

Eliminating family violence and sexual violence

Where should we focus?

Te wāhi e hiahia ana mātou ā tōna wā

Tools to support your conversations that contribute to the National Strategy and Action Plans to eliminate family violence and sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand.



*Te Tari O Te Pirimia Me Te Komiti Matau (Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet) also r

How to use this pack Me pēhea whakamahi i tēnei pēke

To eliminate family violence and sexual violence, the government, tangata whenua, communities, and the specialist sector have to work differently, and together.

Who this pack is for

Everyone who wants to contribute to the National Strategy and Action Plans.

We're keen to hear all views and ideas – regardless of whether you're new to this kōrero, or if you've been a part of the conversation for some time.

How to use this pack

This pack describes what we have read and understood from what Aotearoa New Zealand has told us about ending family violence and sexual violence. It is organised into seven focus areas that describe what we've heard we need to focus on, and the priority actions to take.

Use this pack however you would like – by yourself or together with friends, colleagues, whānau, or community. Feel free to draw or write your reactions on each page.

If you'd like support with organising hui or printing, contact <u>nationalstrategy@violencefree.govt.nz</u>.

Reading materials

Te Hau Tangata is an important resource, setting out how we as a country need to eliminate all forms of violence. **Te Hau Tangata** was created by Interim Te Rōpū, who were formed in response to government wanting to eliminate family violence and sexual violence, in partnership with tangata whenua.

Te Hau Tangata and other reading materials, including **Litany of Sound**, are available at <u>violencefree.govt.nz</u>.

More information is available at the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse at <u>nzfvc.org.nz</u>.

After your hui

Send your contributions to our confidential mailbox <u>Submissions@violencefree.govt.nz</u>. Feel free to send us photos or scans of each page – or type up a summary of what you talked about. If you do send us photos/scans, please make sure the writing is readable. Your hard copies are yours to keep as you choose.

When are contributions due?

If you're able to host your hui and send us your contributions by 30 June 2021, we'll be able to ensure that what you share gets woven into the National Strategy and Action Plans for Cabinet to consider in September.

Why this conversation matters

Over the years, you have told us a lot about what works and what doesn't. We've gathered this information and used it to develop the vision, how we will work together, and focus areas. The korero now is about checking that we've understood what we need to do about family violence and sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand, and inviting your feedback on what needs to happen first.

The National Strategy will create a shared understanding of how to eliminate family violence and sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand. It will provide a mandate for action. Action Plans will ensure we prioritise the same things and move forward together.

Who is the Joint Venture?

We are ten government organisations working together to set a clear direction to reduce family violence and sexual violence, and to provide strategic whole-of-government advice to Ministers.

How can we help?

If you have questions or need support hosting a hui (including specialists to ensure safe conversations), contact <u>nationalstrategy@violencefree.govt.nz</u> – we would love to help.

What's inside?

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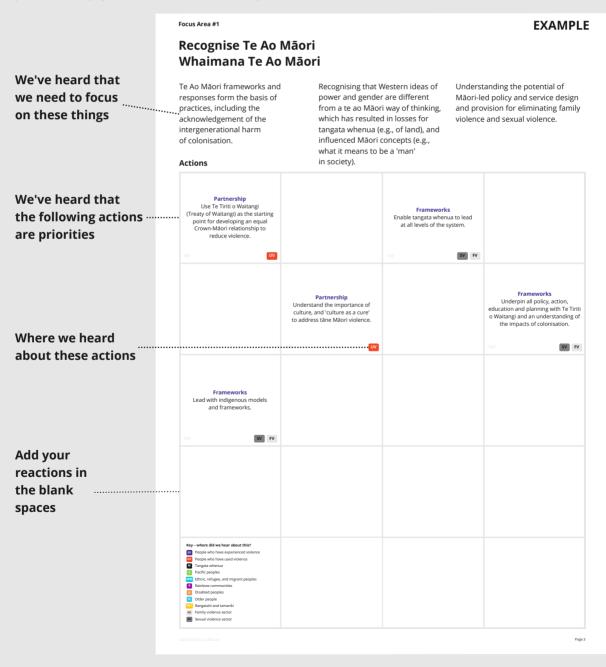
Where should we focus?

