

Needs Assessment Report: Insights from AANHPI-Serving Gender-Based Violence Community Partners

October 2023 | Research and Evaluation



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence (API-GBV) would like to thank the Asian/Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) community partners who contributed data for this year's Needs Assessment project. A list of organizational participants is at the end of this report.

We also acknowledge the leadership provided by API-GBV staff to support the execution of this project.

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This publication is sponsored by Grant Number 90EV0526 from the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Family and Youth Services Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Suggested Citation: Reddy, S. M., Grajo, K., & Luo, S. (2023). *Needs Assessment Report: Insights from AANHPI-Serving Gender-Based Violence Community Partners*. Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence.

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INTRODUCTION

In February 2023, the Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence (API-GBV) took a significant step towards enhancing the support provided to culturally specific community-based organizations (CBOs) in the United States and its Territories with the release of the **Culturally Specific Community-Based Organization Needs Assessment Survey**. This survey was designed with the primary objective of gaining a better understanding of the most pressing needs faced by CBOs that serve Asian/Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AANHPI)¹ survivors of gender-based violence. Within Asian and Pacific Islander communities, identities surface many aspects including ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, languages spoken, religion, geographic location, socio-economic status, family history, political history, and practices.

Recognizing the unique challenges and barriers that culturally specific organizations encounter while serving diverse communities, API-GBV saw this needs assessment as a pivotal opportunity to bridge the gap between CBOs and the survivors they support. By conducting the survey, API-GBV aimed to gather invaluable insights into the specific types of programming support that these organizations require to effectively address gender-based violence within AANHPI communities. Historically, API-GBV has served the needs of Asian/Asian American, MENA, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander survivors. However, API-GBV respects the distinct identity and experiences of Native Hawaiians and recognizes [Pouhana O Nā Wāhine](#), the first federally funded domestic violence resource center serving the Native Hawaiian community.

The survey's findings are anticipated to be instrumental in guiding API-GBV's strategic efforts, and in identifying and mitigating the most pressing needs that AANHPI-serving CBOs face daily. Armed with this knowledge, API-GBV can take targeted and informed actions to ensure that these CBOs receive the necessary resources and assistance to amplify their impact and strengthen their services. This includes provisions for research that is culturally sensitive and relevant, training opportunities that empower staff and volunteers with specialized skills, technical assistance to enhance organizational capacity, and policy advocacy to influence systemic change and support gender-based violence prevention efforts on a larger scale.

The CBO Needs Assessment Survey represents a vital step in API-GBV's commitment to creating a more equitable and inclusive environment for AANHPI survivors of gender-based violence. By fostering collaboration and understanding between API-GBV and CBOs, this initiative strives to fortify the collective efforts in ending gender-based violence

¹ Throughout this report, the AANHPI community includes MENA communities. Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) communities include but are not limited to the following communities: Arab, Azerbaijan, Kurt, Turk, Egyptian, and other Middle Eastern and Northern African nations. Another way to refer to this region in terms of its geography is SWANA or Southwest Asian and North African. Most non-governmental agencies include Central Asian, West Asian, and some South Asian countries for their religious, cultural, or linguistic similarities. Historically, the U.S. Census has categorized MENA as White. However, the lived experiences of MENA people in the U.S. often do not align with those of non-MENA White communities.

and nurturing a safer, more supportive community for all AANHPI survivors. As the first API-GBV needs assessment of this scale, this survey will inform future needs assessments to stay in tune with the current needs of CBOs. The results of this survey hold the potential to shape policies, allocate resources, and channel support in a manner that is genuinely responsive to the unique needs of culturally specific organizations, thus fostering a more inclusive, compassionate, and empowered society.

METHODS

Survey Development

The 2023 CBO Needs Assessment Survey was developed as a collaboration between three culturally specific, federally funded, resource centers addressing gender-based violence: [API-GBV](#), [Ujima Inc.](#), and [Esperanza United](#). The survey (see [here](#) for a reference copy of the 2023 CBO Needs Assessment Survey) included measures to better understand community responses to challenges and needs across each of our respective cultural communities served. The survey was designed to be completed by members affiliated with each CBO that have direct experience working with AANHPI and MENA (API-GBV), Black (Ujima Inc.), or Latin@ (Esperanza) survivors of gender-based violence. The survey was reviewed and revised by members of the three national resource centers before being released to the public.

Sample of AANHPI-Serving CBOs

This study was directed at all CBOs located in the United States and its Territories that serve AANHPI survivors of gender-based violence. A comprehensive list of these CBOs was compiled using API-GBV's [2023 Directory of Domestic & Gender Violence Programs Serving Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders](#) as well as other API-GBV databases. API-GBV staff acquired contact information for 115 of the 149 CBOs listed in the directory, and an additional 39 CBOs from other organizational databases. The 154 sample organizations that were surveyed included representation from various areas of focus, ranging from programs designed to address domestic violence and sexual assault (DV/SA), social services, legal services, and mental health, among others.

CBOs were considered to be eligible for the survey if they met the following criteria:

- They were located in and served communities within the United States and/or its Territories; and
- They indicated that they have culturally specific programs designed for survivors of gender-based violence from AANHPI communities.

