



Submission

Consultation on the Second Action Plan of the National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2022–2032

The National Commission acknowledges Traditional Owners and Custodians of Country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, waters, and community. We pay our respects to them, their cultures, and Elders past and present.

Content Warning: *This submission contains information regarding family, domestic and sexual violence. The National Commission recognises the many sensitivities that surround this subject and encourages individuals to take care when reading.*

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people should be aware that publications referred to throughout this submission contain the names of deceased persons. Some material in this submission may contain words, descriptions and terms which may be culturally sensitive.

The National Commission for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People

The National Commission for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People (National Commission) is a statutory body established under the *National Commission for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People Act 2026* (Cth).

The National Commissioner has a broad range of functions to advance the rights, interests, development, safety and wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people. This includes promoting and enhancing the coordination of efforts to identify solutions to systemic issues.

The work of the National Commission is grounded in national and international human rights frameworks, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. A core focus is ensuring that systems affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people uphold cultural rights, strengthen connection to family, community and Country, and are designed, implemented, and delivered in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, communities, organisations, and experts.

This submission will address the National Commission's most immediate points of concern for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people regarding family, domestic and sexual violence and the development of the Second Action Plan.

The National Commission acknowledges that most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people grow up in safe and supportive environments, with a strong sense of self, and connection to kin, culture and community. This submission is an opportunity to influence government policy, programs and system responses in considering the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people and centring their voices in reform efforts.

Understanding family, domestic and sexual violence for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people

The Productivity Commission's July 2026 Annual Data Compilation Report shows that, past the halfway point of the National Agreement, only three of nineteen targets are on track and four are worsening. Two of those four concern children: children developmentally on track (Target 4) and children in out-of-home care (Target 12).

Target 11 shows no change from the baseline, with 25.7 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 10 to 17 in detention on an average day in 2024-25 and outcomes worsening since 2022.¹

Target 12 indicates that the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in out-of-home care is increasing.² The regression of both these targets is of major concern to the National Commission, as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people continue to be vulnerable to these systems and removed from kin, community, and culture.

Both targets are relevant to Target 13, which measures the safety of families and households and is concerned with reducing the rate of all forms of family violence and abuse against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women by at least 50%, as progress towards zero by 2031.³ Data has not been provided on Target 13 since the baseline year in 2018-19, which means that progress cannot be assessed at all.⁴ Additionally, no data has been made available specific to children's experiences of family violence under Target 13.

The institutional consequences imposed on young mob facing family, domestic and sexual violence

It is important to recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people's experiences of family, domestic and sexual violence are strongly linked to their overrepresentation within institutional settings, and to understand the weight of current systemic failures shouldered by young mob experiencing violence.⁵

Data consistently reflects the grossly disproportionate rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people in out-of-home care and in contact with criminal justice systems.⁶ Family violence is a known factor that contributes to the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in out-of-home care.⁷ Experiences of family, domestic and sexual violence are also common amongst children in contact with criminal justice systems.⁸

The Australian Institute of Family Studies' recent paper '*Children and adolescents in contact with child protection and youth justice: What we know*', explored the intersection and overlap of children and young people in contact with the child protection and youth justice system. The report indicated a high likelihood for children and young people who have experienced dual-system contact to have also experienced family violence, emotional or physical abuse, neglect and adverse childhood experiences.⁹

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, who are 26 times more likely than non-Indigenous children to experience dual-system contact, there are reports of compounding factors that include substance use within the household and family members who have had prior contact with criminal justice systems. The report found that systemic interventions, institutional settings and a lack of adequate therapeutic support contribute to the care to custody pipeline, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people's experience of further harm.¹⁰

¹ Australian Government Productivity Commission (2026). 'Outcome 11: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are not over-represented in the criminal justice system', *Closing the Gap Annual Data Compilation Report, 2026*, [Closing the Gap Annual Data Compilation Report July 2026 - Closing the Gap | Productivity Commission](#)

² Australian Government Productivity Commission (2026). 'Outcome 12: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are not over-represented in the child protection system', *Closing the Gap Annual Data Compilation Report, 2026*, [Closing the Gap Annual Data Compilation Report July 2026 - Closing the Gap | Productivity Commission](#)

³ Closing the Gap. 7B. Table B: Outcome 13, <https://www.closingthegap.gov.au/national-agreement/national-agreement-closing-the-gap/7-difference/b-targets/b13>