Te wāhi e hiahia ana mātou ā tōna wā

The next few pages describe what we have read and understood from what Aotearoa New Zealand has told us about ending family violence and sexual violence.

- What would you add or change?
- Are these the right focus areas?
- What have you seen that has worked?
- What do you want for future generations?
- What needs to happen in each of these focus areas?
- What is most important for you and your community in these focus areas?
- Where could we begin?

Feel free to draw or write your reactions on each page. Once you're done, send a picture of each page to Submissions@violencefree.govt.nz



Recognise Te Ao Māori

Whaimana Te Ao Māori

Te Ao Māori frameworks and responses form the basis of practices, including the acknowledgement of the intergenerational harm of colonisation. Recognising that Western ideas of power and gender are different from a te ao Māori way of thinking, which has resulted in losses for tangata whenua (e.g., of land), and influenced Māori concepts (e.g., what it means to be a 'man' in society). Understanding the potential of Māori-led policy and service design and provision for eliminating family violence and sexual violence.

Partnership Use Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi) as the starting point for developing an equal Crown- Māori relationship to reduce violence.		Frameworks Enable tangata whenua to lead at all levels of the system.	
	Partnership Understand the importance of culture, and 'culture as a cure' to address tāne Māori violence.		Frameworks Underpin all policy, action, education and planning with Te Tiriti o Waitangi and an understanding of the impacts of colonisation.
Frameworks Lead with indigenous models and frameworks.		Frameworks Support rangatahi Māori to celebrate Te Ao Māori, with support and opportunities to explore their culture.	
	Frameworks Fund kaupapa Māori services in Aotearoa New Zealand		
Key - where did we hear about this? People who have experienced violence People who have used violence Tangata whenua Pacific peoples Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples Biabled peoples Older people Rangatahi and tamariki Family violence sector Sexual violence sector			

Bring government responses together

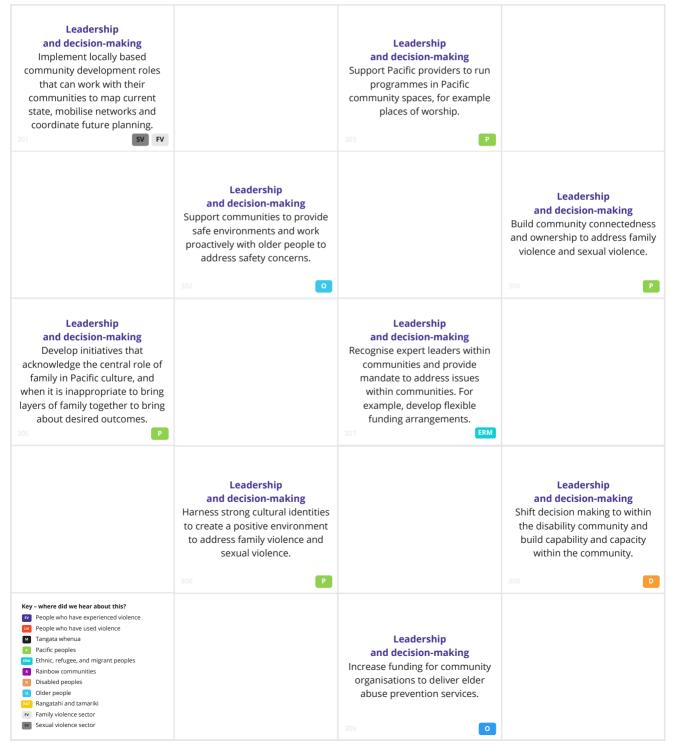
Whakapiri ngā mahi ō te kāwanatanga

People and whānau are supported by integrated community services enabled by government agencies working closely together to reduce barriers and increase safety.

Responses Provide easy access to safe, quality, appropriate services that meet holistic and diverse needs, and have been designed with family violence and sexual violence dynamics in mind.		Responses Enable frontline government workforces to recognise, respond and refer safely, compassionately and consistently.	
	Responses Supply specialist support for as long as is needed, and ensure that the support addresses a range of needs and helps people to understand what violence is.		Responses Design support that is informed by an understanding of trauma and violence.
Responses Deliver trauma and violence informed services that address childhood trauma.		Responses Support the whole whānau, not just children and young people in isolation.	
	Tools Design group programmes that help to cement change (seeing how others act and not wanting to act that way anymore).		Tools Provide early help at the frontline of government agencies and in everyday places.
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Recognise tangata whenua leadership and community-led approaches Hāpaitia te mana ō tangata whenua me kaupapa hapori

Decision making that is shared between Māori, Government and community; and uses Te Tiriti o Waitangi as the starting point. High trust and enduring relationships support shared decision-making on resources and investments between Māori, NGOs, communities and government. This will enable flexible services to meet diverse needs and reduce the administrative burden on service providers.



