

# Monitoring Plan 2021-2022

**Approach to monitoring** – The independent Family Violence Reform Implementation Monitor function continues until the end of 2022. Implementation progress within priority topics will be monitored with assistance from government and sector stakeholders. A series of topic-based reports will be released on the FVRIM website throughout 2021 and 2022: [fvrim.vic.gov.au](http://fvrим.vic.gov.au)

## Cross-cutting themes

### Embedding user experience and voices of victim survivors into our monitoring

Intersectionality	Children and young people	Aboriginal self-determination	Priority communities	Data, evaluation, outcomes & research	Service integration
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## High-level monitoring topics

*Note: As monitoring progresses, the Monitor may alter, add to, or replace existing topics of this plan*

Accurate Identification of the predominant aggressor	Family violence reform governance	Early identification of family violence within universal services	Primary prevention system architecture	Aboriginal-led prevention and early intervention	Crisis response to recovery model for victim survivors	Service response for perpetrators and people using violence
<p>An examination of implementation progress in supporting workforces to accurately identify family violence predominant aggressors and establishing system processes to remedy misidentification at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p><b>RAP priorities*</b> Legal Assistance, MARAM-IS, Perpetrators, Workforce Development</p> <p><b>Published</b> 16 December 2021</p>	<p>An examination of recently implemented whole of reform governance changes and the extent to which these are supporting effective integration of cross-government reform effort and with existing regional/local governance structures.</p> <p><b>RAP priorities*</b> Oversight</p> <p><b>Published</b> 3 March 2022</p>	<p>An examination of implementation progress in supporting health, education and other universal services' workforces to identify and respond to family violence, and government planning for the service system responses to increased identification.</p> <p><b>RAP priorities*</b> MARAM-IS, The Orange Door Network, Workforce Development</p> <p><b>Published</b> 10 May 2022</p>	<p>An examination of implementation progress in establishing primary prevention system architecture and coordinated effort between the government and non-government sectors.</p> <p><b>RAP priorities*</b> Primary Prevention, Workforce Development</p> <p><b>Estimated publication</b> August 2022</p>	<p>An examination of prevention and early intervention activity in Aboriginal communities and progress in establishing a framework for Aboriginal-led primary prevention work, including appropriate funding, governance, and data availability.</p> <p><b>RAP priorities*</b> Dhelk Dja, Primary Prevention</p> <p><b>Estimated publication</b> September 2022</p>	<p>An examination of implementation progress in establishing an integrated crisis response model for victim survivors of family violence, including children and the LGBTIQ+ communities.</p> <p><b>RAP priorities*</b> Housing, The Orange Door Network, Workforce Development</p> <p><b>Estimated publication</b> December 2022</p>	<p>An examination of implementation progress in establishing an effective and joined-up service pathway for perpetrators and people using violence, including the availability of programs to address behaviour.</p> <p><b>RAP priorities*</b> Housing, Perpetrators, The Orange Door Network, Workforce Development</p> <p><b>Estimated publication</b> December 2022</p>

\* Family Violence Reform Rolling Action Plan 2020-2023 | Victorian Government [vic.gov.au](http://vic.gov.au)

# Topic plan: Crisis response to recovery model for victim survivors



**Purpose Statement** – An examination of the implementation progress in establishing a crisis response to recovery model for victim survivors of family violence, including children, young people and diverse communities.

