



Executive Board for the Elimination of  
Family Violence and Sexual Violence

# Te Puna Aonui

Executive Board for the Elimination of  
Family Violence and Sexual Violence

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# Annual Report

2022/23



For the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

This document is presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to section 44 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

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## **How to read this report:**

The first section of this report includes who we are, what we do, and introduces Te Pūkotahitanga, the Tāngata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group. It provides summary performance information and key aspects of our work in 2022/23. The remainder of the report provides more detail about progress on our Budget initiatives, towards the six key changes or ‘shifts’ to eliminate family violence and sexual violence.

Our Annual Report, Strategic Intentions, Te Aorerekura The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence and information on our significant Budget initiatives for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 are available on our website [www.tepunaanoui.govt.nz](http://www.tepunaanoui.govt.nz)

## Collective leadership and accountability



# Executive Board for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence

For the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

An Interdepartmental Executive Board for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence (IEB) was established on 24 March 2022 by Orders in Council. The Orders added the IEB – *Te Puna Aonui* – into the Schedules to the Public Service Act 2020 and the Ombudsmen Act 1975.

Prior to establishment of the IEB, the Secretary for Justice was the administrator for the Appropriation Reducing Family Violence and Sexual Violence (\$5.957m) on behalf of the former Joint Venture. From 1 July 2022 the IEB became the Administrator for the new appropriation Eliminating Family Violence and Sexual Violence. The Ministry of Justice remains the servicing department for the Business Unit for Te Puna Aonui.

The Minister of Finance granted Te Puna Aonui an exemption from the obligation to provide an Annual Report for the 2021/22<sup>1</sup> financial year, and a waiver from the requirement to include financial statements in its Annual Report for the 2022/2023 to 2024/2025 financial years<sup>2</sup> under Section 45AB of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Financial information for Te Puna Aonui from 24 March 2022 to 30 June 2022 was included in the Ministry of Justice 2022 financial statements. Expenditure against appropriation was reported under the departmental output expense Reducing Family Violence and Sexual Violence appropriation administered by the Ministry of Justice, see page 144 in the [Ministry of Justice Annual Report 2021/22](#). Non-financial information was also included in the Ministry of Justice Annual Report for the same period.

Te Puna Aonui financial information for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 is included in the Ministry of Justice Annual Report 2022/23. Te Puna Aonui non-financial information is included in this document.

<sup>1</sup> S45I Public Finance Act 1989 – The Minister of Finance may grant an exemption if an agency is established within the last 4 months of the financial year.

<sup>2</sup> S45AB Public Finance Act 1989 – The Minister of Finance may grant a waiver from the obligation to include financial statements in its Annual Report if the Minister is satisfied that the preparation of separate financial statements by the specified agency is not justified.

## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the readers of Te Puna Aonui's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2023

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Te Puna Aonui. The Auditor-General has appointed me, Kelly Rushton, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out, on his behalf, the audit of:

- the performance information for the appropriations administered by Te Puna Aonui for the year ended 30 June 2023 on page 33; and
- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of Te Puna Aonui for the year ended 30 June 2023 on pages 51 to 53.

## Opinion

In our opinion:

- the performance information for the appropriations administered by Te Puna Aonui for the year ended 30 June 2023:
  - presents fairly, in all material respects:
    - what has been achieved with the appropriation; and
    - the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred as compared with the expenses or capital expenditure that were appropriated or forecast to be incurred; and
  - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of Te Puna Aonui are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of section 45A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Our audit was completed on 2 October 2023. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board and our responsibilities relating to the information to be audited, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

## Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

## Responsibilities of the Board for the information to be audited

The Board is responsible on behalf of Te Puna Aonui for preparing:

- performance information that presents fairly what has been achieved with each appropriation, the expenditure incurred as compared with expenditure expected to be incurred, and that complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department, that are presented fairly, in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989.

The Board is responsible for such internal control as is determined is necessary to enable the preparation of the information to be audited that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Board's responsibilities arise from the Public Finance Act 1989.

## Responsibilities of the auditor for the information to be audited

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the information we audited, as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of the information we audited.

For the budget information reported in the information we audited, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Estimates of Appropriation.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the information we audited.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the information we audited, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Te Puna Aonui internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information for the appropriations administered by Te Puna Aonui.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the information we audited, including the disclosures, and whether the information we audited represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

### **Other information**

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 32, 34 to 50, 54 to 57 but does not include the information we audited, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the information we audited does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.



Our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the information we audited or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Independence

We are independent of Te Puna Aonui in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests, in Te Puna Aonui.



Kelly Rushton  
Audit New Zealand  
On behalf of the Auditor-General  
Wellington, New Zealand

## Table of contents

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<b>A message from the Board</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>A message from Te Pūkotahitanga</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Statement of Responsibility</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Introducing Te Puna Aonui the Interdepartmental Executive Board</b>	<b>17</b>
The Executive Board	17
Independent Advisor to the Board	19
Chief Executive	19
<b>The role of Te Puna Aonui</b>	<b>20</b>
Impact of Family Violence and Sexual Violence	20
An enduring joint approach	22
<b>Operating Framework 2022/23</b>	<b>24</b>
Te Pūkotahitanga	26
Strategic Context	28
<b>How we work</b>	<b>30</b>

<b>Our progress</b>	<b>32</b>
Providing leadership and support across the sector	32
Progress was made on the areas of accountability set by Cabinet	34
Significant Budget initiatives	35
Building Partnerships and collaboration to transform the system: Māori -Crown relationships	36
Empowering Communities to partner in change	40
Support and expand integrated community-led responses	43
Building skilled, culturally competent, and sustainable workforces	46
<b>Setting the scene for future years</b>	<b>48</b>
Guiding and assessing progress	48
<b>Appropriation statement</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Additional information</b>	<b>54</b>
Significant Budget Initiatives	54
Glossary of terms	55



# A message from the Board

## Kia ora

This is the first Annual Report of the Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence – Te Puna Aonui. It represents an important milestone in this new way of working collaboratively across government, to serve the public and improve wellbeing.

Te Puna Aonui champions and strengthens the collective approach of government, tangata whenua, specialist sectors, communities and whānau to enable wellbeing and a life free from family violence and sexual violence.

This is important work because of the significant impact family violence and sexual violence have on people and communities across our nation. We all know one of those impacts is the loss of life – the majority of whom are women and children who die at the hands of people who are supposed to love them. For survivors, these forms of violence leave them traumatised - feeling vulnerable and violated, isolated and unable to trust people close to them, and often suffering poorer mental and physical health. We know that unsafe responses, and an inability to access the support people need from community and government agencies, compound the trauma.

Our National Strategy – Te Aorerekura – sets out the shifts needed in the system to achieve change and create the conditions required to protect against violence. It sets a clear strategic direction to strengthen families, whānau and communities to prevent violence, build a

system that responds safely, and ensure we support people to heal.

The IEB comprises Chief Executives from nine government agencies including the Chief Executive of ACC as an Independent Adviser, working together to deliver Te Aorerekura. It builds on the earlier Joint Venture that was chaired by Public Service Commissioner, Peter Hughes CNZM until 30 June 2023. The Chair has now transferred to me as the Secretary for Justice. I would like to acknowledge the outgoing Chair and thank Peter for his contribution to this important work.

The IEB is committed to aligning work programmes and our ways of working to give effect to the Strategy, alongside tangata whenua, specialists from the family violence and sexual violence sectors, and communities. Together, and supported by a Business Unit led by Emma Powell, we hold the system view, and identify linkages, gaps, opportunities, or interventions to achieve the outcomes we all seek. These are set out in the Outcomes and Measurement Framework that will help us track impact and progress.

