



**MINISTRY OF SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT**
TE MANATŪ WHAKAHIATO ORA

Strengthening support for people who use family violence

November 2020



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About this document

The purpose of this document

MSD funds community providers across Aotearoa New Zealand to support people who want to address their violent behaviour and live violence-free lives. The people accessing this support may self-refer to providers or be informally referred by other agencies. Community providers who deliver this support help to prevent the occurrence or re-occurrence of family violence and are a vital component of the family violence system.

In Budget 2020 the government committed an additional \$16 million over the next four years to strengthen responses for people who use violence, with a focus on increasing the capacity and capability of providers.

This is a foundational document which sets out the strategic context for the responses MSD funds for people who use family violence and MSD's three-year work programme. The work programme focusses on implementing the new Budget 2020 funding and the priorities for strengthening and stabilising all MSD-funded family violence responses set out in MSD's [new Family Violence Funding Approach](#).

Engagement and collaboration with the sector, particularly improving the way we work with Māori, is a core principle which will underly the three-year work programme.

The structure of this document

Part One provides background to:

- the strategic context for work to reduce family violence in Aotearoa New Zealand
- the contribution of responses that support behaviour change by users of family violence to the government's priorities
- MSD funding for responses that support people who use family violence and the whole of government landscape of funded initiatives and responses.

Part two summarises MSD's priorities for working in collaboration with the sector to strengthen MSD-funded responses for people who use family violence. It summarises implementation progress to date and the three components of MSD's three-year work programme – *Understand, Apply and Develop*.

Terminology used in this paper

In this document we refer to '*people who use family violence*' to align with the change in MSD's funding line title from 'perpetrators'. This better reflects the purpose of MSD funding which is targeted at supporting people who use family violence to change their behaviours at an early stage before it escalates and leads to more serious harm. The change acknowledges feedback from the sector and emphasises that using violence is a behaviour that has often developed over a life course, and that can be changed. It moves away from labelling people actively seeking to change their behaviour as 'perpetrators'.

'*People who use family violence*' reflects that MSD-funded responses support both men and women who use family violence. MSD recognises however that family violence is largely gendered in terms of victimisation, perpetration and impacts. A gendered approach is therefore required when designing responses and identifying an effective mix

of responses. When family violence occurs, it is largely men who use the violence and men's violence against women often has more severe outcomes.

We refer to '*responses*' for people who use family violence to be inclusive of the range of initiatives, services and interventions which support people along their journey to sustained violence-free behaviour. During MSD's interviews with family violence service providers in 2018 providers emphasised the need for options that enable individuals, family and whānau to choose an option that is right for them. '*Responses*' include any government system or community-based action or resource or combination of both intended to alter the likelihood that a person's behaviour will continue to be violent, and to enhance autonomy of the victim and family¹. They include advocacy, one-on-one and group support, non-violence programmes and counselling.

The paper refers specifically to '*MSD-funded responses*' to recognise that a number of other government agencies also fund responses for people who use, or may in the future use, family violence.

¹ Polaschek, D. (2016). *Responding to perpetrators of family violence*. Auckland, New Zealand: New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse, University of Auckland.

Part 1 – Strategic context and background

Strategic Context for responses that support people who use violence

The government has a strategic focus on reducing the occurrence of family violence in Aotearoa New Zealand

Reducing family and sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand is a priority for the government. Aotearoa New Zealand has amongst the highest reported rates of family violence and sexual violence in the developed world². According to the 2018 New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey³, 16% of adults have experienced one or more incidents of intimate partner violence during their lives (22% of women and 9% of men). 2.1% of adults reported experiencing family violence by an intimate partner (1.3%) or other family member (0.9%) in the last 12 months.

The historical and ongoing impacts of colonisation, and the complex trauma and intergenerational patterns of behaviour it has led to, are major factors in the disproportionate level of exposure of Māori to family violence. In the 2018 Crime and Victims Survey Māori were over twice as likely to have experienced interpersonal violence committed by a family member than the NZ average (4.8% of Māori reported this compared to the average of 2.2%)³.