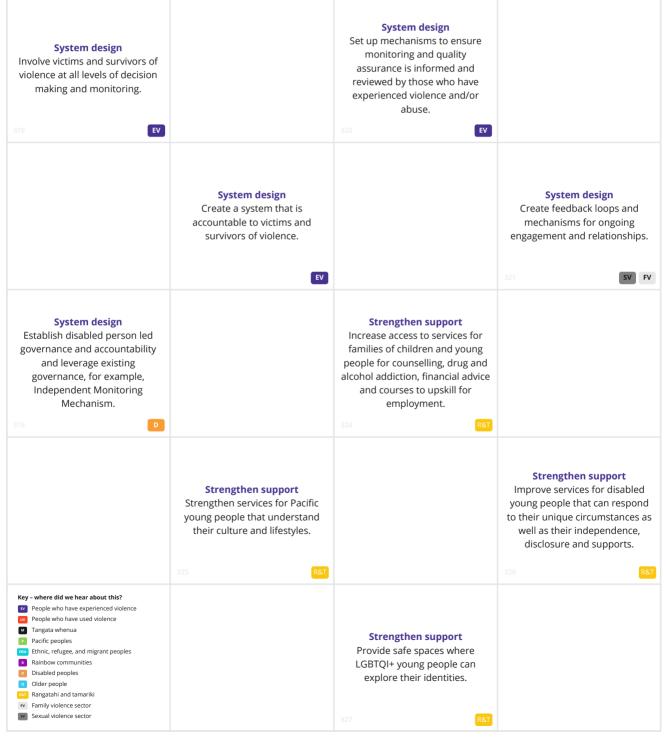
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Leadership and decision-making Increase support for carers to alleviate stress.		Leadership and decision-making Work with communities to develop spaces and conditions that support positive behaviour change and promote safe relationships.	
	System design Design and deliver health and social services that are whānau, victim and survivor centred approaches.		Relationship development Allow for shared design and decision making in partnerships and relationships between government, tangata whenua and communities.
Relationship development Actively consult disabled people on the development and implementation of legislation and policies concerning justice, violence and abuse prevention, and human rights.		Relationship development Ensure equitable treatment for disabled people who seek justice for family violence and sexual violence.	
	System design Design integrated safety response models where government and community services work together to ensure that families experiencing violence get the help they need.		System design Develop language and terms that are inclusive and accessible and reflect an ecological understanding of disability.
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Strengthen workforces to prevent and respond to family violence and sexual violence Whakakaha i te hunga mahi ki te autaki me te whakautu ki te tūkino whānau

People and communities are supported by workforces that are diverse, skilled, resourced and have clearly defined roles in responding to and preventing family violence and sexual violence. Services are shaped to meet specific needs including the history, culture and situation of people and whānau. A common understanding of family violence and sexual violence, trauma, and cultural competency.

