



# Te Puna Aonui

Responding, healing, strengthening

## Questions from participants in the

### Annual Te Aorerekura Hui 2023

Participants in the 2023 Annual Te Aorerekura Hui asked a range of questions about government progress and approaches to delivering the first Action Plan under the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence. This document provides the answers to the questions asked of government, and groups them into themes:

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In addition to the answers contained in this document, updates on progress to deliver the [first Te Aorerekura Action Plan](#) are available at [www.tepunaonui.govt.nz](http://www.tepunaonui.govt.nz) and [Te Aorerekura Updates 2023 - YouTube](#)

Te Puna Aonui is the Joint Venture for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence that brings together 10 government agencies to align strategy, policy and investment. The joint venture is supported by a small Business Unit working to enable collaboration on key system changes, such as joint Budget packages.

The report on the Annual Te Aorerekura Hui 2023 is available [here](#)

## Progress to deliver Te Aorerekura and how Te Puna Aonui agencies are working

***After 18 months, is Te Aorerekura starting to achieve its aim to eliminate family violence and sexual violence?***

***When do we get an update on Te Aorerekura action, investment plans and outcomes framework?***

***What is ONE change that means a victim experiencing violence right now will have greater access to safety?***

Updates on progress are available at [www.tepunaonui.govt.nz](http://www.tepunaonui.govt.nz) and [Te Aorerekura Updates 2023 - YouTube](#)

Te Aorerekura is a 25-year strategy that aims to achieve intergenerational change. It sets out a wellbeing and strength-based vision, with a stronger focus on primary prevention, healing, and the critical role of tangata whenua and community leadership for achieving intergenerational change.

In the first 18 months, government agencies have been working to lay the foundations to implement Te Aorerekura, including:

- establishing the tangata whenua Ministerial Advisory Group (Te Pūkotahitanga),
- working with communities to establish mechanisms for their participation and delivering two Annual Te Aorerekura Hui to support learning,
- ensuring collective government work programmes to deliver the first Action Plan,
- implementing new family violence workforce capability frameworks and training,
- designing new sexual violence workforce capability frameworks,
- reviewing services to identify gaps
- developing a Primary Prevention Plan,
- expanding the Campaign for Action on Family Violence with new campaigns such as #LoveBetter
- developing joint Budget packages to start implementing the Strategy, and starting to shape a long-term Investment Plan,
- developing a new Outcomes and Measurement Framework to strengthening our learning and monitoring capability, and
- establishing Te Puna Aonui to align government strategy, policy and investment and strengthen the collective approach of government, tangata whenua, communities and whānau.

These foundations will guide and align our work, promote collective action, and

track progress as we implement the 25-year Strategy and work to eliminate family violence and sexual violence. Through collaboration across government and with communities, we are building people's capability to respond safely, strengthening community leadership and prevention approaches, and creating new ways to learn and monitor progress so that we can measure change.

All of this work is informed by regular engagement with tangata whenua, specialist sector and community stakeholders.

Next steps include:

- Developing stronger mechanisms for community participation in implementing Te Aorerekura and the system changes that affect them, from investment and policy making to service design, and community leadership on actions to prevent family violence and sexual violence.
- Working to enable community leadership, decision-making and the transfer of resources to enable locally-led solutions.
- Implementing the Outcomes and Measurement Framework and developing learning system tools funded by Budget 23. These will guide and align work, promote collective action, and track progress towards the elimination of family violence and sexual violence, and to highlight and report on progress and gaps.
- Delivering an investment plan in 2024.
- Delivering the next Action Plan in 2024, which will provide the next set of core priorities and actions required in the short to medium-term.
- Launching sexual violence capability frameworks in 2024 to support the sexual violence sector.
- Delivering a gap analysis of services in 2023 so that government can plan, with communities and specialist sectors to prioritise and fill gaps.
- Establishing a network of practice leadership in the regions, to enable cross-system capability improvements to support consistent practice

***How are the CEs getting their agencies to break down internal silos & build positive culture to better serve our communities in this space?***

***Cross agency comms inside Te Puna Aonui collaborating agencies need improvement, they are letting vulnerable NGOs down with inconsistent answers***

***Can govt dept. commit resources to multi-agency tēpu/rōpu around FV. Very hard to get MoE and MoH.***

***Where are MoE, Health, Immigration, IRD in these conversations? What have they done since last hui to improve their engagement/support with services & victims?***

***You have govt agencies without any FV policy even though most companies do. Isn't that a good place to start?***

The Board and leaders of Te Puna Aonui are working to build effective cross-government processes to align work programmes and deliver Te Aorerekura. As an Interdepartmental Executive Board under the Public Service Act, there is a requirement for Chief Executives to work together as one to align strategy, policy and investment to eliminate family violence and sexual violence. The Board and Deputy Chief Executives meet monthly to govern the work of the Business Unit. Cross-agency working groups mean people in the agencies are actively collaborating on shared workstreams such as primary prevention, workforce capability, integrated community-led responses, regional implementation, and responding to gaps in services.

Building more effective ways to work together across government and with communities will take continued effort. The Board, Business Unit and all agencies of Te Puna Aonui are focused on improving partnership approaches and clarifying respective roles, authority and accountabilities across government and with community stakeholders. This was [recommended by the Auditor-General](#) in a recent review of our joint work. There are examples of this work already underway, such as the [community-led responses funded](#) to prevent and respond to family violence in cyclone-affected areas.

As this work develops further, supported by appropriate relationships and input from tangata whenua, specialist sectors and communities, and we understand more about what's required to deliver the shifts in Te Aorerekura, we'll continue developing how we communicate and report on progress. Te Puna Aonui agrees there are opportunities for government agencies to improve communication and ensure consistent information is available to NGOs and communities.

Government agencies will continue to have responsibilities that are not necessarily within the scope of Te Aorerekura, so each agency actively communicates with other government agencies and with stakeholders. Te Puna Aonui is committed to continuous improvement to enable transparent information flows and communication.

***Where do you think we will be in 25 years? How will you ensure long-term accountability? Government will change but the sector will still be there***

***How will govt continue to commit to Te Aorerekura this election year and post election?***

***How do you plan to ensure long-term sustainable change to eliminate FVSV when governments can and do change?***

Family violence and sexual violence work priorities are determined by the Government of the day.

The public service supports constitutional and democratic government, enables both the current Government and successive governments to develop and

implement their policies, and delivers high-quality services to support the Government to pursue the long-term public interest.

Te Aorerekura provides a framework for collective action by agencies right across government, developed through engagement with diverse communities, to achieve change over 25 years. This timeframe recognises the intergenerational nature of the harm caused by family violence and sexual violence. Officials will keep working to address these complex issues, consistent with the requirements and mandate provided by the government of the day.

