

# **Understanding the current state of Family Violence**

## **MULTI-AGENCY RESPONSES**

## Acknowledgements

A special thank you to the following groups:

- Contributing participants from sites across the country for taking the time to provide your valuable input and insights.
- The project team from across Oranga Tamariki, NZ Police, Ministry of Social Development, and Te Puna Aonui Business Unit for your work collecting this information.
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# Background

Family violence is widespread in Aotearoa New Zealand. One in three women experience physical or sexual violence from a partner in their lifetimes. This has continued across generations. Almost one in five people born between 1991 and 2001 have experienced child sexual abuse, and one in ten young people aged 12 to 18 have been physically hurt by an adult in their home in the past year.

Family violence and sexual violence cause health, economic, and social harms to people, families, whānau, and communities. **It is estimated that the economic cost of family violence is \$7 billion per year with sexual violence at \$6.9 billion per year.** Preventing and responding to family violence and sexual violence will help New Zealanders to live safe, connected, and healthy lives for generations to come.

Responding to family violence and sexual violence requires action across government and in communities. It involves work from both generalist and specialist services that span the social, justice, education, health and economic sectors. A co-ordinated approach is developing through Te Aorerekura - the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, and an Interdepartmental

Executive Board (Te Puna Aonui) of the Chief Executives of nine government organisations involved in preventing and responding to this violence. Locally, the work is co-ordinated through a variety of mechanisms and networks.

One of the ways family violence is responded to is through multi-agency crisis models that involve regular meetings of specialist and generalist services across government and non-government organisations to respond to family violence episodes that come to the attention of the NZ Police.

The need for inter-agency responses was reinforced by a number of reviews from 2001-2003, that led to the development of the Family Violence Inter-Agency Response System (FVIARS) in 2006. This model gained traction across multiple sites and there were an estimated 62-66 FVIARS

groups across the country by 2014. These were still run independently and had their own unique ways of working. This led to inconsistencies in:

- the number and type of organisations participating
- the frequency of meetings
- coordination and leadership
- the breadth of discussion
- the disposition of cases
- record keeping
- monitoring of actions/engagement (Payne and Robertson, 2015).

The investment, structure and processes in these models vary across the country. Over the years, there have been some reviews and evaluations of the work; however, there is no current national picture of the impact of the models and little consistent information available on the outcomes of these approaches.

In 2024, the Prime Minister asked each Minister of the New Zealand Government to identify their priorities for their portfolios. The Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence identified one priority for this portfolio: to improve the current response system to family violence and sexual violence by strengthening the locally and regionally based multi-agency crisis response models already in place. Further detail on this is included in the appendix. However, a key focus was to assess the current state of responses to enable an integrated work programme from Te Puna Aonui to advance the Minister's priority.

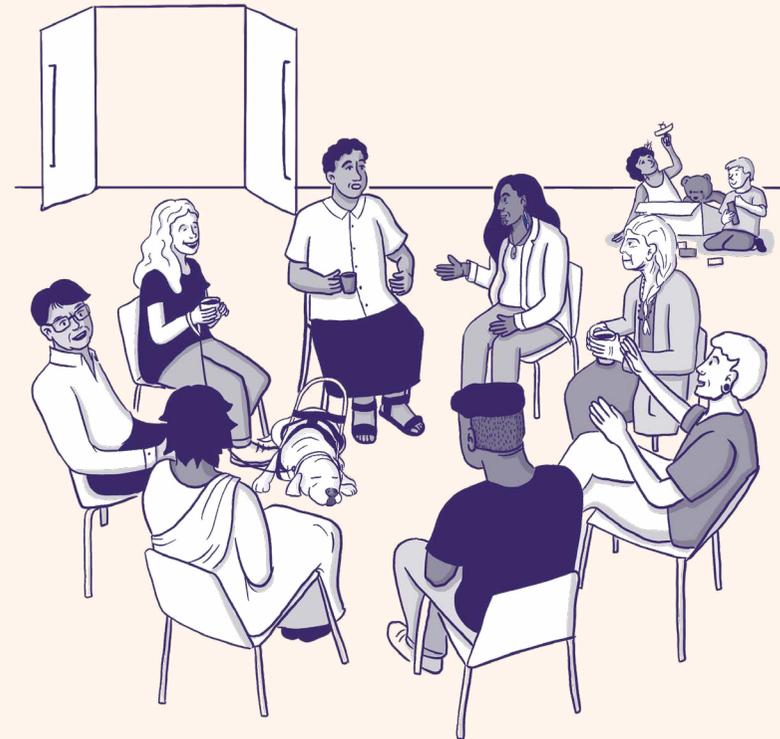
**Currently there are multiple models that operate, including three more common models:**

- Family Violence Interagency System (FVIARS),
- Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke (Whāngaia), or
- Integrated Safety Response (ISR).

# Purpose

The Minister for Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence, and subsequently Te Puna Aonui and community organisations, wanted to better understand the current state of each local crisis family violence response to inform a longer-term work programme to strengthen existing processes and structures to deliver safer, more effective responses.

This project provides the initial information on the current state of multi-agency responses. The priority was to gather information on all sites, without over-burdening local teams. In the first phase we worked with NZ Police to organise sessions and enable information gathering. Future work may require more detailed information about processes and systems in fewer sites.



