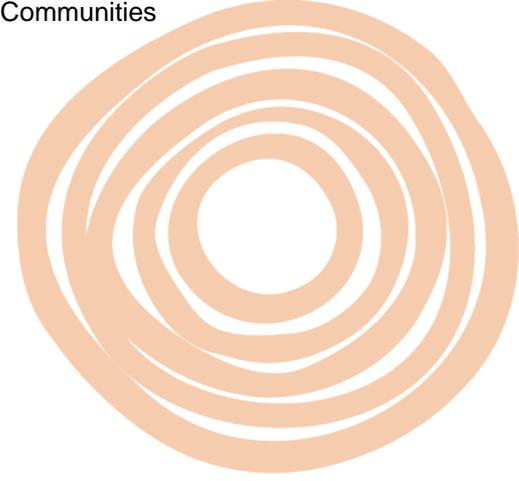


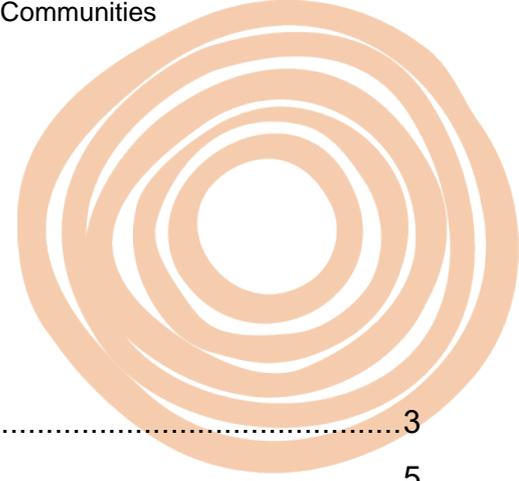


FIRST NATIONS
ADVOCATES AGAINST
FAMILY VIOLENCE



The First Nations Advocates Against Family Violence submission to the Select Committee on Measuring Outcomes for First Nations Communities



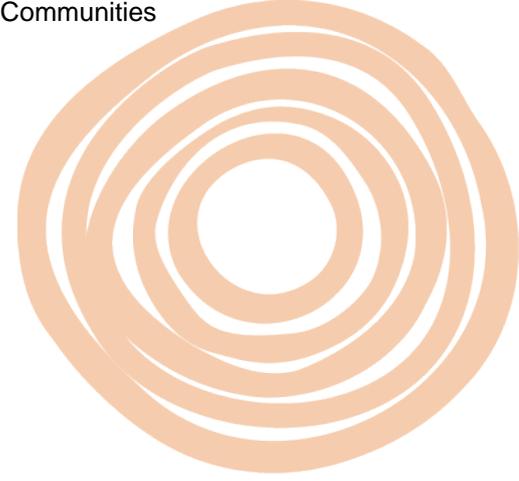


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Acknowledgement of Country

First Nations Advocates Against Family Violence (FNAAFV) acknowledges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the traditional custodians of all lands and waters across Australia. We wish to pay our respects to Elders, past and present, and to the youth, for the future. We extend this acknowledgement to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples reading this Submission.

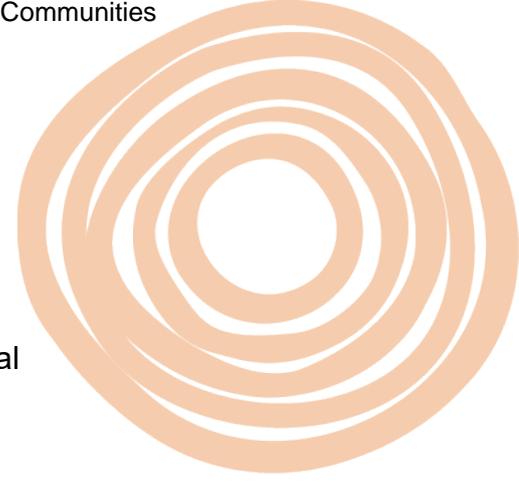


About the First Nations Advocates Against Family Violence

Until the 1st of July 2024, [*First Nations Advocates Against Family Violence*](#) (FNAAFV) was known as the National Family Violence Prevention and Legal Services (NFVPLS) Forum. FNAAFV is the only National Peak Body Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation (ACCO) that supports Family Violence Prevention and Legal Services (FVPLS) around Australia who provide specialised domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV) supports through culturally safe, holistic services to First Nations – predominantly women and their children. FNAAFV provides expert national advice in areas of policy, planning and law reform, sector capacity building, supporting innovation and best practice, and advocating for safety and justice for First Nations peoples affected by family violence. We collaborate across all sectors, both ACCO and mainstream with the aim of delivering safety and supporting self-determination for our First Nations peoples in line with [*United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*](#).