Develop skills and training Scope and strengthen existing tools and training and develop a strategic workforce capability plan.		Develop skills and training Improve quality and accessibility of family violence and sexual violence responses and services for people from the rainbow community by training the specialist matsfream FVSV workforces to address biases such as homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia. Through this, ensure 'sex/gender' and immutable (does not change from birth).	
	Develop skills and training Develop training for those working with people affected by elder abuse. Carers and staff are currently poorly trained to appropriately manage issues such as sexual abuse.		Develop skills and training Train the mainstream workforce to respond appropriately to disabled people experiencing family violence and sexual violence.
Develop skills and training Develop training for staff working in rainbow organisations on how to address family violence and sexual violence. (Note that 80% of staff are volunteers).		Develop skills and training Incorporate rainbow and intersectional needs into current family violence and sexual violence programmes, for example, specialist training for judges.	
	Develop skills and training Build relationships across the tertiary sector to grow knowledge through existing relevant qualifications.		Strengthen support Create a family violence and sexual violence capability centre (centre of excellence) to provide evaluation, evidence, education and accreditation.
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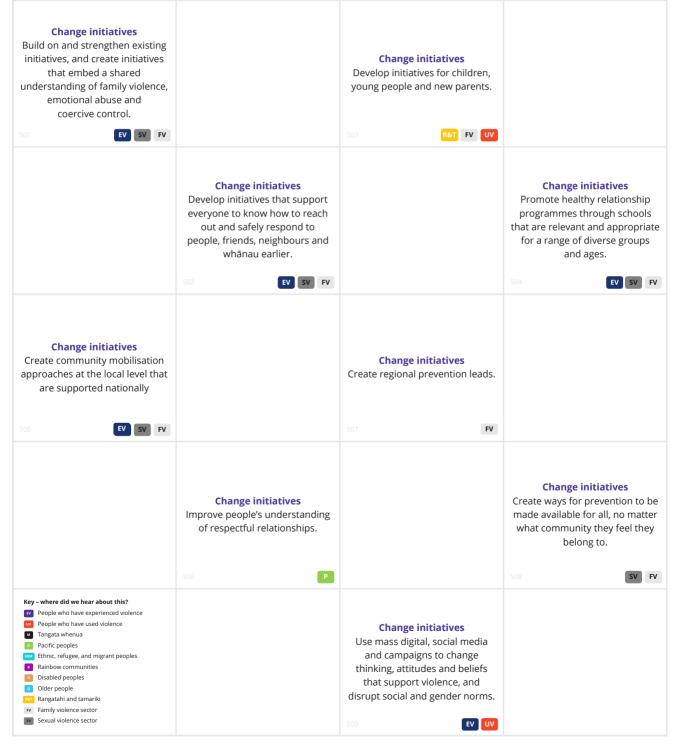
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Strengthen support Develop counselling services that are appropriate for disabled people.		Strengthen support Support health professionals to better respond to family violence and sexual violence.	
	Strengthen support Develop a quality screening tool for elder abuse that is culturally appropriate.		Strengthen support Increase the capacity of evidence-based specialist responses and programmes.
Strengthen support Increase the capacity and capability of helpers, peers and influencers to ensure safe responses that challenge harmful behaviour and promote healthy masculinities.		Strengthen support Ensure service providers are trained specialists with empathy, compassion and patience	
	Strengthen support Ensure service providers listen to what victim/survivors want and need, believe and validate their experiences and are non- judgemental.		
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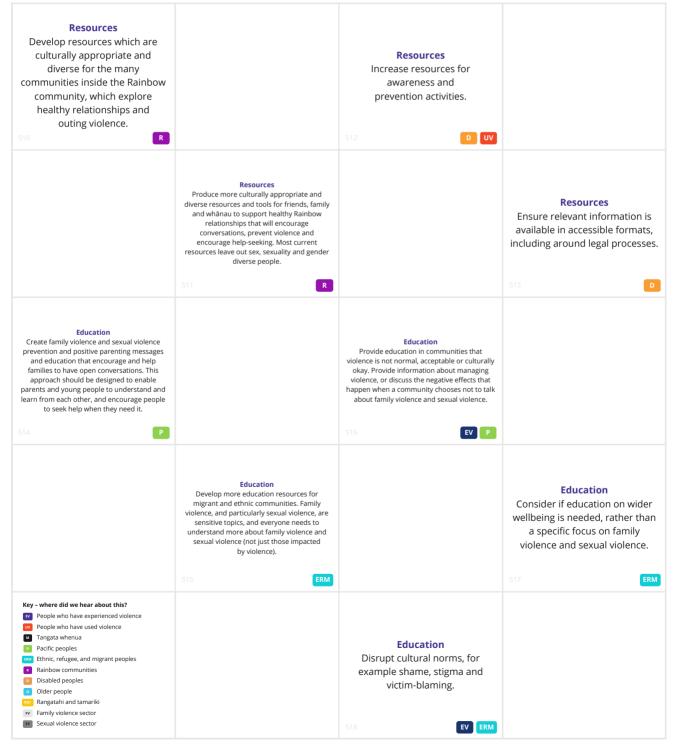
Greater investment in preventing family violence and sexual violence.

