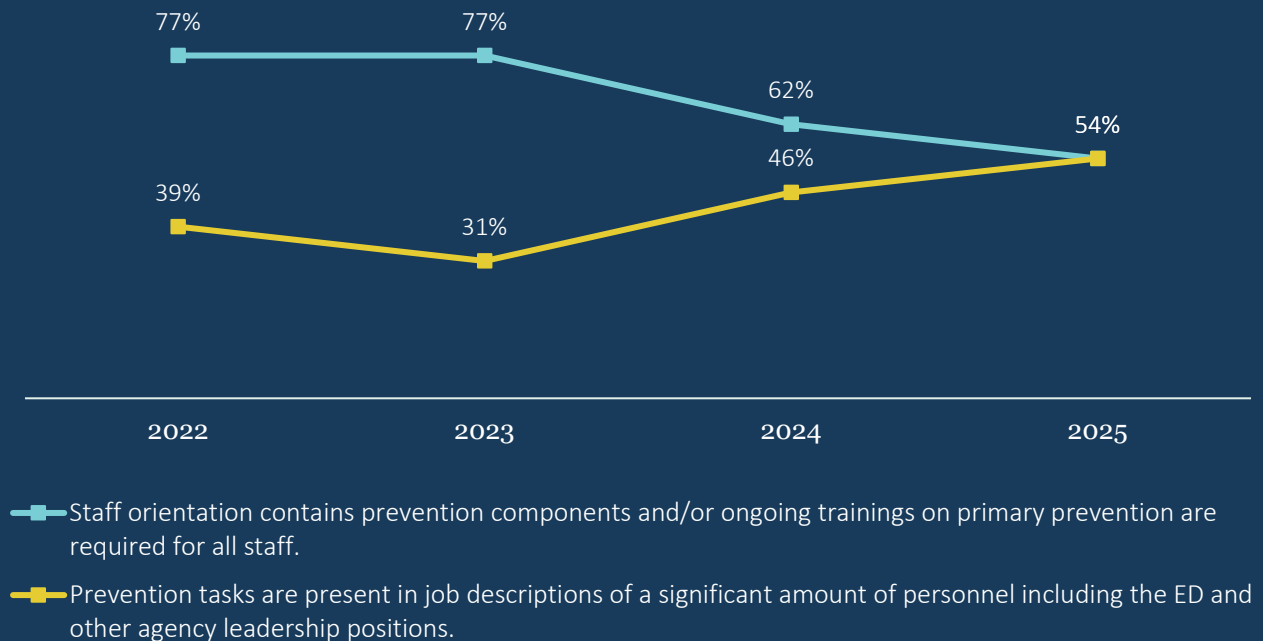
# Resources

## Organizational Practices

From SFY2022 to SFY2025, organizational practices show two contrasting trends. The number of grantees requiring prevention-focused staff orientation or ongoing trainings started strong at 77% in SFY2022 then declined to 54% in SFY2025. At the same time, the inclusion of prevention tasks in job descriptions grew steadily from 39% in SFY2022 and reaching 54% by SFY2025.

Taken together, this shows that while fewer agencies kept prevention central in their orientation and training processes over time, more organizations embedded prevention into the structure of staff roles and leadership responsibilities.

Organizational Capacity for Prevention by Year (SFY2022–2025)