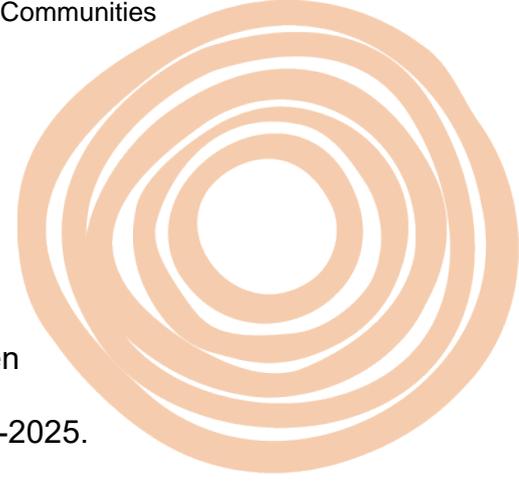
FNAAFV represents 16 FVPLSs, with 14 FVPLSs who are members of FNAAFV. The FVPLSs span more than 30 office locations across all jurisdictions. FVPLSs provide culturally safe and specialist legal and non-legal family and domestic violence assistance to more than 250 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. FNAAFV members include:

- Aboriginal Family Legal Services Western Australia (Perth Head Office, Broome, Carnarvon, Kununurra, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Port Hedland)
- Aboriginal Family Legal Services Queensland (Toowoomba Head Office, Roma, Murgon and Gympie)
- Binaal Billa Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Forbes)



- Central Australian Aboriginal Family Legal Unit Aboriginal Corporation (Alice Springs Head Office, Tennant Creek)
- Djirra (statewide service with head office in Melbourne and 8 regional offices in Bairnsdale, Warrnambool, Bendigo, Echuca, Shepparton, Morwell , Melton & Mildura)
- Family Violence Legal Service Aboriginal Corporation (Port Augusta Head Office, Ceduna, Pt Lincoln)
- Many Rivers Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Kempsey Head Office, Grafton)
- Marninwarnitkura Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Fitzroy Crossing)
- Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Women’s Council Domestic and Family Violence Service (Alice Springs, NPY Tri-state Region)
- Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Legal Service (Cairns Head Office, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Mount Isa, Bamaga, Thursday Island and Brisbane)
- Thiyama-li Family Violence Service Inc. NSW (Moree Head Office, Bourke, Walgett)
- Warra-Warra Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Broken Hill)
- North Australian Aboriginal Family Legal Service (Darwin Head Office, Katherine)
- SiSTAS (Hobart Head Office, Tasmania)

FNAAFV works with its members, communities, governments, and other partners to raise awareness about family violence affecting First Nations people, and it also advocates for culturally safe legal and holistic responses to this issue. FNAAFV provides a unified voice for its FVPLS members in areas of national policy, planning and law reform, and representation as a member of the national Coalition of Peaks. FNAAFV’s work is informed by evidence, and we aim to ensure that all strategic planning and policy positions link to the Closing the Gap Agreement and Priority



Reforms; National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children
and associated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023-2025.

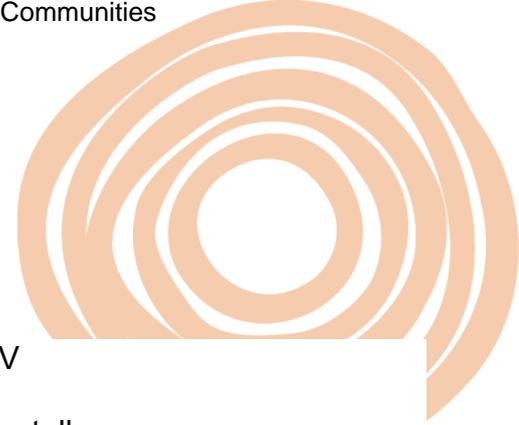
First Nations Advocates Against Family Violence Submission

Introduction

FNAAFV welcomes the opportunity to provide a submission to the Select Committee on Measuring Outcomes for First Nations Communities. This submission is presented to the Select Committee on Measuring Outcomes for First Nations Communities to address the alarming regression in several critical Closing the Gap targets. In particular, the persistent issues of suicide, the over-representation of First Nations children in out-of-home care, the high rates of adult incarceration, and challenges in early childhood developmental outcomes have all been compounded by a glaring shortfall in the measurement and response to Domestic, Family, and Sexual Violence (DFSV).

Family violence is not an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community problem. It is not part of our culture. Rather family violence is a gendered problem, and many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are abused by non-Aboriginal partners. With support from culturally safe services, such as those offered by Family Violence Prevention and Legal Services (FVPLS)s, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and their children can remain safe and together.

Furthermore, reducing rates of all forms of violence and abuse against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children, as encapsulated in Target 13 needs be considered as a key theme in the scope of the Inquiry. This is alongside the Inquiry's investigation of Targets 4, 10, 12 and 14, because of the interrelatedness of each of those targets with family violence.



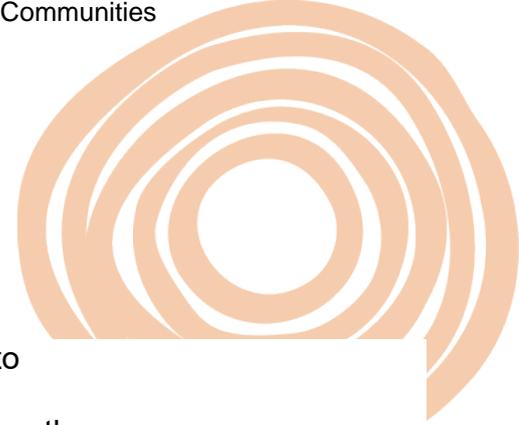
Through the work of our member organisations, it is clear to FNAAFV that each of the Targets in scope for this inquiry: 4 (children developmentally ready for school), 10 (adult incarceration), 12 (children in OOHC) and 14 (rates of suicide), are closely associated and interlinked with family violence (Target 13). It would be a considerable failing of the Inquiry if it were not to consider family violence as a critical and relevant issue, as it is a contributing factor to each of the targets in scope.

