

Submission to the Second Action Plan under Australia's *National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2022 - 2032*

The Domestic Violence Action Centre (DVAC) is a community-based organisation providing specialist services for people in the greater Ipswich and Toowoomba regions of Southeast Queensland who are experiencing or have experienced domestic, family and sexual violence. While our services focus primarily on the needs of women, children and young people who have experienced DFSV, DVAC also works with men who have experienced domestic and sexual violence. We also deliver services to boys and young men who have experienced DFSV and are at risk of using these behaviours in their own relationships. Services provided by DVAC include crisis support, risk assessment, safety planning, psychoeducational support, case management, specialist sexual violence counselling, child and family DFV counselling and men's behaviour intervention programs.

DVAC's submission to inform the Second Action Plan under Australia's *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032 (the National Plan)* has been informed by the voices and perspectives of those with lived experience of gender-based violence, particularly the DVAC Lived Experience Governance Group, whose voices are highlighted at many points in our submission. Alongside their voices are the voices of our specialist frontline workforce, who respond every day to the crisis that is gender-based violence in Australia and who often hold their own lived experience alongside the specialist skills, knowledge and qualifications that inform their practice. We thank each person who has contributed to the submission that follows. It would not have been possible without their efforts.



Priority Area 1: Victim-Survivors

Believing Victim-Survivors

“Listening to children and young people about what they want for their safety and recovery”

(██████ DVAC Staff Member)

All victim-survivors have a right to safety and access to support, justice and recovery. DVAC’s Lived Experience Governance Group (LeG) identified women being believed when disclosing, and the responses from those they disclose, as key factors that shape their experiences of support and set the trajectory for their future recovery and healing.

DVAC’s Lived Experience Governance Group sought to emphasise the importance of believing victims when they disclose their experiences of abuse and violence. They identified that in particular, they and their own children had experiences of not being believed, having their fears for their safety minimised and, in some cases, ignored entirely. They expressed that they experienced this across the service system response, including government agencies, law enforcement, legal practitioners, courts, and non-specialist and non-government services alike. They advised that not being believed caused them and their children to lose foundational trust and respect for these institutions, irreparably changing their sense of safety in their own community.

Our LeG emphasised the importance of victim-survivors and their children being taken seriously, having their concerns acted upon and having government and non-government agencies and services take proactive action to protect them from experiencing further abuse and violence. A member of the LeG recounted their experience of being told she had not “done things the right way” when disclosing, as she fled to safe family before reporting the violence to the police. She was required to obtain her own protection order whilst navigating years of family law matters and accruing debt to pay lawyers’ fees in an attempt to protect her children from the person they were terrified of. She described being discouraged by a professional from getting counselling to treat the trauma she experienced, in fear of having her records subpoenaed and being painted as having “mental health problems”, with her credibility being brought into question.

The fears of women of not being believed, of being labelled “crazy”, “not reliable” and “not credible” are echoed within the specialist staff feedback at DVAC.



This feedback highlighted the importance of a continued effort to create cultural and behavioural shifts across the service system to increase trauma informed and victim centric capability and commitment.

Recommendation:

Strengthen trauma-informed and victim-survivor-centred responses across government, legal, policing, court and service systems by ensuring women, children and young people are believed when they disclose violence, their safety concerns are acted upon, and agencies take proactive steps to protect them from further harm.

Safe & Affordable Housing

“We need more public housing and cheaper rent, so survivors won’t be at risk of homelessness if they leave their abuser”

(Anonymous, DVAC Lived Experience Group Member)

“One of the most significant and common barriers to healing and recovery is housing instability, including a lack of access to safe, affordable long-term housing and the ongoing risk of homelessness”

(Anonymous, DFV Specialist)

82% of DVAC staff said that housing affordability and financial hardship are the biggest issues facing women and children experiencing DFSV. More often than not, victims of DFSV are choosing between staying in an unsafe environment and experiencing further victimisation and abuse, or leaving and risking homelessness. Women experiencing DFSV are unable to achieve safety, improve their wellbeing or begin healing whilst experiencing homelessness. Women inform our specialist staff daily that they are at risk of, or are currently experiencing, homelessness because of domestic, family and/or sexual violence. Homelessness and specialist housing supports are unable to meet the overwhelming demand for support these services are facing.