# Evaluation

**Systematic assessment and careful documentation reveal a program's true impact and guide effective prevention work.**

## Data Tracking

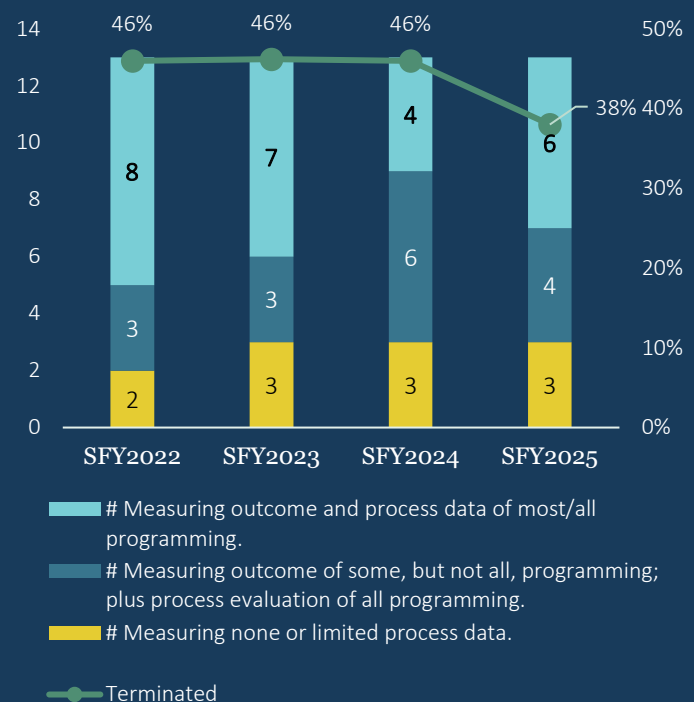
Throughout the grant cycle, most grantees had the foundations of evaluation in place. In SFY2025, nearly all grantees reported having a written evaluation plan for prevention activities (92%,  $n=12$ ) and written outcomes (85%,  $n=11$ ). This foundational data tracking capacity remained consistent across the funding cycle, with the same amount of grantees having an evaluation plan and outcomes written down in SFY2022 (92% and 85%, respectively).

Between SFY2022 and SFY2025, grantees showed shifts in how consistently they measured outcome and process evaluation data, such as surveys, interviews, and attendance counts. Early on, most were able to measure both across their programming, but by SFY2024 that number dropped, with more grantees reporting only process tracking or limited outcome data collection. This drop coincided with the highest staff turnover (55%), suggesting that workforce instability and other priorities may have impacted evaluation capacity. By SFY2025, as turnover decreased, more grantees returned to more comprehensive tracking ( $n=6$ ), though not at prior levels. The trend suggests that staffing stability could play a role in sustaining strong evaluation practices.

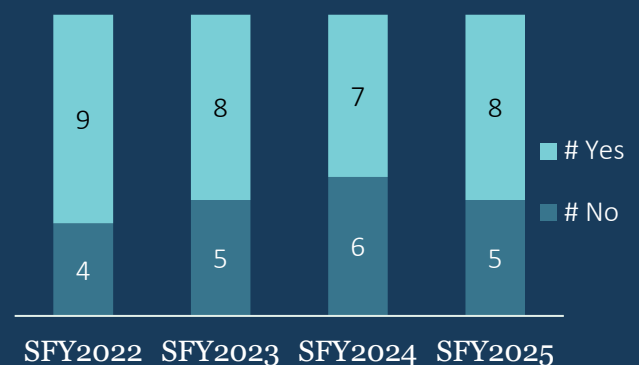
In SFY2025, 62% of grantees ( $n=8$ ) worked with an external evaluator. These 8 grantees were supported by a total of 5 external evaluation organizations or firms. External evaluators primarily supported data tracking and fulfilling CDVSA deliverables, such as community needs assessments and summative report writing. This external evaluation support remained generally consistent over the grant period, with the most amount of grantees contracting with an external evaluator during SFY2022 ( $n=9$ ).



## Data Tracking Capacity & Turnover



## Number of grantees contracting with an external evaluator





# Evaluation

## Sharing Their Evaluation Findings

Evaluation findings are shared widely, specifically with coalition members, internally, and with community members.

### Dissemination Audience in SFY2025

|                        |   |            |
|------------------------|---|------------|
| Coalition Members      | → | 77% (n=10) |
| Internal Organizations | → | 46% (n=6)  |
| Community Members      | → | 38% (n=5)  |

Grantee's evaluation findings are most commonly shared through coalition meetings, funder reports, community presentations, and public channels like websites, social media, and newsletters. In SFY2025, reports and infographics were the most common products, but organizations are experimenting with multiple formats to reach different audiences.

