



say NO 2 family violence™

Tool Kit

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Maryborough
Rotary
Club



Appendix 1 – Project Overview for Stakeholders



Key Success Criteria

To ensure your project is community driven and is built to succeed we are sharing our key lessons from our community program in Maryborough.

www.sayNO2familyviolence.com.au

say NO
2 family
violence™

We are here to help...

Garry Higgins OAM PP PHF

Family Violence

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STEP 1 – Defining the need

- When defining need work with subject matter experts to ensure you are fully informed for decision making.
- Issue exploration needs to consider the following: cause, impact in your community, mitigation activities already in place, local statistics and who is doing what locally.

STEP 2 – Engage and collaborate

- Speak with all the relevant people in your community to avoid duplication of effort and accelerate the impact of your project.
- To ensure a whole of community response we included: Vic Police, Local Government, Psychologists, Health Service, Courts, Women with lived experience and service delivery support agencies.

STEP 3 – Take action

- A well thought out and documented plan has the best chance of success.
- Set achievable targets with appropriate timelines.
- Ensure all relevant parties have approved the plan and communicate the approved plan widely.

STEP 4 – Monitor, Evaluate, Review

- Keep it alive – adapt to the changing environment/community need.
- Progress activities from an awareness focus to a prevention focus when the community is ready for this change.
- Always monitor progress.
- Check in with others in the community.

Appendix 2 – SAFE overview

An Introduction to S.A.F.E

Support · Advice · Facilitation · Empower

Background

Prompted by startling statistics which revealed the reality of the number of family violence incidents within the Central Goldfields Shire, an urgent need was felt to take a very public stand to say, “enough is enough”. Despite the efforts of other agencies to address this issue the scourge of family violence had remained ingrained within our community and destined to continue unchallenged, had the community not resolved to get its hands dirty in finding solutions.



This prompted some further discussion within the Maryborough Rotary club to consider how we might ***directly help others through a community capacity building program.***

This conversation led to the 2014 launch of Maryborough Rotary’s “SAFE” program and flagship #SayNO2familyviolence campaign with the intention of exposing the issue of family violence and bringing this often uncomfortable conversation out from behind closed doors, and by doing so introducing a new way to confront an issue that significantly diminishes the quality of family life and claims the lives of many.

SAFE’s launch resulted in generating not just local, but national and international awareness around the issue of family violence and especially its impacts on rural towns. Since that time, SAFE and its powerful call to action: #SayNO2familyviolence, has played a positive part in promoting the role of ‘community’

*Below: Launch of the Maryborough Rotary SAFE program
Right: Maryborough Rotarian Garry Higgins OAM sharing the SAFE message*



WHAT IS S.A.F.E?

Maryborough Rotarians had a driving passion to make a real difference within their local community, but lacked the knowledge on how to affect changes in the way that would result in ordinary people being engaged and supported in developing progressive attitudes and behaviours that would achieve positive and enduring outcomes throughout the local community.

They had excellent intentions, but with no structure in place to generate and evaluate ideas they were challenged by how they could evolve separate initiatives into a long-term strategy and successfully bring on board community stakeholders in a relevant and meaningful way.

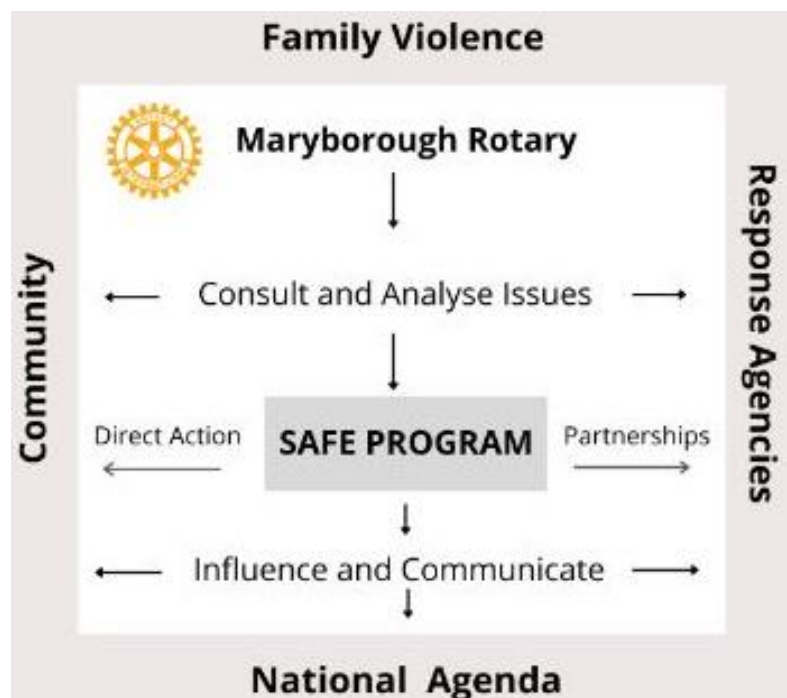
The process of participation demonstrates a greater level of understanding the issue of family violence and the need for shared responsibility to successfully initiate community projects

The response to this was the conception of the SAFE program designed to support the local community to bring the issue of family violence out from behind closed doors and take action. The SAFE model focuses on the ways a local community can best begin the often-difficult discussion around family violence within our own communities by shaping the way ordinary people can inspire progressive attitudes and behaviours to achieve positive and enduring outcomes.

The main aim of the development of the SAFE model is to provide an evidence-based guide to directly help others with community capacity building programs, by supporting the development and implementation to ensure the initiatives are tailored and delivered by local people – which is a key tenet of SAFE's philosophy.

After listening to the project team, it became clear that the range of services and support we wanted to contribute to generally revolved around the following key areas: awareness of the issue, behaviour modelling, education, mentoring, and referral to other agencies, empowerment and other support.

These inputs inspired and informed the 'SAFE' model and importantly, gives a clear focus as to what the initiative will deliver. It also enabled Maryborough Rotary to clearly articulate its aims to stakeholders and the media.



WHAT MAKES THE S.A.F.E MODEL DIFFERENT

The SAFE model works as a set of guiding principles to ensure programs aimed at addressing family violence progress in a set and proven manner to ensure the greatest possible level of community exposure, engagement and success. The SAFE model provides a valuable blueprint to enable a coordinated and collaborative approach to harnessing the issue of strengthening families in rural communities and a key success factor in the establishment of SAFE was the preparedness of Maryborough Rotarians to show leadership, engagement and direction through their networks within the commercial, government, NGO and local community.

The SAFE model has been designed to provide a practical and flexible framework

The success of the SAFE approach has consistently attracted the attention of governments and agencies with the realisation of the potential for community sponsored initiatives to operate effectively and deliver results, without the constraints often associated with state and federal-run responses.

Throughout the delivery of the #SayNO2familyviolence project feedback has consistently shown that SAFE owes its success to it being inspired and largely delivered by local entities within the Goldfields Shire. The fact that local, well known faces were behind the family violence campaign – people who were conversant with the culture of the town - was a leading success factor for SAFE and this provided a significant point of difference over other family violence programs.

Implemented with the intention of educating communities on how bring the problem of family violence out from behind closed doors, SAFE provided the opportunity to confront the issue of family violence and how it significantly diminishes the quality of family life and claims the lives of many.

SAFE is an acronym for Support, Advice, Facilitation, Empower. These four elements embody both the purpose and desired outputs required from the overall initiative.



