

NSW Domestic and Family Violence Plan 2022–2027
and NSW Sexual Violence Plan 2022–2027

Annual Report Card 2023



What are we doing?

Released on 9 December 2022, the [NSW Domestic and Family Violence Plan 2022-2027](#) and the [NSW Sexual Violence Plan 2022-2027](#) (the DFSV Plans) set out the NSW Government's strategic direction and action to prevent and respond to domestic, family and sexual violence across NSW. The DFSV Plans respond to and align with the [National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2022-32](#).

The NSW Women's Safety Commissioner is pleased to release the first Annual Report Card on behalf of the NSW Government, which outlines the work completed or underway to support the activities set out in the DFSV Plans in the first reporting year. The Commissioner is responsible for delivering the Annual Report Card as part of her responsibility to oversee, monitor and report on the implementation of the DFSV Plans.

This Report Card will refer to domestic and family violence as DFV, and sexual violence as SV, and domestic, family and sexual violence as DFSV.

A snapshot: key statistics

Personal Safety Survey

In 2023, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) released its Personal Safety Survey (PSS)¹, which collects information from people in Australia aged 18 years and older about their experiences of violence. The PSS is used to estimate the prevalence of different types of violence experienced by the Australian population. It found:

An estimated

1.1 million

women in New South Wales (37%) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.

An estimated

794,100

women in NSW (25%) have experienced violence, emotional abuse or economic abuse by a partner they live with since the age of 15.

An estimated

524,200

women in NSW (17%) have experienced physical and/or sexual abuse by an adult before the age of 15.

Australian Child Maltreatment Study

Released in April 2023, the Australian Child Maltreatment Study (ACMS)² is the first study of its kind to examine the lifetime prevalence of child maltreatment in Australia. It involved the randomised sampling of 8500 participants, aged 16 years and over, to conduct a national survey of the prevalence of the different forms of child maltreatment in the general population.

The ACMS shows that child maltreatment is very common:

- Nearly two in three Australians (62.2%) reported that they had experienced at least one form of child maltreatment.
- In families where children are exposed to domestic violence there is a much higher chance of children experiencing other forms of maltreatment. Exposure to domestic violence (39.6%) was the most identified category of child maltreatment followed by physical abuse (32%), emotional abuse (30.9%), sexual abuse (28.5%) and neglect (8.9%).
- When DFV occurs, it is usually experienced more than once, with 65% reporting DFV occurred on more than six occasions, and 32% of Australians reporting it occurred more than 50 times.
- The ACMS found that one in four Australians (28.5%) experienced sexual violence, and that women experience twice the amount of sexual abuse by an offender than men.

Domestic and family violence murder

In the five years to December 2022, 139 murders in NSW were DFV related.³ These included:

- 59 intimate partner murders (current or former spouse or partner)
- 49 family violence murders (child, parent, sibling or other family member).

¹Personal Safety Survey (2023). Australian Bureau of Statistics. abs.gov.au/statistics/people/crime-and-justice/personal-safety-australia/latest-release#state-and-territory-statistics. Note that this data was collected in the 2021-22 financial year, and published in March 2023. The statistics give a general picture of DFV experienced by people in NSW, and do not reflect the efficacy of the actions in the NSW Plans – as these were launched in December 2022.

²Australian Child Maltreatment Survey (2023), Retrieved from: acms.au/resources/the-prevalence-and-impact-of-child-maltreatment-in-australia-findings-from-the-australian-child-maltreatment-study-2023-brief-report/

³bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Landing_Pages/DV%20murder%20infographic%202022.pdf

Community attitudes

The National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS)⁴ is another important representative survey of the Australian population. In 2021, the survey found:

- 41% of respondents in NSW believe that domestic violence is carried out by men and women equally. This is despite a range of data sources showing that most perpetrators are men, and most victims are women. For example, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research data shows that between 2018-2022, 71% of intimate partner violence murder victims were women, and 69% of adult victims of DFV assault were women.⁵
- While the evidence shows that violence against women is experienced in all communities, only 47% of respondents in the NCAS believed that DFV was a problem in the area or town where they lived.

These findings indicate that there is still work to be done to improve community attitudes towards violence against women in NSW.

Priority cohorts

We also know that some groups of people are disproportionately impacted by domestic, family and sexual violence.