### Dissemination Methods



Reports & Infographics



Websites



Social Media



Newsletters

## Grantee Spotlight: Using Evaluation to Inform Programming

Cordova Family Resource Center (CFRC) implements a youth prevention program Believe It Or Not I Care (BIONIC), that engages middle and high school youth in planning and implementing primary prevention messaging campaigns. CFRC implemented post-event surveys and youth leadership meetings to gather actionable feedback about BIONIC.

Youth feedback emphasized the importance of youth leadership and peer-led activities, leading CFRC to expand BIONIC's role in school mentorship and event planning. Families and community partners noted the need for more inclusive messaging and frequency, so CFRC diversified and expanded messages beyond school walls into local businesses, community bulletins, and vending machines to increase visibility. CFRC's evaluation created a feedback loop to continuously improve the program and ensure it stays relevant.

One staff member shared, *"Evaluation helps us see what's resonating and where we can do better. The feedback from youth and families has pushed us to make BIONIC more inclusive, more visible, and more youth-led."*

Social Media Campaigns, Images Courtesy of CDVSA



# Coalitions & Partnerships

## Local groups bring together DV/SV prevention efforts, moving initiatives to integrated, shared approaches.

Most grantees operate prevention coalitions that bring together community partners including schools, tribal organizations, healthcare providers, mental health agencies, and other social service organizations. Over time, grantees increasingly structured their approach to align and coordinate across different sectors, distributing leadership roles of their coalition, partners independently hosting meetings, securing funding, housing programs, and co-facilitating activities. This evolution from single-agency responsibility to true collective ownership represents the maturation of Alaska's prevention infrastructure—where DV/SV prevention is understood as a shared community commitment rather than the work of individual organizations. In SFY2025, coalitions engaged over 50 new partner organizations, demonstrating strong community buy-in. This structure enables grantees to pool local resources, reach different audiences, facilitate community dialogue spaces, and address root causes of violence through coordinated prevention strategies.

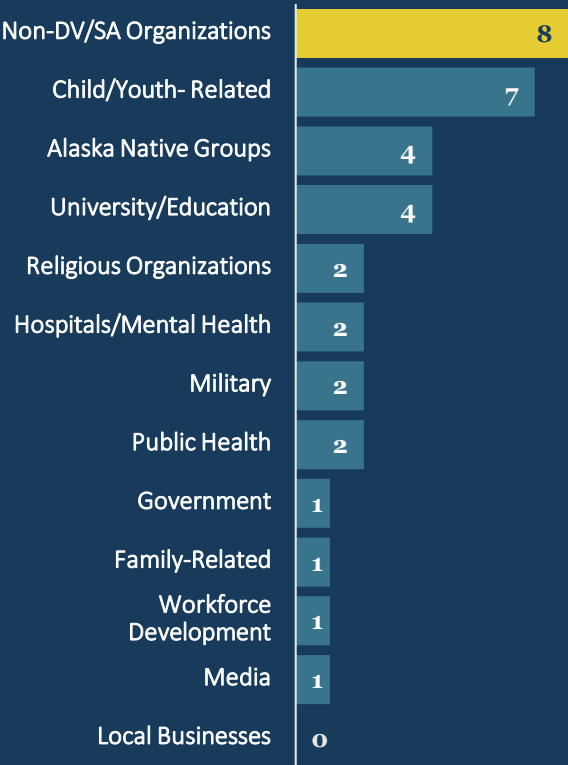
### Key Coalition Highlights:

- ❖ One coalition disbanded after successfully embedding trauma-informed practices throughout their community systems, recognizing their work had been adopted by multiple organizations.
- ❖ Several coalitions now have youth serving as co-facilitators and leaders, not just participants.
- ❖ Some coalitions now serve as fiscal agents for smaller grassroots groups.
- ❖ Coalitions are responding to their communities; one coalition has adjusted its mission statement to reflect the evolving landscape of upstream prevention approaches.