People, including women and their children who have experienced domestic, family and sexual violence, are waiting longer for public housing, with 27.9% of people on the Queensland Social Housing Register registered for 3 years or more (Source: QCOSS Social Housing Register Evidence Brief). Our teams tell us that this is reflected in their experiences



on the ground and that “obtaining social housing for our clients has never been harder” (DVAC DFV Specialist).

DVAC supports a Housing First model, which ensures all people are provided housing, including people using violence, as a strategy to reduce the risk of persons using violence returning to the victim-survivor due to their own homelessness.

Our service has also seen increases in experiences of eviction due to rent arrears and rental affordability challenges, even for victim-survivors who remain in the workforce, with many rent prices being unaffordable to those who are working. We support reforms to reduce and cap rent prices to ensure affordability of rent and that rent does not exceed more than 30% of household income.

Our service supports expanding legislative protections for victim-survivors of domestic and family violence to also include those who have or are experiencing sexual violence.

Compounding the risks of homelessness associated with DFSV, is the cost of living increase. For example, our regions are experiencing rapid significant increases in rent prices, with median rent increasing by approximately 57% to \$540 per week in the postcode 4305 in the past 5 years (Source: Residential Tenancy Authority Queensland).

DVAC’s Lived Experience Governance Group (LeG) raised the need for rapid and urgent investment by all levels of government in:

- short and long term public housing, specifically made for women and children who have experienced or are experiencing DFSV,
- initiatives to cap rent prices
- increase social security support for those victim-survivors in the private rental market
- increase the amount and types of DFSV refuge accommodation available so more victim-survivors can flee when they are ready, not only when there is a bed free.

DVAC’s LeG also noted that by providing women and their children with safe, stable and long-term housing, women would be less likely to return to the abuser, citing housing as a key barrier for them when they were considering how to escape their abusers.

DVAC also acknowledges the additional barriers particularly faced by women with disabilities, trans women and women on visas accessing safe and affordable housing when fleeing. The service system is not appropriately resourced or designed to meet the accommodation needs of people fleeing DFV at the level of demand being experienced. This is compounded for people who face additional barriers who often fall through the cracks.



Recommendation:

Build on existing successful programs and innovative partnerships to urgently invest in safe, affordable and long-term housing options for women and children experiencing domestic, family and sexual violence, including increased public and social housing, expanded refuge accommodation, rent affordability measures, and targeted housing supports for victim-survivors facing additional barriers.

Financial Hardship & Poverty

It is expensive to rebuild your life after escaping abuse and violence. Australia's social security system needs to keep pace with cost of living to enable victim-survivors to flee, escape and rebuild their lives without enduring ongoing financial hardship.

Examples of financial hardship initiatives could include;

- Raising the rate of Jobseeker, Disability Support Pension and Parenting Payments to enable renting in the private market by those women receiving income support
- Improving & increasing recovery of unpaid child support
- Introducing rent price caps to reduce financial hardship of those renting privately
- Expanding DFV leave to include leave following experiences of sexual violence
- Expanding Leaving Violence Payment to those experiencing family violence and non-DV related sexual violence (e.g. sexual violence outside of DFV context)
- SPER debt forgiveness schemes for V/S of DFSV
- Increased funding for financial counselling services
- Increased funding and availability of No Interest Loan Schemes for survivors of DFSV

Recommendation:

Continue to improve financial hardship initiatives available to victim-survivors of DFSV.

Improving Responses in Federal Circuit & Family Law Courts

“We need family law processes that are truly child centred and centre the voices and needs of children without minimising the impacts of DFSV on them and their mothers”

(Anonymous, DVAC Lived Experience Group Member)

DVAC is concerned with the increasing use of judicial systems by people using violence to perpetrate further harm and control against victim-survivors, causing further harm to adults and children.



Both DVAC staff and our LeG raised that there is a significant need to build trauma informed and specialist legal support to navigate complex family law (parenting & property) proceedings for women who've experienced domestic, family and sexual violence. Many staff reported that they are frequently supporting victims where the clients fear of the perpetrator having unsupervised care or contact with children caused significant distress. This distress has been expressed by both the adult victim survivor and children. With reports that this fear had contributed to them remaining in the relationship with the abuser. Advising our staff that they felt the only way to protect their children was to remain in the home with the abuser to be able to protect their children better, one stating "so many women fear losing care of their children that they don't even try to leave".