⁴ Australian Government, Productivity Commission. Socio-economic outcome area 13 - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and households are safe, <https://www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data/dashboard/outcome-area/family-safety/>

⁵ Australian Government Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2026). 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people', *Family, domestic and sexual violence 2026*, [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare](#)

⁶ Australian Government Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2025). *Closing the Gap targets: Key findings and implications*, <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/indigenous-australians/closing-the-gap-targets-key-findings-implications/contents/child-protection>

⁷ Australian Government Department of Social Services (2022). 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children', *The National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2022-2032*, <https://www.dss.gov.au/system/files/resources/national-plan-end-violence-against-women-and-children-2022-2032.pdf>

⁸ Australia Human Rights Commission (2024). Section 3: 'What children and young people said about their lives, and experiences of child justice'. '*Help Way Earlier!*': *How Australia can transform child justice to improve safety and wellbeing 2024*, https://humanrights.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0025/25477/1807_help_way_earlier_-_accessible_0-1-2.pdf

⁹ Australian Government, Australian Institute of Family Studies (2026). 'Race and ethnicity', *Children and adolescents in contact with child protection and youth justice: What we know*, <https://aifs.gov.au/sites/default/files/2026-07/Children-adolescent-contact-protection-youth-justice.pdf>

¹⁰ Australian Government, Australian Institute of Family Studies (2026). *Children and adolescents in contact with child protection and youth justice: What we know*, <https://aifs.gov.au/sites/default/files/2026-07/Children-adolescent-contact-protection-youth-justice.pdf>

The above highlights the impact of intergenerational trauma and experiences of violence and harm and that systems do not sufficiently address root causes and driving factors. These rates of overrepresentations reflect the stark reality that inadequate systemic and institutional responses are failing young mob, their families and communities. To address this, urgent collective action is required from all governments, with a tailored focus on healing.

National tools for lasting change

The National Commission recognises the significance of the *Theory of Change 2022-2032* under the National Plan and would like to highlight the following principles as they are fundamental to achieving lasting outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people: Closing the Gap, intersectionality, centring lived experience within policy, and taking a person-centred approach to system and service reform.¹¹

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's experiences of family, domestic and sexual violence must be understood through an intersectional lens that acknowledges the impact of different forms of discrimination, socio-economic inequality, and intergenerational traumas that are compounded by colonial structures, punitive legal processes, and patriarchal norms.¹² It is critical that government and systems understand the circumstances surrounding violence and that the voices and lived experiences of victim-survivors are honoured in order to contribute towards healing and long-lasting change.

The National Commission understands that the National Plan is complemented by other national frameworks that seek to address forms of violence and coordinate national responses across prevention, early intervention, healing and support for victim-survivors. The *Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Plan to End Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence 2026-2036* (Our Ways), *Safe and Supported: the National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2021-2031*, and the *National Agreement on Closing the Gap* for instance, are key frameworks that must work simultaneously to ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people grow up healthy, strong and supported. National frameworks must work cohesively to adopt rights-based, healing centred approaches and to address how systems and services can be reformed to achieve safety for all families.

Focus areas for the Second Action Plan

For the purpose of aligning reform efforts under the Second Action Plan with safety and healing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people, this submission focuses on approaches to prevention and intervention, achieving adequate support for all victim-survivors, and centring the voices of children and young people.

The National Commission recommends that the Second Action Plan consider:

- A shift in focus from systemic intervention to therapeutic care and healing for all victim-survivors
- Addressing the barriers to support for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, children, and young people
- A rights-based approach to prevention, early intervention and healing that embeds Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people's voices within decision-making
- Strengthening data to reflect the experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people

Reshaping responses to family, domestic and sexual violence

The National Plan outlines the destructive effects of violence against women and children, including poorer physical and mental health, alcohol use disorders, and economic insecurity. Family, domestic, and sexual violence against children and young people, is also largely detrimental to their growth and development.¹³ The needs of children and young people who are victim-survivors are complex and must be met with appropriate

¹¹ Australian Government Department of Social Services (2023). *Theory of Change: Under the National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2022-2032*, <https://www.dss.gov.au/system/files/resources/np-theory-change.pdf>

¹² Australian Human Rights Commission (2020). *Wiyi Yani U Thangani (Women's Voices): Securing Our Rights, Securing Our Future Report*, <https://humanrights.gov.au/resource-hub/human-rights/wiyi-yanu-thangani>

¹³ Australian Government Department of Social Services (2022). *National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2022-2032*, <https://www.dss.gov.au/system/files/resources/national-plan-end-violence-against-women-and-children-2022-2032.pdf>

therapeutic support. For this to occur, responses must be re-aligned across the sector to identify and appropriately direct families to the support and services necessary, with healing prioritised over systemic intervention.

