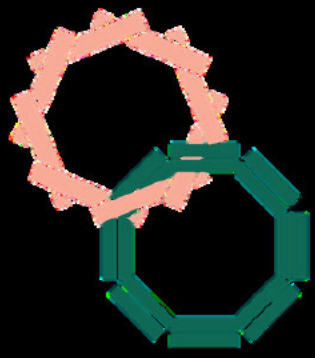




**Working with
Women Alliance**

SUBMISSION

SECOND ACTION PLAN: A DISTINCT RESPONSE TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE

JULY 2026

Contact:



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About Us

The Working with Women Alliance (WwWA) represents two key portfolios: Gender-based violence and gender equality.

The WwWA connects the critical areas of gender-based violence prevention and the advancement of women's economic equality and leadership, bridging these important policy fields for greater impact.

We work with members and stakeholders, including the Australian Government, to provide expertise and advice on gender equality and women's safety.

Acknowledgement of Country

The Working with Women Alliance acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we work and live.

We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders past and present, and we value the enduring connection Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have to this land.

We value Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories, cultures, and knowledge.

We recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and communities have long led work to prevent and respond to violence, and that solutions must be grounded in self-determination, culture, healing and community control.



About the Artist

Sheri Skele, also known as Bigi Nagala, is a proud Bidjara woman and contemporary Aboriginal artist, explores and shares her rich cultural tapestry, personal experiences, and healing aspirations.

Hailing from South West Queensland's vast Bidjara land, rich Indigenous cultural heritage, healing sites, pristine bushlands, lagoons, wildlife, and ancient waterways, Sheri's art captures this sacred landscape.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sexual violence must be visible as a distinct priority area in the Second Action Plan. This standalone submission has been prepared because WwWA members have consistently raised that sexual violence is still too often treated as a silent “S” in domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV) acronym, rather than as a distinct form of violence that requires its own policy architecture.

WwWA’s broader submission to the Second Action Plan, *Structural Problems Require Structural Solutions*, sets out a whole-of-government reform agenda to end violence against women and children. This paper should be read alongside that submission and its framing of violence, including sexual violence, as a structural rather than individual problem. The broader submission also urges an intersectional approach that names the harms to specific communities at the outset, rather than trying to retrofit generic policies and programs to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, multicultural communities, people with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ communities, older and younger women, sex workers or women living in rural, regional and remote communities. This framing is integral to sexual violence responses as well.

Toward the aim of elevating sexual violence as a distinct problem requiring distinct solutions, this paper focuses on what WwWA heard from members and specialist sexual violence stakeholders about the reforms needed to ensure sexual violence is not once again folded into broader domestic and family violence settings to the point of disappearing.

Sexual violence intersects with domestic and family violence, but it is not interchangeable with it. Sexual violence occurs across the life course and across many settings, including homes, schools, universities, workplaces, institutions, aged care, online environments, public spaces, peer contexts and community settings. It has distinct drivers, service models, legal issues, workforce needs, data gaps and prevention requirements. When these differences are not named, they are not measured or acted on. This is not a new concern. Sexual violence advocates have long noted that sexual violence is acknowledged at a high level, but disappears in the design of priority policies, funding, implementation plans, data frameworks, entitlements and accountability mechanisms. This is the pattern the Second Action Plan must interrupt.

The case for a dedicated sexual violence focus is clear. Recorded sexual assault reached the highest level in the national time series in 2024, and state and territory crime data show significant increases in recorded sexual violence across jurisdictions and decades. Specialist sexual violence services continue to report that demand is increasing while funding remains far below what is needed.

The Second Action Plan must make sexual violence a distinct priority area. This does not mean siloing sexual violence from the rest of the National Plan. It means ensuring sexual violence is not only acknowledged, but given the policy architecture and investment needed to drive implementation.

Sexual violence responses must have dedicated objectives, actions, indicators, investment and public reporting. Governments must define and respond to the distinct drivers, forms and contexts of sexual violence. Existing primary prevention work provides an important foundation and has clear intersections with sexual violence prevention. However, this is another example of how sexual violence can become less visible when it is addressed only through broader gender-based violence frameworks. The Second Action Plan must build on existing prevention work by ensuring sexual violence is included in its own right, and that this is reflected across prevention initiatives, men's programs, school-based education and evaluation.