This Annual Report sets out the work achieved to date to establish the foundations for our collective work. This includes the all-important relationships held with tangata whenua leaders, specialists and communities to enable their participation in the work and support us to learn together and monitor progress.

We are still in the early stages of learning how best to work together but it was clear at the Annual Te Aorerekura Hui in June 2023 that people are encouraged about progress and positive about the path ahead.

I would like to thank members of Te Pūkotahitanga - the Tangata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group established in 2022 - for their leadership and work to establish ways of mobilising communities and bringing te ao Māori expertise to this work. Our Strategy acknowledges the importance of mātauranga Māori in creating an effective family violence and sexual violence system, and I am grateful to the Rangatira who are walking this path with us.

While some good progress is being made, we know that there is much to do. In June 2023, the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) published its report titled *“Meeting the needs of people affected by family violence and sexual violence”*, reviewing progress in the first 18 months of implementing Te Aorerekura and in the five years since the Joint Venture was established.

The report acknowledges the considerable work we are doing to build trust and improve how we work. It acknowledges the complexity of the issues and emphasises the need to clarify roles and accountabilities across government and with community stakeholders. We are already making progress in funding community leadership and responses, aligning government spending, and building infrastructure to enable community input so we address their unique needs. The OAG recommendations will inform our continuous improvement and shape our priorities in the 2023/24 financial year.

Over the first two years of Te Aorerekura, agencies have been delivering the actions in Te Aorerekura Action Plan. While responsibility for delivering the Action Plan sits with the IEB, various Te Puna Aonui agencies led and worked on the 40 actions in 2023. The action plan ends at the end of 2023. Some actions have been completed whilst some actions were designed to be ongoing or longer-term initiatives and may feature in future action plans. Working in this new and collective way has presented challenges resulting in Te Puna Aonui making collective trade-offs around timing, staging and engagement. The next Action Plan will build on the progress made by the first action plan and the IEB looks forward to publishing the plan in 2024.

# A message from Te Pūkotahitanga

## Te Pūkotahitanga - Tangata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group

*Tēnā koutou katoa.*

*Ngā mihi nui ki te hunga kua ngaro atu te hunga aroha.*

Our best wishes to those who have lost loved ones.

*Tenei te mihi kia a koutou katoa, me o matou ngākau i whakaaro ki te hunga katoa i pa ki nga momo huarere puta noa i Aotearoa.*

Our greetings to you all and our heartfelt thoughts to all those effected by the various climatic events across Aotearoa.

*He mea nui te whakawhanaungatanga ki te Māori, a ki te hanga i te waa i runga i te whakawhirinaki, mai i te whakawhirinaki ka mau te mana. Mai i te mana ka nui ake te whakapau kaha.*

Relationships are important to Māori and when built over time on trust and from trust endures mana. From mana there is effort over and above what is required.

On behalf of Te Pūkotahitanga, it is my pleasure to share a few words about the turning point we are in, where actions must match the intent of Te Aorerekura and we collectively take the opportunity to do what must be done to improve the inequities amongst Māori.

Out of all of the six Shifts - it is Shift two towards mobilising communities which will be the most satisfying going forward given the scale of what must be achieved for our whānau, hapū, Iwi and Māori organisations.



Dr Maria Baker



*“E te rangatira Mereana, e kore koe e warewaretia. Kua hoki koe ki a raatou maa, ki ngoo maatua tuupuna. Ahakoa he kore noo te ngaakau e whakapono ana kua riro koe, e ora tonu ana aaui mahi rangatira i roto i a maatou o Te Puna Aonui. Moe mai raa i roto i ngaa ringa o te atua.”*

# Statement of Responsibility

As Members of the Executive Board for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence (the Board), we are responsible for:

- ensuring that end-of-year performance information on each appropriation administered by the Board is provided in accordance with Sections 19A to 19C of the Public Finance Act 1989, whether or not that information is included in this annual report;
- the accuracy of any end-of-year performance information prepared by the Board, whether or not that information is included in the annual report; and
- the preparation of Te Puna Aonui's statement of expenses and capital expenditure, and for the judgements expressed in them.

**In our opinion:** the annual report fairly reflects the operations, progress, and the organisational health and capability of the Board.



**Andrew Kibblewhite (Chair)**

Te Pou Whakarae mō Te Tāhū o te Ture  
Secretary for Justice and Chief Executive

Tāhū o te Ture  
Ministry of Justice



**Jeremy Lightfoot**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō Ara  
Poutama Aotearoa  
Secretary for Corrections and  
Chief Executive

Ara Poutama Aotearoa  
Department of Corrections



**Iona Holsted**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō te Mātauranga  
Secretary for Education

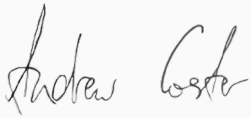
Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga  
Ministry of Education



**Debbie Power**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō te Whakahiato  
Secretary for Social Development and  
Chief Executive

Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora  
Ministry of Social Development



**Andrew Coster**

Commissioner of Police  
Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa  
New Zealand Police



**Dr Diana Sarfati**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō te Hauora  
Director General of Health  
Manatū Hauora  
Ministry of Health



**Dave Samuels**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō Te Puni Kōkiri  
Secretary for Māori Development  
Te Puni Kōkiri  
Ministry of Māori Development



**Chappie Te Kani**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō te Tamariki  
Secretary for Children and Chief Executive  
Oranga Tamariki  
Ministry for Children



# Introducing Te Puna Aonui Interdepartmental Executive Board

The Public Service Act 2020 provides for chief executives to work together as boards, to deal with complex issues where impacts and policy sit across a wide range of portfolio areas. Te Puna Aonui formalises the joint way of working embodied by the Joint Venture, started in 2018.

Te Puna Aonui is responsible for implementing Te Aorerekura – The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence.

## The Executive Board



**Andrew Kibblewhite**

Te Pou Whakarae mō Te Tāhū o te Ture  
Secretary for Justice and Chief Executive  
Tāhū o te Ture  
[Ministry of Justice](#)



**Iona Holsted**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō te Mātauranga  
Secretary for Education  
Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga  
[Ministry of Education](#)



**Jeremy Lightfoot**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō Ara Poutama Aotearoa  
Secretary for Corrections and Chief Executive

Ara Poutama Aotearoa

Department of Corrections



**Debbie Power**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō te Whakahiato  
Secretary for Social Development and Chief Executive

Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora

Ministry of Social Development



**Andrew Coster**

Commissioner of Police

Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa

New Zealand Police



**Dave Samuels**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō Te Puni Kōkiri  
Secretary for Māori Development

Te Puni Kōkiri

Ministry of Māori Development



**Dr Diana Sarfati**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō te Hauora  
Director General of Health

Manatū Hauora

Ministry of Health



**Chappie Te Kani**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō te Tamariki  
Secretary for Children

Oranga Tamariki

Ministry for Children

## Independent Advisor to the Board



**Megan Main**

Te Tumu Whakarae mō Te Kaporeihana  
Āwhina Hunga Whara  
Chief Executive

Te Kaporeihana Āwhina Hunga Whara

Accident Compensation Corporation

## Chief Executive



**Emma Powell**

Pou Whakahaere Rangapū - Mahi Tūkino a  
Whānau me te Mahi Pāwhera

Chief Executive, Executive Board for the  
Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence

Te Puna Aonui

# The role of Te Puna Aonui

## Impact of Family Violence and Sexual Violence

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Family violence and sexual violence have profound intergenerational effects on almost every aspect of life - and tragically, too often result in loss of life. Preventing and responding to these forms of violence will help New Zealanders to live safe, connected, healthy and full lives for generations to come.

Aotearoa New Zealand has unacceptably high and enduring rates of family violence and sexual violence.

