


7 October 2024

File Ref: OIA 49432



Tēnā koe 

Official Information Act request

Thank you for your information request dated 20 August 2024. You asked for the following information:

“Copies of all advice or any other document the department holds relating to family and sexual violence since 27 November 2023 to date”.

On 16 September 2024 you were notified of an extension of the timeframe for response, due to a large quantity of information and to enable time for consultations.

On 2 October 2024 you confirmed a refinement to your request as below:

“Copies of advice produced by Te Puni Kōkiri from 27 November 2023 to date, through consultation and feedback on:

- the development of the second Action Plan under Te Aorerekura – National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, and*
- policy change related to family violence and sexual violence”.*

We are now in a position to respond.

Your request has been considered in accordance with the Official Information Act 1982. (the Act).

We have decided to grant your request, however it will take us additional time to prepare the information for release. We anticipate that some information will be withheld under section 9(2)(a) of the Act, in order to protect the privacy of natural persons. Some information will also be withheld under section 9(2)(f)(iv) to maintain the current constitutional conventions protecting the confidentiality of advice tendered by Ministers and officials and under section 9(2)(g)(i) of the Act which maintains the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinions. We will send you the information by Tuesday 5 November 2024 or as soon as reasonably practicable.

You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this response. Information about how to make a complaint is available at www.ombudsman.parliament.nz or freephone 0800 802 602.

If you wish to discuss any aspect of your request with us, including this decision, please feel free to contact us at uia@tpk.govt.nz.

Ngā mihi



Tata Lawton
Hautū, Te Puni Kaupapa | Acting Deputy Secretary, Policy

7 November 2024

File Ref: OIA 49432

[REDACTED]

Tēnā koe [REDACTED]

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Thank you for your information request dated 20 August 2024. You asked for the following information:

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On 16 September 2024 you were notified of an extension of the timeframe for response, due to a large quantity of information and to enable time for consultations.

On 2 October 2024 you confirmed a refinement to your request as below:

“Copies of advice produced by Te Puni Kōkiri from 27 November 2023 to date, through consultation and feedback on:

- *the development of the second Action Plan under Te Aorerekura – National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, and*
- *policy change related to family violence and sexual violence”.*

On 7 October 2024 you were informed that we decided to grant your request, however additional time was needed (to Tuesday 5 November 2024), to prepare the information for release. I am now in a position to respond.

Your request has been considered in accordance with the Official Information Act 1982 (the Act).

15 documents, along with their respective attachments, have been identified in scope of your request. The documents and my decisions with regard to the release of the information are set out in the table attached as Appendix A.

Some information has been withheld in accordance with the Act on the following grounds:

- Section 9(2)(f)(iv), which applies to maintain the constitutional conventions for the time being which protect the confidentiality of advice tendered by Ministers of the Crown and officials.

- Some information relates to advice that is still under active consideration by the Minister. The information has been withheld to enable the Minister to consider the advice and reach a decision in an orderly manner.
- Section 9(2)(g)(i), which applies to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinions
 - Some advice by officials have been withheld. If such information was released, staff may feel inhibited about expressing themselves freely in future. Expressing and testing ideas freely is an important aspect of policy development.
- Section 18(d), which applies if the information requested is or soon will be publicly available.
 - **Document 1 Attachment 4** – “*Understanding opportunities for government to support healing in Aotearoa*” - is publicly available: <https://ot.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/About-us/Research/Latest-research/Sexual-and-family-violence-training-for-Family-Start-kaimahi/Understanding-opportunities-for-government-to-support-healing-in-Aotearoa.pdf>
 - A section of **Document 14** has been withheld as the content is a duplication of publicly available information: <https://tepunaaonui.govt.nz/tangata-whenua-ministerial-advisory-group/meet-the-ropu/>.
- Section 9(2)(a), which applies to protect the privacy of natural persons, including those deceased.
 - Phone numbers of staff have been withheld to protect their privacy.

In making the decision to withhold information, I have considered the public interest considerations in section 9(1) of the Act.

With regard to **Document 3 Attachment 1**, the Te Puna Aonui document ‘*Priorities for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence Portfolio*’ (pages 86 – 98), this was a draft only, circulated for consultation. For completeness the final document provided to the Minister, ‘*Advice on Priorities for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence Portfolio*’ (Te Puna Aonui ref 108922) is attached with this letter. Some information is still under consideration and is withheld under section 9(2)(f)(iv) of the Act.

I trust my response satisfies your request.

You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this response. Information about how to make a complaint is available at www.ombudsman.parliament.nz or freephone 0800 802 602.

Please note that Te Puni Kōkiri publishes some of its OIA responses on its website, after the response is sent to the requester. The responses published are those that are considered to have a high level of public interest. We will not publish your name, address or contact details.

If you wish to discuss any aspect of your request with us, including this decision, please feel free to contact us at oiia@tpk.govt.nz.

Ngā mihi

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Paula Rawiri'.

Paula Rawiri
Hautū, Te Puni Kaupapa | Deputy Secretary, Policy

Appendix A: Documents - OIA request from [REDACTED] dated 20 August 2024

Item	Date	Document description	Decision
1.	6 December 2023	<p>Te Puna Aonui Deputy Chief Executive December Hui 2023 advice - Oranga Tamariki Opportunities for Healing report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attachment 1: Te Puna Aonui DCE Agenda December - Attachment 2: Draft minutes 2 Nov 2023 - Attachment 3: Action 33 Opportunities for healing Oranga Tamariki Memo - Attachment 4: Understanding opportunities for government to support healing in Aotearoa 	<p>Released with some information withheld under 9(2)(g)(i)</p> <p>Attachment 4 is refused under s18(d) - and is available at: https://ot.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/About-us/Research/Latest-research/Sexual-and-family-violence-training-for-Family-Start-kaimahi/Understanding-opportunities-for-government-to-support-healing-in-Aotearoa.pdf</p>
2.	16 January 2024	<p>Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum - Eliminating Family Violence & Sexual Violence (FVSV) Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) Hui - final draft- January Hui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attachment 1: Te Puna Aonui Board Draft Minutes November - Attachment 2: Te Puna Aonui Board - January Agenda 	<p>Released with some information withheld under s9(2)(f)(iv)</p>
3.	17 January 2024 23 January 2024	<p>Email- Draft Ministerial Priorities Briefing for feedback</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attachment 1: DRAFT 2024- Briefing: Priorities for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence Portfolio - v3 	<p>Released with some information withheld under s(9)(2)(a), s9(2)(g)(i) and s9(2)(f)(iv)</p>

4.	19 February 2024	Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum - Eliminating Family Violence & Sexual Violence (FVSV) Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) Hui - February Board Pack - Attachment 1: Te Puna Aonui February Board Papers	Released with some information withheld under s(9)(2)(a), s9(2)(g)(i) and s9(2)(f)(iv)
5.	06 March 2024	Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum - FVSV Target development advice- March Hui - Attachment 1: IEB - Approach to setting targets for JSMM FINAL	Released in full.
6.	15 March 2024	Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum - Eliminating Family Violence & Sexual Violence (FVSV) Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) Hui - March Hui - Attachment 1: Te Puna Aonui Board March Papers	Released with some information withheld under s9(2)(f)(iv) and s9(2)(g)(i)
7.	08 April 2024	Email- how can the NZ Family Violence Clearinghouse help meet your information needs	Released with some information withheld under s(9)(2)(a)
8.	16 April 2024	Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum - Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum - April Hui - Attachment 1: Law and Order Targets-Potential Chief Executive Arrangements - Attachment 2: 08 03 2024 Min Consult - Government Targets (FINAL)	Released in full.
9.	26 April 2024	Bullet points re FVSV and Crown response Ministers meetings for Officials Monday 29 April	Released with some information refused under Out of Scope

10.	30 April 2024	Te Puni Kōkiri Aide Memoire - Family Violence and Sexual Violence Ministerial Group - Meeting of 2 May - Attachment 1: FVSV Mins Agenda and Meeting Papers for Meeting of 2 May	Released with some information withheld under s9(2)(a) and s9(2)(f)(iv)
11.	14 May 2024	Email- Internal advice on the CE sub-group approach to developing - Progressing FVSV Action Plan 2 - Attachment 1: Proposed short term governance arrangements for development of Action Plan 2	Released with some information withheld under s9(2)(a) and s9(2)(f)(iv)
12.	24 May 2024	Te Puni Kōkiri Aide Memoire- Prevention of FVSV Minister hui of 29 May” - Attachment 1: DRAFT FVSV Ministers Agenda - 29 May 2024 - Attachment 2: DRAFT PAPER - Update on second Te Aorerekura Action Plan - Attachment 3: Evidence briefs - Attachment 4: Te Aorerekura Action Plan Bronze V0.1 FVSV Min Slide Deck - Attachment 5: FVSV Gap report Summary	Released with some information withheld under s9(2)(a) and s9(2)(f)(iv)
13.	09 July 2024	Briefing Paper- Te Puni Kōkiri involvement in Te Aorerekura Action Plan 2	Released with some information withheld under s9(2)(f)(iv)
14.	11 July 2024	Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum to Deputy Secretary - Hui with Te Pūkotahitanga	Released with some information withheld under s9(2)(f)(iv) Some information is refused under s18(d) and is available at:

			https://tepunaaonui.govt.nz/tangata-whenua-ministerial-advisory-group/meet-the-ropu/
15.	22 July 2024	<p>Advice – “Agency consult - MOJ - Additional name suppression proposal for the Victims of Sexual Violence”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attachment 1: Cab paper - Additional name suppression proposal for the Victims of Sexual Violence 	Both documents withheld in full under section 9(2)(f)(iv).

The Opportunities for Healing report nā Oranga Tamariki

- Oranga Tamariki will be publishing this report on its website and closing down Action 33 from the current Action Plan 1.0.
- This report includes findings about healing for tangata Māori and the needs of Indigenous and Ethnic communities. While these findings are not new, they reinforce the need for holistic and culturally tailored FVSV services to improve healing opportunities for Māori.
- The report states that "... FVSV is a direct consequence of the historical and intergenerational trauma of colonial violence." (p.19). The report also states that "Healing from FVSV is thus inherently and deeply linked to collective healing from the trauma of colonisation (Pihama et al., 2019)" (p.20). However, there is an aspect of healing that has not been identified in the report.
- The history of colonisation has not always been taught in Aotearoa's education system and is not a compulsory subject in the NZ education curriculum. This may affect how Māori (and others) view colonisation and its ongoing impacts. Acknowledging this could reveal further conditions required for healing to take place as well as more barriers to healing. For example, without a strong understanding of the colonial history of Aotearoa, some people may deny the existence of colonial, historical, or intergenerational trauma. This would likely disrupt, if not prevent, the healing journey for FVSV victims, users and whānau. While the report recognises that FVSV responses and services must address the ongoing impacts of colonialism for Māori, there is no identification of the need for tangata Māori to understand how colonisation has impacted, and is impacting, them and their whānau in order to progress their healing journeys.
- The report identifies the theme that educational interventions support collective and individual healing (p.36). The need for Māori to access educational support systems that address and teach the ongoing impacts of colonisation and trauma could be identified under this section or in future developments of this report or connecting work. This is also relevant to the nation-wide calls for Māori/colonial history to be included in the NZ education curriculum. The Māori Affairs Select Committee was briefed by the chair of the New Zealand History Teacher's Association Graeme Bell. on this issue in 2018 (<https://www.rnz.co.nz/national/programmes/the-house/audio/2018650191/understanding-a-shared-past>).
- Te Puni Kōkiri advocates greatly for holistic responses, therefore Paula may want to **raise her support** for the utilisation of the report in the development of the second Action Plan.
- Paula may want to **raise a question** about what further developments there might be pertaining to this report and what other uses it could have, either in the FVSV space or across the public service. For example, this report will be useful for future opportunities to influence the adoption of holistic, whānau-centred approaches and to reduce barriers for Māori health and aspirations. However, what policy levers can be used to incite real action, within the second Te Aorere Kura Action Plan and across broader spaces?

Te Puna Aonui Deputy Chief Executives Meeting Agenda

Date and time: 7 December 2023, 8.30am to 9.30am

Venue: Puāwai Design Space, Level One Justice Centre

Members

Emma Powell (Chair) - Te Puna Aonui

Steve Waldegrave - Manatū Hauora (Ministry of Health)

Sela Finau - Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)

Marama Edwards - Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora (Ministry of Social Development)

Paula Rawiri - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)

Hayden Gray - Ara Poutama Aotearoa (Department of Corrections)

Darrin Haimona - Oranga Tamariki (Ministry for Children)

Tane Cassidy - Te Kaporeihana Āwhina Hunga Whara (Accident Compensation Corporation)

Christopher De Wattignar - Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa (New Zealand Police)

Associate Members

Aphra Green - Toi Hau Tāngata (Social Wellbeing Agency)

Deborah Malcolm - Manatū Wāhine (Ministry for Women)

Clare Ward - Te Tari O Te Pirimia Me Te Komiti Matau (Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet)

Pratima Namasivayam - Te Tari Mātāwaka (Ministry for Ethnic Communities)

Lucy Cassells - Te Manatū mō Iwi ō te Moana-nui-ā-Kiwa (Ministry for Pacific Peoples)

Apologies

Rajesh Chhana - Tāhū o te Ture (Ministry of Justice)

Pratima Namasivayam - Te Tari Mātāwaka (Ministry for Ethnic Communities)

Attendees

Cam Sherley – Te Puna Aonui

Te Pare Meihana – Te Puna Aonui

Jarrod Bryce – Te Puna Aonui

Secretariat

Hayley MacKenzie – Te Puna Aonui

Agenda items

Time	Item	Action	Lead
Meeting opening			
8.30 – 9.00	Light breakfast		Chair
Items for action			
9.00 – 9.30	Item 2: Items for review 2.1 – Minutes for the Te Puna Aonui DCE meeting on 2 November 2023 2.2 – Action 33: Understanding opportunities to support healing in Aotearoa	Approve	Te Puna Aonui
	Item 3: Roundtable discussion: Reflections and insights on 2023		Te Puna Aonui
	Item 4: Roundtable discussion: Looking ahead to 2024 governance		Te Puna Aonui

Next meeting: TBC February 2023 Puāwai Design Space, Level One Justice Centre or via Teams.

Minutes – Te Puna Aonui Deputy Chief Executives Meeting

Date and time: Thursday 2 November 2023, 1300 to 1345

Venue: Online via Microsoft Teams

Members

Emma Powell (Chair) - Te Puna Aonui
Steve Waldegrave - Manatū Hauora (Ministry of Health)
Marama Edwards - Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora (Ministry of Social Development)
Christopher De Wattignar - Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa (New Zealand Police)
Paula Rawiri - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)
Shaun Sullivan - Ara Poutama Aotearoa (Department of Corrections)
Darrin Haimona - Oranga Tamariki (Ministry for Children)
Tane Cassidy - Te Kaporeihana Āwhina Hunga Whara (Accident Compensation Corporation)

Associate Members

Aphra Green - Toi Hau Tāngata (Social Wellbeing Agency)
Deborah Malcolm - Manatū Wāhine (Ministry for Women)
Clare Ward - Te Tari O Te Pirimia Me Te Komiti Matau (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet)

Attendees

Cam Sherley – Te Puna Aonui
Te Pare Meihana – Te Puna Aonui
Jarrod Bryce – Te Puna Aonui
Seema Kotecha - Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa (New Zealand Police)
Michael Trotter - Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa (New Zealand Police)
Tamati Olsen - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)
Anne O'Brien - Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)
Sam Kunowski - - Tāhū o te Ture (Ministry of Justice)

Secretariat

Hayley Mackenzie - Te Puna Aonui

Apologies

Members

Rajesh Chhana - Tāhū o te Ture (Ministry of Justice)
Sela Finau - Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)

Associate members

Pratima Namasivayam - Te Tari Mātāwaka (Ministry for Ethnic Communities)
Leilani Unasa - Te Manatū mō Iwi ō te Moana-nui-ā-Kiwa (Ministry for Pacific Peoples)

Meeting items

Item 1: Meeting open

- a) Cam opened the meeting on behalf of Emma
- b) Steve introduced himself as new representative for Ministry of Health

Item 2: Review of the previous meetings minutes

- a) Minutes for the Te Puna Aonui DCE meeting 5 October 2023 were approved without change.

Item 3: Family safety system

The DCE Group discussed:

- a) The Family Safety System paper put forward by Police. Michael provided an overview of the three options put forward to the DCE group and 9(2)(g)(i)
- b) DCEs agreed to endorse Option 3 to the IEB. Emma noted this will be brought to the November Board meeting.
- c) DCEs discussed importance of ensuring broader agency understanding of Project Whetu.

Decisions

The DCE Group:

1. Agreed to endorse Option Three to the IEB

Item 4: Wrap up of first Action Plan

The DCE Group discussed:

- a) Emma provided an overview of the transition plan and discussed the change requests being put forward to the November Board meeting.
- b) DCEs agreed that Action 18 would not go in the transition plan and should be closed.

Item 5: Second Action Plan

The DCE Group discussed:

- a) Discussed the process for the second Action Plan. Emma provided an overview of potential key areas. DCEs provided high-level feedback and discussed the importance of choosing areas that will have high impact, while considering what can be achieved with available resources in a more constrained fiscal environment.
- b) Emma discussed the formation of an interagency subcommittee for the second Action Plan and agreed to follow up with DCEs on this.

Item 6: Any other business (including review of Forward Agenda)

The DCE Group discussed:

- a) No further business was identified for discussion

Item 7: Meeting close

The Chair thanked everyone for attending and closed the meeting.

Te Puna Aonui Deputy Chief Executives

Title	Understanding opportunities to support healing in Aotearoa
Date of DCEs meeting	7 December 2023
From	Oranga Tamariki
To	Te Puna Aonui Deputy Chief Executives

Purpose

1. This report investigates how different groups of people conceptualise healing. The acknowledgement of this report by the Te Puna Aonui Deputy Chief Executives is required to close the milestone associated with Action 33.

Background

2. Oranga Tamariki is the lead agency for Action 33 of Te Aorerekura: Undertake an analysis of healing services and responses to understand the opportunities to improve healing across Aotearoa.
3. Family violence and sexual violence can have a devastating impact on wellbeing, and it can leave whānau in states of extreme distress. The exposure to family violence and sexual violence can be particularly detrimental for a developing child, and repetitive exposure can negatively impact their life trajectories. Opportunities for healing that promote intergenerational wellbeing are, therefore, essential to preventing future harm.
4. The emphasis on healing in Te Aorerekura reflects the engagement undertaken by Te Puna Aonui, and the recognition that te ao Māori worldviews, including mātauranga, kaupapa Māori approaches and Māori leadership are central to developing meaningful responses to addressing FVSV and supporting whānau to heal from trauma.
5. Healing is one of the three dimensions of support of Te Tokotoru model. It is a systems approach to wellbeing adopted by Te Aorerekura as the framework for government to recognise the need for spaces and places that enable whānau to heal from past trauma and to invest in holistic prevention strategies.
6. Te Tokotoru recognises that our communities often already have within them many of the things that we need to be well. The opportunity for government, as we shift towards more centrally enabled and locally led approaches, is how to better organise ourselves to enact, enhance, and enable those ecologies of wellbeing.

7. To understand the opportunities to improve healing across Aotearoa, as part of Action 33, Oranga Tamariki partnered with *Allen + Clarke* to conduct a scan of the literature, focusing on how key groups conceptualise healing in relation to family violence and sexual violence.
8. Key groups are those identified by Te Aorerekura: Māori, Pacific peoples, children and young people, Disabled people, ethnic communities, LGBTQIA+ communities, older people and kaumatua, people impacted by violence (including witnessing violence), and people who use or have used violence.
9. The literature scan was guided by six key questions regarding healing in relation to family violence and sexual violence: How is healing described? Is healing described as a process/journey or an outcome/result? What does it mean to be healed? What conditions are required for healing to take place? i.e., when/where is it occurring? What are the barriers to healing? What are the facilitators to healing?

Key insights

10. Summary of findings from the literature:
 - Healing is a journey or process that looks different across communities.
 - Healing services or responses for Māori must be holistic and recognise the ongoing impacts of colonisation.
 - Incorporating Pacific social structures, knowledges, culture, and spirituality into support for Pacific people helps with the healing journey.
 - Other Indigenous communities share a need for holistic healing in the context of colonial violence and a need for reconnection with culture.
 - Ethnic communities are diverse, and understanding the different cultural contexts is vital to supporting healing.
 - Healing for tamariki and rangatahi is a complex and individual process, and specific tools for healing differ.
 - Disabled people are more likely to experience FSV and face additional physical and structural barriers to healing.
 - Healing from FSV for members of LGBTQIA+ communities must account for the nuance of different gender identities, relationships, sexual orientation, and expressions.
 - There is a lack of visibility for healing for older people from FSV.
11. The literature scan highlights how healing means different things to different people, requiring specialised and tailored responses.

- 12. These differences in experiences of healing suggest that the dominant conceptualisation of healing is too narrow. This conceptualisation emphasises linear progression from primary prevention (before harm) to early intervention, crisis to healing and privileges Eurocentric therapeutic and clinical responses.
- 13. This report presents Oranga Tamariki with a challenge to reflect on their role to enable the structural shifts required to facilitate healing.

Next Steps

- 14. This report presents Oranga Tamariki with an opportunity to reflect on their role to enable the structural shifts required to facilitate healing.
- 15. Using the development of the second Action Plan as the starting point, Te Puna Aonui agencies have been considering how to build on what has been learnt and achieved through the current Te Aorerekura Action Plan. Insights and findings from the attached report will be pulled through into these ongoing discussions to ensure the importance and need for holistic healing is considered in future priorities or programmes of work (e.g. Te Aorerekura in Place).

Decision/s requested

It is recommended that the DCE Group:

a) Note: The Oranga Tamariki Evidence Centre intends to publish this report on its website	Agreed/ not agreed
b) Agree to close down Action 33 from Action Plan 1.0	Agreed/ not agreed

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OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

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He Pānui*Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum*

Whakapānga kōnae:	File Ref	Te Rā	16 January 2024
Ki a:	Terina Cowan, Acting Te Tumu Whakarae for Māori Development		
Nā:	Erin Keenan, Manager, Social Policy, Policy Partnerships		
Tauira Pārua:	Paula Rawiri, Deputy Secretary, Policy Partnerships Tamati Olsen, Director, Wellbeing, Policy Partnerships		
Kaupapa:	Eliminating Family Violence & Sexual Violence (FVSV) Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) Hui		
Attachments:	1. Agenda: Eliminating FVSV IEB January Pack		

Purpose

1. This memo is to inform your attendance at the Inter-Departmental Executive Board (IEB) hui for Te Aorerekura – the National Strategy for Eliminating Family Violence and Sexual Violence (FVSV) – on Wednesday 17 January 2024 at 9:00am.
2. This memo provides context on Te Aorerekura and an annotated agenda for the hui.

Context

Te Aorerekura – the National Elimination Strategy to Eliminating Family Violence and Sexual Violence

3. Te Aorerekura provides a framework to prioritise and accelerate the work already being done to eliminate FVSV while identifying where more and different actions are needed.
4. From December 2021-December 2023, there was an action plan that outlined the activities that have been taking place to achieve the outcomes in Te Aorerekura. There were 40 actions in the action plan. Te Puna Aonui is in the process of developing the next action plan, which is due to Cabinet in early 2024.

Te Puni Kōkiri's involvement

5. Te Puni Kōkiri led three actions in the first Te Aorerekura Action Plan:
 - action 3 (strengthen wahine Māori leadership). This has been progressed through the strengthening wahine leadership programme under the Whānau Resilience B22 programme. The funding for this programme will end June 2024.
 - action 36 (extend and expand whānau-centred initiatives). This relates to the Whānau Centred Facilitation prototypes that address low-medium levels of family violence.

- action 37 (extend and expand whānau-centred early intervention). Action 37 has been progressed through the Ngā Tinu Whetū prototype.
6. We typically report implementation updates to Te Puna Aonui for a RAG (red, amber, and green) status and Delivery Dashboard, which is posted online for public access. This information is sought from the Investments and Operations directorates, and then sent to Te Puna Aonui.
 7. Te Puni Kōkiri actions in the Action Plan have been completed and no updates have been required since December 2023.
 8. Te Tīma Pāpori kaimahi lead the Te Puni Kōkiri engagement with Te Puna Aonui. We participate in the Budget and Investments working group (BIWG), which meets fortnightly (or on a needs-basis) and discusses budget analysis and priorities, the investment plan, and other activities pertaining to budgets and investments.
 9. Te Puni Kōkiri also has membership in the cross-agency General Manager's (GM's) group (Erin Keenan) and Deputy Chief Executive's groups (DCEs) (Paula Rawiri). The Secretary of Māori Development is a member of the Interdepartmental Executives Board (IEB) for Te Aorerekura.
 10. The IEB replaced the Joint Venture in 2022 to align strategic policy, planning and budgeting around the shared issues within the remit of each of the chief executives' agencies. Te Puna Aonui Agencies are the Ministry of Justice, ACC, the Department for Corrections, The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, The Ministry for Social Development, Oranga Tamariki, NZ Police, Te Kawa Mataaho, Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Puna Aonui Business Unit.
 11. As the government's principal policy advisor on Māori wellbeing and development, Te Puni Kōkiri largely provides an oversight role at the IEB. This includes providing advice across the functional and operational roles of the other Te Puna Aonui agencies that have service delivery responsibilities.

Annotated Agenda

Item 1: Meeting open

12. No comment.

Item 2: Verbal update: Ministerial Priorities

13. This will be a good opportunity to gain insight into how Te Puni Kōkiri officials can work with Te Puna Aonui over the next three years and how our priorities may align.
14. Te Puni Kōkiri has begun discussions with Minister Pōtaka about his priorities for the Māori Development and Whānau Ora portfolios, and in that context, Te Tīma Pāpori has been considering the actions Te Puni Kōkiri may wish to commit to in the next action plan. To align with current work on Whānau Ora and broader opportunities under whānau-centred approaches, we are exploring options for the next action plan to include actions that transition one or two of the prototypes led by Te Puni Kōkiri to other agencies with relevant portfolio responsibilities.
15. This would reflect our developing role under the whānau-centred work programme, from an agency providing specific delivery actions, to one that can

“sit alongside” lead agencies (in this case, Te Puna Aonui Business Unit) to progress systems-level, policy settings discussions.

16. At the Deputy Secretary level, agencies are also discussing the cost saving initiatives relevant to Te Aorerekura and delivery across the family and sexual violence sector. For Te Puni Kōkiri, our contributions under Te Aorerekura are focussed on prevention and healing: for example, aimed at whānau whose course can be diverted from requiring a formal FVSV intervention.
17. This means that Te Puni Kōkiri is not directly involved in FVSV *response* activities. If you are required to speak on this, we recommend that you:
 - reiterate Te Puni Kōkiri’s position in taking whānau centred, locally led and government enabled approaches
 - recognise the efforts that have been taken under Te Aorerekura for FVSV interventions and supports to be driven by communities
 - consider mentioning that as Te Puni Kōkiri works with the Minister to confirm his priorities, officials will be looking for opportunities to progress systems-level and policy settings discussions that support improved whānau centred and community led approaches.

Item 3: Review of previous hui minutes

18. We have identified no substantive issues pertaining to the previous minutes. No comment.

Item 4: Meeting close

19. No comment.

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Draft Minutes: Te Puna Aonui Board

Date and time: Wednesday November 15, 2023, 9.00am to 10.00am

Venue: Dame Margaret Room, Public Service Commission

Members

Andrew Kibblewhite (Chair) - Tāhū o te Ture (Ministry of Justice)

Diana Sarfati - Manatū Hauora (Ministry of Health)

Megan Main – Te Kaporeihana Āwhina Hunga Whara (Accident Compensation Corporation)

Iona Holsted - Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)

Debbie Power - Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora (Ministry of Social Development)

Dave Samuels - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)

Philip Grady - Oranga Tamariki (Ministry for Children) (Delegate)

Associate Members

Renee Graham - Toi Hau Tāngata (Social Wellbeing Agency)

Te Puna Aonui Attendees

Emma Powell - Te Puna Aonui

Apologies

Andrew Coster - Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa (New Zealand Police)

Kellie Coombes - Manatū Wāhine (Ministry for Women)

Gerardine Clifford-Lidstone - Te Manatū mō Iwi ō te Moana-nui-ā-Kiwa (Ministry for Pacific Peoples)

Mervin Singham - Te Tari Mātāwaka (Ministry for Ethnic Communities)

Rebecca Kitteridge - Te Tari o Te Pirimia Me Te Komiti Matua (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet)

Chappie Te Kani - Oranga Tamariki (Ministry for Children)

Jeremy Lightfoot - Ara Poutama Aotearoa (Department of Corrections)

Secretariat

Hayley MacKenzie – Te Puna Aonui

Agenda items

Time	Item	Action	Lead
Meeting opening			
9.00 – 9.10	Item 1: Meeting opened		Chair
	<p>Item 2: Verbal Update</p> <p>The Board briefly discussed the Briefing to the Incoming Minister. Emma provided a brief update on changes made to the BIM since the Board provided feedback in October.</p> <p>The Board discussed development of family violence and sexual violence targets and ensuring alignment with work undertaken by the Social Wellbeing Board.</p> <p>The Board agreed that Andrew and Emma would have delegated authority to manage any rapid advice required when the new Minister is appointed and bring the board together out of cycle if and when needed</p>	Discuss	Chair
Optimising System Impact			
9.10 – 9.20	<p>Item 3: Closing the first Te Aorerekura Action Plan</p> <p>Emma provided an overview of the work undertaken to close out the first Te Aorerekura Action Plan.</p> <p>The Board agreed that at the end of the Action Plan on 31 December, Action 14 will be closed, and Action 19 should move to BAU.</p> <p>The Board discussed Action 37 and agreed that this be moved to BAU noting the evolution of Nga Tini Whetu and targeted focus on fewer families (650) and the first 1,000 days. The opportunity for tracking data and outcomes will be taken up between TPK and SWA.</p> <p>The Board directed the Business Unit to reflect these recommendations in the paper.</p> <p>Emma provided an overview of the draft transition plan. The transition plan will hold actions for a maximum duration of six months and updates will be provided every two months.</p> <p>Emma discussed that there are four actions that require change requests to ensure the milestones accurately capture the work being done to complete the action. The Board agreed to the change requests.</p> <p>The Board noted and agreed to the recommendations in the Actions 29 and 30 papers, and the Action 7 paper.</p>	Discuss	Emma Powell
9.20 – 9.30	<p>Item 4: Second Te Aorerekura Action Plan</p> <p>The Board discussed the work underway to develop the second Te</p>	Discuss	Emma Powell

	<p>Aorerekura Action Plan. 9(2)(f)(iv)</p> <p>Emma provided an overview of the proposed structure of the second Action Plan. 9(2)(f)(iv)</p> <p>Emma noted there are also proposed supporting actions drawn from existing work and interagency workshopping.</p> <p>Emma discussed the importance of DCE sponsorship for the second Action Plan and noted she has asked the DCE group to form a subgroup to support this work going forward.</p>		
Accelerate Te Aorerekura in Place			
9.30 – 9.50	<p>Item 5: 9(2)(f)(iv)</p> <p>The Board discussed the proposed approach 9(2)(f)(iv) and the supporting A3. The Board discussed the importance of 9(2)(f)(iv)</p> <p>The Board discussed the prioritisation of resources under a constrained fiscal environment. The Board also discussed the approach for future development and briefing a potential incoming Minister on the approach.</p> <p>The Board directed the Business Unit to develop 9(2)(f)(iv)</p>	Discuss	Emma Powell
Meeting close			
9.45	<p>Item 6: Any other business</p> <p>The Board discussed the late Family Safety Start System paper put forward by Police. Emma briefly provided an overview of the preferred option for stabilising the FSS system. The Board agreed to endorse Option 3.</p>	Discuss	Chair
	<p>Item 7: Review of previous meeting</p> <p>Minutes from the Te Puna Aonui Board meeting on 18 October 2023 were approved.</p>	Approve	Chair
	<p>Item 8: The meeting closed at 10.00am</p>		All

Agenda: Te Puna Aonui Board

Date and time: Wednesday 17 January 2024, 9.00am to 9.30am

Venue: Online via Microsoft Teams

Members

Andrew Kibblewhite (Chair) - Tāhū o te Ture (Ministry of Justice)
Jeremy Lightfoot - Ara Poutama Aotearoa (Department of Corrections)
Diana Sarfati - Manatū Hauora (Ministry of Health)
Chappie Te Kani - Oranga Tamariki (Ministry for Children)
Megan Main – Te Kaporeihana Āwhina Hunga Whara (Accident Compensation Corporation)
Iona Holsted - Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)
Debbie Power - Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora (Ministry of Social Development)
Andrew Coster - Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa (New Zealand Police)
Dave Samuels - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)

Associate Members

Renee Graham - Toi Hau Tāngata (Social Wellbeing Agency)
Kellie Coombes - Manatū Wāhine (Ministry for Women)
Gerardine Clifford-Lidstone - Te Manatū mō Iwi ō te Moana-nui-ā-Kiwa (Ministry for Pacific Peoples)
Mervin Singham - Te Tari Mātāwaka (Ministry for Ethnic Communities)
Rebecca Kitteridge - Te Tari o Te Pirimia Me Te Komiti Matua (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet)

Te Puna Aonui Attendees

Emma Powell - Te Puna Aonui

Apologies

Secretariat

Hayley MacKenzie – Te Puna Aonui

Agenda Items

Time	Item	Action	Lead
Meeting open			
9.00 – 9.05	Item 1: Meeting open		Chair
Optimising System Impact			
9.05 – 9.25	Item 2: Verbal update on Ministerial priorities	Discuss	Emma Powell
Meeting close			
9.25 - 9.30	Item 3: Review of previous meeting 3.1 – Minutes from the Te Puna Aonui Board meeting on 15 November 2023	Approve	Chair
	Item 4: Meeting Close		All

Next meeting: Wednesday 21 February 2024

From: [Marewa Taiapa Shields](#)
To: [Erin Keenan \(Hidden\)](#)
Cc: [Maree Tukukino](#)
Subject: RE: Draft Ministerial Priorities Briefing for feedback
Date: Wednesday, 17 January 2024 1:56:00 pm
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Kia ora Erin,

I'm not sure that providing feedback via email would be an adequate way of responding to this paper as there is much to say that would best be talked about kanohi ki te kanohi, as Te Puna Aonui agencies talking to one another, especially given that Dave is not here to speak to the paper where it regards Whānau Ora.

As a high-level overview, the paper makes multiple references to the need for a system-change toward a whānau-centred, locally-led approach. These references include:

- Para 5: "consistent opportunities to build or improve partnerships with communities who are often better placed than government to operate across traditional sector silos, respond holistically to the needs of families, and provide formal or informal help to anyone who needs it at the earliest opportunity."
- Para 12: "While SAMs tables have undoubtedly improved the amount of information sharing between agencies, there is still room for improvement in building truly collaborative responses across agencies and ensuring these responses actually meet the needs of families receiving them."
- Para 14: "There would also be real advantage in strengthening the pathways between government agencies and regions/local areas, recognising that both parts of the system need each other... . It may also be useful to trial joint commissioning approaches, aimed at designing more flexible contracting and funding models that allow communities to be more agile in meeting local needs - potentially building from the Whānau Ora approach. This kind of relational commissioning has been called for by communities for many years."
- Para 16: "Tackling family violence and sexual violence is a complex problem requiring a cross-sector, multi-pronged solution. It requires collective responsibility and action across government to shift from fragmented and siloed thinking to collective action that enables integration and strengthens the factors that protect against violence. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit is actively seeking ways to streamline activity and support agencies to work together more productively."
- Para 19: The OAG report revealed the need for "improvements to the way Te Puna Aonui agencies work together and with communities and tangata whenua; agencies to consider how to balance their work to end violence with their other substantive work priorities; better connection between national and local activity, and; continuous learning system to enable agencies to learn from each other."
- Para 28: "joining up and integrating programmes of work will deliver greater value for money and support more responsive services that are centred around the needs of children, young people, and families."
- Outcome 7: "responses to family violence and sexual violence are safe, tailored, equitable and integrated."

Despite these references, and clear, consistent calls from Te Puni Kōkiri and communities for a whānau-centred, locally-led approach, the paper states – in para 14 – that "joint commissioning approaches, aimed at designing more flexible contracting and funding models that allow communities to be more agile in meeting local needs - potentially building from the Whānau Ora approach" **9(2)(f)(iv)**

- This decision seems counterintuitive to the many indirect references made for a whānau-centred approach and integrated responses.
- This also seems counterproductive to the 'coordinating and joining up government priorities' priority which "requires collective responsibility and action across government to shift from fragmented and siloed thinking to collective action that enables integration and strengthens the factors that protect against violence."
- **9(2)(f)(iv)**

Further, and this may not be the right avenue to use for this feedback but it is relevant to the paper, processes for responding to requests like this would be much smoother and encompass advice at a higher quality if we could receive them at the officials level, rather than having them trickle down from a leadership level to the officials level e.g., so we have more time to respond and can include our feedback when preparing our TPK rep for the IEB hui. We have provided similar advice in the past so this should not be new to Te Puna Aonui.

- This could be something I bring up in tomorrow's budget and investments hui with Te Puna Aonui agencies?

I could also be interpreting the paper the wrong way but this is my take. Let me know what you think?

Ngā mihi,
Marewa

Marewa Shields
Analyst | Kaimātai
Te Tari Matua



Tauwaea DDI : | Waea Pūkoro M :
Waea Whakaahua F : 0800 875 329

Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Puni Kōkiri House, 143 Lambton Quay, Wellington 6011, New Zealand
PO Box 3943, Wellington 6140, New Zealand

[Te Puni Kōkiri Website](#) [Kōkiri Magazine](#) [Facebook](#)

From: Erin Keenan <(b) (2) (a)@tpk.govt.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, January 17, 2024 9:11 AM
To: Marewa Taiepa Shields <(b) (2) (a)@tpk.govt.nz>
Cc: Maree Tukukino <(b) (2) (a)@tpk.govt.nz>
Subject: FW: Draft Ministerial Priorities Briefing for feedback

Kia ora Marewa – can you please take a look at this request, below, to determine if we want to provide comment. Its at the CE level, so focus on comment relevant to that role.

Tāmami has asked for our feedback COP today.

Erin

Erin Keenan (she/her)
Policy Manager
Te Puni Kōkiri, National Office

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From: Tamami Olsen <(b) (2) (a)@tpk.govt.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, January 17, 2024 8:57 AM
To: Erin Keenan <(b) (2) (a)@tpk.govt.nz>
Subject: FW: Draft Ministerial Priorities Briefing for feedback

Erin,
Here you go. Disregard the due date as agencies are still providing feedback as of this morning. It would be good to go back to Emma, if we have any feedback by cop today if possible. Let me know.