In 2018 the government established a cross-government joint venture (JV) focussed on ensuring an integrated and effective approach to working across government and with iwi and communities, to reduce family violence and sexual violence. The JV members include 10 government agencies that all have roles and responsibilities that support the national family violence response system⁴. As a major funder of family violence services MSD makes a significant contribution to the wider cross-government goals and priorities.

The government's priorities for reducing family violence contribute to its broader goal to work towards higher living standards and intergenerational wellbeing for New Zealanders. Safety and security is one of the 12 current wellbeing domains included in the Treasury's [Living Standard's Dashboard](#), with the percentage of adults who were victims of family violence in the past year and the intentional homicide rate being two of

²The *International Crime and Victimisation Survey* reported that the rate of family violence experienced by New Zealand men and women in the previous 12 months exceeded that for each of the other countries in the OECD. The *World Health Organisation's Violence Against Women Survey* reported the rates of physical and sexual violence for New Zealand women were higher than in any of the other developed countries.

³ Ministry of Justice (2019) Key findings: Cycle 2 (October 2018 – September 2019) Descriptive statistics. <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/NZCVS-Y2-core-report-for-release.pdf>

⁴ The Joint Venture member agencies are the Ministry of Justice (which hosts the Joint Venture Business Unit), Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Ministries of Education, Health and Social Development, Oranga Tamariki, Te Puni Kōkiri, New Zealand Police, ACC and Corrections. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Justice (Domestic and Sexual Violence) is the Lead Minister for the whole-of-government response to family violence and sexual violence and the Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee provides overall Ministerial oversight.

the indicators for this domain⁵. A reduction in family violence would also contribute to a number of other domains including health, subjective wellbeing and jobs and earnings.

[Preventing harm and abuse](#) and [Supporting victims and their families and whānau](#) are focus areas within the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy. The prevalence of children exposed to family violence and abuse is one of the Strategy indicators (measured by the number of referrals Oranga Tamariki makes in response to reports of concern).⁶

Reducing family violence is a central to the achievement of MSD's strategic goals for all New Zealanders and particularly for Māori and Pasifika

MSD's work that contributes to reducing family violence aligns with our purpose: *Manaaki tangata, Manaaki whānau - We help New Zealanders to be safe, strong and independent* and to the outcomes we seek to achieve for all New Zealanders:

- New Zealanders get the support they require.
- New Zealanders are resilient and live in inclusive and supportive communities.
- New Zealanders participate positively in society and reach their full potential.

In 2019, MSD released both its *Māori Strategy and Action Plan – Te Pae Tata* and its *Pacific Strategy – Pacific Prosperity*. These strategies outline MSD's ongoing commitment to ensuring better outcomes are realised for Māori and Pacific communities and reflect how MSD will work towards this.

MSD's work related to family violence contributes to the visions of both Te Pae Tata and Pacific Prosperity:

Te Pae Tata: Whānau are strong, safe and prosperous – active within their community, living with a clear sense of identity and cultural integrity and with control over their destiny.

Pacific Prosperity: Pacific peoples, families and communities thrive and flourish in Aotearoa.

MSD's work that responds to family violence in communities will support the strategic objectives set out in both strategies, in particular *Kia Takatū Tātou – Supporting long-term social and economic development*. The strategies identify Healthy Relationships as a key enabler of this shift.

⁵ The Treasury's Living Standards Framework (LSF) informs the Treasury's advice about cross-government policy priorities for improving the wellbeing of New Zealanders and the Living Standards Dashboard enables wellbeing to be tracked over time

⁶ <https://childyouthwellbeing.govt.nz/actions/actions-outcome/actions-outcome-loved-safe-nurtured>

Responses that support people who use family violence are central to achieving the government's and MSD's goals

The greatest reduction in family violence will occur when abusive men stop using violence against their female intimate partners and children.
-Family Violence Death Review Committee

A vital component of the family violence response system, alongside responses focussed on the needs of victims of family violence, are responses that prevent the occurrence and re-occurrence of family violence. This includes responses that address the factors that contribute to people's use of violence and support people to develop violence-free patterns of behaviour.⁷

A large body of research supports a theory of intergenerational transmission of violence. Exposure to family violence early on has been found to be the best predictor of adolescent males' aggression in intimate relationships.⁸ Recent reports (for example by the Family Violence Death Review Committee and Office of the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor) argue that by supporting men to address underlying factors that are commonly associated with violent behaviour, positive behaviour change is possible and it is possible to break the victim-offender cycle. These factors include health, social and economic issues, unresolved trauma, cultural norms and structural inequities.

