



Cabinet

Minute of Decision

This document contains information for the New Zealand Cabinet. It must be treated in confidence and handled in accordance with any security classification, or other endorsement. The information can only be released, including under the Official Information Act 1982, by persons with the appropriate authority.

Second Action Plan for the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence

Portfolio **Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence**

On 25 November 2024, following reference from the Cabinet Social Outcomes Committee (SOU), Cabinet:

- 1 **noted** that Te Aorerekura – New Zealand’s 25-year National Strategy to eliminate family violence and sexual violence was launched with cross-party support in 2021, and that the first Action Plan in support of the Strategy ended in December 2023;
- 2 **approved** *Te Aorerekura Action Plan 2025-2030* (the second Action Plan), attached to the submission under CAB-24-SUB-0466;
- 3 **authorised** the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence (the Minister) to make any minor editorial amendments ahead of publication;
- 4 **noted** that the Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) will be updating its strategic intentions, which will be tabled in the House, and creating new operating procedures;
- 5 **invited** the Minister to report back to SOU in four months on initial progress, 9(2)(f)(iv)
- 6 **noted** that there is a comprehensive communications and engagement plan to support the second Action Plan;
- 7 **noted** that the Minister intends to launch the second Action Plan in December 2024.

Rachel Hayward
Secretary of the Cabinet



Cabinet

Summary

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Second Action Plan for the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence

Portfolio Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

On 20 November 2024, the Cabinet Social Outcomes Committee (SOU) discussed the paper and Action Plan in the submission *Second Action Plan for the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence*, and referred the submission to Cabinet on 25 November 2024 for further consideration, updated in light of the discussion at SOU [SOU-24-MIN-0147].

An updated paper and Action Plan are **attached**. The updates include a clearer definition of family violence and sexual violence (**paragraphs 8-9, page 2**), an update the progress report-back period to four months (from three), **9(2)(f)(iv)**

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

- 1 note that Te Aorerekura – New Zealand’s 25-year National Strategy to eliminate family violence and sexual violence was launched with cross-party support in 2021, and that the first Action Plan in support of the Strategy ended in December 2023;
- 2 approve *Te Aorerekura Action Plan 2025-2030* (the second Action Plan), attached to the submission under CAB-24-SUB-0466;
- 3 authorise the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence (the Minister) to make any minor editorial amendments ahead of publication;
- 4 note the Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) will be updating its strategic intentions, which will be tabled in the House, and creating new operating procedures;
- 5 invite the Minister to report back to the Cabinet Social Outcomes Committee in four months on initial progress, **9(2)(f)(iv)**
- 6 note that there is a comprehensive communications and engagement plan to support the second Action Plan;

7 note that the Minister intends to launch the second Action Plan in December 2024, subject to Cabinet confirmation.

Jenny Vickers
for Secretary of the Cabinet

Hard-copy distribution:

The Cabinet
Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

In Confidence

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

The Second Action Plan for the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence

Proposal

- 1 This paper seeks Cabinet approval for the second Action Plan in support of Te Aorerekura – New Zealand’s 25-year National Strategy to eliminate family violence and sexual violence (the National Strategy).

Executive summary

- 2 The scale of family violence and sexual violence¹ in New Zealand remains persistently high.
- 3 The second Action Plan takes a different approach to the first Plan and is centred on Government doing fewer things more intensively. Although there is a lot to do, this Plan focuses on where the greatest gains can be achieved.
- 4 As endorsed by the Family Violence and Sexual Violence Ministers Group (FVSV Ministers), the second Action Plan sets **seven** focus areas that will guide Government action over the next five years. These focus areas will target people at high risk of injury and death, and high-risk perpetrators of violence.
- 5 To demonstrate rapid progress, agencies will jointly mobilise around **three** of these focus areas during the first two years: investing and commissioning well; keeping people safe by strengthening multi-agency responses to family violence; and stopping people from using violence.
- 6 Accountability for delivery of these three focus areas will sit with the Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB).² Agencies will also continue to deliver services and programmes in support of the remaining **four** focus areas: strengthening workforce, action on sexual violence, protecting children and young people, and preventing violence before it starts.
- 7 Once approved by Cabinet, FVSV Ministers have agreed to a united approach for public release of the Action Plan.