Sexual violence is often excluded from practical supports because those supports are built around relationship-based or incident-based assumptions. This means victim-survivors may be recognised in principle under the National Plan, but excluded in practice. For example, paid family and domestic violence leave does not currently cover sexual violence outside a domestic or family violence context, despite workers affected by sexual violence needing time for medical care, counselling, legal assistance, police processes, safety planning and recovery. WwWA recommends an audit of Commonwealth payments, entitlements, programs and service settings to identify where sexual violence is arbitrarily excluded or only recognised when it occurs within domestic or family violence.

This paper also reflects the strong view from members that specialist sexual violence services must be recognised as core national response infrastructure. These services have mature, specialist models and deep expertise, including in supporting children and young people as victim-survivors in their own right. However, they are underfunded, overstretched and expected to meet growing demand without funding that reflects the scale or complexity of the work.

The following recommendations reflect a call from organisations and individuals working to prevent and respond to sexual violence for governments at all levels to use the Second Action Plan to make sexual violence both visible and actionable. Ending gender-based violence within a generation will not be possible if one of the fastest-growing forms of gender-based violence is rendered invisible.

Language Note:

In this submission, WwWA uses the language of sexual violence and gender-based violence to reflect the focus of this paper. Sexual violence is gendered in its impacts and patterns of perpetration and disproportionately affects women and girls.

At times, WwWA uses "women" for brevity, or where this reflects the evidence, policy settings or services being discussed. This should not be read as excluding gender-diverse and non-binary people from the analysis or recommendations. WwWA recognises the distinct ways sexual violence is shaped by homophobia, biphobia, transphobia, intersex discrimination and other forms of stigma and exclusion, and the need for safe, affirming, accessible and community-led responses.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

Treat sexual violence as a distinct priority issue in the Second Action Plan

The Second Action Plan should make sexual violence a distinct priority area. This is necessary because sexual violence is too often obscured when it is absorbed into broader domestic, family and sexual violence policy settings. While sexual violence can intersect with domestic and family violence, it is not interchangeable with them. It has distinct drivers, contexts, service models, workforce needs and legal issues that require dedicated policy attention.

A distinct priority area would ensure sexual violence is not treated as a secondary issue or absorbed into frameworks that do not fully reflect victim-survivors' experiences. It should also be paired with sexual violence specific objective and measures to ensure that progress is effectively tracked. This will ensure that sexual violence has the visibility it requires to drive progress. Sexual violence must be recognised in its own right and embedded across prevention, early intervention, response, recovery, justice, workforce, data and systems reform.

Recommendation 2:

Ensure the Second Action Plan can measure the real scale and nature of sexual violence in Australia

The Second Action Plan should establish the data infrastructure needed to measure the real scale and nature of sexual violence. The consultation paper for the Second Action Plan did not adequately describe the increase in sexual violence being seen in recorded crime data and by specialist sexual violence services. The paper relies heavily on the Personal Safety Survey (PSS) to describe sexual violence as persistent or stable, noting that 12-month prevalence showed no significant change since 2016. While the PSS is an important national prevalence measure, it cannot carry the whole evidentiary picture on sexual violence. Further, the Monitoring and Reporting Framework, released by the DFSV Commission earlier this year, only contains one reference to a measure of sexual violence which is in relation to community attitudes, rather than prevalence or response.

This matters because both the experiences of sexual violence services, and recorded crime data draw a different picture from the PSS. Despite overwhelming underreporting and attrition, recorded crime data shows sexual violence is increasing across Australia and is now at record levels. ABS Recorded Crime data shows that sexual assault recorded by police reached the highest number in the national time series in 2024, with 40,087 victims recorded and the victimisation rate also reaching its highest recorded level.^[i]

State and territory crime data similarly show significant increases in recorded sexual violence across jurisdictions:



- **Queensland:** recorded sexual offences increased by 52.6% over 10 years, while rape and attempted rape more than doubled, with the rate increasing by 130.9%.^[ii]
- **Victoria:** sexual offence alleged offender incidents involving adult male offenders and female victims increased by 25% over the 10 years to 31 March 2023.^[iii]
- **New South Wales:** sexual assault reports increased by 42.1% over the five years to March 2024, and over the decade to March 2026, with an average annual increase of 10.2%.^[iv]
- **Western Australia:** sexual offences increased by 53.8% over 10 years, while recorded sexual assaults increased by 64.7% between 2014-15 and 2024-25.^[v]
- **Northern Territory:** ABS data shows the NT recorded its highest number of sexual assaults since 1993 in 2024, with 516 reported sexual assaults.^[vi]
- **Australian Capital Territory:** recorded sexual assaults reached a 32-year high in 2024, with 428 victim-survivors recorded, up 15% from the previous year.^[vii]