Nāku iti nei, nā

Tāmami Olsen
Policy Director | Kaihautū
Wellbeing Directorate | Te Puna Oranga
Policy Partnerships | Te Puni Hononga Kaupapa-Here
Head Office | Te Tari Matua



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[Te Puni Kōkiri Website](#) [Kōkiri Magazine](#) [Facebook](#)

From: Powell, Emma <[REDACTED]@tepunaaonui.govt.nz>
Sent: Monday, January 15, 2024 5:26 PM
To: [REDACTED]@msd.govt.nz; Hayden Gray - Corrections <[REDACTED]@corrections.govt.nz>; [REDACTED]@ot.govt.nz; [REDACTED]@msd.govt.nz; [REDACTED]@health.govt.nz; Chris Dewattignar <[REDACTED]@police.govt.nz>; Chhana, Rajesh <[REDACTED]@justice.govt.nz>; Macfarlane, Bridget <[REDACTED]@justice.govt.nz>; [REDACTED]@acc.co.nz; Paula Rawiri <[REDACTED]@tpk.govt.nz>; [REDACTED]@acc.co.nz; Meihana, TePare <[REDACTED]@tepunaaonui.govt.nz>; Sherley, Cam <[REDACTED]@tepunaaonui.govt.nz>; Walker, Ashleigh <[REDACTED]@tepunaaonui.govt.nz>; Naus, Natasha <[REDACTED]@tepunaaonui.govt.nz>; [REDACTED]@corrections.govt.nz; Josephine Knight - Corrections <[REDACTED]@corrections.govt.nz>; Tamati Olsen <[REDACTED]@tpk.govt.nz>
Cc: Thomsen, Natalie <[REDACTED]@tepunaaonui.govt.nz>
Subject: Draft Ministerial Priorities Briefing for feedback

Kia ora koutou

Thanks for making time to come along to the Budget and Ministerial Priorities meeting today, particularly considering all the other work pressures we're grappling with. I appreciate it was perhaps a lot to cover in a short space of time but hopefully you feel a bit clearer about next steps.

As promised, attached is the draft Ministerial Priorities briefing, summarising the following three priorities:

- Improving existing systems and structures for better outcomes
- Coordinating and joining up government priorities
- Driving results by improving delivery structures

As discussed, we have sought to focus on what is practical and deliverable within three years, reflecting both our experiences in delivering the current Action Plan and where we believe the Minister is landing. We see these priorities – particularly the second priority – as providing us with the space to explore different opportunities, however they do not preclude us as an IEB from scoping further work as needed; these represent the Minister's priorities for the Prime Minister and reflect that context. We are likely to represent the wider priorities of the IEB and agencies via the next Action Plan.

Apologies for the short timeframe but we would be grateful if you could turn around any feedback (or endorsement) by **COP tomorrow Tuesday 1st Jan**. Please note this is only the first cut of our briefing and it is subject to further changes post IEB conversation on Wednesday morning, ahead of our discussion with our Minister on 23rd Jan.

Ngā mihi nui,

Emma

Emma Powell | Chief Executive Te Puna Aonui

<[REDACTED]@tepunaaonui.govt.nz>

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



Hon Karen Chhour, Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

Briefing: Priorities for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence Portfolio

Date: 23 January 2024	File reference	XXXXX
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Purpose

1. All people have the right to live free from fear and violence and feel safe in their homes and communities. This relies on social norms and behaviours that respect others, supported by a consistent, integrated system that can prevent violence from taking place as well as deliver a timely and safe response when violence occurs. People impacted by violence consistently report that the current system is not responsive and causes further harm. Te Aorerekura sets a framework to drive government action in a unified way to improve the system. This paper proposes three overarching Ministerial priorities that will help us make strides towards our long-term vision of eliminating family violence and sexual violence, and improve responsiveness to those impacted by violence now. We are seeking your views on the overall direction of travel and the path proposed to take us there.
2. The first Te Aorerekura Action Plan was ambitious, setting out 40 actions to be progressed in two years. It brought agencies together around a common vision and has enabled greater accountability to government on family violence and sexual violence. It has also highlighted issues with planning and delivery. This paper summarises the lessons learnt since the inception of the first Action Plan along with the opportunities for improvement. It recommends a more deliberate alignment across government agencies and among Ministers whose portfolios contribute to outcomes associated with family violence and sexual violence, as another means of driving a collective focus on addressing violence.
3. A visual representation of the proposed Ministerial priorities, associated activities, measures, and timelines are attached in **Appendix 1: Fixing the Foundations of the Family Violence and Sexual Violence System**

Background

4. As we look to close out the current Action Plan, there have been increasing discussions on how we can build on, and learn from, what has been achieved so far. Developing our new family violence workforce capability frameworks and training has provided us with the foundation from which to build the capability of different workforces and organisations, focusing on ensuring all workforces can recognise, respond to, and refer cases of family violence. The Outcomes and Measurement Framework commits us to delivering a set of shared outcomes that will help us understand the impact we're having and where to invest more time and resource to end violence. Investment into communities and models of integrated working at local levels is beginning to bear fruit (e.g. outcome evaluations of the collaborative partnership model Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harekeke have evidenced a 19% reduction of family violence instances in Tairāwhiti and 15% in Counties Manukau).

5. Alongside these advances are improvements that need to be made to the planning, design, and provision of services. These are based on our experience of delivering the current Action Plan, including:
 - fewer, more targeted activities, recognising that we have the greatest chance of success if we sharpen our focus – in other words, do less of a higher quality
 - clearer programme management, factoring in sequencing and scoping of activities to ensure we understand what needs to happen first, where there are dependencies that may affect delivery, and the availability of resources
 - stronger collaboration and coordination with agency partners to maximise available resource, prevent potential duplication in work, and address fragmentation and siloed service delivery
 - consistent opportunities to build or improve partnerships with communities who are often better placed than government to operate across traditional sector silos, respond holistically to the needs of families, and provide formal or informal help to anyone who needs it at the earliest opportunity.
6. The delivery of Te Aorerekura sits within a complex landscape of extensive government and agency-specific strategies and priorities guiding the work of our nine Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) agencies. For example:
 - Delivery of cross-government strategies, such as the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy which cites the elimination of family violence and sexual violence as central to achieving its outcomes
 - Existing departmental strategies and work programmes that predate Te Aorerekura (e.g. Hokai Rangi – Department of Corrections Strategy seeks to address the over representation of Māori in the corrections system)
 - Implementation of major changes across New Zealand, such as establishing health localities, which will impact on the wider system response to people affected by family violence and sexual violence.
7. Our operating context is undoubtedly complex and dynamic. Ending family violence and sexual violence cannot be delivered by one agency so collective action is required. Yet, the competing priorities and demands on Te Puna Aonui agency partners have impacted the resources and capacity of agencies to fully engage in Te Aorerekura. This experience has reinforced the importance of prioritisation; in short, we can't do everything.
8. Developing agreed Ministerial priorities will contribute to the second Action Plan. It is an opportunity to put some early markers in the sand, confirming what will make the biggest difference for children, families, and communities across New Zealand. It is also our opportunity to address some of the issues experienced in delivering the current Action Plan, bearing in mind the need to ensure proposals are deliverable and realistic.

Advice on Potential Ministerial Priorities

9. Te Aorerekura sets a strategic direction for how IEB agencies can work together to eliminate family violence and sexual violence. It also represents a learning journey,

through which government and communities are constantly increasing their understanding of the family violence and sexual violence system and what is needed to keep people safe. In contrast to earlier years, our advice is to put forward Ministerial priorities that are narrower and reinforce the need to get the basics right; to improve and demonstrate value from our current systems and structures before starting anything new. Areas for potential attention are described below and depicted in **Appendix 1**.

Improving Existing Systems and Structures for Better Outcomes

10. A comprehensive family violence and sexual violence system is built on an effective, collaborative, and well functioning local response service that ensures the safety of victims/survivors and children following an episode of family violence. It should also understand the needs of the community and how best to draw on existing local structures and processes to eliminate family violence and sexual violence.
11. In New Zealand, one cross-sector response to family violence can be met by local Safety Assessment Meetings (SAM Tables) which operate under various models such as Whangaia Ngā Pā Harakeke. These various groups bring together government agencies and community partners on a daily basis to discuss the needs of families who have been the subject of Police call outs for family violence. There are currently 46 SAM tables around the country which when well represented and attended – provide an immediate collaborative response focused on making people safe, including carrying out holistic risk assessments, joint safety planning, and making referrals for families or people needing support.
12. There are examples of good practice models in operation (e.g. multi-disciplinary cross agency team (MDCAT) in Counties Manukau, which bring together representatives from across the family violence system (e.g. service providers, mental health, social work, housing, disability support) to review cases and develop a plan for a joint response to identify and meet immediate needs. This model is showing promise but is not consistently delivered across the country and has not kept up with rising demand. For example, we know that:
 - Some areas are not covered or well served by multi-agency crisis responses.
 - There is inconsistent agency representation in multi-agency responses or those participating have an insufficient understanding of family violence, resulting in a limited understanding of a family or person's holistic needs and development of an ineffective plan. Indeed, reviews of family violence deaths for both adults and children have shown these issues to have contributed to an ineffective response.
 - Current systems for triaging cases are not working. Police family harm call outs are the main pathway into multiagency tables and the number of call outs has risen from approximately 118,000 to 173,000 since 2016. This huge increase in volume means a more effective triage system is needed to ensure all cases are receiving the correct level of response.
 - Understanding what constitutes risk for a victim and family, and how to establish safety, can be limited, which has led to inconsistent - and at times unsafe - decisions and actions.
 - There is inconsistent collaboration with family violence specialists, which has led to uninformed decisions, threatening the safety of a family.

- Those participating in the SAM Tables and in multi-agency responses do not always have the right family violence skills and knowledge; may not be violence- and trauma-informed, culturally capable, or understand integrated practice
 - SAM Tables are acting as revolving doors where some cases of family violence are repeatedly presented, suggesting that multi-agency responses are not addressing underlying causes of violence.
 - While SAMs tables have undoubtedly improved the amount of information sharing between agencies, there is still room for improvement in building truly collaborative responses across agencies and ensuring these responses actually meet the needs of families receiving them.
 - Police intervention is often not needed or wanted at non-emergency family harm events, as evidenced by a Police-led pilot of an alternative triage system for non-emergency family harm calls. This found that over 70% of these calls did not require or want a Police presence when offered alternative interventions. This, along with the examples of well functioning multi-agency models, show there are promising initiatives that could both get more effective support to families and reduce Police and other agencies workload allowing for better redistribution of resources.
13. Prioritising improvements to existing systems and structures could commence with fixing the foundations of the family violence and sexual violence system – namely the crisis response structures already in place and addressing any gaps and quality in provision. This includes ensuring the multi-agency workforce participating in crisis response are people-centred, violence- and trauma-informed workforces that can work together well. Altogether, this is no easy feat but we see improving our crisis response as a critical starting point. We know that if this response system fails, trust in the system is undermined and people are less likely to seek help at a later date. There is also little to be gained by layering new and innovative services or support on top of shaky foundations
14. This does not preclude further work or innovation in future. Supporting local or regional groups to establish collaborative networks in response to Te Aorerekura will remain a focus, ensuring we hold space for communities to develop their own local solutions. There would also be real advantage in strengthening the pathways between government agencies and regions/local areas, recognising that both parts of the system need each other. For example, establishing an escalation system for regions and communities to raise issues that require resolution by central government, such as addressing barriers to safety within the system for victims (e.g. lack of safe housing) This could create a more formal mechanism than the current Systems Working Group, which allows providers to raise issues with the Business Unit through a monthly forum. It may also be useful to trial joint commissioning approaches, aimed at designing more flexible contracting and funding models that allow communities to be more agile in meeting local needs - potentially building from the Whānau Ora approach.¹ This kind of relational commissioning has been called for by communities for many years, with the Ministry of Social Development and Oranga Tamariki having

¹ Whānau Ora model allocates funding to regions to deliver a range of social outcomes for whānau and the community from improved health and economic wellbeing to increasing participate in society

led work in this area. 9(2)(f)(iv)

Future work will be dependent on progress to deliver these Ministerial priorities.

15. Summary of potential activity:

Improving Existing Systems and Structures for Better Outcomes		
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and identify improvements to the cross-agency response system Develop programme of implementation to deliver improvements to the crisis response system 	<p>Ensure workforces and local agencies are recognising and responding safely to FVSV, and referring appropriately to specialist services if needed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building family violence knowledge and capability of those participating in multi-agency responses (i.e. identification of harm, referral, safety planning, support and monitoring). Building local organisational response and knowledge of FVSV, including ensuring policies and practices are in place Finalise and test the risk, safety, and wellbeing tool that will improve multi-agency decision-making processes and practices
Success in 3 Years	<p>We will have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More effective triaging of FV callouts into multiagency responses. Better insights into the actual outcomes for families from the multiagency process Tracked progress against the gaps listed above (coverage issues, lack of FV specialisation at tables). Better processes for monitoring effectiveness of multiagency tables in an ongoing way. Local collaboratives (non govt and govt) owning and leading better responses. 	<p>We will have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear pathway for upskilling multi-agency response workforces Organisations have policies and practices in place to support safe and consistent responses to FVSV Integration of a consistent Risk and Safety Management approach and Tool across the family violence sector into everyday practice.
Impact	Fairer and more effective crisis response service that enables safety for people, families and whānau impacted by violence	Safe, integrated early help for people, families and whānau impacted by violence at the first possible opportunity
Performance Measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track improvements delivered and their impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer families being re-referred back into the crisis system

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed performance scorecard for local collaborative responses <p>Look to develop measures which would assess quality and efficiency of multi-agency responses and families having their needs met</p>
Alignment with the Outcomes and Measurement Framework	<p>Outcome 3 - Government and specialist sectors have safe, competent, responsive and sustainable workforces</p> <p>Outcome 7 - Responses to family violence and sexual violence are safe, tailored, equitable and integrated</p> <p>Outcome 8 - People, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence get help early and are safe and supported</p> <p>Outcome 9 - People who use violence are held accountable and supported to change their behaviour</p> <p>Outcome 12 - Improved quality and use of information to support evidence-based practice, policy and investment decisions</p>

Key Questions:

- Is this the right priority area?
- Will these activities set us on the right path and will the KPIs demonstrate progress?
- Is there anything missing or raises concern?

Coordinating and Joining up Government Priorities

- Tackling family violence and sexual violence is a complex problem requiring a cross-sector, multi-pronged solution. It requires collective responsibility and action across government to shift from fragmented and siloed thinking to collective action that enables integration and strengthens the factors that protect against violence. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit is actively seeking ways to streamline activity and support agencies to work together more productively.
- There is overwhelming evidence pointing to violence as a cross-cutting issue that impacts all populations and intersects with many other portfolios. For example, children and young people who commit serious crime have several things in common – a background of violence and abuse (80% of children and young offenders that have come to the attention of the state have already experienced family violence), involvement with Oranga Tamariki, social deprivation, and school expulsions. This intersection between the Justice, Children, Education, and Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence portfolios presents an opportunity to work with Ministerial colleagues on strengthening local responses to early intervention and changing the conditions that enable harm to occur.
- Continuing to progress and deliver the changes set out in Te AorereKura relies on support and buy-in from agencies in different sectors. For example, to deliver a 'No Wrong Door' system, we will need broad Ministerial commitment to prioritising an increase in frontline workforce capability and capacity, ensuring those in regular

contact with children, young people, and families are able to recognise, safely respond, and refer cases of family violence and sexual violence (e.g. midwives, teachers, GPs).

19. The Office of the Auditor General (OAG) produced a report in June 2023 that assessed how well Te Puna Aonui agencies understood and were meeting the needs of those impacted by violence. This audit revealed the need for:

- improvements to the way Te Puna Aonui agencies work together and with communities and tangata whenua
- agencies to consider how to balance their work to end violence with their other substantive work priorities
- better connection between national and local activity, and
- continuous learning system to enable agencies to learn from each other.

20. Working with Ministerial colleagues on addressing the OAG recommendations and integrating family violence and sexual violence into agencies' existing programmes of work would be valuable. There are also opportunities to work with Ministerial colleagues on the development of a social investment approach for family violence and sexual violence; considering where to target support and investment to make the greatest difference.

21. The scale of work underway to prevent, respond, and heal from violence across government, community, and the specialist sector is significant and can be difficult to maintain oversight over. The Outcomes and Measurement Framework helps us ensure agency accountability by supporting new reporting on progress towards delivering Te Aorerekura. The IEB has also an important role to play in helping agencies stay the course, coordinating action and aligning investment, as well as holding responsibility for ensuring each Te Puna Aonui agency continues to progress delivery of Te Aorerekura through their Business as Usual programmes. This quality assurance and accountability mechanism can support discussions with Ministerial colleagues

22. Summary table:

	Coordinating and joining up government priorities
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a joined-up approach to youth justice that recognises and looks to address violence as a precursor to serious youth crime • Exploring potential to develop a 'No Wrong Door' system with Ministerial colleagues that identifies how to build the capability of our frontline workforces • Identifying and advancing integrated programmes that are proven to be effective • Identifying target groups and settings for social investment approaches
Success in 3 Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified initiatives are supported to have greater impact • They move further towards early intervention and prevention • Better understanding of what works and ability to scale • Removal of barriers

Impact	
Performance Measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OMF • Agencies being more joined up across and within
Alignment with the Outcomes and Measurement Framework	<p>Outcome 3 - Government and specialist sectors have safe, competent, responsive and sustainable workforces</p> <p>Outcome 7 - Responses to family violence and sexual violence are safe, tailored, equitable and integrated</p> <p>Outcome 8 - People, whānau and families impacted by family violence and sexual violence get help early and are safe and supported</p> <p>Outcome 9 - People who use violence are held accountable and supported to change their behaviour</p> <p>Outcome 12 - Improved quality and use of information to support evidence-based practice, policy and investment decisions</p>

Key Questions:

- Is this the right priority area?
- Are there clear opportunities for joining up with FVSV Ministers?
- Is there anything missing or raises concern?

Driving Results by Improving Delivery

23. Achieving results requires a specific set of priorities, a clear and practical mechanism for delivery, and a performance management framework that monitors progress and manages execution through accountability. This priority seeks to provide greater clarity over this structure, ensuring that our current delivery, accountability, and performance monitoring mechanisms are transparent and working well.
24. Development of the second Action Plan presents an opportunity to adopt a more focused, results-oriented approach to how we eliminate family violence and sexual violence. Learning from experiences with the current Action Plan, we will aim to put forward fewer, more measurable activities in the second Action Plan that respond to immediate needs and reflect government’s priorities, including driving value for money.
25. The IEB is jointly responsible for implementing government policy on family violence and sexual violence, including retaining accountability for delivering the second Action Plan. IEB members are also collectively responsible to you as the responsible Minister for the performance of the Board’s functions. Through this priority, we can ensure all IEB agencies use the system levers available to them to deliver your priorities and associated work programme.
26. The Outcomes and Measurement Framework (OMF) forms the foundation of learning and monitoring in the family violence and sexual violence system, helping us to build our evidence base to understand what impact we’re having and where we need to invest more time and resource. By explicitly connecting the OMF to the development

of second Action Plan, we will be better positioned to ensure we are focusing on activities that will have the biggest collective impact, supporting future decision-making by the IEB who will be responsible for owning and driving this forward.

27. Summary table:

	Driving Results by Improving Delivery
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan, reflecting ministerial priorities Develop performance monitoring framework linked to second Action Plan and OMF to track progress
Success in 3 Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priorities and associated activities in second Action Plan delivered Progress and impact of activity can be evidenced
Impact	
Performance Measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More quality information, developed in partnership with tangata whenua, communities and the sectors, strengthens practice, monitoring and evidence-based decision-making
Alignment with the Outcomes and Measurement Framework	Outcomes 1-12 from the Outcomes and Measurement Framework

Risks and Implications

28. To enable government to meet its fiscal goals, all public sector agencies have been asked to find permanent savings. 9(2)(g)(i) 9(2)(g)(i) The Ministerial priorities proposed will not affect frontline provision and can be delivered within existing resources. In addition, joining up and integrating programmes of work will deliver greater value for money and support more responsive services that are centred around the needs of children, young people, and families.

29. There has been considerable work undertaken since the launch of Te Aorerekura to build collaborative trusting relationships with tangata whenua, communities, the family violence and sexual violence sector, and government agency partners. As these Ministerial priorities represent a narrower focus of activity, we will need to ensure a clear communications strategy is in place, emphasising the opportunity for streamlining priorities and linking in with cross-agency portfolios.

Next Steps

30. Feedback on proposed Ministerial priorities and discuss with agency partners. Business Unit to provide an updated, final version by XX.

Contact

31. Please contact Cam Sherley on XXXXX if you have any questions..

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Recommendations

We recommend that you:

1. **Note** the content of this briefing
-

Emma Powell, Chief Executive, Te Puna Aonui

APPROVED/SEEN/NOT AGREED

Hon Karen Chhour

Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

Minita mō te Ārai i te Whakarekerekere Whānau me te Koeretanga

Date: / /2024

Appendices

Appendix 1

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He Pānui

Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum

Whakapānga kōnae:	File Ref	Te Rā	19 February 2024
Ki a:	Dave Samuels, Tumu whakarae for Māori Development		
Nā:	Huria Heperi, Manager, Social Policy, Policy Partnerships		
Tauira Pārua:	Paula Rawiri, Deputy Secretary, Policy Partnerships Jaclyn Williams, Director, Wellbeing		
Kaupapa:	Eliminating Family Violence & Sexual Violence (FVSV) Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) Hui		
Attachments:	1. Agenda: Eliminating FVSV IEB February Board Pack		

Purpose

1. This memo will inform your contribution at the upcoming FVSV IEB hui on Rāapa 21 February 2024 at 9:00am
2. The attached meeting pack includes all items on the agenda. Appendices are embedded throughout the paper at each agenda item.

Agenda item 1: Meeting open

3. No comment.

Agenda item 2: Current state and future direction for FVSV

4. This item discusses the current state and future direction of the FVSV portfolio, noting recent developments in this area.

2.1 Current state and future opportunities for FVSV

Minister Chhour has clarified her position on and approach to Te Aorerekura

5. The current Te Aorerekura Action Plan ended on 31 December 2023. In November 2023, the IEB agreed to a six-month transition phase between the first and second Action Plan to ensure continued oversight of incomplete milestones and actions through to 30 June 2024.
6. Timing for the delivery of a second Action Plan is yet to be confirmed by Minister Chhour.
7. Minister Chhour intends to host a regular FVSV Ministerial Group hui every quarter, beginning February 2024. Minister Pōtaka has been invited to this group.
8. Minister Chhour has clarified her approach to the FVSV portfolio including:
 - a. the importance of fewer, tangible deliverables before new activity is agreed;
 - b. a focus on strengthening the existing response system; and

- c. the need to better understand impact of FVSV on disabled people, including carving out a targeted programme of work. The Minister for Disability Issues has been invited to join the FVSV Ministerial Group.

9. The single overarching Ministerial priority put forward to the Prime Minister under the FVSV portfolio is: "To improve the current response system to FVSV by strengthening the locally and regionally based multi-agency crisis response models already in place."

10. Four core components will contribute to delivering this priority: building workforce capability, developing strong supporting infrastructure, improving process and practices, and introduction of performance based Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for local responses.

11. 9(2)(g)(i) [Redacted]

9(2)(g)(i) [Redacted]

12. 9(2)(g)(i) [Redacted]

13. 9(2)(g)(i) [Redacted]

14. 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted]

15. 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted]

16. 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted]

17. The new response system risks creating a gap in the immediate support available to people in need. Ensuring that the system will work effectively may require other agencies to work differently and with enhanced connectivity moving forward.

Minister Chhour has been directed to develop further work on an FVSV target

18. Despite the Business Unit's recommendation that FVSV was not suitable for an additional target for the Justice Sector Ministers, Minister Chhour has been directed to develop further work on an FVSV target and to report back to the next Justice Sector Ministers hui on 19-21 March.

19. A meeting between Minister Chhour, Minister Goldsmith and the Prime Minister is scheduled for the evening of 21 February. The Business Unit has

signalled that the IEB will need to consider advice on targets ahead of the Justice Sector Ministers hui.

20. The Business Unit has indicated the potential to focus on preventing revictimization and reoffending. This could enable the IEB to reflect its focus on secondary prevention (identifying violence early and intervening immediately).

Next steps for Te Puna Aonui Business Unit and IEB agencies

21. An outline of how the Ministerial Priority and targets could be reflected in the second Action Plan and the delivery path will be presented to Board in March 2024.

- a. This could provide an opportunity to influence the use of whānau-centred approaches in the next Action Plan.

22. The Business Unit intends to develop a refreshed communications and engagement plan for Board consideration.

23. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit recommends that the IEB:

- a. Discuss the implications of recent developments across the wider FVSV programme;
- b. 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
- c. 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
- d. Agree to the Business Unit conveying with FVSV Ministers about funding for Project Whetū;
- e. 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED] and
- f. Agree to an out of cycle Board engagement to endorse advice on a Target for FVSV, ahead of the March Justice Sector Ministers meeting.

Recommended Actions

Agree to the recommendations.

9(2)(g)(i) [REDACTED]

Note that while whānau-centred approaches are not mentioned in Minister Chhour's FVSV priorities, the delivery of her priorities could be supported by an uptake and improvement in the use of whānau-centred approaches in the FVSV sector.

Consider raising concern about the gap in the Minister's priorities pertaining to whānau-centred approaches. You may want to express interest in a one-on-one hui with Andrew Kibblewhite or Emma Powell to discuss further.

Consider raising the question of how Te Puna Aonui Business Unit will work with IEB agencies on their next actions, including the presentation to the Board in March on how the Ministerial priority and targets could be reflected in the second Action Plan.

2.2 9(2)(f)(iv)

24. 9(2)(f)(iv)

25. The 2021 Māori Development Vote – which funds our whānau-centred facilitation initiative – will have no proposed changes as all of the funding under this area has been committed to multi-year contracts.

26. The whānau-centred facilitation initiative (WCF) was progressed under action 36 of the Te Aorerekura Action Plan. The aim of WCF is to establish, restore, or maintain healthy, safe and functional whānau relationships for whānau who have experienced low to medium risk family harm.

Recommended Actions

Consider raising that under the 2021 Māori Development Vote, there will be no proposed changes to the funding for our whānau-centred facilitation initiative.

2.3 Family harm non-emergency response overview and next steps

27. NZ Police recently trialled a Family Harm Non-Emergency Response (FHNER) Proof of Concept (PoC). The FHNER model consists of a telephone response by constabulary officers to family harm events that are assessed as lower priority and not requiring an immediate frontline response.

28. Following a successful trial, Police have developed a business case outlining the options and recommendations for establishing the initiative as a new service option.

29. 9(2)(f)(iv)

30. The Business Unit recommends that the IEB:

a. Note the overview of the FHNER model, outcome of the PoC, and status,

b. 9(2)(f)(iv)

c. 9(2)(f)(iv)

31. 9(2)(f)(iv)

32. 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Recommended Actions	
9(2)(f)(iv)	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	9(2)(f)(iv)
[Redacted]	
Agree to the recommendation, subject to the Business Unit providing further information 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted] [Redacted]	
Note 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]	

Agenda item 3: Any other business

33. No comment.

Agenda item 4: Review of previous meeting

4.1 Minutes from the Te Puna Aonui Board hui on 17 January 2024

34. 4. No comment. Approve.

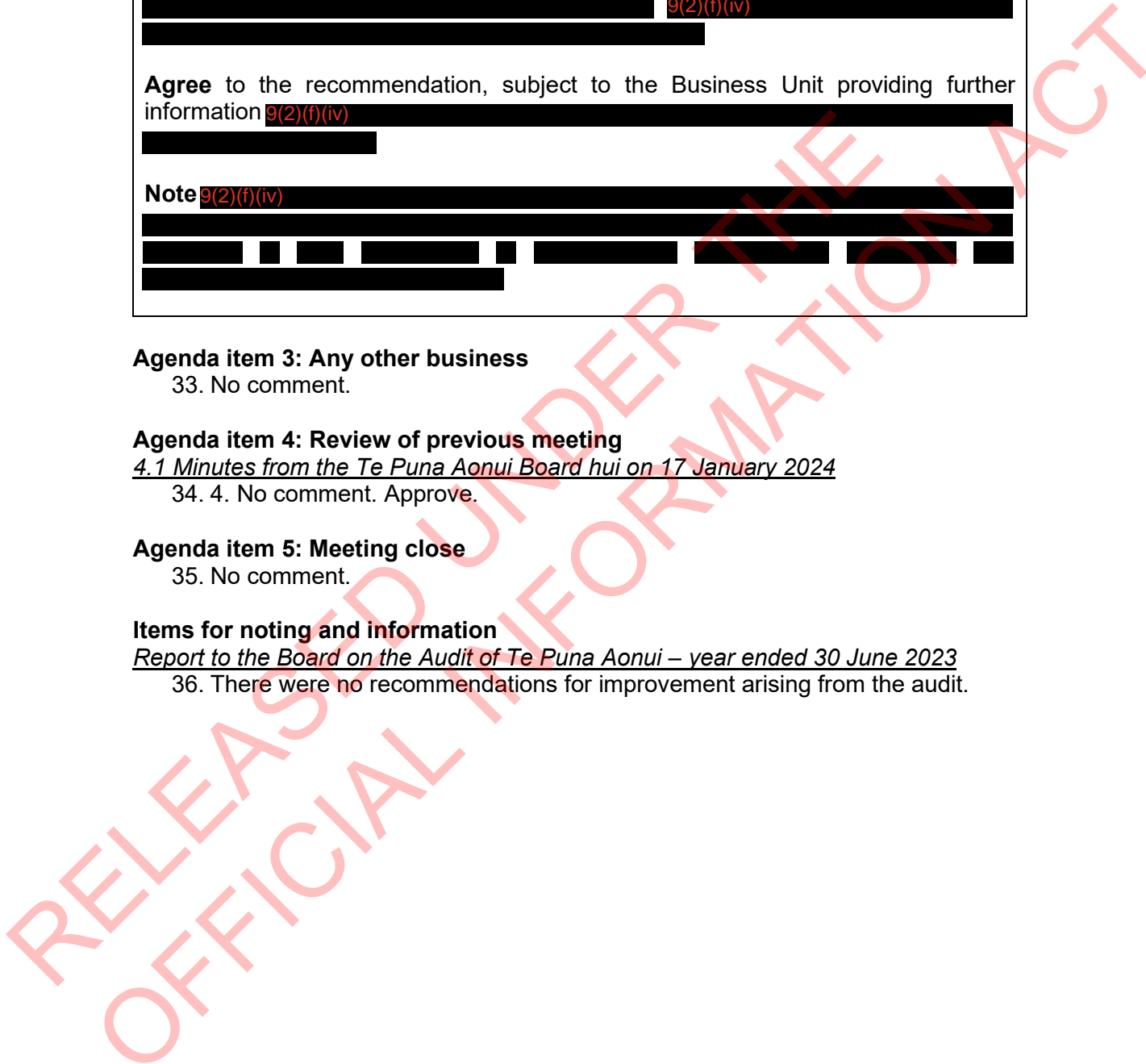
Agenda item 5: Meeting close

35. No comment.

Items for noting and information

Report to the Board on the Audit of Te Puna Aonui – year ended 30 June 2023

36. There were no recommendations for improvement arising from the audit.





Agenda: Te Puna Aonui Board

Date and time: Wednesday 21 February 2024, 9.00am to 10.00am

Venue: Dame Margaret Room, Public Service Commission

Members

Andrew Kibblewhite (Chair) - Tāhū o te Ture (Ministry of Justice)
Jeremy Lightfoot - Ara Poutama Aotearoa (Department of Corrections)
Diana Sarfati - Manatū Hauora (Ministry of Health)
Chappie Te Kani - Oranga Tamariki (Ministry for Children)
Iona Holsted - Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)
Andrew Coster - Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa (New Zealand Police)
Dave Samuels - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)

Associate Members

Renee Graham - Toi Hau Tāngata (Social Wellbeing Agency)
Kellie Coombes - Manatū Wāhine (Ministry for Women)
Gerardine Clifford-Lidstone - Te Manatū mō Iwi ō te Moana-nui-ā-Kiwa (Ministry for Pacific Peoples)
Mervin Singham - Te Tari Mātāwaka (Ministry for Ethnic Communities)

Te Puna Aonui Attendees

Emma Powell - Te Puna Aonui

Apologies

Debbie Power - Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora (Ministry of Social Development)
Rebecca Kitteridge - Te Tari o Te Pirimia Me Te Komiti Matua (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet)
Megan Main – Te Kaporeihana Āwhina Hunga Whara (Accident Compensation Corporation)

Secretariat

Hayley MacKenzie – Te Puna Aonui

Agenda Items

Time	Item	Action	Lead
Meeting opening			
9.00 – 9.05	Item 1: Meeting Open		Chair
Optimising System Impact			
9.05 – 9.55	Item 2: Current state and future direction for FVSV 2.1 - Current state and future opportunities for FVSV 9(2)(f)(iv) 2.3 – Family harm non-emergency response overview and next steps	Discuss and agree	Emma Powell
Meeting close			
9.55 – 10.00	Item 3: Any other business	Discuss	Chair
	Item 4: Review of previous meeting 4.1 – Minutes from the Te Puna Aonui Board meeting on 17 January 2024	Approve	Chair
	Item 5: Meeting Close		All
Items for noting and information			
A.	Report to the Board on the Audit of Te Puna Aonui – year ended 30 June 2023	Note	TPA

Next meeting: Wednesday March 20, 2024

**Item 2: Current state and future direction for
FVSV**

*Paper 2.1: Current state and future
opportunities for FVSV*

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Te Puna Aonui Board

Title	Current State and Future Risks and Opportunities for FVSV
Date of IEB meeting	21 February 2024
From	Emma Powell, Chief Executive, Te Puna Aonui Business Unit
To	Te Puna Aonui Chief Executives

Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to support a discussion and decision on the current state and future direction of the FVSV portfolio, noting the recent developments with Ministerial priorities, 9(2)(f)(iv) and an intention for an FVSV target, and the potential implications for existing work and priorities.

Decisions requested

It is recommended that the IEB:

a) Discuss the implications of recent developments across the wider FVSV programme	
b) 9(2)(f)(iv)	Agreed/ not agreed
c) 9(2)(f)(iv)	Agreed/ not agreed
d) Agree to the Business Unit initiating conversations with FVSV Ministers about the funding path for Project Whetū	Agreed/ not agreed
e) Agree to the inclusion of the redesign of the local and regional response system to feature as key component to deliver on the Minister's priority, 9(2)(f)(iv)	Agreed/ not agreed
f) Agree to an out of cycle Board engagement to endorse advice on a Target for FVSV, ahead of the March Justice Sector Ministers meeting	Agreed/ not agreed

Ministerial Priorities and Direction

2. The current Te Aorerekura Action Plan ended on 31 December 2023. In November 2023, IEB agreed to a six-month transition phase between the first and second Action Plan to ensure continued oversight of incomplete milestones and actions through to 30 June 2024. Minister Chhour has indicated her intent to develop a second Action Plan, although the timing for delivery has yet to be confirmed.
3. Recent discussions with Minister Chhour have clarified her position and approach to the FVSV portfolio, including:
 - The importance of fewer, tangible deliverables that are measurable and for evidence of progress towards delivery to be demonstrated before new activity is agreed.
 - A focus on strengthening our existing response system that ensures people at greatest risk of harm are protected and kept safe, and any violence or abusive behaviour stops, rather than introducing anything new.
 - The need to better understand impact of FVSV on disabled people in New Zealand, including carving out a targeted programme of work. Minister Chhour has also invited the Minister for Disability Issues (Hon Penny Simmonds) to join the FVSV Ministers Group and has asked for advice on how to include Whaikaha in the IEB.
4. This Ministerial steer informed the single overarching Ministerial priority put forward to the Prime Minister under the Prevention of FVSV portfolio:

'To improve the current response system to FVSV by strengthening the locally and regionally based multi-agency crisis response models already in place'.
5. This priority seeks to address issues with existing multi-agency family violence response models in operation across New Zealand (e.g. Safety Assessment Management Tables), recognising their integral role in delivering Te Aorerekura in Place, albeit focusing on the sharp end – namely those experiencing immediate harm or risk of violence. There are four core components that contribute to delivering this priority:
 - a. Build workforce capability - ensure those participating in local multi-agency responses are equipped to recognise, safely respond, and refer cases of family violence, starting with the frontline.
 - b. Develop strong supporting infrastructure - replace the current outdated information sharing platform with Project Whetū, which will increase collaboration and promote joint planning and decision-making.
 - c. Improve processes and practices - assess the current state of locally based multi-agency responses to identify necessary improvements in systems and processes, including governance structures and service gaps.
 - d. Introduction of performance based KPIs for local responses

6. The direction of travel set by Minister Chhour is well aligned to the Board’s agreed focus on place-based implementation of Te Aorerekura and supports aligning of agency efforts to facilitate genuine joint working and stronger performance monitoring.
7. Development of Ministerial priorities was undertaken at pace to meet the Prime Minister’s deadline. This has meant we have been unable to engage with the FVSV specialist sector on current direction of travel. 9(2)(g)(i)

[Redacted]

8. 9(2)(f)(iv)

Recent Developments across FVSV Portfolio

9(2)(f)(iv)

9. 9(2)(f)(iv)

Support for locally led collaborative responses

10. 9(2)(g)(i)

11. 9(2)(g)(i)

Non-Fatal Strangulation

12. In 2018, strangulation and suffocation (NFSS) became a separate offence under the Crimes Act 1961, recognising that victims who are strangled by a partner are at seven times greater

risk for later being killed by that partner.¹ In response to this new offence, the following funding was approved to provide a system response to NFSS that ensures victims can access a specialist clinical response and that perpetrators can be held to account in the Justice system:

- Budget 2020 funding of \$19.9 million over 4 years across three appropriations – Vote Justice, Vote Health, and Vote Police
- Budget 2022 funding within Vote Health was increased by \$2.208m per annum, to cover the actual costs of delivering the service at projected levels of demand.

13. The uptake of NFSS services has been lower than forecasted, though this does not reflect the likely future demand for services based on Police and MEDSAC data which shows that only five percent of strangulation reports to police lead to a referral NFSS assessment.

14. 9(2)(g)(i)

9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(g)(i)

Project Whetū

15. A stronger, more effective response system requires more intensive case management to support information sharing and agency collaboration. The current case management system (Family Safety System) is nearing the end of its life and a replacement IT system is needed to ensure the infrastructure is in place to facilitate information sharing and ensure a comprehensive understanding of a person’s needs and history, enabling better intervention planning.

