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Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

Proactive release – Delivering Te Aorerekura – The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence

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The following document has been proactively released in accordance with Cabinet Office Circular CO (18) 4.

No.	Document	Comments
1	Cabinet paper: Delivering Te Aorerekura – The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence Author of document – Office of the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence	Released in full
1a	An Outcomes and Measurement Framework for Te Aorerekura: The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence - draft	Publicly available at https://tepunaaonui.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Outcomes-and-Measurement-Framework.pdf
1b	Te Aorerekura Outcomes and Measurement Framework (2023-2028) A3 - draft	Released in full
2	SWC Minute: Delivering Te Aorerekura – The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence	Released in full

In Confidence

Office of the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee

Delivering Te Aorerekura – The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence

Proposal

- 1 This paper provides a broad overview of the family violence and sexual violence work programme and seeks Cabinet agreement to report back on two specific pieces of work to enable collective action across agencies and Ministers to deliver Te Aorerekura.

Relation to government priorities

- 2 The elimination of family violence and sexual violence provides a significant opportunity to improve the wellbeing of people in Aotearoa and is a priority for this Government.
- 3 Te Aorerekura – the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence underpins a number of other key strategies. For example, the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy, supporting the vision for New Zealand to be the best place in the world for children and young people.
- 4 Te Aorerekura is well aligned and is supported by the All of Government Pacific Wellbeing Strategy, the Ministry of Ethnic Communities Strategy, the victims work programme as part of the Justice Portfolio, and other whānau-centred approaches, including the Whānau Ora Initiative.
- 5 Government's response to recent weather events impacting New Zealanders' lives needs to consider the health and wellbeing of people, supporting them to be free from violence in the short, medium, and long term. Those most impacted by recent weather events from the increasing effect of climate change and the cost of living are also most impacted by family violence and sexual violence.

Executive Summary

- 6 Te Aorerekura sets a collective vision and direction for tangata whenua, communities, specialist sectors and government to work together to eliminate family violence and sexual violence.
- 7 To deliver Te Aorerekura it is critical that government is working in a joined up and collective way to maximise its impact but also to support communities in their aspirations under Te Aorerekura. Establishing an Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) was a key step to delivering this, as it provides a mechanism to ensure joint

accountability across agency Chief Executives and allowed for joined up implementation and coordination of Te Aorerekura.¹

- 8 With both Te Aorerekura and the IEB in place, Te Puna Aonui has made progress on building the foundations of the 25-year vision of eliminating family violence and sexual violence. This includes making good progress against the first Te Aorerekura Action Plan.
- 9 Achieving this goal will require significant work across all our portfolios over the coming years. This work is already underway, such as:
 - 9.1 Supporting iwi and local communities in different geographic communities so that local solutions can be led by local leaders.
 - 9.2 Testing relational commissioning approaches in cyclone impacted areas.
 - 9.3 Building ways to incorporate diverse community groups into government decision making.
 - 9.4 Training both generalist and specialist workforces to respond to family violence and sexual violence.
 - 9.5 Building a sustainable funding and investment roadmap.
 - 9.6 Building an Outcomes and Measurement framework to know what is happening in the system and to enable targeted decision making.
- 10 It is now imperative that a new action plan is developed with communities to hold government to account for what it will do, and what it will do with communities. This Action Plan will come to Cabinet in the new year.

Te Aorerekura – Where are we going

- 11 In October 2021, Cabinet agreed to Te Aorerekura: The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence and its first Action Plan. The Strategy and Action Plan were launched in December 2021 and is 18 months into delivery. The first Action Plan ends in December 2023.
- 12 In November 2021, Cabinet agreed to establish Te Puna Aonui as an Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB). Te Puna Aonui is the name gifted to the IEB and is the name used to reference the 10 agencies that are jointly accountable for this work.

¹ Te Puna Aonui – the interdepartmental executive board – is comprised of chief executives from Corrections, Ministries of Education, Health, Justice and Social Development, New Zealand Police, Oranga Tamariki and Te Puni Kōkiri. The chief executive of ACC is an independent advisor to the IEB. Ministries of Ethnic Communities, Pacific People, Women and DPMC are associate agencies.