Almost one in six adults in New Zealand (16%) experienced intimate partner violence<sup>3</sup> and almost one in three adults (27%) reported being the victim of at least one act of sexual assault in their lifetime.<sup>4</sup>

Too often, violence can also lead to mortality - between 2009 and 2019, violence against intimate partners, child abuse, and neglect resulted in 292 deaths, with 295 offenders responsible for the deaths.<sup>5</sup>

Violence impacts people's wellbeing and participation in society, and contributes to poor economic, cultural, and social outcomes for some of New Zealand's most vulnerable and marginalised communities<sup>1</sup>. Impacts of harm are also intergenerational and are passed through families, whānau and communities. Wāhine Māori, Pacific women, women on low income, LGBTQIA+ people, ethnic, refugee, and migrant communities, children and young people, women in gang-involved families, disabled people, and the elderly are at a higher risk of experiencing these forms of violence than other people. For example, wāhine Māori are more likely to be impacted by violence than any other ethnicity, with the majority (58%) experiencing physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetime.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Fanslow & Robinson, 2011

<sup>4</sup> Cycle-4-Core-Report-v0.20-20220628.pdf (justice.govt.nz)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.hqsc.govt.nz/resources/resource-library/fvdrc-seventh-report>

<sup>6</sup> Fanslow & Robinson, 2011

Successive governments have invested significant public resources in trying to address these problems. In 2014, the economic cost of family violence was estimated at between \$4.1 and \$7 billion per year, including over \$1 billion per year in lost productivity in

the workplace<sup>7</sup> and the total economic cost of sexual violence in 2020 was \$6.9 billion<sup>8</sup>. Te Aorerekura is intended to provide the structures to enable change and achieve better outcomes for all people.

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<sup>7</sup> Kahui and Snively report for the Glenn Inquiry, Measuring the Economic Costs of Child Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence to New Zealand, 2014

<sup>8</sup> BERL report for ACC, Estimate of the total economic costs of sexual violence in New Zealand, 2021

**Wāhine Māori, Pacific women, women on low income, LGBTQIA+ people, ethnic, refugee, and migrant communities, children and young people, women in gang-involved families, disabled people, and the elderly are at a higher risk of experiencing these forms of violence than other people.**

## An enduring joint approach

Enabling wellbeing through an effective family violence and sexual violence system requires collaboration across government, the sectors, communities and with Māori.

In 2020, Cabinet agreed to establish Te Puna Aonui - an Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB). An IEB was determined to be the right model because of:

- the complexity of family violence and sexual violence issues
- the need for a system-wide view and a single point of accountability that enables government agencies to work in an integrated way, to improve coordination and enable a collective approach
- the impact that activities, decisions and operations by one agency have on other agencies and people impacted by family violence and sexual violence
- the need to improve the system and improve responses in a sustainable way
- the significance of reducing family violence and sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand.

In 2021, Cabinet approved Te Aorerekura – The National Strategy for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence.

Cabinet set five areas of joint accountability<sup>9</sup> (refer to section “Progress was made on the areas of accountability set by Cabinet”) when Te Puna Aonui was established on 24 March 2022, which focused on work where a joint response can make the biggest difference.

Cabinet also established Te Pūkotahitanga, a Tangata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group. Its overarching purpose is to provide the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence with independent advice on the impact, and elimination, of family violence and sexual violence for whānau, hapū, iwi and hapori Māori.

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<sup>9</sup> Cabinet-paper-Sustaining-a-collaborative-approach-to-support-the-whole-of-government-response-to-eliminate-family-violence-and-sexual-violence-v2.pdf (publicservice.govt.nz)

Te Puna Aonui provides an opportunity to ensure government agencies work together, and with Māori, communities, and non-government organisations (NGOs) in the family violence and sexual violence sectors to eliminate family violence and sexual violence over time. Success lies in building enduring relationships over time with Māori and relationships with key groups in the family violence and sexual violence system. This ensures interventions and investment reflect Te Tiriti o Waitangi and deliver better outcomes.

The work programme of Te Puna Aonui seeks to align with other government strategies and interventions already in place. For example, the work to enable iwi and community to lead their own solutions mirrors how health localities will work.

This collaborative approach spans multiple agencies' responsibilities and creates clear joint accountability.

**Success lies in building enduring relationships over time with Māori and relationships with key groups in the family violence and sexual violence system**

# Operating Framework 2022/23

Cabinet has set out five areas the IEB is accountable for, providing a framework for the work.<sup>10</sup>

PURPOSE	ACCOUNTABILITY	WORK PROGRAMME
<p><b>Legislated purpose of an IEB</b></p>	<p><b>Areas of focus set by Cabinet</b></p>	<p><b>Set by the IEB</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to align and co-ordinate strategic policy, planning, and budgeting activities for two or more departments with responsibilities in a subject matter area</li> <li>to support those departments to undertake priority work in the subject matter area</li> <li>to support cross-department initiatives in the subject matter area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide whole-of-government strategy, policy, and budgeting advice to Ministers on eliminating family violence and sexual violence</li> <li>provide analysis and evidence to support Ministers to make decisions on specific interventions</li> <li>provide Ministers with oversight of interventions and outcomes within the whole family violence and sexual violence sector, and identify any linkages, gaps, or opportunities</li> <li>monitor, support, and coordinate the implementation of the National Strategy, and other priority and cross-agency initiatives, and lead the development of future iterations of the National Strategy</li> <li>manage relationships between government and the family violence and sexual violence sectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stewardship – strategy and governance to support the performance of the family violence and sexual violence system now and into the future</li> <li>Te Aorerekura – coordination and facilitation to ensure delivery of Te Aorerekura the National Action Plan to Eliminate Family Violence the Sexual Violence</li> <li>regular updates – to the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence</li> <li>publish six-monthly Action Plan update against the six key changes or ‘shifts’ to eliminate family violence and sexual violence.</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.publicservice.govt.nz/assets/DirectoryFile/Cabinet-paper-Sustaining-a-collaborative-approach-to-support-the-whole-of-government-response-to-eliminate-family-violence-and-sexual-violence-v2.pdf>



REMIT	CHAIR	GOVERNANCE BOARD
<p><b>Legislated<sup>11 12</sup> agency members</b></p>	<p><b>Appointed by Public Service Commissioner</b></p>	<p><b>Members set by Public Service Commissioner</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Corrections</li> <li>• Ministry of Education</li> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> <li>• Ministry of Justice</li> <li>• Ministry of Māori Development – Te Te Puni Kōkiri</li> <li>• Ministry of Social Development</li> <li>• New Zealand Police</li> <li>• Oranga Tamariki – Ministry for Children</li> <li>• Public Service Commission</li> </ul> <p>Servicing department: Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>Te Tumu Whakarae mō Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commissioner – Head of Service**</p> <p>** The Public Service Commissioner was Chair until 30 June 2023</p>	<p><b>The chief executives from:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Corrections</li> <li>• Ministry of Education</li> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> <li>• Ministry of Justice</li> <li>• Ministry of Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Māori Development – Te Puni Kōkiri</li> <li>• New Zealand Police</li> <li>• Oranga Tamariki – Ministry for Children</li> <li>• Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commission</li> <li>• Accident Compensation Corporation (Independent Advisor)</li> </ul> <p><b>There are four associate agencies:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet</li> <li>• Ministry for Women</li> <li>• Ministry for Pacific Peoples</li> <li>• Ministry for Ethnic Communities</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> Public Service Act 2020 No 40 (as at 01 July 2023), Public Act Schedule 2 Public service agencies – New Zealand Legislation

<sup>12</sup> Ombudsmen Act 1975 No 9 (as at 24 August 2023), Public Act Schedule 1 Public service agencies and organisations to which this Act applies – New Zealand Legislation

## Te Pūkotahitanga

The Ministerial Advisory Group established by Cabinet *Te Pūkotahitanga* provides independent advice to the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence. While its Ministerial advice is independent of Te Puna Aonui, funding for Te Pūkotahitanga is enabled through the Appropriation *Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence*. Accountability is addressed in this Annual Report.