# Approach to assessing the current state

A cross-agency advisory group was established, including representatives from Te Puna Aonui Business Unit, Ministry of Social Development (MSD), NZ Police, and Oranga Tamariki. As a group they confirmed the purpose of this project and the business problem to solve. Each organisation had an interest in completing this work to better inform their work programmes to improve multi-agency responses.

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit (the Business Unit) undertook a review of existing evaluations and reviews of multi-agency responses. Next, the advisory group worked together to agree on the scope and what needed to be asked to complete a current state analysis. The group agreed the information that was needed from all sites. The priority was to gather the same information from all sites, rather than detailed information from a few sites.

Due to the timeframe and focus on getting information across all sites, the decision was made to look at responses through the SAM (Safety Assessment Meeting) table (or equivalent) and groups. This limits the information gathered as many of the responses that are undertaken through these collaborations are initiated through calls for service to NZ Police. These meetings do not include cases of sexual assault

or assault on a child/children. As a rule, these do not get referred to the meeting/group – these are managed through separate teams at NZ Police. However, family violence episodes where children are present are included in the SAM table or equivalent.

NZ Police connected the project team with local police staff (most commonly the Sergeant of the Family Harm Team) in all sites across New Zealand to set up online or in-person data collection sessions. In the interests of not unduly overburdening staff at NGOs at each site, NZ Police Leads were contacted in the first instance and were invited to include any other partners they would like in the data collection sessions. Local staff were given a list of the information to be collected ahead of meeting so they could make sure the correct people attended sessions, they could collect any data

they needed and were not surprised by any questions asked. The sessions involved a mix of people from local sites. Some of the sessions were solely with NZ Police staff, others had Iwi organisation and NGO representatives in attendance as well. The information in this report is thus limited and does not necessarily reflect all the views in each location. It is important to note that views across each site may vary greatly, and this project has not collected all views in each location. The term “site” is used throughout this report to refer to the information provided by the people spoken to at each site, not to mean the views of all people working in response at each site.

The information collected in these sessions was mostly based on descriptive questions, rather than evaluative data. This was due to the limits around who was involved in the sessions. This was an information gathering project to assess the current state of operations to provide a baseline for future work to strengthen local crisis responses. It was not an evaluation, review, or research project to assess the performance of local responses and should not be considered as that. Further work will look at responses in greater detail and include a more fulsome set of perspectives, in a future work programme.

The information-gathering sessions were run online or in-person to allow ease of response for participants. All sessions were conducted between 23 April and 13 May 2024. MSD was not involved in the collection of information from local sites. All information was recorded in an Excel spreadsheet

for future analysis. After the information was gathered and summarised, local staff reviewed the final summary and confirmed they were happy with the information about their sites before it was analysed for this project.

This information is focused on the SAM tables operating across New Zealand. There are other local crisis responses that have not been covered in this work, which could be considered in future work.



# Key insights



## Sites have developed locally with little national support

Across the **40** sites, the only consistent theme was diversity. Even within the same model used (ISR, Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke or FVIARS), local areas have adapted the processes and systems to meet the specific needs of their communities. This could be based on the demographic characteristics, the size of the communities, the volume of episodes presenting each week, or the number of organisations (both specialist and generalist, available to pick up a referral, or the number of organisations participating in the meetings).

The data gathered from **40** sites demonstrates the variation at sites across the country:

*“Organisations” is used in this report to be inclusive of government organisations, non-government organisations, and Iwi organisations unless otherwise stated.*

## Key data on the sites:

**5 to 329**

Average number of weekly case volumes.

**6 to 59**

Number of organisations who are part of the response.

**3 to 21**

Number of regular attending organisations.

**2 to 45**

Number of regular referral organisations.

**1 to 28**

Number of specialist services available for referrals.

**0 to 51**

Number of generalist organisations available for referrals.

**Daily to fortnightly**

Frequency of meetings across the 40 sites.

## Support in place:

**23** Sites have *Family Safety System* (NZ Police-hosted client management database).

**26** Sites have specific administration support roles.

**22** Sites have specific coordination support roles.

**12** Sites have specific facilitation support roles.



### **There is a need for a balance between national consistency and local innovation**

In responding to family violence locally, there is a tension between the need for national consistency and innovation that allows responses to be tailored for local needs. There is variance across all sites in terms of who sits in the meetings, how information is shared, and how cases are managed for whānau Māori. Additionally, some sites have agreed frameworks and formal expectations for parties who

attend the meetings, whereas other sites have a more fluid approach to how they operate. Flexibility of how cases are coordinated and how relationships are managed is critical to best meet the needs of each unique community. However, consistency on good practice of service delivery is what is needed for those experiencing family violence and those spoken to were keen for this to be supported nationally. There were some key themes from those we spoke to about wanting guidance and national consistency, including:

- a clear purpose and set of intended outcomes
- information sharing for case management
- approaches to the assessment of risk and safety
- record keeping and management of case information
- reporting back on outcomes for families
- data analysis and trend identification.

There were also areas where those spoken to discussed not wanting to be pushed into a single process or structure out of concern for feasibility and fit for their communities, including the:

- practice model in place
- governance structures
- roles in place to support the response
- services in place to support the response
- workforce development and training needs.