Te Aorerekura requires sustained effort and collective commitment to deliver intergenerational change

- 13 Te Aorerekura is different from what has come before. It sets a wellbeing² and strength-based vision for eliminating family violence and sexual violence. There is a stronger focus on primary prevention, healing, and the critical role of tangata whenua and community leadership for achieving intergenerational change.
- 14 Specifically, the strategy calls for six shifts. These shifts are interconnected and together represent how family violence and sexual violence will be eliminated in Aotearoa New Zealand:
 - 14.1 towards strength-based wellbeing
 - 14.2 towards mobilising communities,
 - 14.3 towards skilled, culturally competent and sustainable workforces,
 - 14.4 towards investment in primary prevention to protect against family violence and sexual violence,
 - 14.5 towards safe, accessible and integrated responses,
 - 14.6 towards increased capacity for healing.
- 15 Elimination of family violence and sexual violence is a significant undertaking requiring sustained effort, which is why Te Aorerekura is a 25-year strategy. Work underway in the first 18 months of Te Aorerekura has focused on laying the foundations for this long-term work and building new ways of working across government and communities. Te Aorerekura requires systemic transformation and an ongoing commitment to doing things differently.

Te Aorerekura is part of wider changes to how government is working in communities

- 16 The work of Te Aorerekura and Te Puna Aonui is occurring within the context of wider change in how government is expected to work with and in communities. Whilst I do not lead the following pieces of work, they are critical to improving how government responds to the needs of communities including addressing family violence and sexual violence. These wider initiatives include:
 - 16.1 how the public service works together, including through the Public Service Act 2020
 - 16.2 the role the Regional Public Service Commissioners can play in coordinating and cohering work at a regional level
 - 16.3 the role and impact of the Social Sector Commissioning work to establish relational commissioning
 - 16.4 the Health System reform that will enable the health sector to be better set up to prevent and respond to family violence and sexual violence.
- 17 Te Aorerekura relies on many of these pieces of work. Now more than ever, Government understands both the scale of change needed to deliver on our vision for

² Te Puna Aonui is taking a wellbeing and safety approach across all actions. This means considering all the determinants of wellbeing that contribute to safety such as housing, health, income, and food security as well as addressing the disparities between people.

better outcomes, and the opportunity that stronger collaboration and cross-agency working offers across our portfolios. Te Puna Aonui will continue to look for opportunities to leverage and implement these other work programmes as Te Aorerekura is implemented, and vice versa, while ensuring that lessons and evidence are shared back into the system.

Implementation – How we are getting there

18 Te Puna Aonui is focusing its attention on setting up the foundations for transformative change and beginning to identify and fill gaps in the system. This section highlights the key pieces of work that are progressing across government to support our collective response.

Government needs to transform how it works together across its agencies to deliver on this vision

19 To achieve significant traction for Te Aorerekura, agencies need to work collectively with tangata whenua and communities. Te Puna Aonui was established because no one department has all the tools or levers required to make the significant or sustainable shifts needed. It does this through having shared accountability across the Chief Executives of Te Puna Aonui agencies.

20 Over the first 18 months of Te Aorerekura, agencies have been delivering the actions in the first Te Aorerekura Action Plan. While responsibility of delivering the Action Plan sits with the IEB, various Te Puna Aonui agencies are each leading and working on the 40 actions. This plan ends at the end of 2023. Some actions have been completed whilst some actions were designed to be ongoing or longer-term initiatives and may feature in future action plans. Working in this new and collective way has presented challenges resulting in Te Puna Aonui making collective trade-offs around timing, staging and engagement.

21 In June the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) released a report that confirmed that while significant work has begun to mobilise and get the strategy underway, there are still instances where further work is needed. Specifically, the further work identified by the OAG is to identify what it means to be a Te Puna Aonui agency implementing Te Aorerekura, how each agency is embedding the voices of survivors in their individual as well as collective work, to connect work taking place at the national and local level to implement initiatives, share information better, and to be clear on roles and responsibilities in the system.