PURPOSE	ACCOUNTABILITY	MEMBERS
<p data-bbox="236 1189 480 1223"><b>Agreed purpose</b></p> <ul data-bbox="156 1308 539 1621" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide independent advice to the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence on the impact, and elimination, of family violence and sexual violence for whānau, hapū, iwi and hapori Māori</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="647 1173 981 1238"><b>Areas of focus agreed by Cabinet</b></p> <ul data-bbox="619 1308 991 2033" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide independent strategic advice on the design and implementation of the strategies and policies that impact on whānau, hapū, iwi and hapori Māori</li> <li>• monitor and provide regular advice on progress to implement Te Aorerekura and the Action Plan</li> <li>• work with the Minister, her colleagues and the IEB to ensure the MAG's role and contribution is enduring. This includes working with the Minister to consider how its role and voice can be strengthened.</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="1123 1189 1417 1223"><b>Minister appointed</b></p> <p data-bbox="1070 1308 1469 1464">Te Pūkotahitanga is a rōpū of family violence practitioners, researchers, and experts who are steeped in te ao Māori and their communities.</p> <ul data-bbox="1070 1487 1445 2002" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr Maria Baker (Chairperson)</li> <li>• Kim Eriksen-Downs</li> <li>• Dr Moana Eruera</li> <li>• Lorraine Hawke</li> <li>• Denise Messiter, ONZM</li> <li>• Katie Murray, MNZM   QSM</li> <li>• Amokura Panoho</li> <li>• Hera Pierce</li> <li>• Tā Mark Solomon</li> <li>• Poata Watene</li> <li>• Professor Denise Wilson</li> </ul>

A Kaitiaki Rōpū facilitated the nomination and selection process to establish Te Pūkotahitanga. The Kaitiaki Rōpū members were selected from the wider family violence and sexual violence sectors in August 2021:

- Charlotte Moore, Researcher Family Violence Clearinghouse
- Rolinda Karapu, Kaitiaki a Whare Wāhine Te Rau Ora
- Sheryl Gardyne, Te Puna Oranga Sexual Violence Counsellor Christchurch
- Lisa Smith, Te Kupenga Whakaoti Mahi Patunga National Network of Family Violence Services
- Ngarongo Eaton Brown, Whānau Ahuru Mowai – Rape Crisis



## Strategic Context

Te Aorerekura is the 25-year Strategy to guide collective work towards eliminating family violence and sexual violence.

The Strategy was informed by 120 hui involving more than 2,000 people and around 1,000 submissions (online, email, written and survey-based). Development was supported by tangata whenua, and family violence

and sexual violence leaders, with a team of independent experts from different communities representing diverse perspectives. The IEB is accountable for delivery of Te Aorerekura which identified six key shifts:

*Shift 1: Towards strength-based wellbeing*

*Shift 2: Towards mobilising communities*

*Shift 3: Towards skilled, culturally competent and sustainable workforces*

*Shift 4: Towards investment in primary prevention*

*Shift 5: Towards safe, accessible and integrated responses*

*Shift 6: Towards increased capacity for healing.*



The six shifts are interconnected, and some depend on wider changes across Aotearoa New Zealand that will help address the drivers of violence and barriers to safety.

The figure below shows how Te Aorerekura guides the work of Te Puna Aonui. The components are at varying stages of maturity and will be updated as the Strategy evolves.

### STRATEGIC SHIFTS

The Strategy sets out the actions needed to eliminate family violence and sexual violence, increase safety, enable healing, and improve the wellbeing of people who experience, or are impacted by these forms of violence. Progress will be assessed via the Outcomes and Measurement Framework for Te Aorerekura.

### OUTCOMES AND MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

The framework defines the national outcomes and indicators that will be used to measure progress towards the shifts in Te Aorerekura.

### INVESTMENT PLAN

The investment plan in development will give direction and guidance to support evidence-based investment decisions, aligned and coordinated to deliver Te Aorerekura.

### BUDGET

Annual budgets, informed by an investment plan, fund the delivery of actions by Te Puna Aonui agencies.

### ACTION PLAN

A periodically reviewed and refreshed action plan sets out government actions and what government will remain directly accountable for as new ways of working are developed to implement Te Aorerekura.

# How we work

Te Puna Aonui is building the foundations for government, tangata whenua, specialists and communities to work together and integrate key parts of the system. The Chief Executives align strategic policy, planning and budgets through collective responsibility and within the remits of each agency. Responsibility for delivering actions that contribute to the IEB's priorities remain with agencies.

Te Puna Aonui agencies collaborate across government to develop joint Family Violence and Sexual Violence Budget packages. Initiatives are funded through ten Votes: Oranga Tamariki, Social Development, Māori Development, Health, Education, Justice, Courts, Police, Corrections and Labour Market (for ACC)<sup>13</sup>. Together, these Votes fund direct services and initiatives across the family violence and sexual violence system from prevention, crisis response and long-term services for victims and people who use violence, to holding people who use violence to account and supporting them to change behaviours. Working together, the IEB can direct funding to areas of greatest need and/or opportunity across the system.

## **A commitment to effective governance**

The IEB met seven times during the financial year. Meetings are scheduled to ensure cohesion with the cross-agency Deputy Chief Executives' monthly meeting and the cross-agency operational general managers' fortnightly meetings.

To aid decision making, a dynamic risk management approach enabled the IEB to make continuous assessment of risk in a changing environment. The Chief Executives are focused on the six shifts that Te Aorerekura seeks to achieve. The Deputy Chief Executives monitor and manage strategic delivery risks. The general managers' group have oversight of all 40 actions in the first action plan.

## Coordination and cohesion

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit plays an important role working with Ministers and with government agencies and supports the IEB, providing a foundation for the IEB to operate. It enables the collective approach of government, tangata whenua, communities, and whānau to deliver Te Aorerekura.

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit is the operational arm of the IEB. Day to day operations have been delegated to a Chief Executive. The Chief Executive is the principal advisor to the government on the system responding to family violence and sexual violence, providing system leadership to the IEB Agencies, and delivering secretariat services to the IEB.

All Te Puna Aonui Business Unit staff are employees of the Ministry of Justice which is the servicing department of the IEB. The Business Unit operates within the Ministry's policies and procedures.

## Transparent Reporting

Since the establishment of the IEB on 24 March 2022, the IEB has responded to Official Information Act (OIA) requests and Parliamentary questions (PQs). The main topics of interest were:

- Relational commissioning
- Te Aorerekura, The National Strategy for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence
- The IEB and the collective cross agency effort to achieve Te Aorerekura.

# Our progress

## Providing leadership and support across the sector

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Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence (M104) (A600)

### APPROPRIATION

**\$20.515m**

2022/23 Supplementary Estimates

### EXPENDITURE

**\$19.666m**

Spent

This Appropriation is limited to leading a whole-of-government approach to prevent, address, and eliminate family violence and sexual violence, as well as related services and support to Ministers.





The Ministry of Justice (Ministry) is the servicing department for the IEB. The IEB has adopted all the Ministry's corporate policies and processes. However, the IEB is the appropriation administrator and responsible for what is achieved with the appropriation funds provided. Financial information is held in the [Ministry of Justice 2022/23 Annual Report](#). The table below sets out the current appropriation measures and their results.