These figures are recorded crime data only and must be understood as the visible edge of a much larger problem. Most victim-survivors never report sexual violence to police, with fewer than one in ten victim-survivors making a formal report. Even when victim-survivors do report, many matters do not progress to charge. The Australian Government has stated that up to 85 per cent of sexual violence reports made to police do not progress to a charge.^[viii] While the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) captures some service pathways through police, hospital, child protection, the eSafety Commission and Kids Helpline, data is not routinely or consistently collected from specialist sexual assault services.

If governments cannot clearly see whether sexual violence is increasing, where it is occurring, where victim-survivors seek help, who is perpetrating and where systems are working or failing, they cannot effectively respond. The Second Action Plan should include a national minimum dataset, and a dedicated data project developed with specialist sexual violence services and researchers. This will allow governments and services to map service demand and measure the impacts of the National Plan activities related to sexual violence.

Recommendation 3:

Define and respond to the distinct drivers of sexual violence and its contexts

The Second Action Plan should recognise and respond to the distinct drivers of sexual violence to ensure prevention, early intervention and response efforts reflect how sexual violence occurs in practice. While sexual violence is connected to the broader drivers of gender-based violence, including abuse of power and harmful gender norms, it requires its own specific focus. This includes factors such as sexual entitlement, rape myths, peer and group dynamics, experiences of child sexual abuse, institutional minimisation, pornography-related harms and perpetrator impunity. The Plan should acknowledge that sexual violence occurs across the life course and in a wide range of settings, including in homes, schools, workplaces, aged care, online environments and community settings. This work should be supported by a sexual violence-specific primary prevention framework, developed with specialist services, researchers and victim-survivor advocates, to articulate the distinct drivers and prevention levers for sexual violence while complementing broader gender-based violence prevention efforts.

The Second Action Plan must explicitly name sexual exploitation as a distinct form of sexual violence. The AIHW recognises exploitation as a distinct form of violence in which perpetrators use power to commit violence in ways that are more likely to involve systems abuse and/or financial gain for the perpetrator.^[ix] This often happens in the context of human trafficking or child sexual exploitation. This distinction matters because sexual exploitation can involve coercion, grooming, control, dependency, profit or compromised consent in ways that shape the harm experienced and the support required. Responses developed for sexual assault or sexual abuse should not be assumed to be fit for purpose for victim-survivors of sexual exploitation, particularly where different recovery and long-term support pathways are needed. Formal exploitation responses are more likely to require coordinated action across multiple government systems, such as Home Affairs, the AFP or eSafety to address coercive factors and ongoing harms where sexual assault is no longer actively occurring. Naming sexual exploitation must not be used to conflate exploitation with consensual sex work, or to justify responses that increase stigma, surveillance, criminalisation or unsafe policing of sex workers.

Recommendation 4:

Target the specific settings where sexual violence occurs or the distinct forms it takes for different communities.

The Second Action Plan should require governments to identify and act on the specific settings where sexual violence occurs or the distinct forms it takes for different communities. Sexual violence outside domestic and family violence contexts continues to fall flat in government responses because policy too often assumes sexual violence will be captured through domestic and family violence frameworks.

Governments must identify and target the settings where sexual violence occurs at high levels and is enabled by the conditions of the setting itself. Workplaces, universities, schools, hospitality and nightlife venues, aged care, disability services, health settings, online spaces and care-related environments are not always treated as sites requiring targeted government action.