We urge the Committee to take a holistic approach to understanding how Closing the Gap targets are interrelated and interlinked. Taking a siloed approach to addressing each individual Target on its own is unlikely to succeed in closing the gap. The current data for Target 13 are outdated and unreliable, which not only obscures the full impact of DFSV but also undermines effective policy responses across interconnected areas.

We also urge the Inquiry to consider the importance of investment in self-determined solutions that are designed by First Nations women, First Nations communities, FVPLSs and other ACCOs, and which have the greatest potential to make a holistic difference to the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children, and for all First Nations peoples.

This submission examines the following key aspects:

- **Funding Mechanisms:** How the targets - including DFSV interventions - are currently funded and where reforms are necessary.
- **Measurement and Evaluation:** The methodologies used to monitor outcomes, with particular emphasis on the need for modern, culturally informed DFSV metrics.
- **National Partnership Priorities:** The role of DFSV within the National Partnership Agreement and National Priority reforms, and how these frameworks are performing.

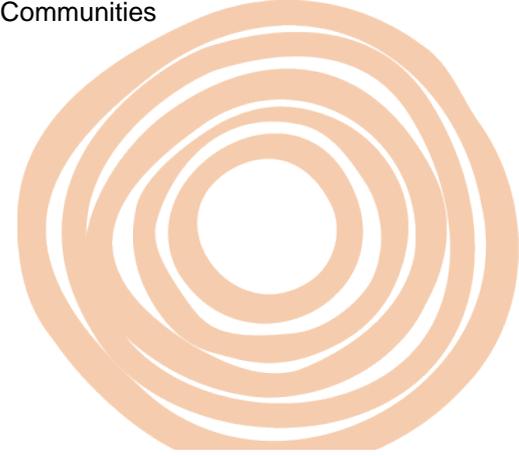


- **Cultural Strengths Versus Deficit Narratives:** The need to shift from a deficit-focused approach to one that recognises the cultural strengths of First Nations communities.
- **Holistic Wellness:** The possibility of incorporating broad, culturally relevant ideas of mental, physical, spiritual and social and emotional wellbeing into outcome measurements.
- **Alternative and Complementary Measurements:** How DFSV-related indicators can be complemented by alternative methodologies.
- **Opportunities for Framework Expansion:** Ways to build on and expand the current Closing the Gap framework to better capture and respond to DFSV and its cascading effects.
- **DFSV and FVPLS Integration:** Specific implications for addressing DFSV in practice, including the critical role of Family Violence Prevention and Legal Services (FVPLS).

The urgency of addressing DFSV within the Closing the Gap framework cannot be overstated. The failure to accurately capture and respond to the impacts of DFSV affects every layer of social wellbeing – from the mental health of individuals and families to broader systemic outcomes in justice, child welfare, and early education.

The Current Landscape of Closing the Gap Target 13

The Closing the Gap framework was established to rectify historical inequities and drive measurable improvements in health, education, and justice outcomes for First Nations communities. However, recent evaluations demonstrate a disturbing regression in critical areas. Central among these is Target 13, which addresses Domestic, Family, and Sexual Violence (DFSV). This target has been consistently under-measured and under-resourced, with outdated data failing to capture the true prevalence and impact of violence on First Nations communities.



The Overlooked Impact of DFSV:

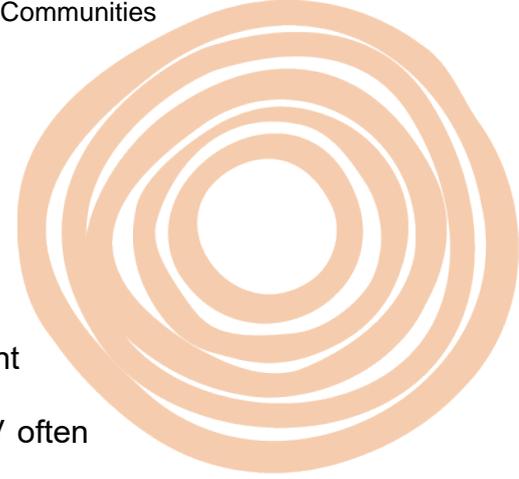
Suicide Rates: DFSV creates a cascade of trauma that significantly contributes to high suicide rates. The absence of robust, current DFSV data means that the links between sustained violence, chronic psychological distress, and suicidal ideation remain poorly understood and inadequately addressed by existing programs.

Out-of-Home Care: Family violence often destabilises the home environment, leading to increased rates of children being removed from their families. Without reliable DFSV metrics, the cyclical trauma that propels families into crisis – and subsequently, the child welfare system – remains underestimated and inadequately mitigated.

Adult Incarceration: Experiences of DFSV are linked to trajectories that increase vulnerability to later encounters with the criminal justice system. When DFSV is not properly recorded and responded to, interventions that might prevent such trajectories are weakened, perpetuating high incarceration rates.

Family violence is strongly associated with the incarceration of First Nations women and the removal of First Nations children: Through the work of FVPLSs, we know that misidentification by Police of First Nations women as perpetrators of family violence is a key issue, and it is a reason for First Nations women being held on remand and charged. Women in this situation are at high risk of having their children removed.