The National Commission recognises that early intervention, in practice, often translates to harmful systemic responses and intervention. This is particularly true for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people who have experienced violence, evident through the removal from family, community and culture, and subsequent overrepresentation within child protection. Notably, these systemic interventions are often not triggered until the point of crisis.

The National Commission acknowledges that there are instances where government and system intervention is necessary to protect children and young people. The reality, however, is that these responses are not culturally safe and disproportionately impact, and target, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and contribute to the chronic overrepresentation of children and young people in out-of-home care.¹⁴ The trauma and harm inflicted through forms of family, domestic, and sexual violence is compounded by systemic interventions that sever connections to kin, community, culture and Country.

Where experiences of family violence occur alongside housing insecurity, financial instability, and intergenerational trauma, the capacity for institutional responses to address the grounds on which violence has occurred and prevent further harm is limited, as is the opportunity for holistic healing. The National Plan recognises the need to take a person-centred service system, this should mean responses to family, domestic and sexual violence occur earlier and in coordination, through a sector that is collectively focused on the immediate needs of victim-survivors, and not the immediate removal of children and young people from their kin and culture.

Where they are necessary and appropriate, institutional responses must adopt a preventative focus and operate with a high level of cultural competency to ensure the physical and cultural safety, as well as social and emotional wellbeing, of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people and focus efforts on healing that involves community and family. This requires a strengthened understanding to be embedded within services and across the sector more broadly, to identify when a child's behaviour may be linked to prior or ongoing experiences of family and domestic violence and make links to the appropriate supports necessary for families.

Supporting all victim-survivors & addressing existing barriers

Accessibility of support across the sector

Effective responses to violence for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victim-survivors that address the intersectionality and complexity surrounding family, domestic and sexual violence requires the decolonisation of existing systems, institutions and services. Cultural competency must inform each stage from prevention and early support, through to trauma-informed healing.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are at higher risk of increased likelihood, frequency and severity of violence occurring due to intersecting factors and compounding barriers to support.¹⁵ Too often, they are also misidentified as perpetrators of violence rather than victim-survivors. For their children, the consequences of this can mean removal, being placed in out-of-home care, or being left in an unsafe environment. The fear of a child being removed is a significant barrier that many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women experiencing family, domestic and sexual violence face when it comes to accessing support, which can be weaponised by perpetrators of violence.¹⁶

Survey data taken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics found that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who experienced family and domestic violence had reportedly low levels of trust in police and hospitals which

¹⁴ National Family Matters Leadership Group, SNAICC – National Voice for our Children, and Corrales, T. (2025). 1.3 'Social determinants of wellbeing', *Family Matters Report 2025, Strong, loved and full of potential*, [Family-Matters-Report-2025-Web-v2.pdf](#)

¹⁵ Backhouse C., and Toivonen, C., ANROWS (2018). Principle 3: 'A survivor's knowledge of their own risk is central to any risk assessment', *National Risk Assessment Principles for domestic and family violence*, <https://www.anrows.org.au/publication/national-risk-assessment-principles-for-domestic-and-family-violence/>

¹⁶ Australian Government Department of Social Services (2023). *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023-2025*, <https://www.dss.gov.au/system/files/resources/dedicated-action-plan.pdf>

has been linked to institutionalised racism and the continued impact of past government policies.¹⁷ Colonisation, past policies and government systems that have seen little reform, have effectively meant that the workforce of first responders are not equipped to recognise the complexity nor the compounded discrimination and harm experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children. Instead, they act as a deterrent at the various touch points where support should be accessible.

Addressing these barriers requires a sector-wide uplift in cultural responsiveness and capability to support all victim-survivors of family, domestic and sexual violence. This includes police, legal and health professionals, and schools, to ensure safe, timely, and therapeutic support is accessible, to minimise further harm, and make a difference for the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people.