## Working with whānau Māori

Some sites have unique ways of working with their iwi partners to best serve whānau Māori experiencing family violence. This can include the following.

- Having specific roles for working with whānau or representing whānau Māori perspectives at meetings.
- Sending cases to be managed by Iwi partners rather than the general meetings.
- Iwi leading or being represented on governance groups - **20** out of 25 governance groups are either led by, or have representation from iwi, within this **8** had an Iwi member as a Chair or Co-chair.
- Outside of governance, most sites had representation of Iwi, had Kaupapa Māori specific services at the meetings or had specific Kaupapa Māori services to refer cases to.
- **19** out of 40 sites operate under a Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke model, which requires Iwi partnership and an all-of-whānau approach to addressing family harm.



## There is value in and outside of the meetings

It was clear that regardless of the length, frequency, or size of the meetings, the lion's share of the work being undertaken to respond to people, whānau and families experiencing family violence is done outside of the meetings. This includes both the work with families, and any further information sharing, re-referral process, or reporting back on the progress being made.

However, most of the sites were keen to ensure that the value of the meetings was understood. Whilst the primary function was to respond to family violence episodes, there was also value in it being a central organising function in their community. The sites discussed the importance of relationships that were built from participation in the meetings, and the valuable sharing of information related to organisation procedures and contact information.

This view from sites reinforces what is understood nationally about the need for a co-ordinated approach when responding to family violence, that ensures organisations know local staff from all of the organisations involved, and the roles of those organisations in providing the strongest and safest response possible to people, whānau and families.

# Areas for national consistency

As noted previously, there were some key areas that sites felt support would be valuable to bring national consistency to their work. These are discussed in greater detail below.

## Knowing the purpose and scope of the approach

During this work, we did not specifically ask sites about their purpose and scope, so we are limited in what we can say about the impact of sites not having a formalised purpose or scope. However, this topic came up in some of the wider conversation during some of the site visits. Some sites have a clear mission statement to guide the purpose and scope of their work, where others did not. Some sites have mentioned that their role is to provide coordination of a crisis response, whereby they are sharing information and providing a robust risk assessment and deliver coordination into the sector.

In addition, previous work evaluating the ISR model shows that a clear purpose and scope is beneficial to give role clarity, which can allow individuals to focus on their specific part of the response rather than spreading their attention too broadly. Further work could be done to understand how having a clear purpose and scope impacts the efficiency and effectiveness of local responses.



## Understanding and assessment of risk and safety varies

Most sites assess the risk of episodes at a cross-agency meeting (**32** sites); however, at **5** sites, risk is assessed prior to the meeting. When not done at the meeting, this could be by an NGO co-ordinator or specialist, by a NZ Police staff member, or the site may use the initial police risk assessment.

Triaging of cases occurs in a number of sites. Where the sites need to manage the number of cases discussed at the meeting, they may only bring cases that reach a certain risk level to the meeting, or they may send a proportion of cases to either Iwi partners or an organisation such as victim support. Sites that do not triage cases tend to have lower volumes and so are able to discuss all cases.

**14** Sites triage cases in some way.

**4** Sites only discuss high risk cases.

**4** Sites only discuss high and medium risk cases.

**5** Sites triage all cases to prioritise high risk cases, but will attend to other cases time permitting.

**1** Site only discusses medium and low risk cases.

**5** sites have specific meetings for high-risk case management, in addition to more regular triage or case management meetings. Busier sites will only discuss higher risk episodes at their daily meetings, and triage out lower risk cases in order to manage workload.

**16** Sites do not use a specific framework and verbally discuss risk generally.

**12** Sites assess risk by using the initial police risk assessment for a case and moderating that classification based on additional information supplied or expert opinions of those attending the meeting.

**5** Sites do not discuss risk at all, instead the risk is assessed elsewhere, e.g. by NZ Police staff or an NGO coordinator or specialist.