Royal Commission	Key questions	Inputs	Key stakeholders
<p>The Royal Commission found that “the range of services a victim might need at different times, including at points of crisis and beyond, are not as well coordinated as they should be, particularly when these services are located in different systems e.g. health and justice systems. Gaining access to support can be difficult for victims, and service responses remain inconsistent and hard to navigate with not enough focus on helping victims recover from the effects of violence and rebuild their lives.</p> <p>It considered the three pillars of financial security and independence, secure housing, and health and wellbeing to be critical for victim survivors to recover and rebuild their lives.</p> <p>The Royal commission made ten recommendations (all implemented) that related to support for victim survivors of family violence that extended beyond crisis response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there a coherent ‘crisis to recovery’ model that has capacity to flexibly support victim survivors as they navigate dynamic risk, shifting support needs, and priorities? If not, what could this model look like?</li> <li>• What is the ‘crisis to recovery’ journey for different cohorts (eg: First Nations, young people, male, older person, a woman who stays in the relationship, diverse communities, and mothers and child)?</li> <li>• What supports and interventions are available to children and young people across the service system? If there are none, what could these services and interventions look like?</li> <li>• Is there currently sufficient capacity in post-crisis support options (eg case management services) to meet demand? Where are the barriers or delays in victim survivors receiving these kinds of support? What does this look like and why are these happening?</li> <li>• Is there an appropriate range of longer-term support options for victim survivors, and what are the barriers to accessing these?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AMPLIFY: Turning up the Volume on Young People and Family Violence research report - Melbourne City Mission</li> <li>• Australian Centre for Social Innovation project: Mapping the Journeys of LGBTIQ People Experiencing Family Violence</li> <li>• Cube Group: multicultural client journey and ecosystem mapping work for diverse communities</li> <li>• Family Violence Outcomes Framework</li> <li>• FSV - Specialist Family Violence Program requirements</li> <li>• Homes for Victorians: Affordability, access and choice Strategy</li> <li>• Meeting papers and minutes from relevant governance groups (including Multicultural Communities Family Violence Working Group, Dhelk Dja)</li> <li>• Nowhere to Go Report</li> <li>• Responding to financial abuse: Economic Abuse Reference Group</li> <li>• Restoring financial safety: WEstjustice</li> <li>• Submissions to the Monitor</li> <li>• The Family Violence Expert by Experience Framework, DVVic</li> <li>• The Orange Door Service Model</li> <li>• The Orange Door Service Specifications</li> <li>• Victims Assistance Program</li> <li>• Village 21: Kids Under Cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anglicare</li> <li>• Australian Childhood Foundation</li> <li>• Berry Street</li> <li>• Commission for Children and Young People</li> <li>• Department of Education and Training</li> <li>• Department of Families, Fairness and Housing</li> <li>• Department of Justice and Community Safety</li> <li>• Dhelk Dja Koori Caucus</li> <li>• Djirra</li> <li>• inTouch</li> <li>• LGBTIQ service providers (Drummond St, Switchboard-Rainbow Door, Thorne Harbour Health)</li> <li>• Federation of Community Legal Centres</li> <li>• Royal Children’s Hospital (SHRFV)</li> <li>• Melbourne City Mission: Frontyard Youth Services</li> <li>• Magistrates Court of Victoria</li> <li>• Peak bodies (Centre for Excellence in Child &amp; Family Welfare, No to Violence, Safe &amp; Equal, Sexual Assault Services Victoria, Youth Affairs Council Victoria)</li> <li>• Safe Steps</li> <li>• Seniors Rights Victoria</li> <li>• Specialists in financial security and independence (Economic Abuse Reference Group, Financial Counselling Victoria)</li> <li>• Statewide Family Violence Integration Advisory Committee and Regional Integration Committees</li> <li>• The Salvation Army</li> <li>• Victim survivor groups (Victim Survivors’ Advisory Council, WEAVERS, Y-Change lived experience consultants, Survivor Advocate Alliance (Safe and Equal), Noor Family Violence Survivor Advocates</li> <li>• Victoria Legal Aid</li> <li>• Victorian Aboriginal Child Care Agency</li> <li>• Victorian Alcohol and Drug Association</li> <li>• Victoria Police</li> <li>• Women with Disabilities Victoria</li> <li>• Y-Change consultants</li> </ul>
<p><b>Related plans</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building from Strength: Ten year industry plan for family violence prevention and response</li> <li>• Dhelk Dja – Safe Our Way: Strong Culture, Strong Peoples, Strong Families Agreement 2018</li> <li>• Ending Family Violence: Victoria’s Plan for Change</li> <li>• Everybody matters inclusion and equity statement</li> <li>• Family Violence Reform Rolling Action Plans 2017-20 and 2020-23</li> <li>• Roadmap for Reform: Strong Families, Safe Children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How has the journey for victim survivors to rebuild and recover from family violence changed since the Royal Commission?</li> <li>• How have the reforms improved the integration of support between different systems? Are there appropriate supports for victim survivors to navigate these systems? [i.e. Child Protection, Victoria Police, the justice and court system, specialist FV services and housing, Mental Health and Alcohol and Other Drugs, financial supports]</li> <li>• What happens when victim survivors re-enter the crisis phase while engaged in medium-long term supports?</li> </ul>		<p><b>Timeline</b></p> <p><b>Consultation &amp; analysis:</b> June - Sept 2022  <b>Draft report for government review:</b> Oct 2022  <b>Final Report to Minister &amp; Premier:</b> early Dec 2022  <b>Published at <a href="http://fvrin.vic.gov.au">fvrin.vic.gov.au</a>:</b> mid Dec 2022</p>

# Topic plan: Service response for perpetrators and people using violence within the family

**Purpose Statement** - An examination of implementation progress in establishing an effective and joined up service pathway for perpetrators and people using violence within the family - including the availability and diversity of responses and interventions, and a framework to ensure the effectiveness of interventions.

