



Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

Briefing to the Incoming Minister

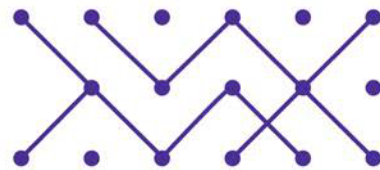
03 November 2020

The Joint Venture of the Social Wellbeing Board

**Joint
Venture**

Eliminating
family violence
and sexual violence

In Confidence



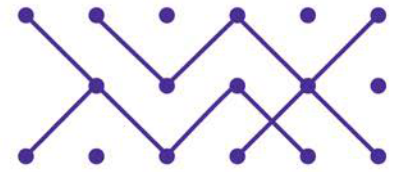
Introduction

Welcome to your role as the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence.

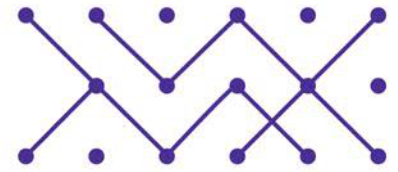
1. In this role, you provide the leadership and system oversight to help realise the changes needed to reduce and stop both the occurrence and impact of family violence and sexual violence (FVSV) in Aotearoa New Zealand. This briefing provides information on the key functions of the Joint Venture (JV) and work on eliminating FVSV.
2. Over the next few months, the JV will provide advice and seek your guidance and decisions on key opportunities to progress and continue working towards a whole-of-government FVSV response. This will include:
 - National Strategy and Action Plan: stakeholder engagement across Government, the wider FVSV sector, whānau and communities.
 - Developing an enduring Māori-Crown partnership, stakeholder advisory group(s) and the JV approach.
 - Providing better integrated local community responses to FVSV.
 - Government priorities for Budget 2021, building on the past two Budgets that invested in the long-term sustainability of the FVSV system.
3. As Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence, you lead the whole-of-government response on FVSV with the mandate to coordinate Budget bids in this area. You will also be a member of the ad hoc Ministerial group on the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy.

You have a Joint Venture to support you in this role

4. You are supported in this role by the Joint Venture of the Social Wellbeing Board (the JV), which is the main government vehicle for delivering transformation as it integrates the key parts of the government system through collective responsibility. The Board is made up of ten Chief Executives whose agencies give effect to and maintain the FVSV system. They are collectively accountable and responsible for leading the whole-of-government response and FVSV system transformation.
5. The Board is chaired by the Public Service Commissioner, the Deputy Chair is the Secretary for Justice and Chief Executive of the Ministry of Justice. The Board is supported by the Director of the JV who has delegated responsibility from the Board to work with you day to day.



6. The JV agencies are: Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC); Department of Corrections; Ministry of Education (MoE); Ministry of Health (MoH); Ministry of Justice (MoJ); Ministry of Social Development (MSD); New Zealand Police; Oranga Tamariki (OT); Te Puni Kōkiri; and the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC).
7. The key functions of the JV are to:
 - Ensure delivery of a sustained and enduring cross-agency commitment to integrated, collective actions to transform the FVSV response – working more closely across agency boundaries.
 - Coordinate strategic policy and funding advice through to the delivery of elements of government’s FVSV response.
 - Monitor progress and resolve points of tension and challenge — along with relevant Ministers and the relevant Cabinet Committee.
 - Report to the Lead Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence.
8. The JV was established by Cabinet in 2018 and reflects a different mindset and way of working together across Ministers’ portfolios, across agencies, with Māori, the FVSV sector and with diverse communities (including rainbow, youth, Pacific peoples, refugee, migrant and ethnic communities, disabled people and older people), to achieve meaningful change for people impacted by this kind of violence.
9. A Joint Venture Business Unit (JVBU) supports the Board and the Director and provides day to day support for your role, such as through:
 - Regular meetings with the JVBU Leadership Team (LT), at least weekly. Occasionally, the Chair and Deputy Chair of the JV will also meet with you.
 - Weekly reports that include items of interest, a round-up of future briefings, aide-memoires and Cabinet papers. You will also receive quarterly performance reports to update you on our operational performance and major initiatives.
 - Briefings on specific issues will advise you on matters to assist you with making decisions and prepare for meetings.
 - Ministerial replies, prepared written responses and briefing material for oral questions in the Estimates Review when you appear before the relevant finance and expenditure Committee.
10. The MoJ hosts the JVBU and the JVBU is funded via a Vote Justice appropriation.
11. Several ministerial portfolios are responsible for the many aspects of the FVSV system or have an interest in the collective work being delivered through the JV. The role of Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence requires a high level of collaboration, consensus-



building and decision-making with other Ministers across the relevant portfolios to oversee the policy, legislation, procurement and operational activities to help realise the system change and transformation needed.

