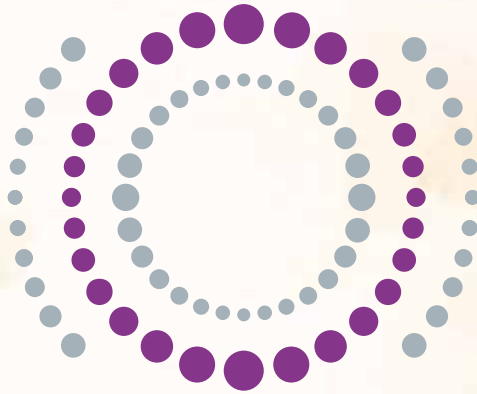


Shifting the Burden

No to Violence Conference 2022: **Shifting the Burden**

 **No to Violence**



Shifting the Burden

No to Violence Conference 2022

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Acknowledgement to Country

No to Violence acknowledges First Nation's Peoples across these lands; the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waters. We pay respect to all Elders, past, present and emerging. We acknowledge a deep connection with Country which has existed over 60,000 years. We acknowledge that sovereignty was never ceded, and this was and always will be First Nation's land.

Diversity Statement

No to Violence is dedicated to creating an inclusive environment for everyone, where every employee and service user is treated with dignity and respect. These human rights values are upheld for everyone regardless of differences in our individual characteristics and traits such as cultural background, age, ethnicity, race, faith, beliefs, religion, ability, sexual orientation, intersex status, or gender identity, as well as gender expression, parental status, marital status, neurodiversity, or physical appearance.

We are committed to building a diverse and inclusive workplace. We pledge to cultivate a workplace culture that is safe, accessible, fosters inclusiveness, promotes diversity and celebrates the unique skills and qualities of all our employees.

We're united by No to Violence's values, and we celebrate our unique differences. We believe that articulating our values and accountabilities to one another reinforces that respect and provides us with clear pathways to correct our culture should it ever stray. We commit to enforcing and developing this code as our team grows.

About No to Violence

No to Violence is the national peak body for organisations and individuals working with men to end family violence. We are guided by the values of accountability, gender equity, leadership and change. No to Violence supports the diverse work of the specialist men's family violence sector by evidence-based policy development and advocacy, research and evaluation, workforce development and capability building. NTV also operates the Men's Referral Service, our national online, telephone counselling and referral service.

Our members number more than 200 Australia-wide and are organisations and individuals who have an interest in responding to and preventing men's use of family violence.

Centring victim survivor safety

No to Violence recognises that prioritising victim survivor safety including all family members affected by violence is key to increasing family safety.

This means having robust systems, services and programs that are informed by victim-survivor lived expertise to provide dignified responses.

Shifting the Burden

No to Violence Conference 2022: Shifting the Burden initiated a conversation to change the focus of family and domestic violence in Australia, shifting the burden of responsibility from victim-survivors and placing it firmly on the men who use violence.

No to Violence brought together national and international leaders in the field to showcase research, innovative thinking, and best practice to help reduce, and end men's family violence.

The conference created a platform for challenging conversations about how to improve responses, increase reach and discover inclusive ways to work with men who use family violence, as well as best practice approaches to engage them in interventions and processes to change their harmful behaviours.

The conference attracted delegates from diverse communities representing **metropolitan, regional, and rural areas from across Australia**. We also had in person and virtual delegates and presenters join us from **New Zealand and the UK**.

We would like to acknowledge the conference was held on Tarntanya (red kangaroo place), the traditional lands of the Kurna peoples



Delegates from the sector that came to gain new skills and aid them in their current roles.



of **delegates** ranked the conference as **excellent** or **good**





Hon Amanda Rishworth MP



Nadia Clancy, SA Member for Elder

We sought to energise, motivate and upskill the sector to engage more men in this process, including those from First Nations, culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD), LGBTIQ+ communities, people with mental health or disability and those in regional and rural communities.

Conference presenters and panellists explored how to transform evidence to action across themes of engage, innovate and integrate, to break the cycle of domestic, family and sexualised violence.

The conference provided an opportunity to engage with key political representatives including the Minister for Families and Social Services, the Hon Amanda Rishworth MP, and South Australian MP Nadia Clancy, Member for Elder representing the Minister for Women, Hon Katrine Hildyard.