Responses for people who use violence can support them to:

- connect with other local services that address current health, social and economic issues that are commonly evident in people's pathways to using family violence
- address unresolved trauma and increase self-esteem
- address problematic cultural and gender norms and attitudes
- develop awareness of the impact of violent behaviours and take responsibility for their behaviour
- share experiences, develop support networks and gain motivation to change
- learn how to identify the triggers that lead to use of family violence and develop new skills, communication tools and coping strategies
- sustain violence-free behaviour over the long-term

Responses that support people who use family violence to change their behaviour contribute to reducing the long-term social, economic and health impacts for victims and offenders and across the family violence-response system. Avoided harm and associated costs are greater the earlier that people are supported on the pathway to using violence. The avoided costs of addressing violent behaviour before it escalates include the costs associated with healthcare and safety responses for victims of family violence and the police, justice and corrections resources needed to respond to family violence once an offence occurs. Responses targeted at an early stage also reduce the exposure of children to violence and the potential for intergenerational transmission.

⁷ Family Violence Death Committee.2019. Sixth report – Men who use violence.
https://www.hqsc.govt.nz/assets/FVDRC/Publications/FVDRC6thReport_FINAL.pdf

⁸ Garrard J, Lambie I. 2018. Every 4 minutes: A discussion paper on preventing family violence in New Zealand. Auckland: Office of the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor.

Government funded responses for people who use family violence

MSD funds responses for people who use family violence to support behaviour change

MSD funds providers to deliver responses that support people who have not been referred through the justice or corrections systems and are seeking to address their violent behaviours. They may self-refer and be actively seeking support, or they may be informally referred by other NGOs or agencies.

MSD funded responses support people who have used family violence that has not escalated to constitute an offence or cause significant harm (they may have come in contact with the police and may have been issued a Police Safety Order). People who have previously attended non-violence programmes following a court referral may also self-refer to MSD-funded programmes to gain further support. The people supported also include those involved in family violence incidents that have gone unreported. Results from the 2018 New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey suggest that reported intimate partner violence offences account for only 30% of the incidents that actually take place.

MSD funding currently supports 36 providers and Te Kupenga Whakaoti Mahi Patunga

In 2019/20 MSD funding for providers who deliver responses for people who use family violence was \$2.271M per annum. In Budget 2020 the Government invested an additional \$16 million over four years for MSD funded responses that support non-referred users of violence. By 2023/24 the total amount of funding per annum will be \$7.271 million.

The funding currently supports 36 frontline delivery providers who deliver 52 different responses (some providers deliver multiple responses). It also supports Te Kupenga Whakaoti Mahi Patunga The National Network of Stopping Violence Services (Te Kupenga) which provides leadership and support to agencies that have as their sole or substantial focus the delivery of services, programmes and other supports to people who are users of or impacted by family violence.

MSD-funded responses that support people who use or may use family violence are part of a landscape of responses funded across government

Initiatives and responses that support people to develop violence-free behaviours are funded by a number of government agencies and have various target groups. Providers funded by MSD may also be funded by other government agencies. When considering steps to strengthen MSD-funded provision of responses for people who use family violence it is therefore important to consider how they fit and connect within the wider system of responses. This will help to ensure a 'no wrong door' approach to accessing support across the system is upheld.

Detail about MSD funded responses for people who use violence is above and detail about other government funded initiatives and responses is included in Annex 1.

Part 2 – Priorities and work programme for strengthening MSD-funded responses that support people using violence

MSD has identified priorities for strengthening all the responses to family violence it funds and has started implementing these

MSD’s role in the family violence response system has evolved over time with MSD endeavouring to fill gaps and respond to needs for various responses. MSD has identified a need to better understand the responses its funding currently supports, and to better support providers to work towards continuous learning and improvement to achieve better outcomes for whānau.