## SFY25 Coalition Numbers



## New Partnership Sectors



**"Ownership of DV/SA prevention efforts in [our community] is increasingly becoming a shared responsibility among a diverse group of community partners ... This growing collective ownership reflects a meaningful cultural shift: DV/SV prevention is no longer seen as the responsibility of a single agency, but rather as a shared community commitment."**

*-Prevention Grantee*

# Coalitions & Partnerships

## Broadening the prevention lens from single agency responsibility to shared community ownership of root causes.

Coalitions expanded beyond traditional DV/SA prevention to address a comprehensive shared risk and protective factors. Alaska's prevention grantees were noted to now work at the intersections of mental health, substance abuse, cultural connection, equity, and more. This suggests they are creating more holistic approaches that are tailored to their community's unique needs and strengths.

## Examples of Coalition Contribution from Alaska Communities

### Hosting Spaces:

Valdez City Schools houses programming for Girls Read, Guys Read, and Express Yourself, allowing AVV to reach students within the schools.

### Facilitation & Shared Leadership:

Anchorage Alliance for Violence Prevention members helped facilitate training and shared responsibility for hosting meetings with AWAIC.

### Sharing Resources:

Ketchikan Gateway Borough supported the funding of WISH's prevention department through a community grant.

### Program Integration:

CFRC partnered with the Mavis Island Project to reach youth and families beyond school settings and strengthened community relationships to expand delivery of prevention education. Together, we co-developed summer activities incorporating prevention themes like empathy, consent, emotional regulation, and peer support.

### Coalition Governance:

The Petersburg Medical Center Wellness Department chairs SHARE meetings with WAVE, and member organizations rotate hosting lunches. In SFY25, Petersburg's Volunteer Fire Department joined as well, expanding cross-sector leadership. SHARE strengthened collaboration through collective strategic planning and shared educational presentations, transforming meetings into capacity-building opportunities.

## Prevention Focus Areas

In SFY2025, based on narrative descriptions about grantees work with local partners, the following shared priority areas emerged. Numbers indicate how many grantees are actively engaged in each area:

**Youth Engagement; 6**

**Coalition Meetings & Building; 6**

**Implementation & Events; 6**

**Mental & Behavioral Health; 5**

**Information Sharing; 5**

**Policy and Practices; 4**

**Capacity Building; 4**

**Culture & Connectedness; 4**

**Coalition Building; 4**

**Healthy Relationships; 4**

*LeadOn!. Photo Courtesy of ANDVSA*





# Implementation

## Prevention Planning

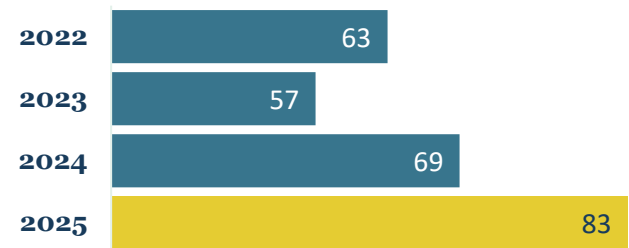
All thirteen grantees actively use their prevention plans as living documents that guide their day-to-day operations. These plans serve multiple, practical purposes such as onboarding staff and partners, informing programming decisions, and coordinating coalition efforts. This practice ensures that even as strategies evolve or expand, they remain grounded in effective strategies that have been prioritized by the community being served. This enables ongoing progress and evaluation.

## Implemented Strategies

Grantees implemented 39 distinct programs throughout the grant cycle, with 63 to 83 total programs delivered annually by the cohort. Girls on the Run and LeadOn were the most popular.

Between SFY2022 and SFY2025, grantees expanded several primary prevention program types. Equity and Inclusion Programming (e.g., Plant Teachings Healing through Culture, Safe Zone Project) grew from 1 in to 6 grantees. Healthy Relationships education also increased from 4 to 7 grantees, driven by school partnerships and the Alaska Safe Children’s Act implementation. Men’s Engagement Programming (e.g., Coaching Boys into Men) grew from 0 to 2 grantees, while Bystander Programming (e.g., Green Dot) expanded from 3 grantees to 5 grantees. Primary Prevention Trainings, such as healthy communication education with adult community members, remained most consistent, implemented by 9 out 13 grantees in 2022 and 10 of 13 grantees in 2025.

