

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.

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 nationalstrategy@violencefree.govt.nz.

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 violencefree.govt.nz.

More information is available at the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse at nzfvc.org.nz.

After your hui

Send your contributions to our confidential mailbox Submissions@violencefree.govt.nz. 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 kōrero 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 nationalstrategy@violencefree.govt.nz – 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

We've heard that we need to focus on these things

We've heard that the following actions are priorities

Where we heard about these actions

Add your reactions in the blank spaces

Focus Area #1
EXAMPLE

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.

Actions

<p>Partnership Use Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi) as the starting point for developing an equal Crown-Māori relationship to reduce violence.</p> <p>101 UV</p>		<p>Frameworks Enable tangata whenua to lead at all levels of the system.</p> <p>101 SV FV</p>	
	<p>Partnership Understand the importance of culture, and 'culture as a cure' to address tāne Māori violence.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">UV</p>		<p>Frameworks Underpin all policy, action, education and planning with Te Tiriti o Waitangi and an understanding of the impacts of colonisation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">104 SV FV</p>
<p>Frameworks Lead with indigenous models and frameworks.</p> <p>105 SV FV</p>			

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
- Disabled peoples
- Older people
- Rangatahi and tamariki
- Family violence sector
- Sexual violence sector

AOTEAROA FOCUS AREA #1
Page 3

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.

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Understanding the potential of Māori-led policy and service design and provision for eliminating family violence and sexual violence.

Suggested Actions

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	<p>Partnership Understand the importance of culture, and 'culture as a cure' to address tāne Māori violence.</p> <p>102 UV</p>		<p>Frameworks Underpin all policy, action, education and planning with Te Tiriti o Waitangi and an understanding of the impacts of colonisation.</p> <p>104 SV FV</p>
<p>Frameworks Lead with indigenous models and frameworks.</p> <p>105 SV FV</p>		<p>Frameworks Support rangatahi Māori to celebrate Te Ao Māori, with support and opportunities to explore their culture.</p> <p>106 R&T</p>	
	<p>Frameworks Fund kaupapa Māori services in Aotearoa New Zealand</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SV FV</p>		
<p>Key - where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EV People who have experienced violence ■ UV People who have used violence ■ M Tangata whenua ■ P Pacific peoples ■ EDM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples ■ R Rainbow communities ■ D Disabled peoples ■ O Older people ■ R&T Rangatahi and tamariki ■ FV Family violence sector ■ SV 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.

Suggested Actions

<p>Responses</p> <p>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.</p> <p>201 EV</p>		<p>Responses</p> <p>Enable frontline government workforces to recognise, respond and refer safely, compassionately and consistently.</p> <p>203 EV</p>	
	<p>Responses</p> <p>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.</p> <p>202 EV UV</p>		<p>Responses</p> <p>Design support that is informed by an understanding of trauma and violence.</p> <p>204 EV UV</p>
<p>Responses</p> <p>Deliver trauma and violence informed services that address childhood trauma.</p> <p>205 EV UV</p>		<p>Responses</p> <p>Support the whole whānau, not just children and young people in isolation.</p> <p>206 R&T</p>	
	<p>Tools</p> <p>Design group programmes that help to cement change (seeing how others act and not wanting to act that way anymore).</p> <p>207 UV</p>	<p>206</p>	<p>Tools</p> <p>Provide early help at the frontline of government agencies and in everyday places.</p> <p>208 EV R&T</p>
<p>Key - where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples EDM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people R&T Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 			

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.