Woven throughout the conference were creative ways to highlight our organisational values and victim survivors' voices. Victim-survivors emceed the Gala Dinner, and delivered an impactful cabaret performance. We hosted an artist in residence, whose canvasses were auctioned, with proceeds donated to the Zahra Foundation and Nunga Mi:Minar, two South Australian charities. The Zahra Foundation donation will go to their financial counselling programs and provide up to three women unlimited financial counselling services, to support financial independence after fleeing from domestic and family violence.

Speakers' gifts and delegate tote bags were sourced from social impact enterprises, and the purple couch, upon which our conference panelists and presenters conversed, was donated to a young South Australian family.



Phil Doncon, Artist



Russell Vickery, LGBTIQ+ Domestic & Family Violence Advocate performs 'My Other Closet', The Cabaret



Victim-survivor Arman Abrahamzadeh OAM, Deputy Lord Mayor of Adelaide opens the dinner, honouring his mother Zahra



Some of the Team from the West Kimberley Men's Outreach Service on Yawuru country – Strong Men Strong Communities

"We need to get better at engaging men and boys if we are going to shift the burden from victim-survivors onto perpetrators"

Stefan Grun Chair NTV Board of Governance



(Left to right) NTV Chair Stefan Grun, NTV CEO Jacqui Watt, Kurna Welcome to Country performer Daniel Coleman, Kurna Elder Aunty Rosalind Coleman, and Victorian LGBTIQ+ Communities Commissioner Todd Fernando.



NTV CEO, Jacqui Watt

"Intersectionality does not fit into a box, and frames how we respond to the policies and laws that impact on our lives ... the sector needs to be more flexible in their work with Aboriginal communities."

Commissioner Todd Fernando



Delegates taking the opportunity to network.



Delegates taking the opportunity to network.

315

delegates
245 in person - 70 online

76

presenters and panellists

134

organisations and agencies

7

workshops

39

sessions

8

sponsors

1

shared goal to
#shiftheburden

Excellent
Very well done
Diverse
Organised
Inclusive
A lot of variety
Included lived experience
Diverse
Fantastic keynote speakers
Excellent
Great venue
Good
Engaged with men
Thought provoking topics
Very well done
Intersectionality
Phenomenal
Really enjoyed
Great venue
Excellent
Included lived experience
Diverse
Organised

“

“Guest Speakers were very good- Master Class online workshops were also great, good opportunity to build networks. A number of the sessions were really worthwhile”

“

“Great range of people and organisations present, and the content of the sessions brought me up to date. The vibe on the floor was extremely positive”

“

“It contextualised my perpetrator accountability work and gave me different approaches to think about”

“

“I have pages and pages of notes, showing how useful I found what I was learning, and I was making notes where I could apply the knowledge and skills in my program and with supervision with staff”

“

“Majority of the sessions I attended utilised very knowledgeable speakers from varied fields”

Plenary key messages

In the opening plenary, **Commissioner Todd Fernando** for LGBTIQ+ Communities began by sharing the world leading work being undertaken in Victoria through the development of 'Pride in our future', a 10-year LGBTIQ+ Strategy to drive equality and inclusion. The strategy aims to prevent the various forms of discrimination and inequality, to better understand intersectionality and how we identify and respond to different layers and types of discrimination and disadvantage. Most systems categorise people by their presenting issues. "It's not often we get the option of ticking multiple boxes, less often that services cater to all our identities. The systems that have been created for our support, only work when they can chop us up into pieces of ourselves – as real people we don't divide up that easy". The Commissioner issued a powerful call to action to build genuine and respectful intersectional practices into all our work.

Describing masculine kinship as the bonds of male power relationships, growing boys into men through generations, the Commissioner explored masculine kinship in relation to Aboriginal history and family violence. The shame associated with family violence by Aboriginal men is reflective of

the shame Aboriginal men have suffered due to colonisation, "Aboriginal men are kept in their place through a narrative that describes us as broken, absent and unwilling to support our community and kin". It is time for the sector to deal with the consequences of intergenerational shame. The social and cultural origins of kinship in Aboriginal communities, and all communities, prompted the Commissioner to suggest that social and cultural change is needed to restore those fractured relationships which exist through generations, between boys, fathers, uncles and grandfathers.