**4** Sites use the ISR risk assessment framework

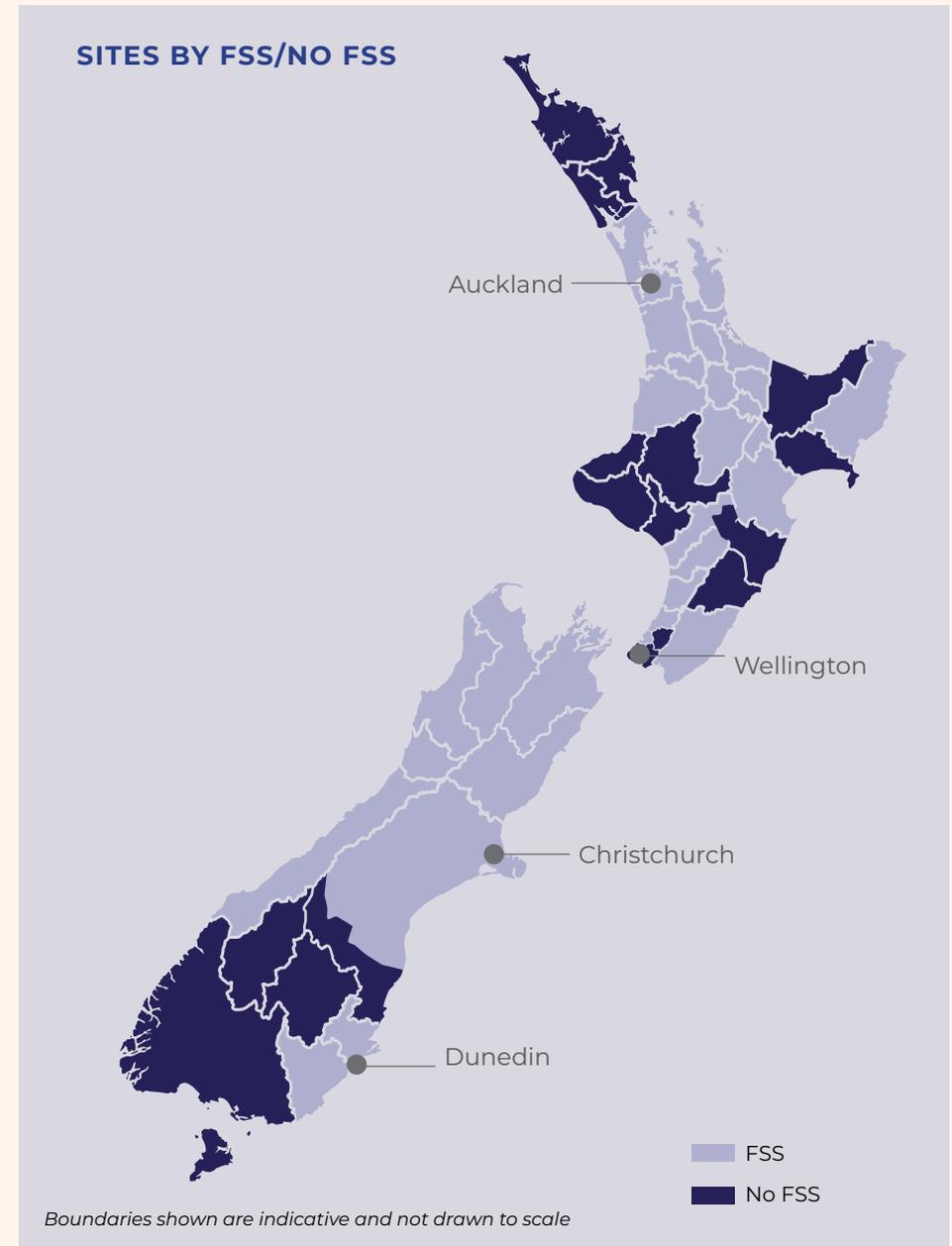
**2** Sites use other local risk frameworks.

## National consistency of guidance about information sharing is welcomed

**35** Sites have information sharing protocols.

**23** Sites have FSS.

Most (**35**) sites said they have information sharing protocols. Some sites mentioned that they had reviewed their information sharing processes over time and restricted who received more detailed information, such as case notes. Multiple locations had a tiered system, where there was a core group of members who received more detailed information, and a second tier that received just the names of people involved in the family harm so they could advise if they were already working with these individuals.



Family Safety System (FSS) is an online case management system used to capture data, monitor tasks, and prepare analytic reports. Over half of the sites have FSS (23 out of 40) to aid with operations. FSS is the main way of circulating information, in the sites that use it. This was not a comprehensive solution for information sharing though, as sites may have only one or two members of staff able to access FSS. This results in added administration and coordination of updates to manage the tracking and coordination of cases and referrals.

Where sites do not have FSS, they tend to rely on emails to share spreadsheets of case information, or phone calls to share information on previous interactions with specific people, whānau and families with partners. Those spoken to said they welcomed support to understand and deliver good practice information sharing protocols.

## Reporting is not enabling a national view of progress

- 15 Sites have regular reporting responsibilities.
- 8 Sites report back to their governance group.
- 5 Sites report back to Ministry of Social Development as part of their contractual obligations.
- 3 Sites report to NZ Police management.
- 3 Sites do some reporting back to the group itself.
- 1 Site reports back to its local management (NGO).

Sites were asked about their regular reporting on their operations – this included the volumes of episodes they were working with, the outcomes of the responses and any demographic trends. **15** of the 40 sites have regular reporting. Of this, **8** are to their governance group, **5** are to MSD as part of their annual contractual reporting, **3** to NZ Police management, **3** back to the group that meets and **1** of the NGO-led sites reports back to the host organisation's local management.

While this may seem a low number, another clear theme in discussing operations and systems was the lack of regional and national structures and a clear line of responsibility for the local responses at a national level. The NZ Police staff reported that they received regular support from a team at NZ Police National Headquarters, but when it comes back to who has overall responsibility for the meetings and outcomes of any referrals, this could not be identified (through this work or other background work in developing this project).

A national and regional structure that supports the local responses is a potential option to deliver national consistency. It was also clear from the work that having a clear structure (national to local) would support better problem-solving and decision-making as roles and mandates would be explicitly defined. This would empower local areas to make changes, where appropriate, and also understand how to seek support from regional or national decision-makers, when needed.

Sites also discussed their concern with the idea of a single model being introduced nationally that did not allow for local innovation and tailoring to the needs of each community being served. These are discussed in greater detail below.