Ensuring all responses heal, strengthen and protect from violence.



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Education Increase education and awareness (including support) for people using violence / at risk of using violence, especially family carers.		Education Ensure older people understand their rights and the support that is available (particularly older people from minority cultures) as well as the importance of Enduring Power of Attorney (noting costs can be a barrier).	
	Education Increase awareness of the risk factors and occurrence of older abuse and neglect, by raising visibility of elder abuse and developing education.		
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Whakawhanake ngā mahi ō te kawanatanga ā tōna wā

Government's rules, through legislation Government actions, through and policy support tangata whenua and community needs.

strategies and initiatives, support real change.

Government funding and commissioning approaches are flexible and enable shared decisionmaking.

Funding Address inadequate allocation of resources/funding by government to migrant and ethnic-specific family violence sexual violence services.		Funding Introduce funded specialist Rainbow sexual violence support or prevention services in Aotearoa New Zealand or for rainbow survivors of sexual abuse.	
	Funding Enable full finding of services across the continuum of intervention: prevention, first response, long-term care and recovery, and harmful sexual behaviour services, and ensure broad reach and accessibility of services both geographical and diverse population groups.		Funding Introduce sustainable, long-term funding for Rainbow organisations and networks. 75% of Rainbow organisations currently exist on less than \$100k per year, and are unable to fully coordinate and participate in the development of government policy/initiatives.
Funding Ensure sustainable funding for the very small number of disabled people-led organisations working in family violence and sexual violence.		Funding Provide funding to improve responses, eg, access to free protection orders.	
	Funding Increase funding and access to elder abuse services, for example, those in rural areas and services that respond to cultural diversity.		Access to services Improve processes for accessing support, including ACC and emergency housing.
 key - where did we hear about this? People who have experienced violence People who have used violence Tangata whenua Pacific peoples Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples Rainbow communities Older peoples Rangatahi and tamariki Family violence sector Sexual violence sector 		Access to services Create more accessible service options for those seeking help. For example, a refuge may not be a viable option for a person who is unable to live in an unfamiliar/non-accessible environment.	

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Access to services Provide physical and visible support for people to access services, for example, ramps to enable entry to buildings.		Access to services Develop avenues for resolution where the abuse does not constitute a criminal offence.	
	Access to services Remove barriers to services and support, eg, concerns that children will be taken away or benefits will be cancelled stop people from reaching out.		Access to services Create greater access to specialist trauma informed mental health services and counselling.
Access to services Increase the number of elder abuse services across the country, and introduce more that serve Māori and Pacific populations.		Legislation and regulation Change domestic violence legislation to adequately protect disabled people from abuse from caregivers. (Note, there have been considerable attempts to change this by disability advocacy groups.)	
	Legislation and regulation Introduce legislative change on prohibition of surgery on intersex children, positive definition of consent, and inclusive definition of women.		Legislation and regulation Review the decision-making tenets and the mental capacity assessment processes implicit in the Protection of Persons and Property Act.
Key - where did we hear about this? People who have experienced violence Tangata whenua Pacific peoples Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples Biabled peoples Older people Rangatahi and tamariki Family violence sector Sexual violence sector		Legislation and regulation Introduce greater oversight of those who hold Enduring Power of Attorney (EPOAs) and more consistent information about roles and responsibilities and limitations of an EPOA. Consider the introduction of a register to help as alternative options that enable older people to safely appoint an attorney and have an EPOA in place when a family member is the alleged abuser.	

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Legislation and regulation Change regulations to enable temporary protection orders to become final after one month.		Services Strengthen existing programmes, eg, Violence Intervention Programme (VIP), Work and Income FVRCs.	
	Legislation and regulation Regularly audit the family violence service sector to check for safe, skilled, and evidence based service provision. Ensure input from the people who use the service is part of the audit.		Services Strengthen existing programmes, eg, Violence Intervention Programme (VIP), Work and Income FVRCs. SV FV
Government roles and responsibilities Re-establish the national coordination role for elder abuse and neglect prevention to support and strengthen regional and local service delivery, and advocate with government.		Government roles and responsibilities Support Police, Corrections and the court system to understand their roles and responsibilities and keep victims and whanau safe from further violence, by providing free protection orders, access to support and resources, victim- and survivor-informed risk management.	
	Government roles and responsibilities Introduce better government agency alignment and access to services and resources. For example, access to ACC counselling for victims abused outside of Aotearoa New Zealand and/or financial and housing support for non-resident victims.		Improving contracts Extend the service scope of contracts to include a wider range of specialist, holistic, long- term options.
Key - where did we hear about this? People who have experienced violence Tangata whenua Pacific peoples Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples Rainbow communities Disabled people Rangatahi and tamariki Family violence sector Sexual violence sector		Improving contracts Develop contracts that support pay equity across government and NGO workforces.	