- Young women are more likely to be victims of sexual assault than other Australians. In NSW, around two-thirds of reported sexual assaults involve young women.⁶
- Women with disability tend to experience violence more frequently, over a longer period, and across a wider range of settings, than women without disability.⁷
- DFV is believed to be the biggest risk factor that creates the gap in the burden of disease between First Nations women and non-Aboriginal women aged 18-44.⁸
- Research shows around 60% of LGBTQIA+ people report having experienced intimate partner violence and around 65% report having experienced some form of family violence.⁹
- The number of allegations of sexual assault in aged care homes in Australia increased from 426 in 2014-15 to 851 in 2021.¹⁰
- One in three migrant and refugee women had experienced some form of domestic and family violence, with temporary visa holders reporting relatively higher levels of violence.¹¹

⁴ The National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS) measures the Australian community's understanding and attitudes towards violence against women, their attitudes towards gender inequality and their intentions to support when witnessing violence or disrespect against women. ANROWS. ncas.au/Findingsforstatesandterritories

⁵ NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (2022). 'Domestic Violence Related Murder in NSW 2018-2022' and 'Domestic and Family Violence in NSW, Domestic Violence Incidents 2018-2022'. Retrieved from bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_pages/Domestic-Violence.aspx.

⁶ NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. (2021). Sexual Assaults – Incidents and victims. Retrieved from: bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Landing_Pages/2021%20Sexual%20offence%20incidents.pdf

⁷ Our Watch, & Women with Disabilities Victoria. (2022). *Changing the landscape: A national resource to prevent violence against women and girls with disabilities*. Melbourne, Australia: Our Watch, p. 26.

⁸ Webster, K. (2016). *A preventable burden: Measuring and addressing the prevalence and health impacts of intimate partner violence in Australian women*. Retrieved from anrows.org.au/publication/apreventable-burden-measuring-and-addressing-the-prevalence-and-health-impacts-of-intimate-partnerviolence-in-australian-women-key-findings-and-future-directions/

⁹ Hill, A. O., Bourne, A., McNair, R., Carman, M. & Lyons, A. (2020). *Private Lives 3: The health and wellbeing of LGBTIQ people in Australia*. ARCSHS Monograph Series No. 122. Melbourne, Australia: Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, p. 72.

¹⁰ Commonwealth of Australia. (2021). *Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety, Final Report, Volume 2, p.142*.

¹¹ Monash University. (2021). *Migrant and refugee women in Australia: The safety and security study*. Retrieved from: bridges.monash.edu/articles/report/_/14863872

What have we achieved so far?

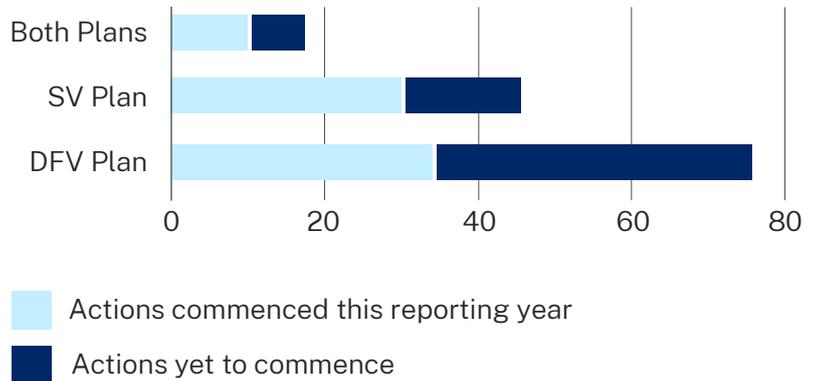
The vision of the NSW DFSV Plans is that all people and communities in NSW are free from domestic, family and sexual violence. To achieve this, the NSW DFSV Plans set out 137 actions under five pillars, which reflect the strategic approach the NSW Government is taking to reduce DFSV. Underpinning each pillar are specific actions to achieve this goal.

The five pillars are prevention, early intervention, response, recovery and healing and systems enablers, and each pillar is summarised below.

In the first 12 months of progress, 75 actions across all five pillars were selected for delivery. The remaining actions will be progressed over the course of the Plans and will be reported on in future years.