Linkage to suicide: There is also growing evidence of links between suicide and the experience of family violence. The Coroners Court of Victoria prepared a Reportⁱ in July 2024 which found that 1 in 4 suicides in Victoria involved people who had experienced family violence taking their own lives.



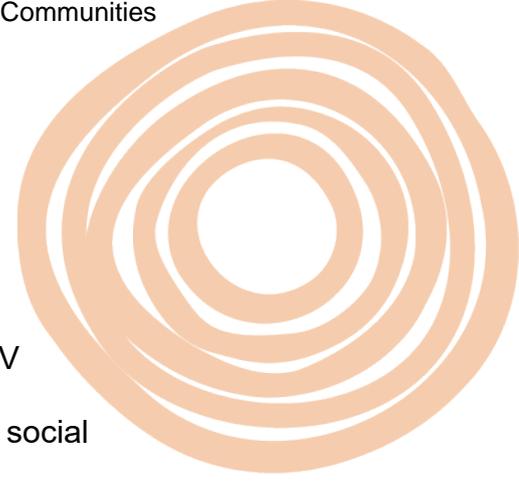
Early Childhood Development: A nurturing, violence-free environment is foundational for healthy development. Children exposed to DFSV often face developmental delays and behavioural challenges. Yet, existing early childhood measures rarely capture the profound impact of violence on developmental trajectories, thereby obscuring both challenges and community resilience.

The systemic failure to update and prioritise Target 13's measurement exacerbates these interrelated issues. Without a clear, contemporary picture of DFSV, policies remain reactive rather than preventative, and resources are not optimally allocated to break the cycle of violence and its far-reaching consequences.

Funding Mechanisms and Their Impact on Outcomes on DFSV and Broader Outcomes

Current funding arrangements for Closing the Gap initiatives—including DFSV interventions under Target 13—are characterised by several critical shortcomings:

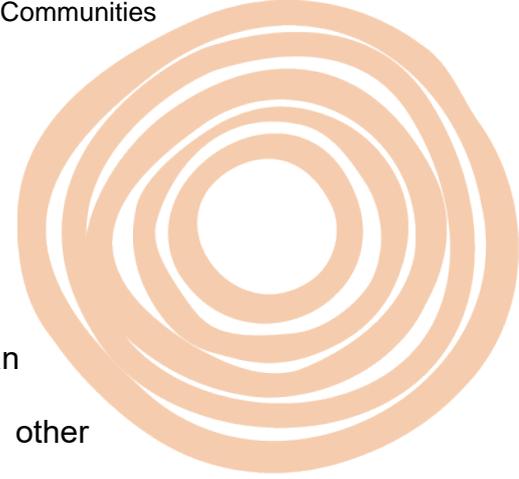
- **Short-Term, Fragmented Funding:** Many initiatives addressing DFSV and related issues are funded on short-term cycles, which hinder long-term planning and the development of sustainable, community-led responses. This episodic funding prevents the building of trusted, culturally relevant programs that can address the root causes of violence.
- **Top-Down Decision Making:** Funding decisions are often made without sufficient consultation with First Nations communities. The lack of community-led input means that DFSV-related programs may not align with local cultural practices or adequately reflect community priorities, further diminishing their effectiveness.



- **Siloed Resource Allocation:** The challenges posed by DFSV cut across multiple sectors—health, education, justice, and social services. However, the current funding models remain siloed, with insufficient mechanisms for cross-sector collaboration that are necessary to address the multifaceted impacts of violence.
- **Increased investment in early intervention, prevention and holistic self-determined solutions:** This is critical to addressing Closing the Gap targets, noting that many targets are interrelated. There is an urgent need for increased investment in self-determined initiatives identified by Aboriginal communities and ACCOs, including programs that strengthen culture and connection as protective factors. For example, Djirra’s *Sisters Day Out* strengthens culture and connections for Aboriginal women, whilst providing a soft entry to culturally safe support services.

Recommendations:

- **Long-Term, Flexible Funding:** Establish funding frameworks that allow for longer-term investments and that can adapt based on community feedback. This is crucial for programs addressing DFSV, which require time to build trust and demonstrate impact.
- **Community-Led Funding Decisions:** Empower First Nations communities to take control of funding allocations. Community-led approaches will ensure that DFSV interventions are culturally appropriate and tailored to the unique contexts of each community.
- **Integrated Funding Models:** FVPLS services provide targeted, culturally responsive interventions that address the unique dynamics of violence in First Nations communities. While specialist DFSV services like FVPLSs play a critical role in immediate and long-term responses to violence, broader systemic change requires integrated action across multiple sectors. DFSV does not occur in isolation—it intersects with social determinants of health,



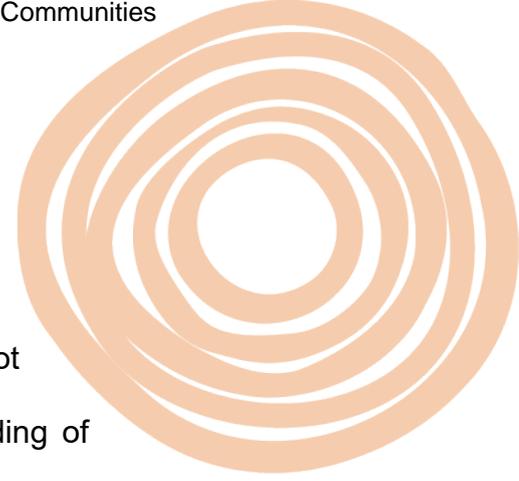
economic stability, and justice outcomes. Integrated models can better address the interconnected nature of DFSV with other outcomes such as suicide, incarceration, and early childhood development. Develop funding models that encourage collaboration across sectors and enable holistic, self-determined responses to Closing the Gap targets, given that the issues facing our communities are interlinked

- **Increased investment:** Increased investment in solutions to address DFSV violence will also promote progress on the 4 targets included in the Inquiry, noting that family violence is very often an underlying factor.