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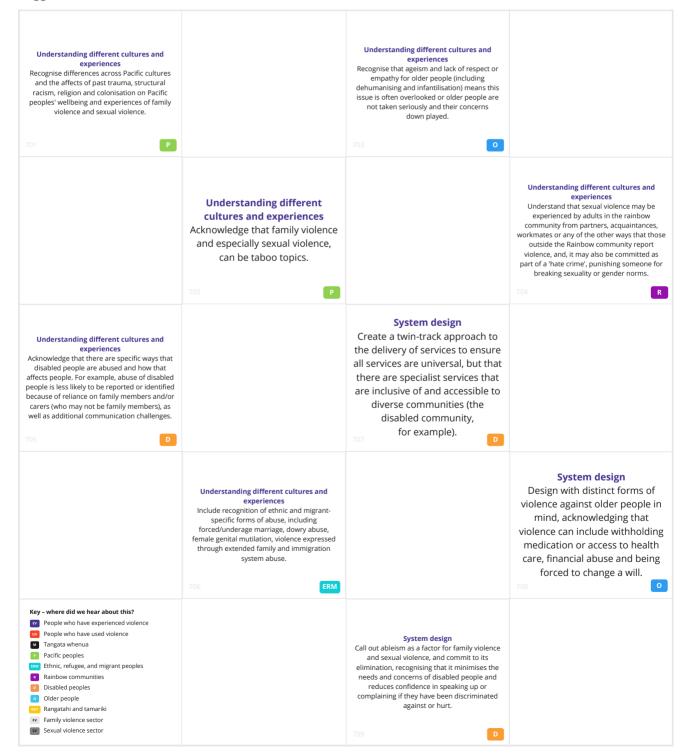
Government funding and commissioning approaches are flexible and enable shared decisionmaking.



Whakamanatia te mātauranga me te whakapai tonu

To learn what works and what needs to change.

To gather, share, use and understand data and insights from across Government, Māori and communities in a transparent and consistent way. To invest in research from diverse perspectives.



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System design Evaluate prevention campaigns, services and programmes from a victim and survivor-centred perspective.		System design Design an effective, accessible, transparent and accountable complaints process that creates change and improves systems and practice.	
	System design Acknowledge that language, cultural differences and isolation can make it difficult for victims and survivors of family violence and sexual violence to ask for help, especially from mainstream services.		System design Help people to understand the different types of abuse and how safety can be compromised for different groups if services don't wor from a victim/survivor centred way o if people (including friends and family do not understand risks and how to respond to their safety.
System design Understand and acknowledge the way government agencies and state responses can both perpetuate the abuse and compound the trauma that victim/survivors experience if responses are ill informed or unsafe.		System design Promote a common language and a gender analysis (understanding the various impacts on different genders) that reflects and supports the needs of those most affected.	
	System design Ensure that FVSV decision- making is informed by robust data and evidence.		Research and data collection Establish mechanisms for feedback loops and continuous improvement for both government and NGOs.
Key - where did we hear about this? 12 People who have experienced violence 12 People who have used violence 12 Tangata whenua 12 Pacific peoples 13 Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples 14 Bainbow communities 15 Disabled peoples 16 Older people 17 Rangatahi and tamariki 18 Family violence sector 19 Sexual violence sector		Research and data collection Develop a system for sexual violence data collection that incorporates a careful and consistent approach to data definitions, data capture, and information-sharing.	