## Three key models are used, but some sites have built their own models

**19** Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke.

**15** Family Violence Interagency Response System (FVIARS).

**4** Another model.

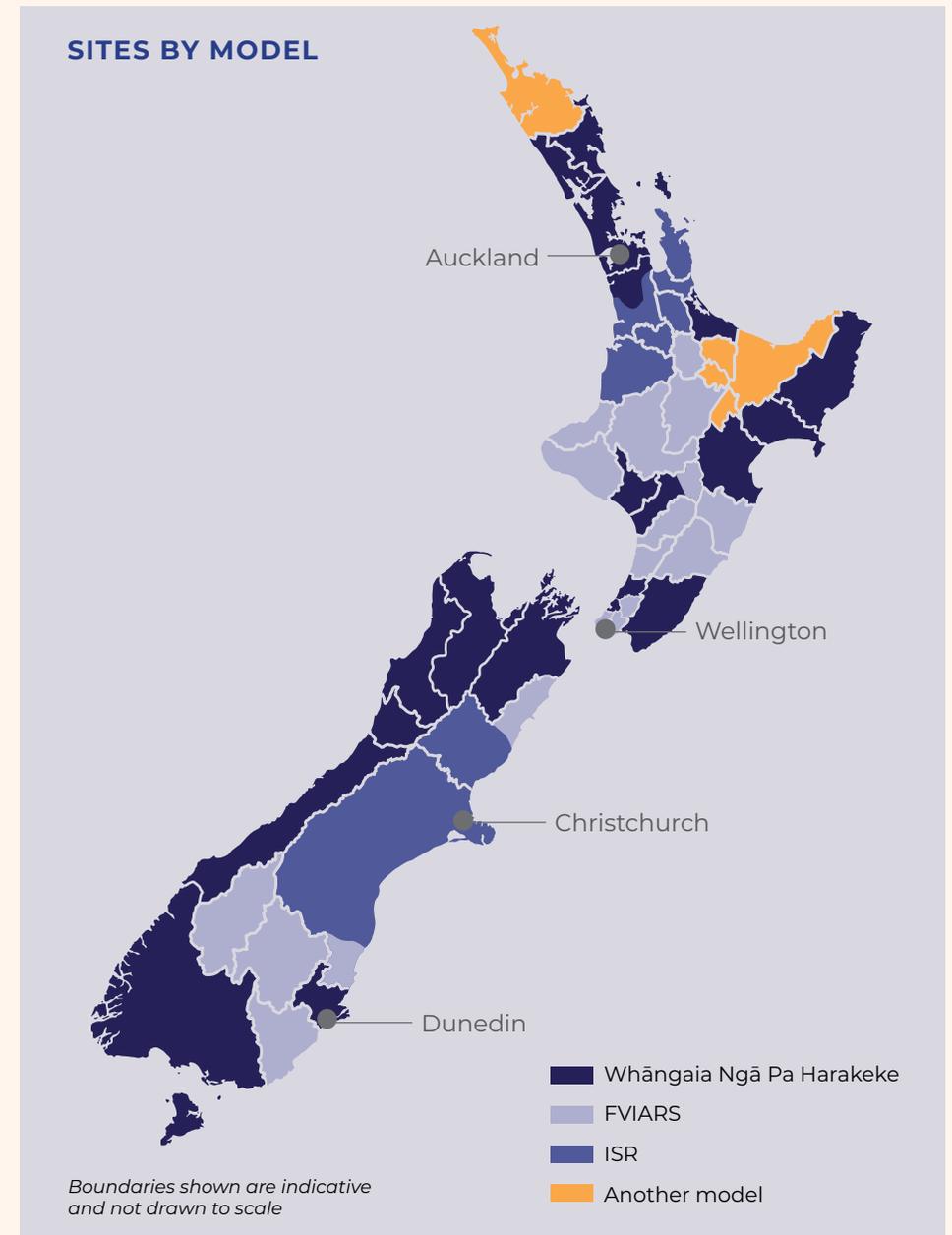
**2** Integrated Safety Responses (ISR).

In addition to regular case management and coordination, some sites get together for other types of meetings.