Availability of appropriate resources

Further to ensuring access to support is the availability of appropriate services. We know that social determinants such as housing and financial instability are closely linked to experiences of family, domestic and sexual violence, and that this can be addressed through access to safe housing, financial support, stability and independence, and emotional wellbeing.¹⁸ Yet these factors continue to leave Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, children and young people vulnerable and can directly influence victim-survivors options to safely leave situations of family, domestic and sexual violence.¹⁹ The pressure to support victim-survivors often falls on organisations, particularly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled organisations, to deliver timely and holistic support, despite insufficient funding and resources. The impact on organisations means that services are often reporting that they have to turn people away. To ensure all victim-survivors are able to access appropriate support services, policies and programs must include sufficient funding to community-controlled organisations.

Embedding the Rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People

UNDRIP and self-determination of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) is an international human rights framework that recognises the unique rights of Indigenous peoples and affirms their right to determine their own futures and exercise authority over matters that affect their lives, families and communities.

A central principle of UNDRIP is the right to self-determination, which recognises that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have the right to freely determine their political, economic, social and cultural development, and to make decisions about matters that affect their lives, families, communities and futures. In practice, this means respecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' authority, leadership and decision-making, including their right to govern according to their own values, cultures and priorities.²⁰

Effective responses to family, domestic, and sexual violence for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children, as well as preventative efforts, should be grounded in self-determination and cultural authority. Applying a strengths-based and person-centred approach to prevention, early support, and healing, will ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's right to choose how their lives are governed, participate in decision-making, and have control over their own lives, is upheld.

This means honouring Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ways of knowing, being and doing and acknowledging that community-led approaches are best placed to deliver healing programs and address factors of family, domestic and sexual violence holistically with community.

¹⁷ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2019). 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women's experiences of family and domestic violence', *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15*, [https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4714.0~2014-15~Feature%20Article~Aboriginal%20and%20Torres%20Strait%20Islander%20women's%20experiences%20of%20family%20and%20domestic%20violence%20\(Feature%20Article\)~10100#Anchor3](https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4714.0~2014-15~Feature%20Article~Aboriginal%20and%20Torres%20Strait%20Islander%20women's%20experiences%20of%20family%20and%20domestic%20violence%20(Feature%20Article)~10100#Anchor3)

¹⁸ Australian Government Department of Social Services (2026). Thread 5: 'Breaking the cycle through strengthened housing and financial security', *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Plan to End Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence 2026-2036*, https://www.dss.gov.au/system/files/documents/2026-03/260219-our-ways-report-v7-web_0.pdf

¹⁹ Australian Human Rights Commission (2020). Wiyi Yani U Thangani (Women's Voices): *Securing Our Rights, Securing Our Future Report*, <https://www.wiyiyaniuthangani.com.au/resources/report-securing-our-rights-securing-our-future>

²⁰ Australian Human Rights Commission (2010). 'Self-determination and free prior and informed consent'. *The Community Guide to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, https://humanrights.gov.au/data/assets/file/0020/44813/Declaration_community_guide.pdf

Culturally grounded, specialised, and trauma-informed services that are community-led are proven to provide more effective responses to violence for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and communities.²¹ They are best equipped to deliver effective responses and provide a trusted space for victim-survivors seeking help, and as experts in their own lives, best placed to navigate the complex web of systems at play. As well as culturally informed healing, community-led models are also best placed to drive prevention, through behaviour change programs or education and awareness campaigns.²²

The Our Ways Plan refers to several case studies that demonstrate the success of responses that are self-determined by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, including their impact across prevention, early intervention, and responses to violence. To have meaningful and long-term outcomes however, there needs to be long term investment into services to ensure they are ongoing and not momentary.

Further to community-led services, the National Commission would like to draw attention to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principle (ATSICPP), as a rights-based framework that seeks to ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children's safety by protecting their connection to culture. The National Commission notes that while the ATSICPP is most commonly applied within child protection and out-of-home care systems, it should be recognised as a framework that embeds self-determination, and that its underlying principles are relevant wherever governments decision-making may result in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children being separated from family, community and Country.

UNCRC and a Child Rights Approach

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is the principal international human rights treaty concerning children, establishing their right to protection, participation and development, and recognising them as rights holders whose views must be considered in decisions that affect them.

A core principle of the UNCRC is children's right to participate in decisions that affect their lives. Article 12 recognises the right of children to express their views freely in all matters affecting them and to have those views given due weight according to their age and maturity. This commitment is reinforced by UNDRIP: Articles 18 reaffirms the rights of Indigenous peoples, to participate in decision-making in matters that affect them, and Article 22 requires that particular attention be paid to the rights and special needs of Indigenous children and youth, including protection from all forms of violence and discrimination.