Following engagement with MSD funded family violence service providers (including Kaupapa Māori and Pacific providers) and national bodies, in July 2019 MSD released its [MSD Family Violence Funding Approach](#). This document outlines the major issues facing family violence service providers funded by MSD⁹. The document sets out priorities and next steps to strengthen MSD funded family violence responses. The aim is to ensure MSD funded responses to family violence are able to most effectively contribute to reducing the levels of family violence experienced by family and whānau in New Zealand.

Issues, priorities and progress to date outlined in the Family Violence Funding approach that apply to funding for responses for users of violence are set out in Table 1 below. Next steps against these follow below the table.

Table 1: Relevant issues and priorities identified in the MSD Family Violence Funding approach for responses for users of violence and progress to date

Issue identified	Priorities to stabilise and strengthen responses	Progress implementing priorities for responses for users of violence
Capability, capacity and viability of providers		
<p>MSD’s contributory, volume-based funding model does not cover all providers costs, support investment in frontline staff capability building.</p> <p>There is significant variation in the amounts MSD funds providers to deliver similar services.</p>	<p>Creating a funding allocation model that pays providers a fairer amount for the work that they do and creates greater consistency and equity for providers across the country.</p>	<p>The Wellbeing Budget 2020 provides \$16 million additional funding spread over four years (each of 2020/21 - 2023/24) for responses for users of violence as set out in Table 2 below.</p> <p>The additional investment means that MSD can pay the providers it currently funds a fairer amount that better reflects the actual costs of the work they do. The new funding is in addition to existing funding (\$2.271M</p>

⁹ MSD funds family violence responses across the following service types: women’s refuge, responses to violence, users of violence (non-referred) and elder abuse services.

<p>Volume-based annual funding also leads to a focus on delivery of short-term programmes and does not provide the flexibility providers need to tailor responses to the complex needs of clients and provide them with a continuity of support.</p>		<p>per annum) and will be baselined from 2024/25. The total baselined Vote Social Development investment in responses for non-referred users of violence will be \$7.271M per annum from 2023/24¹⁰.</p> <p>MSD has implemented a new and transparent funding model to more equitably allocate the new Budget 2020 funding for year one (2020/21) across the 36 current providers and Te Kupenga.</p> <p>The new funding model pays providers a consistent rate for an agreed number of full-time equivalent staff (FTE). The investment will better support providers to pay competitive salaries and provide professional development for their staff.</p> <p>The new approach also provides more flexibility than the previous volume-based model, so providers can tailor their responses to meet the complex and diverse needs of each family and whānau.</p> <p>Allocating the remaining Budget 2020 funding over the next three years is included in MSD's three-year work programme (see next steps below).</p>
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Gaps in responses for people who use or may use violence

<p>Gaps in the geographical coverage of services. In MSD's 2018 engagement with providers responses targeted at users of violence was identified as the biggest gap in MSD funded family violence responses.</p> <p>Gaps in the types and range of responses MSD funds which enable individuals, family and whānau to choose the</p>	<p>Undertaking analysis to better understand needs and gaps in geographical coverage and the types and range of responses that are needed and that are available.</p> <p>Engagement with the sector to test analysis and fill gaps in knowledge.</p> <p>Utilising knowledge to work towards a future where available MSD funding supports geographic needs</p>	<p>Included in MSD's three-year work programme (see next steps below).</p>
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¹⁰ The government has also committed additional funding to address immediate pressures caused by COVID-19 and to provide additional capability for specialist family violence services to meet increased demand. This funding totals \$16.6 million. This funding is being allocated through a separate process.