HOW IT WORKS

Working with community partners, the SAFE model advocates and facilitates a range of education and awareness programs, with the primary long-term aim being to secure a reduction in incidences of family violence.

Now after several years, SAFE has an array of embedded projects and has firmly established its position as an effective community-led operation that has further potential to effect change well into the future. The program has now matured to a point that it is providing guidance and assistance via a number of innovative projects. Importantly, these initiatives are the result of being community driven and owned – an important point of difference, which demonstrates that local people are effectively tackling their own local problems.

Bottom Right: MCDNFL #SayNO2familyviolence Community Round

Bottom Left: Presentation of Australian Government Volunteer Awards for the #SayNO2familyviolence Awareness program. Presented by Dan Tehan MP and assisted by Dianne Radford OAM.



The SAFE Objectives

SUPPORT

- Show leadership and demonstrate healthy, positive family relationships. Cooperate with and support other agencies addressing the issue.

ADVICE

- Promote, inform and educate. Become a useful community resource to assist mitigation of family violence.

FACILITATE

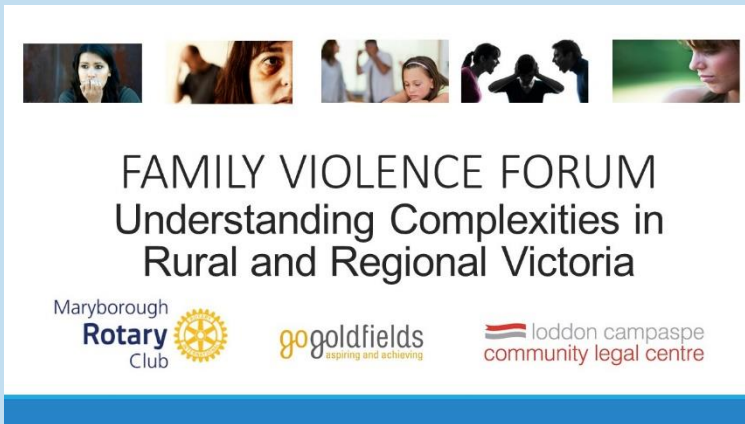
- Use Maryborough Rotary's significant community and business networks to connect support services and groups to promote and underpin family violence strategies.

EMPOWER

- Give people the knowledge with which to protect themselves from the associated impacts of family violence and/or advise friends as to where to seek help.

Maryborough Rotary #SayNO2FamilyViolence Strategy focuses on engaging numerous target groups within the local community, including

- Victims, potential victims of domestic violence and their families and friends.
- Perpetrators, potential perpetrators, their families and friends.



Various **themes** have been embedded into the intent of the SAFE Model, and into the branding of the project, including:

#SayNO2FamilyViolence
Maryborough Rotary Working for a SAFE Community
SAFE: Support, Advise, Facilitate, Empower
Good Values, Safe Families, Stronger Communities

SAFE Marketing and Communication Strategy (MARCOM)

A comprehensive communication strategy has been developed to underpin the SAFE project. It utilises a broad range of communication tools, to help inform and educate the community about the Maryborough Rotary's SAFE model and initiatives, and its linkages with the region's mainstream programs and services. The SAFE model has been strongly branded under the banner of Maryborough Rotary as the initiator and key driver of the project. Please contact the Maryborough Rotary Club if you would like more information around MARCOM.

Maryborough Rotary SAFE Initiatives

A range of Maryborough Rotary initiatives contribute to the SAFE objectives of helping to build a safer community by linking support, advice, facilitation and empowerment activities within the region.



Since its launch SAFE program has now matured to a point that it is providing guidance and assistance within the local community via a number of innovative projects. Importantly, these initiatives are the result of being community driven and owned – an important point of difference, which demonstrates that local people are effectively tackling their own local problems.

Appendix 3 - Safe Families extract – what is family violence.

ISSUE ANALYSIS AND UNDERSTANDING

In 2016, following an increase in awareness of the prevalence of family violence in their community, the Rotary Club of Melbourne (RCM) established a Family Violence Committee and developed the Rotary Safe Families program. Rotary Safe Families is a program that will assist Rotarians to be part of the solution and to spread “NO” to Family Violence across the RCM, the community and throughout Rotary. It covers different aspects of family violence and addresses a number of questions raised by Rotarians including:

- What constitutes Family Violence?
- How can Rotarians be part of the solution?
- What can I do?

The following information has been extracted from this document.

**Australian Institute of Health and Welfare*

What is Family Violence?

The United Nations defines family violence as: “Any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual and psychological harm of suffering to a person (family member) including threats, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”.

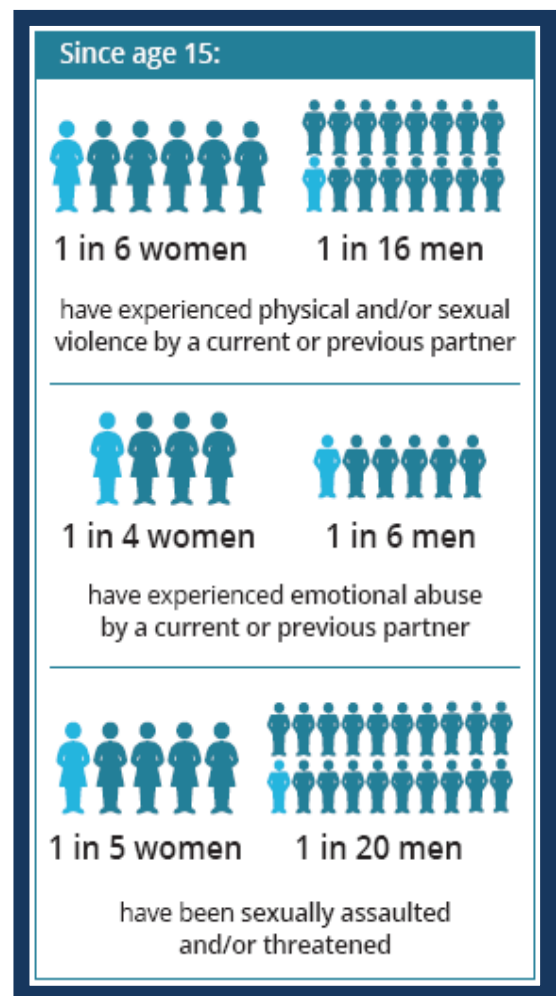
In day to day life, family violence occurs when a family member exercises power and control over another family member. It involves coercive and abusive behaviours that intimidate, humiliate, undermine and isolate the victim causing the targeted family member to feel insecure and fear for their safety or wellbeing. It causes terrible physical and psychological harm for victims.

What is the most common type of Family Violence in Australia?

While both men and women can be perpetrators or victims of family violence, the most common form of family violence is intimate partner violence by men against women (VRC, p 3). However, Australian women also experience violence including sexual assault, sexual harassment or rape by someone other than a partner or family member. This can be a person known to the woman or a complete stranger.

Most Vulnerable Groups of People

Groups more vulnerable to family, domestic and sexual violence include children, young women, older people, people with a disability, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, LGBTIQ+ people, people in rural and remote Australia, people from socioeconomically disadvantaged areas and indigenous Australians (AIHW p.5)



On average in Australia one woman is murdered at the hands of a current or former partner every week

Who are family?