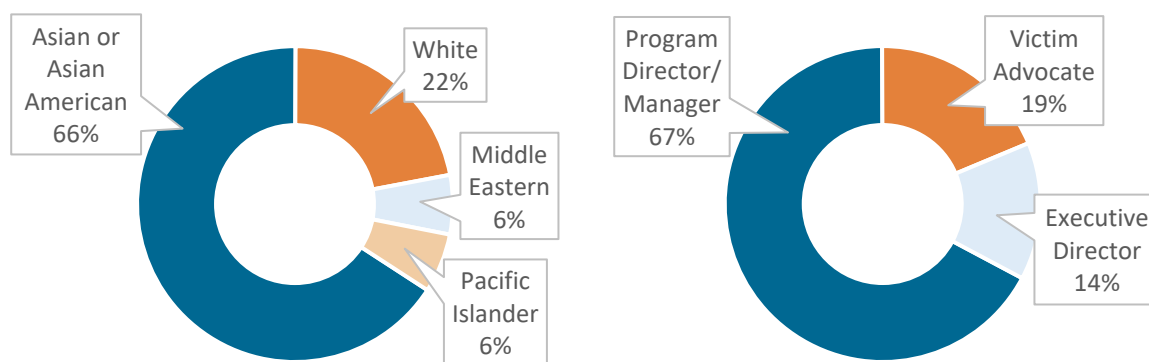
Data Collection Procedures

The survey was administered using an online survey instrument that allowed participants to answer as many or few questions that they desired. The link to the survey was distributed via email using the contact list that was compiled by API-GBV staff and through API-GBV's newsletter and social media to reach as many potential participants as possible. The survey included a cover page explaining the purpose and goals of the survey, and four follow-up sections categorized by: background information about CBOs and providers, organizational activities, organizational challenges, and needed assistance. Follow-up emails were sent to organizations that did not complete the survey after two and three weeks, and the survey link was reposted to API-GBV's newsletter every week for three weeks. Data collection closed precisely four weeks after the original administration. The first 50 respondents were compensated with a \$25 e-gift card for their participation in the survey. In total, API-GBV received 79 responses from 60 distinct AANHPI-serving organizations, for an overall 38.9% organizational response rate.

SURVEY RESULTS

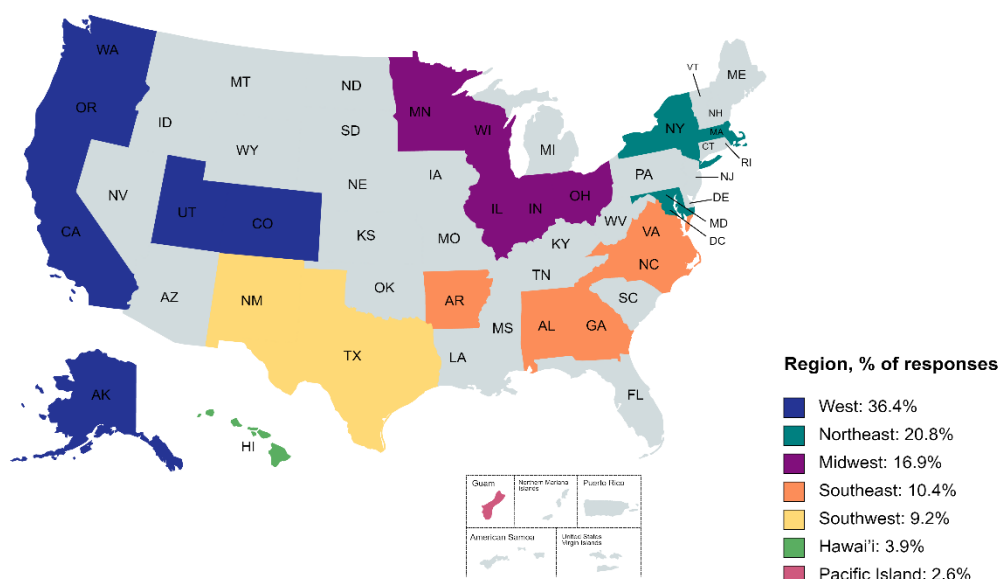
Description of the Respondents

A total of 79 individuals completed the survey. The survey revealed that the majority of these respondents (66%) identified themselves as Asian or Asian American, while a significant portion identified as White (22%). Moreover, approximately two-thirds of the respondents held leadership positions, with Program Directors, Program Managers, Executive Directors, and Victim Advocates being the most common primary roles within their organizations.



Geographic Distribution

Of the 79 individuals that responded, there was a wide range of areas of geographic focus. CBOs were located across 23 U.S. states and territories, and as shown on the map below, all regions of the country were represented. The majority of responses came from the West (36.4%) followed by the Northeast (20.8%) and the Midwest (16.9%).



Organization Type and Number Served

The survey asked respondents to classify their organizational activities by choosing from one or more activities on the list. The results are shown below for the 60 organizational responses received:

How would you describe your organization? Please check all that apply.		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Domestic Violence organization	81.6%	49
Sexual Assault organization	46.6%	28
Labor or sex trafficking organization	25.0%	15
Legal services agency, legal aid, legal immigration services organization	26.6%	16
Mental Health Center	23.3%	14
Other (please specify)	10.0%	6

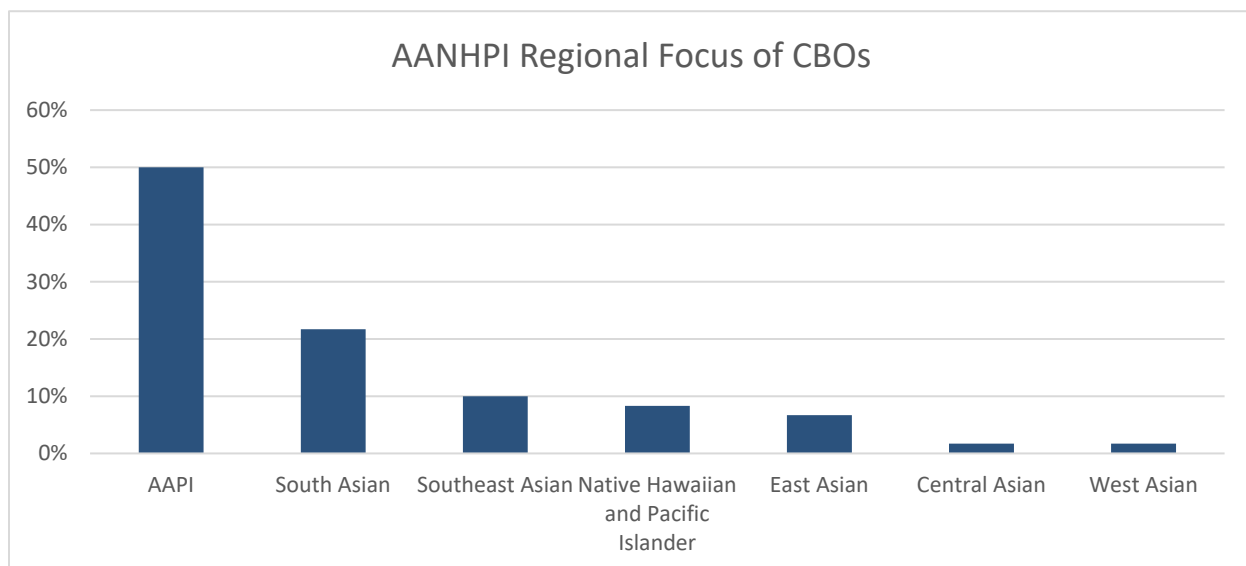
The highest representation was from domestic violence organizations, followed by sexual assault, legal services, labor or sex trafficking, and mental health. Other included social services (n=4), interpreter and translation services (n=1), and survivor-led medicine women collective (n=1).

