



# **A plan to end family violence and sexual violence**

**December 2021**



**Te Kāwanatanga  
o Aotearoa**  
New Zealand Government

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# Before you read this report



This Easy Read report is about **violence**.



**Violence** is when people hurt other people.



Some of the information in the report may upset people when they read it.



If you are worried or upset after reading the report you can talk about it with someone you trust like:

- your family / friends
- your support workers
- a counsellor.





If you are still worried or do not feel safe you can call the police:

- **Phone: 111** if you need help straight away
- **Phone: 105** if you need the police and you do **not** need help straight away.



While it is written in Easy Read it can be hard for some people to read a document this long.

Some things you can do to make it easier are:

- read it a few pages at a time
- have someone help you to understand it.



# What is family violence and sexual violence?



**Family violence** is violence by:

- your partner
- someone in your family
- someone you live with
- someone you have a close personal relationship with like:
  - someone you are dating
  - a carer.





Family violence can take different forms like:

- sexual violence
- physical violence like hitting you
- financial abuse like not letting you spend your money
- emotional abuse like calling you names.



Family violence can also mean:

- not giving you the care you need
- not letting you see a doctor.





**Sexual violence** is making you do sexual things when you do not want to.

Sexual violence does not have to mean someone touching you.



For example someone making you watch **pornography** is sexual violence.

**Pornography** is pictures or videos of people having sex.



Aotearoa New Zealand has a big problem with family violence and sexual violence.



This violence harms lots of people with some groups of people are harmed more than others.

# About the strategy



The **Joint Venture** has written a **strategy** to stop family violence and sexual violence.



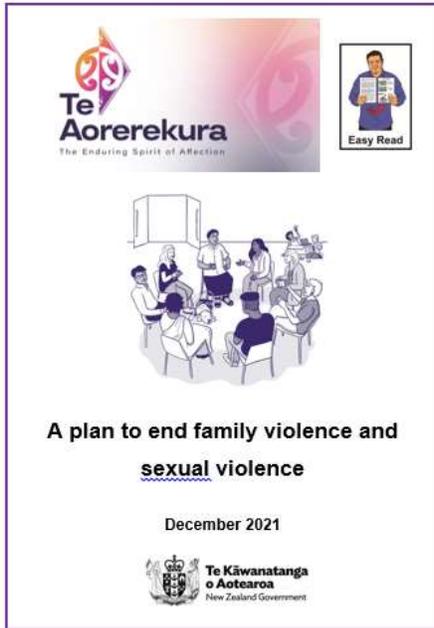
The **Joint Venture** is 9 different government agencies working together to stop family violence and sexual violence.



A **strategy** is a plan of how to do something.



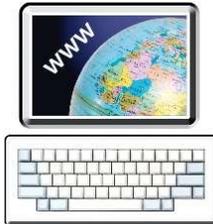
The strategy report is called **Te Aorerekura**.



This document is an Easy Read **summary** of Te Aorerekura.

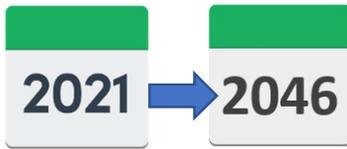
**A summary:**

- is shorter than the full report
- tells you the main ideas.



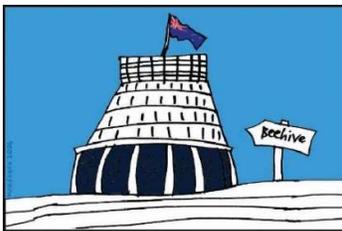
You can find the full strategy on the Joint Venture **website**:

**[www.violencefree.govt.nz](http://www.violencefree.govt.nz)**



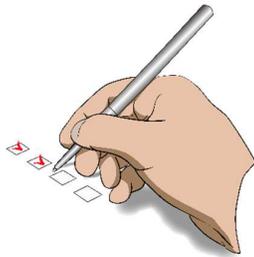
Te Aorerekura:

- is a strategy for the next 25 years
- will need to change as we learn new things.



Te Aorerekura will say:

- what the government needs to do to stop violence
- how we will know if the government is doing well at stopping violence.





A **moemoeā** is an idea or dream of how we want things to be.



Our **moemoeā** is that all people in Aotearoa New Zealand are doing well because they can live lives free from family violence and sexual violence.