Family includes a number of different people and relationships including:

- **Intimate partners** (e.g. husband, wife, girlfriend, boyfriend, defacto, same sex partners)
- **Ex-partners** (e.g. divorced, separated, prior short-term relationships)
- **Children, siblings, adult children**
- **Step family** (e.g. mother's or father's new partner/s, or their children)
- **A relative or extended family** such as a grandparent, father-in-law or mother-in-law, aunt, uncle, blended or cultural family member
- **A carer** who is like a family member (Victoria Police website)

What is abusive behaviour?

While most people associate family violence with physical violence it is much broader than that.

Types of Abuse

Physical



Sexual



Emotional



Psychological



Financial



- **Physical assault** (e.g. hitting, pushing, burning, choking, punching, kicking, strangling, restraining, attempts to kill, murder)
- **Sexual Violence** (e.g. being forced to perform sexual acts, rape, sexual assault, being forced to watch or mimic pornography)
- **Financial abuse** (e.g. withholding money/credit cards, controlling all the finances, providing an allowance which is not sufficient to buy what is needed, prohibiting access to bank statements, bills, or any financial transactions, making victim account for every penny she/he spends and inspecting all receipts).
- **Psychological and/or emotional abuse** (such as threats, repeated put downs, name calling, shaming/humiliating in public, nasty, hurtful sarcasm, leaving nasty messages (texts, voicemail, Facebook, Twitter, etc.), sexist, racist, ageist, ableist or homophobic abuse) and;
- **other coercive controlling behaviours** including the monitoring and surveillance of movements, relationships, social media and internet usage and electronic phone communications'
- **Spiritual** (e.g. using religious or spiritual beliefs to manipulate, using religious teachings or cultural tradition as an excuse for violence, preventing a person from practicing their religious or spiritual beliefs, ridiculing religious or spiritual beliefs, forced marriages).
- **Behaviour by a person that causes a child** to hear, see, witness or be exposed to the effects of abuse or violent acts (for example by hearing fights, seeing injuries or damage). (reference: The First Step website)

Are men victims of family violence?

While women are three times more likely than men to experience violence at the hands of an intimate partner, 1/16 Australian men has experienced physical or sexual violence from a partner since the age of 15. Men are also victims of intimate partner and other forms of family violence, although not to the same extent as women. From the data currently available, we know that violence against men is often perpetrated by other men; however, women can and do perpetrate violence against men (Family Free Violence P12, 17).

Prevalence of violence against women in Australia

- 1 woman a week on average dies at the hands of a current or former partner
- 1/6 women has experienced physical or sexual violence by a current/former partner
- 1/4 women has experienced emotional abuse by a current or former partner.
- 1/3 women have experienced physical violence since the age of 15.
- 1/5 women has experienced sexual violence
- Australian women are nearly three times more likely than men to experience violence from an intimate partner and; almost four times more likely than men to be hospitalised after being assaulted by their spouse or partner
- Women are more than twice as likely as men to have experienced fear or anxiety due to violence from a former partner
- More than two-thirds (68%) of mothers who had children in their care when they experienced violence from their previous partner said their children had seen or heard the violence (Our Watch)

Women being hospitalised due to family and domestic violence is a growing issue:

In 2016–17, there were 6,300 hospitalisations of adults aged 15 and over for assault injuries due to family and domestic violence:

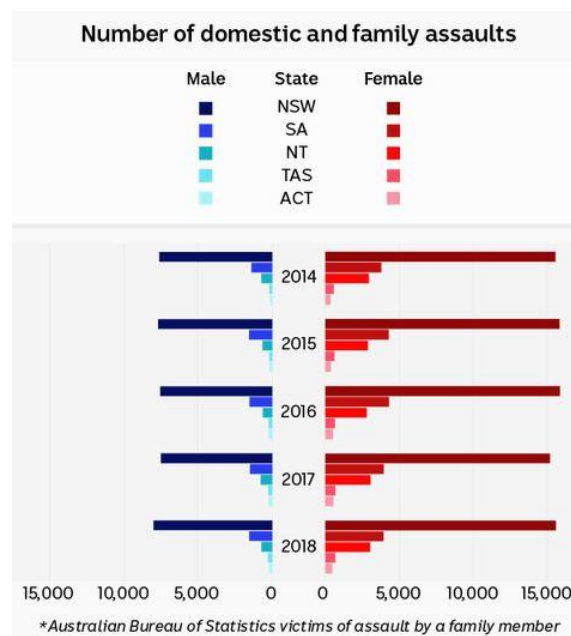
- 4,600 hospitalisations for women and;
- 1,700 hospitalisations for men.

From 2014–15 to 2016–17, the rate of hospitalisation of women assaulted by a partner rose by **23%**, whereas the rate for men remained relatively stable. (*Analysis of National Hospital Morbidity Database in AIHW p.12*).

Violent Crime Statistics in Australia

So, while absolutely acknowledging that most men are not violent, police crime statistics confirm that when violent crime is committed, it is predominantly committed by men. These statistics shows that:

- Both men and women are almost equally victims of physical assaults, which are almost always committed by men.
- When it comes to acts of domestic and family violence, the vast majority are perpetrated by men against women. (Crime Statistics Australia)
- Women in Australia usually experience violence at the hands of men they know – often in their own homes and often repeated, over many years if not their lifetime. This is the reality for 3 in 4 Australian women
- Australia police get called to one domestic violence matter every two minutes; that's 657 times a day.





What are the drivers of violence against women?

While there is no single cause of violence against women, research continually shows that the main drivers of higher levels of such violence are attitudes and behaviours that:

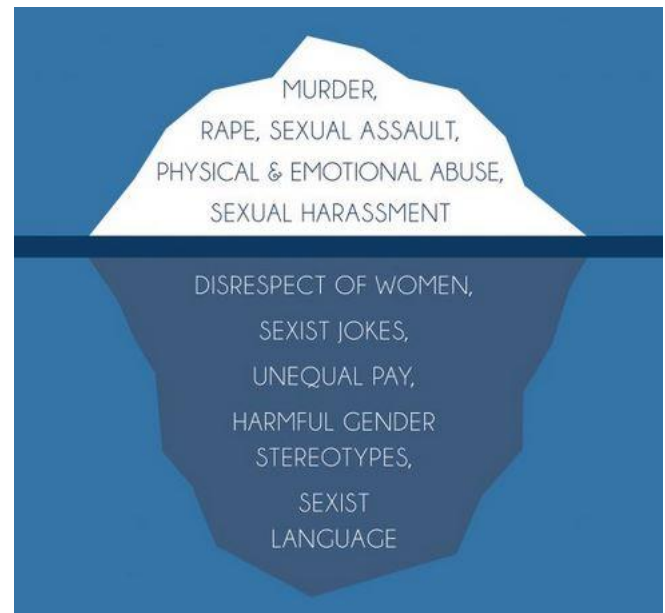
- disrespect women
- have low support for gender equality, and
- adhere to rigid gender roles.

Some may suggest that alcohol, drugs, unemployment and poverty are the cause. However, the evidence tells us that while these factors can exacerbate violence, being poor does not cause domestic violence. Nor does drinking alcohol nor taking drugs. There are plenty of people to whom these characteristics apply, who are not violent and never would be.

The reality is that Gender inequality is the core of the problem. And gender equality is at the heart of the solution. (Change the Story).

When it comes to the drivers of various forms of family violence, (apart from violence against women) there is very little evidence available world-wide in terms of what drives it and what we can do to prevent it (e.g. sibling violence, same sex partner violence, violence against men).

OUR WATCH - Understanding violence against women



Can we prevent violence against women?