¹ The Family Violence Act 2018 defines family violence as physical abuse, sexual abuse, and psychological abuse, including coercion and control. The NZ Crimes Act 1961 defines sexual violation as including rape, unlawful sexual connection (e.g. without consent or when consent cannot be given), and other forms of sexual abuse (e.g. indecent assault). The NZCVS measures rates of sexual violation and unlawful sexual conduct.

² The IEB was established under the Public Service Act 2020. It is chaired by the Secretary for Justice and comprises leaders from: Department of Corrections, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development, New Zealand Police, Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children, Te Puna Aonui Business Unit, and Te Puni Kōkiri; ACC’s Chief Executive is an independent advisor. The four associate agencies include: Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, Ministry for Ethnic Communities, Ministry for Pacific Peoples, and Ministry for Women.

Background

- 8 Family violence and sexual violence is a crisis in New Zealand. While there are a range of different forms of family violence and sexual violence, there are some common criminal offences that are most widely recognised. For example, the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) shows that 30.2% of New Zealand adults have experienced physical and sexual violence offences committed by an intimate partner in their lifetime.³ Only 6.6% of sexual violence is reported to Police.⁴
- 9 Family violence and sexual violence is not always easy to categorise and rarely happens as a single incident. Rather, it is a pattern of ongoing behaviour that can start with one form of abuse (e.g. intimidation and coercive control) and escalate over time to more severe forms of violence. Research has shown that when other forms of violence are taken into account as per the Family Violence Act (2018) definition, levels of intimate partner violence increase to 56% for women in their lifetime, and higher for Māori women (65%).⁵ These crimes are devastating for individuals, whānau, and their communities and carry intergenerational consequences for health, education, and economic wellbeing.

National Strategy and first Action Plan

- 10 The 25-year National Strategy was launched alongside the first Action Plan⁶ in December 2021 with cross-party support. There is agreement that family violence and sexual violence cannot be solved by a single Minister or agency, or within the term of one Government.
- 11 The first Action Plan ended in December 2023 and progress against the 40 actions was reported to Cabinet [SWC-23-MIN-0122 refers]. A summary of what was achieved through the first Plan will be released in November 2024.
- 12 The conclusion of the first Action Plan marked two years of progress under the 25-year National Strategy. It laid strong foundations to enable a more focused and impactful second Action Plan.

Relation to Government priorities

- 13 This Government has committed to delivering the second Action Plan by December 2024. It is number 28 on the Coalition Government's Q4 Action Plan for New Zealand.
- 14 The second Action Plan will support delivery of the Government Targets by:

³ NZCVS Data Tables 2023 (Cycle 6) Sexual violence and family offences
<https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/NZCVS-2023-Cycle-6-Sexual-violence-and-family-offences.xlsx>

⁴ Five years of insights on crime and victimisation in Aotearoa poster (2023), Accessed from
<https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/documents/publications/nzcvcs-5-years-poster-web.pdf>.

⁵ J. Fanslow, B. Mellor, P. Gullivar, & T McIntosh (2023). Ethnic-specific prevalence rates of intimate partner violence against women in New Zealand. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*. 47(6), 100105.

⁶ <https://www.tepunaonui.govt.nz/national-strategy/#download>.

- 14.1 Directly contributing to Target 3 (reduced child and youth offending) and Target 4 (reduced violent crime) by improving how the Government responds to keep people and whānau safe, including action to stop the use of violence.
- 14.2 Indirectly supporting other Government Targets; for example, a reduction in violence will alleviate pressure on hospital emergency departments (Target 1) and addressing family violence issues should increase school attendance for children (Target 6).
- 15 Social investment will guide investment decisions. By taking a whole-of-Government approach to investment across the family violence and sexual violence system, we will gain an understanding of what we are delivering, what needs to change, and how to innovate so people get the right support for their needs.
- 16 The Child and Youth Strategy spotlights 'Preventing Child Harm' as a priority. This aligns with the 'Protecting Children and Young People' focus area, and presents a further opportunity to strengthen efforts to prevent child abuse and neglect within families.
- 17 Whanaketia – the final report from the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in State Care made 138 recommendations for the Government. Pending those decisions, it will be important for there to be clear alignment between the Action Plan and the Government's response.