Similarly, our LeG members spoke from experience about the cost barriers to accessing legal support for women who were working, with Legal Aid's narrow guidelines and conditions for grants of aid posing barriers for women who worked or ran their own businesses. Further to this LeG members spoke about receiving advice from legal practitioners who minimised their experiences of domestic and family violence and the impact on their children.

Overall DVAC believes that having family law court processes which utilise evidence-based risk assessments, where the safety of children and young people is centred in any contact arrangements. Where the impacts of DFSV are not minimised or dismissed based on outdated beliefs that perpetrators of DFSV should be supported to have access to or contact with their children simply by virtue of being the child's parent or relative. The family law courts insistence on parents, even those proven to perpetrate significant DFSV against the child's other parent or even the child themselves, undermines the messaging that abuse is unacceptable and that children's safety is a national priority.

Recommendations:

- building on Lighthouse and other existing initiatives to strengthen specialist family safety capability within the Courts,
- stronger dynamic risk assessment, safety planning, navigation and coordinated referrals;
- embedding evidence-informed, dynamic family violence risk assessment across all family law matters, recognising that risk changes over time and throughout proceedings;
- enhancing measures which recognise children and young people as victim-survivors and rights holders in their own right, with greater focus on their safety, participation and access to therapeutic support;



- strengthening responses to economic abuse and systems abuse, including specialist property pathways that support women's longer-term economic security;
- expanding culturally safe and accessible supports for First Nations families and other priority populations through enhanced liaison and navigation capability;
- strengthening coordination and information sharing between the Courts, specialist DFSV services, police, child protection and health services, particularly for high-risk matters

Addressing Service Delivery Gaps in Existing DF&SV Specialist Services

Due to significant increases in presentations for support and increasing complexity of presenting victim-survivors supports needs the existing specialist domestic, family and sexual violence services across the nation have been forced to limit and narrow the scope of their service delivery. This narrowing has led to a reduction in focus and delivery by specialist services of primary prevention and early intervention programs, with many services being forced to deploy their resources and teams to only providing short term crisis focused supports that fail to deliver the full and broad range of recovery, healing and primary preventions supports that victim-survivors and the community more broadly seek and expect from their regional specialist services. This narrowing negatively impacts the experiences of women and children who've experienced gender-based violence by reducing the variety and length of support services available to them, and reduces their access to free specialist supports that understands the nature and dynamics of DFSV.

Additionally, due to resource limitations specialist service counselling, therapeutic support and behavioural intervention services are running significant waitlists. This reduces the efficacy and accessibility of the service system.

These service delivery gaps are exacerbated by the proliferation of short-term funding contracts and pilot programs that are discontinued with little warning. Additionally, contracts that fail to apply annual CPI indexation prevent specialist services from having the ability to offer competitive wages and conditions within our sector. Victim-survivors would benefit immensely from the stability of specialist DFSV services that receive long-term and appropriately indexed funding. This will provide the ability for strategic planning and the delivery of programs and services that meet the unique needs of the communities they work in and ensure consistent staffing through funding that recognises the true cost of service delivery.



Recommendations:

- Provide long-term, sustainable and appropriately indexed funding for specialist domestic, family and sexual violence services.
- Increase funding so specialist services can respond to crisis needs while also delivering prevention, early intervention, recovery and healing supports.
- Reduce counselling, therapeutic support and behaviour intervention waitlists by increasing specialist workforce capacity.
- Move away from short-term pilot programs and short-term contracts that create instability for services, staff and victim-survivors.
- Ensure funding contracts reflect the true cost of service delivery, including annual CPI increases and competitive wages and conditions.
- Support specialist services to plan and deliver programs that meet the specific needs of their local communities.

Technology Facilitated Abuse

Technology facilitated abuse is a growing trend and we require investment into programs that provide specialist technology safety supports to victim-survivors.