Measurement and Evaluation: Addressing DFSV Data Gaps

The methodologies for measuring and evaluating Closing the Gap targets suffer from several limitations, especially regarding DFSV under Target 13:

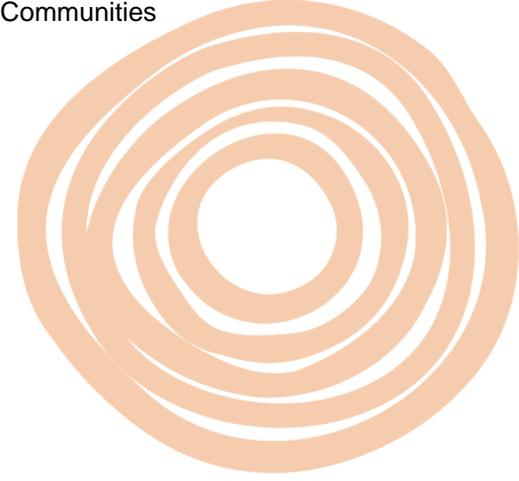
- **Outdated DFSV Data:** One of the most significant issues is the reliance on outdated DFSV data, which does not capture current realities. This shortfall creates blind spots in understanding how domestic, family, and sexual violence are driving adverse outcomes in other areas.
- **Deficit-Focused Metrics:** Traditional evaluation methods have focused on deficits—what is lacking in terms of outcomes—rather than recognising community strengths. This approach not only demoralises communities but also neglects the underlying cultural assets that could be harnessed to combat DFSV.



- **Lack of Cultural Relevance:** Many current metrics do not incorporate cultural dimensions crucial for a true understanding of DFSV in First Nations communities. Culturally insensitive tools may fail to capture nuances in how violence is experienced, reported, and remedied.
- **Fragmented DFSV Indicators:** DFSV data is not well-integrated into broader evaluation frameworks, which undermines efforts to develop coordinated responses. This fragmentation particularly impacts Family Violence Prevention and Legal Services (FVPLS), which depend on reliable DFSV data to tailor interventions.

Recommendations:

- **Modernise Data Collection:** Invest in developing robust, culturally informed data collection tools that update and expand DFSV metrics. These tools should incorporate both quantitative and qualitative measures to capture the full scope of violence and its impacts.
- **Strengths-Based Evaluation:** Shift towards an evaluation framework that acknowledges community resilience and cultural strengths. Recognising positive community responses to DFSV can help inform better, more empowering interventions.
- **Integrated DFSV Metrics:** Ensure that DFSV indicators are integrated into all related evaluation frameworks—linking data on violence with measures of mental health, child welfare, and criminal justice outcomes.
- **Mixed-Methods Approach:** Complement quantitative data with qualitative methods such as community interviews, participatory action research, and case studies. This mixed-methods approach will provide a richer, more accurate picture of DFSV and its ripple effects across communities.



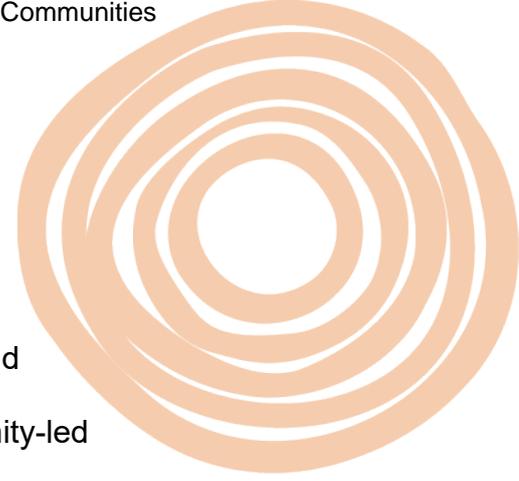
Need to prioritise Family Violence in National Partnership Agreement Priorities

The National Partnership Agreement (NPA) represents the central policy instrument driving Closing the Gap reforms. However, the treatment of DFSV within this framework has been inadequate:

- **Lack of Prioritisation:** While the NPA identifies key targets across health, education, and justice, DFSV (Target 13) has consistently not received the attention and resources it requires. This uneven prioritisation undermines coordinated efforts to address the root causes of violence.
- **Fragmented Implementation:** The National Priority reforms aimed at integrating efforts across sectors have not effectively bridged the gaps in DFSV data and service delivery. Inconsistent data collection and reporting on DFSV impede progress across all linked targets.
- **Lack of Community Consultation:** The voices of First Nations communities have often been marginalised in setting the priorities under the NPA. This is particularly true for DFSV, where culturally sensitive definitions and responses are critical for success.