The second Action Plan

There are seven focus areas that will guide Government action over five years

- 18 The full draft of the second Action Plan is attached as **Appendix 1**. The plan will span five years to allow time for meaningful change.
- 19 There are seven focus areas that set the strategic direction for addressing family violence and sexual violence. For the next two years, **three of the seven focus areas** will be the focus of collective Government action. Each will be supported by specific actions and performance indicators to determine and track progress towards delivery; a summary is provided below.
- 20 **Investing and commissioning well**
 - 20.1 This focus area is about funding going to the right places based on evidence of need and what works (and what does not work). Supported by the Social Investment Agency (SIA) and delivered through agencies, this focus area will inform decisions about where investment should be prioritised to help those who need it most.
 - 20.2 Actions include a baseline review of family violence and sexual violence spend to inform investment decisions and exploring opportunities to contract differently for better outcomes; adopting social sector commissioning to reduce burdensome compliance, drive for outcomes and enable providers to deliver what is needed.

21 Keeping people safe by strengthening multi-agency responses to family violence

- 21.1 An integrated multi-agency response to family violence is when different agencies work together to manage risk and coordinate support to keep people safe from violence.
- 21.2 Well-functioning multi-agency responses can reduce revictimisation. However, there have been situations where the family violence system has been unable to identify or act decisively on risk, which has jeopardised the safety of children, victim-survivors, and whānau.
- 21.3 Reviews of good practice have highlighted the need for consistency in relation to: risk; triage; information sharing; workforce development, inclusion of victim-survivors in safety planning; safeguards for children; and greater coordination and oversight of high risk and complex cases. This focus area recognises that different multi-agency responses currently operate with varying levels of maturity and mixed governance.
- 21.4 Six regions (12 locations) will be the focus for improvements over the first two years. The actions in this focus area will deliver a specialist outreach and a flexi-fund in Rotorua and Auckland City focused on people at high risk, and will align the family violence multi-agency and fast track response in Canterbury and Rotorua. A national backbone will also be established to ensure national accountability and enable monitoring of the effectiveness of responses to whānau.
- 21.5 This approach will give us important feedback to inform future decisions about multi-agency responses, including scaling opportunities and where to direct future funding.

22 Stopping people from using violence

- 22.1 Between 2007 and 2021, there were 377 homicide victims of family violence.⁷ Evidence also shows the many missed opportunities for intervention since 92% of people involved in family violence homicides were already well known to statutory agencies.⁸
- 22.2 This priority focuses on making people who use violence visible and at the forefront of action. To keep victim-survivors safe, and to achieve the law and order targets, associated actions seek to strengthen accountability mechanisms that hold people with violent behaviour responsible for their behaviour. Actions will also stop people using violence with programmes focused on behaviour change (e.g. increased access to rehabilitation programmes for prisoners on remand) and by ensuring all interventions are effective.

⁷ <https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publication/homicide-victims-report-2022-and-historical-nz-murder-rate-report-1926-2022>.

⁸ The Family Violence Death Review Committee (2017) analysed 37 intrafamilial violence death events and found 92% involved offenders and/or the deceased who were known to statutory services for family violence, sexual offending, and/or violence against non-family members.

- 23 Government agencies will continue services and programmes in support of the remaining four focus areas, which are summarised below.
- 23.1 **Strengthening our workforces** – building a trained, skilled, and sustainable family violence and sexual violence workforce that can recognise, safely refer, and respond to violence.
- 23.2 **Taking action on sexual violence** – stopping sexual violence from happening and providing the right supports for survivors of sexual violence; recognising sexual violence as distinct from family violence.
- 23.3 **Protecting children and young people** – breaking the intergenerational cycle of violence by safeguarding children and young people, changing the trajectory of young offenders,⁹ and helping them thrive.
- 23.4 **Preventing violence before it starts** – increasing understanding of family violence and sexual violence to empower people to recognise and prevent harm. It is about creating safer communities by strengthening protective factors.
- 24 The Action Plan includes a snapshot of existing initiatives and programmes under these four focus areas, which are currently funded.
- 25 Results will be reviewed after the first two years to determine what might need to change and ensure the Action Plan is responding to what is needed. Milestones and performance indicators are also included to track progress and successful delivery.
- 26 Overall, I am confident these strategic priorities are the right ones to deliver the change we need and are informed by investment logic and evidence.
- 27 Performance reporting will give Ministers confidence about the Action Plan's success, and identify possible improvements. This will include: quarterly reporting against milestones to ensure agencies are on track; quarterly reporting with quantifiable data against performance indicators to show whether actions are delivering the intended change; and annual reporting on outcomes to show whether violence, revictimisation and offending are reducing (part of the Outcomes and Measurement Framework annual reporting).