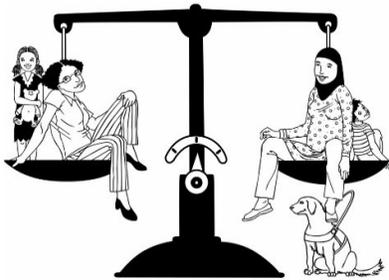


Te Aorerekura has 5 **whanonga pono**.



**Whanonga pono** are the important ideas behind how everyone works as part of Te Aorerekura.

The 5 whanonga pono are:



## 1. **Equity and inclusion**

**Equity** means working in a way that is fair to everyone.



**Inclusion** is about having all kinds of people be part of everything.



## 2. Aroha

**Aroha** is about:

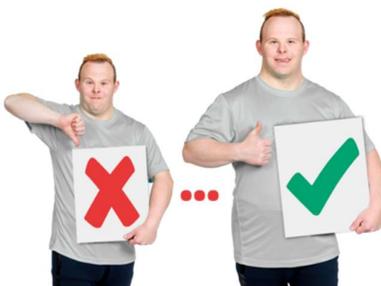
- love
- caring
- treating people well.

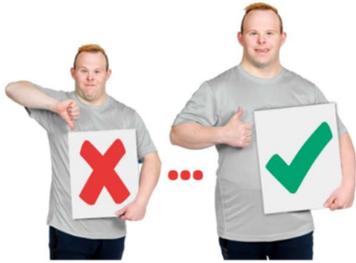


## 3. Tika and pono

If the things people do are **tika** and **pono** it means:

- they are fair
- people tell the truth
- people are **accountable** for what they do.





Being **accountable** means:

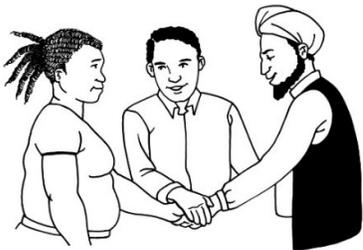
- understanding what happened because of something you did
- telling the truth
- if you do something wrong doing your best to make it better.



#### 4. Kotahitanga

**Kotahitanga** means people:

- work together well
- support each other.





## 5. Kaitiakitanga

**Kaitiakitanga** is about people understanding what they have to do to keep everyone safe.



Te Aorerekura is also based on the **Treaty of Waitangi / Te Tiriti o Waitangi**.



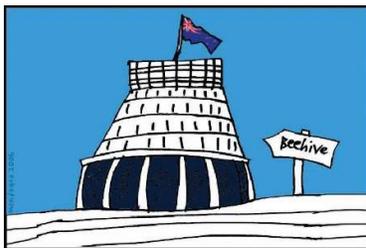
**The Treaty of Waitangi / Te Tiriti o Waitangi** is a legal document that was signed in 1840.



**The Treaty of Waitangi / Te Tiriti o Waitangi** is important to New Zealand.

It is about Māori and the New Zealand Government:

- making decisions together
- protecting things that are important to Māori.



The things that the government does to stop violence will fit with Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

# What different communities need



Different communities need different things to deal with family violence and sexual violence.



This part of the document is about what is important to some communities.

## 1. Disabled people



Disabled people:

- experience violence more than non-disabled people
- can have very different support needs from each other
- want choices
- want good services.





## 2. Women

Women **impacted** by violence:

- want to be believed when they ask for help
- want to be kept safe
- need it to be easy to get support.



Being **impacted** by violence means you have to deal with violence.

You might be impacted by:

- someone being violent to you
- seeing violence happen in your family
- having to support other people to keep safe from violence.





Women are impacted more by violence than many other groups of people.



Wāhine Māori / Māori women are impacted more by violence than other women.



### 3. Children and young people

Children and young people want to feel safe:

- at home
- in their communities.



They want to be:

- listened to
- believed.





## 4. Men

Men who experience violence want services that are made for them.



Many men experience violence when they are young but there are not enough support services for



- boys
- young men.



## 5. People who do violent things

People who do violent things want support to change.



They want support from people they can trust.



## 6. Tāngata whenua

Tāngata whenua want to focus on their whānau being well.



**Tāngata whenua** is another way of saying Māori people.



Tāngata whenua want the things Te Tiriti o Waitangi says are theirs.

This includes being the ones to make decisions about the things that affect them.



## 7. Pacific peoples

Pacific peoples want to be part of making services for their communities.



Important things for Pacific peoples are:

- family
- faith or religious belief
- **cultural values.**



**Cultural values** are things that are important to you because of where your family is from.



## 8. Older people

Older people want people to understand the kinds of violence that happen to them.