Suggested Actions

<p>Leadership and decision-making Implement locally based community development roles that can work with their communities to map current state, mobilise networks and coordinate future planning.</p> <p>301 SV FV</p>		<p>Leadership and decision-making Support Pacific providers to run programmes in Pacific community spaces, for example places of worship.</p> <p>303 P</p>	
	<p>Leadership and decision-making Support communities to provide safe environments and work proactively with older people to address safety concerns.</p> <p>302 O</p>		<p>Leadership and decision-making Build community connectedness and ownership to address family violence and sexual violence.</p> <p>304 P</p>
<p>Leadership and decision-making Develop initiatives that acknowledge the central role of family in Pacific culture, and when it is inappropriate to bring layers of family together to bring about desired outcomes.</p> <p>305 P</p>		<p>Leadership and decision-making Recognise expert leaders within communities and provide mandate to address issues within communities. For example, develop flexible funding arrangements.</p> <p>307 ERM</p>	
	<p>Leadership and decision-making Harness strong cultural identities to create a positive environment to address family violence and sexual violence.</p> <p>306 P</p>		<p>Leadership and decision-making Shift decision making to within the disability community and build capability and capacity within the community.</p> <p>308 D</p>
<p>Key - where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people PAT Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 		<p>Leadership and decision-making Increase funding for community organisations to deliver elder abuse prevention services.</p> <p>309 O</p>	

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<p>Leadership and decision-making Increase support for carers to alleviate stress.</p> <p>310 O</p>		<p>Leadership and decision-making Work with communities to develop spaces and conditions that support positive behaviour change and promote safe relationships.</p> <p>311 FV</p>	
	<p>System design Design and deliver health and social services that are whānau, victim and survivor centred approaches.</p> <p>312 SV FV O</p>		<p>Relationship development Allow for shared design and decision making in partnerships and relationships between government, tangata whenua and communities.</p> <p>313 SV FV</p>
<p>Relationship development Actively consult disabled people on the development and implementation of legislation and policies concerning justice, violence and abuse prevention, and human rights.</p> <p>314 D</p>		<p>Relationship development Ensure equitable treatment for disabled people who seek justice for family violence and sexual violence.</p> <p>315 D</p>	
	<p>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.</p> <p>316 P</p>		<p>System design Develop language and terms that are inclusive and accessible and reflect an ecological understanding of disability.</p> <p>317 D</p>
<p>Key - where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people RT Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 			

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Suggested Actions

<p>System design Involve victims and survivors of violence at all levels of decision making and monitoring.</p> <p>319 EV</p>		<p>System design Set up mechanisms to ensure monitoring and quality assurance is informed and reviewed by those who have experienced violence and/or abuse.</p> <p>320 EV</p>	
	<p>System design Create a system that is accountable to victims and survivors of violence.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">EV</p>		<p>System design Create feedback loops and mechanisms for ongoing engagement and relationships.</p> <p>321 SV FV</p>
<p>System design Establish disabled person led governance and accountability and leverage existing governance, for example, Independent Monitoring Mechanism.</p> <p>319 D</p>		<p>Strengthen support Increase access to services for families of children and young people for counselling, drug and alcohol addiction, financial advice and courses to upskill for employment.</p> <p>324 R&T</p>	
	<p>Strengthen support Strengthen services for Pacific young people that understand their culture and lifestyles.</p> <p>325 R&T</p>		<p>Strengthen support Improve services for disabled young people that can respond to their unique circumstances as well as their independence, disclosure and supports.</p> <p>326 R&T</p>
<p>Key - where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples EDM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people R&T Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 		<p>Strengthen support Provide safe spaces where LGBTQI+ young people can explore their identities.</p> <p>327 R&T</p>	

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 tūkinu 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.

Suggested Actions

<p>Develop skills and training Scope and strengthen existing tools and training and develop a strategic workforce capability plan.</p> <p>401 SV FV</p>		<p>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 mainstream FVSV workforces to address biases such as homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia. Through this, ensure 'sex/gender' is not treated as binary (only male and female) and immutable (does not change from birth).</p> <p>403 R</p>	
	<p>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.</p> <p>402 O</p>		<p>Develop skills and training Train the mainstream workforce to respond appropriately to disabled people experiencing family violence and sexual violence.</p> <p>404 D</p>
<p>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).</p> <p>405 R</p>		<p>Develop skills and training Incorporate rainbow and intersectional needs into current family violence and sexual violence programmes, for example, specialist training for judges.</p> <p>407 R</p>	
	<p>Develop skills and training Build relationships across the tertiary sector to grow knowledge through existing relevant qualifications.</p> <p>406 SV</p>		<p>Strengthen support Create a family violence and sexual violence capability centre (centre of excellence) to provide evaluation, evidence, education and accreditation.</p> <p>408 SV FV</p>
<p>Key - where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people R&T Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 		<p>Strengthen support Support consistent, quality, violence- and trauma-informed practice, underpinned by Te Tiriti o Waitangi that addresses the needs of all workforces across the system (including primary prevention) and meets the needs of different ages, cultures and diverse groups.</p> <p>409 SV FV</p>	