12. As lead Minister you would:

- Consult relevant ministerial colleagues on papers that deal with significant or potentially controversial matters, or that affect other Ministers' portfolio interests.
- Take significant FVSV decisions that determine government policy collectively through the Cabinet decision-making process through the appropriate Cabinet Committee.

13. The JVBU will ensure for you that JV agencies will be consulted on all FVSV matters as well as any other affected agencies.

14. Future success in reducing and stopping FVSV lies in building partnership with Māori and relationships with key groups in the FVSV system. This will ensure interventions and investment reflect Te Tiriti o Waitangi and deliver better outcomes for all.

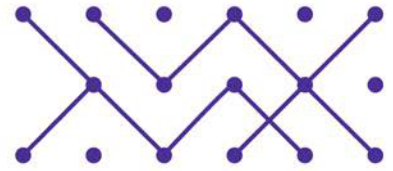
15. An Interim Te Rōpū (ITR) was established by Cabinet in 2018 to partner with the JV. Developing a Māori-Crown partnership was undertaken at the same time as growing a JV partnership. There are lessons from this to take into enduring forms of governance and advisory structures both with Māori and key groups in the FVSV system which are still to be established. These will solidify partnership with Māori and ensure the views of the FVSV sector and people with lived experience are embedded into the work of the JV.

You will have choices on the future form of the Joint Venture

16. As a JV, we are 'learning our way forward'. It has taken time for the JV to grow the understanding of each other's work and agencies' individual and collective place in the FVSV system. Alongside this we have developed relationships and increased knowledge and understanding of what is needed to transform the FVSV system.

17. Recent work has provided an opportunity to reflect on what might be needed to ensure the JV has the levers required to successfully support the whole-of-government FVSV response. Cabinet requested a report back due December 2020 on the effectiveness of the JV approach and we can support you with preparing that report.

18 s9(2)(f)(iv)



The vision is for all people, whānau, families and communities to live free from FVSV

19. FVSV have profound intergenerational effects on almost every aspect of life and tragically, too often result in loss of life. Reducing and ultimately stopping this kind of violence will help New Zealanders to live safe, connected, healthy and full lives for generations to come. Some key statistics, which demonstrate the scale and diversity of FVSV experienced by different communities, are included on page eight.
20. An effective response to FVSV will consider all areas that may contribute to the prevalence of violence and barriers to recovery. It is also necessary to consider all groups who may experience violence differently or disproportionately. To achieve this, any whole-of-government response is best integrated with the wider wellbeing response to improve social, economic and health outcomes. The JV has a role to keep the FVSV response top of agenda as part of these wider responses.
21. For any response to be effective, an open, honest and equal partnership with Māori that upholds Te Tiriti o Waitangi is needed. Our engagements with Māori emphasise the need to enable tino rangatiratanga/self-determination by ensuring that Māori have the opportunity to develop their own responses.
22. All of these things are not unique to how we respond to FVSV. Wider government work is already undergoing a transformation to address wellbeing outcomes, such as Hāpaitia te Oranga Tangata – Safe and Effective Justice.
23. Stopping FVSV will rely on aligning with other government policies, activities and strategies, which each seek to tackle some of the underlying causes as well as contributing factors of FVSV, such as mental health issues and drug and alcohol addiction. Key strategies include:

“Children and young people are loved, safe and nurtured. This includes loving homes that are free from violence and abuse, having time with family and whānau, and being safe from unintentional harm.”

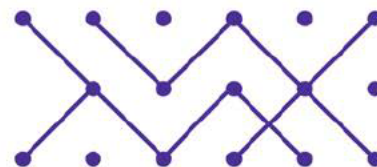
Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy 2019ⁱ

“The Ara Poutama Aotearoa system advances holistic healing for victims, including those impacted by recent offending, those in our care and management who are victims of offending, and whānau.”

Hōkai Rangi strategic direction for Ara Poutama 2019-2024

“The prevalence of elder abuse and neglect is reduced, and those who experience abuse are well supported.”

Better Later Life – He Oranga Kaumātua 2019-2034



“Disabled people are consulted on and actively involved in the development and implementation of legislation and policies concerning justice, violence and abuse prevention and human rights.”