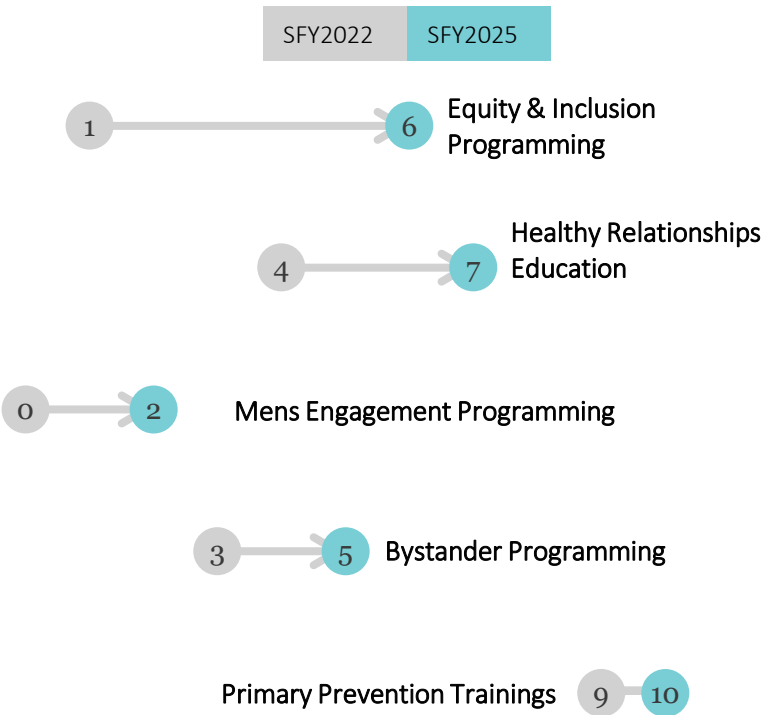
Total Number of Strategies Implemented, SFY2022-2025



Top 2 Programs Implemented



Number of Grantees Implementing Primary Prevention Program Types in SFY2022 and SFY2025