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Suggested Actions

<p>Strengthen support Develop counselling services that are appropriate for disabled people.</p> <p>410 D</p>		<p>Strengthen support Support health professionals to better respond to family violence and sexual violence.</p> <p>412 EV O</p>	
	<p>Strengthen support Develop a quality screening tool for elder abuse that is culturally appropriate.</p> <p>411 O</p>		<p>Strengthen support Increase the capacity of evidence-based specialist responses and programmes.</p> <p>413 O</p>
<p>Strengthen support Increase the capacity and capability of helpers, peers and influencers to ensure safe responses that challenge harmful behaviour and promote healthy masculinities.</p> <p>414 ERM EV FV SV</p>		<p>Strengthen support Ensure service providers are trained specialists with empathy, compassion and patience</p> <p>415 EV</p>	
	<p>Strengthen support Ensure service providers listen to what victim/survivors want and need, believe and validate their experiences and are non-judgemental.</p> <p>416 EV</p>		
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence OV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people ERT Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 			

Increase the focus on prevention

Whakanui i te arotahinga ki te aukati

Greater investment in preventing family violence and sexual violence.

Ensuring all responses heal, strengthen and protect from violence.

Suggested Actions

<p>Change initiatives Build on and strengthen existing initiatives, and create initiatives that embed a shared understanding of family violence, emotional abuse and coercive control.</p> <p>501 EV SV FV</p>		<p>Change initiatives Develop initiatives for children, young people and new parents.</p> <p>503 R&T FV UV</p>	
	<p>Change initiatives Develop initiatives that support everyone to know how to reach out and safely respond to people, friends, neighbours and whānau earlier.</p> <p>502 EV SV FV</p>		<p>Change initiatives Promote healthy relationship programmes through schools that are relevant and appropriate for a range of diverse groups and ages.</p> <p>504 EV SV FV</p>
<p>Change initiatives Create community mobilisation approaches at the local level that are supported nationally</p> <p>505 EV SV FV</p>		<p>Change initiatives Create regional prevention leads.</p> <p>507 FV</p>	
	<p>Change initiatives Improve people’s understanding of respectful relationships.</p> <p>506 P</p>		<p>Change initiatives Create ways for prevention to be made available for all, no matter what community they feel they belong to.</p> <p>508 SV FV</p>
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people R&T Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 		<p>Change initiatives Use mass digital, social media and campaigns to change thinking, attitudes and beliefs that support violence, and disrupt social and gender norms.</p> <p>509 EV UV</p>	

Increase the focus on prevention

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Greater investment in preventing family violence and sexual violence.

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Suggested Actions

<p>Resources</p> <p>Develop resources which are culturally appropriate and diverse for the many communities inside the Rainbow community, which explore healthy relationships and outing violence.</p> <p>510 R</p>		<p>Resources</p> <p>Increase resources for awareness and prevention activities.</p> <p>512 D UV</p>	
	<p>Resources</p> <p>Produce more culturally appropriate and diverse resources and tools for friends, family and whānau to support healthy Rainbow relationships that will encourage conversations, prevent violence and encourage help-seeking. Most current resources leave out sex, sexuality and gender diverse people.</p> <p>511 R</p>		<p>Resources</p> <p>Ensure relevant information is available in accessible formats, including around legal processes.</p> <p>513 D</p>
<p>Education</p> <p>Create family violence and sexual violence prevention and positive parenting messages and education that encourage and help families to have open conversations. This approach should be designed to enable parents and young people to understand and learn from each other, and encourage people to seek help when they need it.</p> <p>514 P</p>		<p>Education</p> <p>Provide education in communities that violence is not normal, acceptable or culturally okay. Provide information about managing violence, or discuss the negative effects that happen when a community chooses not to talk about family violence and sexual violence.</p> <p>516 EV P</p>	
	<p>Education</p> <p>Develop more education resources for migrant and ethnic communities. Family violence, and particularly sexual violence, are sensitive topics, and everyone needs to understand more about family violence and sexual violence (not just those impacted by violence).</p> <p>515 ERM</p>		<p>Education</p> <p>Consider if education on wider wellbeing is needed, rather than a specific focus on family violence and sexual violence.</p> <p>517 ERM</p>
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people ERT Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 		<p>Education</p> <p>Disrupt cultural norms, for example shame, stigma and victim-blaming.</p> <p>518 EV ERM</p>	