22 There is an opportunity to further strengthen how Te Aorerekura and its collective approach through government is embedded. This includes how collective decisions are taken and how individual departmental responsibilities are leveraged so that they are achieving collective outcomes. This requires ongoing leadership from Ministers and Chief Executives both individually and as an IEB.

Enabling iwi and community led responses is a key pillar of Te Aorerekura

23 A key pillar of the strategy is enabling iwi and community to lead their own solutions within their communities. One aspect of this is the “Integrated Community-led Response” (ICR) approach to mobilise iwi and communities as a key enabler of the

delivery of shift 2 of Te Aorerekura. ICR has been one of the main ways that Te Aorerekura has been implemented in place, with an initial focus on specific localities.

- 24 The ICR approach looks to align and support different government initiatives in locations and intersect with other government approaches for relational commissioning, collaborative engagement and partnerships. The ICR approach brings Crown agencies together to support iwi, communities, and NGOs in testing new ways of working to achieve the outcomes of Te Aorerekura. It provides a national backbone for supporting existing and emerging cooperative approaches to mature and to develop local integrated iwi and community led sustainable solutions. To date this approach has:
- 24.1 focused on working with five localities: Whiria te Muka, Counties Manukau, Tainui-a-rohe, Manaaki Tairāwhiti, and Canterbury. Each of these community-led initiatives all look different as they are determined by different, existing, iwi and community-led governance structures.
 - 24.2 utilised a \$2.5 million per annum learning and implementation fund designed to enable sharing of insights and best practice across the sector and identifying and addressing system settings that hamper the effectiveness of existing community responses.
- 25 An example of enabling integrated community responses is Te Puna Aonui Business Unit partnership with Manaaki Tairāwhiti. This partnership has enabled local leaders to continue to strengthen its systems approach to achieving the elimination of family violence. They have employed systems coaches to support and coach operational leaders to work collaboratively, adopting Ka Awatea (purpose, principles and way of working) to collectively address family violence across all family violence organisations (iwi, NGOs, agencies). Concurrently, Te Puna Aonui Business Unit has provided funding that is supporting them to build the foundations for collective impact across iwi, agencies, and NGOs in the family violence space.
- 26 Through the relationships of Te Puna Aonui Business Unit and the work that they have been doing with iwi and communities they have been gathering insights into the issues and barriers that negatively impact on whānau having access to the right resources, interventions, and services when they most need them.
- 27 As the ICR approach continues to mature, Te Puna Aonui will need to ensure the right system conditions are in place to support sustainable implementation. Te Puna Aonui will continue to support iwi and communities to test and learn and implement integrated responses and will focus on partnering more closely with Regional Public Service Commissioners to provide regional visibility of existing investment, resources, services and planning to meet the priorities of communities and regions.
- 28 It is also critical that government continues to find opportunities to align with, and work through, other government strategies and interventions already in place. For example, the ICR approach mirrors how health localities are envisioned to work and provide an opportunity to collaborate on how health localities reflect the needs, vision and aspiration of communities that have informed Te Aorerekura alongside the voices feeding into health's locality prototypes.

- 29 It is important that ICR is not considered as a particular “product” that can be rolled out across the country and is instead viewed as a way of working to help implement Te Aorerekura. Each location’s response is likely to be different, as determined by its own governance arrangements, priorities, and local ways of working. Government’s role is to remove system barriers and provide support to iwi and communities. Many solutions to these barriers will at the agency level, but others might require Cabinet consideration and I intend to, working with Ministerial colleagues, bring these matters to Cabinet as needed.

Te Puna Aonui is finding new relational ways of working with iwi, communities and specialist sector groups on the ground

- 30 Another aspect of empowering iwi and community groups is to contract differently and to deliver on the social sector commissioning principles.
- 31 Through Budget 2022, Te Puna Aonui received funding for relational commissioning to trial new ways of working. They have partnered with Manaaki Tairāwhiti, Ngāti Kahungunu, and Ngāti Kahungunu ki te Wairoa on relational commissioning prototypes that focus on supporting whānau who are at risk of or are impacted by family violence or sexual violence and who have been impacted by Cyclone Gabrielle. These prototypes utilise grant agreements and demonstrate a high trust contracting model.
- 32 This funding has put relational commissioning principles into practice and is developing insights into wider social sector commissioning commitments.