Over the following pages are key highlights of progress made since the launch of the NSW DFSV Plans. The selection of actions shares what the NSW Government is doing to improve outcomes for families who experience domestic, family and sexual violence.

Status of actions



	DFV Plan	SV Plan	Both Plans
Actions commenced this reporting year	34	31	10
Actions yet to commence	41	14	7

Multiple actions require government agencies to collaborate

Nine NSW government agencies have responsibility for delivering actions under the NSW DFSV Plans. These agencies are NSW Health, NSW Police Force, Department of Communities and Justice, Legal Aid NSW, Department of Education, Premier's Department, Department of Customer Service, Public Service Commission, Office of the Children's Guardian and Office of Sport.

In addition, the Women's Safety Commissioner role created early this year became a standalone role in October 2023. The Commissioner provides leadership and oversight of whole of NSW Government policy and programs on DFSV.

1

Pillar 1 Primary Prevention

DFSV is prevented through changes to attitudes, social norms, practices and structures that underpin gender-based violence.

Results and outcomes

The primary prevention pillar is focused on creating attitudinal change across a range of settings. A key area of focus is educational settings for children and young people. Consistent with the key goal of prevention, which is to stop violence before it starts, changing attitudes among young people is integral to achieving this goal. Another focus of the prevention pillar is structural change, which recognises structural inequality is a driver of gender-based violence. Supporting this outcome, actions completed this reporting year include the development of strategies to improve economic equality and opportunity for women and girls.

Eight Prevention actions progressed this year, including:

Strengthening respectful relationships education

- Review of the PDHPE kindergarten to Year 10 syllabus commenced to ensure it contains age-appropriate content that supports consistent education on safe, healthy and respectful relations, including consent.
- Development of the All In pilot project, which implements age- and culture-appropriate education in early childhood settings on safe, healthy and respectful relationships, addressing the drivers of gender-based violence.

Release of the NSW Women's Strategy 2023-2026

- Focused on a whole-of-government approach to improving outcomes for women and girls across the state. It identifies three priority areas for action:
 - economic opportunity and advancement
 - health and wellbeing
 - participation and empowerment.

2

Pillar 2 Early Intervention

Risk factors for SV are reduced in priority populations and settings. People at risk of experiencing or perpetrating DFV are identified early and provided with effective support.

Results and outcomes

The overarching goal of early intervention is that all people in NSW have their safety and well-being needs met, and do not require more intensive interventions. To that end, a key outcome of the NSW Government is to ensure that the workforce has the capacity to identify and respond early to DFSV risks in individuals and communities, and to address sexual harassment in workplaces.

14 Early Intervention actions progressed this year, including:

Raising awareness about DFSV

- \$10.5 million in grants under the Sexual Violence Project Fund were awarded to support 14 early intervention and response projects that address sexual violence in high priority groups and settings. All projects will be evaluated, contributing to the evidence-base around SV interventions.
- NSW Health's Aboriginal and Family Wellbeing and Violence Prevention Program developed local resources and delivered community activities to raise awareness of family and sexual violence and contribute to healing.

Identifying sexual harassment early

- In partnership with the Australian Human Rights Commission, the Department of Communities and Justice released a sexual harassment eLearning package for the retail and hospitality sectors.
- A new Respect at Work Directorate was established within SafeWork NSW focused on combatting sexual harassment across NSW workplaces through the work health and safety framework.

Release of Children First 2022-2031 and Safety in Action 2022-2024

- NSW Health released the multiagency public health framework for preventing and responding to problematic and harmful sexual behaviours by children and young people, Children First 2022-2031.
- NSW Health also released Safety in Action 2022-2024, which outlines sector-wide collective actions to guide the implementation of Children First 2022-2031.

3

Pillar 3 Response

Responses to DFSV are integrated, trauma and violence-informed, culturally safe, prioritise victim-survivor's safety and needs, hold perpetrators to account and stop the use of violence.

Results and outcomes

The overarching goal of the response pillar is to ensure that those who have experienced DFSV do not experience it again. Other key objectives of this pillar are to ensure that perpetrators of DFSV are held accountable for their actions and that programs are available to support behaviour change. Finally, of critical importance to the response to DFSV is ensuring that victim-survivors have timely access to tailored support to address their immediate needs.

