



Australian Government  
Department of Social Services

# National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children

## Our Plan for 2022–2032

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### Part 3 – How will we deliver our Plan?



Easy Read version



## How to use this Plan



The Australian Government worked with the state and territory governments to write this Plan.

When you see the word 'we', it means all of these governments.



We wrote our Plan in an easy to read way.

We use pictures to explain some ideas.



This Easy Read document is a summary of our Plan.

This means it includes the most important ideas.

**Bold**

We wrote some important words in **bold**.

Not bold

This means the letters are thicker and darker.



We explain what these words mean.

There is a list of these words on page 26.



You can ask for help to read our Plan.

A friend, family member or support person may be able to help you.



We recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the traditional owners of our land – Australia.



They were the first people to live on and use the:

- land
- rivers
- seas.



We recognise the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who helped us write our Plan.

3



We split our Plan into different parts.

This is Part 3 – How we will deliver our Plan.



You can find the rest of our Plan on our website.

This includes where you can get help and support.

[www.dss.gov.au/ending-violence](http://www.dss.gov.au/ending-violence)

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## What is our Plan about?



This is Part 3 of our National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032.

We call it our Plan.



Many women and children experience violence at some point in their lives.



It will take a lot of work to end violence against women and children.



We need everyone in Australia to help us stop violence:

- before it starts
- from getting worse or happening again.



We also need everyone in Australia to help us support women and children:

- who experience violence
- to recover and heal after violence.



Most of the violence we want to end is the violence men use against women and children.

We use the words ‘violence against women’ to talk about this problem.



But other people also experience this violence.

And they experience this violence in different ways.

## What is violence?



Violence includes when someone:

- hurts you
- scares you
- controls you.

It can also be called abuse.



There are different types of violence.

Every person's experience of violence is different.

For example, violence can be:



- physical
- emotional
- sexual
- financial.



Violence can happen:

- in person
- through technology.



You can find out more about the different types of violence in Part 2 of our Plan.

You can find it on our website.

[www.dss.gov.au/ending-violence](http://www.dss.gov.au/ending-violence)



You can also find out more on the 1800RESPECT website.

[www.1800respect.org.au/inclusive-practice/disability-support-toolkit](http://www.1800respect.org.au/inclusive-practice/disability-support-toolkit)

They have 3 Easy English booklets about different types of violence.



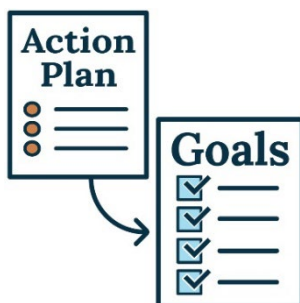
## Our Action Plans



We will write 2 Actions Plans to tell the community what we will do.



We will write an Action Plan every 5 years.



Our Action Plans will include the goals we want to reach.



We will set goals for each of the 4 domains in our Plan.

These are areas that will help us end violence against women and children.



We know that it will take a long time for things to change.

So we have some goals for things we can change now.



For example, we want more women to:

- tell someone when they experience violence
- ask for support.

And we have other goals that will take longer to achieve.



For example, we want community **attitudes** to change.

Attitudes are what you think, feel and believe.



We want more people in the community to believe women when they say they experience violence.

## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan



We will also write an Action Plan for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples will lead writing this Action Plan.



The Action Plan will help support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children who experience violence.



We will also have another National Plan that is just for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family safety.

## How will we reach our goals?



We have a list of goals we want to reach as part of our Plan.



On the following pages we explain our goals for each domain.

And we include some examples of what we can do to help reach those goals.

### Prevention



Our first domain is called prevention.

Prevention is when you stop something before it happens.

To end violence against women and children, we must stop it before it starts.



1. We want to change community attitudes that say violence against women is okay.



2. We want to have **gender equality** in Australia.

Your gender is what you feel and understand about who you are as a person.

It isn't about whether your body looks male or female.



Gender equality will happen when all people in Australia believe everyone is equal, including women and men.



3. We want everyone to understand:

- what good relationships are
- how to respect all other people.



4. We want to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples by:

- listening to what communities need
- supporting communities to stop violence.

5. We want to help men and boys to have:



- good ideas about what it means to be a man
- good relationships with their friends
- respect for women and girls.



6. We want to use technology to help end violence against women and children.



7. We want to:

- make sure women are safe where they work
- stop **sexual harassment** at work.

Sexual harassment is when someone makes you feel uncomfortable when they:



- make sexual comments about you that you don't like
- act in a sexual way towards you.



8. We want to listen to children and young people who experience violence.

This can help us learn new ways to support children and young people.

## Early intervention



Our second domain is called early intervention.

Early intervention is when we work out who:

- has experienced violence
- might be at risk of violence.

Then we make sure they get early support.

Early intervention is also about helping men and boys:

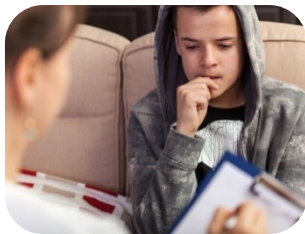


- learn how to treat women well
- ask for help to stop using violence.