Government needs to incorporate the voice of communities into government decision making

- 33 Central to enabling communities to lead their own solutions is building ways to incorporate the voice of communities into central government decisions to support greater and more equitable outcomes. Different communities are impacted on differently by family violence and sexual violence and therefore their solutions will be different. Government must acknowledge and respond to the expertise of communities.
- 34 Action 5 of the Action Plan is ‘Engage and value communities in collective monitoring, sharing and learning’. This includes:
- 34.1 starting to build community voice infrastructure that enables communities to collaborate with Te Puna Aonui on a more equal footing,
 - 34.2 increasing alignment across Te Puna Aonui agencies’ engagement with communities to reduce engagement fatigue, and
 - 34.3 building understanding of the functionality needed from an online platform for government and communities to be able to work together on the implementation and monitoring of Te Aorerekura.
- 35 Communities and sectors in the family violence and sexual violence system have been clear that government needs to move away from transactional, siloed and ad-hoc relationships with communities to work in a more enduring and relational way that

resonates with the capability and readiness of different communities. Te Puna Aonui also heard that united voices are stronger than fragmented or individual voices, and that space is needed for the different community groups to come together and provide a collective view to government. To build these beneficial relationships government must first appreciate the different starting point these communities have.

- 36 Successive budgets we have supported working with and investing into community and sector infrastructure for the following communities: tangata whenua; disabled peoples; ethnic communities; pacific peoples; older people; children and young people; LGBTQIA+; victims/survivors; and people who use violence.
- 37 Funding has been provided to these diverse communities to build their capacity and capability to bring a coordinated voice to the implementation and monitoring of Te Aorerekura.

Moving towards skilled, culturally competent and sustainable workforces

- 38 The needs of different communities to respond to, and prevent, family violence and sexual violence vary greatly. Te Aorerekura emphasises the importance of both generalist and specialist workforces.
- 39 Te Puna Aonui Business Unit has worked with stakeholders to produce family violence capability frameworks for generalist and specialist workforces and tools to support organisations to embed them. They set out the capability that organisations and workforces need to respond safely, effectively, and consistently to people who are impacted by family violence and who use violence. Sexual violence capability frameworks are in development for a 2024 launch.
- 40 Nine government agencies are at different stages of implementing the family violence frameworks. They are the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development, Te Whatu Ora, Te Puni Kōkiri, Oranga Tamariki, Ara Poutama Aotearoa (Department of Corrections), the New Zealand Police, the Te Puna Aonui Business Unit, and the Accident Compensation Corporation.
- 41 This work involves transformational and sustainable change within these agencies, with the work continuing beyond the current Action Plan. Each agency needs to establish family violence relevant policies and practices, and progressively build family violence capability within their workforces, prioritising their frontline generalist workforces. This is important to:
- 41.1 achieve meaningful change in how people impacted by family violence, and people who use violence, experience government services,
 - 41.2 build consistent and collective awareness of the dynamics and impacts of family violence across government services and workforces generally
- 42 Alongside actions to support government agencies to improve capabilities, a training unit has been established within Te Puna Aonui Business Unit to support specialist and generalist sector organisations to build capability. Roles to influence system improvements and establish communities of practice have also been established, and

early scoping for an online platform for sharing information, learning and insights, research and training resources has taken place.