***Does the Govt of NZ believe that violence is not gendered?***

***What guarantee can govt give that the whole of government will have a unified understanding of gendered violence & a family violence policy?***

***What govt agencies have provided family violence and sexual violence training for their staff since last hui, so all in govt know that FV is gendered and why govt is responsible to victims?***

***How can we ensure that gendered understandings alongside colonisation are included in all workforce training?***

Te Aorerekura acknowledges that women are more likely to experience family violence and sexual violence (including trans women), and identifies recognised and equitable gender norms as a protective factor against violence.

While identifying the fact that women are among those most likely to experience violence, the Strategy recognises that people of any gender can be impacted by - or use - family violence or sexual violence, and therefore uses gender-inclusive language. All acts of violence are a breach of a person's mana and must be treated seriously.

The Outcomes and Measurement Framework sets out how government will measure progress and includes the measurement of positive gender, social and cultural norms to prevent family violence and sexual violence.

Current data shows:

- One in three women (35%) in Aotearoa experience physical or sexual violence from a partner in their lifetime.
- There has been an increase in women who experience 2 or more incidents of violence in their lifetime from 8% in 2003 to 13% in 2019.
- 2% of adults experienced one or more offences by family members over the previous 12 months (1.1% for women and 0.6% for men)
- 2% of adults experienced sexual assault over the previous 12 months (2.9% for women and 0.9% for men)
- Only 33% of family violence offences are reported to Police
- Only 8% of sexual offences are reported to Police.

[From NZCVS data, cycles 1-4 pooled and cycle 4; Fanslow et al., 2021]

There is a need to increase awareness of, and capability to respond to, family violence and sexual violence right across the system. Key Te Puna Aonui agencies are preparing to train their frontline generalist workforces to ensure people have the capabilities outlined in the family violence workforce capability frameworks. These agencies include Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development, ACC, Oranga Tamariki, NZ Police, Ara Poutama and Te Pūni Kōkiri. New sexual violence workforce capability frameworks are being developed and will be released in 2024.

The moemoeā (vision), whanonga pono (principles) and tukunga iho (outcomes) of Te Aorerekura are central to the workforce and organisational capability frameworks, the [Family Violence Entry to Expert Capability Framework](#) (E2E) and the [Specialist Family Violence Organisational Standards](#) (SOS). The frameworks set out the values and principles to guide people in their work and establish a shared understanding of family violence in Aotearoa New Zealand. This knowledge will guide training in government workforces. This will be ongoing and will involve continuous improvement as understanding and awareness is shared and deepened over time. Building people's understanding of the impacts of colonisation, and the gendered nature of family violence, is included in both the contextual analysis and the capabilities within the frameworks, and are central to this work. Implementation of the frameworks, and training in the capabilities at each level will necessarily include the gendered and colonisation analysis.

### ***What is the role of research in making Te Aorerekura work?***

Research and evidence are important inputs to the system, helping us understand violence, how it impacts on people, and the responses required. Te Puna Aonui is delivering actions that will improve the learning and monitoring system so that data, evidence and insights from research better inform decision making and investment.

The Outcomes and Measurement Framework will be published in 2023 and sets out the measures and indicators that will be used to track progress. This will include improvements to data to strengthening our learning and monitoring capability.

Over time, the outcomes and measurement framework and research and evaluation plans will support performance to be assessed through the outcome measures. Data will be gathered and periodically reported on to the Board, shared with the public through ongoing relationships with communities and at the annual Te Aorerekura hui. Complementing this work, Budget 2023 includes funding for an initiative to develop a monitoring, evaluation and learning system. See Actions 38-40 of [the Action Plan](#).

### ***How is Te Aorerekura aligning with other strategies that impact victims? E.g. Womens' health strategy, CEDAW, women's equality framework, FV visa category review?***

Te Aorerekura aligns with core national wellbeing strategies (Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy, the Living Standards Framework, First 1000 days programme, the Women's Strategy) and international human rights standards (UNCROC, UNDRIP, UNSDG, UNCRPD, CEDAW) that the New Zealand government has committed to. Government agencies are working together to align relevant work programmes.

The Outcomes and Measurement Framework will enable further alignment as we work to measure impact and progress across the strategies.

## Healing

***How are you supporting victims and perpetrators of family violence with co-occurring substance use disorders?***

***A 2012 study showed alcohol factor in 1/3 FV and 50% sexual assaults. Why is substance use not represented in Te Puna Aonui, strategy or at all today?***

Te Aorerekura includes reference to alcohol harm and names this as one of the factors that drive violence:

- Social and economic deprivation and inequalities
- Harmful drug and alcohol use
- Institutional and systemic bias
- Racism, sexism, ableism, ageism, homophobia, transphobia and other forms of oppression
- Poor system responses
- Lack of supports for people, carers, whānau and vulnerable people

*(see page 15 of the Strategy)*

Addressing family violence and sexual violence requires improvements right across the system, including a focus on mental health and addictions.

MSD is leading work to identify gaps in family violence and sexual violence services. This will help ensure there are services available to people who need them, where they are needed.

***When will we have lifelong episodic healing for women and children from family violence?***

[Te Tokotoru model](#) sits at the heart of Te Aorerekura and focuses on:

- Responding (holistic early intervention, crisis response, long-term support)
- Strengthening (enhancing the protective factors, supporting wellbeing and preventing harm)
- Healing (recovery, redress, restoration).

Everybody's healing journey is different and determined by a range of factors. The availability of wide range of diverse, tikanga based, cultural and locally led supports to heal is important. As further progress is made to implement Te



Aorerekura, the availability of safe, integrated and accessible healing services should also improve.

Healing people who have used violence is an important action for preventing further violence.

***One of the things that survivors need is to be believed. How can healing happen when they are routinely disbelieved by Police, juries, and the Family Court?***

Te Aorerekura acknowledges the need for improvements in workforce capability, so that people receive appropriate responses. This work includes a focus on people working in the courts. (Actions 14 and 15) The [‘Better Outcomes for Victims’](#) work programme will contribute to improvements in the courts.

***How do we create an environment where healing is able to be prioritised where the climate crisis, pakeha political bs, and  hate can feel more prevalent?***

[Te Tokotoru model](#) sits at the heart the National Strategy and focuses on:

- Responding (holistic early intervention, crisis response, long-term support)
- Strengthening (enhancing the protective factors, supporting wellbeing and preventing harm)
- Healing (recovery, redress, restoration).

The Hui identified opportunities to increase the capacity for services that support people to heal and described the important of kaupapa Māori approaches.