Increase the focus on prevention

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Suggested Actions

<p>Education</p> <p>Increase education and awareness (including support) for people using violence / at risk of using violence, especially family carers.</p> <p>519 O</p>		<p>Education</p> <p>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).</p> <p>521 O</p>	
	<p>Education</p> <p>Increase awareness of the risk factors and occurrence of older abuse and neglect, by raising visibility of elder abuse and developing education.</p> <p>520 O</p>		
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ People who have experienced violence ■ People who have used violence ■ Tangata whenua ■ Pacific peoples ■ Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples ■ Rainbow communities ■ Disabled peoples ■ Older people ■ Rangatahi and tamariki ■ Family violence sector ■ Sexual violence sector 			

Develop ways for government to create changes

Whakawhanake ngā mahi ō te kawanatanga ā tōna wā

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

Government actions, through strategies and initiatives, support real change.

Government funding and commissioning approaches are flexible and enable shared decision-making.

Suggested Actions

<p>Funding</p> <p>Address inadequate allocation of resources/funding by government to migrant and ethnic-specific family violence sexual violence services.</p> <p>601 ERM</p>		<p>Funding</p> <p>Introduce funded specialist Rainbow sexual violence support or prevention services in Aotearoa New Zealand or for rainbow survivors of sexual abuse.</p> <p>603 R</p>	
	<p>Funding</p> <p>Enable full funding 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.</p> <p>602 SV</p>		<p>Funding</p> <p>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.</p> <p>604 R</p>
<p>Funding</p> <p>Ensure sustainable funding for the very small number of disabled people-led organisations working in family violence and sexual violence.</p> <p>605 D</p>		<p>Funding</p> <p>Provide funding to improve responses, eg, access to free protection orders.</p> <p>607 FV</p>	
	<p>Funding</p> <p>Increase funding and access to elder abuse services, for example, those in rural areas and services that respond to cultural diversity.</p> <p>606 O</p>		<p>Access to services</p> <p>Improve processes for accessing support, including ACC and emergency housing.</p> <p>608 D</p>
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people RAT Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 		<p>Access to services</p> <p>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.</p> <p>609 D</p>	

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Suggested Actions

<p>Access to services Provide physical and visible support for people to access services, for example, ramps to enable entry to buildings.</p> <p>610 D</p>		<p>Access to services Develop avenues for resolution where the abuse does not constitute a criminal offence.</p> <p>612 O</p>	
	<p>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.</p> <p>611 EV</p>		<p>Access to services Create greater access to specialist trauma informed mental health services and counselling.</p> <p>613 EV O</p>
<p>Access to services Increase the number of elder abuse services across the country, and introduce more that serve Māori and Pacific populations.</p> <p>614 O</p>		<p>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.)</p> <p>616 D</p>	
	<p>Legislation and regulation Introduce legislative change on prohibition of surgery on intersex children, positive definition of consent, and inclusive definition of women.</p> <p>615 R</p>		<p>Legislation and regulation Review the decision-making tenets and the mental capacity assessment processes implicit in the Protection of Persons and Property Act.</p> <p>617 O</p>
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people RAT Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 		<p>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 agencies identify the status of an EPOA as well 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.</p> <p>618 O</p>	

Develop ways for government to create changes

Whakawhanake ngā mahi ō te kawanatanga ā tōna wā

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

Government actions, through strategies and initiatives, support real change.

Government funding and commissioning approaches are flexible and enable shared decision-making.