The good news is that violence against women and their children is preventable – we can stop it before it starts! The national framework for the prevention of violence against women **Change the Story**, focuses on “primary prevention”, a long-term approach which aims to prevent violence from occurring in the first place.

Rather than focusing on any one group or community, Primary Prevention works across the whole population. Its focus and aim is to change the attitudes and behaviours that drive this violence by looking at ways to increase gender equality and respect in all aspects of everyday life.

It challenges all of us including governments, women and men, boys and girls to change the structures, norms, practices, attitudes and behaviours that cause this violence by challenging its underlying drivers - gender inequality and disrespect for women.

To do this, we need primary prevention activities, to occur- simultaneously, where people live, learn, work and socialise. This means:

- in our schools; workplaces; sporting organisations; community groups and clubs
- through social marketing
- working with the media to better report on family violence when it occurs and;
- By developing and influencing public policy.

This multi-setting approach helps strengthen the impact of different prevention initiatives by having a mutually-reinforcing effect.

The everyday drivers of violence against women

This kind of behaviour occurs across our community. It can happen in the home, on the street, in social settings, in schools, in the workplace, in sporting clubs, in social clubs – it occurs where we live, learn work, and socialise.

On a day to day basis this behaviour can look like someone you know or don't know:

- making a sexist joke over a barbeque lunch or in the workplace
- making sexual/sexist comments about a person
- trying to control how their partner and/or other family members spend money
- trying to insist that their partner tells them constantly what they're doing or
- where they're going
- trying to stop their partner seeing friends or family
- insisting on always going to see the doctor with their partner

Why don't women leave an abusive relationship?

When it comes to family and domestic violence this is the most commonly asked question. It is generally asked by people who do not understand the fear, intimidation and control a perpetrator has over their victim. Many people believe that victims (especially women) could leave a violent relationship if they wanted to.

The reasons women don't leave an abusive relationship are complex. However, the main reason is that they are fearful for their lives and/or the lives of their children as their partner may have threatened to:

- **kill the victim** if she leaves
- **harm the children** or the family pets
- **commit suicide**

According to Our Watch the most extreme violence, including murder, often occurs when a woman tries to leave an abusive relationship (www.ourwatch.org.au)

When it is assumed that a victim of domestic violence stays by choice, blame is taken away from the perpetrator. This puts the responsibility for dealing with the violence on the victim, who might not be able to leave a relationship because they fear for their lives or the safety of the children (www.ourwatch.org.au).

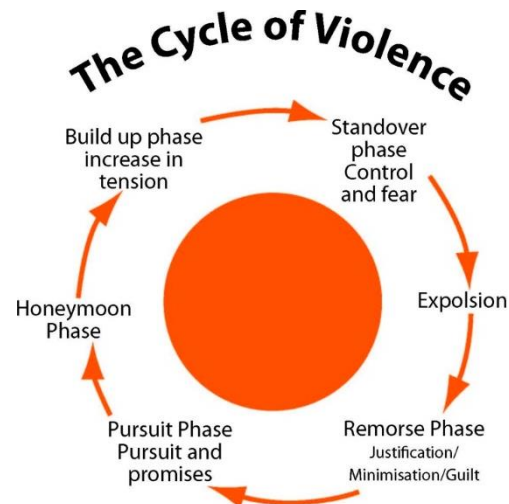
Violence occurring during or after separation including child abduction

There is clear evidence that abusers often increase their use of violence and abuse to stop their partners from leaving, or to force their partners and children to return home following separation. The abuser may attempt to take the children away from their mother to punish the woman for leaving and in some cases, children have even been killed. The risk to children during and following separation is substantial (DVPC).

Other reasons women do not leave abuse relationships include the following: The victim still loves her partner - "Not abusive all the time!" and/or the partner has promised to change

The victim:

- believes "It's my fault!"
- feels they need to stay "for the children!" □
- no confidence
- under pressure from church, family, community □
- geographically isolated
- no money, transport, is disabled or elderly.



Impact of Family Violence on Children and Young People

Over 50% of women who experienced violence from an intimate or former partner had children in their care when the violence occurred.

Research has consistently found that children of all ages who have been exposed to family violence, particularly coercive and controlling behaviour, have been found to have more problems than children who have not. They have higher levels of emotional and behavioural problems and are at greater risk of physical abuse or having their physical and emotional needs neglected.

Daughters are more likely than sons to become victims. Where the mother is assaulted by the father, daughters are exposed to a risk of sexual abuse 6.5 times greater than girls in non-abusive families. Eighty percent of child fatalities within the family are attributable to fathers or father surrogates.

Younger children are more vulnerable than older children because they are with their parents more frequently and are more dependent on their parents for care and protection.

Teenagers exposed to family violence may be more aggressive to their parents and other acquaintances and constantly be at greater risk of retaliation. (DVPC)

Apart from the emotional, physical, social and behavioural damage abuse creates for children, statistics show that domestic violence can also become a learned behaviour. This means that children can grow up thinking it's okay to use violence to get what they want; and as adults it's okay to have violence in their relationships. (DVPC)

“Family violence is an entrenched epidemic that we've lived with since time began, so we've got a long way to go. But I do believe the tide is turned. It's no longer a subject that only occurs behind closed doors

Rosie Batty - domestic violence campaigner & Australian of the Year 2015.



References

Rotary Safe Families Manual April 2021

https://rotarysafefamilies.org.au/1491/images/Rotary_Safe_Families_Manual_Version_April_2021_1.pdf

Rotary Safe Families tool kit 2020

www.rotarysafefamilies.org.au/1491/images/Rotary_Safe_Families_Tool_Kit_April_2020_1.pdf

AIHW (Australian Institute of Health & Welfare) - ***Family, domestic and sexual violence in Australia; continuing the national story 2019 In brief***, GPO Box Canberra, ACT 2601, June 2019

www.aihw.gov.au/reports/domestic-violence/family-domestic-sexual-violence-australia-2019/contents/summary

By Stander Campaign (VIC Government By Stander Campaign}

www.vic.gov.au/familyviolence

Change the Story

<https://www.ourwatch.org.au/what-we-do/national-primary-prevention-framework>

Crime Statistics Australia crimestats.aic.gov.au/facts_figures/1_victims/C1/

DVPC – Domestic Violence Prevention Centre Queensland www.domesticviolence.com.au/pages/impat-of-domestic-violence-children-and-young-people.php

DVVIC – About family violence

dvvic.org.au/understand/about-family-violence/

Free From Violence

Victoria's strategy to prevent family violence and all forms of violence against women, Vic Government, 2017, www.vic.gov.au/familyviolence/prevention-strategy.html

Our Watch <https://www.ourwatch.org.au/>

The First Step – To Freedom from Domestic Abuse

www.thefirststep.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Types-of-abuse-and-examples.pdf

SRV – Seniors Rights Victoria <https://seniorsrights.org.au/>

VRC – Victoria Royal Commission into Family Violence

Royal Commission into Family Violence, Summary and Recommendations, Volume 1 Report and Recommendations, Vic Government Printer, March 2016

www.vic.gov.au/about-royal-commission-family-violence

Appendix 4 – Working Group Terms of Reference

Introduction

In 2014, Maryborough Rotary developed and launched an initiative designed to support communities to take ownership and address the issues associated with family violence. The SAFE model (Support Advice Facilitate, Empower) was designed to provide relevant services to build community capacity to support that objective.