Under ‘Shift 6: Towards increased capacity for healing’ the current focus is on:

Action 33: Undertake an analysis of healing services and responses to determine gaps and opportunities

Action 34: Develop training and resources for parents, caregivers, and whānau

Action 35: Design local tangata whenua services for sexual violence healing and restoration

Action 36: Extend and expand whānau centred initiatives

Action 37: Extend and expand whānau-centred early intervention

***Those escaping are further traumatised in emergency and boarding houses. How are Te Puna Aonui linking in with housing services?***

Te Puna Aonui is continuing to build networks across government and with communities to support Te Aorerekura.

Family Violence Response Coordinators provide support and guidance to case managers working on housing issues and maintain relationships with family violence service providers. As part of the emergency housing resolution framework, Family Violence Response Coordinators can be brought in to support whānau when it’s identified that there are immediate risks to whānau welfare.



**Can NZQA have a pathway that Pasifika practitioners can qualify in Creative Art Therapy to serve our families that encourage language, culture and identity?**

Yes, a tertiary education organisation could seek approval and accreditation for a programme designed with and for the Pasifika community.

The current pathway for qualifying in Creative Art Therapy is the [Master of Arts in Creative Arts Therapy | Whitecliffe Education Limited](#). This is commonly done in two parts – first the Postgraduate Diploma, and then the Masters. Entry to the Diploma is a degree or a level 7 diploma or equivalent work experience. Entry to the Masters is the Postgraduate Diploma.

If there is a need to develop new qualifications or programmes the relevant Workforce Development Councils [Toi Mai](#) and [Toitū te Waiora](#) could help to facilitate this.

At NZQA please contact the Office of the DCE Pasifika in the first instance [rosemary.mose@nzqa.govt.nz](mailto:rosemary.mose@nzqa.govt.nz)

## Safe and appropriate responses

***Perpetrator work is often siloed and conducted devoid of the children's voice. How can we develop whānau korero that 'includes' their voice?***

Through continued workforce capability building, people working with those impacted by violence will be better equipped to deliver safe, holistic, whanau-centred practice. The family violence workforce capability frameworks - the [Family Violence Entry to Expert Capability Framework](#) (E2E) and the [Specialist Family Violence Organisational Standards](#) (SOS) - have been designed to help organisations and workforces improve their ability to respond to family violence safely and effectively, including responding to children and young people.

***Rangatahi disclosing sexual harm deserve access to specialist sexual assault crisis support wherever they are in the motu. Is funding for this on the agenda?***

It is important for rangatahi and mokopuna to be heard, and this is particularly important when they disclose violence.

Te Aorerekura is focused on ensuring safe and appropriate responses to family violence and sexual violence. New sexual violence workforce capability frameworks will support kaimahi to provide safe responses in crisis.

In addition, MSD is leading work to identify gaps in family violence and sexual violence services. This will inform decisions about priorities for additional investment and will help ensure there are services available to people who need them, where they are needed.

0800 Safe to Talk is available 24/7 at 0800 044 334 or text 4334 and online at safetotalk.nz

Te Puna Aonui is working with an Expert Advisory Group for Children and Young People to shape new ways for mokopuna and rangatahi to participate in the implementation of Te Aorerekura. This will help ensure the visibility of children and young people in system changes and in the ways we learn and monitor progress.

***How is Te Aorerekura enhancing children's voices in private Family Court cases, where they have no participation rights and their views are given no weight?***

***Family court requires children who disclose abuse to take "reunification therapy" with abusive parents and prohibits specialist counselling. What will Govt do?***

***The Family Court orders children who refuse court ordered contact with abusive parents arrested or even made wards of the Court. Is Govt going to take this on?***

***Kids aren't 'hardwired' to perpetrate it, just that it's accepted-perpetrators aren't held accountable. How will you stop forcing kids into perpetrators' care?***

***The victim reforms that Government has proposed apply only in criminal court. What about the family court, the most insensitive court of all?***

***That doesn't answer though- a 'better court experience' might be better for some (perpetrators) but not for women and kids. How will you make it safer from FV?***

***The family court does not engage in evidence-based risk assessment or risk screening. Is MoJ or Government going to mandate risk assessment or screening?***

***Mana whenua practices are essential and healing - but where is safety? Does that alone really achieve safety, when courts condone violence against women?***

***Are you going to mandate survivor-led training for family court judges, psychologists, and lawyers for child? That action step appears to have stalled.***

***The family court regularly orders victims to pay the legal fees of perpetrators. Is anything going to be done to stop this punitive practice?***

***When will the government make legislative changes particularly criminalising stalking?***

The Ministry of Justice is progressing a multi-year work programme to improve the court experience for people affected by family violence and sexual violence. The goal of this work is for those people affected by family violence and sexual violence to feel safe, supported, and well-informed in their interactions with the court. The work programme spans the following areas:

- Working with the judiciary and agencies to improve the experience of victims and whānau in court.
- Improving the capability of the court-related workforce to respond to family violence and sexual violence.
- Building our data and evidence capability, including feedback from participants, to inform decisions.

As part of the work programme, the Ministry contracted specialist family violence and sexual violence providers from the community sector to develop a foundational training package to enable the court-related workforce to respond safely, and in a consistent and culturally appropriate way, to participants affected by family violence and sexual violence. The training package is now being tested and will be rolled out in late 2023.

In the Family Court, we are developing an operating model for family violence proceedings to be tested in the Christchurch Family Court. The model focuses on safety for victims and improved information sharing. We expect these changes to be tested from late 2023.

The Government also passed the Family Court (Supporting Children in Court) Legislation Act 2021 which has recently come into force. The Act requires that, in Family Dispute Resolution and Care of Children proceedings, children are given reasonable opportunities to participate in the decisions affecting them, and that family violence must be taken into account in Care of Children proceedings.

Work is also being done as part of a package of reform to improve victims' experiences in the courts and wider justice system. These changes include:

- Giving sexual assault victims more control in court processes around their name suppression.
- Aligning the penalty for sexual connection with a child to a maximum sentence of 20 years in prison.
- Strengthening the courts' statutory powers to protect victims of litigation abuse in family proceedings.
- Three new pilots to improve victims' safety, ensure they're heard in bail decisions, and strengthen support for child victims of sexual violence.
- Providing additional funding for victims' support organisations.

***Will immigration NZ be opening the family violence visa category review for the FVSV sector?***

***What can be done re immigration policies need to be reviewed to support those who have made NZ home and are facing FV or SV?***

***I want to know how govt ministries are working together to improve migrant***

**victims experiences of service support.**

In February, the Minister for Immigration announced that Immigration NZ has expanded the Victims of Family Violence work visa to partners of migrants [Strengthened protections and improved processes for partners of migrant workers | Beehive.govt.nz](#)

A new Migrant Community Reference Group is now in place to enable migrants to share their experiences of the immigration system with the Minister.