<p>option that is right for them. We need to develop a better understanding of what is currently being delivered.</p>	<p>and the provision of a range of response types.</p>	
<p>Limited number of Kaupapa Māori providers skilled in engaging and responding to the needs of their communities.</p> <p>Limited number of providers delivering culturally grounded and responsive approaches for Pasifika, migrant, refugee and ethnic communities.</p>	<p>Undertaking analysis to better understand needs and gaps in types of providers and capabilities of all providers to deliver culturally grounded responses.</p> <p>Engagement with the sector to test analysis and fill gaps in knowledge.</p> <p>Focussing on building a diverse mix of providers skilled at responding to the needs of their communities. This includes Kaupapa Māori, Pacific and ethnic communities providers, and mainstream providers who can deliver culturally responsive support.</p> <p>Ensuring contracts enable providers to deliver flexible and tailored responses to meet the complex needs of all family and whānau (including whānau - centred approaches).</p>	<p>Included in MSD's three-year work programme (see next steps below).</p> <p>MSD has a focus on strengthening its ways of working with Kaupapa Māori across all its family violence work programmes.</p>
<p>Outcomes and effectiveness of responses</p>		
<p>Output focused contracts and reporting requirements¹¹ do not provide ability to assess</p>	<p>Developing new consistent outcome focussed reporting measures</p>	<p>Included in MSD's three year work programme (see next steps below)</p>

¹¹ The current standard set of reporting measures in providers contracts are:

- Total number of FTEs
- Total number of new clients referred
- Of the total referrals, record the number of clients who started services
- Of the clients who started the service, record the number who closed
- Of clients who closed, record the number who provided formal client satisfaction feedback
- Of the clients who provided formal client satisfaction feedback, record the number who reported they were better off

<p>the effectiveness of current interventions and the outcomes they achieve for individuals, families and whānau. They do not support strategic discussions about what works and and could be improved.</p>	<p>Moving towards outcome focussed contracts that provide greater flexibility for providers to tailor responses.</p> <p>Improving the way MSD works with providers to support and promote learning, continuous improvement and innovation.</p>	
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MSD has developed a three-year work programme to continue progress towards strengthening responses that support people who use violence

The three-year work programme will support the continuation of progress to improve the viability, capacity and capability of current providers, begin to address priority gaps in responses and move to a greater focus on outcomes and continuous improvement.

A core focus for the three-year work programme is allocating the remaining Budget 2020 funding (the unallocated increases for years two, three and four detailed in Table 2 below).

The three-year work programme for responses for users of violence has three key overlapping components which are described below:

- | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand 2. Apply 3. Develop |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Table 3 below sets out key activities for each of the next three years.

Engagement with the sector and working effectively with Māori is a foundation of the work programme

The three-year work programme will have a focus on engagement with the sector and with users of MSD-funded responses. Foundational to the work programme, and a first step for MSD, is understanding the best ways of engaging and working with the sector.

MSD is committed to embedding the shifts set out in Te Pae Tata – our Māori Strategy and Action Plan throughout its family violence work programmes. We want to build effective ways of working with Māori that enable the design of responses and approaches best support improved outcomes for Māori clients and whānau.

MSD’s first step for the work programme to strengthen responses for users of violence is to develop the approach for engaging with the sector and service users to progress the work programme. MSD is working with Te Kupenga to develop the engagement approach.

The three components MSD's work-programme

1. **Understand** – current provision and the costs, gaps, needs and outcomes.

The *Understand* component will underpin the *Apply* and *Develop* components and will be ongoing as those components progress. It will focus on understanding how we can most effectively invest MSD-funding to support better outcomes for people who use violence and their family and whānau. It will also focus on understanding how we can better assess the effectiveness of funded responses and support providers to work towards continuous improvement.

The *Understand* component will focus on better understanding:

- Current provision – the responses MSD-funded providers are currently delivering.
- The need - the geographical coverage, range of responses and diversity of providers that we need to ensure people who use violence can access the support they need at the time they seek support.
- Opportunities - how we can strengthen provision of responses for people who use family violence through filling gaps between current provision and needs and priority gaps and needs.
- Effectiveness - how we can best measure the outcomes MSD-funded responses are intended to achieve and the support/tools/resources providers need to be able to implement outcomes-focussed reporting measures.

MSD will undertake initial research and analysis and then work with the sector to test and build on this initial work and gain providers expert input.

The understand component will also include engaging directly with people who are using/ have used or are at risk of using family violence to better understand the types of responses and support that they need and current barriers to them getting the support they need.