Supporting implementation 9(2)(f)(iv)

- 28 Accelerating delivery of Target 4 (Violent Crime) has increased the focus on strengthening multi-agency responses as a means of reducing violent crime.
9(2)(f)(iv)

⁹ Recognising that many children and young people who offend have experienced family violence.

29 The IEB is responsible for effective delivery of the Action Plan in partnership with Te Puna Aonui agencies.¹⁰ I expect all Chief Executives to commit to the Plan's implementation and [REDACTED] 9(2)(f)(iv)

30 The IEB's current role is to provide collective advice to Ministers, monitor implementation of the National Strategy, and manage sector and cross-agency relationships; accountability for delivery currently rests with individual agencies. The Action Plan requires effective collaboration at national, regional and local levels (in particular, for stronger multi-agency responses), and I support the IEB's intention to strengthen its own settings so it can deliver the Plan's actions.

31 Stronger settings will clarify the IEB's mandate in support of the Plan's focus areas. The IEB will update its strategic intentions and create new operating procedures. These new operating procedures will articulate: the IEB's decision-making mandate; escalation protocols; expectations on agencies to prioritise IEB decisions; each agency's role in the Action Plan; any necessary changes to regional settings; and the mandate of Te Puna Aonui to support the IEB to deliver the Action Plan.

32 These stronger settings are needed for the IEB to effectively implement the Action Plan. 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

33 [REDACTED] 9(2)(f)(iv)
[REDACTED] 9(2)(f)(iv)
[REDACTED]

34 I will therefore be recommending the IEB report back to Cabinet in four months to share the updated strategic intentions and new operating procedures (see paragraph 31); 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]

¹⁰ See footnote 2.

9(2)(f)(iv)

Improving outcomes for Māori

- 35 In recognition of the disproportionate victimisation of tangata whenua (especially wāhine Māori, whaikaha Māori and takatāpui)¹¹, I expect implementation of the second Action Plan to be responsive to Māori, across all focus areas; in line with the National Strategy.

Mitigating risks associated with the second Action Plan

- 36 There is a lot of interest in the second Action Plan. Taking a more targeted approach means it is not possible to meet everyone's expectations. Officials have sought to manage stakeholder expectations by maintaining ongoing engagement, which has been a key component of the communications and engagement plan. **(See also Communications)**
- 37 Delivering the Action Plan at a regional level will be challenging given the range of stakeholders and different levels of regional maturity. The importance of strong regional leadership will be factored into implementation of this Plan.
- 38 Improving the regional multi-agency responses to family violence will likely increase service demand, which may not be currently resourced. Addressing service needs will be considered through the SIA Impact Review and reprioritisation.
- 39 The National Strategy and first Action Plan had cross-party support; the importance of which should not be understated. However, there remains a risk that the second Action Plan could become politicised or lose cross-party support. The FVSV Ministers Group will be a key forum to keep Ministers connected and up to date with what is happening. Pending Cabinet approval, I will also brief Hon. Marama Davidson (former Minister for this portfolio), Hon. Ginny Andersen, and other Members of Parliament.

Cost-of-living implications

- 40 There are no direct cost-of-living implications associated with the second Action Plan. There is, however, an established link between poverty and violence, which means the ongoing cost-of-living crisis will increase the challenge of reducing victimisation.

Financial implications

- 41 Between 2018 and 2023, nearly \$1 billion was invested in family violence and sexual violence initiatives across Te Puna Aonui agencies. I expect delivery under the second Action Plan to be fiscally responsible and take a portfolio view of effective expenditure.

¹¹ Transgender, genderqueer and non-binary Māori people.

- 42 Te Puna Aonui has already been assisting with the SIA Impact Review of collectively appropriated funding for family violence and sexual violence initiatives across IEB agencies. 9(2)(f)(iv)

- 43 Implementation of the Action Plan assumes agencies' funding will continue to support delivery of the actions. Any changes to baseline may require further reprioritisation or a shift in implementation timeframes

Legislative implications

- 44 There are no legislative changes needed to approve the second Action Plan. Some priorities may involve separate legislative change, but these will be addressed in separate Cabinet papers.