Recommendations:

- The continued funding and expansion of existing programs such as the Keeping Women Safe in Their Home and Safe Phones programs to allow specialist DFSV services to support survivors to access reviews (or sweeps) of their unsafe devices, homes and cars to check for tracking applications, devices, spyware and software.
- Investment into specialist technology safety positions within existing specialist DFSV services to support the safety of victim-survivors through up to date specialist knowledge
- Investment to support enhanced education of the DFSV workforce in identifying and responding to technology facilitated forms of abuse through the industry leader WESNET

Drug Facilitated Abuse

A concerning theme emerging at our service is the increasing reports of the use of drug-facilitated sexual abuse and rape. At the same time, we see multiple international investigations into networks of offenders providing advice and guidance and documenting their crimes online (The Guardian: 3/7/2026 'Truly international' network of drug-facilitated



rape uncovered by UK crime agency, CNN: 26/3/2026 Exposing a global 'online rape academy'), and we see this impacting women and girls in Australia. Our specialist sexual violence counsellors report that an increasing number of women seeking support are disclosing experiences of drug-facilitated rape and sexual violence by offenders known to them.

Recommendation:

- Dedicated state and federal resources to coordinate investigations and prosecutions into these online networks and groups and any Australian participants to ensure we safeguard their victims from harm.

Mainstream & Specialist Supports

Victim-survivors should have access to both community-specific specialist services and mainstream specialist DFSV services. This includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, LGBTQAI+, culturally and linguistically diverse, and disability-specific services, alongside mainstream DFSV services that can provide confidential and safe support where community-specific services may involve dual relationships, conflicts of interest, or safety concerns. There is an opportunity to expand community-specific services and efforts alongside integrated and joined-up service system responses. For example, this could occur through information sharing and case coordination that puts the victim-survivor's agency and self-determination at the centre.



Priority Area 2: Prevention & Early Intervention

As outlined above, the service system response has been targeted towards crisis and high risk. Whilst this is essential for the safety of the community, it is important to expand prevention and early intervention to reduce the rate of perpetration of DFSV.

Break The Cycle

DVAC is seeing positive early outcomes from pilot programs such as Break the Cycle, delivered in partnership with YFS through the DSS funded Supporting Adolescent Boys program. The program provides individual and whole-of-family support using a gendered analysis of domestic, family and sexual violence and specialist practice principles when working with boys and young men who are at risk of using violence and who demonstrate violence-supportive attitudes. Early feedback from staff and participants indicates that outcomes may be stronger where specialist DFSV services can also provide counselling and support to non-violent parents, caregivers and siblings alongside the young person's intervention.

Recommendation:

- Expand on successful pilot programs such as Break the Cycle

Campaign approach

Prevention requires a joined up approach across all levels of Governments and from National to the local level. A coordinated and consistent primary prevention campaign delivered nationwide and locally by regional integrated services/community networks, that include the regional specialist DFSV services would be an effective approach. These campaigns need to focus on engaging men as the solution to DFSV and shifting wide held attitudes that excuse the perpetrators responsibility for their own behaviour and hold women responsible for shifting the responsibility for use of violence to the woman, or that suggest men are incapable of controlling their behaviour (e.g. blaming alcohol, mental health issues, anger management); disregarding men's responsibility for obtaining affirmative consent, minimise the impacts of men's violence against women (or insist on mutuality of violence), mistrust and not believing when women and girls disclose experiencing domestic, family and sexual violence (ANROWS, 2017).

Recommendation:



- Prevention campaigns need to be delivered nationally AND in local place-based approaches with inclusion of the DFSV specialist sector in their design and implementation locally.

Pornography and Strangulation

Research indicates that a significant amount of online pornography features verbal, physical and sexual violence towards women. DVAC are concerned that pornography, and exposure to pornography at a young age is increasing the normalisation of behaviours of sexual violence and on lethal strangulation. DVAC are concerned about the increased normalisation of non-lethal strangulation (NLS) and reports of victim survivors experiencing NLS at alarming rates.

Recommendation:

- Increase Commonwealth oversight and regulation of online pornography
- Launch campaigns to address the physical dangers of non-fatal strangulation and promote healthy, consensual intimacy.



Priority Area 3: Children & Young People In Their Own Right

Children and young people experiencing domestic, family and sexual violence must be believed, protected and supported. The Second Action Plan should prioritise child-centred decision-making, strengthen accountability within family law systems, expand specialist DFSV and mental health supports, invest in early intervention and school-based responses, and ensure children and young people are active partners in shaping the policies and services that affect their lives.

Governments, courts, child protection agencies, police and service systems can be strengthened by adopting a child-centred approach that prioritises believing children and young people who disclose domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV) and acting promptly to protect them. This includes responding to disclosures with appropriate safeguarding measures, timely risk assessment, access to specialist support, and limiting contact with alleged perpetrators where there are safety concerns.