People often do not notice the violence that happens to older people because they:

- do not have good health
- are disabled
- do not have many people to talk to
- need a lot of support from others.





## 9. Ethnic communities

**Ethnic communities** are people whose families are from places like:

- Asia
- Africa
- Latin America.



Ethnic communities want ways of dealing with violence that understand how things are for them.



Ethnic communities want better information on kinds of violence that affect them more like control of **visas**.



**Visas** are what give people from other countries the right to stay in New Zealand.



## 10. LGBTQIA+ communities

**LGBTQIA+ communities** means people who are:

- lesbian
- gay
- bisexual
- transgender
- questioning which means not sure what words best fit them
- intersex
- asexual
- takatāpui.





The LGBTQIA+ community says **discrimination:**

- causes a lot of the violence towards LGBTQIA+ people
- stops LGBTQIA+ people looking for help.



**Discrimination** is when people are treated unfairly because of something like:

- being LGBTQIA+
- being disabled
- their religious beliefs.



When LGBTQIA+ people do ask for support they often find things are set up for:

- women who only have relationships with men or men who only have relationships with women
- people who are **binary genders**.

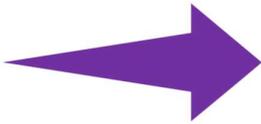


**Binary genders** are when people are only men or women not other genders like non-binary or genderfluid.

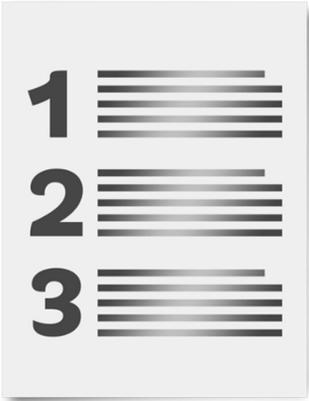
# The 6 shifts

6

Changing how we work together to stop family violence and sexual violence will need 6 **shifts**.



A **shift** is when something moves or changes.



All of the shifts have **actions** to go with them.

An **action** is something people need to do.



You can find these actions in the full version of Te Aorerekura.

This full version is not in Easy Read.

## Shift 1



**Shift 1** is about a **strength based approach** where all parts fit together.

**Strength based** means focusing on the things people do well.



**Approach** means a way people can do something.

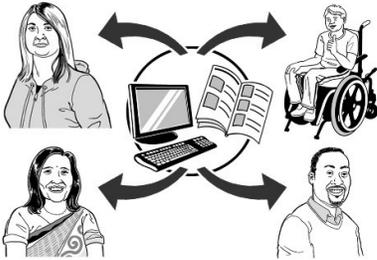


A strength based approach will work to change the way people think about family violence and sexual violence.

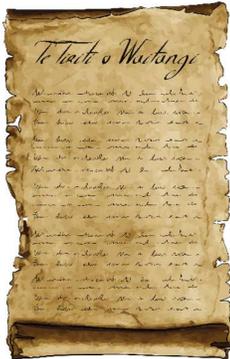
## Shift 2



Shift 2 is about working well with communities to find better ways of doing things.



Part of this should be sharing information about what works best.



The way different groups work together should be based on Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

## Shift 3



Shift 3 is about making sure there are workers who:

- work well
- have what they need to do a good job
- can support people from different communities in the right ways.



## Shift 4

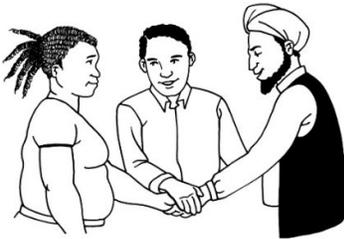


Shift 4 is about putting work into a way of understanding things that stops violence from happening in the first place.



Shift 4 means:

- lots of people caring about changing things
- different groups working together.

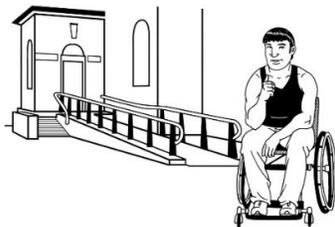


## Shift 5



Shift 5 is making sure that what is done about violence:

- is safe
- has all the different parts working well together
- does not make things worse
- is **accessible**.



**Accessible** means everyone can use services easily.

Being accessible can means things like:

- getting into / moving around in buildings
- getting information in ways that you can understand.