**8** Sites also run triage meetings.

**7** Sites also run information sharing meetings.

**3** Sites also run case review meetings.

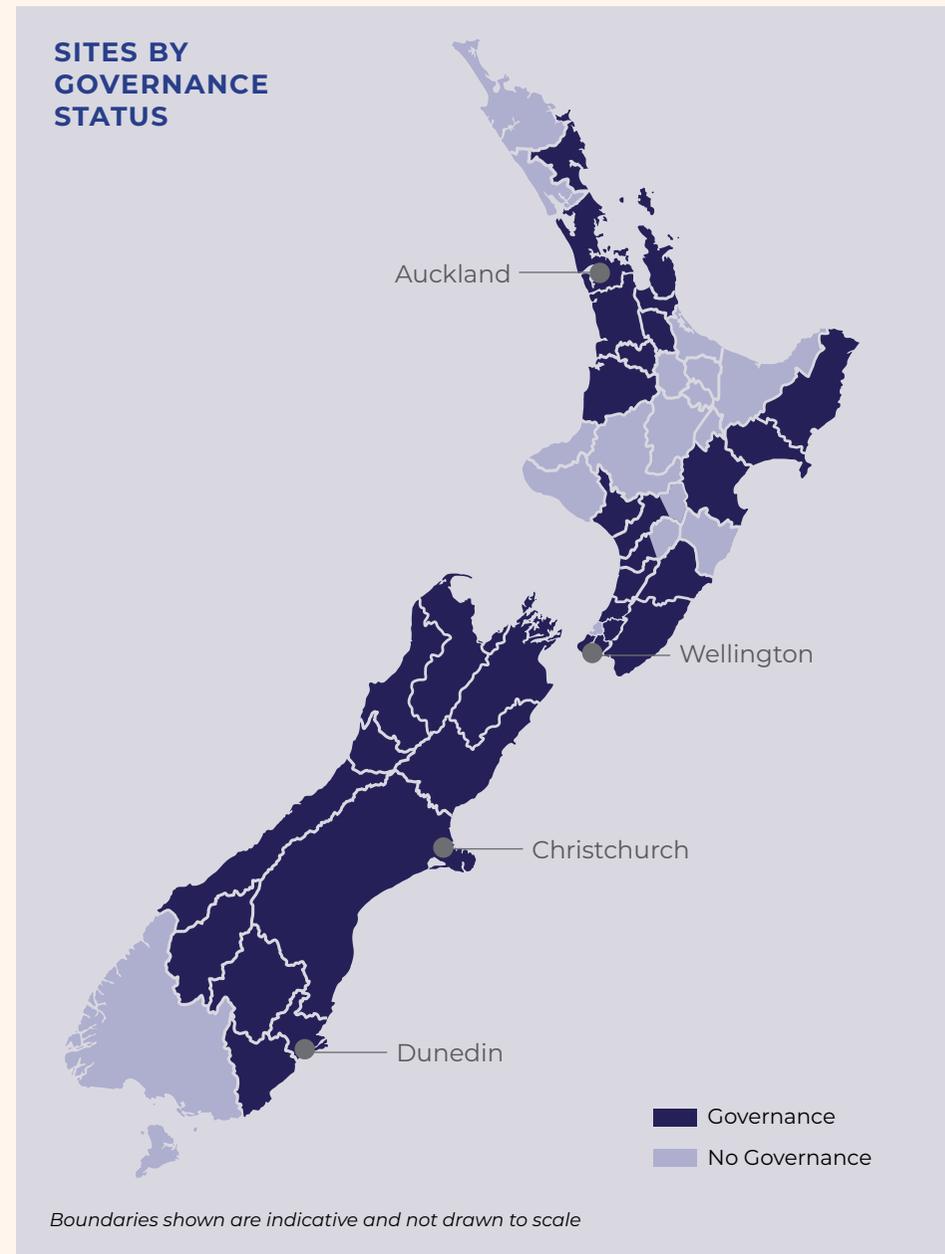


## Local or regional governance and oversight varies

The function and operation of governance groups also differ across the sites, with variation in meeting frequency, use of a Terms of Reference, the involvement of Iwi or Hapū, and purpose. Some governance groups were mainly functioning to resolve any local issues or disputes, while for others the meetings were just one part of their wider mandate for improving wellbeing in their areas.

This variation was sometimes seen as working well for different sites, tailored to their needs, where others said that some support to establish and refine the governance group's purpose would be welcome.

It was clear from some of the descriptions of the functions of the governance groups that some were more local or regional operational management groups, rather than focussed on governance. A clear Terms of Reference document for the groups providing oversight would be of value so that sites understand where, when and how to escalate any local issues that cannot be solved by the staff attending and supporting the meetings/groups.



**25 of 40**

Sites have governance groups supporting them.

**20 of 25**

Site Governance groups have specific iwi representation.

**8 of 25**

Site Governance groups have an Iwi member as Chair or Co-Chair.

**11 of 25** Governance groups meet monthly.

**9 of 25**

Site Governance groups have a Terms of Reference.

**9** Governance groups meet quarterly.

## Complexity of funding

Funding for services and the roles sitting at meetings is an area that is already well-understood to create complexity and frustration at a local level. Sites discussed that funding was time-consuming and required a lot of juggling to ensure that local needs could be met, whilst also meeting the contractual obligations and purpose of funding available.

Sites noted that the current funding process involved national organisations contracting locally and could lead to duplication of funding for some types of services, gaps in funding other services, and then at times a lack of visibility of which organisations were contracted in each area to provide services, who could receive referrals from the meetings/groups.

Ideas for addressing this have included managing the funding from all organisations at a regional level, rather than national; having one organisation that provides the funding in this area so there is less duplication of funding from different government organisations and moving to more open contracts that allow for tailoring to specific needs. These suggestions are already known; however, given the priority this was given within in discussions, it would be remiss not to highlight this in this report.

## Roles that support the responses also vary

**26** Sites have administrative support with a formal role.

**22** Sites have a coordinator supporting operations.

**12** Sites have facilitators in a formal role.

**4** Sites have a formal advocate or Kaiāwhina role.

The types of roles that support the function of sites varied nationally. This was usually influenced by the funding available to support this work.