Government should use the levers available in each sector, including through sector specific regulatory action, funding agreements and new legislation to embed institutional responsibility for preventing and responding to sexual violence. As part of this, governments must also consider where existing legislation or regulation do not reach far enough. For example:

- Positive Duty under the *Sex Discrimination Act* 1984 only applies to sexual harassment, not the full spectrum of sexual violence.
- Hospitality and nightlife settings are high-risk environments where women and gender-diverse people are present as both workers and patrons, but there has been limited sector-specific regulatory action despite their distinct risks.
- *The National Higher Education Code to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence* provides a robust legislative framework, however, there seems to be no meaningful compliance action taken by the regulator despite media reports and lived experience showing ongoing sexual violence.
- Schools deliver Consent and Respectful Relationships Education but are not yet subject to a broader institutional response framework for school-related gender-based violence. This leaves gaps where sexual harassment, harmful sexual behaviours, image-based abuse or technology-facilitated abuse occur between students, from students toward staff, or by staff. Curriculum alone does not create institutional accountability.
- Sexual violence in aged care is currently captured through the *Serious Incident Response Scheme* as “unlawful sexual contact or inappropriate sexual conduct”. While mandatory reporting is important, the framework remains incident-based and regulatory, rather than a full sexual violence response.
- Sexual violence against women, girls and gender-diverse people with disability is made invisible where it occurs in care-related settings as it is often treated as a safeguarding or provider misconduct matter.
- Technology-facilitated sexual violence is still too often treated as a discrete online safety issue, primarily sitting with one regulator. This does not reflect how technology is used across sexual violence, including to escalate harm into offline settings. The online and offline worlds are now inseparable.

As part of this, the Second Action Plan should also acknowledge the distinct forms sexual violence takes across different communities. A generic sexual violence response will continue to miss victim-survivors if it does not name how sexual violence is shaped by intersecting forms of discrimination and inequality, for example:

- Sexual violence against LGBTIQ+ people, including hate-related sexual violence, sexual violence intended to punish or change a person’s sexual orientation or gender identity, non-consensual outing, sexual violence facilitated through dating apps, image-based abuse and AI-generated abuse.

- Sexual violence against women, girls and gender-diverse people with disability, including violence in support relationships, service settings, institutions, group homes and care-related environments.
- Sexual violence against older women, including sexual violence within families, aged care and institutional settings.
- Sexual violence against children and young people, including child sexual abuse, harmful sexual behaviours, child-on-child sexual harm in family and peer settings.
- Reproductive coercion and abuse, including pressure, force or manipulation relating to contraception, pregnancy, abortion, continuation of pregnancy, sterilisation, menstrual suppression or reproductive healthcare.
- Sexual violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children must be understood in the context of colonisation, racism, intergenerational trauma, over-policing, child removal, institutional violence and distrust of systems.

Sexual violence prevention and response must be designed around the settings where sexual violence occurs, and the institutions, industries and systems that have the power to enable, minimise, prevent or interrupt harm.

Recommendation 5: Sustainably fund sexual violence response services in accordance with need

The Second Action Plan should recognise specialist sexual violence services as core national response infrastructure and fund them accordingly. WwWA members were clear that the sexual violence sector already has mature fit-for-purpose service models. The problem is not a lack of expertise or a need for constant innovation pilots. The problem is rising demand and chronic underfunding.

This is exacerbated by broad funding arrangements. The Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence Responses National Partnership Agreement is the core federal funding agreement for services, and states and territories have discretion over how funding is allocated. This means the same sidelining that occurs in policy frameworks can be replicated in funding decisions. The Second Action Plan should therefore require clear reporting on sexual violence-specific investment, including how much funding reaches frontline specialist sexual violence services and whether that funding is sufficient to meet service demand. Funding agreements should identify sexual violence-specific activity, investment and outcomes, rather than relying on broad DFSV categories that make sexual violence difficult to track.

Specialist sexual violence services must be funded to do the full range of work required. Underfunding forces services into crisis mode, where they must prioritise the immediate risk in front of them. This means equally critical work, including prevention, early intervention, secondary consultation is deprioritised or carried out without dedicated funding. Specialist sexual violence services hold the practice expertise needed to connect prevention with the realities of disclosure, recovery, risk and harm. If they are only funded to manage immediate crisis, governments lose one of the clearest opportunities to prevent further sexual violence.

Recommendation 6:

Strengthen the sexual violence workforce

The Second Action Plan should include a dedicated sexual violence workforce strategy. Specialist sexual violence practice is highly skilled, trauma-informed work that often requires advanced qualifications, clinical expertise and extensive practice experience, with capability largely developed within specialist services rather than through mainstream professional pathways. Members welcomed investment in the workforce, including the recent 500-worker funding measure, but raised concern that it did not adequately reflect the staffing profile of specialist sexual violence services. In particular, members noted that the measure appeared to be costed around a SCHADS-level assumption, which do not always reflect the experience and expertise of sexual violence practitioners, including counsellors, psychologists and other highly skilled therapeutic workers.