Royal Commission	Key questions	Inputs	Key stakeholders
<p>The Royal Commission found that there was an insufficient breadth and diversity of perpetrator interventions and too few interventions to meet demand. It suggested that program quality needed to be improved, that program completion should be monitored and that there needed to be a more integrated approach among government and non-government agencies to overcome the 'fragmented and episodic' response to perpetrators.</p> <p>The Royal Commission made nine recommendations specifically relating to perpetrators (recommendations 85 to 93).</p> <p><i>Note: Adolescents using violence are out of scope of this topic.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the interventions that has been implemented or trialled to address perpetrator behaviour and meet the diverse needs of people using violence in a family context (including women, Aboriginal people, people from culturally diverse communities, and LGBTIQ+ people)?</li> <li>• What barriers are there to effective engagement with existing services (accessibility, waitlists, suitability of program options) and how are these being managed and addressed?</li> <li>• How are service responses to perpetrators coordinated within and between the family violence, justice and broader health and social services systems to strengthen the 'web of accountability'? How could these service responses improve?</li> <li>• What is the approach to system monitoring and oversight for program completion, alignment with perpetrator program standards, and program evaluation/outcomes? What works and what doesn't work with the current approaches to monitoring and oversight?</li> <li>• What supports and interventions tailored to adult perpetrators are available? In particular those who are not eligible or suitable for programs and/or who present the highest level of risk?</li> <li>• How does the service system support and keep in view perpetrators who are not actively engaged with programs and/or services (such as behaviour change programs)?</li> <li>• Is the Family Safety Contact program connected and integrated into the broader service system working to effectively support victim-survivors?"</li> <li>• What opportunities are there for the service system to intervene early to prevent escalation and continued use of family violence?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pathways towards accountability project (Centre for Innovative Justice)</li> <li>• Expert Advisory Committee on Perpetrator Interventions Final Report</li> <li>• Social Services Regulation Reform and compliance framework</li> <li>• Evaluations of perpetrator intervention cohort trials (Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Justice and Community Safety)</li> <li>• Evaluation of Perpetrator Accommodation and Support Service Brief Intervention pilot</li> <li>• Evaluation of Dardi Munwurro's men's healing programs</li> <li>• Service/program guidelines (Men's Behaviour Change Programs, The Orange Door, Courts Mandated Counselling Order Program)</li> <li>• MARAM perpetrator guidelines and tools</li> <li>• Meeting papers for relevant governance groups (Perpetrator working group)</li> <li>• Preliminary evaluation findings of the Medium-term Perpetrator Accommodation and Support Service</li> <li>• Project documentation for Rolling Action Plan perpetrator activities</li> <li>• RAMP operational requirements</li> <li>• Submissions to the Monitor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Psychological Society</li> <li>• Centre for Innovative Justice, RMIT University</li> <li>• Community service organisations delivering interventions for people who use violence (including rural providers and providers for diverse communities)</li> <li>• Department of Families, Fairness and Housing</li> <li>• Department of Health</li> <li>• Department of Justice and Community Safety</li> <li>• Dhelk Dja Koori Caucus</li> <li>• Magistrates' Court of Victoria</li> <li>• Men's Referral Service - No to Violence</li> <li>• Peak bodies (No to Violence, Safe and Equal)</li> <li>• Seniors Rights Victoria</li> <li>• Statewide Family Violence Integration Advisory Committee and Regional Integration Committees</li> <li>• Victim survivor groups (Victim Survivors' Advisory Council, WEAVERs, Y-Change lived experience consultants, Survivor Advocate Alliance (Safe and Equal), Noor Family Violence Survivor Advocates (inTouch))</li> <li>• Victoria Legal Aid</li> <li>• Victoria Police</li> </ul>
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