The work that happens with Te Aorerekura will mean more people will ask for help.



Te Aorerekura also works towards what is sometimes called the **twin track approach**.



A **twin track approach** means there are 2 ways people can get support:

**Twin track 1:** this means being able to use **mainstream services** just like everyone else.



**Twin track 2:** this means having **specialist services** for different communities.



**Mainstream services** are services that everyone can use.



**Specialist services** are services that understand the needs of the community they support.

## Shift 6



**Shift 6** is about making it so people can **heal**.



**Heal** can mean things like:

- understanding what violence is
- knowing that violence is not okay
- understanding that if you experience violence it is not your fault
- getting the support you need
- reaching out to family / friends.



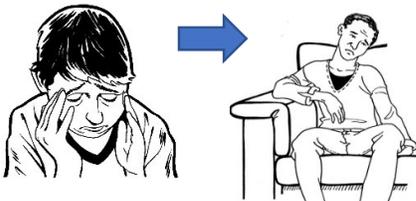
There need to be better services to support people to heal.



Experiencing violence can cause problems for young people in lots of different ways.



These problems can get worse as they become adults.



Sometimes violence happens to a lot of people in a family over many years.

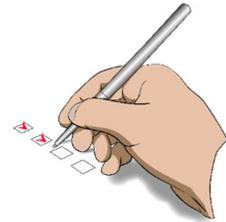


It is important services can support people to not keep being harmed by violence.

# Checking how things are going



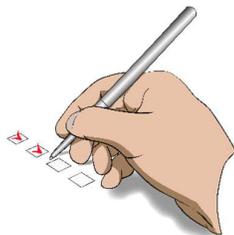
We know what things need to happen in the first 2 years of the plan.



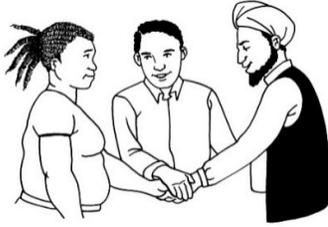
There need to be lots of different things we check to see how the 6 shifts are going.



There are also 40 **recommendations** in Te Aorerekura about what needs to happen to stop family violence and sexual violence.



**Recommendations** are the things that need to happen.



We need to work together with communities to work out what things we check.



These are some of the ways things will be if Te Aorerekura is done well:

- haumarū – people are kept safe
- whakawhirinaki – people know other people who they trust
- mana motuhake – people get to make decisions about their own lives
- ngākau whakautu – people are respected for who they are
- tūhono – people are connected with others who support their wellbeing
- poipoi wairua – people are cared for.

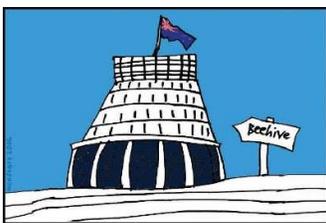




Some of the things we will look for to see how the whole system is working for people are:

- people are supported to heal
- people across Aotearoa New Zealand are not ok with violence
- different communities and groups of people can get services that are a good fit for them
- children and young people:
  - understand what good relationships are like
  - know how to ask for help
  - can get services that are a good fit for them.





Some more things we will look for to see how the whole system is working for people are:

- people get good support to stay safe
- people who use violence get support to change
- families / whānau and communities work together to stop violence
- the government is working on the things that cause violence
- government and communities work better together
- there is support for people who are in the **justice system**.



The **justice system** means things like:

- police
- courts.

People can be in the justice system in different ways for example:

- people who have hurt someone
- people who have been hurt
- witnesses who are people who have seen someone be hurt.

Some more of the things we will look for to see how the new system we are building is working for people are:



- communities work on making things change



- workers have what they need to do their jobs well

- services are:



- well linked
- easy for people to understand where to go.

## Where to find more information

**Joint  
Venture**

Eliminating  
family violence  
and sexual violence

You can find more information on the  
Joint Venture **website**:



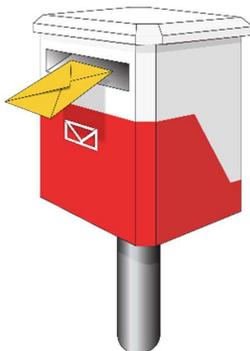
**[www.violencefree.govt.nz](http://www.violencefree.govt.nz)**



You can contact us by **email** at

**[familyandsexualviolence@justice.govt.nz](mailto:familyandsexualviolence@justice.govt.nz)**

Our **postal** address is:



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