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Research and data collection Research areas where data is lacking, including the impact on iwi Māori, and the voices of older people.		Research and data collection Enable the collection of robust data about elder abuse, to reduce the volume of hidden or unreported cases.	
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	Research and data collection Develop consistent definitions to enable the collection of usable data for research and policy responses, and reduce the potential for variable education and response approaches.		Research and data collection Increase and strengthen data collection to counter under- reporting and to support safety.
Research and data collection Find out more about the violence prevention needs of disabled people and about carers' experiences of violence and the support they need.		Research and data collection Conduct research to help understand current beliefs and attitudes and people's motivations to change their own behaviour.	
	Research and data collection Ensure that data collected by agencies should be able to be disaggregated to allow for accurate recording and analysis of violence and abuse towards disabled people.		Research and data collection Conduct more research on family violence and sexual violence in migrant and ethnic communities.
Key - where did we hear about this? 12 People who have experienced violence 12 People who have used violence 12 Pacific peoples 12 Pacific peoples 13 Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples 14 Rainbow communities 15 Disabled peoples 14 Older people 15 Pisabled neoples 16 Paintjwiolence sector 17 Family violence sector 18 Sexual violence sector		Research and data collection Improve data gathering and reporting techniques (from government and community organisations), to gather more information about ethnicity and types of violence.	

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Research and data collection Increase research about diverse communities and male survivors of sexual abuse.		Research and data collection Develop knowledge about the root causes and dynamics of violence to help eliminate victim- blaming and myths that perpetuate violence.	
	Research and data collection Increase research that investigates the impact of service delivery, providers and design from the perspectives of the victim/survivor and their children.		
Key - where did we hear about this? Image: People who have experienced violence Image: People who have used violence Image: Tangata whenua Image: Pacific peoples Image: Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples Image: Pacific peoples Image: Disabled peoples Image: Older people Image: Rangatahi and tamariki Image: Pacific people Image: Rangatahi and tamariki Image: Rangatahi and			

A glossary of terms He papakupu

Family violence can be sexual, physical, psychological, emotional, financial, and spiritual violence or abuse, coercive control or neglect. It also includes distinctive cultural forms of abuse such as dowry-related abuse, forced and under-age marriage and female genital mutilation.

Family violence is violence to a person by a partner, a family member, someone they usually share a household with, or someone they have a close personal relationship with (i.e. carer or person they are dating).

Family violence can include not providing care for another person who requires care due to their age, disability, or health conditions, or preventing them from accessing medical care, medicine or aids. Family violence is defined in the Family Violence Act 2018.

Sexual violence (also known as sexual abuse, sexual assault, mahi tukino or sexual harm) is any unwanted sexual behaviour towards another person. It includes unwanted kissing and touching, 'revenge pornography', sexual harassment, rape, incest, sexual exploitation and grooming, and other unwanted sexual behaviour.

It can involve force, coercion and power used by one person (or people) over another. Sexual violence also includes behaviour that does not involve actual touching; for example, forcing someone to watch pornography is also sexual violence.

Sexual offences including violation, assault, exploitation, and grooming are defined in the Crimes Act 1961.

Child abuse and neglect can include physical, sexual, psychological, emotional abuse and violence towards a child, allowing a child to be exposed to violence by adults, exposing a child to harm or threats of harm, neglect or not meeting their basic needs including for food, shelter, clothing, care, and supervision. **Elder abuse and neglect** refers to physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional abuse and violence towards an older person (over 65), financial abuse, and/or not meeting the older person's basic physical, emotional and medical needs.

Whānau refers to extended family or family group that extends beyond the nuclear family, a person's hapū and iwi. It also includes people who do not have a kinship tie like friends and other supports.

Tangata whenua refers to 'people of the land where their ancestors lived ' used in this context to mean individuals, whānau, hapū, tangata whenua, the indigenous populations of Aotearoa New Zealand.

The family violence and sexual violence system means all people in the community and government who prevent and respond to family violence and sexual violence.

Communities refers to groups of people who live in the same place, or have shared identities or shared interests. Within communities, it is important to hear that views of those most impacted by family violence and sexual violence.



Eliminating family violence and sexual violence

If you need to talk, contact one of the services below. They're there to help when you need them.

Safe to Talk sexual abuse and sexual harm support

0800 044 334, text 4334, email <u>support@safetotalk.nz</u> visit <u>safetotalk.co.nz</u>

Family violence information and support 0800 456 450 visit <u>areyouok.org.nz</u>

If you or someone else is in danger, call the Police on 111 even if you're not sure.

ARA POUTAMA AOTEAROA

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