16. Project Whetū provides this necessary IT infrastructure, helping to deliver the critical infrastructure component of the Ministerial Priority. There is still however, no identified funding path for Project Whetū, although Police and Te Puna Aonui Business Unit are actively

¹ Glass N, Laughon K, Campbell J, et al. Non-fatal strangulation is an important risk factor for homicide of women. *J Emerg Med* 2008; 35(3):329-335.

working on re-prioritisation of baseline ICR funds. Options for funding Project Whetū should be explored to support its progression, considering its current shortfall in funding.

We are seeking IEB agreement to socialise Project Whetū with FVSV Ministers to support a pathway for re-prioritised funding, as well as feature this prominently through the development of Action Plan 2.

Police Family Harm Call-outs

17. Police plans to withdraw from non-emergency family harm call outs recently caught the attention of the media, raising concern from the specialist sector about the implications of this decision and the risk this posed to families. In reality, the new Police crisis response system involves a different way of triaging non-emergency family harm, differentiating between what requires an immediate in-person Police response and what can be managed with follow-up support via multi-agency decision-making body. This new triaging model pilot has already helped address the high volume of family harm call outs requiring Police attendance and presents an opportunity to model a more effective local and regional system that responds to and prevents the escalation of family violence offending and cases of non-emergency family harm (see attached paper from Police). 9(2)(g)(i)

18. Despite this positive development, the public discussion has highlighted some issues in our joint working. 9(2)(g)(i)

Stronger coordination in advance will ensure the rest of the FVSV system is well positioned to respond and more importantly support.

The Board are recommended to note the potential implications on other agencies for the gaps created by the planned withdrawals and to seek further advice about these implications. 9(2)(g)(i)

Development of FVSV Targets

19. There has been much work undertaken to date to agree public sector targets. At its latest meeting, Justice Sector Ministers have agreed to adopt three targets, including a reduction in

serious offending (robbery, assault, and sexual assault) the final two offences clearly falling under the remit of FVSV and the IEB.

20. Early advice from Te Puna Aonui Business Unit to Minister Chhour recommended that family violence was not suitable for an additional target for Justice Sector Ministers to adopt. This reflected the position that:

- Family violence victimisations are unlikely to change over a 3-to-6-month period and is not specific enough to drive delivery across core public services.
- increased rates of family violence could point to increased reporting of violence, which is an improvement as it may indicate more people are seeking help
- setting targets could also require further data to be developed, hindering our ability to start to demonstrate progress in the short-term.

21. Instead, we proposed to use existing mechanisms to measure progress of Te Aorerekura and ensure accountability, specifically the Outcomes and Measurement Framework (OMF) which includes a range of outcomes, measures, and indicators.

22. However, the recent Justice Sector Minister's meeting on 14th February 2024 saw a strong appetite for a FVSV specific target and associated measures. Minister Chhour has been directed to develop further work on a family violence target, which will need to also support delivery of the Ministerial priority. Minister Chhour has been asked to report back to the next Justice Sector Ministers meeting currently earmarked for 19-21 March. A meeting between Minister Chhour, Minister Goldsmith and the Prime Minister is scheduled for the evening of 21 February.

23. In response to the direction from the recent Justice Sector Ministers' meeting, we have started work to develop a meaningful target for FVSV that ideally facilitates and maintains commitment to this portfolio over the government's term.

24. To complement the intended Serious Offending target, there is potential to focus on preventing revictimisation and reoffending, which would enable the IEB to reflect its focus on secondary prevention. We intend to ensure linkages are made to the OMF to ensure alignment of activity, availability of data sources, and cross-agency support for delivery.

25. A FVSV specialist sector group was established to support the creation of the OMF, including development of associated targets. We intend to use this group and will engage with Te Puna Aonui DCEs to inform the development of measures and targets to continue to ensure sector buy-in and endorsement.



The Board will need to consider the advice on targets ahead of the planned report back to Justice Sector Ministers. As such, an out of cycle engagement will be necessary to achieve this.

The rapidly changing landscape will likely affect the accountability and governance arrangements surrounding delivery of Ministerial priorities and targets. There is opportunity to explore synergies with the Justice Sector Leadership Board, Justice Sector Ministers, and the Social Well-being Board considering the intersection in work programmes

Next steps

26. 9(2)(f)(iv)
[Redacted]
27. 9(2)(f)(iv)
[Redacted]
28. 9(2)(f)(iv)
[Redacted]
29. There has been considerable work undertaken since the launch of Te Aorerekura to build collaborative trusting relationships with tangata whenua, communities, and the FVSV sector.
9(2)(f)(iv)
[Redacted]

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**Item 2: Current state and future direction for
FVSV**

9(2)(f)(iv)

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9(2)(g)(i) - 9(2)(f)(iv)

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9(2)(g)(i) - 9(2)(f)(iv)

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9(2)(g)(i) - 9(2)(f)(iv)

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9(2)(g)(i) - 9(2)(f)(iv)

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9(2)(g)(i) - 9(2)(f)(iv)

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9(2)(g)(i) - 9(2)(f)(iv)

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9(2)(g)(i) - 9(2)(f)(iv)

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**Item 2: Current state and future direction for
FVSV**

*Paper 2.3: Family harm non-emergency
response overview and next steps*

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Te Puna Aonui Inter-Departmental Executive Board

Family Harm Non-Emergency Response Overview and Next Steps

Date	16 February 2024
From	Deputy Commissioner de Wattignar, NZ Police
To	Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB)

Purpose

1. This paper provides the IEB with an overview and next steps for the Family Harm Non-Emergency Response (FHNER) Proof of Concept (PoC) recently trialled by New Zealand Police 9(2)(f)(iv)

[Redacted]

Executive Summary

2. Family harm comprises a significant proportion of the demand that Police respond to daily. Currently, Police respond to all family harm calls for service., which has an impact on Police availability to its other core functions.
3. To address the continual year-on-year growth in family harm calls for service, Police has designed and tested a proof of concept of the FHNER model across four districts.
4. The model consists of a telephone response by constabulary officers to family harm events that are assessed as lower priority and not requiring an immediate frontline response.
5. Overall, the FHNER evaluation demonstrated that the initiative was able to deliver a quality service for victims, mitigate safety concerns and has the potential to reduce demand on the Police frontline.

6. 9(2)(f)(iv)

[Redacted]

7. 9(2)(f)(iv)

[Redacted]

Background

8. In 2018, Police shifted their approach to Family violence under the national Safer Whanau programme. 'Family Harm' was new terminology intended to encapsulate a broader, more holistic view of the issues occurring within families and their ensuing detrimental effects. This new approach included

understanding specific requirements for whānau and Māori and improving Police processes and practices in a culturally effective way to prevent further victimisation and offending.

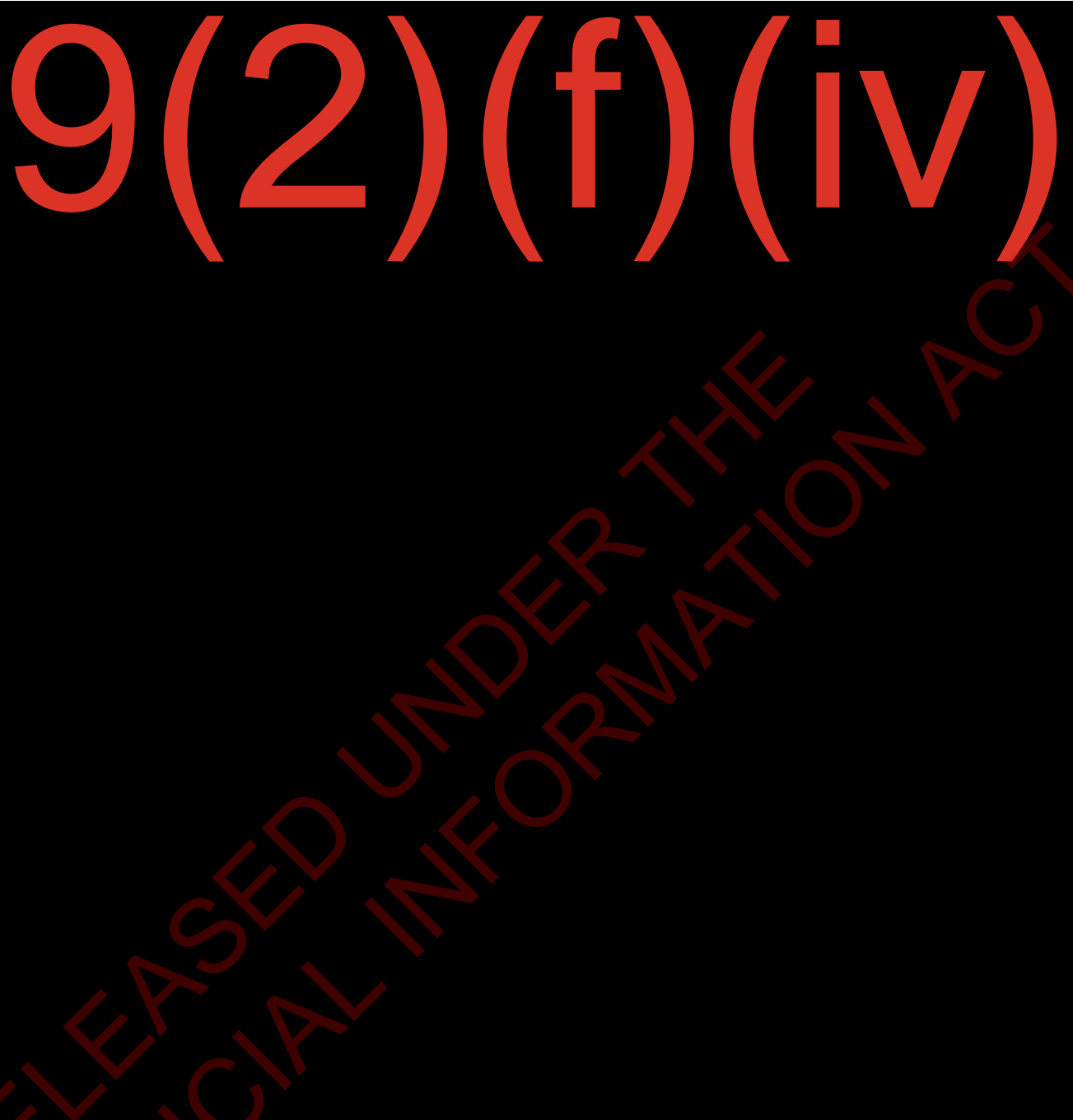
9. The harm generated within families is caused by multiple factors that tend to exist against a backdrop of adverse circumstances. The new Family Harm approach took a comprehensive view of the issues occurring within families and aimed to address the underlying causes of harm. Police have only a small part to play in addressing those causative factors.
10. A consequence of this approach has been an increase in Police attendance by 81% over the last 10 years to calls for service that do not necessarily require a Police response. Police Annual Reports outline the increasing demand on frontline. For example, there were 155,338 family harm investigations in 2020/2021, which rose to 175,573 the following year. Police partner with other agencies (non-government organisations, Iwi, government agencies) to provide families with the help they need following the report being taken. Police's frontline currently shoulders the burden of non-emergency as well as emergency response. In 2021/2022 there were 743,319 non-emergency calls, of which over 20% were family harm related.

A new and complimentary Response service - FHNER

11. In 2020, the Police Executive requested a solution to support Districts with timely responses to family harm incidents in response to challenges in responding to non-emergency family harm calls. An Operating Model was developed to support risk assessment and phone-based triage of non-emergency family harm events prior to frontline attendance.
12. A limited District trial found merit for the model. Proof of Concept initiatives were then run in Northland, Auckland, Canterbury, and Waikato, commencing in December 2022 and ended in June 2023.
13. Over the trial period, the FHNER team triaged 2,374 events of which 73% were found to be able to be resolved without further in-person attendance by Police (every person reporting was offered in person attendance following the report being taken). The Family Harm specialists of the service research, talk to the victim(s)/whānau, risk assess the potential for immediate and future harm, and therefore capture and escalate relevant information for supporting agencies to provide appropriate support and healing. It is a significant tool enabling early intervention, and therefore long-term benefit in reducing family harm.
14. The evaluation showed the value of the new outbound telephone service method and the effective reduction in Police frontline pressure. There exists, however, opportunities to strengthen this work to make a greater impact for victims, while still achieving the goal of reducing Police Frontline demand.

Next Steps

- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.



Decision/s requested

It is recommended the IEB:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Note the overview of the FHNER model, outcome of the PoC, and status,• 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]	Agreed / Not Agreed
[redacted]	Agreed
[redacted]	

Item 3: Any other business

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Item 4: Review of previous meeting

*Paper 4.1: Minutes from the Te Puna Aonui
Board meeting on 17 January 2024*

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Draft Minutes: Te Puna Aonui Board

Date and time: Wednesday 17 January 2024, 9.00am to 9.30am

Venue: Online via Microsoft Teams

Members

Andrew Kibblewhite (Chair) - Tāhū o te Ture (Ministry of Justice)
Jeremy Lightfoot - Ara Poutama Aotearoa (Department of Corrections)
Maree Roberts - Manatū Hauora (Ministry of Health) (Delegate)
Chappie Te Kani - Oranga Tamariki (Ministry for Children)
Megan Main – Te Kaporeihana Āwhina Hunga Whara (Accident Compensation Corporation)
Iona Holsted - Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)
Marama Edwards - Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora (Ministry of Social Development) (Delegate)
Jevon McSkimming - Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa (New Zealand Police) (Delegate)
Tamati Olsen - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development) (Delegate)

Associate Members

Renee Graham - Toi Hau Tāngata (Social Wellbeing Agency)
Kellie Coombes - Manatū Wāhine (Ministry for Women)
Sachi Taulelei - Te Manatū mō Iwi ō te Moana-nui-ā-Kiwa (Ministry for Pacific Peoples) (Delegate)

Te Puna Aonui Attendees

Emma Powell - Te Puna Aonui

Apologies

Diana Sarfati - Manatū Hauora (Ministry of Health)
Debbie Power - Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora (Ministry of Social Development)
Dave Samuels - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)
Andrew Coster - Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa (New Zealand Police)
Gerardine Clifford-Lidstone - Te Manatū mō Iwi ō te Moana-nui-ā-Kiwa (Ministry for Pacific Peoples)
Rebecca Kitteridge - Te Tari o Te Pirimia Me Te Komiti Matua (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet)
Mervin Singham - Te Tari Mātāwaka (Ministry for Ethnic Communities)

Secretariat

Hayley MacKenzie – Te Puna Aonui

Agenda Items

Time	Item	Action	Lead
Meeting open			
9.00 – 9.05	Item 1: Meeting opened.		Chair
Optimising System Impact			
9.05 – 9.30	<p>Item 2: Verbal update on Ministerial priorities</p> <p>Board members provided a roundtable update on ministerial priorities for their respective agencies and discussed plans for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Ministerial Group meetings. Emma noted that the Minister has recently met with Te Pūkotahitanga.</p> <p>Emma provided an update on the savings target work underway for the Te Puna Aonui appropriation. Emma discussed broader portfolio of spend across the system and noted opportunities for future reprioritisation of funding.</p> <p>Emma provided an update on ministerial priorities and noted that the proposed primary priority for the Minister is a focus on multi-agency responses in localities.</p> <p>The Board agreed that the Business Unit would provide content to agencies on family violence and sexual violence ministerial priorities for Minister’s weekly reports.</p>	Discuss	Emma Powell
Meeting close			
9.30	Item 3: The meeting closed at 9.30am.	Approve	Chair

Next meeting: Wednesday 21 February 2024

Noting Paper A:

*Report to the Board on the Audit of Te Puna
Aonui – year ended 30 June 2023*

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**Report to the Board
on the audit of**

Te Puna Aonui

For the year ended 30 June 2023

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4 Public sector audit.....	8
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Key messages

We have completed the audit for Te Puna Aonui for the year ended 30 June 2023. This report sets out our findings from the audit and draws attention to areas where Te Puna Aonui is doing well and where we have made recommendations for improvement.

Audit opinion

We issued an unmodified audit opinion on 2 October 2023. This means we are satisfied that the performance information for the appropriations administered by Te Puna Aonui and the statement of expenses and capital expenditure of Te Puna Aonui fairly reflect Te Puna Aonui activities for the year.

Matters identified during the audit

Risk of management override of internal controls

Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of management's ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding internal controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. Although the level of risk of management override of internal controls will vary from entity to entity, the risk is nevertheless present in all entities. Due to the unpredictable way in which such override could occur, it could result in a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We have performed audit procedures over the relevant systems, tested the appropriateness of selected journal entries, reviewed accounting estimates for any indications of management, and evaluated any unusual or one off transactions.

All the expenditure and revenue of Te Puna Aonui has been considered as part of our substantive audit approach.

We did not identify any issues or unusual transactions from our audit work.

We have not identified any indication of any management override of internal controls or management bias.

Anything else that is of interest

We have not identified any other matters of interest.

Thank you

We would like to thank management and staff for their help and cooperation throughout the audit, and for the positive and constructive engagement in all respects.

9(2)(a)

Kelly Rushton
12 December 2023

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1 Recommendations



Our recommendations for improvement and their priority are based on our assessment of how far short current practice is from a standard that is appropriate for the size, nature, and complexity of your business. We use the following priority ratings for our recommendations.

Priority	Explanation
Urgent	Needs to be addressed <i>urgently</i> These recommendations relate to a significant deficiency that exposes Te Puna Aonui to significant risk or for any other reason need to be addressed without delay.
Necessary	Address at the earliest reasonable opportunity, <i>generally within six months</i> These recommendations relate to deficiencies that need to be addressed to meet expected standards of best practice. These include any control weakness that could undermine the system of internal control.
Beneficial	Address, <i>generally within six to 12 months</i> These recommendations relate to areas where Te Puna Aonui is falling short of best practice. In our view it is beneficial for management to address these, provided the benefits outweigh the costs.

1.1 Audit findings and recommendations

There were no recommendations for improvement arising from the audit.

2 Our audit report

2.1 We issued an unmodified audit report



We issued an unmodified audit report on 2 October 2023. This means we are satisfied that the performance information for the appropriations administered by Te Puna Aonui and the statement of expenses and capital expenditure of Te Puna Aonui fairly reflect Te Puna Aonui activities for the year.

In forming our audit opinion, we considered the following matters.

2.2 Uncorrected misstatements

The statement of expenses and capital expenditure are free from material misstatements, including omissions and disclosure deficiencies. During the audit, we discussed with management any misstatements that we found, other than those which were clearly trivial. These included any disclosure and performance reporting matters.

All misstatements identified during the audit have been corrected.

2.3 Quality and timeliness of information provided for audit



Management needs to provide information for audit relating to the Annual Report of Te Puna Aonui. This includes the draft Annual Report with supporting working papers.

Overall, management were well prepared for the audit and audit queries were responded to in a timely manner. The information received was of good quality.

We will continue to work closely with management to support the delivery of an efficient and quality audit.

3 Matters raised in the Audit Plan



In our Audit Plan for Te Puna Aonui, we identified the following matters as the main audit risks and issues:

Audit risk/issue	Outcome
Risk of management override of internal controls	
<p>There is an inherent risk in every organisation of fraud resulting from management override of internal controls.</p> <p>Management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of their ability to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.</p> <p>Auditing standards require us to treat this as a risk on every audit.</p>	<p>We tested the appropriateness of selected journal entries; reviewed accounting estimates for indications of bias; and evaluated any unusual or one-off transactions.</p> <p>No issues or recommendations were noted.</p>

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4 Public sector audit



Te Puna Aonui is accountable to Parliament and to the public for its use of public resources. Everyone who pays taxes or rates has a right to know that the money is being spent wisely and, in the way, Te Puna Aonui said it would be spent.

As such, public sector audits have a broader scope than private sector audits. As part of our audit, we have considered if the has fairly reflected the results of its activities in its statement of expenses and capital expenditure and non-financial information.

We also consider if there is any indication of issues relevant to the audit with:

- compliance with its statutory obligations that are relevant to the Annual Report;
- the carrying out its activities effectively and efficiently;
- waste being incurred as a result of any act or failure to act by;
- any sign or appearance of a lack of probity as a result of any act or omission, either by the or by one or more of its members, office holders, or employees; and
- any sign or appearance of a lack of financial prudence as a result of any act or omission by the or by one or more of its members, office holders, or employees.

We have no related matters to draw to your attention.

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5 Useful publications



Based on our knowledge of the , we have included some publications that the and management may find useful.

Description	Where to find it
Performance reporting	
<p>Public organisations are responsible for reporting their performance to Parliament and the public in a way that meaningfully reflects their organisation's aspirations and achievements. The Auditor-General published a discussion paper that explores five areas for improvement in performance reporting.</p> <p>The Office of the Auditor-General, the Treasury and Audit New Zealand have jointly prepared good practice guidance on reporting about performance. The guidance provides good practice examples from public organisations in central government. Those working in other sectors may also find this useful.</p>	<p>On the Office of the Auditor-General's website under publications.</p> <p>Link: The problems, progress, and potential of performance reporting</p> <p>On Audit New Zealand's website under good practice.</p> <p>Link: Good practice in reporting about performance – Office of the Auditor-General New Zealand (oag.parliament.nz)</p>
Public accountability	
<p>Public accountability is about public organisations demonstrating to Parliament and the public their competence, reliability, and honesty in their use of public money and other public resources. This discussion paper explores how well New Zealand's public accountability system is working in practice.</p>	<p>On the Office of the Auditor-General's website under publications.</p> <p>Link: Building a stronger public accountability system for New Zealanders</p>
Good practice	
<p>The OAG's website contains a range of good practice guidance. This includes resources on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • audit committees; • conflicts of interest; • discouraging fraud; • good governance; • service performance reporting; • procurement; • sensitive expenditure; and • severance payments. 	<p>On the OAG's website under good practice.</p> <p>Link: Good practice</p>

Description	Where to find it
Four initiatives supporting improved outcomes for Māori	
<p>The Government has made significant funding commitments for supporting improved outcomes for Māori, including more than \$900m in 2020 and more than \$1bn in both 2021 and 2022. To understand how public organisations are using this funding and what has been achieved as a result, the OAG looked at three public organisations and four initiatives aimed at supporting improved outcomes for Māori, and which have received new or increased funding in recent years.</p> <p>The OAG is encouraging all public organisations to consider and apply the findings in the OAG's report to the work those organisations are doing to support improved outcomes for Māori. In particular, the OAG would like to see all public organisations build effective relationships so that iwi and Māori have better experiences with other Government initiatives.</p>	<p>On the Office of the Auditor-General's website under publications.</p> <p>Link: Four initiatives supporting improved outcomes for Māori</p>

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Appendix 1: Disclosures

Area	Key messages
Our responsibilities in conducting the audit	<p>We carried out this audit on behalf of the Controller and Auditor-General. We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the statement of expenses and capital expenditure and performance information and reporting that opinion to you. This responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001.</p> <p>The audit of the statement of expenses and capital expenditure does not relieve management or the of their responsibilities.</p> <p>Our Audit Engagement Letter contains a detailed explanation of the respective responsibilities of the auditor and the Board.</p>
Auditing standards	<p>We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards. The audit cannot and should not be relied upon to detect instances of misstatement, fraud, irregularity, or inefficiency that are immaterial to your financial statements. The and management are responsible for implementing and maintaining your systems of controls for detecting these matters.</p>
Auditor independence	<p>We are independent of the in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners, issued by New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.</p>
Fees	<p>The audit fee for the year is \$7,500, as detailed in our Audit Proposal Letter.</p>
Other relationships	<p>We are not aware of any situations where a spouse or close relative of a staff member involved in the audit occupies a position with that is significant to the audit.</p> <p>We are not aware of any situations where a staff member of Audit New Zealand has accepted a position of employment with the Te Puna Aonui during or since the end of the financial year.</p>

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND

Mana Arotake Aotearoa

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He Pānui*Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum*

Whakapānga kōnae	File Ref	Te Rā	6 March 2024
Ki a:	Dave Samuels, Secretary for Māori Development		
Nā:	Huria Heperi, Acting Manager, Social Policy, Policy Partnerships		
Tauira Pārua:	Paula Rawiri, Deputy Secretary, Policy Partnerships Jaclyn Williams, Wellbeing Director, Policy Partnerships		
Kaupapa:	FVSV Target development advice		
Attachments:	IEB approach to setting targets for JSMM		

Purpose

1. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit is seeking advice from the Inter-Departmental Executive Board (IEB) on the development of an FVSV target.

Context

2. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit have put particular focus on support for, and linkages between, the Minister's priorities and the Justice Sector serious offending target.
3. The recommended approach is to focus on how the system responds to family violence, and how our response can help determine progress (aligning with ministerial priorities).

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit Proposed approach

4. Te Puna Aonui have proposed the following target: *15% reduction in the proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members.*
5. A delivery plan is required across the justice and social sector that identifies the initiatives, activities and resources that will be applied by agencies to achieve target and make early progress.
6. While there are some limitations due to statistical uncertainty, this measure includes victimisations that do not come to attention of the Justice Sector or other government agencies
7. The target will also require supplementary measures: reducing the impact of family violence on children and reducing family violence reoffending.

Te Puna Aonui Business Unit Recommendations

8. **Agree** to a headline family violence victimisation reduction target supported by two measures of re-victimisation/re-offending and children's exposure to family violence.
9. **Agree** to continued work to expand on measures of national system performance specifically related to services and experience (help seeking, reporting, service availability & workforce, service access and timeliness)
10. **Agree** to continued work to build regional FVSV key performance indicators.
11. **Agree** to delegate the finalisation of advice to Minister Justice Sector Ministers to the IEB Chair and CE of Te Puna Aonui.

Recommended Actions

12. **Raise your support** for the supplementary measure to reduce child exposure to harm to help interrupt the intergenerational trauma of family violence.
13. **Consider asking** about the expectations of commitment for each Te Puna Aonui agency to contribute to the delivery plan.

Next steps

14. Advice on the recommended target(s) will be provided to the Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence on Friday 8 March 2024.
15. Final advice for Justice Sector Ministers is then due to Minister Goldsmith's Office for inclusion by Thursday 14 March.
16. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit intend to continue to work with IEB agencies to shape up potential service level measures, including those that could be reflected regionally.
17. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit intend for Action Plan 2 to reflect a five-year delivery plan for the targets, with one, three and five-year horizons. They will engage with the IEB on the development of Action Plan 2 in March.

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Te Puna Aonui Board

Title	Setting a family violence target
Date	6 March 2024
From	Emma Powell, Chief Executive, Te Puna Aonui Business Unit
To	Te Puna Aonui Chief Executives

Purpose

- The purpose of this paper is to seek Te Puna Aonui Board's:
 - endorsement of the proposed approach to family violence (FV) target and measurement setting; and
 - agreement to a headline FV victimisation reduction target supported by two measures of re-victimisation/re-offending and children's exposure to family violence.
- In parallel, this advice will be provided to Minister Chhour for her consideration ahead of reporting back to Justice Sector Ministers at their upcoming March 20 meeting.

Decisions requested

It is recommended that the IEB:

a) Agree to a headline family violence victimisation reduction target supported by two measures of re-victimisation/re-offending and children's exposure to family violence.	Agreed/ not agreed
b) Agree to continued work to expand on measures of national system performance specifically related to services and experience (help seeking, reporting service availability & workforce, service access and timeliness)	Agreed/ not agreed
c) Agree to continued work to build regional family violence and sexual violence key performance indicators.	Agreed/ not agreed
d) Agree to delegate the finalisation of advice to Minister Justice Sector Ministers to the IEB Chair and CE of Te Puna Aonui	Agreed/ not agreed

Background

- As the Board will be aware, significant focus and work has been undertaken on the measurement system for Te Aorere Kura, which focuses on the outcomes required to progress towards the strategy.

4. More recently there is significant focus across government on targets to drive performance, including violence. In contrast to the Outcomes and Measurement Framework, a focus on targets would see quarterly tracking over a five-year period.
5. At its last meeting, the Board discussed the request from Justice Sector Ministers (JSM) to provide further advice on setting a family violence target and measures to help determine progress, including advice on international good practice and what it would take to establish more effective measures.
6. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit has worked with IEB agencies best positioned to contribute immediate data and advice for measures and targets related to FVSV. This includes Oranga Tamariki, Police, ACC, Ministry of Justice, and the Social Wellbeing Agency. In doing so we have put particular focus on support for, and linkages between, the Minister's priorities and the Justice Sector serious offending target.

Determining an appropriate Target

7. Agencies considered a range of factors in determining a sensible place to start in setting a target:
 - where to intervene on the spectrum of prevention (primary, secondary, tertiary)
 - alignment to targets and measures that had already been agreed by JSM (serious violent offending and persistent youth offending)
 - alignment to the published FVSV Outcome and Measurement Framework
 - what data was readily available and determined by agencies to be robust enough for regular reporting on FV – consistent with advice that targets should be measurable, meaningful and movable
 - what the New Zealand public would expect to see in a target of this nature and could be communicated in a straightforward way.
 - what would drive better alignment of Board governance and decisions to actions and interventions.
8. Across the spectrum of prevention some clear areas of potential focus emerged:
 - **stopping violence before it occurs** e.g., attitudes, norms and behaviours at a population level
 - **reducing exposure** to family violence e.g. children present at family violence incidences
 - **prevalence** of victimisation e.g. how many New Zealanders are experiencing family violence
 - **intervening effectively** with people directly impacted once violence has occurred

- **preventing repeated victimisation or offending** e.g. how effective is the system at disrupting behaviour and stopping escalation?
 - Ensuring **effective long-term healing and recovery** and interrupting intergenerational transmission
9. From here, agencies looked at what measures and data was readily available, over what timeframe and frequency, for which age groups, as well as the limitations and sensitivity to intervention across each of the focus areas above.
10. Measures of prevalence, exposure and repeated victimisation and offending were assessed as preferred candidates for measures with prevalence of victimisation preferred for a target (discussed below).
11. JSM have already agreed a serious offending target which seeks the reduction of victimisation from serious violent offending (assaults, sexual assaults and robbery) measured by the NZCVS.
12. There is a clear line to be drawn between the Serious Offending target and our preferred target area of prevalence of FV victimisation. This provides an opportunity to sharpen the focus on the proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members and strengthens the alignment and logic between the two.
13. Minister Chhour has also communicated a strong interest in service and experience level measures and targets e.g. timeliness of access to clinical mental health services, and these are likely to also be of interest to Justice Sector Ministers. Despite having work underway and some potential measures, development of reported Service and Experience measures at a national and regional level will take further time to establish.

Recommended approach to FV target and measure setting

14. The recommended approach is to focus on how the system responds to family violence, and how our response can help determine progress (aligning with ministerial priorities).
15. Our intent is to seek Justice Sector Ministers' agreement to a headline target and up to two supplementary measures in the first instance, with further work to be undertaken prior to providing advice on measures at a Service level.
16. We therefore propose setting:
- a headline target for reducing family violence Prevalence based on the NZCVS; and
 - supplementary measures related to reducing children's exposure to violence and re-victimisation/reoffending based on Police Family Harm investigation data.

17. By measuring these elements of the continuum of prevention, we can provide clear direction to the system to make an impact, while maintaining our goal of elimination.
18. **Appendix 1** reflects the potential measurement framework, from the Prevalence target through to Service level and regional measures.

Target: 15% reduction in the proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members

19. This measure uses the same source as the agreed target for serious offending, the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS). The NZCVS is a nationwide annual, face to face, sample survey that interviews up to 8,000 people every year. All estimates are weighted to the New Zealand adult population to provide robust estimates.
20. There are some limitations to note with use of this data including statistical uncertainty around the estimates, as survey data is an estimate and not an exact number, it includes statistical variance, which means it may be harder to see a statistical difference each quarter.
21. Additional measures are necessary to understand progress when using prevalence data to measure change in the short-term, as this measure includes victimisations that do not come to attention of the Justice Sector or other government agencies, which mean this measure is less sensitive to short term intervention.
22. Refer to **Appendix 2** for more detailed information about the Prevalence target and supplementary measures.

Supplementary measures of harm to children and reoffending based on family harm investigations

23. Looking at measures that capture different elements of the response, data from Police on family harm investigations have been identified as the most reliable source for regular reporting. Family Harm as defined by Police, includes non-violent incidences (such as truancy), so will overestimate family violence incidences. However, use of police data on family harm allows us to provide a broader picture of system progress in secondary prevention.¹

Reducing harm to children – Exposure measure

24. Measuring harm to children through exposure to violence (Children and young people present (or normally resident at) the location of reported family harm episodes) puts a focus on the risk factors behind family violence and sexual violence and may also contribute positively to other targets, such as youth offending.

¹ The reliance on Police reporting also means this measure will also move with changes in Police practice. The desired direction of a target in this area is therefore unclear, as an increase or decrease in this measure could both represent progress e.g. increased reporting or decreased family violence.

25. Legally exposure to family violence is child abuse. Reducing harm to children from exposure to family harm can interrupt the intergenerational trauma of family violence.
26. This measure also reflects an element of prevalence of harm and informs a delivery focus across the justice and social sector to deal with the complex causes of family violence.

Reducing reoffending – Revictimisation/reoffending measure

27. Measuring revictimisation/reoffending (through representation in family harm investigations) aligns with the ministerial priority to improve the current response system, ensure that people experiencing or at greatest risk of harm from family violence and sexual violence are safe and protected, and that any violence or abusive behaviour stops.
28. A focus on reducing reoffending aligns with the opportunities in the Justice Sector to intervene to disrupt patterns and escalation of harm and avoid serious offending/victimisation, thereby reducing a driver of harm overtime.
29. Responses that hold those who use violence to account, while supporting change and healing should lead to a reduction in reoffending and revictimisation

Other options and approaches considered

30. Measuring progress in reducing family violence across these core elements is difficult due to the complex nature of reporting and responding to family violence. Although data is available from a variety of sources, each measure has limitations and advantages.
31. We also considered further data sources to support the recommended approach, specifically Oranga Tamariki data. However, we determined that this data is not appropriate for use in targets or measures of FV, due to variability and inconsistency, for example the inability to distinguish between family harm and other forms of harm and therefore inform progress on reducing FV specifically.
32. More broadly, we also explored measures of primary prevention, noting the experience of the Australian national plan, who are not seeing progress in their measures, despite longer reporting timeframes (up to 4 years). Therefore, we do not see this as appropriate for a regularly monitored and reported measurement framework.

Next steps

33. Following feedback and agreement from the Board, advice on the recommended target(s) will be provided to the Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence on Friday 8 March 2024.
34. Final advice for Justice Sector Ministers is then due to Minister Goldsmith's Office for inclusion by Thursday 14 March. The Minister may look to engage with her colleagues ahead of the JSM meeting on 20 March, given the level of interest expressed at the previous meeting.

35. Should the target, measures and proposed approach be endorsed at this meeting, we intend to continue to work with IEB agencies to shape up potential service level measures, including those that could be reflected regionally.
36. We intend for Action Plan 2 to reflect a five-year delivery plan for the targets, with one, three and five-year horizons. We will engage with the Board on the development of Action Plan 2 in March.
37. Ministers have also asked for advice on international good practice, which is included in **Appendix 3**.

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Targets and measures for family violence and sexual violence

The proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members –	Children and young people present (or normally resident at) the location of reported family harm episode –	Re-presentation of Family Harm Investigations – P

– Driving change in the system to improve services and experience


<p>People who are experiencing harm, or are at risk of experiencing harm are seeking help.</p> <p>Possible measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VS question on help seeking • # Police callouts • Oranga Tamariki referrals 	<p>Services are available whenever and wherever they are required to support victims, as well as supporting change and healing for those who use violence.</p> <p>Possible measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • o e developed 	<p>People who seek help are accessing the services they need</p> <p>Possible measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services - Frequency and seriousness – I 	<p>The service experience is timely and effective.</p> <p>Possible measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to mental health services • Sensitive claim wait times – ACC administra
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– Tracking progress locally and regionally to improve the quality of responses

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Appendix 2: Family Violence Prevalence target and supplementary measures

Target Area – Reducing Family Violence and Sexual Violence

Definiti	The proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members
	New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS). The NZCVS is a nationwide, annual, face to face, sample survey that interviews up to 8,000 people every year. All estimates are weighted to the NZ adult population to provide robust estimates.
	Offences by family members 15% reduction over 10 years.
ajec	<p>Current performance: ~70,000 people (1.6% of adult population) Estimated trajectory: ~67,000 people (1.4% of adult population)</p>  <p>ote: The numbers of people experiencing violent crime are derived using the target % reduction multiplied by the predicted population for that year</p>
Qu	Quarterly estimates will be produced to monitor trends – quarterly targets may be set using a fraction of the overall target, but achievement of quarterly targets will be difficult to determine due to the margin of error around the estimates
	<p>Measures that New Zealanders are experiencing less violent offending by family members, both reported and unreported.</p> <p>Creates focus for justice and social sector agencies to work together to reduce the incidences of violent crime by family members.</p>
Am	Yes, in the long term but supporting measures are necessary to identify change in the short-term.
s/sou	<p>A high amount of uncertainty around the estimates will make it difficult to be confident in trends.</p> <p>The target may be too low to identify a significant trend given the statistical uncertainty around the estimates. Survey data is an estimate and not an exact number, it includes statistical variance, which means it may be harder to see a statistical difference each quarter.</p> <p>This measure includes victimisations that do not come to attention of the Justice Sector or other government agencies</p>
equ	A delivery plan is required across the justice and social sector that identifies the initiatives, activities and resources that will be applied by agencies to achieve target and make early progress.

Supplementary measures

Reducing the impact of family violence on children

Definition	Children and young people present (or normally resident at) the location of reported family harm episode
Source	Police admin data
Target	[TBC Police data] XX% reduction in children and young people present (or normally resident at) the location of reported family harm episode – Police admin data
Baseline performance and estimated trajectory	
Quarterly targets	
Meaningful	Legally exposure to family violence is child abuse. Reducing harm to children from exposure to harm we can interrupt the intergenerational trauma of family violence.
Amenable to intervention	Yes, in the long term.
Possible issues/sources of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ote, Family Harm includes non-violent incidences (such as truancy), so will overestimate family violence incidences responded to by police his is not an existing measure that is currently reported on he data links both Children and young people present at the family harm episode and those normally resident at the location his measure only counts a family harm incident with a child or young person present if it is reported to the Police, and will therefore be influenced by change in Police reporting practice Difficult to set target a desired direction unclear. An increase or decrease in this measure could both represent progress e.g. increased reporting or decreased family violence his target could encourage the removal of children when we don't necessarily want that (especially if it's for non violent incidences)
Require cross agency approach	A delivery plan is required across the justice and social sector that identifies the initiatives, activities and resources that will be applied by agencies to achieve target and make early progress.