Respondents were also asked to identify how many people their organizations serve each year. More than half of the 60 organizations reported they serve over 500 people annually; five organizations reported they serve less than 50 people per year.

Approximately how many people does your organization serve each year?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Less than 50	8.3%	5
51-100	1.7%	1
101-250	8.3%	5
251-500	16.7%	10
More than 500	56.7%	34
Not sure	8.3%	5

AANHPI Communities Served

The respondents were asked to answer several questions about the AANHPI communities and populations that their services target. Of the 60 organizations, 20 indicated they have culturally specific programs designed for survivors of gender-based violence from both Asian/Asian American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander communities. Another 35 organizations stated their services and programs target only Asian/Asian American communities and 5 organizations focused on Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander communities.



In efforts to include disaggregated data about the many AANHPI communities being served, participants were asked to identify who their organizations were serving based on ethnicities, which were then grouped into broader regional categories. As shown above, exactly half of the 60 organizations reported that they have culturally specific programs designed to address the needs of survivors from all Asian/Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) communities. Nearly 22% of organizations said they primarily served South Asian survivors/communities, 10% said their services target Southeast Asian survivors/communities, and 8% said they served Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander survivors/communities.

At a more granular level, respondents identified 34 distinct Asian ethnic groups and 7 distinct Pacific Islander ethnic groups being served. The top three most-served Asian ethnic groups based on 55 Asian/Asian American-serving organizations' responses included Asian Indian (56.4%), Pakistani (52.7%), and Chinese (49.1%) survivors. The top three most-served Pacific Islander groups based on 25 Pacific Islander-serving organizations' responses included Samoan (72%), Native Hawaiian (60%), and Polynesian (56%) survivors.

Asian Ethnic Groups Served	Response Percent	Response Count (N=55)
Asian Indian	56.4%	31
Pakistani	52.7%	29
Chinese	49.1%	27
Bangladeshi	45.5%	25
Vietnamese	45.5%	25
Korean	43.6%	24
Filipino	40.0%	22
Laotian	40.0%	22
Thai	40.0%	22
Hmong	38.2%	21
Japanese	36.4%	20
Sri Lankan	36.4%	20
Cambodian	34.5%	19
Malaysian	32.7%	18
Indonesian	32.7%	18
Nepali	20.0%	11
Afghan	18.2%	10
Bhutanese	12.7%	7
Burmese	12.7%	7

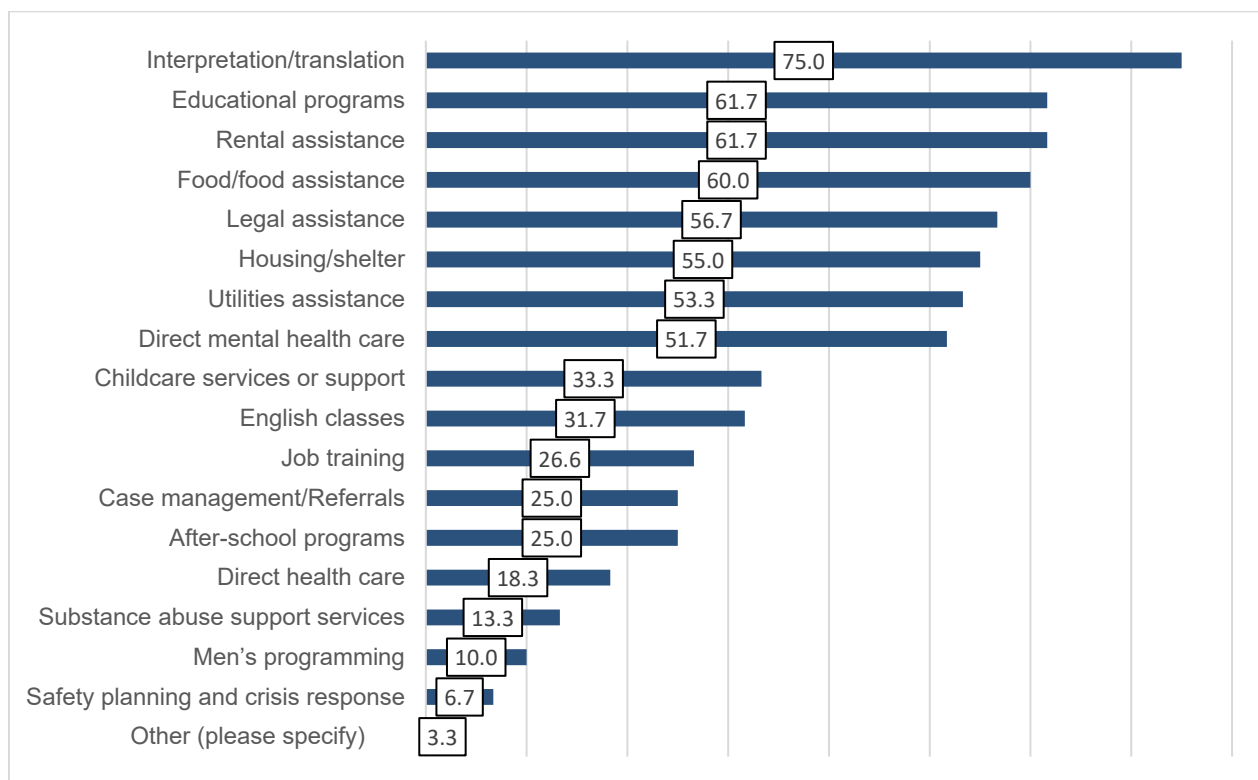
Pacific Islander Ethnic Groups Served	Response Percent	Response Count (N=25)
Samoan	72.0%	18
Native Hawaiian	60.0%	15
Polynesian	56.0%	14
Tongan	52.0%	13
Micronesian	52.0%	13
Guamanian/Chamorro	52.0%	13
Melanesian	36.0%	9