New Zealand Disability Strategy 2016-2026

“Homelessness is associated with a range of poor social and economic outcomes. Becoming homeless can be a devastating experience and exacerbate physical health, mental health and increase the use of coping mechanisms, such as drug and alcohol use.”

Homelessness Action Plan 2020-2023

“Whānau Ora is about increasing the wellbeing of individuals and whānau to lead full lives and uses the power of whānau to improve the wellbeing of individuals and whānau. It provides whānau with appropriate services and support, so they can become more self-managing and achieve their aspirations.”

Whānau Ora

Why tackle family violence and sexual violence together?

While family violence and sexual violence are distinct and take many different forms, approximately 70% of sexual violence occurs within the context of family violence. Research suggests that the interconnections and root causes of both forms of violence are similar enough to focus on preventing them at the same time, and that a collaborative, connected approach is more likely to be meaningful in people’s lives and a more effective use of the resources available. At the same time, it’s important to maintain and ensure there are specialist approaches which can respond to different forms of violence.

ⁱ The Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy, launched in August 2019, sets out a shared understanding of what is important for child and youth wellbeing, and provides a framework to align the work of government and others. Multiple Ministers and agencies have accountabilities under the Strategy and play important collective roles in driving its implementation. Ministers and agencies also play a key role in supporting progress towards the government’s child poverty reduction targets, as set under the Child Poverty Reduction Act (2018). The Act also requires children’s agencies to develop an Oranga Tamariki Action Plan, to achieve the Strategy’s outcomes for children and young people of interest to Oranga Tamariki. Agencies are expected to align their work to the outcomes of the Strategy, as reflected in their strategic planning, policy and funding decisions. These outcomes include the achievement of the government’s child poverty reduction targets. Since its launch, the Strategy has driven effective cross-portfolio efforts in the social sector, and it is important to build on these gains, by collaborating across government and beyond, to achieve transformative and lasting change for children and young people.

Family violence and sexual violence occurs across all parts of New Zealand society

Statistics only tell part of the true picture of sexual violence and family violence.

The vast majority of sexual assaults (94%)¹, and family violence incidents (76%)² were not reported to Police. This serious underreporting of all types of violence makes it difficult to establish an accurate profile of prevalence rates. Research on help seeking behaviour also tells us that most help seeking is informal, adding to the difficulty of painting the true picture of violence.

Family violence and sexual violence are gendered patterns of harm

People of all genders, sexual identities, ethnicities, ages, abilities, socio-economic situations can use violence and/or experience it.

However, we know our society is one where women and children are more likely to experience serious violence and men are more likely to use serious violence or commit violence in a controlling coercive pattern.

Victims and perpetrators of violence need better responses when they are help seeking

The Family Violence Death Review (6th Report) indicates that men need better services and resources available to them when they are help seeking as victims and perpetrators of violence.³

Informal sources of support (family and friends) were most frequently told about the violence but not all provided helpful responses. Fewer women told formal sources of help such as police, health care providers, and not all provided helpful responses.⁴

Family violence and sexual violence takes many forms and can be experienced in a wide variety of ways by different communities.

Some groups are disproportionately impacted by FVSV and experience unique forms of harm and barriers to effective help.

For example, while there are similarities between violence against ethnic and non-ethnic women, violence in ethnic communities can take cultural forms, have distinct profiles of presentation, and arise from a specific grouping of risk factors.

Historical and ongoing effects of colonisation are contributing causes of family violence and sexual violence for Māori.

These types of violence cut across all social differences such as race, ethnicity, sexuality, socio-economic class, ability and faith.

Taking an intersectional approach is important to be able to see the dynamics of power and social inequality in our society⁵ It is essential in regard to FVSV as a person's social and political identities (e.g., gender, sex, race, class, etc) combine to create distinct modes of discrimination and privilege, and that most people fit into many different identities at the same time.

1. justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/NZCVS-Y2-A5-KeyFindings-v2.0-.pdf

2. justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/NZCASS-201602-Main-Findings-Report-Updated.pdf

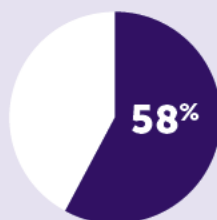
3. hqsc.govt.nz/our-programmes/mrc/fvdr/publications-and-resources/publication/3985/

4. pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19597160/

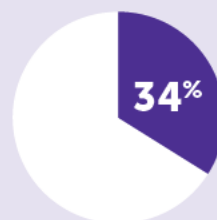
5. mcwh.com.au/wp-content/uploads/Intersectionality-Matters-Guide-2017.pdf