Reducing Family Violence reoffending

Definition	Re-presentation of Family Harm Investigations
Source	Police admin data on family harm attendance
Target	[TBC Police data] XX% reduction in the # of individuals representing to police in family harm investigations
Baseline performance	

and estimated trajectory	
Quarterly targets	
Suggested supporting measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nce: Proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members – NZCVS • e: Children and young people present (or normally resident at) the location of reported family harm episode – Police admin data
Meaningful	Responses to those who use violence must hold them to account while supporting change and healing should lead to a reduction in reoffending and revictimisation.
Amenable to intervention	Earlier responses disrupt patterns and escalation of harm and avoid serious reoffending/victimisation
Possible issues/sources of concern	Police have existing re-proceeding measures, which have a number of limitations. Delay in reporting to allow for follow up period. Volume based on Police proceeding impacted by Police. The Police may not respond to every notification and measurement will not capture alternative responses from other parts of the Justice and Social sector.
Require cross agency approach	A delivery plan is required across the justice and social sector that identifies the initiatives, activities and resources that will be applied by agencies to achieve target and make early progress.

Appendix 3: International Good Practice

Many countries similar to New Zealand are attempting to monitor the extent and nature of family violence, but there is considerable variation in how and what data is collected and the frequency with which it is collected.

We looked at the countries we most often compare ourselves to – Australia, UK, Ireland, and Canada. To show progress, and drive government collaboration towards better outcomes, all these countries have a package of: National or state strategy; outcomes framework (that usually sets a suite of longer-term outcomes); and monitoring reports that track progress with multiple measures.

Several international jurisdictions use survey data to monitor family violence, produced on between a one- and five-yearly basis. Jurisdictions that produce more regular measures tend to rely on administrative data sources, such as Police and homicide data.

The Australian government has published its “*National plan to end violence against women and children 2023-2032*”². As parts of its outcome framework³, it has identified a number of targets including:

- A 25% reduction in the number of female intimate partner homicides (using data from the Australian Institute of Criminology homicide statistics).
- The improvement in a range of knowledge and attitude measures collected by the National Attitudes towards Violence against Women survey (NCAS).

Reporting on the above target is a mixture of annual (homicide data) and four-yearly (NCAS), however, we understand that even with annual reporting they were not yet seeing a change in these targets.

² Executive Summary: National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032, Australian Government, 2022

³ National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032: Outcome Framework, Australian Government, 2022

He Pānui*Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum*

Whakapānga kōnae:	File Ref	Te Rā	15 March 2024
Ki a:	Dave Samuels, Tumu Whakarae for Māori Development		
Nā:	Patty Green, Manager, Social Policy, Policy Partnerships		
Tauira Pārua:	Paula Rawiri, Deputy Secretary, Policy Partnerships Jaclyn Williams, Director, Wellbeing		
Kaupapa:	Eliminating Family Violence & Sexual Violence (FVSV) Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) Hui		
Attachments:	1. Agenda: Eliminating FVSV IEB March Board Pack		

Purpose

1. This memo provides you with a briefing on the IEB March Board Pack and an answer to your question about the supplementary measure for the FVSV target focussing on children.

Context

2. This briefing provides you with information only, as you are unable to attend this meeting because of your attendance at the Māori Select Committee at that same time.

Agenda items

3. There are three agenda items only that require your attention for noting.

Item 2: The Minister has finalised a proposed target for Justice Sector Ministers

4. The final proposed FVSV target is confirmed as '15% reduction in the proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members.'
5. The target has now been submitted to the Chair of the Justice Sector Ministers, Hon Paul Goldsmith, Minister of Justice.

Item 3: Te Puna Aonui Business Unit will begin developments on Action Plan 2.0

6. Te Puna Aonui (TPA) Business Unit intends for the second Action Plan to reflect the current context and be shaped as the delivery mechanism for the Ministerial Priorities and FVSV targets.
7. There will be a 3-month work plan for delivery of Ministerial Priorities and TPA agencies will develop a targeted set of actions and interventions for addressing the sexual assault component of the Serious Offending Target.
8. TPA will also host a cross-agency workshop in late March to ensure collective urgency to develop critical actions for the second Action Plan with an intended final approval by the Board in May. It is anticipated that officials from Te Puni Kōkiri will attend this workshop.

Item 4: FVSV Data Development

8. The Social Wellbeing Agency (SWA) has been working on the provision of actionable insights on family and sexual violence. SWA and TPA are working together to scope further analysis and data visualisation, focused particularly on any targets set on FVSV, the data needs for reporting on the Outcomes and Measurement Framework, and supporting regions with data and dashboards.

Why Te Puni Kōkiri should provide strong support for the supplementary measure focusing on reducing FVSV impacts on children?

9. In the previous papers for the February meeting, two supplementary measures were proposed under the new FVSV targets. The first focused on reduction in re-offending and the second on reducing the impacts of FVSV on children.
10. While we recommended that you agreed to both supplementary measures, as they will both contribute to progressing the FVSV target, the measure focussing on children is specifically important for the mahi that Te Puni Kōkiri does.
11. In our pre-briefing hui, you asked for advice on the recommended stronger support for the measure on reducing the impact on children.

The importance of this measure for tamariki/rangatahi Māori

12. Early indications from the Minister for FVSV are that there will be a reduced focus on early intervention and prevention in the next action plan. The inclusion of a supplementary measure that focuses on reducing harm to children will help to prioritise work in that space. This is particularly important as there are disproportionate rates of tamariki and rangatahi Māori impacted on by FVSV. make up a large proportion of the Māori population.
13. The Board papers note that the supplementary measure to 'reduce harm to children from exposure to family violence' could help to "reduce the impact from the intergenerational trauma of family violence and support the capacity to heal".
14. Intergenerational trauma is a significant barrier for whānau Māori and their ability to thrive, so progress made as a result of a focus on this measure could be highly beneficial for the overall wellbeing and resilience of whānau and hāpori Māori.

A focus on children provides Te Puni Kōkiri with opportunities for further investment

15. Focusing on children specifically supports aspects of mahi that is important to Te Puni Kōkiri such as Ngā Tini Whetū and other early intervention initiatives such as the work undertaken through Whānau Ora commissioning for wellbeing outcomes. The measure also includes young people, aligning well with Te Puni Kōkiri Whānau Resilience programmes.
16. If we are to continue our role as a TPA agency, there may be opportunities associated with this measure to promote our initiatives and the approaches used to develop/implement them e.g., whānau-centred approaches such as Whānau Centred Facilitation Initiatives and commissioning for outcomes through Whānau Ora commissioning agencies and Localised Commissioning Entities. We can also influence other government agencies through our public policy leadership role to adopt whānau-centred policy approaches to reduce harm to children caused by exposure to family violence.



Agenda: Te Puna Aonui Board

Date and time: Wednesday 20 March 2024, 9.00am to 10.00am

Venue: Dame Margaret Room, Public Service Commission

Members

Andrew Kibblewhite (Chair) - Tāhū o te Ture (Ministry of Justice)
Jeremy Lightfoot - Ara Poutama Aotearoa (Department of Corrections)
Diana Sarfati - Manatū Hauora (Ministry of Health)
Chappie Te Kani - Oranga Tamariki (Ministry for Children)
Megan Main – Te Kaporeihana Āwhina Hunga Whara (Accident Compensation Corporation)
Iona Holsted - Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)
Debbie Power - Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora (Ministry of Social Development)
Andrew Coster - Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa (New Zealand Police)

Associate Members

Renee Graham - Toi Hau Tāngata (Social Wellbeing Agency)
Mervin Singham - Te Tari Mātāwaka (Ministry for Ethnic Communities)
Lucy Cassels - Te Manatū mō Iwi ō te Moana-nui-ā-Kiwa (Ministry for Pacific Peoples) (Delegate)

Te Puna Aonui Attendees

Emma Powell - Te Puna Aonui

Apologies

Kellie Coombes - Manatū Wāhine (Ministry for Women)
Rebecca Kitteridge - Te Tari o Te Pirimia Me Te Komiti Matua (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet)
Gerardine Clifford-Lidstone - Te Manatū mō Iwi ō te Moana-nui-ā-Kiwa (Ministry for Pacific Peoples)
Dave Samuels - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)

Secretariat

Hayley MacKenzie – Te Puna Aonui

Agenda Items

Time	Item	Action	Lead
Meeting opening			
9.00 – 9.05	Item 1: Meeting Open		Chair
Optimising System Impact			
9.05 – 9.20	Item 2: FVSV Targets 2.1 – Cover Paper - Final advice on family violence targets to Justice Sector Ministers 2.2 – Further advice on family violence targets to Justice Sector Ministers	Discuss	Emma Powell
9.20 – 9.40	Item 3: Second Te Aorerekura Action Plan 3.1 – Second Te Aorerekura Action Plan 3.2 – Appendix One – Three month workplan	Discuss	Emma Powell
9.40- 9.50	Item 4: FVSV Data Development 4.1 – Using data to understand family violence and sexual violence 4.2 – Appendix One – Understanding FVSV using administrative and survey data	Discuss	Renee Graham
Risks and Issues			
9.50 – 9.55	Item 5: Verbal Update Verbal update only	Discuss	All
Meeting close			
9.55 – 10.00	Item 6: Any other business	Discuss	Chair
	Item 7: Review of previous meeting 7.1 – Minutes from the Te Puna Aonui Board meeting on 21 February 2024	Approve	Chair
	Item 8: Meeting Close		All

Next meeting: Wednesday 17 April 2024, Public Service Commission

Item 2: FVSV Targets

Paper 2.1: Cover paper - Final advice on family violence targets to Justice Sector Ministers

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Item 2: FVSV Targets

Paper 2.2: Further advice on family violence targets to Justice Sector Ministers

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OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Agenda Item 3: Further advice on family violence targets to Justice Sector Ministers

Date: 13 March 2024	File reference	2024/110468
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Purpose

1. This paper provides further advice on a family violence target and measure for the Justice Sector.

Background

2. Justice Sector Ministers (JSM) have requested further advice on setting a family violence target and measures to help determine progress, including advice on international good practice and what it would take to establish more effective measures.
3. In February, JSMs also agreed to targets for timely access to justice, serious and persistent youth offending and serious violent offending. The serious violent offending measure agreed is based on the proportion of people who were the victim of an assault, robbery, or sexual assault offence measured through the New Zealand Victims of Crime Survey (NZCVS)
4. Significant focus and work has been undertaken on the measurement system for Te Aorerekura: National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, which focuses on the outcomes required to progress towards the strategy. In contrast to the Outcomes and Measurement Framework, a focus on targets would see quarterly tracking over a ten-year period to drive performance.¹ Current targets reflect the dual focus in Te Aorerekura on sexual violence and family violence, through the inclusion of sexual violence in serious offending and development of a specific family violence measure.

¹ Note due to the nature of NZCVS measurement a longer timeframe is required to statistically detect if changes are just noise or reflect an actual change in the population. Monitoring of quarterly estimates will provide indication that victimisation rates are tracking in the right direction over time but will not accurately reflect actual change between individual quarters due to statistical uncertainty, supporting measures may serve as more accurate indicators of change between individual quarters.

5. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit has worked with IEB agencies best positioned to contribute immediate data and advice for measures and targets related to FV. This includes Oranga Tamariki, Police, Ministry of Justice, and the Social Wellbeing Agency.

Recommended approach to FV target and measure setting

6. My priority for the family violence and sexual violence system is to strengthen the local and regionally based response models, established to ensure the people experiencing or at greatest risk of harm from family violence and sexual violence are safe and protected, and that any violence or abusive behaviour stops.
7. Work between IEB agencies identified prevalence of victimisation, exposure to family violence, and repeated victimisation and offending as preferred candidates for measures. These measures capture elements across the continuum of prevention and progress of the system response.
8. I propose setting:
 - a headline target for reducing family violence prevalence based on the NZCVS (subject to JSM consideration of limitations); and
 - supplementary measures related to reducing harm to children through exposure to violence and re-victimisation/reoffending based on Police Family Harm investigation data.
9. In addition to this, I have also commissioned further work on service and experience measures at a national level for example around help seeking, service availability, service access and timeliness. I envisage these measures should drive system improvements and align with local and regional KPIs around better integrated responses. If desired, service level measures could be the subject of future report backs to JSMs.
10. **Appendix 1** reflects the potential family violence measurement framework, from the serious offending and FV prevalence targets through to service level and regional measures.

Target: 15% reduction in the proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members

11. There is a clear line to be drawn between the Serious Offending target and the proposed target area of prevalence of FV victimisation. This provides an opportunity to sharpen the focus on the proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members and strengthens the alignment and logic between the two.

12. This measure uses the same source as the agreed target for serious offending, the New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS). The NZCVS is a nationwide, annual, face to face, sample survey that interviews up to 8,000 people every year. All estimates are weighted to the New Zealand adult population to provide robust estimates.
13. Additional measures are also necessary to understand progress when using prevalence data to measure change in the short-term, as this measure includes victimisations that do not come to attention of the Justice Sector or other government agencies, which mean this measure is less sensitive to short term intervention.
14. Refer to **Appendix 2** for more detailed information about the Prevalence target and supplementary measures.
15. Measuring reduction in family violence through the NZCVS is consistent with the measurement approach for the overall impacts of Te Aorerekura.²

Limitations of using NZCVS data may necessitate a longer timeframe or more ambitious target to show progress

16. There are some limitations to note with use of NZCVS data including statistical uncertainty around the estimates. As survey data is an estimate and not an exact number, it includes statistical variance which means it may be harder to see a statistical difference each quarter.
17. This statistical uncertainty means that there is a trade-off when it comes to developing targets for the NZCVS measures. On one hand, the change across the time period needs to be large enough that it is reliably measurable. On the other hand, the reduction has to be realistically achievable in the same timeframe.
18. In order for there to be consistency across the measures of serious offending and family violence targets, a 15% reduction over five years was initially considered for offences by family members. However, due to the smaller number of victims of offences by family members, modelling suggested that this would not provide a reliably measurable change. As such, the time period for this target has been extended to 10 years (doubling the time period effectively increases the sample size and makes it much more likely to detect a change).

² Te Aorerekura Outcomes and Measurement Framework includes *Percentage of people (aged 15 years and older) who experienced an offence or controlling behaviours by a family member in the previous 12 months* as a measure of overall impact.

19. If a 5 year target is preferred, actual progress would likely need to exceed the target for the change to be detectable.³ Alternatively, additional funding for the survey (likely in excess of \$1 million over 5 years) could be used to improve the sample and increase the likelihood of detecting change. However, this would only increase the robustness of the measure by 10%.⁴ Regardless, it may be difficult to achieve the increase in sample needed, and data would not be available until 2026 at the earliest.

20. To further understand progress towards the target, a range of additional metrics could be drawn upon, including at a service level.

Supplementary measures of harm to children and reoffending based on family harm investigations

21. Looking at measures that capture different elements of the response, data from Police on family harm investigations have been identified as the most reliable source for regular reporting.

22. Family Harm as defined by Police, includes non-violent incidences (such as truancy and verbal arguments), so will overestimate reported family violence incidences. However, use of police data on family harm allows us to provide a broader picture of system progress in secondary prevention (intervening effectively once violence has occurred).⁵

Reducing harm to children

Exposure measure

23. Measuring harm to children through exposure to violence (Children and young people present (or normally resident at) the location of reported family harm episodes) puts a focus on the risk factors behind family violence and sexual violence and may also contribute positively to other targets, such as youth offending.

³ There would be a 30% chance of detecting a 15% decrease in offences by family members within 5 years, but a 70% chance of detecting a 25% decrease.

⁴ Increasing the sample size from 7,000 to 10,000 per year would increase the probability of detecting a change of 15% within 5 years from 30%-40%.

⁵ The reliance on Police reporting also means this measure will also move with changes in Police practice. The desired direction of a target in this area is therefore unclear, as an increase or decrease in this measure could both represent progress e.g. increased reporting or decreased family violence.

24. Legally, exposure to family violence is child abuse. Reducing harm to children from exposure to family harm can help reduce the impact from the intergenerational trauma of family violence and support the capacity to heal.
25. This measure also reflects an element of prevalence of harm and informs a delivery focus across the justice and social sector to deal with the complex factors of family violence.

Further work is required to more comprehensively understand the drivers and potential measures of harm to children

26. In determining a measure for reducing harm to children from family violence, the business unit also considered further data sources, specifically Oranga Tamariki data. This data has not currently been included, due to the difficulties in easily differentiating between family harm and other forms of harm. The business unit are continuing to explore how Oranga Tamariki data may help with additional indicators.

Reducing reoffending – Revictimisation/reoffending measure

27. Measuring revictimisation/reoffending (through representation in family harm investigations) aligns with my ministerial priority to improve the current response system, ensure that people experiencing or at greatest risk of harm from family violence and sexual violence are safe and protected, and that any violence or abusive behaviour stops
28. A focus on reducing reoffending aligns with the opportunities in the Justice Sector to intervene to disrupt patterns and escalation of harm and avoid serious offending/victimisation, thereby reducing a driver of harm overtime.
29. Responses that hold those who use violence to account, while supporting change and healing should lead to a reduction in reoffending and revictimisation.

Other options and international approaches

30. Many countries similar to New Zealand are attempting to monitor the extent and nature of family violence, but there is considerable variation in how and what data is collected and the frequency with which it is collected.
31. Looking at the countries we most often compare ourselves to – Australia, UK, Ireland, and Canada. To show progress, and drive government collaboration towards better outcomes, all these countries have a package of: National or state strategy; outcomes framework (that usually sets a suite of longer-term outcomes); and monitoring reports that track progress with multiple measures.

32. Agencies also explored measures of primary prevention, noting the experience of the Australian national plan, who are not seeing progress in their measures, despite longer reporting timeframes (up to 4 years). Therefore, I do not see this as appropriate for a regularly monitored and reported measurement framework.

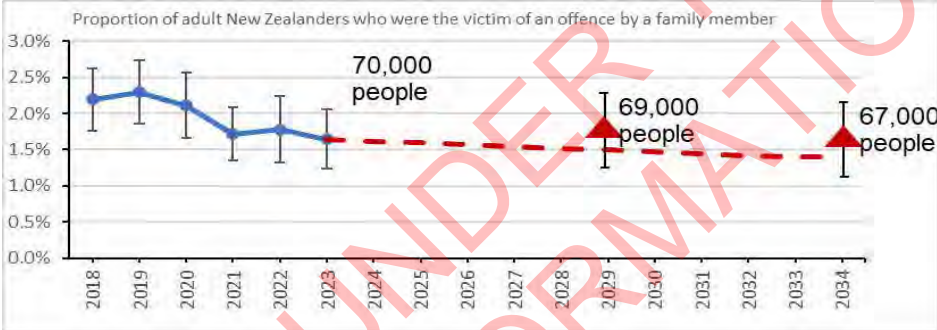
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Appendix 1: Family Violence Measurement Framework

Serious offending target – Agreed by Justice Sector Ministers					
15% reduction in the proportion of people who were the victim of an assault, robbery, or sexual assault offence by June 2029 – <i>New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS)</i> .					
Other Justice Targets: Timely access to justice and Serious and persistent youth offending					
Proposed FV Target for Justice Sector Ministers					
Target: Reducing Family Violence Prevalence					
15% reduction in the proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members by June 2034 – <i>New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS)</i> .					
Proposed supplementary measures					
Reducing harm to children – Exposure measure Children and young people present (or normally resident at) the location of reported family harm episode – <i>Police Family Harm Investigation data</i>			Reducing Family Violence reoffending Re-presentation of Family Harm Investigations – <i>Police Family Harm Investigation data</i>		
Service and Experience – Driving change in the system to improve services and experience					
Help seeking	Service availability	Service access	Timeliness		
People who are experiencing harm, using violence, or are at risk of experiencing harm are seeking help. Possible measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZCVS question on help seeking # Police callouts 	Services are available whenever and wherever they are required to support victims, as well as supporting change and healing for those who use violence. Possible measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be developed 	People who seek help are accessing the services they need Possible measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to services - Frequency and seriousness – <i>IDI</i> 	The service experience is timely and effective. Possible measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to mental health services Sensitive claim wait times – <i>ACC administrative data</i> 		
Regional Response – Tracking progress locally and regionally to improve the quality of responses					
Te Taitokerau	Tāmaki Makaurau	Bay of Plenty, Wairariki	Waikato	Canterbury	Etc...
KPIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service access Workforce Capability Timeliness Reporting 					

Appendix 2: Family Violence Prevalence target and supplementary measures

Target Area – Reducing Family Violence

Definition	The proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members
Source	New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS). The NZCVS is a nationwide, annual, face to face, sample survey that interviews up to 8,000 people every year. All estimates are weighted to the NZ adult population to provide robust estimates.
Target	Offences by family members 15% reduction over 10 years.
Baseline performance and estimated trajectory	<p>Current performance: ~70,000 people (1.6% of adult population) Estimated trajectory: ~67,000 people (1.4% of adult population)</p>  <p>Important note: The numbers of people experiencing violent crime are derived using the target % reduction multiplied by the predicted population for that year</p>
Quarterly targets	Quarterly estimates will be produced to monitor trends – quarterly targets may be set using a fraction of the overall target, but achievement of quarterly targets will be difficult to determine due to the margin of error around the estimates
Meaningful	<p>Measures that New Zealanders are experiencing less violent offending by family members, both reported and unreported.</p> <p>Creates focus for justice and social sector agencies to work together to reduce the incidences of violent crime by family members.</p>
Amenable to intervention	Yes, in the long term but supporting measures are necessary to identify change in the short-term.
Possible issues/sources of concern	<p>A high amount of uncertainty around the estimates will make it difficult to be confident in trends.</p> <p>The target may be too low to identify a significant trend given the statistical uncertainty around the estimates. Survey data is an estimate and not an exact number, it includes statistical variance, which means it may be harder to see a statistical difference each quarter.</p> <p>This measure includes victimisations that do not come to attention of the Justice Sector or other government agencies</p>

Require cross agency approach	A delivery plan is required across the justice and social sector that identifies the initiatives, activities and resources that will be applied by agencies to achieve target and make early progress.
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Supplementary measures

Reducing harm to children – Exposure measure

Definition	Family Harm Episodes where one or more children or young people recorded present (or normally resident at) the location of reported family harm episode
Source	Police administrative data – Family Harm Application
Measure	Children and young people present (or normally resident at) the location of reported family harm episode – Police admin data
Baseline performance	<p>Note: Children are recorded as being present at about half of the Family Harm episodes that are recorded by Police</p>
Meaningful	Legally, exposure to family violence is child abuse. Reducing harm to children from exposure to harm can interrupt the intergenerational trauma of family violence.
Amenable to intervention	Yes, in the long term.
Possible issues/sources of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note, Family Harm includes investigations where Family Harm is identified but no offences are recorded as being investigated. Historic recording practices may mean Police are only recording offences that they can prove happened and not coding instance of family violence as an offence where the victim is not willing to provide sufficient evidence to proceed against an offender. This may undercount violent incidences, such as minor assaults, responded to by police.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is not an existing measure that is currently reported on. • The data does not distinguish the children and young people present at the family harm episode from those normally resident at the location. The numbers in each group are not counted in the existing data. • This measure only counts a family harm incident with a child or young person present if it is reported to the Police and will therefore be influenced by changes in Police reporting practice and recoding policy. • Difficult to set target as desired direction unclear. An increase or decrease in this measure could both represent progress e.g. increased reporting or decreased family violence. • The ratio of episodes where a child is present or ordinarily resident appears to be independent of changes in volume of Family Harm episodes, so changes to the ratio could be a better measure of success than absolute volume changes. This ratio may need to be controlled for whether this was a first presentation or a repeat presentation. i.e. It might be desirable to see first presentations to increase, but repeat presentations reduce. • This target could encourage the removal of children when we don't necessarily want that (especially if it is for non violent incidences)
Require cross agency approach	A delivery plan is required across the justice and social sector that identifies the initiatives, activities and resources that will be applied by agencies to achieve target and make early progress

Reducing family violence reoffending

Definition	Re-presentation of Family Harm Investigations
Source	Police administrative data on family harm at endance – Family Harm App. Count the number of times a person presents as victim, offender, or both.
Measure	# of individuals re-presenting to police in family harm investigations
Baseline performance	Note: Further work is required to confirm the preferred approach to calculating this measure This data may need to be broken down by frequency of presentation such as once, twice, three to five times, six to ten times, more than 10, more than 25, etc. Or limited by period, such as re-presents within 7 days, within 30 days, within 90 days, within 12 months, within 3 years, on one occasion only, etc. which will impact reporting.

	<p>Number of People presenting for the First Time or Repeatedly in Family Harm Episodes since 2018</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Number of People Presenting in Family Harm Episodes</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year first presented</th> <th>Repeat</th> <th>Single</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>65,000</td> <td>38,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>45,000</td> <td>38,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>37,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>21,000</td> <td>35,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>13,000</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year first presented	Repeat	Single	2019	65,000	38,000	2020	45,000	38,000	2021	30,000	37,000	2022	21,000	35,000	2023	13,000	40,000
Year first presented	Repeat	Single																	
2019	65,000	38,000																	
2020	45,000	38,000																	
2021	30,000	37,000																	
2022	21,000	35,000																	
2023	13,000	40,000																	
<p>Meaningful</p>	<p>Responses to those who use violence must hold them to account while supporting change and healing should lead to a reduction in reoffending and revictimisation.</p> <p>Interventions should cause repeat presentation to reduce. This will depend on the nature of the intervention. E.g. Imprisonment might stop re-presentation for the length of the period in prison.</p>																		
<p>Amenable to intervention</p>	<p>Earlier responses disrupt patterns and escalation of harm and avoid serious offending/victimisation.</p>																		
<p>Possible issues/sources of concern</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police have existing re-proceeding measures, which have several limitations. Delay in reporting to allow for follow up period. Volume based on Police proceeding impacted by Police. • The Police may not respond to every notification and measurement will not capture alternative responses from other parts of the Justice and Social sector. • The length of time between re-presentations might need to be limited to a fixed period. If this is not done it may bias statistics from earlier years, as the longer a person is in the Police system the more likely they are to re-present. • An alternative measure might be the number of people presenting a first time, or for the first time in a period, such as 12 months. • There may also be different patterns for people who repeatedly present as a victim or an offender or re-present as both victim and offender on different occasions. • Family Harm Application classifies people as Victims, Aggressors or Mutual Participants, even when offences are not recorded or not identified in the App. This is a Police perception view of the Family Harm episodes attended and does not necessarily take into account the subsequent criminalisation of the episode by recording any offences that may be subsequently disclosed and actioned during the follow-up investigation that were not 																		

	<p>initially detected at initial attendance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a person to be recorded as an offender there needs to be sufficient evidence to charge with an offence. Police might not record an offence, even when one exists and has been investigated, if there is insufficient evidence to lay charges or if the victim is unwilling to co-operate with providing evidence to proceed to court. While Police might not take any formal or informal proceedings against an offender they might still refer the participants to a Family Harm support agency.
Require cross agency approach	A delivery plan is required across the justice and social sector that identifies the initiatives, activities and resources that will be applied by agencies to achieve target and make early progress.

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Item 3: Second Te Aorerekura Action Plan

Paper 3.1: Second Te Aorerekura Action Plan

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Te Puna Aonui Board

Title	Second Te Aorerekura Action Plan
Date of IEB meeting	20 March 2024
From	Emma Powell, Chief Executive, Te Puna Aonui Business Unit
To	Te Puna Aonui Chief Executives

Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to set out the approach to progressing the delivery plan (i.e. the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan) for Ministerial priorities and FVSV-related Targets.
2. As accountabilities for targets and subsequent decisions about governance have yet to be confirmed, we will need to work flexibly around how the planning and mobilisation of this work occurs. This paper therefore aims to support the Board's thinking about how the priorities, targets, and the second action plan could come together, based on current context.

Decisions requested

It is recommended that the IEB:

a) Agree the second Action Plan should reflect the current context and be shaped as the delivery mechanism for the Ministerial priorities and FVSV targets	Agreed/ not agreed
b) Agree to the 3-month work plan for delivery of Ministerial Priorities to commence alongside the development of the second Action Plan (as set out in Appendix 1)	Agreed/ not agreed
c) Direct Business Unit in conjunction with agencies to develop a targeted set of actions and interventions for addressing the sexual assault component of the Serious Offending Target	Agreed/ not agreed
d) Agree to support (and attend) a cross-agency workshop in late March to ensure collective urgency to develop critical actions for the second Action Plan	Agreed/ not agreed
e) Agree to commence engagement with Minister Chhour and related Ministers on second Action Plan through April, with an intended final approval by the Board in May.	Agreed/ not agreed

Background

3. The Government has set a clear agenda for delivering measurable results and driving for impact. The second Action Plan needs to respond to this direction, setting out a delivery path for the:
 - overarching Ministerial FVSV priority *‘To improve the current response system to FVSV by strengthening the locally and regionally based multi-agency crisis response models already in place’*, with a focus on building capability of those participating in multi-agency responses, improving processes and systems, and delivering Project Whetu.
 - contribution to the Justice Sector Serious Offending targets, specifically addressing assault and sexual assault which fall under the remit of FVSV and the IEB.
 - FVSV specific target and associated measures, helping us determine the potential longer-term impact and trajectory for children, and effectiveness of the FVSV system through reoffending rates. It is likely that the Action Plan will need to be targeted towards service level interventions, given the Minister’s interest in service accessibility and quality.

Managing the Transition to the Second Action Plan

4. The past year has seen many discussions with the Board on what needs to change in the second Action Plan, from fewer actions and a longer duration Plan to improvements to the framing of actions to ensure collective agency responsibility for delivery. These changes have been reinforced by Minister Chhour who has signalled her need for an Action Plan that is more targeted and focused. Against this backdrop, we expect the second Action Plan to look very different to the current Action Plan.
5. The current Action Plan consists of 40 actions, all at different stages of completion. A six-month Transition Plan is currently in place to ensure continued oversight of incomplete milestones and actions through to 30 June 2024, when the second Action Plan is expected to go live. Work will take place over the coming months to determine the future path for any outstanding actions which may include closing down completed actions, transitioning the ongoing actions to individual agency’s Business as Usual, or shifting work into a longer-term track linked to Te Aorere Kura National Strategy, recognising that some activities take longer to deliver and demonstrate results (e.g. prevention). We will provide a fuller update of progress delivering the Transition Plan to the IEB in April 2024.

Framework for the Second Action Plan

6. We intend the second Action Plan to span five years, addressing calls from key stakeholders and agencies for a longer duration Plan and ensuring alignment with the delivery timescales for the Ministerial Priorities and government targets. The framework for the Plan and the cascade of activities is provided below.



7. The Second Action Plan will be grounded in a defined framework structured around agreed FVSV-related measures and targets.

9(2)(f)(iv)

8. Although there is work already underway, further work with agencies is needed to define the service level measures and associated interventions at a national and regional level.

9. 9(2)(f)(iv)



9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(f)(iv)

10. 9(2)(f)(iv)

11. 9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(f)(iv)

12. 9(2)(f)(iv)

a) 9(2)(f)(iv)

b) 9(2)(f)(iv)

c) 9(2)(f)(iv)

13. Considering the expected pace of delivery set by government, we recommend the Board agree that OT, MSD, Department for Corrections, and Police provide 9(2)(f)(iv)

14. 9(2)(f)(iv)

a) 9(2)(f)(iv)



- b) 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
- c) 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]

15. 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]

16. February Board meeting saw discussion on the Police Family Harm Non-Emergency Triage Response pilot, noting the opportunity for the new triaging model to address the high volume of family harm call outs and support a more effective local and regional response system. [REDACTED]

We need to do further work to align interventions to the Serious Offending Target

17. The Serious Offending Target includes the following components:

- Sexual assault
 - Sexual assault is defined as forced sexual intercourse or other sexual acts, unwanted sexual touching, and threats of sexual assault. Attempted sexual assault is included in the measure
- Physical (non-sexual) assault
 - When someone uses or attempts to use force or violence on the victim or has attempted to physically harm the victim in anyway. It excludes sexual violence.
- Robbery
 - When someone has used or attempted to use force/violence or threatening to use force/violence in an attempt to steal anything the victim was carrying or had on their person.

18. Work to date has focused on shaping the Ministerial Priorities as our initial focus for delivering the Serious Offending and FVSV Target.

19. In addition to this, the Business Unit and agencies need to undertake further work to ensure the suite of interventions across Sexual Violence and Family Violence, will give effect to meaningful change.

Governance Arrangements

20. Delivery of the second Action Plan may require alternative governance and/or working arrangements to facilitate connections to existing cross-agency programmes and ensure we are well positioned to mobilise rapidly and effectively for collective impact. It is likely we will need to orient our governance arrangements towards Targets and explore potential synergies with other Boards that have intersecting work programmes (e.g. Justice Sector Ministers Board, Social Wellbeing Board).
21. The pace and need to respond to Ministerial direction has meant there has been no engagement with the FSVV sector on our plans. We will be taking a more deliberate approach to sector consultation and engagement, which will include messaging on the second Action Plan.

Ensuring Alignment and Joint Planning across Agencies

22. We will convene an agency workshop in late March to discuss delivery of the Ministerial Priorities and targets, using the second Action Plan as the delivery mechanism. This workshop will seek to identify opportunities to align and integrate activity to embed collective responsibility and agree what work can start now.
23. This agency workshop will bring together Te Puna Aonui partners to:
 - Review pathway and work plan to delivering Ministerial Priorities and Targets, confirming activities that can start immediately and will deliver expected results and impact.
 - Confirm various work programmes considerations, and dependencies in train that may impact or support delivery of the Ministerial Priorities and Targets.
 - Determine any potential risks, gaps, or constraints in work programme, including clarifying any savings proposals or future activity that may affect delivery.
 - Identify opportunities to align integrate activity across agencies, reducing the potential for duplication and enabling better streamlining and reporting of work through to the IEB.
24. Outcomes from this workshop and proposed structure of the second Action Plan will be discussed with Board in April to support a discussion about final content, with a view to bringing a draft Plan back to Board for review in May. Final approval of the second Action Plan is scheduled for May 2024.



The Board are recommended to endorse the 1-, 3-, and 5-year horizon frame and agree immediate mobilisation of the three-month work plan for delivering the Ministerial Priorities.

The Board are advised to direct the Business Unit and agencies to undertake further work to ensure we have the right mix of interventions across FVSV to achieve a meaningful impact across each target and associated measure.

We recommend Chief Executives attend part of the cross-agency workshop in late March to demonstrate collective urgency and priority of the second Action Plan

Next steps

25. Justice Sector Ministers are due to meet to discuss and confirm government targets on afternoon of 20 March, following this IEB meeting. We will provide further communication to agencies on outcome of that discussion following this conversation.
26. We have begun preparations for delivering the Ministerial Priorities. Next steps include delivering the 3-month work plan (see Appendix 1 for details) after which we will come back to the IEB with recommendations.
27. We intend to engage Minister Chhaur and related Ministers on the detail of the second Action Plan from April with an intent to confirm the Action Plan by end May. This provides sufficient time to refine the delivery path for the Ministerial Priorities and Targets and ensure Board oversight over activities.

Item 3: Second Te Aorerekura Action Plan

*Paper 3.2: Appendix One – Three month
workplan*

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9(2)(f)(iv)

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Item 4: FVSV Data Development

Paper 4.1: Using data to understand family violence and sexual violence

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Using data to understand family violence and sexual violence

Date:	13 March 2024
Security level:	In-confidence
To:	Te Puna Aonui Board

Recommendations

1. **Note** recent work by the Social Wellbeing Agency to provide actionable insights on family and sexual violence (FVSV).
2. **Note** potential areas for further analysis and data visualisation to drive improvements in how the system responds to FVSV.

The Social Wellbeing Agency has supported Te Puna Aonui with data analysis and visualisation

3. Building on work done in the last year on the Outcomes and Measurement Framework, SWA has lent its expertise to TPA to:
 - 3.1 **Make FVSV survey data more accessible:** Using Crime and Victims Survey data, we built an interactive data explorer. A snapshot of the data explorer in the attached shows how users can drill down into FVSV by demographic groups and regions.
 - 3.2 **Develop an IDI indicator of FVSV:** The shared definition will ensure agencies use a consistent approach to identify and understand people who have experienced or used FVSV in the IDI. This can also help agencies understand impact and critical points of intervention.
 - 3.3 **Use advanced analytics to look at intergenerational patterns of FV:** using the shared IDI definition, we identified a group of people with a record of experiencing and using family violence and used the IDI to identify inter-generational family violence transmission. **Appendix One** provides an overview of the method we used and initial insights from this highly experimental approach. Further work strengthening the analysis of the multiplier effect, as well as risk and protective factors associated with intergenerational transmission, could support social investment discussions and support prevention and early intervention efforts.
4. **The attached slide deck** summarises our work across these three areas.
5. SWA has shared some of this work with the Minister of Social Investment and the Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence upon the Minister of Social Investment's request.
6. SWA and TPA are working together to scope further analysis and data visualisation, focused particularly on any targets set on FVSV, the data needs for reporting on the Outcomes and Measurement Framework, and supporting regions with data and dashboards.

Item 4: FVSV Data Development

*Paper 4.2: Appendix One – Understanding
FVSV using administrative and
survey data*

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Understanding FVSV using administrative and survey data

SOCIAL
WELLBEING
AGENCY

TOI HAU
TĀNGATA

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Measuring FVSV is hard...

Inaccessible data

Data gaps

Inconsistent definitions

Complex data sets and sources

...SWA has produced tools and insights that can help better understand groups impacted by violence or groups who use violence so we can better target our efforts:

Making Crime and Victims Survey data accessible in a prototype data explorer

A customisable data explorer built using SWA's data and analytics platform, focused on measures from the Outcomes Measurement Framework

Tool

Developing data definitions for two priority populations

Using linked administrative data to define:

- people who have experienced violence
- people who have used violence.

Tool

Using the data definition for intergenerational insights

Testing the feasibility of using the data definition of people who have experienced and used violence to understand intergenerational transmission of family violence

Insights



The tools solve problems, and you can use them to improve services and monitor progress

Prototype NZCVS data explorer

Data definitions in the IDI for two priority populations

- These two tools can support Te Puna Aonui to monitor Te Aorerekura.
- Two sources of information enables quick access to integrated administrative data and survey data.
- Enables other Joint Venture agencies to monitor and improve their own actions and to support frontline delivery of FVSV services and responses.
- The tools can also be shared with communities, regions and NGOs.
- The Social Wellbeing Agency remains available to support the social sector – with infrastructure and tools, advanced analytics, advice about the use of evidence and data.



Features of the data explorer

The data explorer draws together five years of NZCVS survey data

This is the first time that this survey data can be easily explored across multiple variables, rather than just a year-on-year report.