2. **Apply** – unallocated Budget 2020 funding

Based on the understanding MSD develops, over the next three years MSD will invest the unallocated Budget 2020 funding to strengthen its investment in responses for users of violence (refer Table 2 below).

MSD's investment decision-making will include a focus on continuing progress towards fairer funding to increase the capacity and capability of current providers and gaps in provision.

Table 2: Allocations of Budget 2020 additional investment in responses for users of violence for financial year 2020/21 – 2023/24

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Budget 2020 investment	\$2.5M	\$3.5M	\$5M	\$5M	\$16M
Allocation status	\$2.5M additional increase has been fully allocated in contracts with providers for 2020/21 – 2022/23)	\$2.5M of this funding has been allocated in 2020/21 \$1M additional increase to be allocated.	\$3.5M of this funding will have been allocated in 2020/21 and 2021/22 \$1.5M additional increase to be allocated.	Allocation not yet determined. To be incorporated in new five-year contracts ¹² .	

3. **Develop** – measures of effectiveness to support continuous improvement

The reporting measures included in current contracts with providers who deliver responses for users of family violence do not include measures of the effectiveness or outcomes of the responses. Based on the understanding MSD develops (refer component 1 above), MSD will incorporate best practice output, process and outcome measures in providers contracts.

Alongside this, MSD will work with providers to identify how it can best support them to implement the new reporting measures and facilitate continuous improvement. This may include the development of tools, resources and templates.

MSD will also engage with the sector to review the Family Violence Prevention Service guidelines and assess their usefulness, relevance, fit for purpose and how the content could better support providers to deliver effective responses.

¹² Note that current contracts with existing providers are for 2020/21 – 2022/23. The process to allocate funding incorporated in existing contracts from 2023/24 (after current contracts end) is also to be determined as part of the three-year work programme.

Table 1: MSD's three-year work programme to strengthen the responses it funds for users of violence

Year 1 2020/21	Year 2 2021/22	Year 3 2022/23	
Engagement			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Te Kupenga to develop an approach for engaging with the sector (including Kaupapa Māori providers) and service users • Engagement with sector to share and discuss foundational document and MSD's work programme • Engagement with sector as part of the <i>Understand</i> component • Plan/commission/commence engagement with response users 			
Understand			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research, analysis and engagement to better understand needs, current provision, coverage, gaps, costs and how to measure effectiveness. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSD research and analysis • Sector engagement to test and build on MSD's initial work • Engagement with response users 			
Apply			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New FTE based funding rates come into effect in new three-year (20/21 – 22/23) contracts with existing providers. Each providers contract incorporates an allocation of the additional Budget 2020 funding increases for 20/21. • Allocate remaining additional Budget 2020 funding for 2021/22 in existing contracts with current providers/ to meet priority gaps in responses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate remaining additional Budget 2020 funding for 2022/23 in existing contracts with current providers/ to meet priority gaps in responses • Develop model and approach to allocate and contract all funding from 2023/24 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate all MSD funding for Responses for people who use family violence in new 5 year contracts to take effect from 2023/24 	
Develop			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop new outcome-focussed reporting measures and design a new pilot outcomes framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test and evaluate pilot Outcomes Framework. • Work with providers to develop ways of working that best support them to implement new outcome focussed reporting measures and support continuous improvement (including considering development of resources, tools and templates) • Review Family Violence Prevention Service guidelines and their fit for purpose and relevance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refine pilot outcomes framework based on feedback and learnings and finalise. • Develop new 5 year contracts to take effect from 2023/24 which incorporate the new outcomes framework 	

Annex 1 – Current government funded responses for users of violence

- **MSD Social change campaigns**

MSD leads the design, development and implementation of national and community-led approaches to change social norms and behaviours. MSD social change campaigns are focussed at the primary prevention and early intervention stages, with the aim of creating long term change at the community, cultural and social levels.