The number of paid staff employed specifically to support the meetings/groups also varied across the sites. One site said they had no staff specifically employed to support the meetings/group, and at the other end of the range, one site had **13** staff employed specifically to support the meetings/group. However, as below, most often, sites had **1** staff member employed to specifically support the meetings/group, the next most common number of staff was either **2** or **3** specifically employed to support the meetings/group.

**1** Site said they had **0 paid staff** to specifically support the meetings/group.

**14** Sites said they had **1 paid staff** to specifically support the meetings/group.

**10** Sites said they had **2 paid staff** to specifically support the meetings/group.

**10** Sites said they had **3 paid staff** to specifically support the meetings/group.

**1** Site said they had **4 paid staff** to specifically support the meetings/group.

**2** Sites said they had **5 paid staff** to specifically support the meetings/group.

**1** Site said they had **10 paid staff** to specifically support the meetings/group.

**1** Site said they had **13 paid staff** to specifically support the meetings/group.

## There are a range of services involved, but limited work to address gaps

**36** Sites said they were aware of service gaps in their area.

**22** Sites have a plan to address those gaps.

**35** Sites have met or worked with other locations.

It was common to hear from sites that there were issues in terms of services for people experiencing family violence. These changed with location, but some of the common issues included the following.

- A concern about people in roles who were not trained in family violence but instead general wellbeing, which might impact the services they are able to provide.
- NGOs not being able to take on additional referrals because their staff are stretched too thin.
- NGOs not able to attend meetings because they believe they are not funded for this type of work and need to make tough calls on how they spend their time.

Multiple sites mentioned a lack of specialist services for emerging themes in family harm cases, including:

- support for LGBTQIA+ communities
- services for men<sup>1</sup>
- services for perpetrators of violence
- people with mental health needs
- people with addictions to drugs and alcohol (particularly addiction to methamphetamine).

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<sup>1</sup> Note that MSD is currently undertaken work to increase the provision of services for men and perpetrators of violence (see [Te Huringa o Te Ao – Supporting Men’s Behaviour Change - Ministry of Social Development \(msd.govt.nz\)](#))

Some sites have used funding in unique ways to best meet the needs of their community. Some examples include:

- male advocate roles.
- specialist social workers, e.g. for children, LGBTQIA+ communities etc.
- tailored community programmes, such as family harm programmes for children, people who use violence, groups for men, groups for women.

While almost all sites (**36**) said they had a good understanding of the service gaps in their area, only **22** sites said there was a local or regional plan to address these.

This aligns with discussions with sites as many locations have similar issues with not being able to resolve service gaps, such as:

- funding issues meaning they can't resource the roles they need.
- remote locations or distance from metro areas meaning services for communities are limited.
- limited time and resource to attend training on emerging issues.



## There were common themes in what is needed for local workforce development and training

For organisations joining a local response, the experience can vary. Most sites/ meetings have a process for inducting members to the group and meetings (36). However, training for new or existing members is less consistent. Only 17 sites provided training for the organisations who receive referrals, and 21 sites had joint training sessions in the last 12 months.

Many sites do not provide training for organisations who receive referrals because it is expected that they are already experts in their field and are skilled and able to work with people experiencing family violence. Likewise, for others the onus is on the individual to get training from their own organisation, so there is no co-ordinated training as part of the group.

Some sites had NGO co-ordinators who managed the training. They were able to organise training from government departments on how they do their work and make their decisions, as well as from NGOs in their area of expertise. Sites that did not have this arrangement mentioned they would like this training to improve the operation of their site. They emphasised that people are often time and resource poor, so any training needed to be practical and tangible.

Topic	Content required
<b>Explanation of relevant legislation</b>	Family Violence and Sexual Violence, Privacy protocols
<b>The role and processes of Government organisations</b>	Oranga Tamariki (Reports of Concern), Te Puna Aonui (Te Aorerekura and E2E), Kainga Ora, Department of Corrections (Probation services), NZ Police (investigating family violence), Ministry of Social Development (funding), Health (mental health and addiction services).
<b>Good practice guidance</b>	Risk assessments, tikanga Māori, trauma informed practice, safety planning, supervision, building relationships with NGOs, working with community groups (rainbow, disability, ethnic communities), history of sites.
<b>Emerging issues</b>	Services for children witnessing family harm, drugs and addiction, perpetrator support, mental health, non-fatal strangulation.

# Appendix 1: Description of models

## Family Violence Interagency Response System (FVIARS)

The key objective of FVIARS is to enable collaborative, co-ordinated interagency responses to family violence. This model has guidelines for each organisation on the initial response, post event assessment, risk response planning, co-ordinated cross-sector support for victim empowerment, child safety, and offender management and accountability.

This was piloted in Hamilton and similar groups developed across New Zealand. This was formalised nationally with the FVIARS system. This was designed and rolled out nationally by Child, Youth and Family, NZ Police, and the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges. This model was designed so NZ Police Family Violence investigation reports were shared with organisations and discussed at regular meetings, where it was expected that those attending would assess the risk posed to each case and plan an appropriate follow up.

## Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke

Māori make up 16% of the national population but 42% of all police apprehensions, 51% of the male prison and 61% of the female prison population. Māori are more likely than non-Māori to be an offender of serious crime against a family member and a victim of family harm. With this in mind, Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke was developed to provide a family harm response appropriate to Māori, developed with a te ao Māori worldview.