MEASURE <sup>1</sup>	STANDARD	RESULT 21/22	RESULT 22/23
Implementing Te Aorerekura by overseeing the delivery of actions in Te Aorerekura Action Plan.	Achieved	New measure	Achieved
Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of Te Aorerekura and leading corrective actions where necessary. Ensuring that risks and issues are proactively identified and addressed.	Achieved	New measure	Achieved
The satisfaction of the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence with the quality of support and advice provided by the Executive Board.	At least 8/10	New measure	8/10

<sup>1</sup> These performance measures are also reported in the Ministry of Justice Annual Report as appropriation measures.

## Progress was made on the areas of accountability set by Cabinet

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The IEB oversaw progress on the five areas of accountability set by Cabinet:

- **Whole-of-government strategy, policy, and budgeting advice to Ministers on eliminating family violence and sexual violence**, including strong system strategic direction demonstrated through successful Budget bids, progress made on areas of accountability, advising on joint policy initiatives, and progressing joint initiatives that over time will significantly reduce family violence and sexual violence.
- **Analysis and evidence to support Ministers to make decisions on specific interventions and policy advice** is a key priority for Te Puna Aonui. IEB advice enabled and facilitated the decisions made by government and Ministers to improve outcomes for victims in Aotearoa New Zealand and strengthened the performance of the public service for the family violence and sexual violence system. The IEB continued to support the government's wellbeing approach, including providing advice for the Wellbeing Budget bids and a range of initiatives such as the Ministry of Justice initiative 'Better Outcomes for Victims.'
- **Oversight of interventions and outcomes and identify any linkages, gaps, or opportunities**, including growing understanding of family violence and sexual violence service gaps and building a cross-government foundational framework for evidence-based investment into the family violence and sexual violence system. This work of the IEB, along with the Investment Plan, will help identify what is needed to address issues.
- **Monitor, support, and coordinate the implementation of the National Strategy, and other priority and cross-agency initiatives**, including direction of Action Plan work, stewardship and accountability structures, cross-agency reporting and monitoring, and developing the learning, monitoring and evaluation system. The IEB is accountable for providing direction on the Action Plan which includes a commitment to learning and adapting to the diverse needs of tangata whenua, communities and the sector. Individual Chief Executives and their agencies are accountable for the delivery of the actions within the Action Plan.
- **Manage relationships between government and the family violence and sexual violence sectors** through continuing to build momentum, commitment to learning and adapting to the needs of tangata whenua, communities and the sector.

## Significant Budget Initiatives

The first Action Plan sets out work activity across Te Puna Aonui agencies for the first two years of the life of the Strategy, including those underway during the reporting period. Actions are led by the respective Chief Executives as lead agency in partnership with other government agencies.

This section spotlights four key Budget initiatives, including the formation of Te Pūkotahitanga - the Tangata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group.



## Building Partnerships and collaboration to improve the system: Māori - Crown relationships

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This initiative provides funding to enable Māori to partner and lead in the transformation of the family violence and sexual violence system. Tangata whenua hold a fundamental role in the development of initiatives that prevent and address the drivers of family violence and sexual violence. This initiative provides funding for tangata whenua to resource an ongoing relationship with the Crown to prevent and eliminate family violence and sexual violence.

Te Pūkotahitanga is responsible for providing advice to the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence. This is a separate and independent stream of advice to the Minister, rather than input into officials' advice.

Te Pūkotahitanga determine how the \$1.950m funding is used. Te Pūkotahitanga was appointed in June 2022, and the time required to determine priorities caused an underspend this financial year of \$0.787 million.

### MĀORI- CROWN RELATIONSHIP

**\$1.950m**

2022/23 Supplementary Estimates

### EXPENDITURE

**\$1.163m**

Spent

Outputs are described in the following section.

## Te Pūkotahitanga – The Kaupapa

Te Pūkotahitanga - the Tangata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group was appointed in June 2022 to provide independent advice on the implementation of Te Aorerekura – The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence.

Te Pūkotahitanga achieves *Action 8: Establish a Tangata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group of Te Aorerekura*. This action is part of Shift 2: towards mobilising communities.

Te Pūkotahitanga has a significant role in creating family violence and sexual violence systems and supports that are governed and led by, and for, tangata whenua in the best interests of their whānau, hapū, iwi and all communities. The IEB supports Te Pūkotahitanga and its independent advisory role through the administration of the appropriation *Eliminating Family Violence and Sexual Violence*.

Te Pūkotahitanga has been established to enable an effective and genuine relationship between the Crown and tangata whenua by providing independent advice to the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence on the implementation of Te Aorerekura. Te Pūkotahitanga also aims



to create family violence and sexual violence systems and supports those that are governed and led by, and for, tangata whenua in the best interests of their whānau, hapū, iwi.

Te Pūkotahitanga Ministerial Advisory Group (MAG) members were selected by an independent tangata whenua rūpū led process and began their three-year term from 1 July 2022. Through the process of wānanga, the MAG chose the name Te Pūkotahitanga for its kaupapa. The name has whakapapa and pūrākau behind it and highlights knowledge as a driving force for change and actions that will enhance the toiora (wellbeing) of whānau, hapū, and hapori Māori.

**As well as activities that were needed to set up Te Pūkotahitanga to do their work, Te Pūkotahitanga:**

- developed a three-year work plan with three pou:

POU TUATAHI:	POU TUARUA:	POU TUATORU:
<p>Te Hā o Hineahuone seeks to monitor and evaluate the ability for our people to develop and maintain wānanga grounded in te Ao Māori tikanga, practices that reclaim intergenerational solutions, to intergenerational trauma and all forms of violation.</p>	<p>Te Hā o Hinetitama seeks to ensure whānau, hapū have continuous access to healing and whānau, Hapū development steeped in wānanga, derived from Purakau and pakiwaitara of their rohe tailored by whānau hapū voice for activation by the people.</p>	<p>Te Hā o Hine nui te pō about the maintenance and sustainability of Whānau, Hapū, Te Ao Māori Kaitiaki guardians within the workforce. Commitment to the transformation of impoverished: models, theories, and practice, returning Tino Rangatiratanga in the way these wānanga and workforce activations are nurtured shaped and developed, to include all realms of learning</p>

- completed six projects (commissioned on behalf of Te Pūkotahitanga while they were forming) in 2021/22, to provide insights to inform Te Pūkotahitanga discussions and advice to the Minister. This includes progressing work to publish a literature review on violence and sexual violence within whānau Māori. The completion of this review is a huge milestone which will inform Te Pūkotahitanga activities and decisions.
- working to revise and expand on the existing terms of reference and Memo of understanding with Te Puna Aonui Business Unit.
- progressed towards an enduring form for Te Pūkotahitanga to ensure that Māori can have influence at the right level to support Te Aorerekura through the 25 years.

**Te Pūkotahitanga research projects funded to inform future advice involved:**

- engaging the services of rangahau Māori experts to develop a Māori informed theory of change from a te ao Māori worldview and a Māori outcomes and measurement framework for Te Aorerekura.
- identifying and contracting Māori experts to determine how best to incorporate an enduring (25 year) mechanism for tangata whenua participation in government decisions (equivalent to the lifespan of Te Aorerekura).
- contracting Māori experts to develop a kaimahi Māori workforce plan to ensure kaimahi Māori can support whānau Māori needs (for example, creating and determining Māori solutions to address violation) and journeys towards toiora.
- publishing a literature review on family violence and sexual violence within whānau. The aim of this project was to update the literature review (Litany of Sound) prepared for Interim Te Rōpū in 2018/2019. The literature review outlined what is known about family violence and sexual violence for whānau Māori.