The initiative involves a three-pronged approach to contributing to solutions that will help address the issue of family violence.

1. The Maryborough Family Violence Strategy: encompassing the #SayNO2FamilyViolence campaign looks to raise awareness about the issue and how to get help, as a victim, potential victim, family member, friend, perpetrator and potential perpetrator. This is the key area that this project package has been developed from.

2. The SAFE model: is a key social change tool of the Strategy. It is aimed at linking services to provide a coordinated and strengthened approach to early intervention and community capacity building via the districts support network. The model is designed to help identify gaps and priorities to provide a comprehensive service response to the issue.

3. An information campaign helped to raise awareness, encourage positive action and support in combating effects on the community. In the beginning the aim is to create awareness and encourage productive discussion of the issue within the general community. This focus area, similar to focus area 1, also looks to provide knowledge about available support for victims, potential victims, perpetrators and potential perpetrators.

The 3 focus areas include a call to action (#SayNO2familyviolence), collaboration including collective impact principals and increased awareness of the issue and the impacts in the community.

To undertake a project such as this a designated working group has been established within the Maryborough Rotary Club. The Family Violence Working Group (referred to as the working group in this document) are the owners, drivers and gatekeepers of the program. The working group leads in the collaborative space to bring like-minded organisations and individuals together to work in the local community to address this complex issue.

The working group members are club ambassadors and represent the club within the wider community and through engagement with local service providers, subject matter experts, government and community groups.

What is the SAFE Model

**SAFE IS AN ACRONYM FOR
SUPPORT, ADVICE,
FACILITATION, EMPOWER**

These four elements embody both the purpose and the desired outputs required for the overall initiative.

Working with community partners, the SAFE model advocates and facilitates a range of education and awareness programs, with the primary long-term aim being to secure a reduction in incidences of family violence.

A range of Maryborough Rotary initiatives contribute to the SAFE objectives of helping to build a safer community by linking support, advice, facilitation and empowerment activities within the region.

Working Group role

Role

The working group will use its influence and networks in the community to support the club in implementing the #SayNO2familyviolence campaign. The working group is decision making body for the Maryborough Rotary Club in the delivery of the program. The working group are responsible for scoping, planning, implementing and evaluating activities that support the #SayNO2familyviolence program.

The working group are ambassadors of the club and are the reference point for all matters relating to addressing the community issue and impacts of family violence.

Governance

The working group will be responsible for decision making and planning at the tactical level. This will take the form of planning and relationship management with the final approval of the action plan occurring at the club executive level.

To facilitate the governance structure the working group will develop an action plan including documentation of any budgetary requirements and present this to the Executive with a recommendation for approval of the documented plan.

The working group will remain the responsible group for management and implementation of the approved plan.

Membership of the working group will be diverse in nature with the aim of a gender balance.



Responsibilities

The working group is responsible for:

- The provision of advice on matters relating to family violence (internal and external to the club)
- Building and maintaining relationships which support program outcomes
- Development, implementation and evaluation of the Action Plan
- Management of the #SayNO2familyviolence website
- Representing the Maryborough Rotary Club at external activities/functions relating to family violence

Working group Chair responsibilities

The working group Chair will be appointed annually. If the Chair is unable to attend a meeting, Thea Allan will act as Chair.

The responsibilities of the working group Chair are to:

- Set meeting agendas and Chair Working group meetings
- Report to the Executive on project progress and any issues as required
- Act as spokesperson for the project

Working group member roles and responsibilities

The role of individual working group members is to:

- Understand the projects objectives and benefits
- Communicate positively about the project
- Have an understanding of this issue including the drivers of family violence
- Participate actively in meetings and review minutes and background resources/information supplied as reference material as required
- Support implementation of action plan activities

Members

Table 1 lists the Working Group members.

Table 1:

Working Group Members 20XX

Name	Role

Administrative arrangements

This section outlines the Working group frequency of meetings, requirements for agendas, minutes and papers requiring decisions.

Meetings

Meeting schedule

Meetings will occur on a regular basis (no less frequent than monthly) to review progress on the action plan, provide reports on other matters of interest and to address any risk or issues relating to the program.

The working group will participate in an annual planning session to review the action plan and set key priorities for the next 12 months. This planning session should occur in the month of June.

Agendas, minutes and reporting

The working group chair will be responsible for setting meeting dates and advising the working group of the following:

- the date, venue and agenda for the upcoming meeting
- the minutes of the previous meeting
- overview of any new items/issues/risks to be considered
- any other documents/information to be considered at the meeting.

Items for inclusion on the agenda should be provided to the working group chair no later than 5 business days prior to the meeting. Any supporting documentation should be supplied at this time to enable sufficient time for working group members to read and understand the topic to be discussed.

Minute taking will be shared across the group in a rotational manner with a member being nominated at the start of each meeting. Minutes from each meeting will be provided to the working group no later than 5 business days following the meeting.

Appendix 5 – Partnership Analysis

Robust and effective partnerships require strong foundations and a firm commitment in working together to address the identified need in your community. Like all relationships, partnerships require dedication, nurturing and a common understanding on the role and accountabilities for each of the groups.

Prior to establishing a partnership for your project, you should consider if the partnership is in line with not only your project purpose and objectives but also the guiding principles and vision of Rotary.

The following partnership analysis tool will help you decide which partnerships are essential for you to reach your goals.

Partnership Analysis

The need for a partnership	YOUR ANSWERS
Why is the partnership necessary?	
What is the goal of the partnership?	
What value will this partnership add to the planning process and/or plan actions?	

The core of the partnership	YOUR ANSWERS
Do you share common ideologies, interests and approaches?	
Is there a history of good relations between the partners?	
Is there a 'block' e.g. past negative experience, that might hinder the development of a partnership?	
Will the partnership bring added stature to the partners individually as well as collectively? Does the partnership demonstrate strong links with your cause?	

Meeting expectations	YOUR ANSWERS
Are there clear roles and responsibilities that will meet the expectation of both parties?	
Are you able to meet the expectations of the proposed partnership?	

The outcome

Overview of partnership analysis
Empty space for partnership analysis

**Adapted from Vic Health Partnerships Analysis Tool

Appendix 6 – Communication plan on a page

Stakeholders	Frequency					Types of communication				Key Points	
	Commencement	Fortnightly	Monthly	Milestones	Once off	In person	Email	Social Media/ website	Newsletter		
Local Government	✓			✓		✓	✓				Funding provider – regular progress reporting required
Service providers	✓		✓						✓		
Business	✓		✓						✓		
Rotary Executive	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				Project sponsor
Rotary Club Membership	✓		✓					✓	✓		
Schools					✓		✓				
Hospital	✓		✓			✓	✓				Key Partnership
Other Rotary Clubs	✓		✓						✓		
Local Media	✓				✓	✓	✓				

Appendix 7 - Key Messages & Conversation points

Key Messages (project focus)

- The Rotary Club of _____ is working on the development of a *#SayNO2familyviolence* Action Plan focused on reducing the impact of family violence within our community.
- The *#SayNO2familyviolence* Action Plan will combine the knowledge of subject matter experts and our local community to ensure we can best respond, prevent and ultimately eliminate family violence incidents.
- The *#SayNO2familyviolence* Action Plan is an essential starting point to expand our understanding of family violence and what steps we can take as a community to prevent it.
- The *#SayNO2familyviolence* Action Plan will support our commitment to strengthening gender and social equality.
- We all have a role to play in ensuring everyone in our community can live safely and free from violence.