Recommendation:

- Strengthen Child Safe Standards across the whole service system with increased workforce capability development that encourages design around a child centred approach

Strengthening safety responses Within the Federal Circuit and Family Law Courts

There are opportunities to strengthen safety responses Within the Federal Circuit and Family Law Courts and ensure that Ensure children's safety, lived experiences and expressed wishes are central to decision-making. Ongoing efforts to improve judicial understanding of the impacts of trauma, coercive control and neurodivergence on children and non-offending parents will assist with the safety of children and young people in their own right.

Recommendations:

- building on Lighthouse and other existing initiatives to strengthen specialist family safety capability within the Courts,
- stronger dynamic risk assessment, safety planning, navigation and coordinated referrals;
- embedding evidence-informed, dynamic family violence risk assessment across all family law matters, recognising that risk changes over time and throughout proceedings;



- enhancing measures which recognise children and young people as victim-survivors and rights holders in their own right, with greater focus on their safety, participation and access to therapeutic support;
- strengthening coordination and information sharing between the Courts, specialist DFSV services, police, child protection and health services, particularly for high-risk matter
- ensure accessible complaints and review mechanisms for children, young people and protective parents when systems fail to adequately respond to safety concerns.

Addressing Service Gaps

DVAC are alarmed at the service availability gaps for Children aged 12 years and under who are victims of DFSV in their own right. DVAC would like to see the expansion of counselling, therapeutic programs, individual advocacy and recovery for children aged 12 years and under.

Evidence-based prevention and early intervention programs delivered by DFSV specialist services in education and community settings will improve the systems response to children and young people as victims in their own right. School-based services improve accessibility by reducing barriers relating to cost, transport and time, while also strengthening whole-of-school responses through trauma-informed education, early intervention and staff capacity building. Programs build the capability of school leaders and support staff to understand the impacts of trauma and DFSV on children and young people, how to recognise indicators of DFSV and respond safely to disclosures.

Recognising DFSV as a significant driver of youth mental ill-health, disengagement from education and youth homelessness, there is an opportunity to build on system integration for mental health and DFSV intersections for children and young people.

Improve affordability and access to timely assessment, diagnosis and therapeutic supports for neurodivergent children and young people experiencing DFSV. Responses should recognise the intersection between trauma, neurodivergence, disability and financial hardship and ensure families can access appropriate supports without prohibitive costs.

Responding to Emerging Forms of Harm, Including Technology-Facilitated Abuse

The National Plan could make commitments to strengthen regulation of social media and digital platforms to require timely removal of harmful, abusive and exploitative content and



expand education for children, young people, parents and educators regarding online safety, respectful digital relationships and technology-facilitated coercive control.



Priority Area 4: People Who Use Violence

Holding People Who Use Violence Accountable

Consistent and meaningful accountability for people who use domestic, family and sexual violence (DHSV) is essential to preventing further harm and demonstrating that violence against women and children is unacceptable.

Current service and justice systems are not consistently designed to hold perpetrators accountable or support sustained behavioural change. Victim-survivors frequently report that justice and accountability for people who perpetrate DHSV is not adequate. This undermines community confidence, increases risks to victim-survivors and allows patterns of abuse to continue.

Greater investment is needed across the accountability continuum, including proactive policing, consistent enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs), perpetrator intervention programs and evidence-based men's behaviour change programs. Responses should recognise that many perpetrators use systems abuse and coercive control to continue patterns of violence through family law, child protection and other institutions.

Perpetrators often present as credible, cooperative or victimised while discrediting victim-survivors through false allegations, manipulation of systems and exploitation of gendered stereotypes. Service systems, courts and law enforcement agencies require specialist training to identify these dynamics and respond appropriately.

Alongside criminal justice responses, governments should support victim-survivor choice through the availability of alternative accountability pathways, including appropriately designed restorative justice programs. These options should prioritise victim-survivor safety, voluntary participation and informed consent, while providing culturally safe alternatives for communities that may experience barriers to engaging with traditional justice systems.

Investment in perpetrator intervention and behaviour change programs should be expanded to improve accessibility, increase participation, strengthen the evidence base and reduce rates of reoffending.