Regulatory impact statement

- 45 The second Action Plan does not require a regulatory impact statement as it is not proposing new legislation or making changes to existing legislation.

Climate implications of policy assessment

- 46 The second Action Plan does not require a climate implications of policy assessment because it does not include any goal to decrease greenhouse gas emissions.

Population implications

- 47 Family violence and sexual violence affects all communities in New Zealand. Data also tells us that some population groups are disproportionately impacted by violence.¹² The effects of violence are compounded for anyone facing other forms of disadvantage and discrimination.

- 48 Ministers have been clear in their expectation that specific population groups would not be standalone priorities or focus areas. Instead, groups that are disproportionately affected by violence will be considered throughout the Plan's implementation. It is also my expectation that monitoring of actions will require evidence of impact for those population groups most affected by family violence and sexual violence (e.g. women, disabled people, older people and Māori).

Human rights

- 49 The second Action Plan is consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and Human Rights Act 1993. The Plan supports and upholds the fundamental human right to live free from violence.

¹² For example, New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey, Cycle 6 (2023) points to disproportionate sexual violence experienced by women, Māori, and disabled people.

Use of external resources

- 50 Te Puna Aonui officials have developed the second Action Plan using baseline resources. An external designer has been hired to create the final product. Implementation of the plan is largely expected within agencies' baselines, although this may be affected by funding reprioritisation decisions. **(See also Financial implications)**

Consultation

- 51 Development of the second Action Plan represents a joint effort from Te Puna Aonui agencies following a series of stakeholder engagements.
- 52 Stakeholder consultation sought to identify focus areas that represented the greatest opportunity for intervention. This consultation included cross-agency workshops, a critical friends' group of sector representatives, and targeted engagement with diverse community groups and key leaders across Government.
- 53 The focus areas and direction of the Plan are informed by significant research, including SIA's literature review; the family violence and sexual violence service gaps report; Whanaketia – the final report from the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in State Care; and Dame Karen Poutasi's review of the children's system following the death of Malachi Subecz.
- 54 This Cabinet paper has been widely circulated for feedback.¹³ 9(2)(f)(iv)

Communications

- 55 Te Puna Aonui has undertaken targeted engagement to develop the second Action Plan. However, there is a possibility the final product will not go as far as some stakeholders wish. To navigate this, officials have developed a comprehensive communications and engagement plan.
- 56 The communications and engagement plan covers three phases: pre-publication (September to November 2024); publication (December 2024); and post-publication engagement for action (February to June 2025). Key messages will be used for consistency and clarity.
- 57 The communications and engagement plan centres around a planned release in December, which I will front. I will invite colleagues to show their support for the Action Plan by attending too. Ministers can also help by promoting awareness of the Action Plan, highlighting the change that will be delivered.

¹³ ACC; Department of Corrections; DPMC; Housing and Urban Development; Ministry of Education; Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment; Ministry for Ethnic Communities; Ministry for Pacific Peoples; Ministry for Women; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Justice; MSD; New Zealand Police; Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children; SIA; Te Arawhiti; Te Puni Kōkiri; Te Whatu Ora Health New Zealand; Treasury; Whaikaha Ministry of Disabled People.

58 The second Action Plan will be published online and socialised through a variety of traditional and social media and roadshows. Te Puna Aonui will be engaging regional partners to support implementation of the Action Plan and promote awareness of work underway.

59 Accessible versions of the Action Plan will be prepared for release as soon as possible.

Proactive release

60 I intend to proactively release this Cabinet Paper in full within 30 days of Cabinet agreement. In January 2025, Te Puna Aonui officials will also be proactively releasing key documents involved in development of the second Action Plan.

Recommendations

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

1. **note** the 25-year National Strategy was launched with cross-party support in 2021 and that the first Action Plan ended in December 2023;
2. **approve** the second Action Plan (including the Minister for Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence being able to make any minor editorial amendments ahead of publication);
3. **note** the IEB will be updating its strategic intentions (to be tabled in the House) and creating new operating procedures;
4. **invite** the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence to report back to Cabinet in four months on initial progress, 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
5. **note** Te Puna Aonui has a comprehensive communications and engagement plan to support the second Action Plan;
6. **note** that the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence intends to launch the second Action Plan in December 2024 subject to Cabinet consideration.