31 Response actions progressed this year, including:

Expansion of timely and accessible services for victim-survivors

- Expansion of Safer Pathway to include case management to provide more intensive and long-term support to victim-survivors with complex needs across NSW.
- Staying Home Leaving Violence (SHLV) was expanded from 33 to 84 locations across NSW. An intensive case management service that supports women and children to remain safe their home after leaving a violence relationship, SHLV now supports more than 6,400 women and children each year to stay safe, with 70% of providers located regionally.
- Targeting areas of high unmet demand for crisis accommodation, with a focus on regional and rural areas, Tranche 1 and Tranche 2 of Core and Cluster is now complete, with 39 refuges now being developed.
- Expansion of the Women's Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Service's (WDVCAS) Hearing Support and Co-location Pilots. Initially operating at 73 courts, the Hearing Support Pilot places WDVCAS workers at local courts to provide support during a victim-survivor's court matter. It will now be available at a further 61 courts. The Co-location Pilot aims to improve the experience of victim-survivors who attend police stations and streamline their access to safety and support. Initially piloted at 5 police stations, it will now be delivered at a further 5 locations.

Understanding the experience of complainants in sexual assault trials

- NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research published two research reports on the experience of adult complainants of sexual offences within the criminal justice system. The NSW Government is considering the findings and recommendations of both reports.

Enhancing our response to victim-survivors of DFSV

- NSW Police Force released an online Sexual Assault Reporting Option (SARO), which has a multi-lingual option and enables victim-survivors to choose how they wish to report.
- NSW Health released the Sexual Assault Early Evidence Collection Guideline and associated resources and training. When complete, all NSW Sexual Assault Services and Level 3-6 Emergency Departments will be able to offer sexual assault early evidence collection.
- ACON was funded to deliver specialist care coordination and counselling support, information and referral services to LGBTQIA+ people who have experienced sexual, domestic and family violence. Through this work, ACON's case coordinator supported 56 clients and facilitated 10 community outreach events.

4

Pillar 4 Recovery and Healing

People impacted by DFSV are supported to help them heal and recover.

Results and outcomes

The overarching goal of the recovery and healing pillar is that all clients and their families have rebuilt their lives and experience economic, social, and cultural equality, including housing security. Another key objective of this pillar is to ensure that Aboriginal people and communities are well supported with culturally appropriate healing and recovery processes.

Seven actions progressed this year, including:

Supporting victim-survivors seeking services to heal and recover

- Launch of the state-wide Adult Survivors Program: integrated services for adult survivors of child sexual abuse with complex needs, which aims to improve outcomes for adult survivors of child sexual abuse with complex mental health and drug and alcohol needs – wherever they engage with the health system.
- Release of the NSW Integrated Trauma-Informed Care Framework: My story, my health, my future by NSW Health. Bringing together elements of trauma-informed care and integrated care, the framework aims to enhance the experiences of clients and their families and carers accessing NSW Health services. It provides guidance to staff, as well as a platform for the changes required to implement this type of care.
- Initiative underway to embed evidence-based, cultural safety principles into the design, delivery and evaluation of NSW Sexual Assault Services for Aboriginal communities.

5

Pillar 5 System Enablers

DFSV prevention and response is coordinated, evidence-based, informed by people with expertise and lived experience, and delivered by a supported and competent workforce.

Outcomes

The objective of the systems enabler pillar is to ensure systems and processes effectively prevent violence, and effectively support and respond to people impacted by DFSV. A key component of this work is to ensure that services and systems are integrated, trauma-informed, and capable of responding effectively to the diverse needs of communities in NSW.

15 actions progressed this year, including:

NSW Women's Safety Commissioner established

- The NSW Women's Safety Commissioner:
 - provides leadership, oversight and strategic advice across the whole of NSW Government to strengthen responses to DFSV
 - amplifies the voice of victim-survivors and ensures that their perspectives inform government policies and decision-making
 - promotes awareness-raising, education and public engagement to deliver improved women's safety outcomes.
- The inaugural Commissioner, Dr Hannah Tonkin, was recruited by the Department of Communities and Justice through an open recruitment process in 2022 and commenced on 6 February 2023. The Women's Safety Commissioner became a stand-alone role on 30 October 2023.

Aboriginal Women's Advisory Network established

- Aboriginal Women's Advisory Network provides knowledge and guidance around Aboriginal-led and place-based solutions to address domestic, family and sexual violence.