Recommendations

- Increase investment in evidence-based perpetrator intervention and men's behaviour change programs
- Expand early intervention initiatives for boys and young men at risk of using violence such as the 'Break the Cycle' pilot .
- Improve system capability to identify and respond to coercive control, systems abuse and perpetrator manipulation of legal and service systems.
- Support victim-survivor choice through safe, voluntary and culturally appropriate restorative justice options.
- Increase specialist training for police, courts, child protection agencies and service providers regarding perpetrator tactics and accountability.
- Invest in culturally safe and accessible intervention programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, culturally diverse communities, LGBTIQ+ communities and people with disability.
- Ensure all perpetrator interventions prioritise victim-survivor safety, accountability and measurable behaviour change outcomes.



Priority Area 5: System Integration & Workforce

A more coordinated and effective response to violence against women and children requires sustained investment in specialist services, stronger integration between systems and greater consistency in service availability across Australia.

Recommendations:

- Provide long-term, sustainable funding that enables specialist DFSV services to meet demand without lengthy waitlists and to offer both crisis and long-term recovery support based on individual needs rather than funding limitations.
- Increase investment in specialist perpetrator intervention and accountability services to ensure people using violence have access to timely interventions that support accountability and behaviour change.
- Reduce service system fragmentation by strengthening coordination between specialist DFSV services, child protection, police, health, housing, justice and community services.
- Ensure equitable access to specialist DFSV services across metropolitan, regional, rural and remote communities to address the current "postcode lottery" experienced by many victim-survivors.
- Support integrated service delivery models that enable victim-survivors and their children to access coordinated responses through a single service pathway rather than navigating multiple disconnected systems.

Workforce Stability and Retention

The DFSV workforce is highly skilled and specialised. Workforce retention is a challenge for the sector, which could be significantly improved through service delivery contracts that enable sustainable employment environments.

Recommendations:

- Provide longer-term funding contracts to improve workforce stability, retention and sector confidence.



- Reduce reliance on short-term pilot programs and funding cycles that create uncertainty, undermine workforce retention and disrupt continuity of support for victim-survivors.
- Ensure service agreements include automatic funding increases linked to award wage increases and CPI indexation to maintain workforce competitiveness and attract and retain skilled staff.

Workforce Capability

Enabling growing workforce capability and readiness is possible through;

Recommendations:

- Graduate readiness by incentivising Universities to embed specialist DFSV content within social work, counselling, psychology, human services, law, education and related qualification requirements, and DFSV student placement initiatives.
- Invest in employment pathways for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners, culturally and linguistically diverse practitioners, LGBTIQ+ practitioners and practitioners with disability through the continuation of identified DFV Workforce positions, such as the NPA 500 worker initiative in QLD.

Shared Risk Assessment Frameworks

Implementing consistent risk assessment and safety planning frameworks establish a shared understanding of risk, vulnerability and protective factors across systems. This enables shared communication and improved coordination. Models such as the Queensland Common Risk and Safety Framework in QLD provide a strong foundation for coordinated responses and the foundation for successful integrated responses to complex and high risk DFSV matters such as;

- embedded DFSV specialists within police, hospitals, health services, homelessness services and child protection agencies;
- multi-agency high-risk teams responding to serious injury and lethality risks .

Strengthen legislation and operational frameworks that enable information sharing between relevant government and non-government agencies where there are risks to the health, safety and wellbeing of victim-survivors and children.



Recommendations:

- Introduce consistent reporting and data collection frameworks to reduce administrative burden and improve comparability across services.
- Ensure funding agreements include provision for interpreters, translation services and culturally appropriate communication supports where national services are unable to meet local needs.
- Increase investment in culturally safe service delivery to improve accessibility for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, LGBTIQ+ communities and people with disability.

Strengthen Data Integration

- Establish a national DFSV minimum data set to support consistent reporting across specialist services and jurisdictions.
- Develop nationally consistent terminology, definitions and practice standards to support shared understanding and collaboration across jurisdictions.
- Provide funding to improve data capability, information systems and evaluation capacity within specialist DFSV services.
- Invest in projects that connect administrative, service and justice data to improve understanding of victim-survivor pathways, service outcomes and system effectiveness.
- Improve visibility of specialist DFSV service activity within national reporting frameworks, recognising that many supports provided to victim-survivors are not currently reflected in national datasets.