1. We want to:

- support people who experience violence
- stop it from happening again.



2. We want to work with children and young people who use violence at home.

This includes learning new ways to support children and young people to stop using violence.

3. We want to act quickly when a person:



- first uses violence
- might start using violence.

And we want to support these people to not use violence.



4. We want to make sure that people who use violence are responsible for their behaviour.

This includes understanding how their violence affects people.





5. We want services and the community to support women and children who are more at risk of experiencing violence.

This might stop violence from:

- happening
- getting worse.

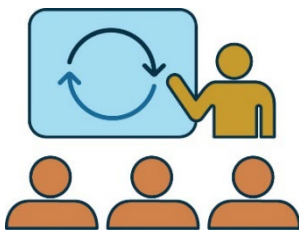
## Response



Our third domain is called response.

Our response is what we do after violence happens.

This includes how we support women and children who experience violence.



It's also about how we make sure people who use violence are responsible for their behaviour.



1. We want to have good services that support women and children who experience violence anywhere in Australia.



2. We want to make sure women and children from different communities can find and use services that meet their needs.

This includes understanding what stops them from getting support now.



3. We want to make sure women and children who leave violence:

- have somewhere safe to live
- don't always have to leave their home.

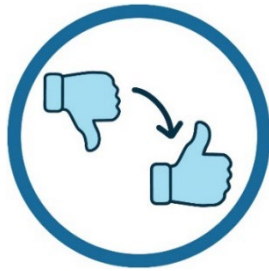


4. We want to make sure the **justice system** understands the needs of people who experience violence.

The justice system helps to make people who use violence responsible for their behaviour.

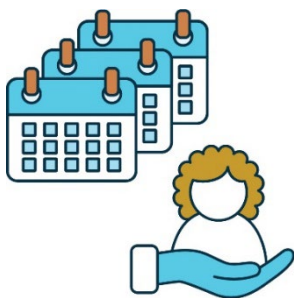
This includes police, courts, the law and prisons.

## Recovery and healing



Our fourth domain is called recovery and healing.

Recovery and healing is how things can get better after something bad has happened.



Women and children must be able to get support for a long time after they experience violence.

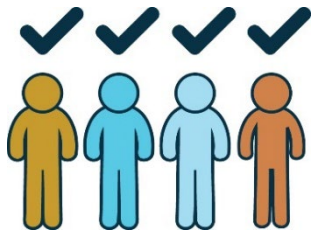
It shouldn't just be for a short time.

1. We want to have good recovery services that support people who experience violence.



This includes services that:

- are easy to find and use
- work well for everyone
- know the best ways to help.



2. We want to have recovery services that meet the needs of women and children from different communities all over Australia.

This includes services provided by people in their own communities.



3. We want everyone who has experienced **sexual violence** to get the help they need to recover and heal.

They might get this help when they are young, or later in life.

Sexual violence is when someone:

- makes you do sexual things you don't want to do
- does something sexual to you that you don't want them to do.



4. We want to make sure children and young people who experience violence can get the help they need to recover and heal.

This includes young people who use violence now.

## Organisations we created to support our work



As part of our last Plan, we made 3 services.



These services will keep doing their important work under our new Plan.



We created Our Watch.

They work with governments and organisations to prevent violence against women and children.



Our Watch shares:

- advice
- tools and resources
- information.



We also created Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS).

ANROWS does research about violence against women and children in Australia.

And they write reports and share information.



Governments and organisations can use these reports and information to make plans to end violence against women and children.



We also created 1800RESPECT, which is a free:

- phone service
- website.

1800RESPECT offers:



- information
- support
- help to find a service
- counselling – when you talk to someone about how you think and feel.

## National Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission



We have also set up the National Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission.

We call it the Commission.



The Commission will make sure all governments follow our Plan.

# How will we all work together?

## Working with other plans and agreements



Our Plan will work with other government plans for:

- people with disability
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- children and young people.



Our Plan will also work with agreements between lots of countries around the world.

This includes agreements about:



- gender equality
- ending violence against women
- keeping children safe.



## Collecting information about violence



We know it's important to collect information about:

- why violence happens
- who it affects
- how to help people who experience it.



We want to collect more information about violence.

And we want to work with other governments and organisations to do this.



We can use this information to make sure we are achieving our goals.

And to know about new challenges.



This information will help us:

- make sure our Plan works well
- end violence against women and children.

## Word list

This list explains what the **bold** words in this document mean.



### **Attitudes**

Attitudes are what you think, feel and believe.



### **Gender**

Your gender is what you feel and understand about who you are as a person.

It isn't about whether your body looks male or female.



### **Gender equality**

Gender equality will happen when all people in Australia believe everyone is equal, including women and men.



### **Justice system**

The justice system helps to make people who use violence responsible for their behaviour.

The justice system includes police, courts, the law and prisons.

## Sexual harassment



Sexual harassment is when someone makes you feel uncomfortable when they:

- make sexual comments about you that you don't like
- act in a sexual way towards you.

## Sexual violence



Sexual violence is when someone:

- makes you do sexual things you don't want to do
- does something sexual to you that you don't want them to do.



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