Suggested Actions

<p>Legislation and regulation Change regulations to enable temporary protection orders to become final after one month.</p> <p>619 EV</p>		<p>Services Strengthen existing programmes, eg, Violence Intervention Programme (VIP), Work and Income FVRCs.</p> <p>620 SV FV</p>	
	<p>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.</p> <p>621 EV</p>		<p>Services Strengthen existing programmes, eg, Violence Intervention Programme (VIP), Work and Income FVRCs.</p> <p>622 SV FV</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>623 O</p>		<p>Government roles and responsibilities Support Police, Corrections and the court system to understand their roles and responsibilities and keep victims and whānau safe from further violence, by providing free protection orders, access to support and resources, victim- and survivor-informed risk management.</p> <p>624 FV</p>	
	<p>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.</p> <p>625 ERM</p>		<p>Improving contracts Extend the service scope of contracts to include a wider range of specialist, holistic, long-term options.</p> <p>626 FV</p>
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people ERT Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 		<p>Improving contracts Develop contracts that support pay equity across government and NGO workforces.</p> <p>627 SV FV</p>	

Develop ways for government to create changes

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

Government actions, through strategies and initiatives, support real change.

Government funding and commissioning approaches are flexible and enable shared decision-making.

Suggested Actions

<p>Improving contracts Introduce criteria for sexual violence contracts that ensure that only specialist sexual violence NGOs and practitioners are eligible to apply.</p> <p>628 SV</p>		<p>Services Introduce more stable housing options for older people including access to emergency accommodation.</p> <p>629 O</p>	
	<p>Services Acknowledge the NZ Disability Strategy and the twin-track approach: ensuring mainstream services and supports are inclusive of, and accessible to, disabled people and that services and supports that are specific to disabled people are also available.</p> <p>630 D</p>		<p>Services Resource and scale-up what's already working, for example, Safeguarding Adults From Abuse (SAFA).</p> <p>631 D</p>
<p>Services Focus on removing existing barriers to safety and providing supports and services victim/survivors need before extending funding for new services.</p> <p>632 EV</p>		<p>Services Strengthen work being undertaken by diverse communities.</p> <p>633 SV FV</p>	
	<p>Services Reduce the administrative burden on service providers through high trust contracts with long-term funding.</p> <p>634 FV SV</p>		<p>Services Establish financial support for victim/survivors for housing, health and other costs related to their experiences of family violence and recovery.</p> <p>634 EV</p>
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people RAT Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 		<p>Services Establish a specialist confidential service for mothers who have concerns regarding their children's behaviour or development in relation to their experience of family violence.</p> <p>635 EV</p>	

Enable continuous learning and improvement

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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.

Suggested Actions

<p>Understanding different cultures and experiences Recognise differences across Pacific cultures and the affects of past trauma, structural racism, religion and colonisation on Pacific peoples' wellbeing and experiences of family violence and sexual violence.</p> <p>701 P</p>		<p>Understanding different cultures and experiences Recognise that ageism and lack of respect or empathy for older people (including dehumanising and infantilisation) means this issue is often overlooked or older people are not taken seriously and their concerns down played.</p> <p>703 O</p>	
	<p>Understanding different cultures and experiences Acknowledge that family violence and especially sexual violence, can be taboo topics.</p> <p>702 P</p>		<p>Understanding different cultures and experiences Understand that sexual violence may be experienced by adults in the rainbow community from partners, acquaintances, workmates or any of the other ways that those outside the Rainbow community report violence, and, it may also be committed as part of a 'hate crime', punishing someone for breaking sexuality or gender norms.</p> <p>704 R</p>
<p>Understanding different cultures and experiences Acknowledge that there are specific ways that disabled people are abused and how that affects people. For example, abuse of disabled people is less likely to be reported or identified because of reliance on family members and/or carers (who may not be family members), as well as additional communication challenges.</p> <p>705 D</p>		<p>System design Create a twin-track approach to the delivery of services to ensure all services are universal, but that there are specialist services that are inclusive of and accessible to diverse communities (the disabled community, for example).</p> <p>707 D</p>	
	<p>Understanding different cultures and experiences Include recognition of ethnic and migrant-specific forms of abuse, including forced/underage marriage, dowry abuse, female genital mutilation, violence expressed through extended family and immigration system abuse.</p> <p>706 ERM</p>		<p>System design Design with distinct forms of violence against older people in mind, acknowledging that violence can include withholding medication or access to health care, financial abuse and being forced to change a will.</p> <p>708 O</p>
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ People who have experienced violence ■ People who have used violence ■ Tangata whenua ■ Pacific peoples ■ Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples ■ Rainbow communities ■ Disabled peoples ■ Older people ■ Rangatahi and tamariki ■ Family violence sector ■ Sexual violence sector 		<p>System design Call out ableism as a factor for family violence and sexual violence, and commit to its elimination, recognising that it minimises the needs and concerns of disabled people and reduces confidence in speaking up or complaining if they have been discriminated against or hurt.</p> <p>709 D</p>	