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit will continue working with ethnic communities to hear their views, including through a new Ethnic Communities Network launched in August.

Any decision to change policy would be a matter for the government.

**Chappie, when will Oranga Tamariki discuss what work is being undertaken to develop youth and child specific 24/7 sexual violence crisis service?**

Oranga Tamariki received funding under Budget 2019 to support organisations to provide sexual violence crisis support services for children, young people and their whānau. This investment supports approximately 25 organisations across the motu, with work in recent years to increase capacity in areas reporting high demand and to build knowledge and skills within the sector.

Through Te Aorerekura Actions 29 and 30, MSD consulted with communities and the sector to identify family violence and sexual violence service gaps and develop a co-ordinated plan to address these gaps. Oranga Tamariki is aware of gaps in sexual violence crisis support, and welcomes further conversations to understand what additional support is needed for tamariki and rangatahi.

**FV is a health issue too. What changes will we see so Health providers safely treat the health impacts of FV not just refer victims to social sector?**

Agencies are developing training plans to enable the capability of their workforces, in the contexts in which they work. Health professionals receive training through the Violence Intervention Programme (VIP) and planning is underway to resource, refresh or upscale current policies, practices, and training, leveraging off what already exists.

Workforce capability will require a sustained focus, with organisations and practitioners making use of the family violence workforce capability frameworks.

Key Te Puna Aonui agencies are preparing to train their frontline generalist workforces to ensure people have the capabilities outlined in the family violence workforce capability frameworks. These agencies include Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Development, ACC, Oranga Tamariki, NZ Police, Ara Poutama and Te Pūni Kōkiri. It's important that people right across the system have the skills to respond safely.

***Is there a commitment to mandate trauma training in FV/SV for ECE staff?***

Te Puna Aonui recognises the important role that teachers and staff in educational settings have in recognising, responding and referring (to appropriate services) incidents and disclosures of family violence and sexual violence.

Te Puna Aonui will be working collectively to strengthen family violence and sexual violence workforce capability across Aotearoa. Te Puna Aonui includes the Ministry of Education as a government agency with a key role in eliminating family violence and sexual violence.

Shift 3 of Te Aorerekura tasks government with building workforces to be skilled, culturally competent and sustainable. The Ministry of Education is considering options for how it applies family violence and sexual violence capability frameworks for the education workforce.

In each sector there's a need for systems levers to support change, such as leaders, champions and influencers; professional training and regulation; and government funding and/or contractual requirements and quality assurance processes. The approach needs to be supported by tangata whenua and other stakeholders, and draw on system levers to best effect to be transformational.

***Perpetrator work is often siloed and conducted devoid of the children's voice. How can we develop whānau korero that 'includes' their voice?***

Through continued workforce capability building, people working with those impacted by violence will be better equipped to deliver safe, holistic, whanau-centred practice. The family violence workforce capability frameworks - Family Violence Entry to Expert Capability Framework (E2E) and Specialist Family Violence Organisational Standards (SOS) - have been designed to help organisations and workforces improve their ability to respond to family violence safely and effectively, including responding to children and young people.

**Strengthening families, whānau, communities and the system for prevention**

***What are the different programmes/initiatives Government organisations are offering in the prevention spaces?***

***A question for Chappie and Debbie, what is the plan for the primary prevention of abuse of tamariki and rangatahi. I want to hear a prevention plan.***

***You mentioned education as a way to prevent, has and is being undervalued. Yet the little support that was there has reduced. Any comment?***

***Prevention has been operating for a long time. It's the next steps that determine effectiveness or not then what next?***

Agencies are collaborating to achieve Shift 4: Towards investment in primary prevention, with the goal being to increase investment in, and develop a system wide approach to, primary prevention.

As part of Action 16, agencies are working to establish a shared prevention ecosystem that can achieve primary prevention at scale, across all ages. This work includes strengthening the alignment our primary prevention work within Te Aorerekura to the Child, Youth and Wellbeing strategy to maximize impact for tamariki children and rangatahi young people.

Agencies are also in the process of developing a cross-agency, evidenced-based primary prevention plan. However, there are already a number of focused programmes or actions that support tamariki children and rangatahi young people, as well as their caregivers, including:

- Te Kahu Taurima (Te Aka Whai Ora/Te Whatū ora)
- Tākai – range of programmes including - local initiatives, online learning platform, grandparents raising grandchildren, Family Start
- Developing community led child sexual abuse prevention (Action 26, ACC)
- Plunket workforce development (Te Aka Whai Ora/Te Whatu ora)
- Keeping ourselves safe (Police)
- Safe kids investment (ACC)
- The Love Better youth campaign (MSD)
- Peaceful Action Leadership Movement (PALM) Symposium (MSD)
- Ōtara Youth Hub (MSD)

There are also programmes that work to reduce violence within families, whānau, and communities, which keep tamariki children and rangatahi young people safe and disrupt the intergenerational use of violence:

- E Tū Whānau (Action 21, MSD)
- Pasefika Proud (Action 21, MSD)
- Ngā tini whetū (ACC, TPK)
- Oranga Whakapapa (Action 19, ACC)
- The Campaign for Action Against Family Violence (Action 21, MSD)
- Ethnic Communities Violence Prevention (Action 23, MSD)

Further work is required to reach scale and have the level of impact needed to prevent abuse to tamariki children and rangatahi young people nationally. Work by Te Puna Aonui Shift Four working group reflects an ongoing coordinated effort to create this change through planning, investment and activity. A key focus for this work – and a key outcome - is a safer Aotearoa New Zealand where more tamariki children, rangatahi young people, and their families and whānau are violence free.

***What are the programmes/initiatives ACC is offering/funding in the prevention space?***

Within ACC's broader Healthy Consensual Relationships – Oranga Whakapapa investment, the following initiatives are starting or underway to establish a Family

Violence and Sexual Violence Primary Prevention system.

**1. Oranga Whakapapa** – a locally-led programme informed by mātauranga Māori to prevent sexual violence and create safe communities that enable tamariki, rangatahi and whānau to flourish. Regional design panels are looking to design sexual violence prevention initiatives (Oranga Whakapapa), as well as treatment and rehabilitation services that support kiritaki (clients) with complex and high-level needs, including those with serious injuries and sensitive claims. Design panels have been appointed and work has begun in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau. The next regions to rollout are Te Arawa and Mataatua from October 2023 and Waitaha from mid-2024.