Multiple variables can be explored:

'Behaviours of interest'

From the Outcomes and Measurement Framework:

- Lifetime intimate partner violence rates
- Lifetime sexual assault rates
- Sexual assault in last 12 months rates

+

'Communities of interest'

From Te AorereKura:

- Children and Young People
- Disabled adults
- Ethnic communities
- LGBTQIA+
- Older people and kaumatua
- Pacific Peoples
- Tangata Whenua

+

Regions

Compare 16 regions and the whole of New Zealand



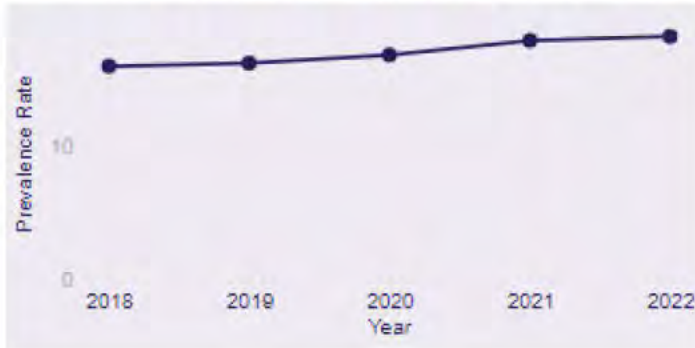
Notes:

- Some of the outputs show trends over time and some use "pooled data" across all five years to avoid small numbers being withheld
- Next steps: test with MoJ and TPA, quality assurance, reuse in the regional data project

NZCVS Summary Family and Sexual Violence



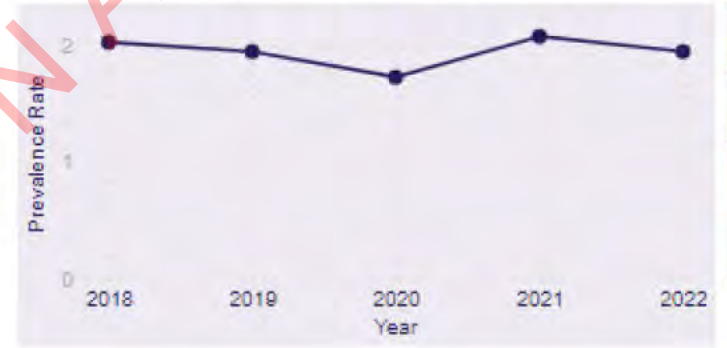
LIFETIME INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



LIFETIME SEXUAL ASSAULT



SEXUAL ASSAULT IN PAST 12 MONTHS



Gisborne Region
Highest Prevalence Rate

21.1

Marlborough Region
Lowest Prevalence Rate

14.9

Nelson Region
Highest Prevalence Rate

32.1

Marlborough Region
Lowest Prevalence Rate

20.6

Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Highest Prevalence Rate

2.8

Bay of Plenty Region
Lowest Prevalence Rate

1.4

All Survey Data | 2018 - 2022

Community of Interest	Prevalence Rate
LGBTQIA+	32.6
Disabled Adults	27.1
Tangata Whenua	25.4
Full population	17.1
Children & Young People	15.7
Pacific Peoples	15.4
Older People & Kaumatua	11.2
Ethnic Communities	8.3

Community of Interest	Prevalence Rate
LGBTQIA+	52.2
Disabled Adults	32.1
Tangata Whenua	31.2
Children & Young People	25.0
Full population	24.7
Older People & Kaumatua	19.2
Pacific Peoples	18.3
Ethnic Communities	14.6

Community of Interest	Prevalence Rate
Children & Young People	4.8
Disabled Adults	3.0
Ethnic Communities	1.1
Full population	2.0
LGBTQIA+	10.2
Pacific Peoples	2.0
Tangata Whenua	3.2

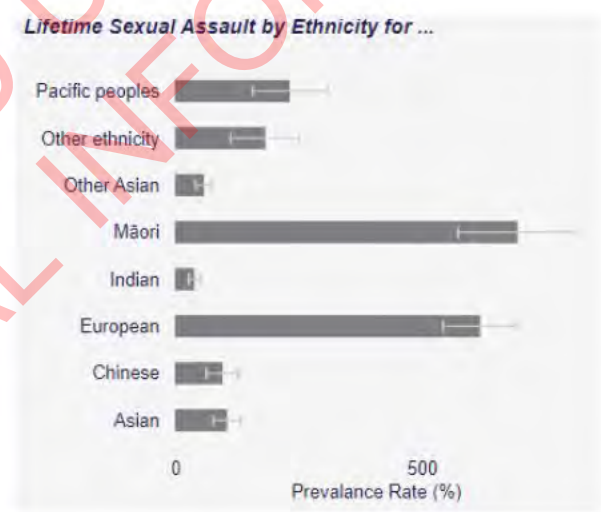
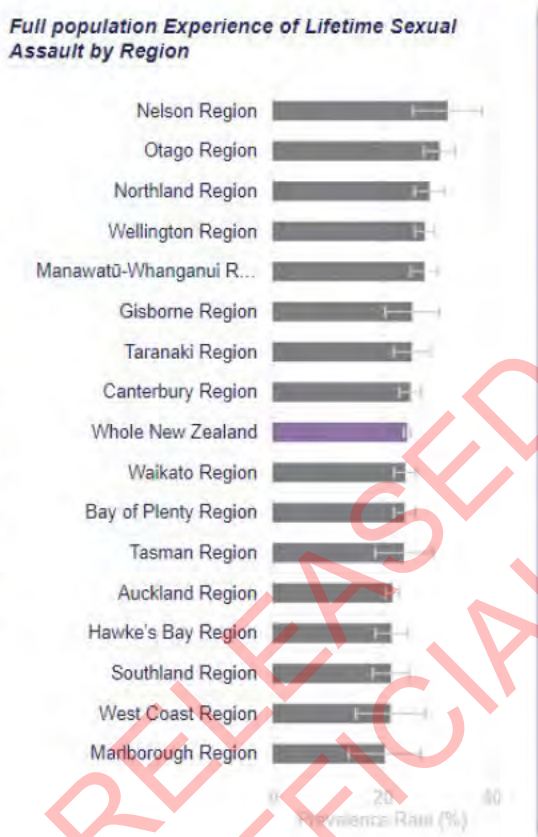
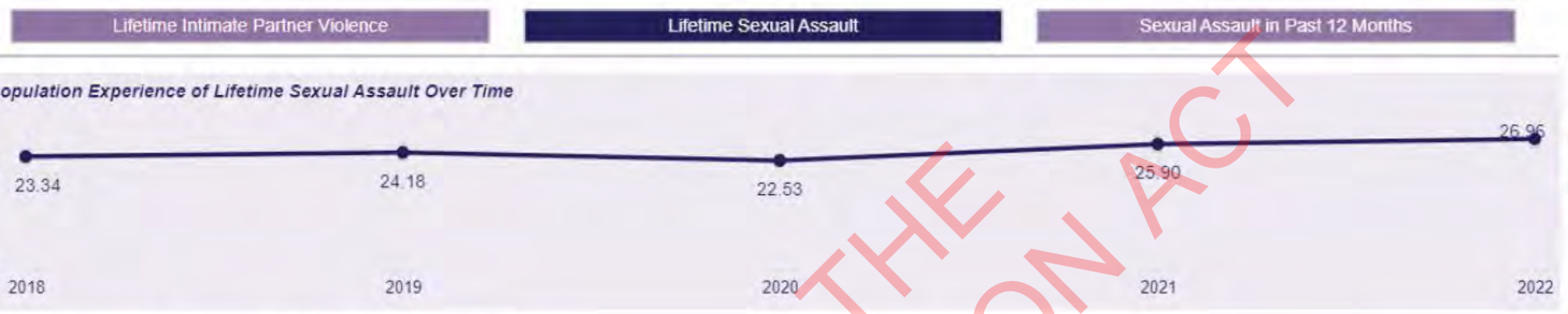
Note on suppression: Communities of Interest that do not appear may have had values suppressed due to potential estimate inaccuracies.



- Children & Young People
- Disabled Adults
- Ethnic Communities
- LGBTQIA+
- Older People & Kaumatua
- Pacific Peoples
- Tangata Whenua
- Full population



All Survey Data | 2018 - 2022



Note on suppression: LGBT+, disability, ethnic, or age groups that do not appear may have had values suppressed due to potential estimate inaccuracies.

This tool enables you to ask better questions and build a more nuanced understanding



Support policy development and analysis

- Focus on specific communities to ask questions of the data
- Combine with other sources of evidence to more easily bring nuance to policy design and advice



Better service design

- Target services based on who needs them and where they are needed



Direct funding to where it might be needed most

- Use this data (and other) to inform funding decisions and contract management



Monitor performance and impact

- Aligned with the OMF, track prevalence and combine with other sources to measure progress
- Drill down into the data to understand impacts for different groups and regions



Enable community decisions and share information with partners

- Easy-to-use, suitable for partners to 'self-serve' some of their own data needs
- Could be supplemented and enhanced over time with more data and functionality

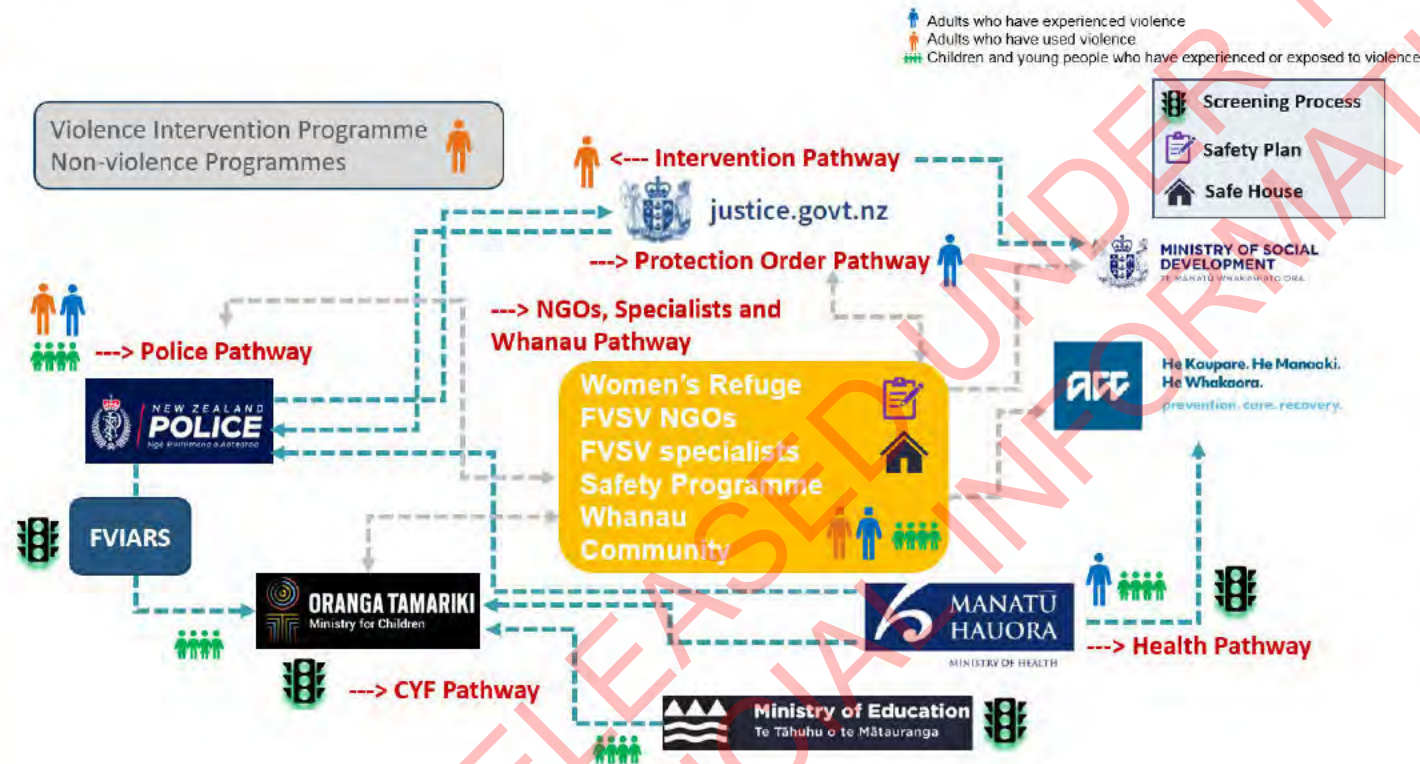


A new IDI definition allows us to better identify and understand priority communities

- There has been no shared standard definition of:
 - people impacted by violence or
 - people who use violence
- We have developed indicators that we can use to see what interactions are working for these people and to find critical moments for support and/or prevention



Using the IDI, the indicators allow us to see the multiple interactions people have with government systems over their life course...



...but NGO, community and some government data is not available in the IDI so we can't see all the contact people have with services



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Having data definitions enables us to...



Address basic research questions, such as:

- How many people experience violence and seek support from the system?
- How many incidents of sexual violence and family violence are known to the system?
- What environmental factors and social outcomes are linked to family violence and sexual violence?
- How are experiences of people subjected to violence and those who use violence related?



Address questions to help us better plan and design our services, such as:

- What patterns and outcomes do we see for people experiencing violence, based on how they first interact with Government?
- Does greater information sharing between agencies result in different outcomes?
- How do different agencies (data sources) identify repeat victimisation ?



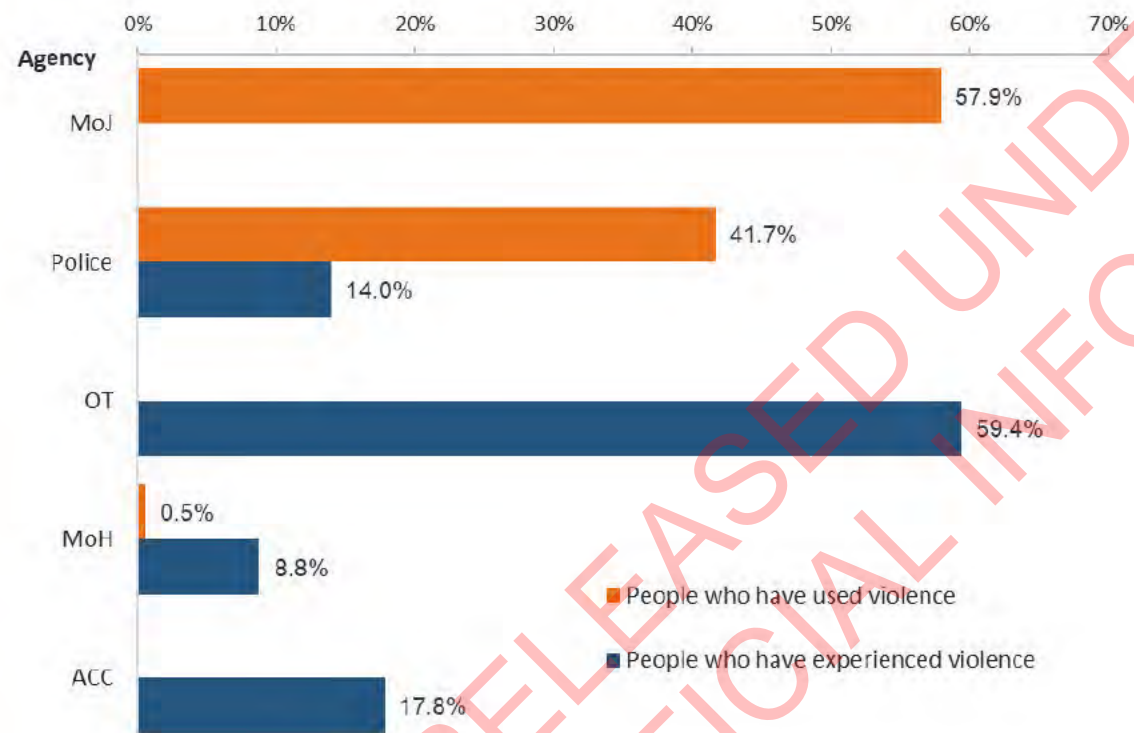
SWA can support consideration of these (and other) questions



Initial insights

Chart based on all years for which the IDI has data.

Government agency first interacted with:

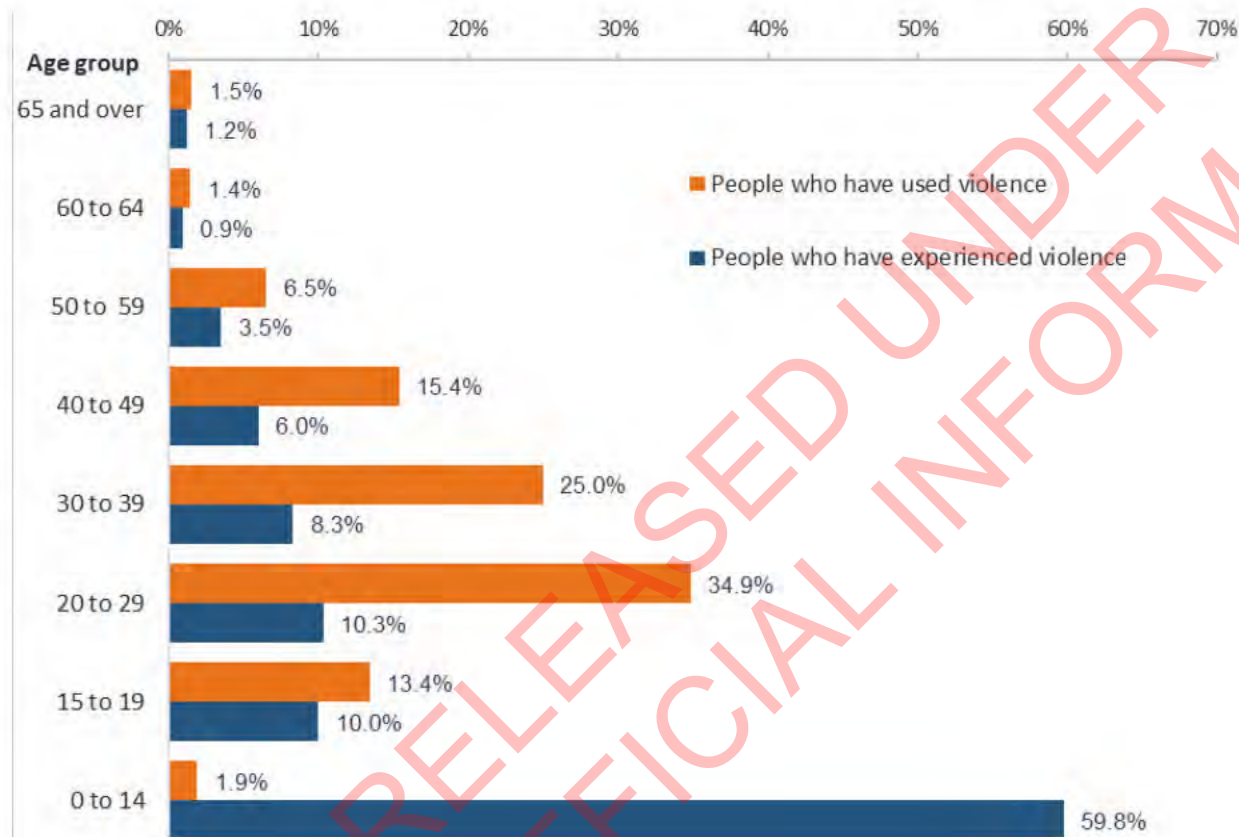


People who use violence are first known to us via the justice system and people who experience violence are known to us initially predominantly via Oranga Tamariki (including children exposed to violence)

Initial insights

Chart based on all years for which the IDI has data.

Age that people are first known to government agencies:

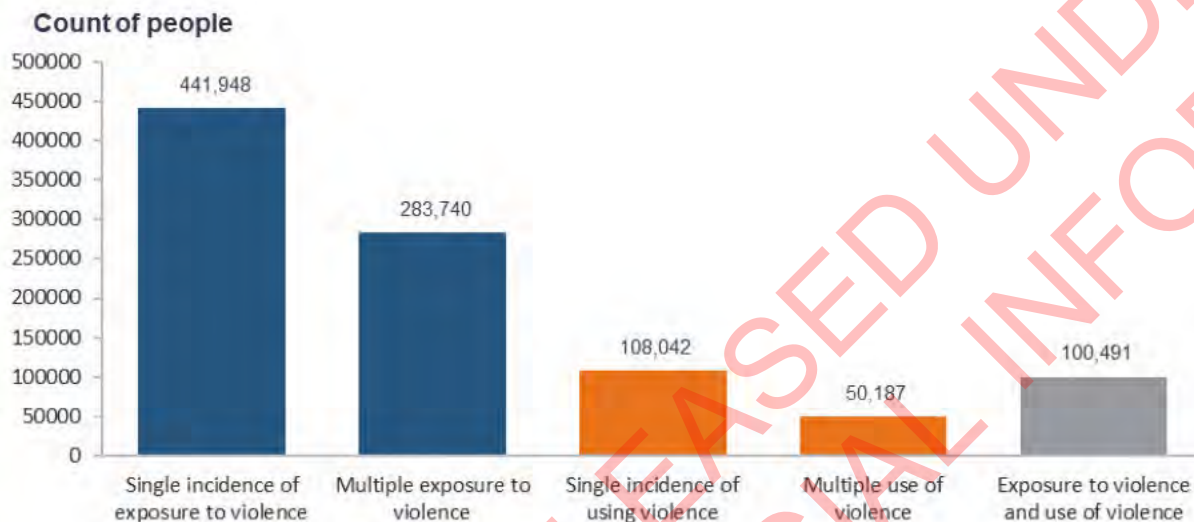


People who use violence are predominantly older when they are first known to us as users, and people who experience violence are predominantly aged under 14 when they are first known to us.

Initial insights

Chart based on all years for which the IDI has data.

Pattern of family violence and sexual violence for all people in the IDI:



In the IDI there are around 985,000 people who have been exposed to or have used family violence or sexual violence in their lifetime

- ~ 47% of people who experience violence, have experienced it more than once
- ~ 12% of people who have experienced violence in their lifetime, have also used violence

The indicators are very useful but there are some limitations related to their application


Data quality and coverage problems in the IDI create limitations for any use of linked administrative data:

- Missing data – for instance Police Safety Order and Protection Order data are not available
- People may seek support from NGOs or service providers, rather than a government agency – this data is not in the IDI
- Timeliness for data processing and refreshing data in the IDI

Other limitations:

- This data definition is limited to only the way that the system currently categorises reported incidents. We know many violent incidents are unreported
- The definition for FVSV in Te Aorerekura may not be the same as various definitions used by agencies – however, agencies can use this data definition and tailor it for their own needs.





**We have used the data definitions
in a feasibility study to
understand intergenerational
transmission of family violence**

IDI disclaimer: These results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) which is carefully managed by Stats NZ. For more information about the IDI please visit <https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/>. Access to the data used in this study was provided by Stats NZ under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Data and Statistics Act 2022. The results presented in this study are the work of the author, not Stats NZ or individual data suppliers.

Purpose of the study:

Investigate the feasibility of using IDI data to understand the intergenerational transmission of family violence

- What are the different patterns of intergenerational transmission of family violence?
- What is the transmission rate and its multiplier effects ?
- Can the transmission be suspended into future generations ?
- What are the factors contributing to the transmission of family violence ?



Method

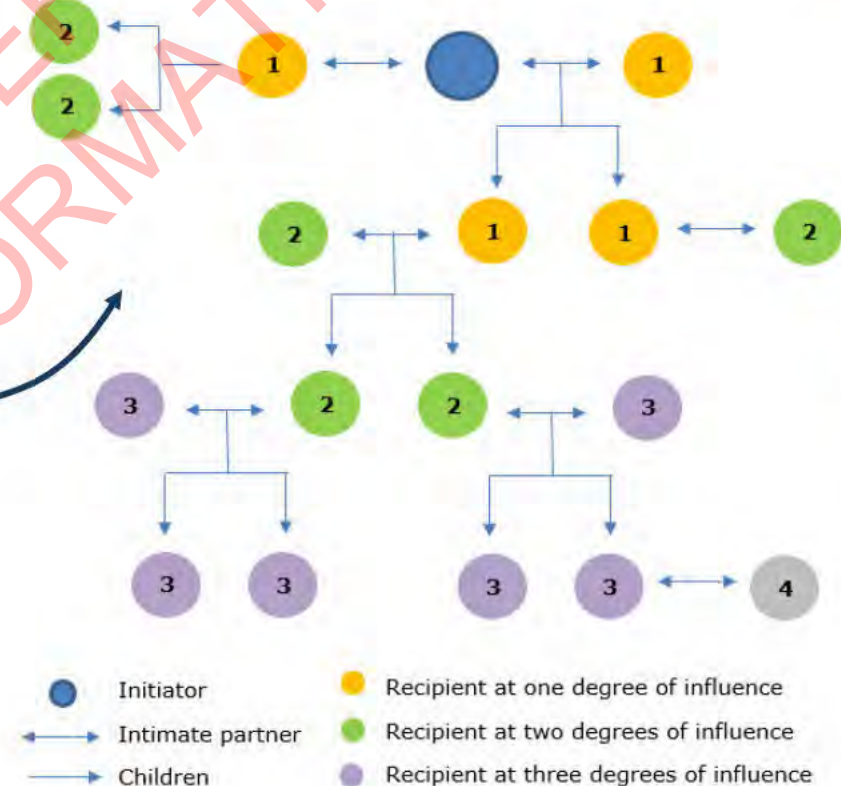
We identified a small group of people with histories of family violence

We tracked their familial connections over time to identify inter-generational family violence transmission:

- We used the IDI to identify people with one-, two- and three-degree familial connections to each person in our original population (see diagram).
 - We used DIA (Marriage, Civil Union, Birth) and MSD (Working for Families, Benefits) data to identify partner and parental / care relationships.
- We identified how many of those familial connections also have a record of family violence exposure (ie. either experiencing or using family violence).

Original population: 624 individuals who:

- have a record of experiencing and using family violence in their lifetime.
- were born in 1960
- were alive as of June 2023



Initial insights

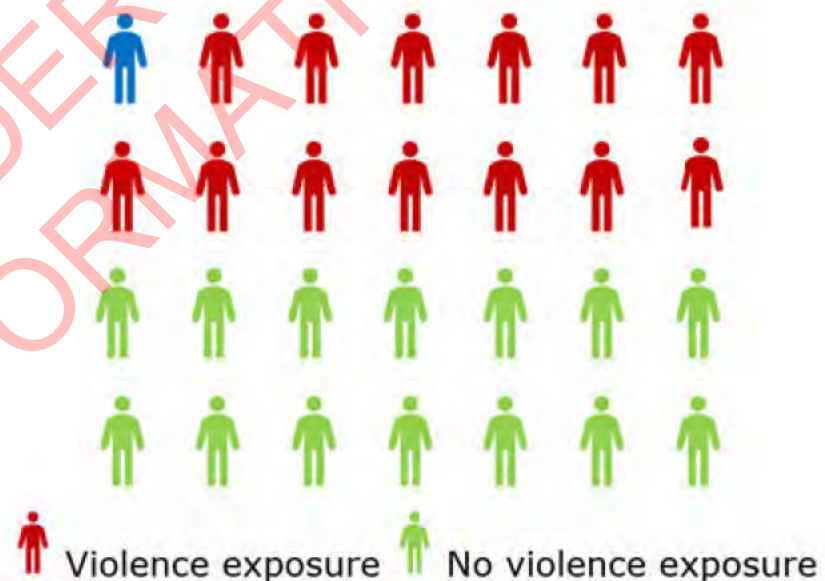
We found a 13x multiplier for family violence

After tracking the 624 original people across three degrees of family connection, we identified 17,169 total people. Of these, 8,358 had evidence of violence exposure.*

This means that, on average, someone using and experiencing family violence might be expected to lead to 13 more violence-exposed people over the next few generations.

This suggests a large multiplier effect over time, if we prevent one person from using family violence.

* We know this is an under-count as not all family violence is reported or detected. Some NGO, community and service data is also not available in the IDI.



Initial insights

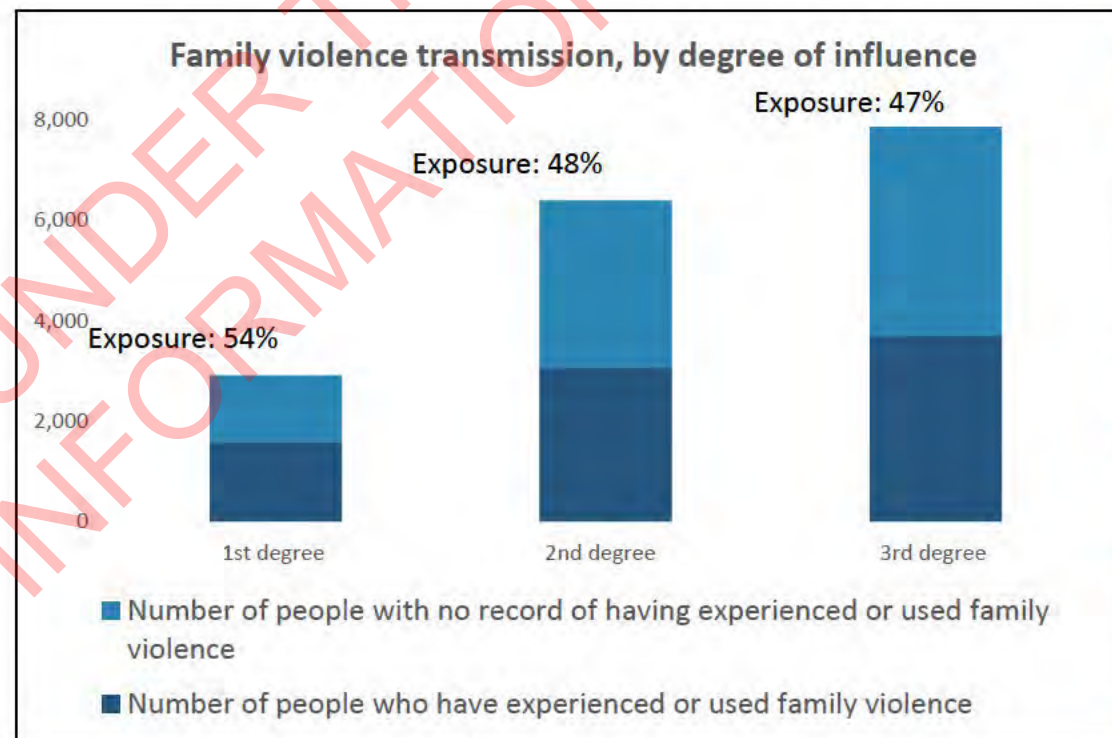
Inter-generational transmission is persistent

We found that the percentage of violence exposure was highest among first degree familial connections.

- 54% of people with **first-degree** connections to the original population had evidence of experiencing or using violence.

However, violence exposure was also high for second- and third-degree familial connections.

- 48% and 47% of people with **second-** and **third-degree** connections to the original population (respectively) had evidence of experiencing or using violence.



Initial insights

However, rates of transmission vary between different families

We found evidence of very high and very low transmission among some familial groups*.

Of all 537 groups of people with one-degree connections to the original population:

- 51 (around 9%) of groups had evidence of 100% family violence transmission.
- 81 (around 15%) of groups had no evidence of any experience or use of family violence



*A familial group is a group of people that share a familial connection to the same individual from the original population. This may include different households or families over the lifetime of the individual.



Opportunities

- We are continuing to work with other agencies to refine the IDI definitions for family and sexual violence – filling data gaps in the IDI could strengthen the reliability of the indicator.
- We could refine and strengthen our analysis of inter-generational family violence transmission to support discussions on social investment of family violence prevention. This might include distinguishing between family-level and community-level factors.
- Insights on the multiplier effect and the risk and protective factors associated with intergenerational transmission, could support prevention and early intervention efforts by:
 - Understanding where we can target efforts
 - Understanding impact - understanding the long-term effect of successful prevention and /or early intervention



Item 5: Risks and Issues

Verbal update only

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Item 6: Any other business

Verbal update only

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Item 7: Review of previous meeting

*Paper 7.1: Minutes from the Te Puna Aonui
Board meeting on 21 February 2024*

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Draft Minutes: Te Puna Aonui Board

Includes budget sensitive information.

Date and time: Wednesday 21 February 2024, 9.10am to 9.45am

Venue: Dame Margaret Room, Public Service Commission

Members

Andrew Kibblewhite (Chair) - Tāhū o te Ture (Ministry of Justice)

Diana Sarfati - Manatū Hauora (Ministry of Health)

Chappie Te Kani - Oranga Tamariki (Ministry for Children)

Iona Holsted - Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)

Andrew Coster - Ngā Pirihimana O Aotearoa (New Zealand Police)

Dave Samuels - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)

Associate Members

Renee Graham - Toi Hau Tāngata (Social Wellbeing Agency)

Te Puna Aonui Attendees

Emma Powell - Te Puna Aonui

Apologies

Debbie Power - Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora (Ministry of Social Development)

Jeremy Lightfoot - Ara Poutama Aotearoa (Department of Corrections)

Kellie Coombes - Manatū Wāhine (Ministry for Women)

Gerardine Clifford-Lidstone - Te Manatū mō Iwi o te Moana-nui-ā-Kiwa (Ministry for Pacific Peoples)

Mervin Singham - Te Tari Mātāwaka (Ministry for Ethnic Communities)

Rebecca Kitteridge - Te Tari o Te Pirimia Me Te Komiti Matua (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet)

Megan Main - Te Kaporeihana Āwhina Hunga Whara (Accident Compensation Corporation)

Secretariat

Hayley MacKenzie - Te Puna Aonui

Agenda Items

Time	Item	Action	Lead
Meeting opening			
9.10	Item 1: Meeting opened at 9.10am		Chair
Optimising System Impact			
9.10-9.40	<p>Item 2: Current state and future direction for FVSV [Budget sensitive]</p> <p>Emma provided a brief overview of the family and sexual violence Ministerial priorities. Emma discussed the focus on fewer, tangible deliverables and strengthening the existing response system.</p> <div data-bbox="231 784 1204 1041" style="background-color: black; color: red; font-size: 48px; text-align: center; padding: 10px;">9(2)(g)(i)</div> <p>The Board discussed recent work on development of a family violence specific target. The Board noted the importance of targets being clear and well communicated and considered a potential focus on children.</p> <p>The Board agreed more work on advice around targets was needed. The Board also agreed to an out of cycle engagement to endorse advice on a target for FVSV ahead of the March Justice Sector Ministers meeting.</p> <p>The Board briefly discussed Project Whetū and agreed to the Business Unit initiating conversations with FVSV Ministers about the funding path for Project Whetū.</p> <p>Andrew Coster provided an overview of the family harm non-emergency response trial. The Board briefly discussed the evaluation of the trial and noted the impact on frontline demand for Police.</p>	Discuss and agree	Emma Powell
Meeting close			
9.40 – 9.45	<p>Item 3: Any other business</p> <p>No other business was identified for discussion</p>	Discuss	Chair
	<p>Item 4: Review of previous meeting</p> <p>Minutes from the previous Board meeting on 17 January 2024 were approved</p>	Approve	Chair
	Item 5: The meeting closed at 9.45am		All

Items for noting and information

A.	Report to the Board on the Audit of Te Puna Aonui – year ended 30 June 2023	Note	TPA
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Next meeting: Wednesday March 20, 2024

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From: [Hann, Sheryl](#)
To: [Marewa Taiepa Shields](#)
Cc: [Charles Smith](#); [Patty Green](#)
Subject: RE: how can the NZ Family Violence Clearinghouse help meet your information needs?
Date: Monday, 8 April 2024 12:57:56 pm
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Some people who received this message don't often get email from sheryl.hann@tepunaonui.govt.nz. [Learn why this is important](#)

Kia ora Marewa

Thanks so much for your response, and for the useful suggestions. Yes. we would love to also hear any of the thoughts from the data and insights team – please send them through one you get a chance to talk to them.

Ngā mihi,

Sheryl

From: Marewa Taiepa Shields <marewa.taiepa-shields@tpk.govt.nz>
Sent: Monday, April 8, 2024 12:54 PM
To: Hann, Sheryl <Sheryl.Hann@tepunaonui.govt.nz>
Cc: Charles Smith <Charles.Smith@tpk.govt.nz>; Patty Green <Patty.Green@tpk.govt.nz>
Subject: RE: how can the NZ Family Violence Clearinghouse help meet your information needs?

Kia ora Sheryl,

I have some initial thoughts/ideas on what could be useful for work coming up over the next year:

- There is some strong statistical uncertainty regarding the new FVSV target under the Justice Sector targets. Could there be any opportunities to address these data gaps via your platform?
- It may be a good idea to present on the work of NZFVCH via the Budget and Investments working group hui that is held online three-weekly – this could raise innovative ideas by having several agencies participating in the discussion simultaneously (there are also other cross-agency hui at the GMS and DCEs levels that may be of interest to you)
- A further idea is to improve the visibility of the NZFVCH among Te Puna Aonui agencies so that we are all aware of the relationship between Te Puna Aonui and NZFVCH as well as any future opportunities to work together
- I wonder if it is worth having NZFVCH lead/support an action in the next Action Plan around data/research/collaboration – e.g., improve data collection and sharing between agencies, addressing gaps, etc.
- It could be beneficial to coordinate webinars/notices that highlight positive outcomes, effective approaches and 'success stories' of different programmes (govt and non-govt funded/led) – there could be a 'Te Aorerekura' section that includes the work being done under Te Aorerekura Action Plan
- A conference/workshop based on FVSV data, collaboration, gaps and innovation, system barriers, etc (this could be open to all who are interested, or it could be a targeted/tailored event to bring together agencies and data organisations/researchers/other networks)
- I am yet to discuss this request with our data and insights team if they would like to contribute to this request (aroha mai - I have been a bit busy over the last two weeks) but if there is interest from your side, I would be happy to raise this internally and get back to you.

Ngā mihi,

Marewa

Analyst | Kaimātai

Te Tari Matua



Waea Whakaahua F : 0800 875 329

Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Puni Kōkiri House, 143 Lambton Quay, Wellington 6011, New Zealand
PO Box 3943, Wellington 6140, New Zealand



From: Hann, Sheryl <9(2)(a)@tepunaonui.govt.nz>
Sent: Tuesday, April 2, 2024 8:58 AM
To: Howard-Bowring, Jessica <9(2)(a)@justice.govt.nz>; Macfarlane, Bridget <9(2)(a)@justice.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@health.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@TeWhatuOra.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@mpp.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@mpp.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@msd.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@msd.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@msd.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@msd.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@msd.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@ot.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@acc.co.nz>; <9(2)(a)@acc.co.nz>; <9(2)(a)@acc.co.nz>; Huria Heperi <9(2)(a)@tpk.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@msd.govt.nz>; Marewa Taiapa Shields <9(2)(a)@tpk.govt.nz>; Charles Smith <9(2)(a)@tpk.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@education.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@corrections.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@police.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@police.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@police.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@women.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@women.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@swa.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@ethniccommunities.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@ethniccommunities.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@police.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@msd.govt.nz>; Edwina James <9(2)(a)@msd.govt.nz>; Justine Pivac Solomon <9(2)(a)@acc.co.nz>; KIRBY, David <9(2)(a)@police.govt.nz>; <9(2)(a)@swa.govt.nz>; Tahia Eaqub <9(2)(a)@swa.govt.nz>

Subject: how can the NZ Family Violence Clearinghouse help meet your information needs?