Shame in masculine kinship originates from historical oppression and disproportionate imprisonment, Indigenous Australians are the most incarcerated people on earth, with rates continuing to rise. Exploring shame and the role it plays as a barrier to accessing services and working toward change, the Commissioner "relates to the rage, feelings of being disenfranchised within his own land and own culture". The shame felt by perpetrators of family violence is often denied. It is rooted in a fear of being unlovable, of being judged, and feeling like one is critically flawed. The Commissioner advocated for governments to focus on the modern aspects of colonial oppression, including deaths in custody and the overincarceration of Aboriginal people, as an important pathway to eventually reducing family violence within Indigenous families.

The Commissioner argued that the first step towards addressing the connection between masculinity and violence was to consider diversity and how masculinities are shaped by relational, social and cultural factors.

“ Nothing about us without us ”

Commissioner Fernando



Commissioner Todd Fernando, Victorian LGBTIQ+ communities

Professor Donna Chung believes that 'rocket science would have been easier' than developing whole of system responses to promote safety and harmony, and manage risk to end violence, abuse and coercion. Professor Chung spoke of how the justice system has become a proxy for accountability, but it rarely means people take responsibility for their own behaviour. Recognising that most domestic and family violence and intimate partner violence is not reported to authorities due to victim-survivors fear of worsening the situation. Some of the reasons for not reporting can include complex interrelated issues such as being misidentified as the primary aggressor, immediate and long-term safety concerns, housing and income stress and instability, victim blaming and ostracism from family, friends and community.

We face many challenges in changing our systems, we don't know the number of perpetrators in the community. "We are limited by English talking therapies as our main mode of intervention, operating within a westernised model particularly when looking at accountability and we boil it down to the individual within a western, white and Anglo nuclear family context. Patriarchy is pivotal to the problem where we assume heterosexuality and cis gendered coupledness and place importance of being in a relationship." These are real barriers to responding to domestic violence across Australia's diverse communities.

We need more consistency in our responses, we need more robust collaborations, and we need interventions that are culturally safe spaces from which people can move forward. Professor Chung spoke of the need to work more with other services in the joint delivery of services. "If we don't hold complexity, we erase gender, we erase race, we ignore class, we ignore ableism, we ignore sexuality."

When talking about co-design, Professor Chung talked about how large organisations may do 1-3 contentless sessions, announcing they have led a process. Arguing that instead we need to respect peoples' knowledge of their lived experience and include their knowledge as we build responses.



Professor Donna Chung, Curtin University

"What does the shifted burden look like? Survivors are not forced to carry all of the responsibility. If the burden was shifted, they wouldn't have to live with the long shadow that comes with the long-term impacts of domestic violence. Just because they happened to be in a relationship at some point with a person who happened to be violent"

Professor Donna Chung





Nyadol Nyuon, Lawyer and human rights advocate.

Nyadol Nyuon asked the audience “what are we doing to play our part in stopping domestic and family violence?” Describing the discrimination and exclusion experienced by women from refugee and migrant communities from the domestic and family violence sector, Ms Nyuon highlighted that while violence predominantly affects women and children, it does not affect all people equally. Ms Nyuon referenced a national study of migrant and refugee women’s safety and security undertaken by Harmony Alliance and Monash Gender and Family Violence Centre, pointing out that discussions about responses to domestic and family violence must not be constrained by a fear of offending migrant and refugee Communities. They are building their own community standards to address patriarchy and its sanctioning of domestic and family violence. Noting that experiences of domestic and family violence were often used to punish and denigrate migrant and refugee communities, through the assumption that violence is connected to cultural practice.

“It is quite frightening when sitting in a room with decision makers, often men, who speak in ways that reinforce patriarchal issues”. Questioning what the equivalent is for migrant and refugee communities who have different expectations of culture and religion, how do we achieve the same treatment of women, best practice, and what is best inter-sectional practice in these communities? It is concerning that “there are entrenched views that there are certain

communities which exacerbate issues of abuse and violence and that decision makers should stop everything to deal with that violence.” Violence is entrenched across Australian culture; it is not specific to one community. We were encouraged to critique our own communities too. Structural issues tend to be things imposed by the narrative of the mainstream. Conversations about violence and equality exist between different cohorts of women – “it is all about how we use power too. As advocates, white women have some of the most powerful platforms and access to power, which means they get to define what the movement for gender equality is for everyone in Australia. We don’t question how white women use power – as a woman in a position of power, the first thing to ask is - who am I bringing along?” Ms Nyuon asserted that there is structural work required within the equality and inclusion debate.

“Patriarchy is not confined to one community but is world-wide.”