**2. Community Led Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) Prevention** – investment in five community based Tauwiwi organisations to investigate and develop tools or resources that will enable communities to lead prevention. This initiative has been running since last October, and all learnings, tools and resources will be delivered by approximately November 2023. Next ACC will identify how to build and channel the momentum of this work into other community prevention projects, and alignment with other stakeholders and government partners.

**3.** ACC is developing a **Kaupapa Māori approach to CSA prevention** that will focus on Oranga Hapori outcomes whereby whānau and hapori are growing the knowledge and skills to raise tamariki with a strong sense of cultural identity. This approach will continue to be developed through 2023 and ACC will engage with community partners about delivery in early 2024.

**4. Community/Regionally based Primary Prevention Practitioner Network** – ACC is funding regionally based prevention practitioners to learn about, identify, promote, champion, and integrate prevention initiatives and workforce development within their regions. The first three of these Practitioners are based in Tāmaki Makaurau, Pōneke, and Te Tau Ihu, and will kick off 1- and 2-year programmes by late-August 2023. Opportunities to extend this network (alongside the broader community prevention infrastructure below) will be explored over the first year.

**5. Community Prevention Infrastructure** – Over the next two years, ACC will begin (by region) to build a national prevention system of 15 partners. The first partnership has begun in South Auckland. By September 2023, ACC will start commissioning in Te Tau Ihu, Mataatua, and Tāmaki Makaurau regions. This investment will establish a workforce that specialises in localised sexual violence primary prevention, building and activating protective and strengthening factors at the community level. Potential partners will need to show that they can draw on mātauranga Māori, taonga tuku iho and kaupapa Māori concepts.

**6. Regional Developmental Evaluators** – ACC is investing in 12 regionally based Kaupapa Māori Developmental Evaluators to support the Primary Prevention system (including the practitioners and partner organisations above) to learn, share, and steer their collective investments towards the dual Tangata Whenua (Mokopuna Ora) and Tangata Tiriti outcomes frameworks.

**7. Investment in Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning** systems to measure the



effectiveness of the system investment and guide future decision making from July 2024. Several monitoring mechanisms are being established, as well as a Primary Prevention System Survey.

**8. Behaviour change communication programmes**– ACC is in the early stages of this mahi; using Kaupapa Māori-led research to ensure the messages will reach Māori and Tauīwi audiences. The approach will be formed based on insights into how whānau practice and understand mana-enhancing and tapu enriched relationships. The first campaigns will be designed and launched in late 2024.

**9. Cross-government primary prevention alignment** – There needs to be system-wide investment to achieve primary prevention. The first step is to understand the current state of primary prevention investment. ACC has been coordinating cross-government work to identify shared outcomes, map current activity, align with other government strategies (such as the Child, Youth and Wellbeing strategy) and understand gaps in our current primary prevention investment. This group is aiming to develop a cross-agency primary prevention investment plan.

***I continue to be concerned that the prevention of abuse, violence and the wellbeing of our tamariki and rangatahi is not a strong focus of Te Puna Aonui.***

***Should a focus on prevention really be about focusing on the next generation understanding/exploring what 'healthy relationships' actually look/feel like?***

***I work closely with schools who are crying out for a year 9-13 respectful relationships programme. Is there any strategy in place to work with young people?***

There is a need to continue building the focus on tamariki and rangatahi, and the capability of government and communities to listen to, and engage with, them.

Te Aorerekura contributes to the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy and is delivering work that includes:

- the development of healthy, respectful relationships education for young people (Action 17)
- a refresh of the health and physical education curriculum (Action 18)
- holistic support for safe early years (Action 24)
- social and emotional learning for children (Action 25)
- stronger community-led solutions to prevent child sexual abuse (Action 26)
- improved Family Start services (Action 32)

There are also wider actions that will drive system change to improve things for children, also, such as Actions 10 and 11 (workforce capability), and Action 14 which will build the specialist workforce for children.

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit is working with an Expert Advisory Group of Children and Young People comprised of adults with expertise in child participation, and diverse young people, to develop new ways for tamariki and

rangatahi to be heard in the implementation of Te Aorerekura, specifically how we include them in collective monitoring, sharing and learning. (Action 5)

The Office of the Children's Commissioner (now called Mana Mokopuna) is working with Te Puna Aonui to design engagements with children and young people on the second Action Plan.

Children and young people are an important focus of prevention work (see the information above about Shift 4).

In the formal education space, as the health and physical education learning area is refreshed throughout 2024, the Ministry of Education will be considering what professional supports are needed to ensure teachers have the capability and confidence to deliver high quality relationships and sexuality education in a sustainable way. Schools can already use a range of guidance and resource materials developed by the Ministry of Education, and external programmes such as *Loves Me Not* can support this work. School boards and leadership make timetabling decisions for year 12 students.

***What is the plan for preventing abuse in the places tamariki and rangatahi go, including institutions and the internet?***

***What is being done to respond to digital tactics of violence and the relationship of this violence to online misogyny and extremism?***

***Any plans to prevent harm from online violence/SV? Our tamariki view violent porn online then repeat it w/peers (play out what they see). Work w/MoE on this?***

Work is needed across our society to ensure children's rights to protection, participation and provision are upheld in the family violence and sexual system, and they are safe online.

Te Aorerekura is about eliminating violence in all parts of society and includes actions such as the development of a primary prevention framework (Action 16) and continued efforts to enable community-led approaches to preventing family violence and sexual violence (Shift 4: Towards investment in primary prevention – Actions 16-26).

#### *Online harm*

Work is underway to develop the second Action Plan for Te Aorerekura and the research and engagement undertaken so far has raised many issues for consideration, including the increasing risk around online harm.

The Department of Internal Affairs has been [consulting on safer online services and media platforms](#) Submissions will be analysed and will feed into high-level policy proposals for the Government to consider before Government makes decisions on the detailed requirements.

Enabling digital citizenship and safety online is relevant to people all of all ages. Where children display troubling sexual behaviours in early childhood or school

settings, teachers need to address this with an appropriate response that ensures the safety of other children and addresses the issue consistent with policy and law. New workforce capability frameworks will support continued improvement in responses to both family violence and sexual violence.

#### *Institutions*

The findings of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care will make recommendations about preventing abuse in institutions and is due to report in March 2024. This will likely include a focus on policies and practices in institutions that ensure any allegations of abuse are dealt with appropriately.

#### ***When will we acknowledge that strong families are critical to protecting children from all harm? What work will be done to support/create strong families?***

#### ***Children are being mentioned today, but what about mothers? How is govt going to be support the safe parents of children (sic)?***

Te Aorerekura is whānau-centred, and this means there is a focus on primary caregivers – including mothers. The Strategy acknowledges that there are wider work programmes that impact on the wellbeing of families and whānau including health, education, incomes and housing.