A dedicated sexual violence workforce strategy should therefore address the full workforce pipeline, from tertiary education, VET and placement pathways through to recruitment, retention, professional development and sustainable funding. This should include embedding sexual violence, child sexual abuse and harmful sexual behaviours across relevant qualifications, and recognising the role specialist services play in training, supervision, secondary consultation and clinical governance. It should also include retention measures such as HELP debt relief for workers employed in eligible specialist roles.

Recommendation 7:

Audit Commonwealth payments, programs and entitlements that exclude sexual violence

Sexual violence is recognised in the National Plan as a form of gender-based violence, but this recognition is not consistently reflected in policy settings. Some Commonwealth supports are designed around domestic and family violence in ways that exclude victim-survivors of sexual violence where the perpetrator is not an intimate partner or family member. Paid family and domestic violence leave is a clear example. Workers affected by sexual violence may need time away from work for medical care, counselling, legal assistance, police processes, safety planning or recovery, yet excluding sexual violence from the entitlement creates an arbitrary gap in a protective workplace entitlement. This reflects a broader policy assumption that sexual violence outside a domestic or family violence context is a discrete incident, rather than a form of violence that can create ongoing safety, health, legal, financial and recovery needs. This assumption can make sexual violence less visible in the design of payments, programs, entitlements and service pathways. Victim-survivors may need practical support after sexual violence but be excluded because the violence does not fit a domestic or family violence frame. As a result, sexual violence is recognised in theory, but excluded in practice.

The audit should examine assumptions embedded in program eligibility, legislative definitions, funding agreements and service contracts. This will identify where sexual violence is treated as out of scope, covered only when linked to domestic and family violence, or excluded through incident-based or relationship-based definitions that restrict access to support.



Recommendation 8:

Ensure the National Standards for Men's Behaviour Change address the distinct drivers of sexual violence perpetration

The development of the National Standards for Men's Behaviour Change must explicitly consider the distinct dynamics of sexual violence perpetration. Sexual violence must not be treated as an assumed subset of domestic and family violence within behaviour change standards. While there is overlap, sexual violence can involve different patterns of entitlement, coercion, planning, peer reinforcement, technology use, pornography-related harms and perpetrator impunity. The Standards should therefore identify whether existing Men's Behaviour Change models are appropriate for sexual violence perpetration, and where specialist sexual violence interventions, separate risk frameworks or additional standards are required. This is necessary to ensure programs funded or recognised under the Second Action Plan do not claim to address sexual violence unless they are designed to respond to its specific drivers, risks and impacts.



Recommendation 9:

Embed specialist sexual violence sector expertise in the design and implementation of responses for children and young people as victim-survivors in their own right

Governments should draw on the specialist sexual violence sector's long-standing expertise in recognising and responding to children and young people as victim-survivors in their own right. Specialist sexual violence services have extensive experience supporting children and young people, adult survivors of child sexual abuse, and families, and have developed evidence-informed practice models that respond to children's disclosures, developmental needs, harmful sexual behaviours, trauma, recovery and safety.

To ensure this expertise informs responses across the service system, the Second Action Plan should invest in mechanisms that enable specialist sexual violence services to support capability-building beyond their own sector. This should include specialist-led partnerships, secondary consultation, workforce development, and referral pathways across schools, health services, child and family services, youth services, and domestic and family violence services. These initiatives should strengthen system-wide responses that recognise and support children and young people as victim-survivors in their own right across the DFSV specialist and adjacent service system.

Recommendation 10:

Strengthen education settings as sites of sexual violence prevention, disclosure and response

Sexual violence should be recognised under the National Plan as a continuum of harmful behaviours that occur across childhood, adolescence and adulthood, including child sexual abuse, harmful sexual behaviours, peer sexual violence and adult sexual violence. Education settings are central to this life-course response because they are places where prevention occurs, where harm may be disclosed, and where institutions have responsibility for safety. The Second Action Plan should require the Department of Education to develop a whole-of-portfolio life-course framework linking early childhood education and care, schools and higher education. This framework should clarify how prevention, disclosure, response and institutional accountability build across the education journey, rather than operate as disconnected initiatives. It should connect age-appropriate prevention in early years settings, strengthen Consent and Respectful Relationships Education (CRRE) in schools, school response frameworks, and higher education reforms such as the National Code.