Recommendations:

- **Enhanced Accountability for DFSV:** Strengthen, create a sense of urgency and accountability mechanisms within the NPA to ensure that DFSV is not sidelined. Clear, culturally informed benchmarks for DFSV should be established and regularly monitored.
- **Ensure specialist family violence services** are central to funding arrangements, whilst developing funding arrangements that encourage collaboration across sectors to better address the interconnected nature of family violence with other Closing the Gap targets.



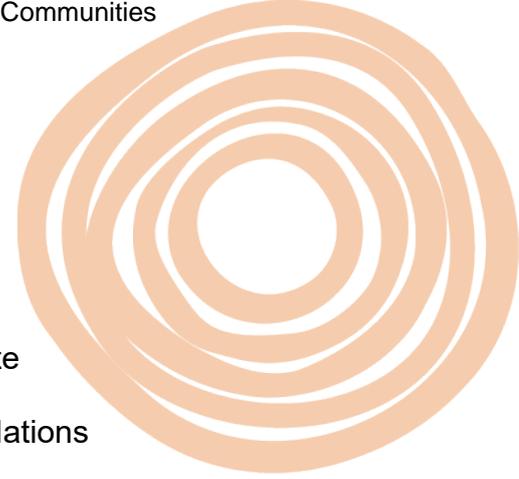
- **Community-Led Reform:** Embed community consultation and leadership into the National Priority reforms. A community-led approach will ensure that DFSV responses are relevant and effective.
- **Transparent Reporting:** Develop comprehensive and transparent reporting mechanisms that explicitly track DFSV outcomes alongside other key indicators, ensuring that policy adjustments are data-driven and culturally grounded.

Reorienting the Narrative: From Deficit to Cultural Strength

The prevailing deficit-focused approach in current evaluations has contributed to a narrative that emphasises shortcomings rather than strengths. This is particularly harmful when it comes to DFSV, where cultural resilience is often overlooked:

- **Cultural Disempowerment:** A deficit-based focus on violence and its impacts can inadvertently contribute to feelings of disempowerment among First Nations communities. By only recording what is missing or broken, policies fail to recognise the robust cultural practices and community solidarity that can combat DFSV.
- **Missed Opportunities:** The lack of focus on and investment in strength-based approaches means that the potential of traditional healing, intergenerational support, and culturally embedded conflict resolution strategies remains untapped.
- **Reinforcing Negative Stereotypes:** Overemphasis on deficits related to DFSV reinforces harmful stereotypes that can hinder community self-determination and exacerbate the very issues they seek to remedy.

Recommendations:

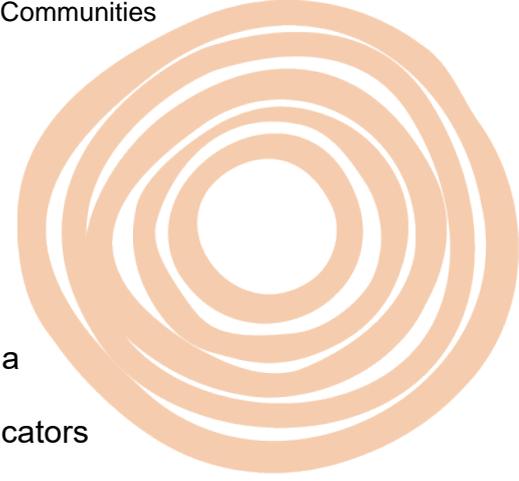


- **Adopt a Strengths-Based Framework:** Develop and integrate measurement tools that capture the cultural strengths of First Nations communities that can contribute to the prevention of family violence and reduce other associated risks, such as children being removed. These include self-determined approaches to addressing and preventing family violence; the cultural strengths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and Elders; and traditional cultural practices.
- **Celebrate Community Resilience:** Ensure that evaluation frameworks highlight successful community-led initiatives and culturally based responses that have helped to prevent or address family violence, such as those delivered by FVPLS's.
- **Culturally Responsive Training:** Provide training for evaluators and data collectors in culturally responsive methods that emphasise the importance of recognising and building on existing community strengths.

Incorporating Holistic Wellness into Measurements

Wellness in First Nations contexts is multifaceted, embracing mental, physical, spiritual, social and communal dimensions. However, the current measurement frameworks often miss these holistic aspects, particularly in relation to the impact of DFSV:

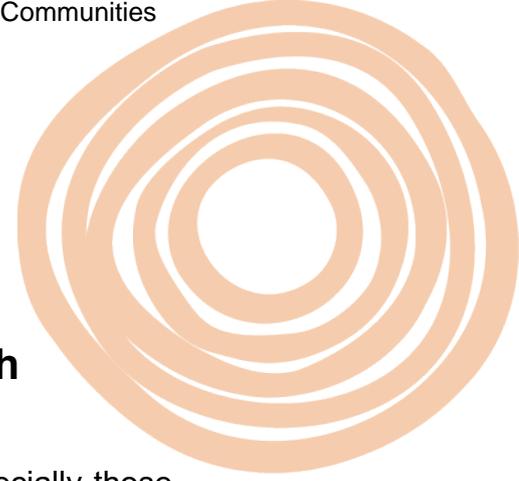
- **Mental, Social and Emotional and Spiritual Wellbeing:** DFSV not only damages physical safety but also undermines mental, social and emotional and spiritual health. Conventional metrics, which focus primarily on physical health or educational outcomes, do not capture the profound impact of violence on an individual's overall wellbeing.