Building a sustainable funding and investment roadmap

- 43 Government investment is essential to eliminate family violence and sexual violence. Funding is a key lever that only government can pull. I am committed to ensuring greater coordination and alignment of government spending across family violence and sexual violence as part of my mandate as Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence and to ensure that spending builds from strong information including community feedback.
- 44 There has been significant effort in this space, with joined-up and increasingly strategic Budget processes since 2018. Feedback from agencies and the sector coming out of Budget 2023 has highlighted the value of this approach and the benefits of working together collectively. However, this process is still constrained by taking an annualised view to investment.
- 45 There is room to be more targeted and strategic with how government uses investment as a tool to eliminate violence and to stabilise the sector and community groups who are advancing this mahi.
- 46 Key to this work is the commitment made to develop an investment plan for family violence and sexual violence. An investment plan will provide direction, information and guidance that supports government to make informed decisions about its investment into family violence and sexual violence and give clarity to the sector and communities about the way forward.
- 47 It will be essential to have Cabinet's commitment to support this plan, to ensure there is collective agreement and buy-in to a forward spending roadmap over the 25-year life of Te Aorerekura. Shifting to a longer-term view of investment for this policy area represents a significant change, particularly as I look to understand how successive years of funding could be used to deliver overarching outcomes.
- 48 The long-term investment plan will need to include primary prevention as a key focus area, as elimination cannot be achieved without sustained and coordinated investment in shifting the norms, behaviours and environments that enable violence to persist in Aotearoa. As part of Shift 4 of Te Aorerekura (towards investment in primary prevention), agencies have taken a strong collaborative approach to work towards a Te Tiriti led primary prevention investment plan that is evidence-based and aligned across Te Puna Aonui agencies and other cross-government strategies.
- 49 I propose to bring the investment plan for Cabinet to agree in early 2024. This will provide a strong framework to guide investment and funding decisions through successive Budget cycles.

Learning and Monitoring – how we will know we are successful

- 50 Te Puna Aonui takes a test and learn approach, learning from the actions it takes. To support this work, it must develop a dynamic learning system to inform what changes and interventions will have the greatest impact.

51 In the interim, delivery of each of the 40 actions is monitored by the IEB and Ministers on a regular basis. Further indicators of progress come through regular formal and informal engagement with community networks (such as the Annual Hui held in June 2023) and insights from independent organisations such as the Productivity Commission and the Office of the Auditor General.

Te Puna Aonui is building an Outcomes and Measurement Framework to inform its collective work

52 Te Aorerekura is to be supported by an Outcomes and Measurement Framework (OMF), which is appended to this paper. The OMF further breaks down the 25-year vision of Te Aorerekura into a set of 12 outcomes and 40 indicators that are mapped against the existing six shifts outlined in the strategy. This approach makes the intended results of Te Aorerekura explicit and measurable.

53 The OMF has been developed through engagement with tangata whenua, communities, the specialist sectors, and a group of research and practice experts. Shared outcomes and measurement are a first for the family violence and sexual violence system. This work is complex, and we do not yet have all the information we need. For this reason, and because of changing needs over the 25-years of the strategy, the OMF is developmental by nature and will continue to be built over time.

54 The OMF forms the foundation of a dynamic learning, monitoring and evaluation approach for family and sexual violence, that spans multiple sectors, agencies, organisations, and communities. The OMF will support those involved in eliminating family violence and sexual violence to align their efforts towards a shared set of outcomes and to collectively track progress.

55 Alongside the Action Plan and Investment Plan, the OMF will be a key tool used by the IEB, to implement Te Aorerekura. It acts as a guide for decision making (both government and community) and provides an indication of whether the right actions are being taken and the right things are being invested into to deliver the changes laid out in Te Aorerekura.

56 Implementing the OMF will involve the collation and analysis of various data and information sources. Together, this will provide a picture of what is being achieved towards the indicators. Measurement of the OMF will continue to evolve as improved and new data sources become available and as Te Puna Aonui builds its evidence and insights capability.

57 The IEB will be accountable for the OMF, but its successful implementation will rely on regular, collective inputs and insights from government ministries that hold family violence and sexual violence data, as well as tangata whenua, sectors, and communities. These inputs and insights will form the basis of regular reporting to Ministers and Parliament.

58 Te Pūkotahitanga (the Tangata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group) has independently commissioned an outcomes framework from te ao Māori that can explicitly track progress of Te Aorerekura against whānau Māori wellbeing outcomes. These two frameworks will be complimentary of each other and provide a collective

view of how Te Aorerekura is working. A plan will be developed to articulate how the two frameworks will be read and implemented together.