Note: Other Asian ethnic groups served include Maldivian (n=4), Iraqi (n=3), Iranian (n=2) Jordanian (n=2), Karen (n=2), Mongolian (n=2) Rohingya (n=2), Syrian (n=2), Taiwanese (n=2) Turkish (n=2), Kurdish (n=1), Guyanese (n=1) Trinidadian (n=1), Singaporean (n=1), and Palestinian (n=1).

Services Provided

The respondents were asked questions regarding their organization's current activities in order to gain an understanding of what approaches they were employing to address the needs of AANHPI survivors of gender-based violence.

When asked what types of gender-based violence programs and services their organizations *typically* provided, the organizations (N=60) reported a wide range of services and resources (see below). A majority of organizations (75%) said they provided interpretation and translation services for clients and over 60% helped survivors through rental assistance, educational programs, and food assistance. "Other" services provided included supervised visitation and safe exchange services as well as sanctuary spaces.



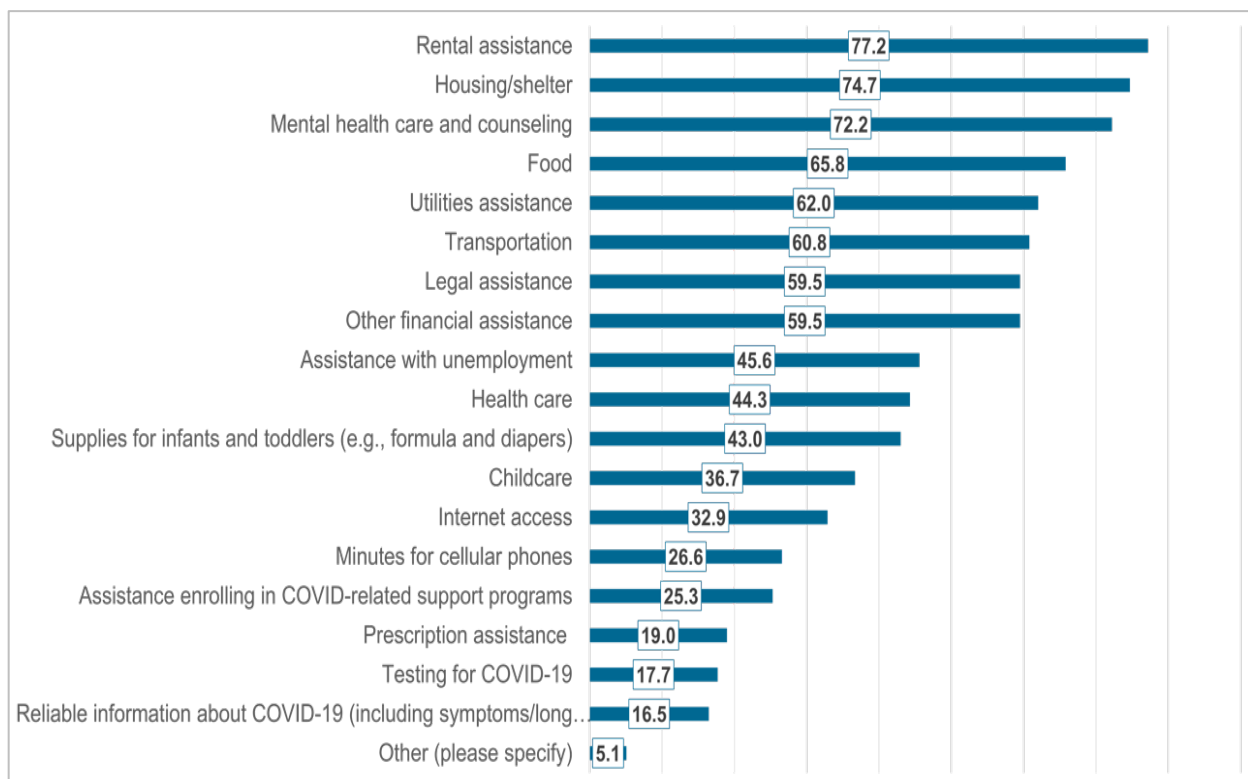
The survey also revealed that more than half of the organizations (58.3%) offered prevention-related services and activities within their respective communities. Respondents reported a number of different initiatives to prevent gender-based violence ranging from healthy relationship workshops at schools and colleges, to awareness raising campaigns and targeted outreach activities, especially among young people.

Current Client Needs

During the survey period, respondents reported a wide range of client needs, sometimes on top of the types of services their organization usually provided. For example, nearly 80% stated that the people they serve were in need of rental assistance, though only 61.7% of organizations said that rental assistance was a service they typically provided. On the other hand, as culturally specific organizations often offer language assistance as part of their services (see [Services Provided](#)), it is important to underscore that survivors require this specific support not only to access their immediate needs, but also to ensure that the crucial work they do is fully recognized and supported, even if it might not always appear as the primary service being accessed.

The results below also show that housing/shelter needs were the second most commonly reported category of client need. Meanwhile, COVID-specific needs (e.g., general information about COVID-19, testing information, and information about support programming related to COVID-19) were no longer a primary concern for most clients, though some are still seeking support around this area.

For those reporting “other” needs, these included: electronics (e.g., computers, laptops, and tablets), class and educational expenses such as tuition and driving lessons, and court-ordered counseling.