Nyadol Nyuon

The closing plenary posed two questions:

- 1. What is your key takeout from the conference?**
- 2. In the effort of building collaborations, what are our collective next steps?**

A powerful, final conversation encouraged us all to think deeply about how inclusive we really are, to question how we can improve, and importantly how do we individually and collectively #shifttheburden. The panel dissected the term #shifttheburden itself and examined in finer detail its meaning for marginalised communities, the exercise of power, the experience of holding, psychologically and emotionally, the weight of expectation that victim-survivors are responsible for their own safety and wellbeing. It is incumbent upon all of us, the panel reminded the audience, to work together in partnership to create safer families and inclusive, thriving communities.

“

“Physically I am exhausted but spiritually I am uplifted. The authenticity that I have been dreaming of for years – and not call it the elephant in the room. With this, we are sincerely interacting, and I felt I could be myself.”

“I fully trust that if I interact with people after this conference, that it will be an authentic interaction.”

Maha Abdo, Executive Officer, Muslim Women Australia

“

“What I have experienced and been witness to is the shift of the margin –that those who have been on the margins of this sector for far too long, and at that boundary line has been shifted – that shows that the sector is finally coming together.”

“There is tonnes of work to do. The sector needs to connect a lot more.”

“I assumed that the sector would have been more connected than it was.”

“It requires effort and work, and constant negotiation – and that burden can’t be placed on those who are shifting from that margin.”

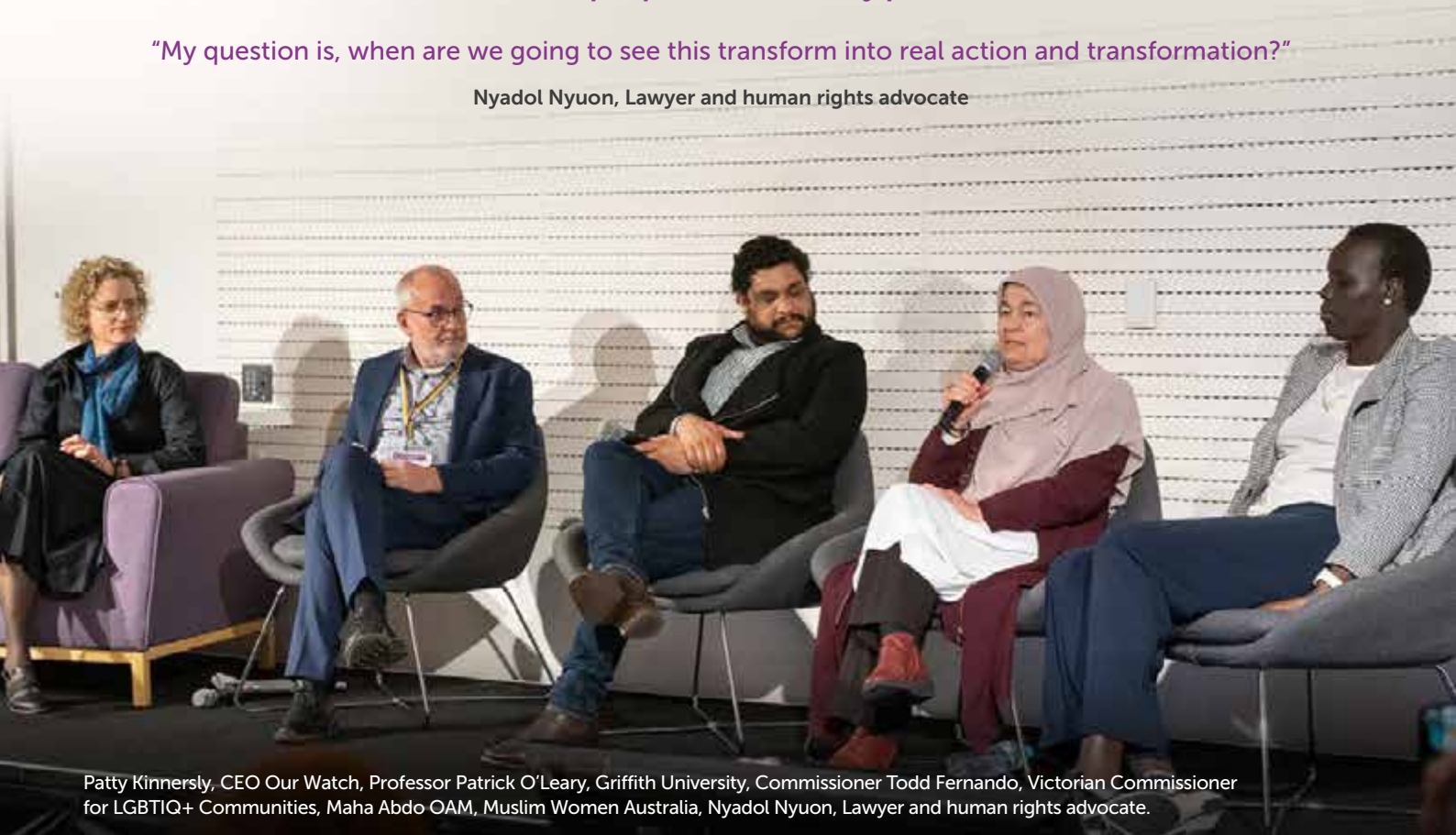
Commissioner Todd Fernando, Victorian LGBTIQ+ Communities