- 59 A communications and engagement plan is being developed to support the implementation of the OMF to enable agencies to adopt the outcomes and the IEB to report on the OMF, further strengthening accountability for progress towards eliminating family violence and sexual violence.

Te Aorerekura requires a learning system that builds the evidence base and enables system wide learning

- 60 The OMF is the base of a dynamic learning system, helping officials and Ministers understand changes in family violence and sexual violence and if Te Aorerekura is having the intended impacts. The learning system will guide government and community planning and investment.
- 61 The learning system is supported by a research and evaluation plan. The plan involves establishing a strategic coordination function that will reduce duplication of research and evaluation work and enable system-wide learning across Te Puna Aonui agencies. The plan supports the iteration and prioritisation of collaborative and rich insights to build the evidence base.
- 62 This contributes to the growing body of evidence – most recently the Productivity Commission’s report A Fair Chance for All and the Chief Science Advisor’s report into gangs in New Zealand – which provides rich insight and direction to how officials will deliver Te Aorerekura. The learning system must capture and build on existing empirical work, while elevating the voices and insights of communities and those with lived experience.
- 63 Another key part of the learning system is the establishment of an insights hub invested in by Budget 23. The insights hub will be the vehicle for implementing the OMF and is currently being scoped. It will be designed and developed in partnership with tangata whenua and communities, as directed by Te Aorerekura. Building on the work under Action 5 of the first Action Plan, the insights hub will provide a systematic way to collect and share the voices and experiences of communities and those with lived experience so that these inform government and community decision-making.
- 64 The learning system supports evidence-based decision-making, leading to more consistent and high-quality decisions across the family violence and sexual violence system. It is critical to the success of Te Aorerekura and the elimination of family violence and sexual violence.

Evolution – Next Steps

- 65 As noted above, the first Action Plan ends in December 2023. Work is underway to develop the second action plan, specifically working to ensure the development of the plan is grounded in the needs of tangata whenua, communities and the family violence and sexual violence sectors.

- 66 Officials are following three phases to deliver the next plan: strategic review of the first action plan, prioritisation and then drafting. The second action plan needs to build off the foundation of the first action plan, focusing on the system changes required to achieve Te Aorerekura.
- 67 Initial feedback from communities for the next action plan is to more closely align to the shifts set out in Te Aorerekura, have fewer actions, and to emphasise collective ownership, delivery, and impact – in order to avoid siloed work programmes of the different agencies. It is important that the actions are designed so that they are inclusive of all the different communities impacted by family violence and sexual violence.
- 68 Critical inputs to both the second action plan and the investment plan will be the plans to address family violence and sexual violence service gaps (Actions 29 and 30) that are close to completion. The service gaps plans include a compiled list of gaps informed by research and reports, government agencies, and information from tangata whenua, communities, advocacy groups and providers in the development of Te Aorerekura and recent public consultation. To help identify priorities for the next action plan and investment plan, gaps will be themed and ordered based on criteria drafted by the Action 29 and 30 interagency working group, which incorporates feedback from the sector and stakeholders.
- 69 The second action plan was discussed at the July FVSV Ministers meeting. I communicated that Te Puna Aonui is looking for a more strategic and collaborative plan. Priorities included the workforce, online violence, and strengthening of community-led responses.
- 70 I propose to bring the second action plan to Cabinet in the first half 2024 to agree the actions government will be held to account to deliver.

Cost-of-living Implications

- 71 The work carried out through Te Aorerekura is not intended to have any direct impact on the drivers of the cost of living. However, it should be noted that individuals and whānau that experience compounding forms of disadvantage are disproportionately impacted by violence. For this reason, the Te Aorerekura work programme is essential to keeping our communities safe and empowered to lead their own solutions to eliminate family violence and sexual violence.

Financial Implications

- 72 There are no financial implications to this paper.

Legislative Implications

- 73 This paper does not recommend any legislative changes.