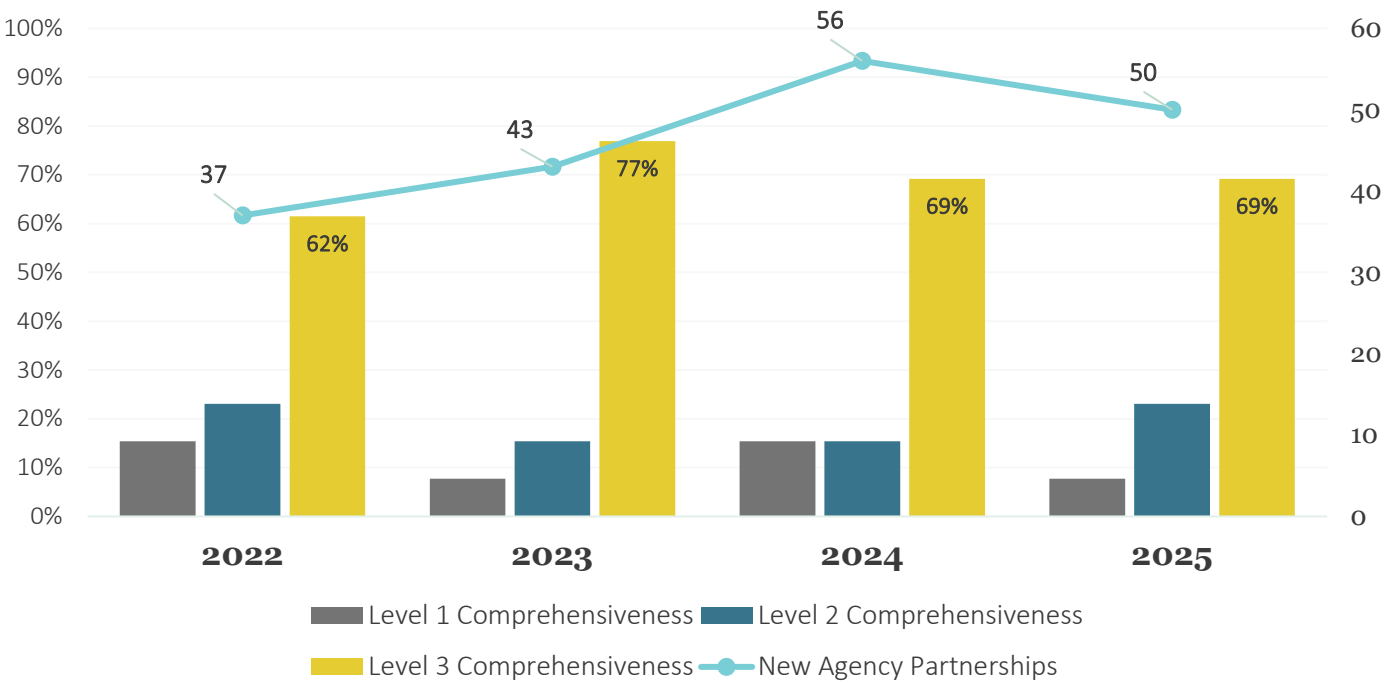
# Implementation

## Grantees are doing more – and doing it better, demonstrating increasing comprehensiveness of strategies.

Prevention strategies have become more comprehensive over the grant period. In 2022, 62% of strategies took a comprehensive approach (Level 3), addressing individual youth, families, and community factors simultaneously. By 2025, that figure rose to 69%. Meanwhile, basic sing-focused strategies (Level 1) remained minimal throughout. As grantees build more partnerships—rising from 37 new agency partnerships in 2022 to 56 in 2024 – they built and gained capacity to implement more complex, coordinated strategies. More partnerships meant more possibilities.

Rather than solely offering youth programs or a parent workshop in isolation, grantees implemented increasingly coordinated strategies that engaged entire families while also collaborating with schools, community organizations, and local businesses. The parallel growth in partnerships and comprehensive strategies demonstrates how collaboration drives sophistication. As grantees deepen their collaborative relationships, they are better positioned to coordinate comprehensive approaches that no single organization could implement alone. This evolution from isolated programs to integrated, community-wide prevention systems represent a maturation of Alaska's prevention infrastructure, ensuring that the 20% growth in total strategies translates into deeper, more sustainable impact rather than simply more activities.

**Grantee Level of Comprehensiveness and Number of New Partnerships, MOUs, or Formal Agreements**



# Implementation

## Grantee Spotlight: Implementing Comprehensive After-School Programming

SAFV is the backbone agency for the Pathways to a Safer Sitka Coalition which houses and coordinates programs like Girls on the Run (GOTR) and Boys Run I toowú klatseen (BRITK). These programs provide after school-based, empowerment-focused curricula that build skills at both the individual and relationship levels. GOTR and its middle-school extension, Heart and Sole, reached dozens of girls in Sitka and Kake through regular practices, coach mentorship, and culminating 5K Fun Runs. Similarly, for BRITK, boys in grades 3–5, blending healthy masculinity, cultural learning, and social-emotional growth with a similar active, team-based structure as GOTR. Together, these programs offered comprehensive programming opportunities for youth across genders, grades, and communities to develop confidence, respect, and healthy relationships.



*GOTR 2025, Photo Courtesy of SAFV*

Family engagement was central to the design of these two programs due to the lessons being reinforced in the home setting. Both GOTR and BRITK hosted family pizza nights and mid-season practices where youth taught parents/caregivers what they were learning. This approach creates intergenerational dialogue around healthy behavior and community connection. Weekly e-newsletters, Grown Up Guides, and parent resources were shared to facilitate these conversations. SAFV facilitated surveys and focus groups with parents/caregivers to gather input on how to better support their children during the program season. These strategies grounded the programs in the relationship-level of the social ecology by ensuring parents/caregivers were active in prevention and received skill-building opportunities.