Parents and caregivers are critical to the outcomes for children and Te Aorerekura acknowledges the need to ensure appropriate support for them. Support for parenting and caregiving, including around child development, is a protective factor against family violence and sexual violence. (see page 15 of [Te Aorerekura](#))

With a focus on mothers and families/ whānau, the current Action Plan provides for:

- Holistic support for safe early years (Action 24)
- Strengthening community-led solutions to prevent child sexual abuse (Action 26)
- Improving the Family Start service (Action 32)
- Developing training and resources for parents, caregivers and whānau (Action 34)
- Extending and expanding whānau-centred initiatives (Action 36)
- Extending and expanding whānau-centred early intervention (Action 37)

#### ***Improving schools' responses to violence is not just about educating students but about safe responses of schools to violence, will this be in the refresh?***

The New Zealand Curriculum and Te Marautanga o Aotearoa set the direction for student learning and guide schools and kura as they design and implement a curriculum that meets the needs of their students. This will not be considered through the Curriculum Refresh as it is focused on supporting ākonga to experience success in their learning.

**Will kohanga reo also receive the Engage programme or something in place of it?**

Some work to adapt [ENGAGE](#) for different settings is in progress. The Ministry of Education intends to discuss this further with relevant national bodies.

**Would the MoE consider mandating the Loves Me Not (unhealthy vs healthy relationships) programme for ALL year 12 students across the motu?**

As the health and physical education learning area is refreshed throughout 2024, the Ministry of Education will be considering what professional supports are needed to ensure teachers have the capability and confidence to deliver high quality relationships and sexuality education in a sustainable way. Schools can already use a range of guidance and resource materials developed by the Ministry of Education, and external programmes such as *Loves Me Not* can support this work. School boards and leadership make timetabling decisions for year 12 students.

**What do you think are the most important changes in legislation that will stop violence in communities?**

**Is there recognition from government agencies (WINZ, IRD etc) of the pressures that their policies can often impose upon already vulnerable family units?**

Government strategies acknowledge the many, inter-related wellbeing issues.

Preventing violence requires actions to build protective factors that create non-violence as a norm in relationships, families, whānau, communities and society. These include equitable gender roles, community connections and social supports, support with parenting and caregiving, access to resources and opportunities, and strong cultural identities.

Te Aorerekura sets out the shifts in the system that will support change and is a framework for action by all agencies in government, for specialist sectors, tangata whenua and communities.

Legislation plays an important role in establishing norms and enabling accountability, but it is just one lever. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for family violence and sexual violence legislation and regularly reviews the opportunities to improve laws that support the family violence and sexual violence system.

## Community voice and leadership

**How does govt. justify divulging (sic) responsibility to communities to solve problems mainly caused by government and institutions? Where's the POWER / MONEY**

***Do you feel government is attempting to step back, allowing tangata whenua to do for their own? Or do you feel government are stepping too far away?***

Tangata whenua and communities consistently call for government to make space for community leadership that enables local responses to local need. Insights consistently show locally led collaborative approaches are one of the most effective ways government can support sustained, long-term change to strengthen families and whānau to prevent violence, enable appropriate responses, and support healing.

Tangata whenua and community leadership are foundational to achieving the moemoeā: all people in New Zealand thriving and living free from violence. This requires government to devolve some decisions and funding to communities while retaining clear responsibility for improving what government is accountable for delivering.

Social sector collaborative approaches, research, local pilots and evaluations tell us that locally-led collaborative approaches are key to supporting individuals, families and whānau to meet their needs and achieve better outcomes. Examples of existing collaborative approaches that have a focus on family violence and/or sexual violence include Place Based Initiatives (PBIs), Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke, and Integrated Safety Responses (ISR).

There are opportunities for government to enhance support to local collaborative approaches and to align system settings to be even more effective. The Integrated Community-Led Response approach is an example of Crown agencies supporting iwi, communities and NGOs to deliver on the outcomes of Te Aorerekura. It provides a national backbone for maturing and developing existing cooperative approaches into integrated iwi and community-led sustainable solutions.

Evaluations of community-based responses show a 19% reduction in family violence harm in Tairāwhiti, and 15% reduction in family violence offending in Counties Manukau. Evaluations show individuals, families, and whānau who receive collaborative services have generally viewed them positively and appreciate access to flexible, holistic services that are whānau-centred, strengths-based, culturally anchored, and meet them where they are.

With new Regional Public Service Commissioners (RSPCs) working alongside sector leaders and Te Puna Aonui agencies, there will be opportunities to identify and support collaboration across Te Aorerekura actions.

***How are the community voices of churches and instructions to their congregations that violence is acceptable in a village (faith) setting as it is bible based?***

Building awareness of the ways to address violence will take time and is best done through community leadership. Pasefika Proud is one example of a programme that is enabling change at the community level, which includes a focus on faith-based communities. Here's a publication that explores whether or

not biblical references endorse violence. [Theology of Children.indd \(pasefikaproud.co.nz\)](http://Theology of Children.indd (pasefikaproud.co.nz))

***Is there a young person language version of the strategy?***

Not yet, but we are continuing to develop resources to help people understand Te Aorerekura and consideration will be given to the needs of specific communities of interest.

***What does Te Aorerekura being led by lived experience actually look like? Is it consultation or partnership? Because there is a really big difference.***

Te Puna Aonui is working with communities to identify how best to enable their participation in the implementation of Te Aorerekura. We will continue working to improve the opportunities for people with lived experience to be involved. It's likely that there will be a mix of both partnership and consultation depending on the wishes of those with lived experience and the nature of the work they're participating in.

***What analysis and understanding (perspectives) are needed to develop, to recognise (a) male survivors of sexual abuse and female perpetrators of sexual abuse?***

There is a need to increase awareness of, and capability to respond to, family violence and sexual violence right across the system. All acts of violence are a breach of a person's mana and must be treated seriously, regardless of a person's gender. Improvements in workforce capability will improve responses to all people hurt by sexual violence.

Through male survivors' participation in the work of Te Puna Aonui, these perspectives will be better reflected in our work.

***How are you maintaining the principles of power sharing on board(s) whilst specific lived experience people/experts aren't represented on the board.***

Te Puna Aonui is working with communities to enable their input to our work, including improving the way that victims/ survivors are able to be heard. There is a need to continue developing appropriate ways to share power and ensure those with lived experience are able to participate.