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Suggested Actions

<p>System design Evaluate prevention campaigns, services and programmes from a victim and survivor-centred perspective.</p> <p>710 EV UV</p>		<p>System design Design an effective, accessible, transparent and accountable complaints process that creates change and improves systems and practice.</p> <p>712 EV</p>	
	<p>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.</p> <p>711 EV ERM</p>		<p>System design Help people to understand the different types of abuse and how safety can be compromised for different groups if services don't work from a victim/survivor centred way or if people (including friends and family) do not understand risks and how to respond to their safety.</p> <p>713 EV</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>714 EV</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>729 EV SV FV</p>	
	<p>System design Ensure that FVSV decision-making is informed by robust data and evidence.</p> <p>715 D</p>		<p>Research and data collection Establish mechanisms for feedback loops and continuous improvement for both government and NGOs.</p> <p>716 EV SV FV</p>
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EV People who have experienced violence UV People who have used violence M Tangata whenua P Pacific peoples ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples R Rainbow communities D Disabled peoples O Older people ERT Rangatahi and tamariki FV Family violence sector SV Sexual violence sector 		<p>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.</p> <p>717 SV</p>	

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Suggested Actions

<p>Research and data collection Research areas where data is lacking, including the impact on iwi Māori, and the voices of older people.</p> <p>718 SV</p>		<p>Research and data collection Enable the collection of robust data about elder abuse, to reduce the volume of hidden or unreported cases.</p> <p>720 O</p>	
	<p>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.</p> <p>719 O</p>		<p>Research and data collection Increase and strengthen data collection to counter under-reporting and to support safety.</p> <p>721 R</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>722 D</p>		<p>Research and data collection Conduct research to help understand current beliefs and attitudes and people's motivations to change their own behaviour.</p> <p>724 UV</p>	
	<p>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.</p> <p>723 D</p>		<p>Research and data collection Conduct more research on family violence and sexual violence in migrant and ethnic communities.</p> <p>725 ERM</p>
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EV People who have experienced violence ■ UV People who have used violence ■ M Tangata whenua ■ P Pacific peoples ■ ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples ■ R Rainbow communities ■ D Disabled peoples ■ O Older people ■ RT Rangatahi and tamariki ■ FV Family violence sector ■ SV Sexual violence sector 		<p>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.</p> <p>726 ERM</p>	

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Suggested Actions

<p>Research and data collection Increase research about diverse communities and male survivors of sexual abuse.</p> <p>727 EV</p>		<p>Research and data collection Develop knowledge about the root causes and dynamics of violence to help eliminate victim-blaming and myths that perpetuate violence.</p> <p>728 EV</p>	
	<p>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.</p> <p>729 EV</p>		
<p>Key – where did we hear about this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EV People who have experienced violence ■ UV People who have used violence ■ M Tangata whenua ■ P Pacific peoples ■ ERM Ethnic, refugee, and migrant peoples ■ R Rainbow communities ■ D Disabled peoples ■ O Older people ■ RT Rangatahi and tamariki ■ FV Family violence sector ■ SV Sexual violence sector 			

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.

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 support@safetotalk.nz visit
safetotalk.co.nz

Family violence information and support 0800 456 450 visit
areyouok.org.nz

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