Women

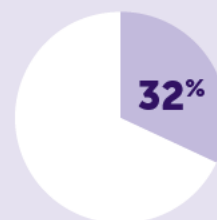
A survey of New Zealand women found that the lifetime prevalence of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (IPV) **was 1 in 2 for Māori women (58%) 1 in 3 for European/Other women (34%) and 1 in 3 for Pacific women (32%)**⁶



Māori women



European/
Other women



Pacific women

Young people/Rangatahi

Young people make up **two thirds** of those experiencing sexual assault⁷



People with disabilities



Global data indicates disabled people are at **greater risk** of experiencing violence and abuse.

In the context of New Zealand's high rates of FVSV, there is little reason to assume risk would be any less than global indications.⁹

Pacific Peoples in New Zealand

Pacific children are **2.5x** more likely to be physically punished than non-Pacific children¹⁰

Pacific peoples were **44% more likely** to experience physical or psychological family violence compared to New Zealand Europeans.¹⁰

Ethnic communities

In ethnic communities, violence can take distinctive cultural forms including:

dowry-related violence, 'honour'-related violence, forced and under-age marriage, and female genital mutilation¹¹



Older people



As many as **one in ten** older people in New Zealand will experience some kind of elder abuse. The majority of cases will go unreported.¹²

Distinct forms of violence against older people can include **withholding medication or access to health care, financial abuse** and being forced to **change their will**

6. nzfvc.org.nz/frequently-asked-questions

7. Clark, T., Moselen, E., Dixon, R., The Adolescent Health Research Group, & Lewycka, S. 2015. *Sexual and Reproductive Health & Sexual Violence among New Zealand secondary school students: Findings from the Youth '12 national youth health and wellbeing survey*. The University of Auckland.

8. justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/NZCVS-Y2-A5-KeyFindings-v2.0-.pdf

9. hrc.co.nz/our-work/people-disabilities/addressing-violence-and-abuse-against-disabled-people/

10. pasefikaproud.co.nz/assets/Uploads/MSD190401-Vulnerable-Pacific-Families-violence-April-2019-UPDATE-FA-web.pdf

11. nzfvc.org.nz/issues-paper-14-ethnic-perspectives-family-violence-aotearoa-new-zealand

12. superseniors.msd.govt.nz/elder-abuse/



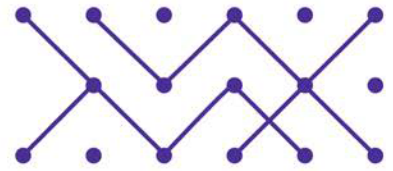
We are not just starting out. Government has engaged communities and providers to understand their perspectives, risks and issues with promising initiatives emerging

23. Recognition of the need for a whole-system FVSV response has been building for several years with temporary government taskforces and multi-agency teams having done a lot of work to understand the complexity of FVSV.
24. Despite the best of intentions, these previous government approaches and initiatives to tackle FVSV have struggled to make lasting and substantive change for several reasons, including:
 - FVSV is a complex problem that by its nature is complex and requires a strategic, multi-dimensional on-going response;
 - previous attempts involved voluntary collaboration, or temporary structures, and a mostly siloed approach;
 - a lack of leadership and mandate at the national and local level for the level of collaboration needed;
 - difficulties working across multiple government agencies in a complex system; and
 - the way the FVSV sector has been made to compete for funding.
25. It was recognised that government agencies needed to work differently. The JV has sought to move beyond previous efforts by consolidating inter-agency collaboration and collective responsibility in a way not previously attempted.
26. Progress made to date has required a fundamental shift in agency leadership and ways of working. There has been a real change happen when agencies and communities work together, and initiatives have had a cross-agency mandate and funding (e.g. Integrated Safety Responses).

As a Joint Venture, we are using levers available to government to support system change

Broadening awareness of FVSV and developing legislation that is future-focused

27. The JV, with MoJ leading, has led a significant legislative programme to improve the Government's FVSV response and to empower agencies to drive system change. It includes an updated definition of family violence in the Family Violence Act 2018 providing clarity on the broad nature of family violence; and changes making it possible to share information across agencies, improving our ability to deliver an integrated FVSV response.
28. A bill to reduce the re-traumatisation of victims of sexual violence while attending court and giving evidence has been considered by Select Committee and is awaiting its second reading.