Talking Points

- Community led planning is a proven way of planning and taking action that captures relevant existing local knowledge whilst considering advice from people with expertise in the issue our community is aiming to address. This type of community led action will help reduce incidents of family violence and raise awareness of the issue and the impact it has on many families in our community.
- This project will follow a tried and tested program developed by the Maryborough Rotary Club and will be tailored to meet our identified community needs, in collaboration with local service providers, community groups and interested community members. Family violence can affect anyone in the community, regardless of their level of income, status, gender, age, race or culture.
- An organising committee has been formed and we are working on a plan that addresses _____. (describe the area of concern)
- We are now looking at how we can work together, as a community, to
 - start the conversation around family violence
 - learn about the drivers of violence against women
 - Identify how we can prevent family violence from occurring
 - understand how we can inform our community and businesses,
 - know how to act when you witness unacceptable behavior
 - establish educational programs to drive respectful relationships in local youth
 - initiate programs designed to support perpetrators to change their behavior

- At the end of this planning process we will have created our own locally produced #SayNO2familyviolence Action Plan focusing on Family Violence Reduction that addresses our community's specific needs.
- Domestic and family violence can involve behaviour that makes you feel scared, involve threats to you, your children or pets, and denies your choice. It is an ongoing repeated pattern of behaviour to control you. It is not always physical.
- People who use this kind of violence are sometimes called 'perpetrators of violence'.
- Family violence has long been a hidden and underreported problem, but it is a very widespread social issue in Australia and around the world. 1 in 4 Australian women has experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner. Intimate partner violence contributes to more death, disability and illness in Australian women aged 15 to 44 than any other preventable risk factor including smoking, obesity and high blood pressure. – source www.safesteps.org.au/understanding-family-violence/family-violence-myths-facts/
- The _____ region is no different, we have residents at risk and those currently experiencing family violence. (insert relevant local incident statistics)
- Women are most likely to experience violence by someone they know.
- About a quarter of women in Australia have experienced violence by a partner at least once.
- Family violence is most commonly carried out by men against women who are their current or former partners. This is known as intimate partner violence.
- Family violence is also carried out by:
 - people, including family members, who provide support for people with disabilities
 - adult children against their elderly parent(s)
 - young people against their parents
 - people in same-sex relationships
 - family members against others in their extended family
 - siblings
- For additional facts on violence against women visit - www.ourwatch.org.au/quick-facts/

Appendix 8 – Community Engagement Ideas

Technique	Think it through	What can go right?	What can go wrong?
BILL STUFFERS – Local area Rates notice			
Support flyer included with the municipal rates notice	Design bill stuffers to be eye-catching to encourage readership Design considerations to include: Information should look casual – not targeted to individual households Consider varying levels of literacy	Widespread distribution within the local area Easy access to community households Economical use of existing mailings	Limited information can be conveyed Message may get confused and be seen as coming from the LGA Message may not reach the intended target
BRIEFINGS			
Use regular meetings of community groups and organisations to provide an opportunity to inform and educate. Normally these groups need speakers. Examples of target audiences: Football clubs, Lions Club, CFA, SES	KISS! Keep it Short and Simple Always reinforce key messages and if possible, bring local statistics Use “show and tell” techniques Bring visuals	Control of information/presentation Opportunity to reach a wide variety of individuals who may not have been engaged with another format. Similar presentations can be used for different groups	Program stakeholders may not be in target audiences Topic may be too sensitive to capture interest of audience
CENTRAL INFORMATION CONTACTS – Contact Lists			
Identify designated contacts for the public and media	If possible, list a person and the position Best if contact person is local Anticipate the best contact methods i.e. mobile, e-mail Make sure message is kept up to date	People don't get “the run around” when they call Controls information flow Conveys image of accessibility	Designated contact must be committed to and prepared for prompt and appropriate responses May filter public message from agreed message contact and format May not serve to answer many of the toughest questions
EXPERT PANELS – Subject Matter Experts (SME)			
- Public meeting - SME provide information and then time allowed for Q&A - Club members or members of the general public ask questions of the experts from different perspectives. - Can also be conducted with a neutral moderator asking questions of panel members	Provide opportunity for participation by general public following panel Have a neutral moderator and agree on ground rules in advance Possibly encourage local organisations to sponsor rather than challenge	Education of community members in relation to seeking support and what resources are available Presents opportunity for informed discussion of key issues Provides opportunity to dispel misinformation	Requires substantial preparation and organisation May amplify public concerns by increasing visibility of issues

Technique	Think it through	What can go right?	What can go wrong?
FEATURE STORIES			
Focused stories on general project-related issues	Anticipate visuals or schedule interesting events to help sell the story Recognise that reporters are always looking for an angle	Can heighten the perceived importance of the project More likely to be read and taken seriously by the public	Little control over what information is presented or how
INFORMATION WAREHOUSES			
Libraries, information centres, schools, and other public facilities make good locations for housing project-related information This can be useful for gathering feedback via surveys and/or conducting a public education campaign	Make sure personnel at a location know where materials are kept Provide contact details that link straight back to the steering committee to support access to additional information as it is required.	Relevant information is accessible to the public without incurring the costs or complications of tracking multiple copies sent to different people Can set up visible display to attract people to your project information	Information warehouses are often not well used by the public The information stored at different locations may become outdated or are overlooked when new resources become available.
NEWSPAPER INSERT			
A “fact sheet” or “FAQ” within the local newspaper	Design needs to get noticed in the pile of inserts Try on a day that has few other inserts Ensure it is visibly attractive encouraging people to read the content.	Provides community-wide distribution of information Presented in the context of local paper, insert is more likely to be read and taken seriously Provides opportunity to include public comment form	Expensive, especially in urban areas Not all demographic within a community will purchase a ‘hard copy’ newspaper
MEDIA RELEASES & MEDIA PACKETS			
Media Releases Media Packets (provides resource and background information plus contact information)	Foster a relationship with editorial board and reporters to ensure they give your project prime position in the paper. Provide additional information throughout the project to build the story and celebrate your successes along the way. Allocate the role of media liaison to one of the Steering Committee members	Informs the media of process/project milestones Media release language is often used directly in articles Utilise key talking points to ensure the message is consistent Opportunity for technical and legal reviews	Low media response rate Frequent poor placement of press release within newspapers

Technique	Think it through	What can go right?	What can go wrong?
<i>PUBLIC INFORMATION – via mailing lists</i>			
• Fact Sheets • Newsletters • Brochures • Progress Reports • Direct Mail Letters	KISS! Keep it short and simple Make it visually interesting but avoid a slick sales look Include a postage-paid comment form to encourage two-way communication and expand mailing list Be sure to explain public role and how public comments have affected project decisions. Q&A format works well	Can reach large target audience Encourages written responses if comment form enclosed Facilitates documentation of public involvement process	Only as good as the mailing list/distribution network Limited capability to communicate complicated concepts No guarantee materials will be read
<i>RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARIES</i>			
A form of documentation that provides feedback to the public regarding comments received and how they are being incorporated	Use publicly and openly to announce and show how all comments were addressed	Responsiveness summaries can be an effective way to demonstrate how public comments and ideas are addressed in the decision process	With a large public, the process of response documentation can get unwieldy, especially if web-based comments are involved
<i>WORLD WIDE WEB SITES</i>			
Web site provides information and links to other sites through the World Wide Web. Electronic mailing lists are also included	Consider linking in with other already established community websites A good home page is critical Each web page must be independent and contain emergency exit buttons Web pages should be silent – Videos not set to auto play Put critical information at the top of page Use headings, bulleted and numbered lists to guide users	Reaches across distances Makes information accessible anywhere at any time Saves printing and mailing costs	Users may not have easy access to the internet or knowledge of how to use computers Large files or graphics can take a long time to download Loud videos can draw attention Search history can be easily accessed