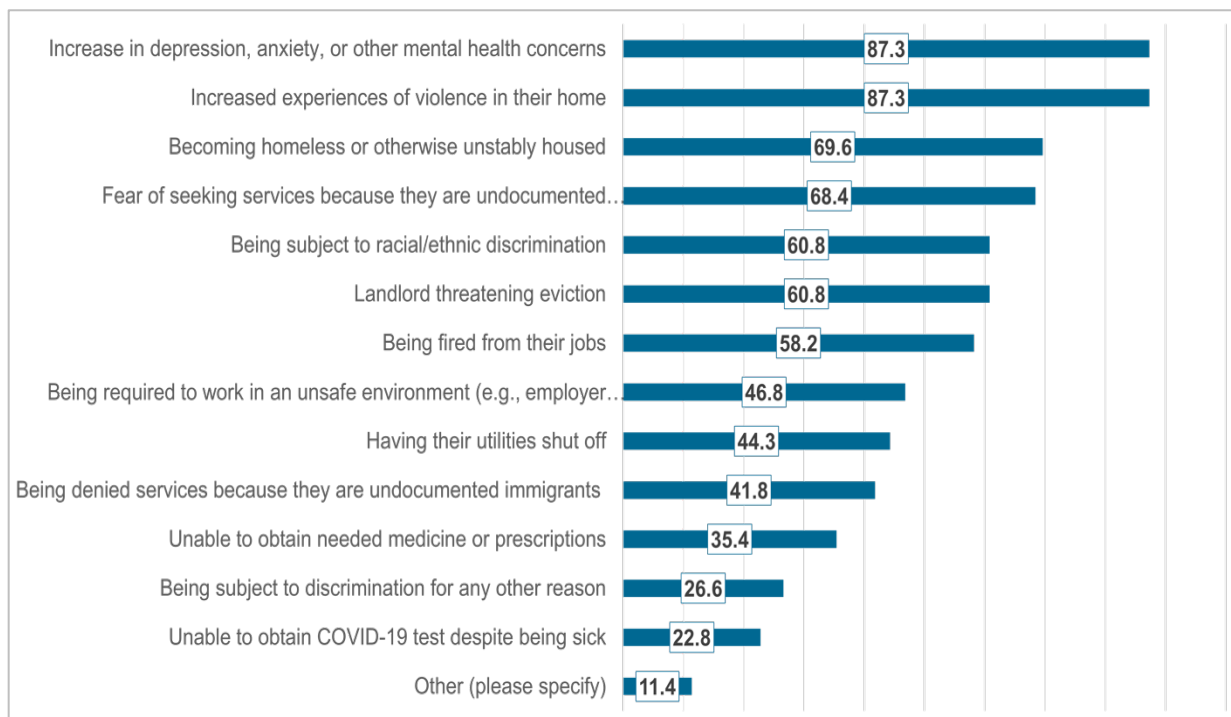


COVID-19 Experiences

Respondents were asked to report on potentially negative experiences that their clients had been reporting, since the onset of COVID-19 in January 2020. Most notably, nearly 90% of respondents stated that their clients were reporting increases in both mental health problems and experiences of violence in their homes.

The majority also shared that clients had become homeless or unstably housed (69.6%), were fearful of seeking services because they are undocumented immigrants (68.4%), had experienced racial/ethnic discrimination (60.8%), had a landlord threaten eviction (60.8%), and had been fired from their jobs (58.2%). Additionally, 2 out of every 5 respondents said that clients had been denied service because they are undocumented immigrants, and 1 in 4 reported that clients had experienced discrimination for reasons other than race/ethnicity (e.g., gender, religion, immigration status, language, disability, pregnancy status, and mental health).

For those reporting “other” experiences, these included: food insecurity, unable to access help due to language barriers, abandonment, pending immigration and family law cases, and being exploited by employers, landlords, or housing authorities.



According to one participant, as a result of COVID-19... "there is increased violence at home as abuser is also home all the time. This has resulted in increased need for trauma-informed, culturally sensitive counseling services that have become very expensive and hard to find."

Intersecting Areas of Need for Survivors

The respondents were presented with a list of social issues that can often intersect with gender-based violence and asked to identify the top 3 most pressing areas of need in the communities they serve. An overwhelming majority (69.6%) identified economic stability as the foremost area of need in the communities they serve, highlighting the inseparable link between financial security and vulnerability to gender-based violence. Another 55.7% of respondents identified housing and homes and 44.3% listed mental health and mental disorders as other top intersecting areas of needs for AANHPI survivors.

Interestingly, the survey revealed disparities in priority areas, as fewer than 10% of respondents prioritized drug and alcohol use (6.3%), reproductive health and justice (5.1%), health care access (3.8%), and child abuse prevention (3.8%).

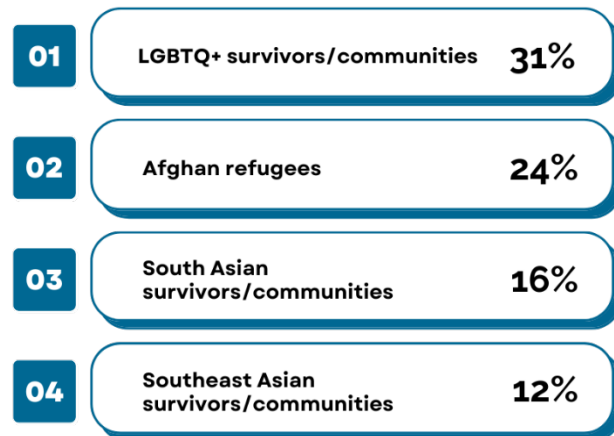


Current Challenges

Communities Requiring Additional Support

The survey revealed that multiple communities were identified by respondents as needing additional resources and support at their organizations. A total of 34 distinct communities were mentioned, and those listed to the right were highlighted as the most significant.