Population Implications

- 74 Family violence and sexual violence impact on all groups in New Zealand. The data available on family violence and sexual violence does not tell a complete story. The majority of sexual assaults and family violence incidents are not reported, which

makes it difficult to establish a true picture of the harm experienced. However, the data that exists indicates that family violence and sexual violence disproportionately impact women, tangata whenua, Pacific peoples, disabled people, older people, children and young people, LGBTQIA+ communities, some ethnic communities and those experiencing compounding forms of disadvantage and discrimination. This is because experiencing violence serves to maintain and reinforce existing inequalities around gender, ethnicity, sexuality, age and ability.

- 75 Key statistics from this data are included in Te Aorerekura, which was drafted through consultation with representatives from each of these groups. Establishing sustained relationships with each of these communities is an important part of our work.
- 76 The IEB will continue to engage these groups and work to ensure that suitable and accessible family violence and sexual violence interventions are available for all New Zealanders. Te Pūkotahitanga will also work to provide an independent voice on the implementation of Te Aorerekura and work that gives effect to it.

Human Rights

- 77 The proposals in this paper are consistent with the requirements of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993 and are a positive contribution to securing the human rights of New Zealanders.

Use of external Resources

- 78 No contractors were used for this paper. There are currently no plans to use external resource to deliver the pieces in this paper, however necessary business decisions including using external resource may be taken to deliver this work overtime.

Consultation

- 79 Te Kaporeihana Āwhina Hunga Whara - Accident Compensation Corporation, Ara Poutama Aotearoa - Department of Corrections, Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga - Ministry of Education, Manatū Hauora - Ministry of Health, Tāhū o te Ture - Ministry of Justice, Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora - Ministry of Social Development, Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa - New Zealand Police, Oranga Tamariki - Ministry for Children, Te Puni Kōkiri - Ministry of Māori Development, Te Tari O Te Pirimia Me Te Komiti Matau - Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Manatū Wāhine - Ministry for Women, Te Manatū mō Ngā Iwi o Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa - Ministry for Pacific Peoples, Te Tari Mātāwaka - Ministry for Ethnic Communities were consulted on this paper.

Proactive Release

- 80 This paper will be proactively released at www.tepunaonui.govt.nz within 30 working days of Cabinet consideration.

Recommendations

The Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence recommends that the Committee:

IN CONFIDENCE

- 1 note that in October 2021, Cabinet agreed to *Te Aorerekura – National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence* to set a collective pathway to eliminate family violence and sexual violence [CAB-21-MIN-0152];
- 2 note that Te Aorerekura requires sustained effort and collective commitment to deliver, and that work over the past 18 months has focused on laying the foundations for lasting change;
- 3 note considerable progress has been made under Te Aorerekura and the first action plan to:
 - 3.1 enable communities and iwi to lead their own solutions through the evolution of the ‘Integrated Community-led Response’ approach;
 - 3.2 put social sector commissioning principles into practice through high-trust grant agreements for cyclone-affected communities;
 - 3.3 build community voice infrastructure that empowers communities to shape the implementation of Te Aorerekura; and
 - 3.4 improve the capability of generalist and specialist workforces to respond to and prevent family violence and sexual violence through developing and implementing capability frameworks;
- 4 note that successive joint Budget packages for family violence and sexual violence have been increasingly strategic and aligned with the aims of Te Aorerekura;
- 5 note an investment plan is being produced to provide better direction, guidance and information to support government decision making over the short, medium and long term;
- 6 invite the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence to bring the Investment Plan to Cabinet in early 2024;
- 7 note the Outcomes and Measurement Framework for Te Aorerekura (Appendix 1 and 2) will support government, sectors and community to align our efforts towards a shared set of outcomes and to collectively track our progress;
- 8 note the finalised Outcomes and Measurement Framework will be published in September 2023, with the first report due in mid-2024;
- 9 note the first Action Plan for Te Aorerekura ends in December 2023 and work is underway to develop the second Action Plan with a focus on collective ownership and the system changes required to deliver Te Aorerekura;
- 10 invite the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence to bring the second Action Plan to Cabinet in early 2024.

Authorised for lodgement.

Hon Marama Davidson

Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

PROACTIVELY RELEASED