29. The JV also supported other agency responses, including:

- the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment providing employees the right to take domestic violence leave. This allows employers to engage and support victims of this kind of violence in a way they've never been able to do before.
- the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development considering family violence as part of the Residential Tenancies Amendment Act.

Building on the foundations of prevention of FVSV for future generations

30. The Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy establishes a vision to drive government policy in a unified and holistic way. One of the main priorities is a commitment to increasing emphasis on preventing and mitigating harm before it occurs. To be effective, this must include a range of sectors, including some that have traditionally been viewed as part of a prevention system (e.g. early childhood education).

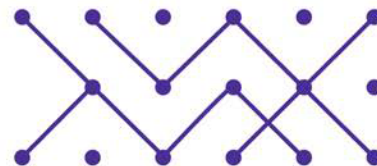
31. Programmes such as E Tu Whānau, It's Not Okay, Pasefika Proud (MSD) and Mates & Dates (ACC) have laid the foundations for primary prevention and proven its overall effectiveness. However, there is still a lack of emphasis on primary prevention across the system, accounting for less than 1.9% of government FVSV expenditure in 2018/19. Stopping violence altogether will take time and require a significant collaborative effort along with a clear National Strategy and Action Plan to make this a reality.

Transforming how we work with the FVSV sector to ensure it can be effective

32. In making the case for long-term and multi-year investment in FVSV through Budgets 2019 and 2020, the FVSV sector received significant investment to address historic under-investment. Ensuring the sustainability of specialist services was essential to improving our system response, in that the FVSV sector has been locked in short-term competitive funding cycles which have led to high staff turnover and a consequent lack of knowledge retention. This foundational funding supports the sector to provide consistent services and to prioritise early intervention.

33. From this foundation, Government was enabled through Budget 2020 to begin to focus investment on system transformation, which includes prevention, integrated community responses (ICR) and meeting the violence prevention needs of diverse communities.

34. In addition to increased funding, the JV has responded to calls from the sector to improve the way it works with social service providers to ensure they are supported to be effective and responsive to community needs. Work being led by MSD and OT seeks to transform commissioning and contracting models for the social sector, including FVSV services. An example is increased funding, as a result of Budget 20, that has enabled transparent costing models for some MSD funded family violence crisis services.

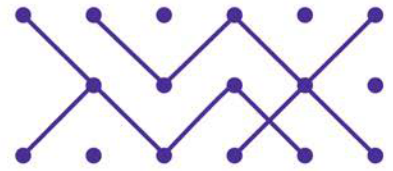


Building government's understanding on how best to partner with Māori

35. In 2018, Interim Te Rōpū (ITR) was appointed to give effect to the partnership between Māori and the Crown and work alongside the JV to develop a National Strategy and inform enduring governance arrangements. Our work with ITR over this time has evidenced the need for time to build relationships and common understanding and how central work with Māori is to achieving transformation in FVSV.
36. ITR facilitated Māori views on what and how the Crown needs to operate to ensure improved outcomes for Māori. Chaired by Prue Kapua, ITR members were grounded in Māori communities and brought a breadth of practical experience and knowledge of FVSV. ITR's term concluded on 30 June 2020.
37. Other examples of JV work can be found in appendix one.

The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated how empowering communities to lead provided a more effective response; we need to prioritise taking those learnings forward

38. During times of crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, incidences of FVSV tend to rise. Restricted movements during lockdowns exacerbates conditions that lead to violence, with limited opportunities for victims to seek help.
39. The JV's joined-up whole-of-government FVSV approach could act quickly to take a systematic and proactive approach. A Pandemic Working Group forum for government and the FVSV sector and a Tangata Whenua Rōpū were both proactively formed in the early stages of the COVID-19 first lock-down. This provided an opportunity for the sector to work in new collaborative partnerships with government and for government to have real-time insight into issues and opportunities. Close monitoring of the impact that COVID-19 had on FVSV continues to enable the JV to be aware of emerging issues and how they are being addressed by agencies.
40. The many learning opportunities in how government and communities are responding to COVID-19 reinforces the critical shifts needed to transform the FVSV system. These include:
 - The need to facilitate, empower and support sustainable community-led action and leadership, in particular by Māori. Community-led responses continue to be pivotal in maintaining wellbeing and safety across the country and will be essential for longer-term recovery. By staying connected to whānau in ways that only community organisations deeply embedded on the ground can, changing needs can be responded to lowering anxiety and stress and reducing tensions that can lead to family violence.