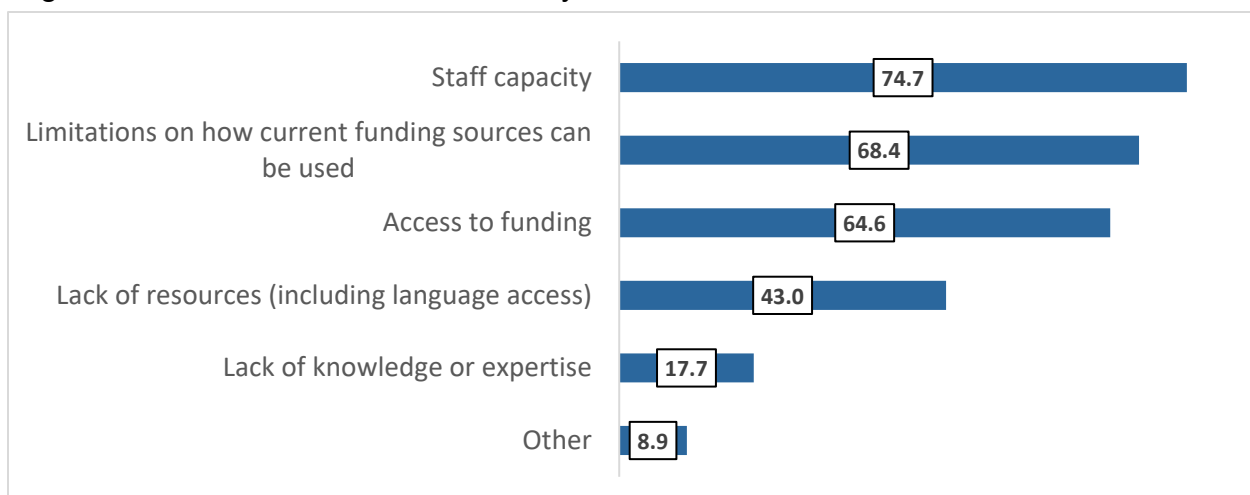
LGBTQ+ survivors and communities, with a specific emphasis on transgender youth, were mentioned by nearly one-third of the organizations. A majority of them (67%) served the broader AAPI community and were distributed pretty evenly between the Western, Northeastern and Midwestern regions of the United States. Also of note, the primary types of services provided by these organizations included educational programs and interpretation/translation services.



Afghan refugees were another group that 14 organizations identified as needing more support around. Among these organizations, half also worked with the broader AAPI community, and approximately one-third specifically served South Asian survivors. A significant portion of these organizations were based in the Midwest (33%), followed by the Northeast (17%), Southwest (17%), and West (17%) regions of the United States. Similar to those organizations requesting support for LGBTQ+ survivors, most of these organizations provided education and interpretation/translation services.

Reasons for Unmet Community Needs

Respondents were asked to highlight some of the specific reasons that they feel their organizations have not been able to fully address or meet the needs of their communities.



As shown above, most (74.7%) cited staff capacity challenges. The majority of respondents also stated they were either limited by how current funding sources could be used (68.4%) or did not have access to funding to support various programming activities (64.6%).

For those reporting “other” reasons, these included: staff shortages and retention, lack of pro bono legal service providers, and post-COVID organizational changes (e.g., virtual instead of in-person outreach efforts).

An additional 5.1% of respondents said that this question was not applicable as they have been able to meet the needs of the people they serve with their current resources.

Cultural Scales

Organizational Cultural Competence

Respondents were asked to complete a measure of organizational needs that was developed to capture research-supported domains of cultural competency and adaptation.^{2,3} This 15-item checklist of organizational needs was used to measure the cultural competency strengths and needs within organizations being surveyed.

Among the organizations surveyed, three relative strengths stood out: 42% excelled in involving families actively during interventions, recognizing the value of family support; 33% showcased their effectiveness through partnerships with grassroots and faith organizations, broadening their community impact; and 29% demonstrated cultural sensitivity by incorporating cultural values into their intervention design or implementation.

The survey also highlighted three pressing needs among these organizations: 67% required funding to develop and maintain culturally specific programs, activities, or elements; 52% sought burnout prevention and secondary trauma support for their staff who faced emotional challenges; and 49% identified the crucial necessity for more trauma-informed interpreters to bridge language barriers and provide essential services to survivors with limited English proficiency. This last finding underscores the vital role these interpreters play in fostering effective communication and support within culturally specific organizations.

² Castro, F. G., Barrera, M., & Martinez, C. R. (2004). The cultural adaptation of prevention interventions: Resolving tensions between fidelity and fit. *Prevention Science*, 5(1), 41-45.

³ Macias, R. L., Nava, N., Delgadillo, D., Beschel, J., & Kuperminc, G. (2022). Finding voice in a year of collective trauma: Case study of an online photovoice project with youth. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 71(1-2), 114-122.

Please evaluate the cultural competency NEEDS within your organization.			
	Not a Current Need (%)	Area of Some Need (%)	Critical Area of Need (%)
Funding for culturally specific programs, activities, or elements	10.0	22.9	67.1
Burnout prevention and secondary trauma support for staff	7.0	40.8	52.1
More trauma-informed interpreters	12.9	38.6	48.6
Training or ongoing support of community health workers or community leaders	11.4	48.6	40.0
Support for local or state policy advocacy	20.0	44.3	35.7
Organizational policy development focused on culture and equity	22.5	45.1	32.4
More bilingual/bicultural materials	24.3	44.3	31.4
More bilingual/bicultural staff	19.7	50.7	29.6
Translation of materials and language access	14.5	58.0	27.5
Involvement of the family in interventions	42.0	31.9	26.1
Culturally responsive evaluation	18.8	55.1	26.1
Culturally responsive and trauma-informed trainings for staff	22.1	52.9	25.0
Incorporation of cultural values in intervention design or implementation	29.0	47.8	23.2
Participation of local communities in program design, implementation, or evaluation	22.9	57.1	20.0
Partnership with grassroots and faith organizations	32.9	48.6	18.6

Culturally Specific Practices

A modified 9-item scale was included to assess trauma-informed and culturally responsive characteristics among organizations.⁴ Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with the statements below by selecting the option that best fit how they perceived their organizations as using culturally specific practices for AANHPI survivors and communities.