Technique	Think it through	What can go right?	What can go wrong?
INTERVIEWS			
One-on-one meetings with community members and stakeholders to gain information and feedback for developing your community action plan	Where feasible, interviews should be conducted in person, particularly when community input will be the driving factor in the plan creation	Provides opportunity for in-depth information exchange in non-threatening forum Provides opportunity to obtain feedback from all stakeholders Can be used to evaluate potential steering committee members	Scheduling multiple interviews can be time consuming
SURVEYS & QUESTIONNAIRES			
Enquiries mailed randomly to sample population to gain specific information for statistical validation Surveys can also be conducted via computer networks such as www.surveymonkey.com	Make sure you need statistically valid results before making investment Survey/questionnaire should be professionally developed and administered to avoid bias Most suitable for general attitudinal surveys	Provides input from individuals who would be unlikely to attend meetings Provides input from cross-section of public, not just activists Statistically valid results are more persuasive with political bodies and the general public. Data is well-presented using Survey Monkey	Response rate is generally low for mailed surveys For statistically valid results, can be labour intensive and expensive – Survey Monkey (or a similar platform) will provide data in various formats Level of detail may be limited
KITCHEN TABLE MEETINGS			
Small meetings within a neighbourhood usually at a person's home	Make sure the person facilitating the meeting is very polite and able to engage with strangers.	Relaxed setting is conducive to effective dialogue Maximizes two-way communication	Can be labour intensive Discussion of this sensitive topic may result in escalation of emotions/outbursts
FAIRS & EVENTS			
Central event with multiple activities to provide project information, raise awareness and gather feedback. Established events & workshops	All issues – large and small - must be considered Make sure adequate resources and volunteers are available Build relationships with the organising committees and ensure the event fits with your values and what you are trying to achieve	Focuses public attention on one element Conductive to media coverage Allows for different levels of information sharing Whilst many people will not attend an event that is specifically targeted at being prepared for family violence, it is more likely to get people in attendance if you piggyback onto an established event	Public must be motivated to attend Can carry an expense to do it well Can damage image if not done well If you do not fit the event, there is a possibility that you could damage your group's reputation in the community

Technique	Think it through	What can go right?	What can go wrong?
<i>TARGETED AUDIENCES – examples</i>			
Parents of school aged children	Approach when awaiting school to finish. Opportunity for 10 minutes to ask some open-ended questions	Parents are receptive as they have adequate time to answer question/provide feedback	Distractions caused by school bells and PA announcements may make it difficult Parents may find the topic uncomfortable to discuss in public
Local sporting codes	Speak to local spectators during intervals in the game or at the entry gate. Attend training session and speak to players at the end of the session	Opportunity to gather a group perspective	If it is late in the day spectators could be affected by alcohol Players may be keen to have a shower and head home
Youth	Take your questions to them. Visit skate parks, youth organisations. Engage the assistance of young people that can use their established social networks to gather feedback on your behalf	Young people are very keen to offer ideas. You just need to ask. If you can involve young people (asking the questions) you are likely to get uncensored views on the issues affecting them 'Young people understand other young people!'	Depending on the youth they may have limited interest in the topic or hijack the conversation in another direction Depending on each individual youth's life experience they may have experienced a family violence situation which could cause distress during discussions
Women's Health Clinics & Maternal Health Clinics	Opportunity for a 5-minute survey/survey box		
<i>MEETINGS WITH EXISTING GROUPS</i>			
Small meetings with existing groups or in conjunction with another group's event	Understand who the likely audience is to be Make opportunities for one-on-one meetings	Opportunity to get on the agenda Can help identify future project partners Provides opportunity for in-depth information exchange in non-threatening forum	May be too selective and can leave out important groups

<i>PUBLIC MEETINGS</i>			
An organised large group meeting usually used to make a presentation and give the public an opportunity to ask questions and give comments. Public meetings are open to the public at large	Set up the meeting to be as welcoming and receptive as possible to ideas and opinions and to increase interaction between technical staff (SME) and the public Review all materials and presentations ahead of time	Participants hear relevant information and have an open opportunity to ask questions and comment People learn more by hearing others' questions and comments Information can be shared in take home formats for those who are not comfortable to have a face to face conversation	The meeting escalates out of control because emotions are high Facilitators are not able to establish an open and neutral environment for all views to be shared Loud community members can dominate the discussion and stop open conversation

Source: adapted from the IAP2's Public Participation Toolbox –

NOTES FOR COMPLETION

- Where possible send a photograph or illustration to accompany your case study for inclusion in the website
- Case studies should be written in the third person
- It is recognised that not all sections will be relevant to all case studies – this template is designed to offer consistency across a range of case studies related to the #SayNO2familyviolence program

Heading

Project

Title

Summary (Max 250 words)

Please provide a summary of the case study. What is the problem/s you are trying to address?

Aims/Objectives

Describe what you were trying to achieve – What are the major problems in the case and what outcomes are you seeking?

What did you do?

What actions were taken to successfully achieve your objectives

What was the context / background?

Key drivers for the work, previous activities

How was it organised and who was involved?

Internal / external partnerships

What are the key steps in the process you used to arrange the activity?

What resources did you need?

Financial, equipment, display information, human etc.

Has it been evaluated? How successful has it been?

How was the solution implemented? How did you measure the impact?

Key success inputs

Community/participant feedback

How did it draw on or contribute to a #SayNO2familyviolence approach?

Include links to relevant resources used or created

Future Plans

How do you plan to expand on this activity or share with other communities/rotary clubs?

Key Learning Points

What did you learn?

Theme Categories (tick any that apply to your case study)

Method		Topic		Population Group	
Campaign / Event	☐	Impacts of Family Violence	☐	Focus Groups	☐
Curriculum	☐	Community Resources	☐	Families	☐
Project	☐	Family Relationships	☐	Wider Community	☐
Policy / Procedure	☐	Mental Health	☐	Professionals	☐
Consultation & Community engagement	☐	Support Services & Groups	☐	Staff	☐
Whole System Approach	☐	Extended Family Support	☐	Students	☐
Collaboration	☐	Sustainable Development	☐	Health Professionals	☐
Partnerships	☐	Empowerment	☐	Clubs	☐
Other	☐	Facilitation	☐	Other	☐
		Other	☐		

Contact Details

Name of Organisation	
Contact Name	
Email Address	
Links	<i>Please add links to any relevant pages/documents on your own website</i>

Email case study to: secretary@maryboroughrotaryvic.org.au

Appendix 10 – Info collection template for Club inclusion on website

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) Community Template

Overview

Project Background and Description

One of the key focus areas of the redeveloped #sayNO2familyviolence website will be localised information where users can locate a service provider in their own community.

The website will include generic information in form of a FAQ tab. The same information can be localised with your community's information if you are able to provide this information and ensure the information provided is reviewed regularly to keep the information current. The team at the Maryborough Rotary Club will be able to make any changes required on your behalf at any time in the future.