## Funding and investment

***What is being done in the commissioning space so our community organisations are enabled to do what it takes to meet the needs of whānau in our community?***

***How can the funding models for community services be adapted to meet local needs?***

Ministry of Social Development and Oranga Tamariki are leading a Social Sector Commissioning work programme, to improve the way government funds and commissions community organisations to deliver social services. *(Action 6 of Te Aorerekura is focused on relational approach to commissioning to better support community decision-making and needs)*

In support of this work, Te Puna Aonui Business Unit is prototyping new grants that allow iwi to respond to local need in flexible ways. [Govt to support family violence services in cyclone affected region | Beehive.govt.nz](#) The three **relational commissioning pilots** bring the social sector commissioning principles to life through a high trust approach to funding.

***Please share each government departments operational spend related to FVSV - how much do we invest in government and how much do we invest in community?***

***What % of each ministries' budget and planning this year is dedicated to improving each Ministry's and cross-govt responses to victims?***

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit leads the development of joint Budget packages on family violence and sexual violence, with initiatives sitting across multiple departmental Votes. Data on each government agency's operational spending on family violence and sexual violence, or specifically for victims, is not currently available. Information about recent Budget investments is available [here](#)

***What are government doing to support these community groups and make these services more accessible and wide-spread across Aotearoa? Not just through funding...***

Te Puna Aonui is regularly engaging with specialists and communities to identify issues and the best ways to work to implement Te Aorerekura. We are building relationships and platforms that will enable collaboration. In addition, the current Action Plan is delivering work that will identify gaps in services, implementing workforce capability frameworks to support kaimahi, trialling new ways to fund local communities, enabling the development of new kaupapa Māori services Information about recent Budget investments is available [here](#)

***So why has the funding for the Mates and Dates funding been pulled?***

ACC ended funding for the Mates and Dates programme at the end of 2022, with the responsibility for providing in-classroom relationship and consent education shifting to the Ministry of Education. MoE looked at the way healthy consensual relationships education was delivered in schools when restructuring *The New Zealand Curriculum* and *Te Marautanga o Aotearoa*. Teaching young people about consent and healthy relationships is critical, but Mates and Dates reached less than five percent of students each year and was taught in only 15 percent of schools. ACC believes that supporting the Ministry of Education to provide relationship and consent education to all young people in Aotearoa is a better path to create meaningful change.



As part of ACC's commitment to preventing sexual violence, in 2021 it announced a \$44.9 million investment over four years to establish a sexual violence primary prevention systems approach, including \$11.7 million for Kaupapa Māori approaches. This new Te-Tiriti-informed primary prevention approach considers both tauīwi (non- Māori) and kaupapa Māori perspectives. It will provide long-term, sustained investment to address the underlying causes of sexual violence and change attitudes and behaviour. A primary prevention approach is the best option for making meaningful improvements to wellbeing and reducing the incidence and impact of harm, therefore reducing the cost to individuals and society.

***How will you ensure equity of investment for Te Wai Pounamu communities? The unique challenges faced geographical, rural, urban, tangata tiriti and mana whenua?***

MSD is leading work to identify gaps in family violence and sexual violence services. This will inform decisions about priorities for additional investment and will help ensure there are services available to people who need them, where they are needed. More broadly, it's clear that each community and region has different needs and it will be important for government to continue engaging with communities, to shape the regional implementation of Te Aorerekura, and enable community leadership and local responses that meet people's needs.

***We hear solutions are within the community all the time - when will TPA agencies ADEQUATELY fund NGOs with proven track records***

Currently, the Ministry of Social Development and Oranga Tamariki are working on a new model for funding services, through the Social Sector Commissioning work programme. (Action 6) Te Puna Aonui Business Unit has funded three relational commissioning pilots to bring the social sector commissioning principles to life through a high trust approach to funding. The lessons from those pilots will inform the wider Social Sector Commissioning work.

Information about recent Budget investments is available [here](#)

***Why has MSD not made COL adjustments in contract roll-overs? - none for 3 years and now none again. We need to be able to pay staff more to retain them***

***Why is MSD not making CPI adjustments in its contracts for the next 3 years?? We'll be expected to do more mahi to meet the needs and will not be valued for it.***

The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) have been shifting towards funding specialist family violence and sexual violence services in a more sustainable way. Investment through Budget 2019 and Budget 2020 has enabled MSD to move from a contributory funding model for these services to an FTE model. The shift in how MSD funds providers offers them greater flexibility in how they deliver their services. MSD will also take cost of living adjustments into account when it next reviews and adjusts its FTE model (as budget and contract renewals allow).

**WHEN will govt commit to a date for pay equity? It is having a significant impact on recruitment and retention.**

Cabinet has approved funding to extend pay equity to all social workers and employees undertaking social work in community and iwi organisations. This means the benefits of pay equity will be delivered across the entire community and iwi sectors.

[Extension of pay equity settlement - Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commission](#)

## The Hui and the next Te Aorerekura Action Plan

**These panels are nice ways to present what community is doing. When do we hear about what govt/public service has done/changed to make it easier for community?**

**What has the govt done since the last hui to support community services? This is what I want to know for every panellist speaking today. What support is missing?**

**Lots of korero from govt today about leaving communities to do the work, but what are govt committing to then? Where is govt accountability and resources?**

The Annual Te Aorerekura Hui programme was developed with input from community stakeholders who expressed a desire for the Hui to focus on community voice.

Government agencies reported to the Hui through:

- An [online delivery dashboard](#)
- [Videos](#) on our website
- Speeches at the event.

As we continue improving our reporting, there will likely be additional mechanisms and channels through which government reports to communities on progress, including future Hui.

Communities have a critical role to play in the system. Insights consistently show locally led collaborative approaches are one of the most effective ways government can support sustained, long-term change to strengthen families and whānau to prevent violence, enable appropriate responses, and support healing. Tangata whenua and community leadership are foundational to achieving the moemoeā: all people in New Zealand thriving and living free from violence. This requires government to devolve some decisions and funding to communities while retaining clear responsibility for improving what government is accountable for delivering.

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit and government agencies are working with

different communities to identify the best ways for them to be involved in our work, so that we build mechanisms for participation that will enable people's ongoing involvement in Te Aorerekura.

**Hearing FROM government (not community) is why we're all here today. We all want government to show transparency & accountability - are they going to today?**

The Hui programme was developed in partnership with key stakeholders, who said they did not want government voices dominating the day, so the programme was designed with a focus on community voices. Government reported on its progress through an online gallery of videos and a delivery dashboard that sets out some of the progress on each Action. The Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence, and the Chairperson of the Board and Chief Executive of Te Puna Aonui all spoke at the Hui, and Chief Executives from other agencies spent the day listening to community voice and reflecting back what they had heard.