- **Social Connection and Cultural Continuity:** The strength of a community lies in its social fabric and cultural traditions. Indicators that assess the impact of DFSV must include measures of social connection, cultural engagement, and community-led healing practices.
- **Integrated Wellness Metrics:** A holistic approach that ties together various dimensions of wellness can provide a more accurate assessment of how DFSV affects overall community wellbeing, thereby informing more effective, culturally sensitive interventions.

Recommendations:

- **Develop Comprehensive Wellness Indicators:** Create integrated indicators that capture the mental, physical, social and emotional and spiritual dimensions of wellbeing. These should include measures of cultural connectedness, community support networks, and investing in self-determined solutions, including initiatives that can enhance protective factors. For example, connection and cultural engagement, incorporating traditional healing practices as well as access to culturally safe support services for parenting, early intervention and prevention.
- **Engage Holistic Practitioners:** Involve community elders, traditional healers, and indigenous health practitioners in designing and interpreting these wellness measures to ensure they are culturally relevant.
- **Cross-Sector Collaboration:** Encourage partnerships across health, education, justice, and community services to develop a shared understanding of wellness that explicitly includes the impact the right to live free of violence.



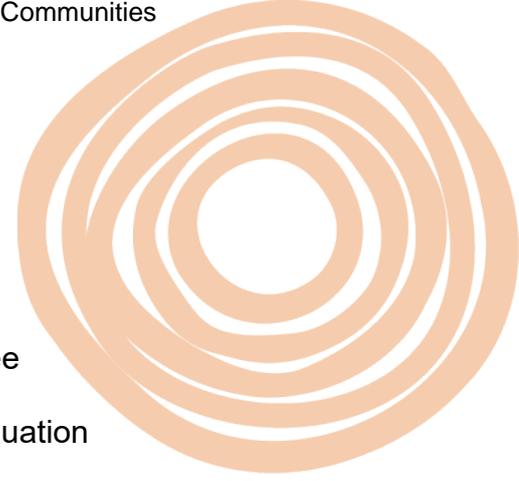
Complementing Existing Measurements with Alternative Approaches

To overcome the limitations of current evaluation frameworks - especially those related to DFSV - alternative approaches are essential:

- **Qualitative and Participatory Methods:** Employ community-led focus groups, narrative inquiries, and participatory action research to gather rich qualitative data on the lived experiences of DFSV. These methods provide context that numbers alone cannot capture.
- **Indigenous Data Sovereignty:** Uphold the principles of indigenous data sovereignty by ensuring that First Nations communities' control how DFSV data are collected, stored, and interpreted. This approach respects cultural protocols and enhances the relevance of the data.
- **Case Studies and Success Narratives:** Documenting individual and community success stories can offer invaluable insights into effective DFSV interventions and serve as models for broader policy implementation.
- **Integration with DFSV Service Data:** For FVPLSs to operate effectively, reliable, up-to-date DFSV data must be integrated into evaluation frameworks. This integration can guide both preventative strategies and responsive services.

Recommendations:

- **Multi-Method Evaluation Frameworks:** Design evaluation frameworks that combine quantitative data with qualitative insights, ensuring a more nuanced understanding of DFSV and its impact.

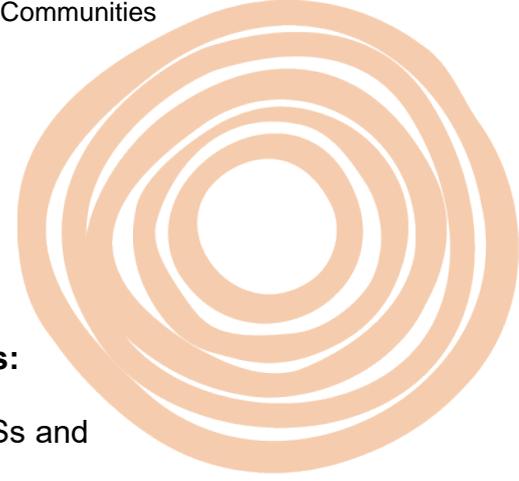


- **Community Oversight:** Establish mechanisms that guarantee community oversight of DFSV data collection and evaluation processes, reinforcing self-determination and cultural relevance.
- **Regular Methodological Reviews:** Commit to periodic reviews and updates of evaluation methods to ensure that they remain current, culturally informed, and responsive to emerging challenges – especially in the context of DFSV.

Opportunities for Building on and Expanding the Closing the Gap Framework

While the Closing the Gap framework has been instrumental in catalysing policy reforms, there is significant scope for expanding and refining it – particularly by placing DFSV at the heart of the response strategy:

- **Integrated Policy Approaches:** Recognise that DFSV intersects with multiple outcomes such as suicide, child welfare, and criminal justice. Policies must therefore address the root causes of violence through coordinated, cross-sector interventions.
- **Enhanced Community Partnerships:** Build stronger partnerships between government bodies, non-government organisations, and First Nations communities. These partnerships should focus on a shared vision for addressing DFSV and its wide-ranging impacts.