This involves a partnership between Iwi, local police, other government departments, with local social service providers. This model directs resourcing towards reducing the incidence of family harm and 'addressing the problems at the flax roots'. Cases come from police-attended family harm investigations, or an outside organisation and should be attended to daily. Under the Whāngaia model, an intervention is not dependent on the detection of a criminal offence. Any attendance to an incident triggers a case discussion. The panel of attendees at the Whāngaia meetings have access to data systems of health, social services, justice and police records.

All circumstances of the individuals should be considered, including all people involved, their histories with police, health, justice, and other relevant information, as well as any impacts on children. Documentation of each case should include details of the stressors acting to cause the event, as well as what follow-up plan was recommended.

## Integrated Safety Response (ISR)

The Integrated Safety Response (ISR) pilot was launched in Christchurch in 2016, a second pilot site in Waikato was introduced later that year. This model is based on international evidence showing the effectiveness of multi-agency responses, with lessons learned from the earlier Hamilton Family Safe Network approach and UK Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) model. This model has an emphasis on using family violence specialists, identifying and responding quickly to high-risk events. Other key elements of the ISR model include structured governance, building in dedicated funded roles to support delivery, and having clear monitoring and evaluation of services. This model has received specific funding through Vote Police and is largely a NZ Police-led model on the ground in both sites.

**All circumstances of the individuals should be considered, including all people involved, their histories with police, health, justice, and other relevant information, as well as any impacts on children.**



# Appendix 2: List of sites

Region	Sites	Model	FSS
Bay of Plenty	Eastern BOP	Another model	No
	Taupō North	FVIARS	No
	Rotorua	Another model	Yes
	Western BOP	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
	Taupō South	FVIARS	Yes
Canterbury	Canterbury	ISR	Yes
Central	Whanganui	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	No
	Taranaki North	FVIARS	No
	Taranaki South	FVIARS	No
	Ruapehu	FVIARS	No
	Horowhenua	FVIARS	Yes
	Tararua	FVIARS	Yes
	Manawatu	FVIARS	Yes

Counties Manukau	Counties North	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
	Counties South	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
Southern	Oamaru	FVIARS	No
	Eastern Southland	FVIARS	No
	Southland	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	No
	Central Otago	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	No
	Dunedin	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
	Clutha	FVIARS	Yes
Tasman	West Coast (Te Tai Poutini)	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
	Marlborough (Wairau)	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
	Nelson and Motueka (Whākatu)	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
Te Manawa Titi	Auckland City	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
Northland	Kaitaia	Another model	No
	Mid Far North	Another model	No
	Whangārei / Kaipara	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	No

Eastern	Wairoa	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	No
	Central Hawke's Bay	FVIARS	No
	Hawke's Bay	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
	Gisborne	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
Waikato	Waikato	ISR	Yes
Waitematā	North Shore / Rodney	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
	Waitākere	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
Wellington	Hutt Valley	FVIARS	No
	Wellington	FVIARS	No
	Porirua	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
	Wairarapa	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
	Kapiti	Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke	Yes
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 sites</b>	<b>19 Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke 15 FVIARS 2 ISR 4 Other models</b>	<b>23 Yes 17 No</b>

# Appendix 3: Ministerial Priority

## Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

At this stage I intend to focus on one priority for the Family and Sexual Violence, which is to improve the current response system to family violence and sexual violence by strengthening the locally and regionally based multi-agency crisis response models already in place.

This will ensure that people experiencing or at greatest risk of harm from family violence and sexual violence (the who) are safe and protected, and that any violence or abusive behaviour stops. (potential measure)

Organisations (which includes non-government and community organisations) failing to respond appropriately to reports of family violence and sexual violence undermines trust in the wider support system (potential measure).

This means people who are experiencing harm, or are at risk of experiencing harm, are less likely to seek help later. (potential measure)

A deliberate focus on this area will lead to stronger local multi-agency responses and fewer families being re-referred into the response system. To ensure we are making

progress towards this goal, I have directed officials to develop performance measures that will track the quality and efficiency of multi-agency responses and the rate of re-referrals.

There are a number of components that will contribute to this priority being delivered over this term. I will be focusing in particular on the following areas of work.

- Assessing the current state of the locally based multi-agency responses to identify necessary improvements in systems and processes, including governance structures and service gaps.
- Building the workforce capability of those participating in local multi-agency responses, starting with the frontline.
- Replacing the current information sharing tool, which is outdated and does not support collaboration or promote joint planning.

I am confident that these priority areas represent the change of approach New Zealanders voted for and will contribute to our commitment to address the challenges the country faces.

# Appendix 4: References

1. Ministry of Social Development, Supporting community-led responses to family violence [Supporting community-led responses to family violence - Ministry of Social Development \(msd.govt.nz\)](#)
2. Payne, P and Robertson, N. (2015). A Formative Evaluation of the Waikato Family Safe Network Pilot. School of Psychology, Waikato University.
3. Wehipeihana, N. What's working for Māori? A Kaupapa Māori perspective on the responsiveness of the Integrated Safety Response pilot to Māori – Synthesis Evaluation Report. 2019.



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