The strongest endorsed characteristics of AANHPI-serving organizations included accessibility for immigrant communities, having staff reflect the cultural group served, and acknowledgement of within group diversity.

⁴ Serrata, J. V., Rodriguez, R., Castro, J. E., & Hernandez-Martinez, M. (2020). Well-being of Latina survivors of intimate partner violence and sexual assault receiving trauma-informed and culturally-specific services. *Journal of Family Violence*, 35(2), 169-180.

Areas of need or potential growth for these organizations overall include accessibility for community members marginalized by varying levels of ability, having translators and interpreters easily available, and having a welcoming space for LGBTQ+ communities.

Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements below by clicking the option that best fits your opinion of your organization.					
	Strongly disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Neither agree nor disagree (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly agree (%)
There are translators or interpreters easily available.	2.9	17.4	23.2	42.0	14.5
Individuals with a range of abilities can access programs and services here (e.g., deaf, hard of hearing, blind, neurodivergent).	5.8	20.3	26.1	30.4	17.4
This is an inclusive and welcoming space for LGBTQ+ communities.	1.5	7.4	14.7	35.3	41.2
Staff promote and acknowledge cultural traditions.	1.5	0.0	13.2	41.2	44.1
Staff speak the languages reflected in communities served.	2.9	2.9	5.8	43.5	44.9
Leadership (directors, managers, board) is diverse and reflects the community served.	1.4	5.8	8.7	36.2	47.8
Staff here understand that individuals with the same ethnic background are not all alike.	1.4	1.4	2.9	39.1	55.1
Staff reflect the cultural groups served.	1.4	2.9	4.4	37.7	56.5
Immigrant communities can access the programs and services here.	1.4	0.0	2.9	29.0	66.7

Local and National Resources

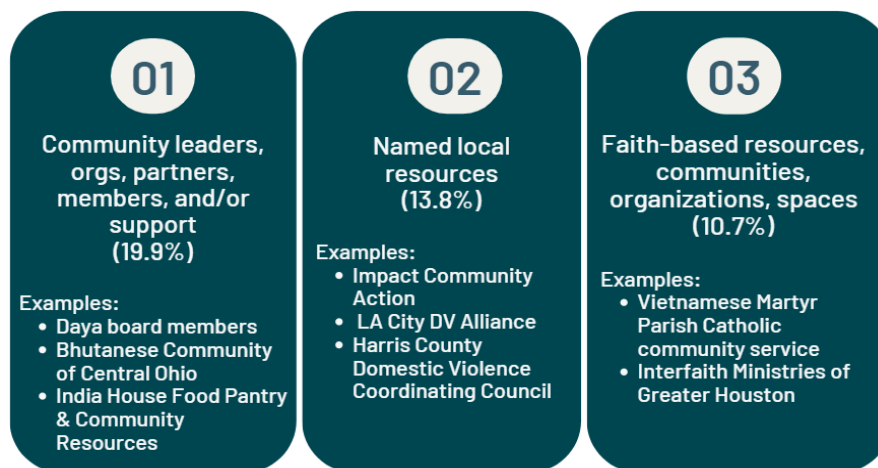
Respondents were asked to identify specific resources utilized by their organizations, both at the local and national levels. The responses encompassed a wide range of resources, which were then grouped into categories based on their types for clarity.

Local Resources

The survey revealed that respondents made mention of a total of 196 distinct local resources. Among these, the most commonly cited ones were culturally specific local organizations, leaders, and communities.

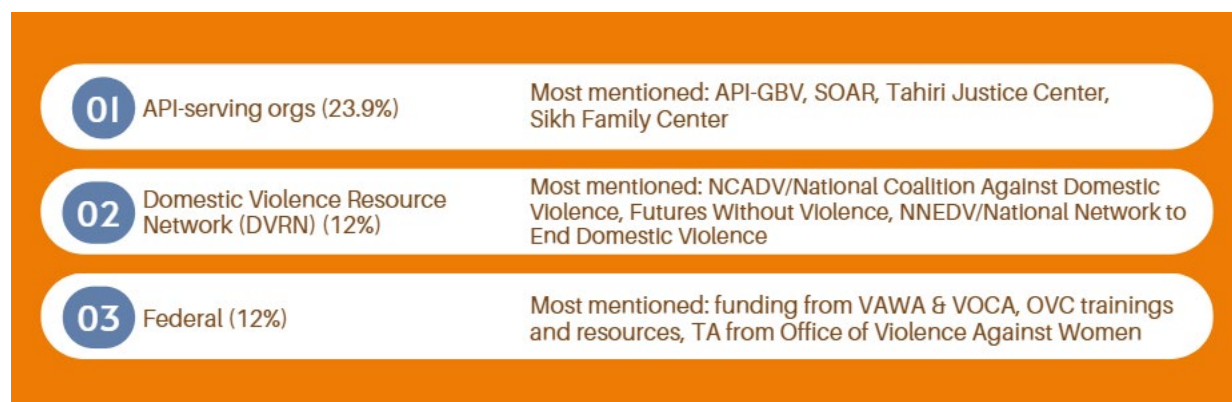
Additionally, other local domestic

violence organizations and entities were frequently mentioned, as were faith-based resources, organizations, and communities, with some of them being both faith-based and culturally responsive.



National Resources

There were 142 different national resources identified by respondents. Among these, the most frequently mentioned national resources were programs that served AANHPI communities and were often culturally responsive programs. The second most frequently used type of national resource consisted of other organizations affiliated with the Domestic Violence Resource Network (DVRN) along with national coalitions. Additionally, respondents often made use of federally funded offices, trainings, and resources, such as websites associated with VAWA and VOCA.



Information Sharing

Lastly, the survey asked respondents to identify their preferences for various formats for receiving information from a list of eleven options.

The most preferred or utilized format included online interactive workshops (51.5%), learning modules with certificates or continuing education (CE) credits (46.3%), and webinars (40.6%).

More than half of the respondents said their least preferred or utilized format included blogs (59.1%), print or mailed newsletters (57.6%), and podcasts (53%).