Tēnā koutou Te Puna Aonui colleagues,

You may know, but if not, Te Puna Aonui BU holds the contract for the base costs of the [NZ Family Violence Clearinghouse](#).

The Business Unit will be working with the Clearinghouse team to agree their future workplan, through to June 2025.

In the past, the Clearinghouse have provided a range of services and products for the FV/SV sectors including:

1. [An Information Service](#)
2. [Issues papers](#)
3. [Data Summaries](#)
4. [Pānui](#)
5. [Webinars](#)

To help inform our chats with the team, we're keen to hear what the Clearinghouse could do that would be useful for the work you have coming over the next year.

It could be one or some of the above, or it could be something new.

Could you have a think about this and if you have some thoughts to contribute, send them to us by midday, on **8 April 2024** – feel free to send bullet points, or a fuller response – whatever is easiest for you.

Thanks all,
Sheryl on behalf of the Outcomes and Insights Team

Sheryl Hann | Chief Advisor – Mobilising Knowledge

Te Puna Aonui

e **9(2)(a)** [@tepunaaonui.govt.nz](mailto:tepunaaonui.govt.nz)

m **9(2)(a)**

w tepunaaonui.govt.nz/

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



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He Pānui

Te Puni Kōkiri Memorandum

Whakapānga kōnae:	File Ref	Te Rā	16 April 2024
Ki a:	Grace Smit, Acting Tumu Whakarae for Māori Development		
Nā:	Patty Green, Manager, Social Policy, Policy Partnerships		
Tauira Pārua:	Paula Rawiri, Deputy Secretary, Policy Partnerships Jaclyn Williams, Director, Wellbeing		
Kaupapa:	Eliminating Family Violence & Sexual Violence (FVSV) Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) Hui		
Attachments:	Law and Order Targets - Proposed CE arrangements for discussion		

Purpose

1. This memo informs your attendance at the upcoming FVSV IEB hui to be held online tomorrow, Wednesday 17 April at 8:00am to 8:45am

Context

2. Te Puni Kōkiri is a Te Puna Aonui (TPA) agency under Te Aorerekura, the National Strategy for Eliminating FVSV and has members in cross-agency working groups at the officials, GMs, DCE and CE level in the IEB.
3. The IEB has regular monthly hui to discuss the development and implementation of mahi that occurs under Te Aorerekura.
4. There is no proposed agenda for this month's hui, instead the time will be used for discussion on the governance structure and targets. TPA Business Unit has distributed PowerPoint slides to support this discussion (**see attachment**).

The target to reduce child and youth offending

5. Te Puni Kōkiri did not provide comment on the reduced child and youth offending target as we did not identify any substantive issues other than the high statistical uncertainty for this target that was noted by Te Puna Aonui Business Unit
6. Focussing on children can promote proactive and early intervention initiatives and whānau-centred approaches, as evident through the success of Ngā Tini Whetū and Whānau-Centred Facilitation Initiatives supported by Te Puni Kōkiri. These initiatives are holistic and are reflective of the communities that they serve.
7. This target could help to interrupt intergenerational trauma which has been found to be a significant barrier for whānau Māori and their ability to thrive. However, this is only possible if young people/rangatahi are not isolated by their support networks and if appropriate pastoral care is provided.

The proposed Chief Executive governance arrangement for the levers and drivers of the Law-and-Order targets

8. Te Puni Kōkiri is not included in the proposed CE arrangement to oversee and drive the delivery of the Government Law and Order targets and connected FVSV targets. Minister Potaka will be a member of the Ministerial Oversight Group that has not yet met. There will be discussion in the meeting about how the CE Group will intersect with Te Puna Aonui, the Justice Sector Leaders Group and SWB in its future form.
9. However, Minister Potaka has expressed his expectation that Te Puni Kōkiri should focus on tracking progress toward the government targets, with a particular focus on gains for Māori, and what factors are contributing to these (partly through Te Puni Kōkiri's data and monitoring priority as well as the Whānau Ora priority).

Potential flow on for the IEB and Justice Sector Leadership Board (JSLB)

10. The proposed structure will mean that the IEB will meet less frequently (quarterly rather than monthly).
11. The PowerPoint slides note that the agencies included in the proposal for a CE Oversight Group have all the levers required to drive targets. However, there is no mention of what is required for effective oversight of the targets.

Looking at the future function of the Social Wellbeing Board (SWB)

12. The targets are to be reported on to Ministers on a quarterly basis by DPMC. Before they go to Ministers, it would be beneficial for the report backs to be made to SWB first. The Secretary for Māori Development is a member of SWB and in this capacity and through his involvement with the FVSV IEB has potential opportunities to influence the funding of whānau-centred approaches through Whānau Ora commissioning models.

Comments

13. **Consider raising** progress report backs on the targets could be made to SWB before going to Ministers
 - a. This could provide an effective level of oversight and will provide Te Puni Kōkiri with opportunities to influence progress on all nine targets (provision of our own data and insights). This could involve influencing the use of whānau-centred, locally-led and government enabled implementation of services and providing advice based on Te Tautuhi-o-Rongo framework.
14. This could also provide a forum for Te Puni Kōkiri to provide our own in-house data and insights to the achievement of government targets and to influence cross government agency investment in Whānau Ora Commissioning Agencies, Whānau Ora kaupapa and whānau-centred approaches.

Law and Order Targets: Potential Chief Executive Arrangements

Discussion

17 April 2024



Purpose

- **Discuss** potential Chief Executive arrangements to oversee and drive the delivery of the Government Law and Order Targets and connected Family Violence and Sexual Violence targets;
- **Explore** potential flow on for the Te Puna Aonui and JSL Boards;
- **Input into** work underway to look at the future function of the Social Well-being Board and its' potential role in the oversight and delivery of targets.

Two Law and Order Targets

- **Reduced child and youth offending:** 15% reduction in the total number of children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour. Currently, there are 1,100 children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour.
- **Reduced violent crime:** 20,000 fewer people who are victims of an assault, robbery, assault, or sexual assault. Currently, around 185,000 people, or 4.4 percent of the population, are victims of an assault, robbery or sexual assault.

Supporting target:

- Reduced family violence: *15% reduction in the proportion of people who were the victim of violence by family members over five years.* This will be supported by supplementary measures related to reducing harm to children through exposure to violence and re-victimisation/reoffending based on Police Family Harm investigation data.

High-level drivers of crime

Circumstances in people's lives that are associated with a greater likelihood of offending and victimisation:

- Experiencing violence or abuse
- Family dysfunction and child maltreatment
- Poor social and economic outcomes including poverty and limited educational achievement
- Harmful alcohol and drug use
- Poor mental health
- Severe behavioural issues among children and young people
- Harmful biases including sexism, racism, homophobia and transphobia
- Poor system responses

From December 2021, crime reported to Police has increased, reaching its highest ever recorded level in March 2023 - increase due to a rise in theft, assaults and robbery

18.9% increase in robberies from March 2023 to February 2024

Almost half (47%) of the victims of sexual assault are between 15 and 29 years old

Note: While these issues are often concentrated within socially and economically disadvantaged families and communities, many of these drivers are also present for perpetrators and victims from across the socio-economic spectrum.

Note: These are very high-level drivers across the broad term of crime. Some crimes will have more specific drivers such as norms around gender and violence that contribute to family and sexual violence.

1. Shorter stays in emergency departments

2. Shorter wait times for treatment

5. Fewer people on the Jobseeker Support Benefit

8. Fewer people in emergency housing

Six of the nine targets are closely inter-related

6. Increased student attendance

7. More students at expected curriculum levels

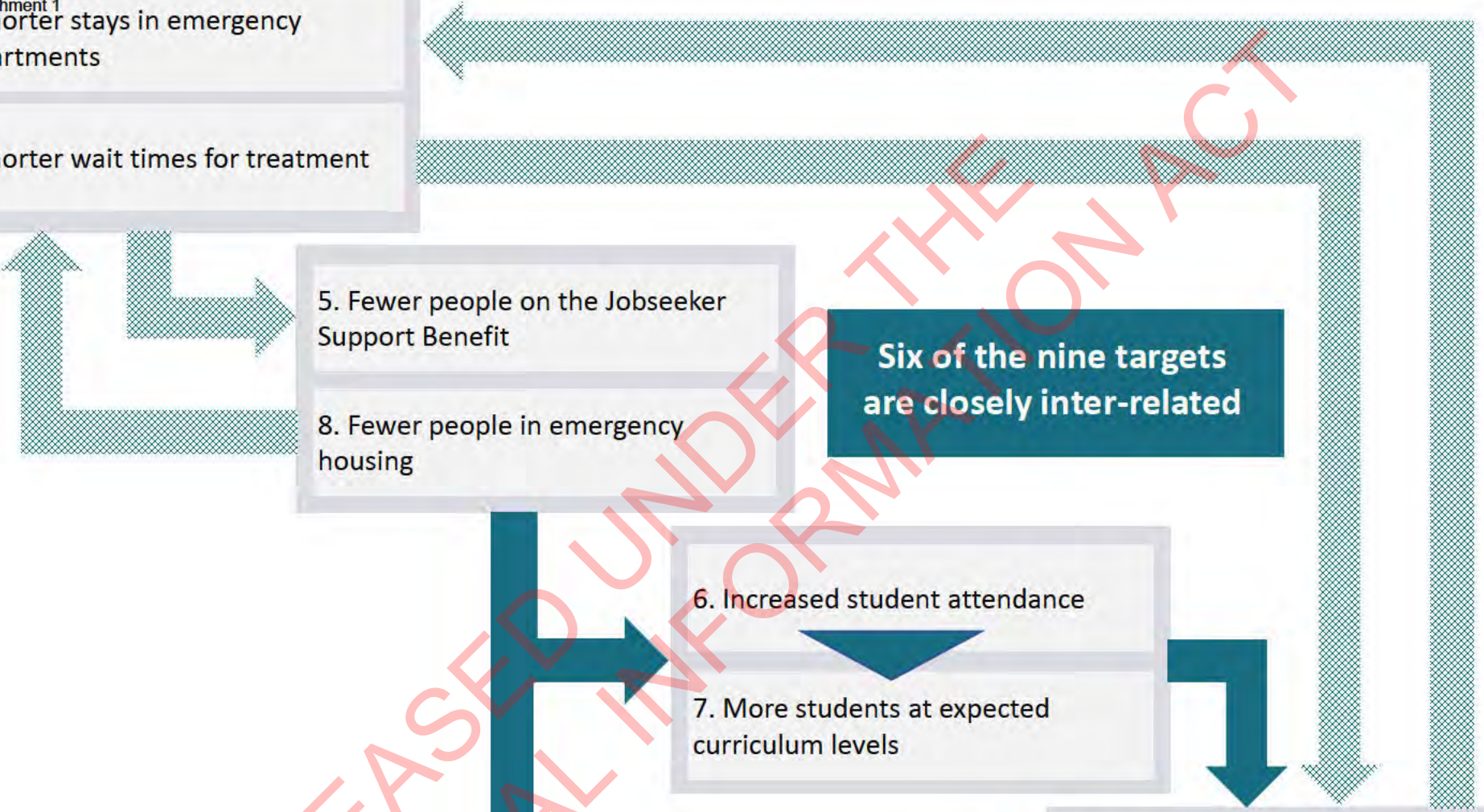
9. Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions

Timely Justice Standards

Family Violence Targets

3. Reduced child and youth offending

4. Reduced violent crime



Three Existing Structures

JSLB

- Justice
- Police
- Corrections
- Serious Fraud
- Oranga Tamariki
- Crown Law

TPA Board

- Justice
- Police
- Corrections
- Te Puna Aonui
- Social Development
- Health
- Oranga Tamariki
- Education
- ACC
- Te Puni Kōkiri
- Social Wellbeing

Social Wellbeing Board (SWB)

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| • Justice | • ACC |
| • Police | • Te Puni Kōkiri |
| • Corrections | • Social Wellbeing |
| • Te Puna Aonui | • Housing |
| • Social Development | • Inland Revenue |
| • Health | • DPMC |
| • Oranga Tamariki | • PSC |
| • Education | |

Limitations

- Justice and Social Sector input required to address drivers of crime – JSLB only Justice Sector
- Size of TPA and SWB
- Some members do not have the legislative, policy and operational levers required to drive Targets

Proposed Structure

- Justice
- Police
- Corrections
- Social Development
- Health
- Oranga Tamariki
- Education

Advantages

- Equal mix of Justice and Social Sector
- Manageable size
- Core public service agencies with all the levers required to drive Targets (Appendix 1)
- JSLB and TPA Board continue to exist for stewardship purposes of the Justice Sector and Family Violence and Sexual Violence joint venture respectively, but meeting frequency reduced (to quarterly).

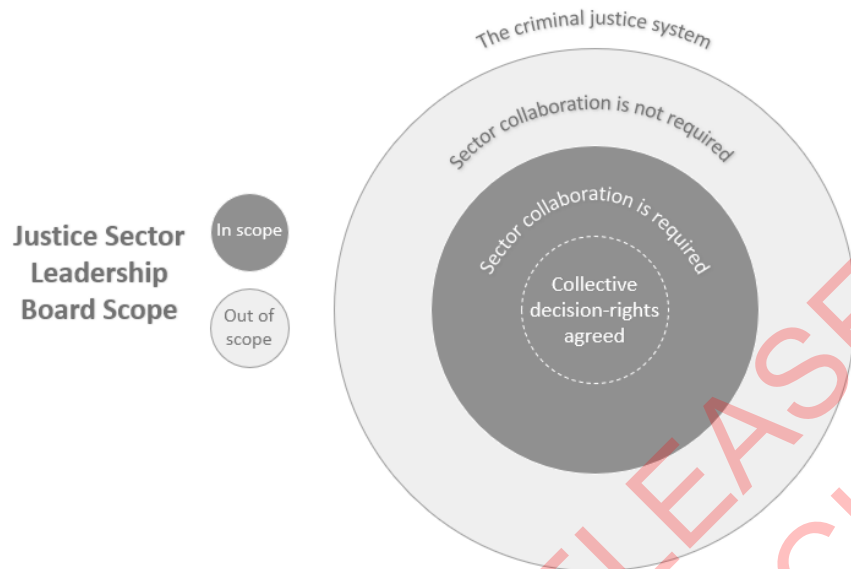
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Appendix 1: Key responsibilities and Legislation

Justice	<p>Responsible for administration of the Courts, Public Defence Service, Legal Aid, the enforcement of monetary penalties, and providing advice on criminal justice policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 154 pieces of legislation administered.
Corrections	<p>Responsible for administering prison and community sentences and assisting with rehabilitation and reintegration. Legislation administered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Corrections Act 2004 • Corrections Regulations 2005 • the Public Safety (Public Protection Orders) Act 2014 • Justice and Corrections co-administer Sentencing Act 2002 and Parole Act 2002
Police	<p>Responsible for maintaining public safety, law enforcement, crime prevention and community support. Legislation administered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policing Act 2008 • Arms Act 1983 • Child Protection (Child Sex Offender Government Agency Registration) Act 2016
OT	<p>Responsible for improving outcomes for children and young people, and administering youth justice services. Legislation administered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oranga Tamariki Act 1989 • Children's Act 2014
Education	<p>Responsible for shaping the direction of education agencies and providers. Legislation administered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Act 1989 • Education and Training Act 2020
MSD	<p>Responsible for policy advice and delivering social services and assistance to young people, working age people, older people, families, whānau and communities. Lead on regional coordination. Legislation administered, several including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security Act 2018 • Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1975 • New Zealand Superannuation and Retirement Income Act 2001
Health	<p>Responsible for improving, promoting, and protecting public health. Legislation administered, several including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Act 1956 • Health and Disability Commissioner Act 1994

Appendix 2: JSLB Board Role

- JSLB is a voluntary governance model
- Members choose the areas within the criminal justice system to directly govern and exercise collective decision-rights over:



The role of the Board is to:

- set the sector vision for the future state, outcomes and strategic priorities
- ensure co-ordination and alignment of strategies, policies and budgeting work across the Sector (where practicable)
- have oversight of interventions and priority cross-agency initiatives across the justice system
- shape a culture of collaboration, trust, and respect across the Sector

Appendix 3: TPA Board Role

Te Puna Aonui is an IEB and has five mandated functions:

- a) provide whole-of-government strategy, policy and budgeting advice to Ministers on eliminating family violence and sexual violence
- b) provide analysis and evidence to support Ministers to make decisions on specific interventions
- c) provide Ministers with an oversight of interventions and outcomes within the whole family violence and sexual violence sector, and identify any linkages, gaps, or opportunities
- d) monitor, support and coordinate implementation of the National Strategy, and other priority and cross-agency initiatives, and lead the development of future iterations of the National Strategy
- e) manage relationships between government and the family violence and sexual violence sector.

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Out of Scope

Reduced child and youth offending

(target performance: 15% reduction in the total number of children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour)

It is important that in progressing this target, disparities are not exacerbated between Māori and non-Māori.

Focussing on children can promote proactive and early intervention initiatives and whānau-centred approaches, as evident through the success of Ngā Tini Whetū and Whānau-Centred Facilitation initiatives supported by Te Puni Kōkiri. These initiatives are holistic and are reflective of the communities that they service.

The proposed target could help to interrupt intergenerational trauma which has been found to be a significant barrier for whānau Māori and their ability to thrive. However, this is only possible if young people/rangatahi are not isolated by their support networks and if appropriate pastoral care is provided.

Te Puni Kōkiri was consulted on the development of the *reduced child and youth offending* target through our role as a Te Puna Aonui agency. We did not provide comment as we did not identify any substantive issues (other than the high statistical uncertainty, which will impact on reporting, as acknowledged in the violent crime target below).

Data on status quo

Data from 2021/22 shows that Māori children (aged 10-13) are 6.4 times more likely than non-Māori children to offend while

rangatahi Māori (14-17) are 4 times more likely than non-Māori youth to offend.

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Friday 26 April 2024

Bullet points for DCE Policy for MOG meeting on Monday 29 April 2024

You have asked for some bullet points for the upcoming officials meeting with the Minister this coming Monday – due to you 2pm today

- The Minister has been invited to two Ministerial oversight meetings over the next week:
 - The Ministerial Group – Crown Response to the Abuse in Care Inquiry on Wednesday 1 May 2024 – inaugural meeting
 - The Family Violence Sexual Violence (FVSV) Ministers meeting – on Thursday 2 May – 2nd meeting after inaugural meeting on 9 April
- Minister Potaka has been invited to both these meetings in his capacity as Minister for Māori Development. The following sets out some key points on each meeting for you as preparation for the officials meeting MOG

Out of Scope

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Out of Scope

FVSV Ministers meeting

- Minister Potaka attended the first FVSV Ministers meeting on 9 April 2024.
- You are a member of the FVSV DCE group, and the Secretary for Māori Development is on Te Puna Aonui IEB. Te Puni Kōkiri is a Te Puna Aonui Agency. (I attended the FVSV DCE Group on your behalf last week.
- Te Aorerekura is a 25-year National Strategy to eliminate family violence and sexual violence. It aims to unify and drive government action. The first Action Plan that sets out the collective path to eliminate FVSV was launched in December 2021 and was due to be refreshed in December 2023.
- Under the Action Plan Te Puni Kōkiri was involved in two of the 40 actions. These actions included: strengthening wāhine Māori leadership under the whānau-resilience programme funded through Vote Māori Development (kōhine Māori initiatives initiated centrally and co-designed and implemented regionally with kaimahi and kōhine); and strengthening provider capacity through the Whānau-facilitation Initiative for low-to medium family violence (now 11 providers in Te Puni Kōkiri baseline funding through the Māori Development Fund). Both actions are completed.
- The action plan will be refreshed with fewer actions – Te Puna Aonui are looking at our FVSV priorities that will be positioned as central to the new government law and order targets. The Minister wants a clearer line of sight between the Strategy and the actions
- The Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy is now moving from responsibility of DPMC to MSD. There will be a shift from the Strategy to an investment framework. There is an opportunity to drive Early Years within the FVSV priorities. This is likely to highlight the work of Ngā Tini Whetū and the First 1000 days.
- The four focus areas at this stage seem to be:
 - The role of place – supporting local responses with a focus on improving multidisciplinary response
 - Reducing harm to children and young people
 - Early intervention and rehabilitation
 - Enhanced system performance

- No new funding is anticipated. Te Puna Aonui will work with the Social Wellbeing Agency to undertake a portfolio analysis of a subset of FSVS spend. The first part of the SWA programme to support the review of social sector spending will initially focus on three existing areas of cross-government social sector spending – Family Violence and Sexual Violence: the first 2000 Days; and Te Puni Kōkiri whānau-based programmes. Social Policy Team has no knowledge of this proposed review of our whānau-based programmes.
- A briefing to the Minister to support his attendance at the meeting will be provided by 30 April.

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Out of Scope

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30 April 2024

Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori

HE PĀRONGO | AIDE MEMOIRE

Family Violence and Sexual Violence Ministerial Group

For meeting on: 2 May 2024 12:00pm - 1:00pm
Venue: 8.5EW

Te Puni Kōkiri contact: Patty Green, Manager, Tīma Pāpori
Phone: 9(2)(a)
TPK tracking no: 48481

Purpose

1. This Aide Memoire provides a summary of the three agenda items to be discussed at the second meeting for the Family Violence and Sexual Violence (FVSV) Ministerial Group on 2 May 2024 at 12:00pm - 1:00pm.
 - a. Further information and suggested talking points are attached in the annotated agenda.

Background

2. While the estimated Māori ethnic population is around 17.3% of the national population, Māori are significantly overrepresented in the FVSV space as victims and perpetrators.¹
3. He Koiira Matapopore, the 2019 NZ Family Violence Study, found that wāhine Māori reported the highest prevalence of intimate partner violence at 64.6%, with a high lifetime prevalence of intimate partner violence at 55.8% across all ethnic groups.² In 2023:
 - a. 57% of people convicted of family violence offences were Māori (4,816)
 - b. 32% of people convicted of sexual offences were Māori (288)
 - c. 60% of people convicted of assault on a family member were Māori (1,776)
 - d. 56% of people convicted of common assault (domestic) were Māori (314)³
4. Te Aorerekura, the National Strategy for Eliminating Family Violence and Sexual Violence, provides a framework to prioritise and accelerate the work already being done to eliminate FVSV while identifying where more and different actions are needed. This work is monitored by the Inte -Departmental Executive Board (IEB).
5. The IEB was established in 2022 to align strategic policy, planning and budgeting around the shared issues within the remit of each of the chief executives' agencies. Te Puna Aonui agencies are the Ministry of Justice, the Department of Corrections, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry for Social Development, Oranga Tamariki, NZ Police, Public Service Commission, Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Puna Aonui Business Unit. ACC is an independent advisor to the IEB.
6. Te Puni Kōkiri led three actions in the first Action Plan (December 2021-December 2023):
 - a. Action 3 – Strengthening Wāhine Māori Leadership - was completed through the Strengthening Wāhine Leadership initiative under Te Puni Kōkiri's Whānau Resilience

¹ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/maori-population-estimates-at-30-june-2023/>

² <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1326020023052822?via%3Dihub>.

³ <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/justice-statistics/data-tables/#cyp>

Budget 22 programme. Regional strategies were tailored to each locality based on the “initial evaluation” and other insights from Te Puni Kōkiri’s Whānau Resilience Programme.

- b. Action 36 - Extend and expand whānau-centred initiatives - relates to the Whānau-Centred Facilitation prototypes that address low-medium levels of family violence. This approach fills a gap in the continuum of care by focusing on prevention and restoration, rather than intervention.
 - c. Action 37 – Extend and expand whānau-centred early intervention - was progressed through the Ngā Tini Whetū prototype. Ngā Tini Whetū is a whānau-centred early-intervention support designed to strengthen families and improve the safety and wellbeing of children.
7. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit leads the progress of Te Aorerekura and will be inviting different agencies throughout May 2024 to develop Action Plan 2.0 for Te Aorerekura.

Context

8. On January 16, 2024, you received a letter of appointment from the Minister for Eliminating Family Violence and Sexual Violence, Hon Karen Chhour to be a member of the FVSV Ministerial Group. Established to support a coordinated and collaborative approach to delivering Te Aorerekura, the group will meet quarterly to regularly assess progress, discuss savings and critical matters, and work across Ministerial portfolios.
9. Core FVSV Ministers met on April 9 2024 and signalled strong interest in working collectively on the development of Action Plan 2.0 along with exploring a collective, system-level approach to making savings and investment decisions across the FVSV spend portfolio, from Budget 2025.
10. Currently, there is a major re-set of government strategies and action plans around the new nine Government Targets. This re-set provides opportunities to position Te Puni Kōkiri regionally and across the Whānau Ora commissioning agencies, Localised Entities and Prototypes to attract greater investment. It is important for Te Puni Kōkiri to be at the table and highlighting the successes we have had with whānau-based programmes and initiatives:
 - a. Since 2018, the Whānau-Centred Facilitation Initiative (WCFI) has been successful in building capacity to 11 kaupapa Māori providers and providing whānau-centred programmes to 69,219 whānau who are at risk of or experience low to medium levels of FVSV
 - b. Ngā Tini Whetū the First 1000 days (has supported 800 North Island whānau between 2018 and 2022)
 - c. Paiheretia Te Muka Tangata, for 2022/23 provide partners supported over 1,500 tāne and whānau
 - d. Other whānau-centred initiatives and programmes that work preventatively and holistically with whānau where violence is an issue, through the Pasifika Futures and Te Pūtahitanga o Te Waipounamu commissioning agencies.

Agenda items for discussion

Agenda item 1: Action Plan 2.0 and next steps

11. This item discusses the development of Action Plan 2.0 and the next steps, including alignment to Ministerial priorities, Government priorities and the delivery of relevant work programmes.

12. Minister Chhour sees Action Plan 2.0 as the vehicle for driving collective efforts towards delivering measurable results underpinned by evidence and what evidentially works and has an impact. FVSV Ministers have an integral role in helping shape this Plan, ensuring it meets local needs and responds to Government's direction of travel.
13. A plan for targeted engagement on the draft Action Plan 2.0 will be developed to ensure the plan reflects FVSV knowledge and expertise.
14. The following will need to be considered in the detailed planning of Action Plan 2.0:
 - a. FVSV Ministerial priorities
 - b. Ministerial Advisory Group (Te Pūkotahitanga) priorities
 - c. Evidence and community voice
 - d. Means of working with agencies
15. Minister Chhour is seeking Ministerial endorsement on her emerging priorities list for Action Plan 2.0:
 - a. Supporting local responses, with a focus on improving multi disciplinary responses
 - b. Targeted focus on addressing needs of people with disabilities
 - c. Building the capacity and capability of the frontline workforce to recognize, respond, and refer
 - d. Reducing harm to children and young people, with a particular focus on children under five years
 - e. Improving local system performance, including service accessibility and availability for rural communities
 - f. Considering how to meet the needs of men both as victims and perpetrators – focused on stopping violence
16. Action Plan 2.0 will be published no later than October 2025. This is to align the action plan with the delivery of the refreshed Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy (CYWS) and the nine Government targets, and to make space for targeted consultation.

Recommendations

Agree the second Action Plan includes fewer actions and a longer five-year timeframe, with clear horizons for detailed review built in.

Agree the second Action Plan is published no later than October 2024.

Agenda item 2: Review of expenditure under wider social sector spending programme

17. This item, led by Te Puna Aonui CE Emma Powell, discusses a programme to evaluate social sector spending and the proposed scope for understanding FVSV spend as part of that programme.
18. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit will work with Social Wellbeing Agency (SWA) to utilise their mandate and capabilities to undertake a portfolio analysis across a subset of FVSV spend.
19. This work will help drive forward the social investment approach, by developing a model that can be expanded to other areas of social sector spending, and facilitating the development and testing of the SWA's value and impact measurement framework.
20. The first phase of SWA's programme to support the review of social sector spending will initially focus on three existing areas of cross-government social sector spending (subject

to any further Ministerial direction): Family Violence and Sexual Violence (Te Puna Aonui, coordinated by Business Unit); The first 2,000 days of children’s lives (the Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group, MSD); and Whānau-based programmes (Te Puni Kōkiri).

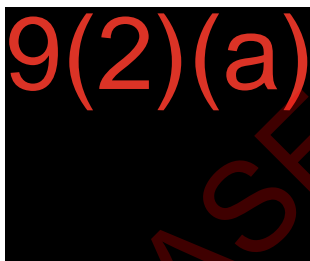
21. These were agreed to by the Social Wellbeing DCEs. SWA is now working with relevant agencies to scope and plan each review, including Te Puni Kōkiri. These plans will be submitted to relevant Ministers for agreement.
22. At this stage it does not appear that Te Puni Kōkiri Whānau Centred Facilitation Initiative or other Te Puni Kōkiri whānau based programmes that were part of the previous FVSV action plan will be subject to this social spend review.
23. The proposed scope of the project will look at the impact of new FVSV spending from 2018 to 2023 and seek to identify for Ministers: the total sum of spend; what population groups are served by the spend, where and by whom; and what impact the spend is having
24. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit propose that a subsection of this spend could then be prioritised for more in depth analysis by Te Puna Aonui, with support from SWA. For example, the impact of spend that aligns to the emerging focus areas under Action Plan 2.0.

Agenda item: Any other business

25. No other agenda items have been identified.

Attachments

1. Annotated agenda and suggested talking points



Jaclyn Williams

Kaihautū, Te Puna Oranga, Te Puni Kaupapa Here | Director, Wellbeing, Policy

Partnerships

NOTED
<p>Hon Tama Potaka Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori</p>
<p>Date: ____ / ____ / 2024</p>

Attachment One: Annotated Agenda and suggested Talking Points

Agenda Item	Notes and Talking Points
<p>Item 1</p> <p>Action Plan 2.0 and Next Steps</p>	<p>Notes</p> <p>Whānau-centred approaches are culturally grounded and holistic while addressing individual needs in a whānau context. Many whānau-centred programmes, such as the Whānau-centred Facilitation Initiative and Whānau Ora's Ngā Tini Whetū, have highlighted the effectiveness of such approaches.</p> <p>Action Plan 2.0 planning will consider 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>Agree to the recommendations of the paper.</p> <p>Talking Points</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the Minister for Māori Development, I would like to see a greater use of whānau-centred policy approaches in the refreshed Action Plan. • 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED] ■ [REDACTED] ■ [REDACTED] ■ [REDACTED]
<p>Item 2</p> <p>Review of FVSV spending</p>	<p>Notes</p> <p>Te Puni Kōkiri kaimahi will be attending a workshop with Te Puna Aonui Business Unit to develop an approach to the social sector spending review. This mahi is being progressed through the Regional Partnerships and Operations Puni within Te Puni Kōkiri.</p> <p>Consider raising a question about how the overlap of Ministerial and Government priorities, Government Targets, refresh of the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy and evaluation of spending in the social sector will be coordinated so that work is not duplicated in different areas.</p> <p>Agree to the recommendations of the paper.</p> <p>Talking Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I support Te Puna Aonui intentions for FVSV Ministers to collectively drive investment. • It will be important to consider how we can reduce the duplication of work given the many changes happening in the social sector, including the refresh of the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy and the evaluation of expenditure in the social sector.

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

Hon Karen Chhour, Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence
Agenda: FVSV Ministers meeting

Date and time: 12pm – 1pm, Thursday 2 May 2024

Venue: 8.5EW

Prior meeting: 9 April 2024

Attendees:

Minister	Portfolio
Hon. Karen Chhour (Chair)	Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence Minister for Children
Hon. Louise Upston	Minister for Social Development
Hon. Dr Shane Reti	Minister of Health
Hon. Casey Costello	Associate Minister of Health (Family and Sexual violence)
Hon. Paul Goldsmith	Minister of Justice
Hon. Mark Mitchell	Minister of Police Minister of Corrections
Hon. Melissa Lee	Minister for Ethnic Communities
Hon. Nicola Grigg	Minister for Women
Hon. Erica Stanford	Minister for Education
Hon. Tama Potaka	Minister for Māori Development
Hon. Matt Doocey	Minister for ACC

Ministerial advisors and officials will also be present.

Items for Discussion
Item 1: Action Plan 2.0

Opportunity for Ministers to discuss the development of Action Plan 2.0 and next steps.

Item 2: Review of Expenditure

Opportunity for Ministers to discuss work underway with the Social Wellbeing Agency.

Item 3: Any other Business

Opportunity for Ministers to raise any other matters for discussion.

Delivering the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan

Date of meeting	Thursday 2 May 2024
From	Hon Karen Chhour, Minister for Children and for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence
To	Family Violence and Sexual Violence Ministers
File reference	2024/111583

Purpose

1. Family violence and sexual violence is a cross cutting issue that has relevance across our various Ministerial portfolios. In recognition of this, Ministers signalled strong interest in working collectively on the development of the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan at our April meeting.
2. This paper provides an overview of the work undertaken to develop the second Action Plan, including my emerging priority areas and expectations for how this Plan is structured, building from the lessons learnt from the first Action Plan.
3. Ensuring there is demonstrable alignment with delivery plans for the Government Targets and the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy, as well as space for targeted consultation, will mean the second Action Plan **9(2)(f)(iv)**

Background

First Te Aorerekura Action Plan

4. The first Te Aorerekura Action Plan was launched in December 2021, alongside Te Aorerekura – The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence (the National Strategy). This Action plan consisted of 40 wide-ranging actions for Te Puna Aonui agencies to implement over a two-year period.
5. Under this Action Plan, Te Puna Aonui agencies were able to drive a number of actions and associated activities that included:
 - development of an Outcomes and Measurement Framework which helps track progress against delivering the National Strategy (Action 39);
 - delivery of national violence prevention campaigns such as Pasefika Proud and E Tu Whānau (Action 21);

- development of a family violence and sexual violence gaps plan which identified both overarching and specific service gaps across New Zealand and made recommendations for where to focus investment in future (Actions 29 and 30); and
 - development of two Family Violence Workforce Capability Frameworks that support organisations and workers to respond to family violence in New Zealand (Action 11).
6. Not all 40 actions were completed within the two-year timeframe. In reviewing experiences with the first Action Plan with communities, FVSV sector, and agencies, some common reflections and areas for improvement emerged, including:
- A two-year timeframe was too short to deliver all 40 actions; the next Action Plan needed to include fewer, more targeted actions that focused on delivering tangible results, over a longer timeframe.
 - Actions in the first Action Plan were too prescriptive to allow agencies to adapt responses to reflect ongoing learnings.
 - The single agency ownership of actions in the first Action Plan perpetuated siloed working, which was reflected in the duplication of work and weakened the cross-agency ownership of the delivery of the Action Plan as a whole.
 - Stronger integration and streamlining of activity needed, recognising there is much work underway across government already
 - The need for better consideration of timing and sequencing of activities, identifying where there are dependencies
7. The development of the second Action Plan provides an opportunity to improve on the first Action Plan and continue to advance work towards Government priorities and targets. I see this Plan as the vehicle for driving collective efforts towards delivering measurable results underpinned by evidence and what evidentially works and has an impact. While the Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) are responsible for development, FVSV Ministers have an integral role in helping shape this Plan, ensuring it meets local needs and responds to Government's direction of travel.

Government Targets and Ministerial Priorities

8. Sitting alongside work to develop the second Action Plan has been a push to progress delivery of my Ministerial priorities – namely 'to improve the current response system to FVSV by strengthening the locally and regionally based multi-agency crisis response models already in place', with a focus on building the capability of those participating in multi-agency responses, improving processes and systems, and delivering Project Whetu.

9. Work in recent months has sought to lay the foundations for delivery of my Ministerial priorities within three years. This has included development of two key pieces of work which are currently in train:
- a) Regional mapping for all areas, which provides information on multi-agency table structures and governance, service providers and gaps, workforce development, and police family harm data.
 - b) Performance measures paper and draft dashboard: a potential quarterly dashboard for tracking progress towards the Ministerial Priorities is under development which will be refined as the work programme is developed and better data is captured.
10. Delivery of these two outputs will provide the solid foundation for mapping the future/ideal state of multi-agency responses as a collective

11. 9(2)(f)(iv)

The introduction of Government Targets and priorities, and the emphasis on demonstrating results and impact, has helped to position the second Action Plan in driving forward the vision outlined in the National Strategy. I expect the second Action Plan to reflect a five-year delivery plan for the targets, 9(2)(f)(iv)

Testing Emerging Thinking on the Second Te Aorerekura Action Plan

12. In January, I wrote to the Prime Minister, setting out my Ministerial Priorities as a contributor to delivering the programme of change promised by this Government. Rather than start anything new, I have committed to focusing on improving what is in place now to ensure the current response system is effective; recognising that a failure in the response system undermines trust in the wider support system, meaning people experiencing or at risk of harm are less likely to seek help at a later date.
13. More recently I have met with a range of family violence and sexual violence community and sector stakeholders to better understand the challenges they have been experiencing and determine where best to add value. This has helped inform my initial priorities for consideration in the second Action Plan, specifically:

- 9(2)(f)(iv)

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

14. Tackling family violence and sexual violence is complex and cannot be delivered by a single Minister alone. I am therefore interested in any emerging issues or potential areas for future focus that other FVSV Ministers are seeing across their respective portfolios.
15. I am seeking FVSV Minister's endorsement of the emerging priority areas listed above. To drive delivery and learn from experiences with the first Action Plan, I am also seeking FVSV Ministerial support for a more targeted second Act on Plan that includes no more than ten priority areas.

Approach to the Action Plan

16. Work in developing the National Strategy and supporting the implementation of the first Action Plan has reinforced the benefits of collaboration with communities and the specialist FVSV sector. Likewise, there has been engagement with communities, FVSV sector, tangata whenua and agencies as part of the run-up to the second Action Plan. A common concern raised throughout that process was consultation fatigue, reinforcing the need to build on what is already known.
17. As a result, I am mindful that a balanced and more targeted approach to engagement is needed. My expectation is that we test appropriately the direction of travel and emerging priority focus areas. A plan for targeted engagement on the draft second Action Plan will be developed to ensure Plan reflects FVSV knowledge and expertise.
18. The second Action Plan will set out measurable actions that retain a clear line of sight to my Ministerial Priorities and Targets and this government's expectations, including driving value for money. It will also need to consider in the detailed planning:
- FVSV Ministerial priorities
 - Ministerial Advisory Group (Te Pūkotahitanga) priorities
 - Evidence and community voice
 - Means of working with agencies
19. Addressing family violence and sexual violence requires an integrated, cross-agency response. The role of violence as a contributing factor in youth crime, health, and social issues has been well covered in research and emphasises the importance of alignment to major agency programmes such as the refresh of the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy and the Agency Delivery Plans for Government Targets.