A child rights approach to addressing family, domestic and sexual violence must therefore ensure that children are recognised as victim-survivors in their own right and are meaningfully included in the development of laws, policies, services and reform efforts that affect them. We know that children and young people may witness family, domestic and sexual violence and may also directly experience its impacts. Yet despite the unique insights they bring to understanding safety, wellbeing and recovery, their voices continue to be underrepresented in decision-making and reform processes.

The lived experience of victim-survivors is paramount to policy responses under the National Plan. As victim-survivors in their own right, children and young people who experience domestic, family and sexual violence deserve specialised, trauma-informed, and rights-based support that appropriately accounts for the impact of violence on their social and emotional wellbeing, physical health and development.

The Australian Human Rights Commission's most recent *Supporting Quality Engagement with Children* report heard that children and young people have a nuanced understanding of the defining elements of a safe relationship, the complexity that informs those understandings, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, the importance of culture in building those foundations of positive relationships.²³

²¹ Australian Government Department of Social Services (2026). *Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Plan to End Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence 2026-2036*, https://www.dss.gov.au/system/files/documents/2026-03/260219-our-ways-report-v7-web_0.pdf

²² ANROWS, Carlson, B., Day, M., & Farrelly, T. (2024) 'Responding to family violence', *What works? A qualitative exploration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healing programs that respond to family violence* (Research report, 2024), <https://www.anrows.org.au/publication/what-works-a-qualitative-exploration-of-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-healing-programs-that-respond-to-family-violence/>

²³ Australian Human Rights Commission (2026). 'Defining and discovering safe and positive relationships', 'We're talking about stopping violence before it begins': *Supporting Quality Engagement with Children*, https://humanrights.gov.au/media/documents-files-PDFs/reports-and-publications/childrensrights/2602-SQE-3-Report_DIG_ACC_01.pdf

Their experiences of family, domestic and sexual violence need to be prioritised moving forward on this National Plan and all future plans.

The National Commission strongly recommends that in order to achieve lasting safety outcomes for diverse communities and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, families, children and young people, principles of self-determination and participation be included at every stage of the National Plan, subsequent plans, and evaluations.

Strengthened data sets

How family, domestic and sexual violence is reported and understood directly shapes policy design and investment in services. Current data sets rely largely on incidents being reported by a victim-survivor, witness or other person, or being detected by police. As a result, the data commonly used to contextualise family, domestic and sexual violence does not accurately reflect all experiences of violence and is heavily reliant upon system reporting and intervention.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023–2025 sat alongside the First Action Plan of the National Plan as a dedicated strategy, in recognition of the disproportionate rate of family, domestic and sexual violence that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children experience. Under this plan, \$15 million was invested in a First Nations-led data project to enable measurement against Closing the Gap Target 13.²⁴ This activity has not progressed beyond the planning stage, and experts continue to call for the development of culturally sensitive, national data collection to track the progress of this target and develop an in-depth understanding of family, domestic, and sexual violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children.

This requires appropriately trauma-informed collaboration alongside victim-survivors, including children and young people, to understand how this data can best be captured so that it is measured safely and does not rely on extreme harm to occur in the first instance, or put individuals at risk of further harm.

²⁴ Australian Government Department of Social Services 2023, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023-2025: Under the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032*, <https://www.dss.gov.au/system/files/resources/dedicated-action-plan.pdf>

Recommendations for the Second Action Plan

1. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people's voices are embedded throughout decision-making

This requires a rights-based approach to centre the voices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people and ensure they are heard.

2. Investment in community-led approaches to support and healing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people who are victim-survivors of family, domestic, sexual violence.

Lasting outcomes will be achieved through genuine investment in culturally led models that are healing-centred and delivered by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled organisations.

3. Investment in community-led education and awareness models on healthy, respectful relationships

Prevention through education around healthy relationships for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people should be led by community and culturally informed.

4. Mainstream services are culturally safe, trauma-informed and equipped to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families, children and young people.

Mainstream services and front-line responders must have strong cultural competency to respond appropriately to all victim-survivors, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and not rely upon institutional responses alone. This includes access to necessary services including housing and financial support.

5. National data measures for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, children and young people's experiences of family, domestic violence.

This must be developed with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, experts, and organisations so data collection methods are culturally safe.