*BRITK 2025, Photo Courtesy of SAFV*

The reach of GOTR and BRITK extended beyond youth and family participants through intentional community engagement. Each season included outreach via radio, newspapers, and social media to share the prevention messages to more than 15,000 people. Coaches and participants shared stories in interviews and public spaces, while events like the post-season 5K Fun Runs invited the wider community members to celebrate the youth and share messages about teamwork, resilience, and positive identity development. In this way, the programs bridged the individual and community levels of social ecology by promoting messages of healthy living and respectful relationships across Sitka and Kake.

Finally, the Pathways Coalition engaged multiple stakeholders. Teachers, coaches, volunteers, and partner agencies collaborated on GOTR and BRITK training and outreach; tribal entities and schools work together to incorporate culturally responsive and trauma-informed practices schoolwide; and coalition partners aligned prevention messaging across campaigns. By operating simultaneously in schools, homes, and community spaces, with youth, parents, and broader audiences, SAFV's GOTR and BRITK programs delivered a unified and reinforcing set of messages about health, equity, and respect. This integrated, multi-level approach exemplifies comprehensive prevention programming that strengthens protective factors at every layer of the social ecology.

# Implementation

## Broadening Reach & Addressing Disparities

Grantees worked to enhance reach and reduce inequities by making structural decisions and adapting programs to improve access.

**Conversations** about equity were woven into coalition meetings and planning processes by specifically identifying obstacles faced by some groups, and strategizing alternatives. Additionally, grantees highlighted indigenous governance, partnerships, and cultural frameworks as a part of their prevention expansion efforts.

**Decisions** included creating new workgroups, adding equity to strategic plans, reallocating funds for positions like male engagement staff, and expanding reach of program participants. Schools, libraries, health centers, and tribal organizations are increasingly participating in coordinated action and decision making.

**Adaptations** focused on translation of materials, flexible schedules and delivery, sliding-scale or free participation, culturally embedded programming, and visible support for marginalized groups. These actions show how PPPG grantees moved into structural commitments and practical steps to make prevention programming more inclusive.



## Examples of Investments

### Funding

Diversifying funding streams to increase salaries and workforce.

### Relationship Building

Attending events and building relationships.

### Staff Training and Development

Participating in trainings, community discussions, and other opportunities to gain experience and learn about equity.

### Organizational Practices

Reviewing job descriptions, policies, and procedures to reflect equity values.

### Program Adaptations

Delivering free and low-cost activities.

### Communication

Create messaging materials about equity, inclusion, and cultural responsiveness.



# Implementation

## Shared Risk & Protective Factors

Traditional prevention has historically treated issues in isolation. Alaska's grantees understand these issues are interconnected. **100% of grantees across the state are addressing resiliency, connection to a caring adult, and teen dating violence.**

Across all grantee programs, 25 different risk and protective factors are being addressed. Prevention efforts show strong alignment around key priorities: the most frequently targeted factors appear in 62-100% of programs (*see figure to the right*). This concentration reveals a shared understanding among Alaska's prevention network about which factors matter most, while also showing how evidence-based practices have been successfully adapted to fit unique needs and context throughout the state.



## Grantee Spotlight: Enhancing Youth Leadership in Primary Prevention

Teens Acting Against Violence (TAAV) is Tundra Women's Coalition's youth leadership group that empowers youth 12-18 in Bethel to lead violence prevention efforts in their own communities. TAAV offers a space where teens build skills, foster healthy relationships, and connect with culture while also shaping community events.

As a primary prevention program, TAAV members create PSA campaigns on mental health and healthy relationships, and provide peer education in schools across the region, and plan and facilitate activities such as cultural workshops for younger children. Youth also take on leadership roles at community events, such as helping organize Pride and cultural celebrations, marching for awareness around DV, and collaborating with local partners like KYUK radio and the Bethel Actors Guild.

Through this work, TAAV youth strengthen protective factors, practice leadership skills, and incorporate youth voice into prevention.

# Technical Assistance

**Training, meetings, and personalized support help prevention staff develop skills and connect with others.**

CDVSA and ANDVSA provide technical assistance through multiple channels designed to support grantees where they are in their prevention journey. As grantees' capacity has grown, technical assistance needs have shifted from foundational prevention concepts to advanced implementation strategies and customized consultation.