20. Assurance of programme delivery against the second Action Plan will be provided through the IEB. They retain accountability for delivering the second Action Plan and who will be expected to utilise their respective system levers to ensure delivery.
21. Given the connection between family violence and sexual violence and other work programmes, I propose the second Action Plan is a standalone Plan but is considered within the suite of other delivery programmes underway across government.

Decision requested

It is recommended that FVSV Ministers:

a) Note the plans for targeted consultation to develop the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan.	Noted
b) Note the importance of a joined up approach across delivery of targets	Noted
c) Agree the second Action Plan includes fewer actions and a longer five-year timeframe, with clear horizons for detailed review built in	Agree/ Not Agreed
d) Agree the second Action Plan 9(2)(f)(iv) 9(2)(f)(iv)	Agreed/ Not agreed

Review of Expenditure

Title	Review of Expenditure
Date of meeting	Thursday 2 May 2024
File reference	2024/111481
From	Emma Powell, Chief Executive Te Puna Aonui
To	Family Violence and Sexual Violence Ministers

Purpose

1. This paper provides Family Violence and Sexual Violence (FVSV) Ministers with information on:
 - a. a programme to evaluate social sector spending, being undertaken by the Social Wellbeing Agency (SWA) in partnership with relevant agencies
 - b. the proposed scope for understanding more about FVSV spend as part of the programme.

Background

2. At the first meeting of core FVSV Ministers on 9 April 2024, there was mutual interest in exploring a collective, system-level approach to making savings and investment decisions across the FVSV spend portfolio, from Budget 2025.
3. To step towards this approach for future funding decisions, Te Puna Aonui, with support from the Social Wellbeing Agency (SWA) and Treasury, will undertake an evaluation of a subset of FVSV spend. This is part of a wider programme to evaluate social sector spending that the Minister for Social Investment has identified as one of her priorities.
4. We are taking this approach to enable Ministers to collectively drive investment towards the most effective activities (where we can have the greatest impact) and reprioritise or strengthen investment where it is not achieving the desired outcomes.

Opportunities

5. Our collective approach to investing across the system to reduce and eliminate family violence and sexual violence in New Zealand has evolved over time, and as such, there is a need to prioritise system-level evaluation, to ensure robust spending decisions moving forward. It is also necessary to develop collective understanding of

how different interventions interact and create cumulative impact for communities and regions.

6. To achieve this, we will work with the SWA to utilise their mandate and capabilities to undertake a portfolio analysis across a subset of FVSV spend. This will put us in the best position possible to:
 - a. understand the relative value of investment across the system ahead of Budget 2025
 - b. make strategic decisions with a system-view, and
 - c. ensure continuous improvement in the system-level approach to investment, to drive towards the targets sought.
7. In addition, this work will help to drive forward the social investment approach, by developing a model that can be expanded to other areas of social sector spending, and facilitating the development and testing of the SWA's value and impact measurement framework.

The social investment approach

8. Social Investment is an approach which seeks to improve the lives of New Zealanders by applying rigorous and evidence-based investment practices to social services. The collaborative project of Family and Sexual Violence spending (the project) will, along with the other first-phase reviews, help to lay the foundations for the wider programme of evaluations. The work will include testing a value and impact measurement framework that SWA is developing to assist Ministers and others with decision-making. It represents an opportunity to test-and-learn an approach to social sector spending that may form the basis for an expanded approach in other areas of social sector spend.
9. The first phase of SWA's programme to support the review of social sector spending will initially focus on three existing areas of cross-government social sector spending (subject to any further Ministerial direction):
 - a. Family Violence and Sexual Violence (Te Puna Aonui, coordinated by the Business Unit).
 - b. The first 2,000 days of children's lives (the Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group, MSD).
 - c. Whānau-based programmes (Te Puni Kōkiri).

Funding to date

10. Since 2018, Te Puna Aonui agencies have worked collaboratively to identify opportunities and agree priorities for investment in upcoming Budget cycles. Relevant

programmes and services of Te Puna Aonui agencies are funded through ten Votes: Oranga Tamariki, Social Development, Māori Development, Health, Education, Justice, Courts, Police, Corrections, and Labour Market (for ACC).

11. Prioritisation has been based on Ministerial priorities, in consultation with communities most impacted by violence, and in line with Te Aorerekura, the National Strategy for Eliminating Family Violence and Sexual Violence.
12. Early FVSV Budgets (2018-2020) addressed historic underfunding across the FVSV system and initially most funding went into stabilising specialist family violence and sexual violence services, and improving sustainability of these essential services
13. Te Puna Aonui has progressed our approach to collective investment through Budgets 2021, 2022 and 2023. These recent Budgets sought to give effect to the first Action Plan, the objectives laid out in the strategy and to maximise collective impact across the family violence and sexual violence system

Scope of the project

14. 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted]
15. 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted]
16. 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted]
17. 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted]

Next steps

18. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit and Agencies will continue to work with the SWA to agree the most effective approach within available resources and time constraints.
19. Ministers will be updated as the work progresses.

Decision requested

It is recommended that FVSV Ministers:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| a) Note the intention and work underway to undertake the project, supported by SWA, with the objective of supporting Ministers to make collective funding decisions in Budget 2025 and beyond. | Noted |
|---|-------|

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From: [Jaclyn Williams](#)
To: [Patty Green](#)
Cc: [Charles Smith](#)
Subject: RE: Progressing FVSV Action Plan 2
Date: Tuesday, 14 May 2024 9:09:00 am
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)

Yes I noted this when I read the material. Agree with your suggestion and we should also note our concerns in our feedback to Dave and the general gist of what you have said below.

From: Patty Green <Patty.Green@tpk.govt.nz>
Sent: Tuesday, May 14, 2024 9:00 AM
To: Jaclyn Williams <Jaclyn.Williams@tpk.govt.nz>
Cc: Charles Smith <Charles.Smith@tpk.govt.nz>
Subject: FW: Progressing FVSV Action Plan 2

Kia ora Jaclyn

While I am concerned that the sub-group of CEs does not include the Māori development portfolio, given that our DCE is on the DCE Group and our Minister on the Ministerial Oversight Group and Director on the GM Group, we are able to keep our CE well briefed and also ensure that investment in whānau-centred policy kaupapa Māori approaches FVSV remain high on the agenda. While I think it feels slightly ominous that the Secretary for Māori Development is not part of the CE sub-group, I would recommend that Dave agrees to this proposal. I note this is a temporary 4 month hold only. I hope that Dave will be able to be on the CE Group for Social Sector being established instead of SWB. The proposal so far does not include him and we are recommending to him that he becomes a part of this group which is where he will be able to exert maximum influence on investment in Whānau Ora and whānau-centred policy approaches

Ngā mihi Patty

From: Harriette Mangin <9(2)(a)@tpk.govt.nz>
Sent: Tuesday, May 14, 2024 8:22 AM
To: Charles Smith <9(2)(a)h@tpk.govt.nz>; Patty Green <9(2)(a)@tpk.govt.nz>; Jaclyn Williams <9(2)(a)@tpk.govt.nz>
Cc: Paula Rawiri <9(2)(a)@tpk.govt.nz>
Subject: FW: Progressing FVSV Action Plan 2

Mōrena koutou

Please see below email and attached. Responses to the email so far are included below. If you have any advice for Dave on this, let me know. Note that Andrew below proposes to cancel Te Puna Aonui on Wednesday.

- Megan Main (ACC) – I'm supportive of your proposed approach to landing action plan 2.0 in the time available to us and am happy to be part of the group supporting that.
- Iona Holstead (Education) – Ka pai with me and thank you!
- Chappie Te Kani (Oranga Tamariki) – Thanks Andrew. Im supportive.
- Diana Sarfati (Health) - Thanks Andrew. I'm also supportive.

Noho ora mai
Harriette

Harriette Mangin (she/her)
Executive Officer | Pou Herenga
Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Tari Matua



Tauwaea DDI: 9(2)(a) | Waea Pūkoro M: 9(2)(a)
Waea Whakaahua F: 0800 875 329

Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Puni Kōkiri House, 143 Lambton Quay, Wellington 6011, New Zealand
PO Box 3943, Wellington 6140, New Zealand

[Te Puni Kōkiri Website](#) [Kōkiri Magazine](#) [Facebook](#)

From: Kibblewhite, Andrew <9(2)(a)@justice.govt.nz>
Sent: Monday, May 13, 2024 5:33 PM
To: Powell, Emma <9(2)(a)@tepunaaonui.govt.nz>; 9(2)(a)@health.govt.nz;
9(2)(a)@msd.govt.nz; Chappie Tekani <9(2)(a)@ot.govt.nz>; 9(2)(a)@education.govt.nz;
Jeremy Lightfoot <9(2)(a)@corrections.govt.nz>; 9(2)(a)@police.govt.nz; Dave Samuels
<9(2)(a)@tpk.govt.nz>; 9(2)(a)@acc.co.nz; 9(2)(a)@women.govt.nz; 9(2)(a)@swa.govt.nz;
9(2)(a)@ethniccommunities.govt.nz; 9(2)(a)@mpp.govt.nz; 9(2)(a)@justice.govt.nz
MacKenzie1, Hayley <9(2)(a)@tepunaaonui.govt.nz>
Cc: Dave Samuels <9(2)(a)@tpk.govt.nz>; Angela Bray <9(2)(a)@ot.govt.nz>; Ben King
<9(2)(a)@dpmc.govt.nz>; Paula Rawiri <9(2)(a)@tpk.govt.nz>
Subject: Progressing FVSV Action Plan 2

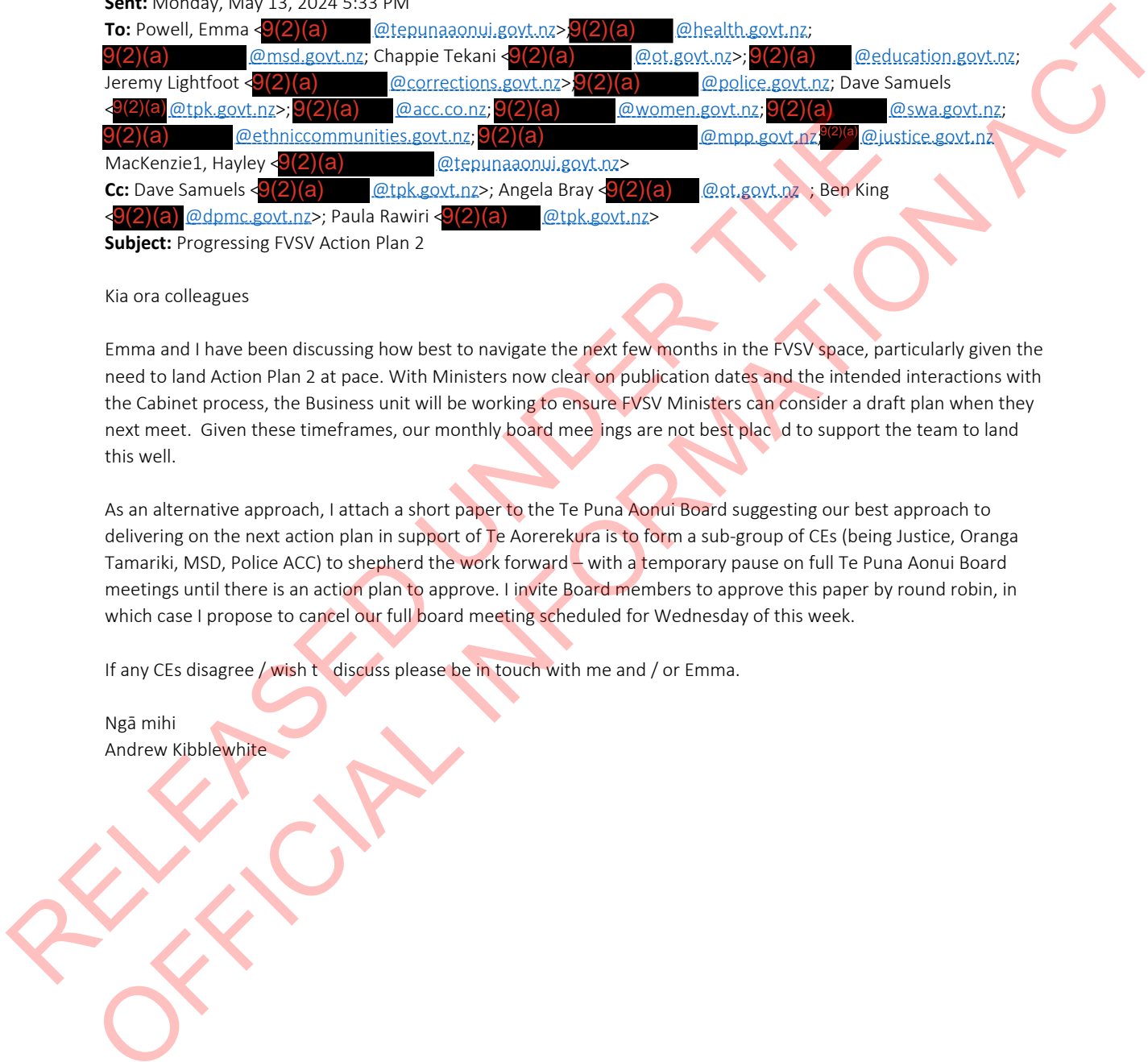
Kia ora colleagues

Emma and I have been discussing how best to navigate the next few months in the FVSV space, particularly given the need to land Action Plan 2 at pace. With Ministers now clear on publication dates and the intended interactions with the Cabinet process, the Business unit will be working to ensure FVSV Ministers can consider a draft plan when they next meet. Given these timeframes, our monthly board meetings are not best placed to support the team to land this well.

As an alternative approach, I attach a short paper to the Te Puna Aonui Board suggesting our best approach to delivering on the next action plan in support of Te Aorerekura is to form a sub-group of CEs (being Justice, Oranga Tamariki, MSD, Police ACC) to shepherd the work forward – with a temporary pause on full Te Puna Aonui Board meetings until there is an action plan to approve. I invite Board members to approve this paper by round robin, in which case I propose to cancel our full board meeting scheduled for Wednesday of this week.

If any CEs disagree / wish to discuss please be in touch with me and / or Emma.

Ngā mihi
Andrew Kibblewhite



Te Puna Aonui Board

Title	Proposed short term Governance arrangements for development of Action Plan 2
Date	10 May 2024
From	Andrew Kibblewhite, IEB Board Chair
To	Te Puna Aonui Board Members

Purpose

1. FVSV Ministers have confirmed the expected timing for the publication of Action Plan 2 **9(2)(f)(iv)**
2. FVSV Ministers will be meeting monthly (June, July, August) to drive and oversee the development of the plan. It is intended that the Action Plan reflects their collective focus and priorities.
3. In order to help expediate development and testing over the next few months, I am proposing a sub-group of the Board work with the Te Puna Aonui business unit and supporting DCEs to ensure a plan is developed that lands well with Ministers and can be delivered by agencies.

Decision/s requested

4. It is recommended that the Board:

a) Agree to the proposed sub group of 5 Chief Executives to support the development of Action Plan 2.	Agree/ Disagree
b) Note the full Board will re-convene to approve the plan	Noted
c) Note all Te Puna Aonui agency DCEs are part of a steering group to ensure the development of content and operational readiness to deliver.	Noted

Timeline

5. There are a number of steps to complete in developing and agreeing the Plan:

9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(f)(iv)

Proposed arrangements for CE support

6. To navigate through the coming months, and to produce a plan that both meets Minister's needs and unites agencies and stakeholders to drive towards a clear set of priorities, our approach to IEB governance will need to change in the short term. This is to ensure maximum agility to support the necessary pace of the work.
7. As such, I propose to pause full monthly IEB governance meetings and put in place a sub-group of Chief Executives to support and guide the work, and importantly, ensure the plan lands well with Ministers. I propose Chief Executives of Social Development, Oranga Tamariki, Police, ACC and Justice to make up this group.
8. The full IEB would reconvene to approve the final plan and consider the implementation approach for the plan.

Expectation and Commitment

9. I suggest the sub-group of Chief Executives will meet regularly to enable the Te Puna Aonui business unit to seek guidance and direction on key elements of the action plan. Specifically, this would include:
 - Ensuring the interests of Ministers are appropriately reflected in the plan.
 - Ensuring engagement with Ministers is effective.
 - Resolution of points of tension through the development process.
 - Provide cut through and direction as needed.
 - Test agencies' ability to effectively deliver against the plan.
10. The Te Puna Aonui Business Unit will continue to work with DCEs to ensure the content of the report is appropriate and reflects the most important things to progress. DCEs will ensure their Chief Executives are well briefed on progress.



Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori

Ministerial Group – Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

For the meeting on: Wednesday, 29 May 2014, 12:30pm - 1:15pm

Te Puni Kōkiri contact: Patty Green

Phone: 9(2)(a) [REDACTED]

TPK tracking no: 48710

MEETING PURPOSE	The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the ongoing progress in developing the new action plan that gives effect to Te Aorerekura, the Government's strategy in preventing family violence and sexual violence.
MEETING DETAILS	<p>Host/ chair: Hon Karen Chhour</p> <p>Venue: 2.1 Ministerial Meeting Room, Executive Wing, Parliament</p> <p>Attendees: Agenda refers.</p>

MINISTER COMMENTS	
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Agenda Item	Notes and talking points
<p>ITEM ONE:</p> <p>Ministers only time to discuss collective priorities.</p>	<p>Purpose This item is for discussion between Ministers on collective priorities and whether further work is needed ahead of the next FVSV Ministers meeting.</p> <p>Comment Your priorities for both your Māori Development and Whānau Ora portfolios can be discussed under this item.</p> <p>Family and sexual violence statistics pertaining to Māori:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Māori are significantly more likely to experience crime across all offences, household offences and personal offences (38% vs. New Zealand average of 30%). - Māori children are 6 times more likely to die from child abuse or neglect. - 29% of women using the Women’s Refuge Service are Māori. <p>Talking points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statistics for family and sexual violence point to a high need for initiatives for Māori. Initiatives that are reflective of the background and values of the whānau it intends to support is beneficial in achieving results and outcomes. • I support coordinated approaches in delivering on our collective approaches. I believe that this Ministers group, alongside other groups, provide an avenue for closer collaboration. • My priorities include greater adequacy of state services in providing for the needs of whānau Māori and increasing the cross-government investment and alignment into whānau-centred approaches, such as the Whānau Ora commissioning model.
<p>ITEM TWO:</p> <p>Discuss and agree scope and outline of plan.</p>	<p>Purpose This item is for discussion and agreement on the proposed priority areas for the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan.</p> <p>Comment The first Action Plan for Te Aorerekura (the Government’s strategy on family and sexual violence prevention) expired earlier this year. The second Action Plan is currently being developed by Te Puna Aonui and other government agencies (including Te Puni Kōkiri).</p> <div style="background-color: black; color: red; text-align: center; padding: 20px; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">9(2)(f)(iv)</div>

We will provide you with information on 9(2)(f)(i) as they relate to Māori for the next Ministers hui in June 24 when actions that align with each priority area.

9(2)(f)(iv) Te Puni Kōkiri are interested in how Government can support and incentivise whānau-centred approaches – and this aligns with your priorities for Whānau Ora. Including a whānau-centred approaches enabler into the second Action Plan can provide a stronger lever for Te Puni Kōkiri to influence this space.

What Te Puni Kōkiri has learnt in the family and sexual violence space:

Te Puni Kōkiri led three actions on the previous Action Plan, including: the Whānau-Centred Facilitation Initiative, Ngā Tini Whetū and Wāhine Leadership initiatives

1. Whānau Centred Facilitation Initiative

In May 2024, Te Puni Kōkiri engaged with eleven Māori organisation /providers at the Whānau-Centred Facilitation Initiative national hui. Insights and learnings gained include:

- Many iwi/hapū other Māori organisations deliver whānau-centred and strengths-based services and supports to individuals that have a ripple-effect for their whānau.
- Government processes can sometimes serve as barriers for providers (e.g., restrictive reporting, criteria requirements and competitive funding).
- Providers benefit from flexible contracts that allow them bandwidth in working effectively with whānau
- Māori organisations/providers maintain high levels of trust with the whānau they support.

2. Wāhine Leadership initiatives

This initiative aims to contribute to equitable outcomes and improving well-being for wāhine Māori in a cultural/whānau context, that recognises strengths, aspirations, and wāhine-led solutions. A total of 971 wāhine across 29 providers have been contracted within this fund.

3. Ngā Tini Whetū

The prototype achieved both whānau and agency outcomes including –improved well-being for 642 whānau, 341 whānau no longer at the risk of being referred to Oranga Tamariki, 773 whānau with improved practices around injury prevention and healthy lifestyles and other collateral outcomes. This initiative also demonstrated the benefits of cross-agency collaboration to achieve outcomes for whānau.

Talking points

- **I support the proposed priority areas** for the second Action Plan as they provide an appropriate scope to address family and sexual violence, particularly for Māori who continue to feature disproportionately in the family and sexual violence statistics.
- I acknowledge the important mahi that providers and Māori organisations are currently doing to support whānau to heal and restore their hauora.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A range of Māori providers work with individuals and their whānau to provide initiatives that meet their specific whānau needs. These whānau-centred, locally based initiatives were made possible by flexible, devolved, and high trust contracts that enabled government to 'get out of the way' of their mahi, serving only as an enabler to their mahi. - I want to see greater uptake and investment into whānau-centred approaches, and how Government can create the conditions for these approaches to occur. - Featuring whānau-centred approaches as an enabler in the second Action Plan could ensure that subsequent actions in the plan incentivise strengths based and tailored services across the sector (services that are whānau and culturally-tailored). - A prime example of a whānau centred approach is Whānau Ora commissioning model, where Government enables commissioning agencies to identify and support solutions that help address the needs and aspirations for individuals and whānau.
<p>ITEM THREE:</p> <p>Next steps, including discussion on next meeting and draft Cabinet paper.</p>	<p>Purpose This item involves discussion of any steps required leading up to the next Ministers hui.</p> <p>Comment Te Puni Kōkiri will work with Te Puna Aonui on the ongoing progress to develop the second Action Plan (including whether a whānau centred enabler is to be included). This may include whether a whānau-centred approaches enabler to achieve the targets could be included</p> <p>Talking points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

9(2)(a)

Jaclyn Williams
Kaihautū, Te Puna Oranga, Te Puni Kaupapa Here | Director, Wellbeing, Policy Partnerships

NOTED
<p>Hon Tama Potaka Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori</p>
<p>Date: ____ / ____ / 2024</p>

Hon Karen Chhour, Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

Agenda: FVSV Ministers meeting

Date and time: 12.30pm – 1.15pm, Wednesday 29 May 2024

Venue: 2.1 Ministerial Meeting Room, Executive Wing, Parliament

Prior meeting: 2 May 2024

Attendees:

Minister	Portfolio
Hon. Karen Chhour (Chair)	Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence Minister for Children
Hon. Louise Upston	Minister for Social Development Minister for Disability Issues Acting Minister for Women
Hon. Casey Costello	Minister for Seniors Associate Minister of Health (Family and Sexual violence)
Hon. Paul Goldsmith	Minister of Justice
Hon. Mark Mitchell	Minister of Police Minister of Corrections
Hon. Melissa Lee	Minister for Ethnic Communities
Hon. Erica Stanford	Minister for Education
Hon. Tama Potaka	Minister for Māori Development
Hon. Matt Doocey	Minister for ACC Minister for Mental Health

Ministerial advisors and officials will also be present.

Items for Discussion

*Item 1: Ministers only time to discuss collective priorities
(20 minutes)*

Opportunity for Ministers to discuss early work on emerging priorities and discuss where further work is needed ahead of the next FVSV Ministers meeting.

*Item 2: Discuss and agree scope and outline of plan
(20 minutes)*

Opportunity to discuss papers and talk through potential priority areas with Ministers and CEs.

*Item 3: Next steps, including discussion on next meeting and draft Cabinet paper
(5 minutes)*

Opportunity to discuss next steps and request specific advice.

Update on the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan

Date of meeting	Wednesday 29 May 2024
From	Hon Karen Chhour, Minister for Children and for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence
To	Family Violence and Sexual Violence Ministers
File reference	2024/112117

Purpose

1. Previously, Ministers have agreed to work together to support the development of government action to prevent family violence and sexual violence.
2. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss and agree priority areas for the next action plan. This will enable officials to develop more specific content for the plan, to be considered at our June meeting.
3. To support this conversation, a summary of evidence has been provided as **Appendix One. 9(2)(f)(iv)**

Update on approach to the development of the Action Plan

4. At our last meeting, I provided an update on the approach to the next Action Plan and noted that the Plan must be considered within the suite of other delivery programmes underway across government.
5. **9(2)(f)(iv)**
6. Te Puna Aonui business unit is working with your agencies on this plan. Feedback has been provided by agencies about potential content, and framing of the action plan, which is currently being worked through. Engagement has also been undertaken with a number of “critical friends” from outside of government to ensure

early work is reflective of community needs, including Te Pūkotahitanga, my Māori Advisory Group, and an established disability reference group.

Scope and outline of the next Action Plan

7. As agreed previously, the Action Plan will include no more than 10 actions and cover a five-year timeframe, with clear horizons for review built in.
8. Adopting a social investment approach is considered central to how we will achieve outcomes from the plan. To support this, work on the evaluation of Family Violence and Sexual Violence (FVSV) spend will continue in parallel.
9. When forming the action plan, my expectation is that the plan is clear about the:
 - intended goal
 - necessary evidence-based action
 - impact the action will have, and for whom
 - measurement approach.
10. Given the complex nature of FVSV, and the need for focus, I propose that the action plan primarily focus on actions that require collective implementation across government. Further agency specific actions will still be important and will need to be managed and monitored. I expect these contributions will be summarised as part of the Action Plan to ensure the broader effort for the elimination of FVSV remains connected.
11. Furthermore, the Action Plan will need to be aligned with the Child Wellbeing Strategy and actions will need to drive towards the delivery of the government's serious offending and youth offending targets.
12. The recent FVSV gaps report identifies some clear opportunities for action. The findings of this report will need to form an important basis for the Action Plan. A high-level summary of this report is provided as **Appendix Three**.

Next steps

13. The meetings in June and July will be an opportunity for us to consider officials' further advice on a draft Action Plan, including the specific actions proposed.
14. 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]

Decision requested

It is recommended that FVSV Ministers:

a) Discuss and Agree the priority areas for the Action Plan provided in this paper, which enables further advice on actions to be developed for our June meeting.	Agree/ Not Agreed
b) Note officials will continue to develop advice on actions and priorities in consultation with myself, Te Pūkotahitanga (Tangata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group), and communities, which will be reflected in the focus of future advice to FVSV Ministers.	Noted

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Interventions at the individual and family levels

Specialist holistic, culturally responsive services

Interventions are most effective when tailored to the level of need present and the range of risk factors which contribute to violence. Effective services need to be trauma-informed and use a range of models and approaches, including cognitive-behavioural and skill building techniques, kaupapa Māori and whānau centred approaches. Interventions are most effective when they are responsive to participants' unique needs, including their cognitive abilities and levels of motivation.

Positive child development and supports for parents, families and whānau

Investment in antenatal and early years presents the greatest potential to alter the trajectory of health across the life course and disrupt intergenerational disadvantage and reduce violence.

General education

Education within schools and communities can help people, particularly young men and boys, to develop attitudes and skills that prevent the use of violence. This includes education about healthy parenting, relationships, mental health, gender roles, consent, and the development of healthy ways to cope with conflict and challenging emotions.

Housing and practical supports

Poor access to housing and financial stress can increase risk of using violence. Access to appropriate housing, along with behaviour change services and opportunities for education and employment supports desistance. There is emerging evidence that peer support (i.e., between men who have used violence) can promote healing from past trauma, and building empathy and relationship skills which can reduce risk of further violence.

Interventions at the community and organisational levels

Legal, criminal and family law responses

People are more likely to change their behaviour if they engage with the justice system in a fair and timely way and are referred to effective interventions to reduce risk of further violence. Many people who use violence have experienced trauma or abuse that relates to their use of violence, therefore, responses need to be trauma-informed. There is evidence to suggest that people who use violence can use the legal system to control victim-survivors, statutory responses need to be able to respond and mitigate this risk.

Kaupapa Māori responses and connections to culture and community

Kaupapa Māori approaches (e.g., the use of tikanga and mātauranga) show promise for reducing violence and supporting recovery. People are more likely to engage with services if they feel understood and are supported to develop a healthy cultural identity and connections with whānau, hapū, and iwi.

Helplines and screening

Many people who offend do so for the first time, but often there are warning signs that they or others might notice. Violence can be prevented if people who use violence (or are concerned that they might) are able to access services to help them develop ways to manage risk, and if broader health services are able to screen for risk.

Coordination and integration of responses

Interventions, particularly for young people, are more effective when they span different systems and organisations and view the person holistically within their social, cultural, and environmental context. For example, messaging and accountability is consistent across agencies, within schools, and within whānau, hapū and iwi.

Workforce development

Effective interventions to reduce risk of violence are delivered by workers who are properly trained and resourced. It has been found that the ability for workers to develop and maintain a strong therapeutic alliance with people who use violence is one of the key predictors of programme success.

Increasing community understanding and community action

Risk of violence is decreased when communities are able to recognise and respond to both risk of violence, and violent behaviour. Community mobilisation approaches, tailored to local contexts and engaging local leaders, can be effective in changing social norms and behaviours.

Reducing alcohol and other drug harm

Drug and alcohol use is often associated with the use of violence. Policies and programmes that provide education about the reasons for and impacts of drug and alcohol use can reduce risk of violence.

Violence-free settings, workplaces and community spaces

Creating safe community and organisational spaces remove the opportunities for crime and enables early intervention – evidence-based approaches include bystander programmes, workplace and business responses, crime prevention through environmental design.

Interventions at the societal level

Legislation and policy reform

Internationally, legislation change and provision of funding for specific types of violence (e.g., sexual violence towards women) has been shown to contribute to reductions in violence. Legislation and policies can help to create the conditions for the prevention of family and sexual violence.

Changing attitudes, and social and gender norms

Attitudes that support rigid gender roles and accept the use of violence are strong risk factors for the use of violence. Attitudes and norms can either be supported or challenged by depictions of relationships within society and the media, and by gender inequalities that exist in society. Negative attitudes and stereotypes about people who use violence can undermine desistance and lead to social isolation and increased risk of violence.

Interventions at the individual and family levels

Specialist victim-centred, holistic, and culturally responsive services

Adult and child victim-survivors' physical and mental health and safety increases when they receive specialist services (e.g., advocacy, whānau-centred services, safety and education programmes, psycho-social supports, therapy) that are tailored to their culture, context, and diverse needs.

Positive child development and supports for parents, families and whānau

Investment in antenatal and early years of children's lives presents the greatest potential to alter their trajectory of health across their life course, disrupt intergenerational disadvantage, and reduce violence.

Safe housing and emergency accommodation

Providing emergency housing and safe house options has been shown to reduce re-victimisation and is essential for enabling victim-survivors and children to connect to other support services.

Financial support and economic empowerment

Financial stress is associated with increased risk of experiencing child abuse and family violence. Financial support for victim-survivors, including interest-free loans and emergency grants, and increasing access to basic needs, economic stability, and independence, reduces exposure to violence.

Practical and long-term flexible help

Victim-survivors are less likely to experience re-victimisation if they have access to a range of services and supports over the long term. These include informal help, legal support, physical, mental, and sexual health services, support to access education and employment, child-care, and transport.

Interventions at the community and organisational levels

Legal, criminal, and family law responses

A range of justice system responses have been shown to reduce victimisation, including consistent risk assessment and management, specialist advocates attending with Police and in Court, training and guidance for police and judges, and proactive enforcement.

Helplines and screening

Evidence shows that screening (e.g., asking questions about experiencing violence) increases early identification of victims, but only reduces further victimisation when it leads to psycho-social supports being provided to the victim-survivor.

Kaupapa Māori responses and connections to culture and community

Evidence shows that uplifting cultural protective factors contributes to effective healing and recovery. Kaupapa Māori initiatives show promise for reducing victimisation and supporting recovery. People are more likely to engage with and trust services if they feel understood and connected to them.

Coordination and integration of responses

When multiple agencies work together with well defined roles and share information safely, they are able to respond more effectively to risk of violence and prevent further victimisation.

Workforce development

Building workforce capability and capacity ensures services for victim-survivors are accessible to diverse groups, safe, culturally competent, and sustainable. This increases the likelihood that victim-survivors will seek support, through building trust and confidence in system responses and reduces barriers to participation.

Increasing understanding and community action

Evidence shows that community education and skill building helps people to become better equipped to recognise and counter problematic attitudes and behaviours. Community mobilisation approaches, tailored to local contexts, can be effective in changing social norms and behaviours.

Reducing alcohol and other drug harm

There is evidence that population-based strategies can reduce the harms associated with alcohol and other drugs. These include increased capacity for addictions treatment, reducing access to drugs and alcohol, working with licenced venues to preventing alcohol harm, and bystander interventions.

Violence-free settings, workplaces and community spaces

Creating safe community and organisational spaces removes opportunities for crime and enables early intervention. Evidence based approaches include bystander programmes, workplace and business responses, and crime prevention through environmental design (e.g. lighting and cameras).

Interventions at the societal level

Legislation and policy reform

Internationally, legislation change and provision of funding for specific types of violence (e.g., sexual violence towards women) has been shown to contribute to reductions in violence. Legislation and policies can help to create the conditions for the prevention of family and sexual violence.

Changing attitudes, social and gender norms

Attitudes, including gender and social norms, that support the use of violence and perpetuate inequities and discrimination contribute to the levels of violence within society. Effective communications and social marketing stimulate local and national conversation, increase knowledge and critical thinking, and deconstruct harmful norms.

9(2)(f)(iv)

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Appendix three – FVSV Gaps Report

In April 2024, the Ministry of Social Development released *A report outlining family violence and sexual violence service gaps in Aotearoa*.

This was in response to Te Aorerekura – The National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence – which called on government to identify the FVSV service gaps across Aotearoa New Zealand and propose a plan to address the gaps (the Gaps Report). This work delivered on two actions from the first Te Aorerekura Action Plan.

The work began in May 2022 and involved Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC), Ara Poutama Aotearoa – Department of Corrections, Ministry of Justice, MSD, NZ Police, Oranga Tamariki, Te Puna Aonui Business Unit and Whaikaha Ministry for Disabled People.

The report was endorsed by Te Puna Aonui Interdepartmental Executive Board in November 2023 and will be published on the MSD and Te Puna Aonui websites

At a high-level the report identified the following gaps:

1. **FVSV services workforce capability** – The FVSV services workforce requires capability building to better respond to the range of needs of the people accessing their services.
2. **The delivery of holistic, whānau centred wraparound support** – While there are some existing FVSV services that offer holistic, whānau centred, wraparound support (e.g. Kaupapa Māori services) the FVSV system is not able to consistently provide this type of support.
3. **Sexual violence services** – There are insufficient sexual violence services nationally, with gaps in crisis services and in support to victims/survivors after crisis before they can access long-term support.
4. **The accessibility of safe houses and the availability of emergency accommodation** – Safe houses are not accessible for all, and emergency accommodation is limited.
5. **Services tailored for tangata whenua and people from diverse communities** – Many service needs can be met by strengthening the knowledge, good practice, and accessibility of existing FVSV services. However, tangata whenua and people from diverse communities may still experience unique FVSV service gaps that will require the expansion of a service, or the development of a tailored service to support.

09 July 2024

Te Hautū o Te Puni Kaupapa Here

A briefing for your meeting with Te Puna Aonui officials on Wednesday 10 July 2024 from 12.30 to 1pm

Purpose

1. This paper provides you with an update on the development of the second Action Plan for Te Aorerekura – the National Strategy for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence (FVSV) and the involvement of Te Puni Kōkiri in preparation for your meeting with Te Puna Aonui officials.

Details of the meeting

2. Attendees will include Te Pare Meihana, the Director at Te Puna Aonui Business Unit, and Marama Kainamu-Wheeler.
3. The meeting will be held on Microsoft Teams: **Join the meeting now**

Current status of the development of Te Aorerekura Action Plan 2

Te Puni Kōkiri input into the Action Plan

4. The Inter-Departmental Executive Board is on hold as new CE and DCE steering sub-groups have been established to drive the development of the Action Plan and finalise actions, respectively. Te Puni Kōkiri does not have membership in these two sub-groups.
5. To maintain momentum on cross-agency development of the Action Plan, Te Puna Aonui Business Unit hosts a weekly FVSV “Leads” hui online. This hui is typically used for agencies to provide updates on mahi pertaining to FVSV and the Action Plan. Te Puni Kōkiri has membership in this group, however this group is frequently cancelled.
6. Our input into Action Plan 2 has been compromised by the intensive and at-pace development of the Action Plan. The time pressure has frequently resulted in a lack of clear communication and effective coordination from Te Puna Aonui Business Unit about opportunities for input. At the last DCE Group on 4 July 2024, the Whānau Ora Policy manager was unable to attend as she had the wrong meeting link and, when nobody joined, thought the meeting had been cancelled.
7. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit is aiming to have a draft Action Plan **9(2)(f)(iv)**

The second Action Plan priority areas and actions have been established

8. While the second Action Plan is still being developed, **9(2)(f)(iv)**

9(2)(f)(iv)

9.
10.
11.
12.

9(2)(f)(iv)

There appears to be little visibility for Māori in the developing plan

A whānau-centred enabler is the optimal way to ensure an effective response to Māori

13. While Te Puni Kōkiri has had limited ability to influence the development of the Action Plan, it is important that we create a pathway to address the disparities for Māori in the FVSV space.
14. Enablers are the building blocks to achieving the vision of a Strategy and have been mentioned in previous cross-agency workshops. Directed by the Social Wellbeing Board Te Puni Kōkiri was the lead agency for the 'whānau-centred' enabler under the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy, that is currently being refreshed.
15. Te Puni Kōkiri are highly interested in how Government can support and incentivise whānau-centred approaches. Including a whānau-centred enabler into the second Action Plan can provide for a stronger lever for Te Puni Kōkiri to influence this space.
16. The adoption of Whānau Ora as a public service-wide model, and as complementary or integrated within Social Investment is a priority for the Minister for Whānau Ora. Whānau Ora as a whānau-centred initiative is able to achieve unparalleled reach into our (Māori and non-Māori) communities and families – including those with the highest needs and least agency. This was evident throughout the recent pandemic and adverse weather events. A whānau-centred enabler could encourage an uptake of interest in the Whānau Ora model from Te Puna Aonui agencies.
17. Establishing whānau-centred approaches as an enabler in the second Action Plan could ensure that all subsequent actions in the plan incentivise strengths based and tailored services across the sector (services that are whānau and culturally tailored).
18. Regardless of which actions are approved to feature in the upcoming Action Plan, a whānau-centred enabler could strengthen outcomes for all. This is particularly helpful in responding to the needs of those, who are overrepresented in the FVSV sector, as the Action Plan will not be utilising a population-based approach.
19. A prime example of a whānau-centred approach is the Whānau Ora commissioning model.