Work underway to support the implementation of the offence of coercive control

- Establishment of a cross-agency Coercive Control Implementation and Evaluation Taskforce comprising ten sector-specific Reference Groups. The Reference Groups will provide advice on sector readiness, training and public education. The Taskforce delivered its first report to the Attorney General in June 2023 and reported again in December 2023.

Data and evidence

- Work is underway on the NSW DFSV Outcomes, Monitoring and Reporting Framework and NSW DFSV Data Strategy. These documents will support improvements to the evidence base to reduce violence against women and children.

Appendix 1

NSW DFSV Plans Pillars and Actions

Pillar 1 Primary Prevention

Plan	Action
DFV and SV	Develop and implement a NSW DFSV Primary Prevention Strategy to address the causes and drivers of sexual, domestic and family violence
DFV and SV	Implement age- and culture-appropriate education in early childhood settings on safe, healthy and respectful relationships, addressing the drivers of gender-based violence (All In project)
DFV and SV	Review the PDHPE mandatory syllabus to ensure the delivery of consistent, age-appropriate education on safe, healthy, and respectful relationships – including consent, coercive control and pornography, as part of the NSW Curriculum Reform
DFV and SV	Strengthen the delivery of programs that address respectful relationships, coercive control, consent education and pornography for children and young people across settings, both within and outside educational environments
SV	Expand the Make No Doubt consent campaign
SV	Develop strategies focused on ensuring children, young people and their families can access timely, evidence-based, and accessible information on sexual development and respectful relationships
DFV and SV	Progress gender equality under the <i>NSW Women's Strategy 2023-2026</i> to address the gendered drivers and impacts of DFSV
SV	Convene a multi-code coalition of state sporting organisations and peak bodies focused on preventing sexual violence

Pillar 2 Early Intervention

Plan	Action
SV	Partner with the Australian Human Rights Commission to develop and deliver training for targeted industries in preventing and responding to sexual harassment (eLearning package for retail and hospitality industries)
SV	Implement recommendations from the Respect at Work Sexual Harassment National Inquiry Report on Australian workplaces, including launching a Respect at Work Taskforce focused on reducing sexual harassment and gender-based violence in the workplace
SV	Raise awareness of the 2022 Work, Health & Safety regulatory amendment which introduced Division 11 Psychosocial risks as a means to address harmful workplace behaviours including the prevention of sexual harassment and assault (iEmployer - PCBU: education and compliance with WHS sexual harassment obligations)
SV	Develop a model policy, associated tools and training resources to prevent and respond to sexual harassment across NSW public sector workplaces

Plan	Action
DFV	Develop and implement the NSW Health integrated Domestic and Family Violence (DFV) psychosocial, medical and forensic crisis response model
DFV	Continue to strengthen NSW Health's Domestic Violence Routine Screening Program
DFV	Continue to enhance the skills, capabilities, and confidence of the NSW Health workforce through the ongoing implementation of the Integrated Prevention and Response to Violence, Abuse and Neglect (IPARVAN) Framework
DFV	Progress the implementation of Phase 2 of the NSW Health Violence, Abuse and Neglect (VAN) Redesign Program, which strengthens integration between NSW Health VAN services and the broader health system
DFV and SV	Deliver the NSW Health Aboriginal Family Wellbeing and Violence Prevention Program, including early intervention activities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities that incorporate cultural resilience and promote healing
DFV	Provide coordinated and culturally appropriate support for young people interacting with the youth justice system who are using, experiencing, or at risk of using or experiencing DFV
SV	Implement strategies to prevent and respond to problematic and harmful sexual behaviours by children and young people, including supports for affected children and young people and their families
SV	Convene roundtables to identify priorities and approaches for strengthening sexual violence prevention and response for groups at high risk (in-person and online), including sex workers, LGBTQIA+ populations, regional rural and remote communities, people with disability, people from multicultural communities, older people and young people
SV	Implement the Child Safe Scheme to require relevant organisations to implement Child Safe Standards through their systems, policies, and procedures
SV	Support co-designed early intervention projects, with a focus on targeted funding for projects supporting priority groups and settings