- The need for greater awareness and knowledge of the workforce, and to ensure that it is adequately resourced and supported. Through COVID-19 it became clear that basic information about where to seek help, particularly for preventing sexual violence including the numbers to call or locations of the FVSV workforce were not known, or at best held in silos.
- The non-governmental organisations (NGO) sector took a preventative approach and provided wrap-around support. Investment in essential FVSV services and a temporary shift to high-trust contracting meant services could meet increased demand and be available throughout any lockdown periods.
- COVID-19 also reinforces the importance of ensuring equitable access to services and supports, including through digital means, no matter where people are in the country.

While this is a promising start, a whole-of-system transformation requires some critical shifts in how and where we engage

41. While we see change happening in some areas, we need a whole-of-system transformation to reduce and stop FVSV. Building system ‘unifying factors’, such as partnership with Māori; data and insights; and workforce capability will strengthen the FVSV system’s ability to share learnings and move in a consistent and coherent direction.

Partnering with Māori and empowering communities to lead responses puts greater focus on prevention, early intervention and restoration

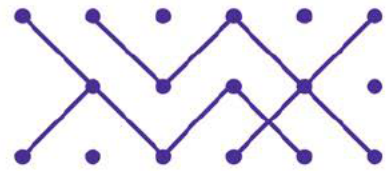
42. An enduring, system-level partnership with Māori is needed, as well as opportunities for voices of other key groups in the FVSV system to be heard to reduce and stop FVSV. Communities know best about what works for them and are able to tap into the local community assets and strengths to create change. Ensuring these voices are embedded into JV work can help to ensure that FVSV support services are responsive to a diverse range of needs and prevent violence from occurring.

43. s9(2)(f)(iv)

44. s9(2)(f)(iv)

Building data and insights will enable the system to measure, learn and be accountable

45. Reliable and consistent measures can help us understand the scale and diversity of impacts of FVSV for different communities. This will enable us to appropriately target resources, identify effective strategies, and make it possible to monitor the effectiveness of a JV approach.

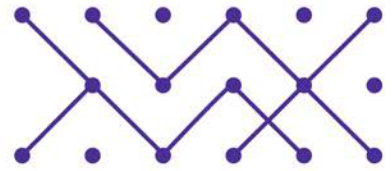


46. A true picture of the scale of harm across New Zealand is unclear. Reasons include our reliance on government-held operational data (e.g. Police family harm call-outs) and the large portion of violence that goes unreported. Significant data gaps exist, which limit the use of data and insights to inform responses, e.g. data about disabled people, carers and older people. Improving information by developing consistent measures and improving data sharing between agencies will help.
47. A strategic, coordinated approach to FVSV data and insights will ensure that future evidence and insights can help deliver better policy, services and outcomes.
48. You will receive an FVSV dashboard at regular intervals and we will provide further updates on the data and insights programme of work in the coming months.

The New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) is a unique survey showing rates of unreported intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence and providing valuable information about which communities experience crime, how victims were affected and helpfulness of agencies responses. While this survey does not provide the full picture of victimisation, it is the most reliable source of information available to assist government, and so its continuation is important to the FVSV work.

Building the capability and capacity of both specialist and non-specialist workforces will result in earlier and safer responses for people impacted by FVSV

49. Early intervention requires that people in a range of workforces have skills, capacity and organisational support to respond to disclosures or signs of FVSV in a consistent and effective way, know how to act to help that person and to ensure they do not experience further harm or victimisation.
50. The FVSV workforce operates in an extremely challenging environment of high demand, under-resourcing and difficulty in attracting and retaining skilled staff. The 2017 Workforce Capability Framework was intended to ensure victims, perpetrators, their families and whānau receive a consistent and effective response whenever and wherever they seek help. However, for a number of reasons the results have been ad hoc. We know there are gaps, for example the need for the FVSV workforce and non-specialist workforces to better respond to the needs of disabled people they come into contact with.
51. The JV is continuing that work to ensure those frameworks are implemented, and to identify opportunities to invest in and lift the capability of the workforce to deliver better services and outcomes for people, whānau, families and communities. This includes developing resources, organisational standards and practice frameworks that support a focus on prevention, intervention and restoration. A skilled and supported workforce will be a key success factor for ICR.
52. COVID-19 highlighted further opportunities to support those workforces that became key during the pandemic, including Civil Defence, supermarket staff and hotel staff.