**Other mahi included:**

- launching Te Pūkotahitanga regional hui as part of a series spanning across the motu to share mātauranga Māori to strengthen and grow capability
- presenting nationally at the Annual Te Aorerekura Hui: Ako Tahi – Learning together
- creating a work plan for 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2025 year based on the three pou.

## Empowering Communities to partner in change

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This initiative engaged participants in a design process that determined their priorities across Te Aorerekura Action Plan and the form(s) of on-going relationships with Te Puna Aonui. This will ensure that all voices are heard while making the best use of limited resources, and that communities, rather than government, lead conversation and shape where we need to go. A range of approaches will accommodate communities' different starting points, structures, capacity, and ways of working.

**\$2.400m<sup>2</sup>**

2022/23 Supplementary Estimates

**\$2.345m**

Spent

### **Funding our communities to lead change**

Te Puna Aonui has taken a purposeful approach to engaging with family violence and sexual violence communities to build partnerships and enable collective impact. This included bolstering the capacity of communities that are organised through peak bodies

to engage more strategically on family violence and sexual violence, both within their communities and with government. It also included working with less structured communities by convening and connecting, building a shared understanding towards mobilising themselves around preventing, responding to, and healing from family violence and sexual violence.

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<sup>2</sup> Note Budget funding of \$3.000m less \$0.600m transferred into the 2023/24 financial year to enable Te Puna Aonui to work with communities at their pace.



We have engaged a range of community representatives and voices to partner in change. Funding committed to communities by Te Puna Aonui in 2022/23 included:

**Tangata whenua** through supporting the formation of coordination and advisory functions to ensure Te Puna Aonui views its work through a te ao Māori lens with a focus on developing enduring partnerships.

**Pacific communities** through the appointment of a Pacific Coordinator and the establishment of a Pacific Practitioners' Forum.

**Ethnic communities** by enabling effective community network coordination, and the appointment of an ethnic community network coordinator.

**Disabled communities** by funding an interim disability reference group and funding the Disabled People's Assembly to carry out engagement across the disabled community on how they want to participate in the implementation and monitoring of Te Aorerekura.

**LGBTQIA+** through enabling the Rainbow Violence Prevention Network to better and strategically organise itself to engage with Te Puna Aonui agencies and participate in the implementation and monitoring of Te Aorerekura.

**Older persons** by enabling the pilot of a regional elder abuse network in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland, with further pilots being explored in Te Tai Tokerau and Otago.

**Children and young people** through establishing an expert advisory group for children and young people to participate in the delivery and monitoring of Te Aorerekura, and the delivery of the Action Plan.

**Male survivors** through funding the appointment of a full-time liaison role to work with peer support networks with male survivors, and to coordinate their collective voice in informing public policy.

Te Puna Aonui Ministers and officials hosted two Annual Hui for Te Aorerekura – The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence – alongside key community and sector practitioners. More than 500 people participated in each Hui from government, tangata whenua, communities, and specialist sectors across Aotearoa.

The Hui were introduced as a key part of an annual cycle to ensure that Te Puna Aonui is held to account, coming together with sector and community to both reflect and look forward.

Reports on the outputs of the hui can be found on Te Puna Aonui website [Annual Te Aorerekura Hui | Te Puna Aonui](#)



## Support and expand integrated community-led responses

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The IEB aligns government initiatives in local communities to improve how government commissions services and supports collaboration. Investment from government can support integrated, community-led solutions.

Funding across four Votes is strengthening the existing Integrated Community-led Response (ICR) approach, which includes five communities - Whiria Te Muka/ Te Hiku, South Auckland Social Wellbeing Board, Waikato, Manaaki Tairāwhiti, Canterbury - testing, evaluating and sharing lessons (Vote Justice) and addressing cost pressures (Vote Police). Resourcing for existing regional infrastructure enables the continuation of the Family Violence Response Coordination networks (Vote Social Development) and provide Senior Practitioners for the 5 existing localities (Vote Corrections).

It supports the shift towards strength-based wellbeing and towards mobilising communities by delivering on Action 2 (Agencies Integrate Community-Led responses) and Action 6 (Relational Approach to Commissioning).

Total investment across four Votes

### SUPPORT AND EXPAND INTEGRATED COMMUNITY-LED RESPONSES

**\$9.900m**

2022/23 Supplementary Estimates across four Votes.

### EXPENDITURE

**\$9.369m**

Spent

Of the total annual investment, the IEB received (\$9.9m), \$4.600m enabled us to support communities across the country to develop their capability to deliver effective, locally led activities.

#### **SUPPORT AND EXPAND INTEGRATED COMMUNITY-LED RESPONSES**

# \$4.600

2022/23 Supplementary Estimates for Te Puna Aonui Business Unit

#### **EXPENDITURE**

# \$4.023m

Spent

In 2022/23 Te Puna Aonui focused on working with five localities: Whiria te Muka, Counties Manukau, Tainui-a-rohe, Manaaki Tairāwhiti, and Canterbury. Each of these community-led initiatives all look different as they are determined by different, existing, iwi and community-led governance structures.

Activities progressed through this funding included:

- coaching Manaaki Tairāwhiti operational leaders across Family Harm organisations
- analyse and document insights into system barriers and flexible funding agreements
- respond in relevant locations to gaps in supports and services including preventative measures in response to increased pressure following the cyclone.

## RELATIONAL COMMISSIONING PROTOTYPES

Iwi Maori and Communities are best placed to determine where the greatest needs are in their communities and where targeted funding can have the greatest positive impact.

In the aftermath of Cyclone Gabrielle, communities faced challenging circumstances and an increase in pressure and day to day demands on families and individuals.

Te Puna Aonui took a relational approach to engaging with communities on how support for family violence and sexual violence preventative measures could be commissioned in three regions affected by the impacts of the cyclone.

Funds provided to communities have been used to respond to the increase in family violence and sexual violence supports and services.

Our evaluation of this approach will focus on understanding the benefits and lessons to inform the future design of relational commissioning.

## Building skilled, culturally competent, and sustainable workforces

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Embedding family violence and sexual violence capability across government agencies can help to ensure that responses, services, and entitlements are provided in a victim/survivor, family-centred way. This will help ensure they respond safely and effectively and refer people to the right support. Most importantly, these organisations and workforces will be better placed to build trust, remove barriers in policy settings and better meet people's needs, keeping them safe from further harm while they strengthen and heal and are able to thrive.

This initiative funds the development and implementation of family violence and sexual violence workforce and organisational capability frameworks and tools. It also provides for national trainers to work across Aotearoa New Zealand to embed these capability

frameworks and tools. This will build workforce capability within family violence and sexual violence specialist organisations and workforces and help close the capability gaps, particularly around meeting the needs of tangata whenua and diverse communities.

### **FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE GUIDANCE, STANDARDS AND TOOLS FOR SPECIALIST WORKERS**

**\$1.488m**

2022/23 Supplementary Estimates for Te Puna Aonui Business Unit

### **EXPENDITURE**

**\$1.174m**

Spent

## Family Violence Workforce and Organisational Capability Frameworks

In collaboration with the family violence sectors and Te Puna Aonui agencies, we developed two trauma and violence informed family violence workforce and organisational capability frameworks: the *Specialist Family Violence Organisational Standards (SOS)* and the *Entry to Expert Family Violence Capability Framework (E2E)* and which were launched in May 2022. They are publicly available online with guidance on how to use them, and are being supported by Te Puna Aonui agencies, family violence community champions and Te Kupenga and The National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges (NCIWR).

### The SOS and E2E set out the:

- capability needed by people working in the specialist family violence sectors and in generalist workforces (such as national and local government, health, education, retail, hospitality, legal, trades and insurance workforces and employers)
- benchmarks needed to respond effectively to tangata whenua impacted by family violence, enabling the frameworks to be supported by tangata whenua nationwide.