- *The Campaign for Action on Family Violence 2019 - 2023*, builds on the previous three phases of the It's not OK campaign with a focus on prompting behaviour change by men who use violence and the people who can influence them. It also includes a new campaign directed at young people and adolescents to promote healthy and safe relationships.
- *E Tū Whānau* is a kaupapa Māori initiative which has also been embraced by former refugee and migrant communities. Emerging evidence validates the importance of cultural values and constructs to engage whānau and communities and to trigger behavioural change.
- The *Pasefika Proud* campaign supports ethnic-specific leadership and action and acknowledges that Pacific cultures (including faith) are strengths that can maintain and restore wellbeing to children and their families and prevent violence.

- **ACC Mates and Dates programme**

Mates and Dates is an ACC funded healthy relationships programme for secondary school students. It builds year on year and ties in with the learning area of health and physical education. Programme topics include consent, sexual violence, dating violence, dating, relationships.

- **Safe Man, Safe Family**

MSD has partnered with Safe Man, Safe Family (SMSF) in a two-year social innovation pilot. SMSF is a professionally supported, peer-led intervention. It was established by Vic Tamati, former perpetrator of violence and It's Not OK Champion of Change.

The SMSF model aligns with findings about effective family violence interventions and responds to the range of barriers and enablers of family violence that have been identified by users of violence. This includes motivation to change, and belief that change is possible, as critical success factors.

The SMSF model uses a population-based approach to address family violence. While there is a significant focus on directly engaging with men who use, the model also has a broader community focus on challenging harmful gender norms and stereotypes.

- The five key connected aspects of the SMSF model are:
 - Champions of change

- Peer support networks
- Redemption – a comprehensive stopping violence programme
- 24-hour outreach
- A safe house

The SMSF model is intended to work within a community setting. It is designed as a 'template' that can be 'overlaid' on a community's existing services, leveraging off and utilising those services that already exist locally.

- **Ghandi Nivas**

Ghandi Nivas is currently funded and contracted by ACC to provide men in Auckland involved in family violence with a supportive environment to 'cool down' in and helps support men to change their behaviour. It offers temporary housing to men, free counselling, non-violence programmes and referral to other relevant social services.

Men can self-refer to Ghandi Nivas or are referred by police after being issued with a Police Safety Order or being involved in police matters related to family harm.

- **Ministry of Justice funded non-violence programmes for people who are referred (non-mandated or mandated) through the court system**

The Ministry of Justice funds providers to deliver non-violence programmes (NVP) for people who have used violence and are referred while they are going through the court system (either the Family Court or the Criminal Court). Referrals may be mandated or non-mandated. Providers are funded by client referred.

- Referrals from the Family Court relate to protection orders (POs). When a PO is served the respondent (person who has used violence) is then mandated to attend a NVP.
- Referrals from the criminal court relate to family violence offences. Where a defendant pleads guilty that person can be referred by the judge to attend a non-mandated NVP as part of a pre-sentence adjournment. If a defendant in the criminal court is also issued with a protection order, the person then follows the family court mandated referral route to an NVP.

- **Department of Corrections funded non-violence programmes for people who are referred while in the Corrections system**

Corrections fund NVPs for people who have been convicted of a family violence offence and are referred to a programme while in the Corrections system. Corrections refer only low-moderate risk offenders as have more intense rehabilitative programmes available for higher risk offenders.

- **New Zealand Police Integrated Safety Response funding for non-mandated NVPs referrals and Perpetrator Outreach service**

Integrated Safety Response tests a new multi-agency crisis safety response approach to ensure the immediate safety of victims and children, and to ensure perpetrators referred through the ISR system are connected with an appropriate service to assist in preventing further violence.

The formal scope of ISR is crisis response, however there is no hard and fast line between the system categories. ISR includes funding for users of violence referred to non-mandated programmes for people who have used violence.

A perpetrator outreach service primarily works with respondents referred from the safety assessment meeting (SAM) table. The service meets with perpetrators to gain their input into the development of a family safety plan. They will work with perpetrators to encourage motivation to change their behaviour and ensure they get access to behaviour change programmes or support as needed.

- **Whānau Resilience**

The aim of Whānau Resilience is to create strong, resilient communities where whānau are supported to live violence free and to eliminate violence for the next generation. The five Pou, or service areas, which have been proven to be effective for long-term responses include supporting long term behaviour change for men and people using violence and creating healthy relationships and skills.