Please indicate your preferred format(s) of information sharing.			
	Least Utilized/ Preferred (%)	Utilize and Prefer Some (%)	Most Utilized/ Preferred (%)
Online interactive workshops	10.3	38.2	51.5
Learning modules with certificates/CE credits	16.4	37.3	46.3
Webinars	17.4	42.0	40.6
In-person interactive workshops	20.0	41.5	38.5
Factsheets	10.3	51.5	38.2
Social media posts and alerts	23.9	44.8	31.3
E-newsletters	22.7	48.5	28.8
Written reports	19.7	53.0	27.3
Print/mailed newsletters	57.6	36.4	6.1
Podcasts	53.0	40.9	6.1
Blogs	59.1	36.4	4.5

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The key recommendations from the needs assessment focus on enhancing support services for specific AANHPI communities, fostering collaboration among service providers, strengthening prevention efforts, supporting funding for culturally specific activities and staff well-being, and expanding the use of web-based resources for effective information dissemination. Each of these recommendations is expanded upon below:

Develop training and technical assistance for specific AANHPI communities

The survey highlights the need to develop specialized training and technical assistance to address the unique needs of LGBTQ+ survivors and communities, with special attention to transgender youth. Additionally, it calls for tailored support for Afghan refugees as well as other populations that API-GBV focuses on, such as Southeast Asian survivors. Through targeted training and technical assistance, service providers and community organizations can better understand and address the specific challenges faced by these groups, thereby improving the effectiveness of their interventions and support.

Emphasize partnership building

The survey acknowledges the importance of collaboration and partnership building between CBOs, government agencies, and community leaders. By working together, these stakeholders can share resources, avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure the survivors and communities have access to a wide range of services and support options. The emphasis on partnership building also fosters a collaborative approach to address the diverse needs of AANHPI survivors effectively.

Strengthen prevention efforts

The survey identifies a growing interest and knowledge of prevention efforts within various organizations. However, it emphasizes the need to establish a clear and unified understanding of prevention. As a resource center, API-GBV can play a crucial role in helping organizations define prevention strategies and not just focus on the “why” but also the “how” of prevention. By providing comprehensive training and technical assistance in prevention methods, organizations can be empowered to implement effective prevention strategies that address the specific needs of AANHPI survivors and communities.

Support funding for culturally specific activities and staff well-being

The survey recommends continuing and expanding training and technical assistance to assist culturally specific organizations in securing funding for activities focused on survivors in specific communities. This funding can help support initiatives that are tailored to meet the unique cultural needs of AANHPI survivors and communities. Moreover, the survey highlights the importance of supporting staff at culturally specific organizations, as well as AANHPI identifying staff in non-culturally specific organizations

experiencing burnout, given the demanding nature of their work. Providing resources to support staff well-being will help retain experienced and dedicated personnel, contributing to the long-term sustainability of support services for survivors of gender-based violence.

Develop strong web-based resources

API-GBV can focus on creating interactive and user-friendly online workshops, learning management system (LMS) modules, and webinars, which were the preferred methods for sharing information with CBOs. These resources can cover a wide range of topics, including cultural responsiveness, trauma-informed care and interpretation, prevention strategies and more. By offering a variety of web-based tools and content, API-GBV can accommodate different learning styles and ensure that community partners have access to the information they need in a convenient and accessible manner.

Next steps for future needs assessments

There is potential for more inclusive future needs assessment surveys to further unpack the needs of often underrepresented communities by geographic area as well as smaller communities being served within the AANHPI community. Another API-GBV needs assessment has included a question that disaggregates MENA, similar to the inclusion of categories within the Asian/Asian American and Pacific Islander ethnic groups. Future outreach and collaboration with CBOs based in the Midwest and Southwest might provide further insight into needs of AANHPI survivors who are living in states with much smaller AANHPI populations. Additionally, while they made a smaller proportion of the sample in this survey, CBOs serving Pacific Islanders and Middle Eastern and North African survivors have unmet needs. API-GBV continues endeavors of learning, outreach, and collaboration to support these underrepresented communities and geographic areas.

APPENDIX: LIST OF ORGANIZATIONAL PARTICIPANTS

Alaska Institute for Justice (AIJ)
Amalu Coaching, LLC
APA Family Support Services
API Chaya
Apna Ghar, Inc.
Arab American Family Services (AAFS)
Arab-American Family Support Center (AAFSC)
AshaKiran
Ashiyanaa
Asian Americans for Community Involvement (AACI)
Asian Counseling and Referral Service (ACRS)
Asian Family Support Services of Austin (AFSSA)
Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Center
Asian Pacific Development Center
Asian Services in Action, Inc.
Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence (ATASK)
Asian Women United of Minnesota
Asian/Pacific Islander Domestic Violence Resource Project (DVRP)
Asiyah Women's Center
Boat People SOS
Center for the Pacific Asian Family
Chinatown Service Center
Cia Siab, Inc.
Community Refugee and Immigration Services
CRWD
Daya, Inc.
Garden of Hope
Guam Legal Services Corp.- Disability Law Center
Guma' Mami, Inc.
Harbor House
HEART Women & Girls
Hmong American Women's Association

International Children Assistance Network (ICAN)
Kiran Inc.
Korean American Family Service Center
Korean Community Service Center of Greater Washington
Laal NYC
Lao Family Community Development, Inc
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii
Little Tokyo Service Center, a Community Development Corporation (LTSC CDC)
Marshallese Educational Initiative
Mosaic Family Services
My Sister's House
New Mexico Asian Family Center (NMAFC)
Our Medicine Is Resistance
Pacific Island Knowledge 2 Action Resources (PIK2AR)
Pacific Survivor Center
Parents And Children Together (PACT)
Peaceful Families Project
RAHAMA, Resources and Help against Marital Abuse
Raksha, Inc
SEWA-AIFW (Asian Indian Family Wellness)
South Asian Helpline and Referral Agency
South Asian Network
South Asian Women's Empowerment & Resource Alliance (SAWERA) - Domestic Violence Resource Center of Washington County (DVRC)
Texas Muslim Women's Foundation
The Hume Center
Womankind
Women for Afghan Women