Seven Te Puna Aonui agencies<sup>3</sup> have planned for and committed to embedding workforce and organisational capability frameworks within their generalist workforces. They are at different stages of preparing or embedding family violence capability within their workforces, with frontline generalist workforces the priority. Some already have family violence training in place. They are looking to improve this training (or develop new) to align with the E2E and ensure all kaimahi and workers have access to the improved or new training, whilst also maintaining frontline service delivery performance.

<sup>3</sup> Tāhū o te Ture (Ministry of Justice), Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora (Ministry of Social Development), Manatū Hauora (Ministry of Health), Oranga Tamariki (Ministry of Children), Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa (New Zealand Police), Ara Poutama Aotearoa (Department of Corrections), Te Puni Kōkiri, and Te Puna Aonui. Te Kaporeihana Āwhina Hunga Whara (Accident Compensation Corporation) is also involved.

# Setting the scene for future years

## Guiding and assessing progress

During the current reporting year, Te Puna Aonui developed an Outcomes and Measurement Framework that was published in 2023/24.

The framework sets out the national outcomes and indicators that will support us to measure progress towards the shifts set out in Te Aorerekura.

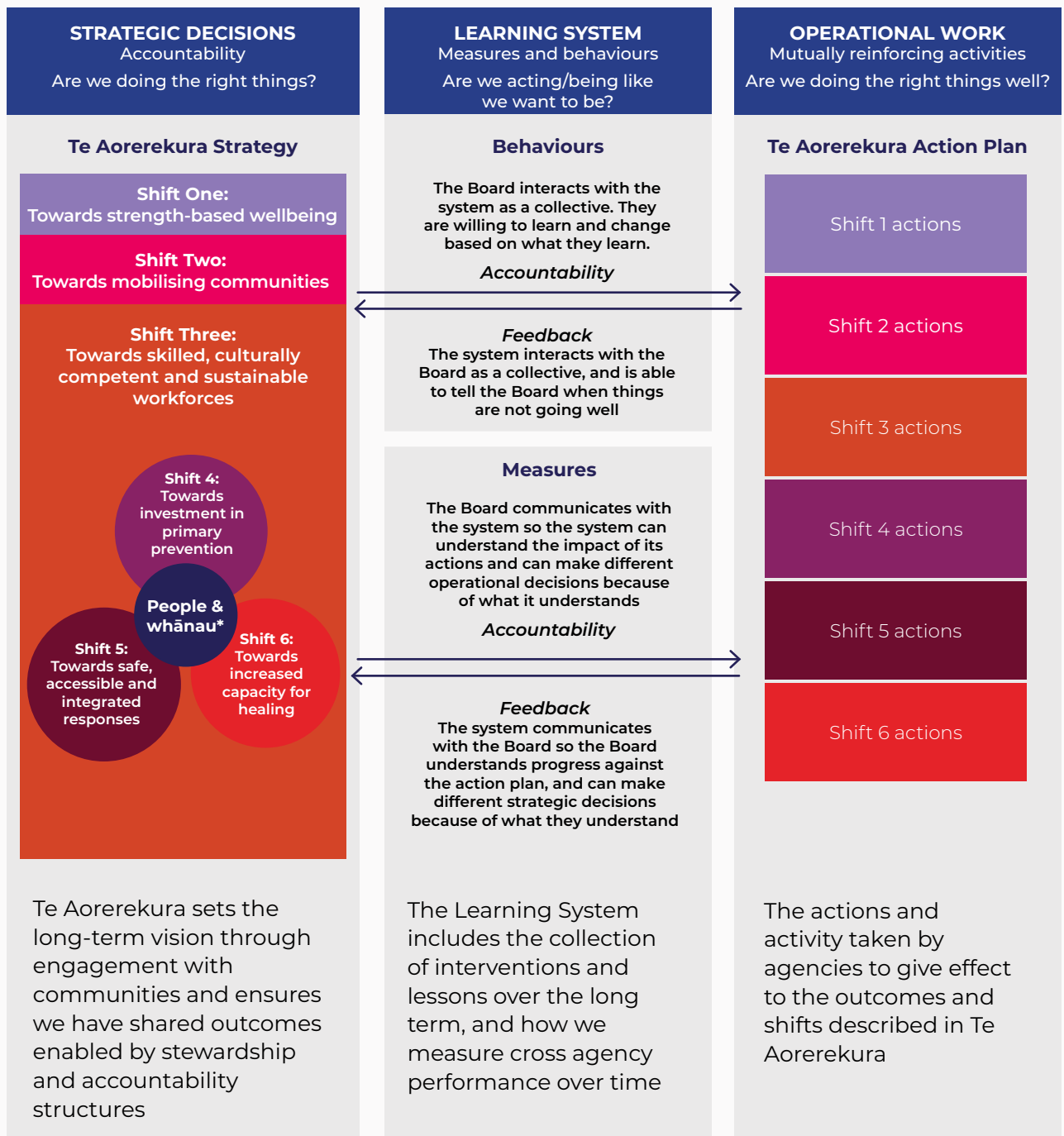
Over time, the Outcomes and Measurement Framework and research and evaluation plans will support performance to be assessed through the outcome measures. Performance will be regularly reported to the IEB and will be shared with the public through ongoing relationships with communities and at the Annual Te Aorerekura Hui, and to Parliament through accountability proceedings such as Estimates examinations.

The Outcomes and Measurement Framework can be viewed on our website [Tracking the progress of Te Aorerekura | Te Puna Aonui](#).

An investment of \$3.994 million from Budget 23 has been allocated to scope development of a monitoring, evaluation, and learning function to address gaps in data and information systems. Data across government, and within communities, will be integrated in a way that delivers meaningful insights to support action in the right place and at the right time. The monitoring and learning function will collect and collate data from various government agencies, providing a clearer understanding of the long-term state of family violence and sexual violence in New Zealand.

In the next reporting year, we will continue to build momentum on our work to deliver Te Aorerekura, and ensure our collective learning informs how we work.





\*Impact for people and whānau to be measured by SWA

## Managing challenges

Challenges remain for how the government agencies work together and maximise the IEB's operating model. These include:

- managing competing priorities within Te Puna Aonui agencies
- collaborating across agencies where capacity issues may limit moving information and people quickly and seamlessly
- addressing wider sector capacity issues that affect responses to violence
- keeping the work activity responsive to changing needs and developments
- maximising joint accountability and collaboration within the Public Finance Act 1989 and the Public Sector Act 2020.



# Appropriation statement

The following statements report information about the expenses incurred against appropriations administered by Te Puna Aonui for the year ended 30 June 2023. They are prepared on a GST exclusive basis.

## **Statement of cost accounting policies**

Te Puna Aonui as the Appropriation Administrator entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Justice (the Ministry) for the administration and use of the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence Appropriation for the 2022-23 financial year. This agreement enables the Ministry to incur expenses against the Appropriation in accordance with Section 7D(2)(c)(ii) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

The costs charged against the Appropriation include both direct costs and indirect costs incurred by the Ministry as the User Department. The costs of outputs are derived using the cost allocation system outlined below:

- Direct costs are those costs that can be directly attributed to an output. Indirect costs are those that cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner to a specific output.
- Direct costs are charged to output classes as and when they occur. Indirect costs are accumulated and allocated to output classes based on cost drivers, such as assessment of personnel time, building area occupied or asset utilisation, which reflect an appropriate measure of resource consumption usage. Costs identified to overhead areas are accumulated and allocated to output classes based on resource consumption usage, where possible (such as full-time equivalent staff numbers), or in proportion to the direct and indirect charges made to the output class.