Pillar 3 Response

Plan	Action
DFV	<p>Expand access to specialist DFV case management across the service sector for those who need it most by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reviewing and mapping the availability and accessibility of specialist DFV case management services across NSW • expanding specialist DFV case management provided through refuges as part of the Core & Cluster housing commitment • expanding the Staying Home Leaving Violence (SHLV) program across NSW • expanding the case management capacity of Women's Domestic Violence Court Advocacy Services (WDVCASs) and Local Support Services (LSS) as part of the Safer Pathway program

Plan	Action
DFV	<p>Improve the effectiveness of integrated, cross-agency responses by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence Safety Assessment Tool (DVSAT) risk assessment tools used to support safety planning and appropriate service responses, including referral into Safety Action Meetings where serious threat is identified • improving coordination of supports provided to DFV victims by piloting and evaluating the co-location of WDVCS workers in police stations • providing case management directly through WDVCS and LSS for victim-survivors of DFV with complex circumstances and higher support needs • improving the IT systems and governance processes to manage coordination between Safer Pathway agencies
DFV	Ensure the NSW Police Force refers adult and child victim-survivors of DFV to appropriate community support services
SV	Establish a 'no wrong door' integrated entry point to connect victim-survivors with NSW Sexual Assault Services
SV	Refine first responders' information and toolkits
SV	Implement the NSW Health Sexual Assault Services and New Street Services Access Strategy for People with Disability
SV	<p>Develop tools, training and resources to build the capacity of services to deliver culturally and linguistically appropriate and accessible trauma-informed responses to support well-being, healing and recovery for victim-survivors from diverse backgrounds, including co-design with and for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal victim-survivors • victim-survivors from multi-cultural communities • LGBTIQ+ victim-survivors • victim-survivors with disability • children and young people, including those in out-of-home care • people in aged care and group homes • other identified priority groups
DFV	Deliver and operate new women's refuges and upgrade eight existing refuges to the core and cluster model, including wrap-around and support services for victim-survivors, including children and young people and Aboriginal people (Core and Cluster)
DFV	Review the SHLV service model delivered to Aboriginal women and children across urban, regional and remote settings to ensure it is tailored to meet their needs and achieve outcomes for Aboriginal victim-survivors of family violence
DFV	Strengthen support for Aboriginal women in custody who have experienced DFV
DFV	Develop and deliver supports to address DFV against LGBTIQ+ people (including ACON's LGBTQ+ DFSV Programme)
DFV	Develop and implement initiatives and strategies for the NSW Police Force to engage the community in its response to DFV, including multicultural communities, Aboriginal communities, people with mental illness and people with disability
DFV	Increase the availability of Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) for young people experiencing or using DFV in police custody or at risk of remand in Western Sydney and regional NSW
DFV	Trial specialist supports for accompanied children and young people in homelessness services, focusing on those who are experiencing or at risk of DFV
DFV	Trial WDVCS hearing support for victim-survivors in DFV-related court hearings in 14 WDVCS locations

Plan	Action
DFV	Continue to implement the NSW Government's response to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Coercive Control, including legislative reforms introducing a standalone offence of coercive control and a definition of domestic abuse
SV	Implement the NSW Police Sexual Violence Strategy
SV	Increase the accessibility of the Sexual Assault Reporting Option and educate the community on options for reporting sexual assault to police and police investigation of sexual assault
SV	Expand NSW Health Sexual Assault Early Evidence Collection to targeted public hospital Emergency Departments and NSW Health Sexual Assault Services in NSW
DFV	Collate and analyse intelligence to identify high-risk and repeat DFV offenders to inform the development and implementation of appropriate strategies to reduce the risk of offending and reoffending
SV	Continuously explore measures to improve the experiences of sexual offence complainants in the criminal justice system, considering the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) and other research on this issue
DFV	Develop tools and resources that support the delivery of DFV-related perpetrator programs and services that meet the specific needs of perpetrators from diverse backgrounds, including Aboriginal men, multicultural communities, people of diverse sexualities and genders and people with cognitive impairment
DFV	Support the development of men's behaviour change programs (MBCPs) and other community-based interventions for perpetrators that meet the specific needs of perpetrators from diverse backgrounds, including Aboriginal men, multicultural communities, LGBTIQ+ people and people with cognitive impairment
DFV	Explore options for perpetrator interventions that reduce violence while also prioritising victim-survivor safety, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses that provide therapeutic and wraparound supports, and • Whole-of-family responses, particularly for young people and Aboriginal people using DFV
DFV	Develop, deliver, and evaluate targeted responses to young people who use violence
SV	Increase the collection of sexual assault offenders' DNA by testing historical sexual assault investigation kits and updating internal forensic procedure guidelines
SV	Improve information management practices and establish a repository for investigative information on a law enforcement only portal
SV	Map sexual violence perpetrator programs, interventions and supports in NSW and related evidence base, including for different forms of sexual violence, such as Technology Facilitated Sexual Violence (TFSV), sexual harassment, and coercion
SV	Complete state-wide implementation of the Safe Wayz program for children under the age of criminal responsibility with problematic or harmful sexual behaviours
SV	Build the capacity of non-clinical Youth Justice staff in responding to sexual violence
SV	Build the capacity of specialist therapy and support services available to children and young people with and/or affected by problematic and harmful sexual behaviours