This progression demonstrates both the effectiveness of sustained support and the increasing sophistication of Alaska's prevention field. Peer networking has become increasingly valued, with grantees now serving as resources for each other alongside formal TA providers.

Grantees report value in the Prevention Summit for networking and peer exchange, as well as the monthly statewide calls that help connect new staff with experienced practitioners. The responsive support from ANDVSA and evaluation partners who help troubleshoot challenges and guide data collection efforts.

**"One of the most valuable opportunities this year was attending the Statewide Prevention Summit in Juneau. This event provided meaningful technical assistance through learning opportunities, networking, and peer exchange with other prevention programs across Alaska."**

*-Prevention Grantee*

## TA Offerings

- Monthly Statewide Prevention Meetings
- EOY Reporting Office Hours
- Annual Cohort Events
- Online Collaboration & Resource Sharing
- Tailored 1:1 TA
- Prevention Summits & Prevention Gatherings



# Closing

Over the four years of the PPPG funding cycle, Alaska's prevention field has demonstrated both resilience and growth. Grantees navigated challenges like high staff turnover and shifting resources, yet by the final year, the prevention workforce showed greater stability, with terminations dropping to its lowest point at 38%.

Coalitions also evolved beyond single-agency leadership to collective community ownership, with partners strategically banding together to identify priorities, coordinate efforts, co-facilitate activities, and integrating prevention into broader community systems – maximizing impact amid the limited resources and uncertainty.

Finally, grantees matured in their implementation of comprehensive strategies, moving from isolated efforts to multi-level approaches that engage individuals, families, schools, and entire communities. Despite staffing changes and transitions, programming continued to reach – and in many cases increase – participation by the grant's end, ensuring that important messaging and programs to strengthen protective factors against DV/SA were consistently implemented in communities. Equity and inclusion efforts expanded, evaluation practices were institutionalized, and coalitions broadened their focus to address shared risk and protective factors across multiple issues. These developments demonstrate the importance of prevention infrastructure for long-term community wellbeing.

## Recommendations

Based on these findings, several priorities emerge for sustaining and strengthening prevention statewide:

### 1. Invest in Workforce Retention and Development

High turnover repeatedly set back program capacity, but the shared ownership and volunteer base supported sustainability. Continued investment in competitive compensation, mentorship, and professional development will help retain staff and preserve institutional knowledge.

### 2. Support Coalitions as Equal Owners of Sustainability

Coalitions now serve as fiscal agents, facilitators, and program hosts. Ongoing support for coalition governance, cross-sector collaboration, and youth leadership will strengthen prevention as a shared community responsibility.

*“Ownership of DV/SA prevention efforts...is increasingly becoming a shared responsibility among a diverse group of community partners. This growing collective ownership reflects a meaningful cultural shift.” – Prevention Grantee*

### 3. Sustain Evaluation Capacity

Nearly all grantees reported evaluation plans (92%) and documented outcomes (85%), though turnover disrupted consistent data collection. Continued support for evaluation training and external evaluator partnerships can stabilize and advance these efforts. For low-funded programs operated with limited resources, improving evaluation might entail providing accessible evaluation training tailored to small staff teams, developing standardized templates and simplified data collection tools that focus on a few key indicators can reduce staff burden. Peer learning communities where grantees can share evaluation practices and challenges can also support capacity building.



# Closing

## 4. Diversify Long-Term Funding

Multi-year grants, such as PPPG, account for most of Alaska's prevention funding. Stable, multi-year investment remains essential to communities where prevention requires deep relationship-building. To build sustainability beyond grant cycles, support communities in diversifying funding streams and embedding prevention into new and existing systems through education and policy-level opportunities. Grantees have demonstrated success in leveraging partnerships to pool resources; investing further in staff training for grant writing and resource development can strengthen access to multiple funding channels. Evidence consistently shows that prevention saves far more than it costs, reinforcing the value and necessity of continued investment in prevention infrastructure.