## Statement of budgeted and actual expenses and capital expenditure incurred against appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Appropriation title	Expenditure including Remeasurements	Remeasurements <sup>A</sup>	Expenditure excluding Remeasurements	Approved Appropriation <sup>B</sup>
	2023 \$000	2023 \$000	2023 \$000	2023 \$000
<b>Vote Justice</b>				
Departmental Output Expenses				
Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence	19,666	-	19,666	20,515
<b>Total Department Output Expenses</b>	<b>19,666</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,666</b>	<b>20,515</b>
<b>Total Vote Justice</b>	<b>19,666</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,666</b>	<b>20,515</b>

End-of-year performance information for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence Appropriation administered by Te Puna Aonui is reported in both Te Puna Aonui and Ministry of Justice annual reports.

<sup>A</sup> A remeasurement is generally the movement in the value of an asset or liability that is outside the control of Te Puna Aonui as defined by the Public Finance Act 1989. Remeasurements do not require an appropriation.

<sup>B</sup> This includes adjustments made in the supplementary estimates.

**Statement of expenses and capital expenditure incurred without, or in excess of, appropriation or other authority**

For the year ended 30 June 2023

**Expenses and capital expenditure incurred in excess of appropriation**

Te Puna Aonui did not incur any expenditure in excess of appropriations.

**Expenses and capital expenditure incurred without appropriation or outside scope or period of appropriation**

There has been no expenses and capital expenditure incurred without appropriation or outside the scope or period of appropriation.

**Statement of departmental capital injections**

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Te Puna Aonui did not receive any capital injections during the year.

**Statement of departmental capital injections without, or in excess of, authority**

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Te Puna Aonui has not received any capital injections during the year without, or in excess of, authority.

# Additional information

## Significant Budget Initiatives<sup>4</sup>

Budget Initiative	Budget Year Funded	2022/23 Funding (millions)
Preventing Family Violence and Sexual Violence: Building partnerships and collaboration to transform the system <sup>5</sup> (Māori-Crown relationship)	Budget 2021/22	\$1.950m
Supporting and expanding Integrated Community-led Responses	Budget 2022/23	\$4.600
Engage communities in collective monitoring, sharing and learning <sup>6</sup>	Budget 2022/23	\$2.600
Building workforce capability to ensure the right response every time	Budget 2022/23	\$1.488

<sup>4</sup> In addition to the examples provided, funding contributed to initiatives that supported and expanded Integrated Community-Led Responses, partnerships to transform the system and supported the leadership, governance and accountability of the Family Violence and Sexual Violence Joint Venture. Financial information for Te Puna Aonui from 24 March 2022 to 30 June 2022 is included in the Ministry of Justice's 2022 financial statements.

<sup>5</sup> This Budget Initiative included funding for Crown Māori relationships (\$1.950m per annum) and Operational funding for Te Puna Aonui (\$2.236m per annum)

<sup>6</sup> These figures include a \$0.600m transfer from 2022/23 to 2023/24.

## Glossary of terms

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**Child abuse** is the harming (whether physically, emotionally, or sexually), ill-treatment, abuse, neglect, or deprivation of any child or young person.

**Communities** are groups of people who live in the same place or have shared identities or shared interests. Within all communities, it is important to hear the views of people most impacted by family violence and sexual violence.

**Disabled people** refer to a group of people identified in the New Zealand Disability Strategy using the social model of disability, consistent with the definition in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). Disability happens when people with impairments face barriers in society. Disabled people: "... include people who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others" (CRPD, Article 1 Purpose).

**Ethnic communities** include migrants, former refugees, long-term settlers, and people born in Aotearoa who identify their ethnicity as African, Asian, Continental European, Latin American and Middle Eastern.

**Families and whānau** refers to all forms of kinship groups and whānau Māori including close and extended families, chosen families, and kaupapa whānau.

**Family violence is** a pattern of behaviour that coerces, controls or harms within the context of a current or past close personal relationship (FVDRC 2016). Family violence includes intimate partner violence, elder abuse, child abuse, dating violence, stalking, and violence towards another family or whānau member including child-to-parent violence. It can be physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, spiritual, or involve economic abuse or exploitation. Family violence is defined in law.

**Family violence and sexual violence system** is the law, policy, practice, processes, and people involved in preventing and responding to family violence and sexual violence.

**Gender** refers to a person's social and personal identity as male, female, or a non-binary identity. It may include the gender that a person internally feels ('gender identity'), and/or the gender a person publicly expresses ('gender expression') in their daily life. In Te Aorerekura, 'women' includes all who identify as women, including trans women. A person's current gender may differ from the sex recorded at their birth and may differ from what is indicated on their current legal documents. A person's gender may change over time. Some people may not identify with any gender.

**Integrated responses** involve government and non-government organisations, community support and services joining up to work as a single system to provide safe, appropriate, holistic help and supports that people require. Through integrated responses, people experience seamless wraparound support that is easy to access. All actions within integrated responses prioritise the safety, needs and wellbeing of people impacted by violence. All organisations and workforces take collective actions based on shared understandings and know their part in the family violence and sexual violence ecosystems. Integrated responses describe the next step beyond the coordination of services.

**Mana** is an expression of a person's spiritual power and influence. It can be inherited or ascribed. Behaviours that suppress the realisation of mana are transgressions, and are behaviours born from trauma. Mana can be used to transform towards wellness by creating wellness behaviours worthy of mana.

**Pacific peoples** is a term used to represent a collective of populations from different countries in the Pacific. The Pacific population is not homogenous. According to the census classification there are 17 distinct ethnic groups in the Pacific classification category. The 10 largest Pacific populations are: Samoan, Tongan, Cook Islands Māori, Niuean, Fijian, Tokelauan, Tuvaluan, I-Kiribati, Tahitian and Papua New Guinean. This includes people born in Aotearoa New Zealand. Understanding this diversity is vital to any Pacific-led response.

**People impacted by violence** is an inclusive term used to describe people who have experienced family violence and/or sexual violence. Terms such as 'victim' and 'survivor' are only used where people are quoted.



**People using violence** is an inclusive term used to describe people who have used family violence and/or sexual violence against another person.

**Sexual violence** (also known as mahi tūkino, sexual abuse, sexual assault, or sexual harm) is any sexual behaviour towards another person without that person's freely given consent. Sexual violence includes sexual violation, incest, rape, assault, exploitation, trafficking, grooming, sexual harassment, and any unwanted kissing or touching. Child sexual abuse includes any exposure of a child under 16 to sexual acts or sexual material. Sexual violation is defined in law

**Tangata whenua** refers to 'people of the land where their ancestors lived' and means people, whānau, hapū, tangata whenua, and the indigenous populations of Aotearoa New Zealand.

**Te Puna Aonui Interdepartmental Executive Board** (IEB) comprises the Chief Executives of nine public service entities under a model established to deal with complex issues that have impacts and policy levers that sit across a range of portfolio areas. Te Puna Aonui IEB is accountable to the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence. Te Puna Aonui Chief Executive is appointed by, and is accountable to, the IEB.

**Te Puna Aonui Business Unit** provides advice to government on the system responding to family violence and sexual violence, system leadership to the Executive Board Agencies, and secretariat services to Te Puna Aonui IEB. Business Unit personnel take their direction from the IEB but are employees of the Ministry of Justice, and the unit operates within the Ministry's policies and processes.

**Twin-track** is when mainstream services are designed to be competent to work with particular communities, while separate services are uniquely designed for these communities. The twin-track approach allows people who need support to have choices in services that meet their needs.

**Whānau** refers to extended family or family group that extends beyond the nuclear family, a person's hapū and iwi. It also includes people who do not have a kinship tie such as friends and other supports.

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