Immediate opportunities to demonstrate real transformational change

53. s9(2)(f)(iv)

54. s9(2)(f)(iv)

A National Strategy will galvanise our collective efforts – across government and working with whānau and communities to reduce and stop FVSV

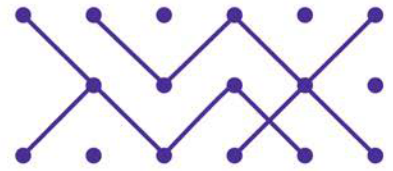
“Part of the problem is we don't have the big picture - the country is in desperate need of a national plan of action for violence against women and children. Where we do not have that we also do not have the infrastructure to support initiatives and we end up making unrealistic recommendations because the infrastructure does not exist.”

(anonymous Pandemic Working Group (PWG) survey respondent)

55. New Zealand's Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy identified development of a National Strategy and Action Plan to address FVSV as a priority action to support families and whānau to provide safe, loving and nurturing homes and preventing children and young people experiencing abuse or neglect, or being exposed to family or sexual violence.

56. s9(2)(f)(iv)

58. Work had already been underway when in 2018 Cabinet tasked the JV with ITR to develop a National Strategy and Action Plan, to be designed in partnership with the sector, Māori and the wider public to enable voices of communities to be heard [SWC-18-MIN-0037].



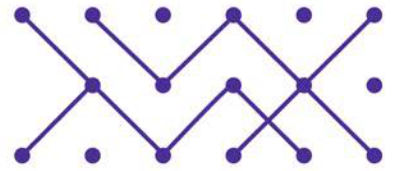
59. s9(2)(f)(iv)

Interim advisory and governance arrangements are teaching the JV ways to create a Treaty partnership, and build relationships with key groups in the FVSV system

62. Hui with Māori experts in 2018 called for an enduring, system-level partnership with Māori to enable Māori to transform the FVSV system together with the Crown and acknowledge Māori rangatiratanga and status as Treaty partners.
63. Through the partnership, Māori are the Treaty partner with the Crown. This partnership will create the environment where Māori are enabled as citizens, and as active partners in leading by, for and with Māori responses. This can support the Crown to achieve equity. Māori-Crown partnership will help in addressing the significant intergenerational trauma stemming from colonisation and racism. These effects are ongoing and contribute disproportionately to the rates of FVSV for Māori.
64. Actively listening and learning from the range of communities impacted by FVSV and those working in the FVSV sector helps the JV understand diverse and distinctive needs, build capacity within communities, and create opportunities to involve these groups in decision-making. This is needed to ensure that system transformation meets the needs of people with lived experience, that responses are equitable, trauma-informed and minimise harm, and to start to make the shift towards community-led responses.

Empowering community responses across Aotearoa New Zealand will operationalise and make real the key shifts to be outlined in the National Strategy

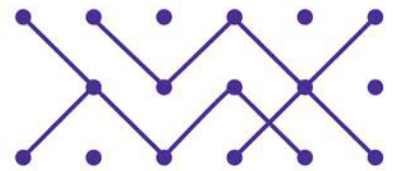
65. Successive governments have recognised that tackling FVSV requires a shift from government-led solutions to enabling community-led solutions and integrated responses. Communities and NGOs have long advocated for this. This is the context for responses such as: Integrated Safety Responses, Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke, place-based initiatives and initiatives such as E Tū Whānau's engagement with Māori, and ethnic and migrant communities, the work of Pasefika Proud, the work done so far on Whānau Resilience and Strategies for Kids, Information for Parents.



66. s9(2)(f)(iv)

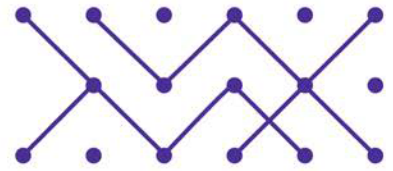
Translating priorities into action through Budget 2021 and future budgets

67. s9(2)(f)(iv)



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Appendix one: Examples of JV work

Integrated community responses

The JV has supported the continuation and evaluation of several existing integrated responses which have been found to be an effective approach – making a positive difference for families and whānau and reducing family violence-related re-victimisation.

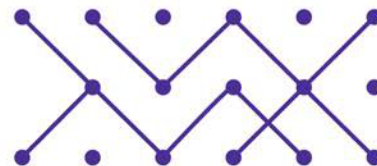
- Evaluations of Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke (a NZ Police sponsored initiative) found a 15% reduction in family harm in Counties Manukau and an 18.7% reduction in Tairāwhiti.
- An evaluation of the Integrated Safety Response (a multi-agency intervention) found a 48% relative reduction in children exposed to family violence with an avoided social cost of family violence estimated at 3.2 times the investment which could increase to 5.2 over ten years. Māori had an 18% reduction in family violence offence related revictimisation compared to matched controls from non-ISR sites.