Key Contacts page:

Contact numbers for local services:

Organisation	Services Offered	Web	Contact details:

After hours support services: (what would you like included here for your community? Please add details)

- Safe Steps – 1800 015 188 safesteps.org.au
- 1800 Respect www.1800respect.org.au tel:1800737732

Where will I find emergency accommodation?

Please check with your local connections on what the best information is to be provided here. Keep details short and to the point

Where do I go to get help?

Example from Maryborough –

The Orange Door and Centre for Non-Violence provides specialist family violence support and accommodation options across the Loddon region to women and children experiencing family violence and also for men using violence within the family context.

Safe Steps Family Violence Response Centre provide a state-wide service for intervention, support and advocacy. They are a 24/7 service and provide afterhours services and regional responses.

1800 RESPECT provide a confidential information, counselling and support service. Open 24 hours to support people impacted by sexual assault, domestic or family violence and abuse.

Will I need to go to a lot of different places? Where do I go first?

Example from Maryborough –

Your first contact point should be either through the Maryborough District Health Service (MDHS) the Orange Door or the Centre for non-violence (CNV). These services will ensure you are put in contact with the correct services to help you with your individual needs. 1800 RESPECT and Safe Steps can be called after hours.

MDHS are our local support network will ensure you are connected with the right services to support you both in our local community and in other locations if this is needed. They are in close contact with family violence support services. TOD /CNV are located within walking distance from the health service and offer services to women, children and men.

If you are not comfortable in speaking to someone in our local community you can reach out to 1800 Respect, Safe Steps or Lifeline. You will talk to a trained clinician who will listen and support you in what feels right for you and your situation. They will work with you to help you identify what you can do and to find the right services or support for you. You can also speak to someone online at www.1800respect.org.au

Will I get help straight away?

There is specialist family violence and accommodation support available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to respond to immediate risk and safety needs. Police and/or other services will ask you questions to assess your risk and safety needs and offer services to support you. If you are experiencing family violence, you are fearful and/or have been threatened please call police on 000 for an immediate response.

Where do I get help financially?

Local contacts – PLUS content from main page can be included here

Where do I access counselling and support services?

Example from Maryborough -

Counselling and group work services are available to support you. You can ask the Maryborough District Health Service or another support service to refer you, find a counsellor yourself, or ask your doctor for a referral.

Specialist family violence services provide groups to support recovery, counselling and support for women and children experiencing family violence. In Loddon, you can call the Centre for Non-Violence to find out about groups and individual counselling for women and children and Men's Behaviour Change groups.

If I need to take my children out of school what help is available to find a new school?

General wording used in the main website can be duplicated here as below:

Your specialist support services will help you work through all your needs including the safety of your children. There are programs in place that can provide educational support for children who cannot attend school due to risk and safety concerns. Schools can also provide support to ensure children are safe and protected including the understanding about safety concerns and intervention order conditions. Children can have their own safety plans that support their safety and wellbeing, often the school need to know about any protective and safety concerns and measures in place to support them.

If you are looking at new schools, talk to your support service about safety needs and/or make contact with the school principal to have a tour of the school and determine what requirements are needed.

How can the police make sure I am safe? What about my extended family?

General wording used in the main website can be duplicated here as below:

The police are able to assess your safety (and that of your family) including any future risks. The police can put in place immediately, safety notices that will assist in keeping you safe. If required, though the court system, you can also apply for an Intervention order.

With an intervention order the magistrate can include any conditions they believe are needed to keep your family members safe. The orders also support your children or anyone else who supports your family members and may be considered at risk.

The orders can include conditions that prevents the respondent (the person who is using violence) from:

- *Hurting or threatening to hurt your family member*
- *Behaving in an offensive manner towards them*
- *Harassing, stalking or intimidating them*
- *Coming near them, their home, school or their work (usually a safe nominated distance)*
- *Telephoning or contacting them*
- *Damaging or threatening to damage their property*
- *Getting someone else to hurt or threatened them to do any of the things in the order*
- *Having a gun or another weapon*

**** Add a local contact number for your community Police or someone similar where people can speak to them about how this might work for their individual circumstances.**

Appendix 11 – Family Violence Support Services

based on our top recommendations – there are many more online resources available
Let Google be your friend!

Organisation	Services Offered	Web	Contact details:
1800RESPECT	Telephone & Online Counselling: Referrals, webchat, information.	www.1800respect.org.au	1800 737 732
ORANGE DOOR	The Orange Door is a new way for people experiencing family violence, or who need assistance with the care and wellbeing of children and young people, to access the support they need.	www.orangedoor.vic.gov.au	1800 512 359 (Bendigo No – check website for other locations)
SAFE STEPS	24/7 Family Violence Support: Counselling, Emergency Accommodation, Safety Planning.	www.safesteps.org.au	1800 015 188
MENSLINE	Online & Telephone Counselling Services. Changing for Good program: to support men to stop using violence in their relationships Help is Here Campaign: Provides information for those experiencing domestic violence.	www.mensline.org.au	1300 789 978
RELATIONSHIPS AUSTRALIA	Family Violence prevention, support and recovery. Counselling, Mediation, Family Relationship centres.	www.relationshipsvictoria.com.au	03 8573 2222
DVRCV Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria	'Preventing Violence, Promoting Respect' Training & Resources	www.dvrcv.org.au	03 8346 5200
WITH RESPECT	LGBTIQ+ Focused support. Tele counselling and support. Support for Communities/Professionals State-wide intake referral & support service	www.withrespect.org.au	1800 542 847
BERRY STREET	Family Violence services for Women, children & LGBTIQ+ Counselling, Legal services, Emergency Housing, After hours support, Children's support services	www.berrystreet.org.au	03 9429 9266

Organisation	Services Offered	Web	Contact details:
FAMILY COURT	Family courts of Australia information relating to Family Violence and the legal system. Includes a FAQ section	http://www.familycourt.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/fcoaweb/family-law-matters/family-violence/	1300 352 000
MAGISTRATES COURTS VICTORIA	Family violence intervention orders (FVIO) A court order to protect a person, their children and their property from a family member, partner or ex-partner.	www.mcv.vic.gov.au/family-matters/family-violence-intervention-orders-fvio	Individual Court contact numbers available online
VIC POLICE	Information and resources – links to additional support areas	www.police.vic.gov.au/family-violence	131 444
VIC.GOV.AU	Resources for staff working with anyone affected by family violence, and the history and progress of family violence reform.	www.vic.gov.au/family-violence-support	1300 366 356
LIFELINE	Domestic Violence general Information Domestic Violence tool kit DV Alert: bystander training program	www.lifeline.org.au	13 11 14
NO TO VIOLENCE	Runs programs aimed at supporting men to change violent & abusive behaviour. Largest peak body in Australia for organisations/individuals who work with men to end family violence	www.ntv.org.au	1300 766 491
DV ALERT	Domestic & Family Violence Training including non-accredited awareness sessions for those experiencing family violence	www.dvalert.org.au	Contact via website contact form
WHITE RIBBON	Prevention of domestic violence and education	www.whiteribbon.org.au	08 6370 0600
VINCENT CARE	Advocacy & support for women escaping from family violence	www.vincentcare.org.au	1800 825 955
WIRE	free generalist information, support and referral service generalist information, support and referral service	www.wire.org.au	1300 134 130
#SAYNO2FAMILY VIOLENCE	Maryborough Rotary Clubs #SayNO2familyviolence website including 'how to guide' to implement the program in your community	www.sayno2familyviolence.com.au	0418 473 669

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