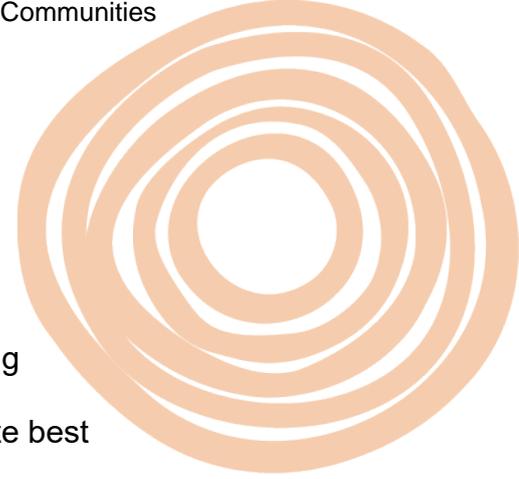
- **Resource self-determined data collection and analysis:**

Deploy better technology and invest in the capability of FVPLSs and other ACCOs, who hold valuable data, information and insights, to progress Closing the Gap. Data collection and analysis must be conducted in line with the principles of Indigenous Data Sovereignty.

- **Policy Flexibility and Responsiveness:** Establish a policy environment that can rapidly adapt to new data and emerging challenges, particularly regarding DFSV. This includes the capacity to integrate new measurement tools and intervention strategies as they are developed.

Recommendations:

- **National Indigenous Data and Evaluation Taskforce:** Establish a taskforce comprising First Nations representatives, indigenous research experts, and key stakeholders from Specialist DFSV, disability, justice, health, education, justice, and community sectors. The taskforce's mandate would include regular reviews of DFSV data and evaluation frameworks.
- **Pilot Community-Led Initiatives:** Support pilot projects that enable communities to design, implement, and evaluate their own DFSV interventions. Successful pilots should be scaled up and integrated into national policy.
- **Focus on Prevention:** Prioritise preventative strategies that address the underlying social determinants of DFSV, ensuring that interventions are both proactive and culturally informed.

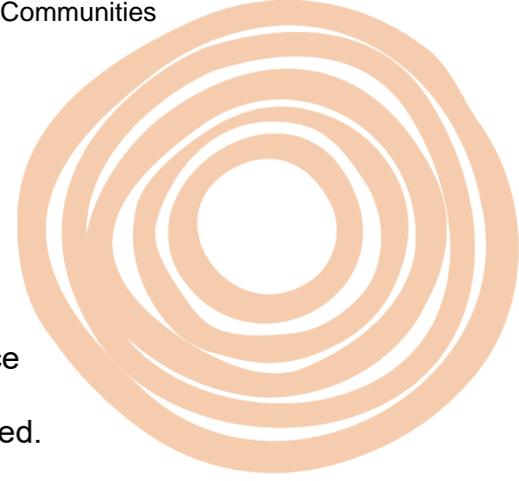


- **Cross-Jurisdictional Learning:** Foster knowledge-sharing networks between communities and jurisdictions to disseminate best practices and innovative approaches in addressing DFSV.

Implications for DFSV and FVPLSs

A critical, though sometimes under-emphasised, aspect of the challenges facing First Nations communities is the prevalence of Domestic, Family, and Sexual Violence (DFSV) and its multifaceted impacts on individual and community wellbeing. The implications for Family Violence Prevention and Legal Services (FVPLS) are profound:

- **Intersection with Key Targets:** DFSV is intrinsically linked to many of the adverse outcomes measured in the Closing the Gap framework. For example, exposure to violence in the home is a significant contributor to poor mental health outcomes and developmental challenges in children, as well as a factor in pathways to adult incarceration.
- **Need for Reliable, Up-to-Date Data:** Current data measures for DFSV are often outdated or incomplete, complicating efforts to tailor interventions effectively. This is particularly problematic when attempting to evaluate the efficacy of FVPLS programs that aim to prevent and address family violence.
- **Culturally Responsive Interventions:** Effective responses to DFSV must be rooted in cultural understanding. FVPLS programs need reliable, nuanced data that reflect the lived realities of First Nations communities, including the historical and intergenerational dimensions of violence.
- **Integration with Broader Social Policies:** Addressing DFSV cannot occur in isolation. It must be integrated into a broader strategy that also tackles the associated issues of mental



health, educational disadvantage, and criminal justice involvement. Holistic approaches to Closing the Gap are needed.

Recommendations:

- **Strengthen the Data Systems for FVPLS:** Invest in modernising the data infrastructure that supports FVPLS. This should include developing culturally sensitive tools for capturing data on DFSV, ensuring that these tools are both reliable and relevant.
- **Tailor Interventions Based on Data:** Use updated, culturally informed DFSV data to refine and improve FVPLS programs. This will enable more targeted, effective responses that consider the full spectrum of factors influencing family violence.
- **Foster Collaborative Approaches:** Encourage collaboration between agencies responsible for DFSV, FVPLS, and the broader Closing the Gap initiatives. Such coordination will help ensure that interventions are aligned, comprehensive, and responsive to community needs.

End notes

ⁱ <https://www.coronerscourt.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2024-09/Coroners%20Court%20of%20Victoria%20Experience%20of%20family%20violence%20among%20people%20who%20suicided%202009-2016.pdf>

For any further information, please contact FNAAFV at info@fnaafv.org.au.