Te Puna Aonui will continue to develop its approach to measuring and reporting on progress.

You can see reports on progress at the website: [www.tepunaonui.govt.nz](http://www.tepunaonui.govt.nz) and [videos](#) on the YouTube channel that describe progress.

You can also sign up to the regular e-Update by emailing: [contact@tepunaonui.govt.nz](mailto:contact@tepunaonui.govt.nz)

**Can we have all of these govt and agency questions and comments archived and responses made available? So many questions not being answered in this hui**

Yes, this document provides answers to the questions asked of government.

**All of the male panellists have diminished the gendered nature of violence. How did the govt choose its panellists? Is this the view also of govt?**

**It's disheartening to hear two of the presenters claiming men are equally severely impacted. How will govt show accountability in their understanding of FVSV?**

**If government is committed to addressing the causes - patriarchy and colonisation - why is government allowing speakers at hui to deny that FVSV is gendered?**

**(Speaker's) stories show unsafe ways of responding to disclosures of violence. Is this how govt wants people in positions of power to respond to gendered violence?**

Violence is complex and impacts us all.

The Hui theme was “learning together” so balanced a range of voices reflecting diverse experiences, expertise, and perspectives. It reflected knowledge from government, tangata whenua leadership from Te Pūkotahitanga, specialists service providers, and communities who share a common purpose of improving prevention and response.

Speakers acknowledged the complexity of issues, the experience of violence for people of all genders, and the dynamics involved in all areas of prevention, response, and healing. Among those were the voices of tāne Māori such as the two panellists from Te Pūkotahitanga, and other men working in advocacy, service delivery and the public service. These voices play a representative and constructive part in offering insights and solutions to address violation.

While evidence records 1 in 3 girls and 1 in 5 boys impacted by sexual violence before the ages of 16, reporting rates are low for tāne because the length of time that it takes on average for boys/men to disclose is longer than that of girls/women.<sup>1</sup> Te Aorerekura considers all acts of violence a breach of a person’s whakapapa and mana, which must be treated seriously, regardless of a person’s gender. Improvements in workforce capability will improve responses to all people hurt by sexual violence.

Tāne must take accountability yet also need to be part of the healing process as they still have responsibilities to whānau, to those they violated, and to the whakapapa that was transgressed.

Te Pūkotahitanga has described the need to decolonise gender roles by listening, learning from each other, especially lived experience survivors’ stories of resistance and resilience. They’re pivotal to the pursuit of justice, healing, and restoration. Te Pūkotahitanga kōrero comes from a place of truth-telling to engage community solutions and mobilisation. It emphasises cultural, social, and spiritual dimensions which serve to expand awareness and provide indigenous alternatives to government-led processes.

Te Aorerekura values mātauranga Māori healing and restorative pathways that are anchored in whakapapa. Whakapapa holds everyone accountable and doesn’t minimise the violation of mana and tapu, it includes and engages others in the life-long healing journey. Māori processes of story-telling and sharing whakaaro of lived experiences, reflections, and views in the safe space of wānanga that is opened up and closed with karakia goes hand-in-hand with effective whānau centred actions behind them. Te Pūkotahitanga kōrero advocates this as one restorative pathway to healing.

***Can we have all of these govt and agency questions and comments archived and responses made available? So many questions not being answered in this hui***

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<sup>1</sup> Source: NZCVS report 5 data

Yes, this document provides answers to the questions asked of government.

***Moving forward from this hui how will govt recognise & prioritise the voices of specialists rather than voices who don't believe in gendered violence?***

Te Puna Aonui agencies value hearing the voices of specialists and regularly engage with people from the specialist sectors. The speakers at the Hui represented diverse communities with a range of expertise.

***"30 percent of their clients report as children being sexually abused by an adult female". This is a report from an agency's statistics or from an actual study?***

That was information provided by Tautoko Taane/ Male Survivors during a panel discussion.

***What do you see as the biggest barrier to progress? What will you do with the information you have learned today?***

Prior to developing the Strategy, analysis showed leadership and accountability were two key things needed to improve the system. These remain important aspects of an effective and improved system, alongside collaboration, learning and monitoring.

***How does today work to support the new action plan? What is our role here and can the panels be a place to discuss this?***

***There is talk about the 'new' action plan but we haven't even completed any/many of the current action plan points - seems to be a lot of talk, lacking action***

Work is well underway to progress the 40 actions set out in the first Action Plan with many actions completed or due for completion by the end of the year. Work on the next Action Plan includes a review of the current Action Plan to determine what activity needs to continue, in recognition of the size and scale of some action/s (e.g. building FVSV workforce capability) and the need to maintain momentum, building off the progress achieved in the first Action Plan.

Participants in the Hui provided insights about priorities for action and investment through:

- A survey at the time of registration
- Comments and questions on SLIDO
- Ideas/ whakaaro boxes
- A video booth, and
- A post-Hui evaluation survey.

Te Puna Aonui is analysing the input to understand the themes and recommendations to inform the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan and Investment Plan.

**Why rural NZ is not a part of your hui? we do not have enough resources, even no public transport. It seems like we are not a part of mainstream. Think about us**

Thanks for the feedback.

**What about Min for Whānau Ora? should he be here given the talks around community/NGO led solutions? Isn't that what whanau ora does**

Not all Ministers were available for the Hui. Te Puni Kōkiri is a member of Te Puna Aonui and Te Aorerekura acknowledges Whānau Ora.

**Can we really 'start' with healing?? If we see 'being safe from more violence' as a prerequisite to healing then how is healing possible for women harmed?**

The Hui programme focused on healing first because this area has had little focus in the past and is not well understood. There is potential to improve the availability of healing services and we wanted to shine a light on this at the Hui.

[Te Tokotoru model](#) focuses on:

- Responding (holistic early intervention, crisis response, long-term support)
- Strengthening (enhancing the protective factors, supporting wellbeing and preventing harm)
- Healing (recovery, redress, restoration).

Everybody's healing journey is different and determined by a range of factors.

We note that healing people who have used violence is an important action for preventing further violence.

**Thank you, OCC, for sharing mokopuna voices who have identified key barriers.**

**Q to TPA: How will TPA agencies be accountable to these voices in planning/funding?**

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit has established an Expert Advisory Group for Children and Young People, to shape how children and young people participate in the implementation of Te Aorerekura, specifically how we learn and monitor.

The Office of the Children's Commissioner (now called Mana Mokopuna) is working with Te Puna Aonui to design engagements with children and young people on the second Action Plan.

The Outcomes and Measurement Framework includes indicators for positive changes we want to see for children and young people. Measuring progress to deliver the shifts in Te Aorerekura will support decision-makers in their decisions about funding.