Findings from these evaluations will inform the development of safe, consistent and effective family violence prevention, early intervention and crisis response in every community through our ICR work.

Primary prevention

The JV is starting to form a whole-of-government view of primary prevention for FVSV through work primarily led by MSD and ACC. This work includes the launch of prevention campaigns, frameworks and other initiatives aimed at changing attitudes, beliefs and norms.

- MSD's three successful prevention initiatives E Tū Whānau, Pasefika Proud and 'It's not OK', are well embedded and have been in place for many years. They span the prevention continuum and are grounded in community-led approaches developed with considerable community input about what works to create change, and with regular testing against emerging evidence. These initiatives facilitate and support safe, strong and resilient, supportive and inclusive communities, and improved whānau and family wellbeing. They have a focus on preventing family violence through building societal strength, changing attitudes and behaviours, and growing sustainable community leadership.
- ACC is developing a business case that will seek greater investment in primary prevention to reduce the incidence and disparity of sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand. A key part of this investment will seek to improve the effectiveness and alignment of investment made alongside government agencies.
- ACC's future investments and activities are focused on ensuring that children and young people flourish in safe and inclusive communities and that investment in primary prevention is prioritised across the FVSV system. This strategy prioritises Māori whānau, hapū and iwi, Mātauranga and kaupapa Māori approaches as it seeks to address the entrenched and unacceptable impacts of these issues on Māori. The work will also focus



on Pasifika people and others who suffer compounding forms of discrimination and disadvantage.

Collective strength and capability of whānau

Whānau Ora puts whānau and families in control of the services they need to work together, build on their strengths and achieve their aspirations. It recognises the collective strength and capability of whānau to achieve better outcomes in areas such as health, education, housing, employment and income levels.

It is delivered through a devolved commissioning model with three commissioning agencies contracted by TPK to invest in initiatives and services provided in communities across Aotearoa. The expertise, networks and partners of the three commissioning agencies provide a platform to learn and collaborate on what matters to whānau, ensuring better outcomes for whānau and Māori are achieved.

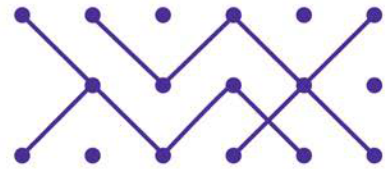
In many cases, by the time tamariki and rangatahi come to the attention of OT, a range of interventions have failed to effectively meet the needs and support the aspirations of their families and whānau. Sustainable, locally led approaches are needed that bring together the right lead organisations and partners – government and non-government – to meet the needs of whānau earlier than has previously been achieved.

OT, TPK, ACC and the Whānau Ora Commissioning Agency are co-designing a whānau-led early intervention prototype, with agencies pooling their investment to achieve shared aspirations for child wellbeing and whānau resilience, using the Whānau Ora model.

OT is also working with other agencies to support iwi, Māori and communities to lead and shape local approaches to preventing vulnerability and building protective factors for child wellbeing. This includes supporting local leaders to determine the nature of support needed and reconfigure and redesign service and delivery mechanisms accordingly.

COVID-19 responses - prevention campaigns are making sure people know how to access support

- ACC funded Le Va #Catchyourself healthy relationships social media prevention campaign reached over 123,000 people in its first week. The update to this initiative had more than 1.3m impressions on its Facebook page.
- There were 11,500 visits to the MSD safebubble.org.nz website in the early weeks of its launch. Coinciding with the launch of the campaign calls to the Family Violence Information line which increased three-fold.
- To ensure that men could access support if they were concerned about harming a loved one or whānau member, the O800 HEYBRO helpline, which originally only serviced the Canterbury area with Integrated Safety Response funding, has been expanded to provide



nationwide 24/7 coverage funded by MSD. The HEYBRO helpline and other services have seen an increase in the number of men reaching out for non-violence support.

There are many examples of Māori leadership during COVID-19 across a broad range of organisations, including Whānau Ora providers, women's refuges and Māori Wardens.

- More than 180,000 whānau members received support through Whānau Ora commissioning agencies including care packages, financial support, kai, power and data/phone packages.
- 600 devices (tablets), along with training and WIFI connection were provided to high-alert whānau who were otherwise feeling isolated.

Not all these service providers are funded to meet the needs of whānau with family violence issues, but they decided to step up to provide support until specialist services could come in.