Authorised for lodgement

Hon Karen Chhour

Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

Appendices

Appendix 1: Second Action Plan under the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence



Cabinet Social Outcomes Committee

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Second Action Plan for the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence

Portfolio **Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence**

On 20 November 2024, the Cabinet Social Outcomes Committee (SOU):

- 1 **noted** the contents of the submission *Second Action Plan for the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence* [SOU-24-SUB-0147];
- 2 **referred** the paper to Cabinet on 25 November 2024 for further consideration, updated in light of the discussion at SOU.

Jenny Vickers
Committee Secretary

Present:

Rt Hon Winston Peters
Hon David Seymour
Hon Dr Shane Reti
Hon Paul Goldsmith
Hon Louise Upston (Chair)
Hon Mark Mitchell
Hon Matt Doocey
Hon Melissa Lee
Hon Nicole McKee
Hon Nicola Grigg
Hon Karen Chhour

Officials present from:

Officials Committee for SOU
Office of the Minister of Education
Ministry of Justice
Te Puna Aonui



Cabinet Social Outcomes Committee

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Second Action Plan for the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence

Portfolio Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

Purpose This paper seeks approval of the second action plan in support of Te Aorere Kura – New Zealand’s 25-year National Strategy to eliminate family violence and sexual violence (the National Strategy).

Previous Decisions In August 2022, the previous government invited the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence to report back in early 2024 with the investment plan and second Action Plan [SWC-24-MIN-0122].

Proposal Te Aorere Kura – New Zealand’s 25-year national strategy to eliminate family violence and sexual violence was launched with cross-party support in 2021.

Approval is sought to the second Action Plan (**attached**). The plan is centred on Government doing fewer things more intensively, and focuses on where the greatest gains can be achieved. The Action Plan sets out seven focus areas that will guide Government action over the next five years. The focus areas will target people at high risk of injury and death, and high-risk perpetrators of violence.

To demonstrate rapid progress, agencies will jointly mobilise around three of these focus areas during the first two years: investing and commissioning well; keeping people safe by strengthening multi-agency responses to family violence; and stopping people from using violence.

Accountability for the three focus areas will sit with the cross-agency Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) (details about the Board are in the footnote on **page 1**). Agencies will also continue to deliver services and programmes in support of the remaining four areas.

Impact Analysis Not applicable.

Financial and Legislative Implications None from this paper.

Timing Matters The first Action Plan ended in December 2023. The second Action Plan covers the period from 2025-2030.

The Minister will provide an initial progress update to SOU in three months, 9(2)(f)(iv)

Communications The Minister intends to launch the second Action Plan in December 2024.

Consultation Paper prepared by MoJ (Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence). ACC, Corrections, MoE, the Treasury, MoH, MoJ (Justice), TPK, Police, DPMC, Women, Pacific Peoples, MSD (Seniors, Social Development and Employment), Oranga Tamariki, Te Arawhiti, MHUD, MBIE (Social Development and Employment), Disability Issues, Health NZ, Ethnic Communities, and SIA were consulted.

The Minister indicates that all SOU Ministers, including the Minister of Finance, were consulted.

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

- 1 note that Te Aorerekura – New Zealand’s 25-year national strategy to eliminate family violence and sexual violence was launched with cross-party support in 2021, and that the first Action Plan ended in December 2023;
- 2 approve *Te Aorerekura Action Plan 2025-2030* (the second Action Plan), attached to the submission under SOU-24-SUB-0147;
- 3 authorise the Minister for Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence (the Minister) to make any minor editorial amendments ahead of publication;
- 4 note that the Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) will be updating its strategic intentions, which will be tabled in the House, and creating new operating procedures;
- 5 invite the Minister to report back to the Cabinet Social Outcomes Committee by March 2024 on initial progress, 9(2)(f)(iv)
- 6 note that there is a comprehensive communications and engagement plan to support the second Action Plan;
- 7 note that the Minister intends to launch the second Action Plan in December 2024.

Jenny Vickers
Committee Secretary

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Cabinet Social Outcomes Committee