Pillar 4 Recovery and healing

Plan	Action
DFV and SV	Support the National Mental Health and Suicide Prevention Agreement
DFV	Support the implementation of the NSW Health Aboriginal Family Wellbeing and Violence Prevention Strategy
DFV	Support the implementation of the NSW Health Integrated Trauma Informed Care Framework
SV	Collaborate with aligned health services (such as mental health, drug and alcohol) to develop holistic and integrated care and support for victim-survivors with complex trauma, including adult survivors of child sexual abuse
SV	Implement a state-wide approach to supporting adult survivors of child sexual abuse
SV	Continue to build the capacity of NSW Sexual Assault Services to respond to the needs of people with disability and Aboriginal communities
DFV	Support the delivery of Strong Aboriginal Women and Strong Aboriginal Men early intervention programs in correctional facilities

Pillar 5 System Enabler

Plan	Action
DFV and SV	Establish a Women's Safety Commissioner to provide expert advice to government, strengthen cross-government collaboration and advocate for continuing to improve women's safety in NSW
DFV and SV	Support the establishment of an Aboriginal Women's Advisory Network to provide knowledge and guidance around Aboriginal-led and place-based solutions to address domestic, family and sexual violence
DFV	Enhance collaboration to strengthen integrated responses to DFV where these experiences intersect with mental health care needs and/ or alcohol and other drug use
DFV	Continue to strengthen information-sharing arrangements between government agencies, courts and other providers, including between the DFV, child protection, health and family law systems
DFV	Establish an implementation taskforce to oversee the implementation of the proposed offence of coercive control and related recommendations of the Joint Select Committee, including training and education to support frontline services, government agencies and the justice system operationalise the offence
DFV	Implement the recommendations of the NSW Audit Office report on NSW Police responses to DFV
DFV	Work alongside key stakeholders to conduct a workforce census to better understand the capacity of the specialist DFV and broader workforce to identify and respond to DFV
DFV	Develop a 10-year DFV workforce development strategy in consultation with key stakeholders
DFV	Develop a men's behaviour change program workforce strategy

Plan	Action
DFV	Build the capacity and cultural capability of specialist DFV and the broader workforce to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify, record and respond to coercive control • recognise and address the gendered drivers of violence experienced by people of diverse sexualities and gender identities • recognise and address the overrepresentation of LGBTIQ+ people as victim-survivors of DFV • respond to and support recovery and healing of priority cohorts, including young people, Aboriginal people and people with a disability
SV	Deliver medical and forensic workforce development activities through Forensic and Medical Sexual Assault Clinicians Australia, inclusive of training resources, mentoring programs and a scholarship program and a medical forensic training program
SV	Develop and implement an interagency workforce capability building strategy for working with children with problematic and harmful sexual behaviours
DFV and SV	Develop a 10-year NSW cross-agency DFSV Data Strategy to guide data collection, performance monitoring and reporting
DFV	Co-design quality standards for NSW DFV services
SV	Support research, data, and knowledge generation on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sexual violence prevalence, drivers, risks, and responses among priority populations, including multicultural communities • emerging issues and forms of sexual violence, including technology-facilitated sexual violence, reproductive coercion, slavery (including sexual servitude and other emerging issues) • best-practice approaches for preventing and responding to diverse forms of sexual violence