CRRE must be strengthened by addressing sexual violence directly. Current content and delivery do not yet reflect the realities of how children and young people may already be experiencing sex and sexual violence. This includes peer sexual violence, child sexual abuse, coercion, pornography-related harm, technology-facilitated abuse and one-off sexual interactions. Teachers are increasingly expected to address sexual violence but are left with no support. Schools are also increasingly relying on one-off external programs to deliver education on sex and relationships. This can create safety risks where providers are not embedded in the school community, are not connected to referral pathways, or are not equipped to respond safely if a student discloses harm. The Second Action Plan should fund specialist-led partnerships between schools and local sexual violence services to support prevention design, teacher support, disclosure pathways and referral.

Recommendation 11:

Improve safeguards for victim-survivor records

Safeguarding victim-survivor records should be a priority in the Second Action Plan. WwWA members have consistently raised serious concerns that, in sexual violence matters, counselling notes, health records, phone data, private diaries, employment records and other personal information can be sought through legal processes to undermine a victim-survivor's credibility and safety. It is retraumatising and can discourage victim-survivors from reporting, continuing with proceedings or speaking freely in therapeutic support. WwWA has heard that victim-survivors are increasingly encouraged to access counselling services internationally to protect their own privacy. Victim-survivors should not have to choose between seeking support such as counselling or medical care and protecting their privacy.

The Second Action Plan should task the Standing Council of Attorneys-General with developing a national framework to strengthen protections for victim-survivor records in sexual violence matters, including where records are sought in criminal proceedings, civil proceedings, defamation matters, workplace processes or other legal disputes.

This should include clearer minimum standards for how records are requested, challenged, disclosed and used, and ensure victim-survivors have access to independent legal advice and representation in criminal proceedings where their records are sought. This could build on work that is already happening in NSW to strengthen communication privilege protections for victim-survivors of sexual assault.



Recommendation 12: Fund independent legal advice and independent legal representation as connected parts of the sexual violence justice response.

The Second Action Plan should fund independent legal advice and independent legal representation as connected but distinct parts of the justice response to sexual violence, in line with the ALRC recommendations.

Victim-survivors need access to independent legal advice early so they can understand their options and risks before making decisions that may affect their privacy, safety and recovery. This includes advice about how information may enter the brief of evidence and what legal pathways are available. The Second Action Plan should build on the Government's existing commitment to specialist trauma-informed sexual assault legal service pilots by renewing and expanding long-term funding for specialist sexual assault legal services at levels that meet demand.

Independent legal representation is then needed where a victim-survivor's rights, privacy, records or interests are directly at stake in proceedings. Victim-survivors are not a party to criminal proceedings, and the prosecution does not act for them. This means that even where the case depends on their evidence, no one in the courtroom is acting solely in their interests. The Second Action Plan should establish a pathway to independent legal representation from the point a decision is made to prosecute, so victim-survivors have a lawyer who can act for them, independent of police and prosecution, and protect their rights where they may otherwise be sidelined. This should build on the ALRC's justice reform roadmap and move beyond time-limited pilots toward an ongoing model of representation in sexual violence proceedings.

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[vi] Australian Bureau of Statistics, Recorded Crime: Victims, 2024 (3 September 2025) <<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/crime-and-justice/recorded-crime-victims/latest-release#northern-territory>>.

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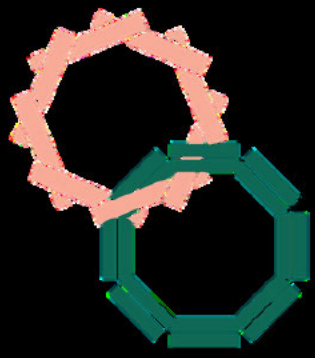
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About the Artist

Sheri Skele, also known as Bigi Nagala, is a proud Bidjara woman and contemporary Aboriginal artist, explores and shares her rich cultural tapestry, personal experiences, and healing aspirations.

Hailing from South West Queensland's vast Bidjara land, rich Indigenous cultural heritage, healing sites, pristine bushlands, lagoons, wildlife, and ancient waterways, Sheri's art captures this sacred landscape.



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