There is a limited window to influence a focus on Māori before the Action Plan is finalised

20. We have recently informed Te Puna Aonui Business Unit, at an agency level, that we would like to see the inclusion of a whānau-centred enabler in the Action Plan.

21. Te Puna Aonui Business Unit are targeting a final version of the draft Action Plan **9(2)(f)(iv)**

Recommended Action

22. It is recommended that in the meeting you:

- **Raise** the importance of including a whānau-centred enabler in the second Action Plan. **Yes / No**

Paula Rawiri
Hautū, Te Puni Kaupapa Here | Deputy Secretary, Policy Partnerships

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Appendix One: Background

Māori are overrepresented as victims and perpetrators in the FVSV space

1. He Koiora Matapopore, the 2019 New Zealand Family Violence Study, found that wāhine Māori reported the highest prevalence of intimate partner violence at 64.6%, with a lifetime prevalence of intimate partner violence at 55.8% across all ethnic groups.¹
2. 2023 data from the Ministry of Justice shows that:
 - a. 57% of people convicted of family violence offences were Māori (4,816)
 - b. 32% of people convicted of sexual offences were Māori (288)
 - c. 60% of people convicted of assault on a family member were Māori (1,776)
 - d. 56% of people convicted of common assault (domestic) were Māori (314)
 - e. 57% of people convicted of breaching a protection order were Māori (1,368)
 - f. 58% of people convicted of male assaults female were Māori (192)²

Te Puni Kōkiri role and actions under the first Te Aorerekura Action Plan

3. Te Aorerekura is a strategy that provides a framework to prioritise and accelerate the work already being done to eliminate FVSV.
4. As the government's principal policy advisor on Māori wellbeing and development, Te Puni Kōkiri has largely provided an oversight role through our involvement in cross-agency arrangements.
5. The first Te Aorerekura Action Plan (December 2021 – December 2023) consisted of 40 actions, three of which were led by Te Pun Kōkiri:
 - a. Action 3 – Strengthening Wāhine Māori Leadership
 - b. Action 36 - Extend and expand whānau-centred initiatives
 - c. Action 37 – Extend and expand whānau-centred early intervention

¹ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1326020023052822?via%3Dihub>.

² <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/justice-statistics/data-tables/#cyp>

Hui with Te Pūkotahitanga – Tangata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group for Family Violence and Sexual Violence Te Rā 11/07/2024

Whakapānga kōnae

Ki a	Paula Rawiri, Deputy Secretary, Policy
Nā	Patty Green, Manager, Whānau Ora Policy
Date	11 Hōngongoi 2024 1:30pm – 2:30pm
Location	Boardroom, Te Puni Kōkiri House
Kaupapa	Hui with Te Pūkotahitanga – the Tangata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group to the Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence.
Attachment/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Talking Points b. Te Pūkotahitanga priorities c. Te Pūkotahitanga member profiles

Purpose

1. This memorandum supports your attendance in meeting Poata Watene and Amokura Panoho, the co-chairs of Te Pūkotahitanga – the Tangata Whenua Ministerial Advisory Group to the Minister of Family Violence and Sexual Violence (**FVSV**).
2. You are attending in your capacity as Acting Secretary for Māori Development.

Context

Details of the meeting

3. The co-chairs are meeting with the Chief Executives of all Te Puna Aonui agencies, including Te Puni Kōkiri, to whakawhanaungatanga, hear more about each agency's work under Te Aorerekura, specifically the work to deliver and measure better outcomes for whānau Māori, and to discuss their priorities.
4. The co-chairs have shared discussion items in preparation for this hui. This memo sets out the proposed discussion items and annotations. Suggested talking points that address each discussion point are attached (**Attachment A**).
5. The co-chairs have also shared their priorities for discussion (**Attachment B**).
6. Profiles for each member of Te Pūkotahitanga have been attached for your information (**Attachment C**).

Items you may wish to discuss

7. The co-chairs intend to meet with the Minister for Māori Development in the near future. You may wish to raise this hui with the co-chairs to discuss alignment of priorities and advice to the Minister.

8. You may also wish to raise questions about the role of Te Pūkotahitanga and their engagement with Te Puna Aonui Business Unit and agencies.

Discussion Items from Co-chairs

Te Puni Kōkiri work in relation to Te Aorerekura

9. Te Puni Kōkiri is not a service delivery Ministry, however as an agency we do test and learn from prototype initiatives. Under the previous Te Aorerekura Action Plan we delivered three different initiatives with a focus on the prevention of sexual and family violence as actions under Te Aorerekura.

The Whānau-Centred Facilitation Initiative

10. The Whānau-Centred Facilitation Initiative (WCFI) is a \$5.475 million per annum fund used to contract kaupapa Māori providers to deliver locally led, whānau-centred approaches for whānau at low to medium risk of family violence and sexual violence. This approach fills a gap in the continuum of care by focusing on prevention and restoration, rather than intervention.
11. Currently, there are 12 providers across Aotearoa with a number of collectives including 10 iwi groups, two marae and their communities, six mātā waka and six independent organisations.
12. The WCFI is currently being reviewed by the Social Investment Agency as part of the social sector expenditure review for FVSV programmes. We continue to work closely with Te Puna Aonui on the progress of this review

The Strengthening Wāhine Leadership initiative

13. The Strengthening Wāhine Leadership initiative operates under Te Puni Kōkiri's Whānau Resilience B22 programme. This initiative began with nine initial projects under Te Puni Kōkiri's initial Kōhine initiatives Fund. Now, the initiative supports a total of 971 wāhine across 29 kaitono in regions across the motu. Regional strategies are tailored to each locality based on the "initial evaluation" and other insights from Te Puni Kōkiri's Whānau Resilience Programme.
14. Insights and learnings gained from the initiative highlights the benefits of incorporating a kaupapa Māori whānau-centred approach in local community initiatives that focus on strengthening leadership qualities for wāhine.

Whānau Ora programme - Ngā Tini Whetū

15. Ngā Tini Whetū is a whānau-centred early-intervention support designed to strengthen families and improve the safety and wellbeing of children. There are two phases of Ngā Tini Whetū - a prototype phase and a test phase. The prototype period for Ngā Tini Whetū ended during the period of the first Action Plan.
16. The prototype extended early support to 800 whānau Māori (2,056 individuals) facing challenges such as mental health, substance addiction, poor housing and financial hardships in the North Island.
17. Te Puni Kōkiri has secured \$64.437 million from Budget 23 over four years to extend Ngā Tini Whetū to provide targeted support for hapū wāhine and their whānau in the First 1000 Days. ACC has also confirmed its contribution to the prototype for FY 23/24 and FY24/25.
18. The test phase commenced in July 2023 and is targeted at supporting 650 whānau in the North Island to create safe, healthy and resilient environments during the first 1,000 days of life for babies (from conception to age 2).

19. In FY23/24 – 500 whānau members were onboarded and will commence their test phase journey. An additional 200 whānau members will be onboarded over FY24/25.

How Te Puni Kōkiri is measuring how its FVSV mahi delivers for whānau Māori providers to achieve equitable outcomes

Enabling robust data and insights to be captured, to demonstrate what elements of the programme are working and not in showing the promising outcomes and positive change for Māori and their whānau

20. In the past Te Puni Kōkiri undertook monitoring as a series of formal critiques and reports which is what are often referred to as effectiveness audits or 'clipboard monitoring'. Our experience tells us that this way of monitoring the system and a punitive monitoring approach does not help to substantially shift wellbeing outcomes for whānau Māori
21. The ineffectiveness of previous monitoring activities means that Te Puni Kōkiri takes a bespoke monitoring approach that we have coined as 'monitoring by doing'. Monitoring by doing is focused on three areas:
- 21.1 **Monitoring by data** which is building evidence that describes the experiences of whānau including how policies and programmes are meeting whānau and government expectations
 - 21.2 **Monitoring by influence** is influencing the public service by strengthening capability to understand what works for Māori through whānau-centred approaches and Te Tautuhi-ō-Rongo
 - 21.3 **Monitoring by delivery** means we partner with and provide advice to agencies which drives systematic change, identifying where whānau-centred, locally led, government enabled opportunities will have the most impact for Māori communities.
22. Our monitoring team are currently focusing on monitoring progress on achieving equitable outcomes for Māori on the new government targets in particular.
23. Te Puni Kōkiri is currently working on a new data tool, Te Kete Raraunga that is a fit for purpose centralised repository for data, with the first phase due for delivery by 30 September 2024. The platform has been designed with scale in mind and can support the storage and acquisition of data critical for monitoring purposes. With increased investment, it can be scaled to enable external sharing of data and products that are generated from that data and enable standardised collection of data from others who are custodians of key datasets. This will provide us with greater ability to monitor equitable outcomes for Māori

Measuring Outcomes

24. Te Puni Kōkiri's mahi in relation to Te Aorerekura was highly focused on whānau-centred approaches and policy advice. We have three outcome measures for our focus area of growing the influence of whānau-centred policy and the investment in Whānau Ora across government and into our communities:
- Number of whānau supported by commissioning agency navigators as reported at the end of each financial year
 - Examples of increased investment across government into whānau-centred initiatives
 - Examples of agencies introducing new whānau-centred approaches as evidenced in their mahi to improve Māori wellbeing.
25. The Whānau Ora programmes that Te Puni Kōkiri administers, such as Ngā Tini Whetū, are measured against the seven outcomes on the Whānau Ora Outcomes Framework.

Te Puni Kōkiri procurement practices and the criteria for awarding funding to specialist providers and kaupapa Māori/te ao Māori providers

26. Te Puni Kōkiri invests in family and sexual violence initiatives that are whānau-centred, meaning they are strengths-based, put whānau at the centre, recognise collective context, and enable self-determination.
27. This means that the initiatives we invest in are multi-faceted and acknowledge the social, economic and cultural benefits of whānau-centred approaches.
28. An example of our funding criteria is our Strengthening Wahine Leadership initiative. Criteria for successful funding applicants includes:
 - Involving wāhine Māori in the design and delivery of the project
 - Promoting wāhine leadership and resilience according to their own mātauranga
 - Kaupapa Māori and tikanga Māori as fundamental concepts
 - Applying a whānau-centred approach

What Te Puni Kōkiri's advice streams are from tangata whenua in the FVSV space and what types of advice the Minister is receiving from tangata whenua

29. When providing secondary policy advice Te Puni Kōkiri frequently advocates for appropriate engagement and collaboration with tangata whenua. We also continue to work on how regional and national kaimahi work together, including how we can improve how we inform our policy advice using insights from the regions.
30. Our Whanau-centred policy team recently held a two-day wānanga at Orangamai Marae with the 12 Iwi/hapū organisations that deliver Whanau Centred Facilitation Initiatives across Aotearoa. Wānanga such as these provide a rich source of information from whanau working in the community that helps to inform our policies and our advice to the Minister.

How Te Puni Kōkiri mahi aligns to the priorities developed by Te Pūkotahitanga

31. There is opportunity to clearly align Te Puni Kōkiri priorities with those of priorities of Te Pūkotahitanga, particularly shifting resources and decision-making to communities. Whanau centred initiatives through Whanau Ora commissioning and through our regional prototypes align clearly with the priority for locally led, whanau-centred approaches.
32. Te Puni Kōkiri kaimahi provide whānau-centred policy advice to support government agencies in the social sector to lift whānau wellbeing outcomes. This includes emphasising the importance of minimising system barriers, enabling innovative responses, supporting whānau to determine their own future and enabling long-term, intergenerational whānau planning and solutions.
33. Te Pūkotahitanga has a focus on the development and resourcing of a monitoring system based in te ao Māori, with appropriate data, research and analytics. This focus aligns well with the Minister for Māori Development's priority regarding 'ensuring the adequacy of the state sector's services to and with Māori, including an explicit focus on improving the availability of data and evidence to inform needs-based targeting.'

Te Puni Kōkiri involvement in the second Action Plan of Te Aorerekura

34. While individual activities operating within different agencies will not feature in the Action Plan, Te Puni Kōkiri will be continuing the mahi that we have previously included as actions, including our whānau-centred policy advice and programmes.

Attachment A: Discussion Items and Talking Points

<p>Discussion item</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TPK work in relation to Te Aorerekura 	<p>Talking Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are continuing the mahi we engaged in under the umbrella of the first Te Aorerekura Action Plan including our Whānau-centred Facilitation Initiative, Ngā Tini Whetū and Strengthening Wāhine Leadership Initiative. • We also provide advice to Te Puna Aonui Business Unit at an officials, Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive and ministerial level.
<p>Discussion item</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How TPK is measuring how its family and sexual violence mahi delivers for whānau Māori to achieve equitable outcomes. 	<p>Talking Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since its inception, TPK regional kaimahi have worked closely with all providers to ensure their initiatives achieve outcomes that align to the fund criteria. This is then evidenced through the progress reports that the providers submit through their reporting templates. • The reporting templates under our Whānau Resilience programme have been tailored to identify the impacts and outcomes of the programme and the individual participants. When the programmes are complete, TPK kaimahi analyse these reports to showcase the overarching outcomes achieved. • We are also working on how we will continue to monitor the achievement of equitable outcomes for Maori across the public sector and are currently working on the development of a data tool that will assist us to monitor key outcome areas. Currently we are working on developing our monitoring system to look at the government targets with a specific focus on outcomes for Maori.
<p>Discussion item</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TPK procurement practices and the criteria for awarding funding to specialist providers and kaupapa Māori / te ao Māori providers. 	<p>Talking Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While we have criteria for each fund that we administer, Te Puni Kōkiri is aware of system barriers for providers, including strict criteria and reporting. • The Whānau Resilience programme is a consolidation of four rangatahi/wahine funds that support employment, education leadership, and culturally focused programmes. This approach was taken to evidence the benefits of multi-funded contracts offering flexibility to providers. Providers were identified based on their ability and innovation to incorporate a multi-funded agreement. • This is similar to our Whānau-Centred Facilitation Initiative whereby providers have high trust relationships with the whānau and communities they work with, and they can determine outcomes.

<p>Discussion item</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What TPK advice streams are from tangata whenua in the family and sexual violence space and what types of advice the Minister is receiving from tangata whenua. 	<p>Talking Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister Potaka recently visited providers Waiariki Whānau Mentoring and Te Hou Ora services to understand how their work under the Whānau-Centred Facilitation Initiative supports whānau in their community. • Te Puni Kōkiri kaimahi hosted a two-day wānanga with eleven providers to co-design a process for the next steps in assisting communities to support family violence and sexual violence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was an opportunity for providers to share experiences from navigating funding to overcoming challenges and achieving outcomes • This was also an opportunity for a number of kaimahi from Te Puni Kōkiri to learn and understand how a whānau-centred approach works from an operating perspective. • Next steps include collating feedback from the wānanga and investigating how the initiative can be transitioned into sustainable, long-term delivery. Some high-level findings include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government processes serve as perceived barriers for providers (for example restrictive reporting, criteria requirements and competitive funding) • Moving to a relational commissioning model will build a mutual respect and trust with government agencies • Providers benefit from flexible contracts that allow them bandwidth to identify the projects they wanted to deliver to achieve whānau outcomes, rather than having to mould their services to fit the outcomes and requirements of government contracts.
<p>Discussion item</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How TPK mahi aligns to the priorities developed by Te Pūkotahitanga (see Attachment B) 	<p>Talking Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Puni Kōkiri is highly enthusiastic about the priorities of Te Pūkotahitanga, particularly where they pertain to shifting resources and decision-making to communities. • This is highlighted in the Minister for Māori Development's priority to enable the adoption of Whānau Ora as a public service model for improving outcomes for New Zealanders with distinct needs. • One of the Minister's priorities is ensuring the adequacy of state sector services to and with Māori, including data to inform needs-based targeting. The expected impact of this priority is that:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there will be better delivery of public services to enable policy that recognises the distinct rights of iwi/hapū (collective) and Māori (individual), and addresses need accordingly, - it will address persistent inequitable outcomes that demonstrate many needs of Māori are not being met, and - It will increase understanding of service approaches that enable reach, engagement, and achievement of outcomes for Māori with specific need, within a Social Investment context. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have many examples of TPK mahi that aligns to the priorities of Te Pūkotahitanga: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Ngā Tini Whetū programme has a focus on prevention through an emphasis on the first 2000 days of a child's life, including when māmā is hapu. • Our recent Whānau-Centred Facilitation wānanga highlighted that for some, funding was used as a conduit in joining other funds together and removing barriers and silos. The ability to manaaki and tiaki kaimahi wellbeing meant providers could upskill and protect their kaimahi who work in family violence and sexual violence spaces. • Our Whānau Resilience programme funds initiatives focused on strengthening resilience, improving education, training and employment outcomes for Māori, and delivering in a Te Ao Māori setting.
<p>Discussion item</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TPK involvement in the second action plan of Te Aorerekura. 	<p>Talking points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our input into Action Plan 2 has been compromised by the intensive and at-pace development of the Action Plan. The time pressure has frequently resulted in a lack of clear communication and effective coordination from Te Puna Aonui Business Unit about opportunities for input. <div style="background-color: black; color: red; text-align: center; padding: 20px; font-size: 48px; font-weight: bold;">9(2)(f)(iv)</div>

Attachment b. Te Pūkotahitanga priorities



**Safety for all
through local, community-led solutions
with a Māori equity focus**

Empowered through...



We will know it's working by...

Development and resourcing of a monitoring system based in te ao Māori, with appropriate data, research and analytics





Hon Karen Chhour, Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

Advice on Priorities for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence Portfolio

Date: 18 January 2024	File reference	2024.108922
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Action Sought

Timeframe/Deadline

Seek	Feedback on proposed Ministerial priorities	23 January 2024
Note	The draft letter to the Prime Minister (see Appendix 1)	
Share	Advice with Ministerial colleagues	

Contacts for telephone discussion (if required)

Name	Position	Telephone (work)	First contact
Emma Powell	Chief Executive	9(2)(a)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cam Sherley	Deputy Chief Executive, System Stewardship	9(2)(a)	

Minister's office to complete

<input type="checkbox"/> Noted	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved	<input type="checkbox"/> Overtaken by events
<input type="checkbox"/> Referred to:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Seen	<input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawn	<input type="checkbox"/> Not seen by Minister

Minister's office comments

Purpose

1. This briefing provides advice to inform the direction and development of your Ministerial priorities to be provided to the Prime Minister for delivery in this government term. Once agreed, these can be reflected in the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan along with a broader suite of actions that leverage off the cross-agency work undertaken over the past year.
2. In considering advice for your Ministerial priorities, we have taken the lessons learned from the first Te Aorerekura Action Plan and the opportunities for improvement. In doing so, we have recommended a more targeted approach to help us improve responsiveness to those impacted by violence now and ensure we can demonstrate progress.

Background

3. The delivery of Te Aorerekura sits within a complex landscape of extensive government and agency-specific strategies and priorities guiding the work of our nine Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) agencies. For example:
 - Cross-government strategies, such as the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy, cite the elimination of family violence and sexual violence as central to achieving its outcomes.
 - Delivery of existing agency strategies and work programmes that predate Te Aorerekura (e.g., Hokai Rangi – Department of Corrections Strategy seeks to address the over representation of Māori in the corrections system).
 - Implementation of major changes across New Zealand, such as establishing health localities, which will impact on the wider system response to people affected by family violence and sexual violence.
4. Our operating context is undoubtedly complex and dynamic. Ending family violence and sexual violence cannot be delivered by one agency alone so collective action is required. Yet, the competing priorities and demands on Te Puna Aonui agency partners have impacted the resources and capacity of agencies to fully engage in Te Aorerekura. This experience has reinforced the importance of prioritisation; in short, we can't do everything.
5. Reflecting on past experiences with the current Action Plan has naturally led to discussions about the future. Te Puna Aonui agencies have traversed a lot of ground over the past year, both in terms of contributing to a broad programme of work and in helping to determine what is most important and will make a difference. Discussions converged on nine high-level focus areas for consideration, which included supporting

the establishment of local and regionally-led models to prevent, respond, and heal from violence, building a primary prevention system, and delivering a more responsive system for victims-survivors and people who use violence to break the cycle of violence.

6. Although there is still much to be done, our experiences with the current Action Plan have led us to conclude that future priorities require:
 - fewer, more targeted activities, recognising that we have the greatest chance of success if we sharpen our focus.
 - clearer programme management, factoring in sequencing and scoping of activities to ensure we understand what needs to happen first, where there are dependencies that may affect delivery, and drive value for money.
 - stronger collaboration and coordination with agency partners to maximise available resources, prevent potential duplication in work, and address fragmentation and siloed service delivery.
 - capitalising on opportunities to build or improve partnerships with communities who are often better placed than government to respond holistically to the needs of families and provide formal or informal help to anyone who needs it at the earliest opportunity.
7. Sharpening the priorities for preventing family violence and sexual violence will contribute to the second Action Plan. It is an opportunity to put a line in the sand, confirming what will make a significant difference for children, families, and communities across New Zealand, while ensuring proposals are deliverable and realistic.

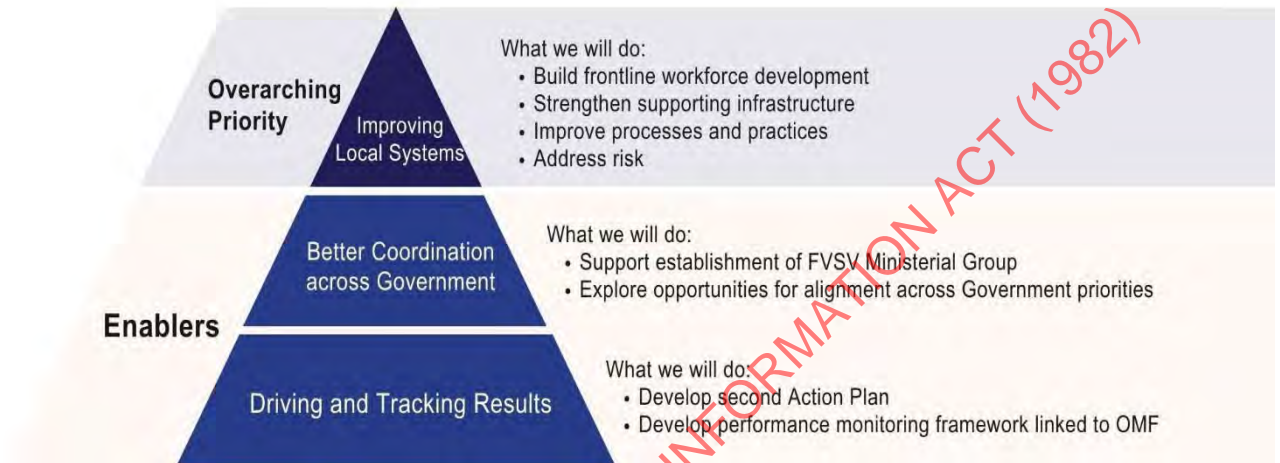
Shaping your Priorities

8. Te Aorerekura sets a strategic direction for how IEB agencies can work together to eliminate family violence and sexual violence. It also represents a learning journey, through which government and communities are continuously increasing their understanding of the family violence and sexual violence system. This journey has reinforced the importance of three interconnected elements if we are to eliminate family violence and sexual violence:



9. Our goal is undeniably the pursuit of prevention; however, we know this is a long-term objective. Our focus has shifted towards what meaningful change can be delivered over the next three years and we have identified response as our starting point, targeting efforts towards delivery of holistic, safe, and integrated responses to individuals, communities, and families. There is currently great work taking place across the family violence and sexual violence system to deliver Te Aorerekura - so there is an opportunity for you to first focus on addressing issues with the response system. Once this is working effectively, we can look to expand the work underway to build a pathway to prevention and healing from violence.
10. Our advice is to initially put forward **one overarching Ministerial priority** that reinforces the need to improve the local and regional systems we have already, before starting anything new. The focus for this priority is ensuring those at greatest risk of harm are protected and kept safe, acting as the overarching framework for the delivery of several specific activities, as depicted below, alongside the mechanisms for ensuring results.

Figure 1: Improving Local Response Systems through Stronger Delivery Mechanisms



Improving Local Systems and Structures for a Stronger Response System

11. Creating an environment that responds to, and addresses, violence is complicated. We also know that a failure in the response system undermines trust in the wider support system, meaning people experiencing or at risk of harm are less likely to seek help at a later date.
12. Multi-agency family violence response models operate in every region of New Zealand and are an integral part of delivering Te Aorere kura in Place, albeit focusing on the sharp end – namely those experiencing immediate harm or risk of violence. There are a range of different models in operation (e.g., Whangāia Ngā Pā Harakeke, Integrated Safety Response, Family Violence Interagency Response System) and the cornerstone to their effectiveness is collaboration; a strong multi-agency system where government agencies, providers, and community partners meet to discuss the needs of families who have been the subject of Police call outs for family violence. When well-represented and attended, these local or regionally based responses can provide an immediate collaborative response focused on making people safe, including carrying out holistic risk assessments, joint safety planning, and making referrals for families or people needing support.

13. The response system is more than just multi-agency assessment tables. There are emerging regional and community-based models that can support access to help and open up pathways to prevention and healing. Iwi and communities are a crucial piece of the jigsaw of violence prevention and early intervention and there is opportunity through this priority to work with established regional leadership and operational structures on strengthening and supporting the establishment of community-based models. For example, hauora Māori providers and Iwi Māori Partnership Boards could help support efforts to address family violence and sexual violence.

Issues with current response models

14. There are examples of good practice community and multi-agency response models across the country¹, which although showing promise, are not consistently delivered and have not kept up with rising demand. For example, we know that:

- a) There is inconsistent and variable community and regionally based multi-agency response systems and structures resulting in a limited understanding of need and an ineffective response, ranging from:
- inconsistent agency representation and governance structures.
 - outdated systems for triaging cases which do not reflect the huge increase in the number of Police family harm call outs (roughly 118,000 to 173,000 since 2016).
 - inconsistent collaboration with family violence specialists, which has led to uninformed decisions, threatening the safety of families.
 - a revolving door of repeated referrals, suggesting that multi-agency responses are not addressing underlying causes of violence.
 - Police intervention that is often not needed or wanted, as evidenced by a Police-led pilot that found that over 70% of non-emergency family harm calls did not require or want a Police presence when offered alternative interventions.
- b) Understanding what constitutes risk for a victim and family, and how to establish safety, can be limited, which has led to inconsistent - and at times unsafe - decisions and actions.
- c) Workforce participating in local or regional responses do not always have the right skills and knowledge; they may not be violence- and trauma-informed, culturally capable, or understand integrated practice, which affects planning and decision-

¹ The multi-disciplinary cross agency team (MDCAT) in Counties Manukau is one good practice model which brings together representatives from across the family violence system (e.g. service providers, mental health, social work, housing) to review cases and develop a joint plan to identify and meet immediate needs

making. Building the capability of the specialist family violence and sexual violence to respond to the needs of communities – particularly children and young people and tangata whenua - was an identified priority in the Plan to address Family Violence and Sexual Violence Services Gaps in New Zealand.

- d) Infrastructure required to support multi-agency responses and collaboration needs improvement to facilitate appropriate information sharing.

Priority Delivery Components

15. Set out below are the components that contribute to this priority, which together will seek to strengthen the local and regionally based multi-agency responses.

- a) *Workforce Capability* - Adopting a targeted approach to building family violence knowledge and capability of those participating in local and regional responses, starting with ensuring the frontline workforce are people-centred, violence- and trauma-informed workforces that can work together well.

Through this work we will have a clear pathway for upskilling the local and regional response workforce so those participating are able to recognise, safely respond, and refer cases of family violence.

- b) *Strong Supporting Infrastructure* – information sharing is critical to safety. The current information technology system is outdated, and a replacement system (Project Whetū) is needed to increase collaboration, ensure a complete picture of risk, and promote joint planning.

Through this work, we will have an IT system that facilitates information sharing supports effective decision-making at a local level. This has significant potential to change outcomes for families.

- c) *Consistent Processes and Practices* – there are many different multi-agency responses operating differently within communities and regions, across the country. Clarity on the current state of the response system and the priority improvements required to ensure safety is needed.

This will ensure more effective triaging of family violence call outs and ensure better insights into the actual outcomes for families following a multi-agency response.

- d) *Addressing Risk* - current approaches to risk often over-rely on generic safety plans and risk thresholds; meaning the responsibility for taking action often rests with the victim, which can threaten safety.

Work on this component will see the integration of a Risk, Safety, and Wellbeing tool which will improve multi-agency decision-making processes and practices and

lead to stronger responses that reduce the risk of further harm from the person who uses violence and from the system and enabling safety.

Better Coordination across Government

16. Delivering and giving effect to stronger, more consistent multi-agency responses across localities requires alignment and coordination across government priorities. There is overwhelming evidence pointing to violence as a cross-cutting issue that impacts all populations and intersects with many other portfolios. For example, children and young people who commit serious crime more often than not have a shared background of violence and abuse, involvement with Oranga Tamariki, and school expulsions.² This intersection is presented time and again by localities, through their multi-agency responses, reinforcing the need for integrated government priorities and work programmes that facilitate provision of system-wide supports to address harm.
17. The establishment of the Family Violence and Sexual Violence Ministerial Group presents an opportunity to explore where and how to achieve greater alignment and coordination of government priorities that respond to the complex issues identified by localities. This would include identifying Ministers with shared responsibility for eliminating family violence and sexual violence, and agreeing on the Ministerial Group's initial focus, joint priorities, and work programme.
18. The Office of the Auditor General (OAG) recommended improvements be made to the way Te Puna Aonui agencies balance their substantive work priorities with their mandated role to eliminate family violence and sexual violence. Driving greater integration across government priorities with Ministers would support agencies streamline and bring together, what can be quite disparate work programmes, recognising the many intersections with family violence and sexual violence. There would also be scope to explore different approaches to ending violence, such as the development of a social investment approach for family violence and sexual violence; considering where to target support and investment to make the greatest difference.

Driving and Tracking Results

19. Driving results will be achieved by taking on fewer activities and ensuring those are completed to a high quality. Improvements to the current delivery structure will include greater clarity and transparency, as well as a definitive set of priorities, a clear and practical mechanism for delivery, and a performance management framework that monitors progress and manages execution through accountability. Once this delivery

² 80% of children and young offenders that have come to the attention of the state have already experienced family violence

structure is functioning well and progress has been made on improving multi-agency responses, a new set of priorities can be considered - if practical.

20. 9(2)(f)(iv)

21. Establishing a clear and transparent system that stitches together delivery with accountability and regular performance monitoring will reinforce the importance of achieving and demonstrating impact. This will be emphasised in the publication of the second Action Plan this year, and demonstrated through our ability to identify and deliver a series of priority improvements to our regionally and locally based response system that starts to demonstrate impact year on year.
22. Finally, this does not preclude further work or innovation in future. Supporting local or regional groups to establish collaborative networks in response to Te Aorerekura will remain a focus. There would also be real advantage in strengthening the pathways between government agencies and regions/local areas, recognising that both parts of the system need each other. For example, ensuring barriers that affect frontline delivery are visible and have a pathway to resolution such as need for more flexible contracting and funding models - potentially building from the Whānau Ora approach.³

Risks and Implications

23. To enable government to meet its fiscal goals, all public sector agencies have been asked to find permanent savings. This will have implications for the level and scale of activity Te Puna Aonui agencies are able to commit to under Te Aorerekura. We do not expect the Ministerial priority proposed to affect frontline provision and we will seek to deliver within existing resources. In addition, joining up and integrating programmes of work will deliver greater value for money and support more responsive services that are centred around the needs of children, young people, and families.

³ Whānau Ora model allocates funding to regions to deliver a range of social outcomes for whānau and the community from improved health and economic wellbeing to increasing participate in society

24. There has been considerable work undertaken since the launch of Te Aorerekura to build collaborative trusting relationships with tangata whenua, communities, the family violence and sexual violence sector, and government agency partners. As this Ministerial priority represents a narrower focus of activity, we will need to ensure a clear communications strategy is in place, emphasising the opportunity for streamlining priorities and linking in with cross-agency portfolios.
25. Currently, improving local and regional multi-agency responses focus predominantly on family violence. Work to improve responses to sexual violence will be better understood following the development of the Sexual Violence Capability Frameworks. These offer the opportunity to build capability for responding to sexual violence within communities.

Next Steps

26. Included in Appendix 1 is the draft letter from you to the Prime Minister outlining your priorities. We would like to work with your Office to ensure this letter reflects your final priorities and voice.
27. We will be meeting you on 23 January 2024 to discuss this advice. Through this conversation, we will look to cover:
- Comfort with this priority area and associated activities
 - Confirmation that the approach set out will enable us to demonstrate progress
 - Views on whether these activities set us on the right path and will the KPIs demonstrate progress
 - Whether there is anything missing, or which raises concern
28. Delivering this priority will involve seeking agreement from Cabinet in the first half of 2024 for the establishment of the FVSV Ministerial Group, including agreeing on the Ministerial Group's priorities and work programme. This Group will be critical in aligning this Government's investment and priorities around family violence and sexual violence and allows government to give clear direction and trade-offs.
29. Further advice or detail on the shape and delivery of this priority can be provided to you, as needed.

Contact

Please contact Emma Powell on 9(2)(a) if you have any questions.



Recommendations

We recommend that you:

1. Seek Feedback on proposed Ministerial priorities	23 January 2024
2. Note The draft letter to the Prime Minister (see Appendix 1)	
3. Share: Advice with Ministerial colleagues	

Emma Powell, Chief Executive, Te Puna Aonui

APPROVED/SEEN/NOT AGREED

Hon Karen Chhour

**Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence
Minita mō te Ārai i te Whakarekerekere Whānau me te Koeretanga**

Date: / /2024

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT (1982)

Appendix 1: Draft letter to the Prime Minister

RELEASED UNDER THE OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT (1982)

XX January 2024

Prime Minister
Rt Hon Christopher Luxon

Dear Prime Minister

RE: Setting ministerial priorities for the next three years

Family violence and sexual violence cause health, economic, and social harm to people, families, whānau, and communities. It is estimated that the total economic cost of family violence in New Zealand is up to \$7 billion per year with sexual violence estimated to cost \$6.9 billion per year. Eliminating family violence and sexual violence will help New Zealanders to live safe, connected, and healthy lives for generations to come.

Te Aorerekura – the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, provides a roadmap for preventing, healing, and improving responses to family violence and sexual violence. This has been underpinned by a two-year Action Plan which included 40 actions. This Action Plan was clearly too ambitious and set unrealistic expectations for delivery. I intend to use my role to bring attention and work back towards delivering results, ensuring we are driving value for money and improving the existing systems and structures that respond to family violence and sexual violence.

This is complex work which cannot be delivered by one single Minister or agency alone. There is overwhelming evidence that greater alignment across government priorities is required to address family violence and sexual violence.

To help deliver the programme of change promised by this government, while also maintaining momentum for this portfolio, I want to initially focus on one overarching Ministerial priority. This priority is to strengthen the locally and regionally based multi-agency crisis responses for family violence and sexual violence and improve the current statutory response system.

This priority will deliver impact by providing a fairer and more effective response service for those impacted by violence. It will also ensure the provision of safe, integrated, and early help for people, families and whānau impacted by violence.

Improving existing systems and structures for a stronger response system

Rather than starting yet another new work programme, my priority is to focus on improving what we have now. This starts with making and keeping people safe. Agencies not responding appropriately to reports of family violence undermines trust in the wider support system. This means people who are experiencing harm, or are at risk of experiencing harm, are less likely to seek help later. Existing systems, practices, and knowledge are inconsistent and variable in how they respond to immediate harm. A deliberate focus on the statutory responses of agencies will lead to stronger local multi-agency responses and fewer families being re-referred into the response system. To ensure we are making progress towards this goal, I will direct officials to develop performance measures that will track the quality and efficiency of multi-agency responses and the recidivism rate.

To achieve this priority, the following components and their associated activities will be delivered over the next three years:

Workforce Capability

- a. Adopt a targeted approach to building family violence knowledge and capability of those participating in local multi-agency responses, starting with the frontline workforce.

Strong Supporting Infrastructure

- b. Information sharing is critical to safety. Procure and start building a replacement information sharing tool (Project Whetū).

Consistent Processes and Practices

- c. Assess the current state of the locally based multi-agency response.
- d. Identify a series of improvements that can be delivered within three years.
- e. Implement priority improvements to the response system.

Addressing Risk

- f. Implement the family violence Risk Management, Safety, and Wellbeing Tool to improve multi-agency decision-making processes and practices.

Mechanisms for delivery of this priority

Better coordination across Government

I intend to bring Ministerial colleagues with shared responsibility for eliminating family violence and sexual violence together to explore opportunities for strengthening and coordinating government priorities to address violence and delivery of my priority. I will lead the Government's response, supported by Te Puna Aonui - Interdepartmental Executive Board for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence (the Board), who I will instruct to identify opportunities for coordination. I will seek Cabinet approved for the establishment of this Ministerial Group in the first half of 2024.

Driving and tracking results

Over the next three years I will be driving for results by taking on fewer activities and ensuring those are completed to a high quality. Development of the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan will be the primary deliverable this year. This planning document will take a more focused, results-oriented approach to how we eliminate family violence and sexual violence, and I expect officials to put forward fewer, more measurable activities that respond to immediate needs and reflect government's priorities, including driving value for money. I will also require assurance of programme delivery through the Board who retain accountability for delivering the second Action Plan and will be expected to utilise their respective system levers to ensure delivery.

Success and impact will be evidenced using Te Aorerekura Outcomes and Measurement Framework (OMF) which sets out a nationally shared set of outcomes. The OMF will underpin activities in the second Action Plan and help us demonstrate impact and where we need to invest more time and resource.

Establishing a clear and transparent system that stitches together delivery with accountability and performance management will reinforce the importance of getting the basics right. Focusing on improving our statutory response first lays the groundwork for then improving other parts of the family violence and sexual violence system.

I would welcome your support in ensuring that preventing, healing, and improving responses to family violence and sexual violence is a priority for this Government.

Yours sincerely

Hon Karen Chhour
Minister for the Prevention of Family and Sexual Violence

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