“

“We are beginning to have conversations that are looking at the spectrum of different people and how they present.”

“My question is, when are we going to see this transform into real action and transformation?”

Nyadol Nyuon, Lawyer and human rights advocate



Patty Kinnersly, CEO Our Watch, Professor Patrick O’Leary, Griffith University, Commissioner Todd Fernando, Victorian Commissioner for LGBTIQ+ Communities, Maha Abdo OAM, Muslim Women Australia, Nyadol Nyuon, Lawyer and human rights advocate.



The purple couch became a place where insightful and informative conversations occurred throughout the conference.

Tori Cooke chatted with Shayna Blaze about how the arts can be a powerful tool for change. A way to connect with people, educate and raise awareness. To this end **Voice of Change** has made its first feature film, *The Fort*. Soon to be released, *The Fort* tells a story of a family experiencing family violence, exploring the familial relationships existing with each character. The plot investigates the importance of children having a voice. Extensive consultations across the response and family violence sectors informed the story arcs of each character. The **Voice of Change** website provides a range of information and links to services where people can access help.

NTV CEO Jacqui Watt interviewed Manjula Datta O'Connor about her recent book **Daughters of Durga**. The two discussed her tireless work advocating for greater recognition and responses to dowry abuse. Dr O'Connor told a story of the Hindu Goddess Durga, a powerful demon slayer. Reflecting that women 5000 years ago must have held incredible power,

while also noting the stark dissonance of a Goddess wielding such great power while ordinary Indian women must be quiet, dedicated, submissive and loyal. When asked what more could be done, the conversation turned to the need for greater sharing of information to new migrants arriving from all countries, particularly about family violence. We need to be providing information about relevant laws, expectations on norms and gender etiquette, and information on what supports are available to both victim survivors and perpetrators of family violence. When discussing dowry, we were reminded that this was once a way of providing daughters with an inheritance, due to the expectation that daughters would live with the families of their husbands. The colonisation of India saw increased demands for higher taxes by colonising governments, which placed a huge burden on brides to turn their inheritance over to their husband's family. The entitlement connected to dowry abuse sees thousands of women in Southeast Asia die every year. Work is being undertaken in Australia to include dowry gifts as the property of the woman in Family Law to counter this practice.

Engage

Highlights from this program stream included presentations and panellists sharing how to **engage** individuals and community in social change. We heard about primary prevention and early intervention programs, Apps for young people, and the importance of delivering culturally safe, tailored responses able to meet individual need.

The Youth Support and Advocacy Service (YSAS) translated the Victorian Family Violence Capability Framework into its **youth alcohol and other drug** training curriculum. The service interviewed 136 youth alcohol and other drug (AOD) workers across Victoria to identify key themes on how family violence presents in a youth AOD context. Identifying youth worker training needs led to a pilot action research project. The First Wave group undertook 60 hours of online training focused on youth, intimate partner and family violence responses. A set of core curriculum modules are now delivered across the entire workforce. This has led to engaging young men using intimate partner violence, many of whom have disengaged from other school-based programs. This was done in collaboration with No to Violence to build an early engagement and diversion model. Family violence response work is now embedded across the organisation.

The **Love&Learn App**, developed as a gender neutral innovative and interactive engagement tool for young people, raises awareness about healthy/unhealthy relationships, providing resources and information including videos, quizzes and links to helpful websites and resources. This primary prevention tool can be used by young people to check in on their relationships and behaviours or with parents and peers as a way of encouraging positive relationships.

Coercive control panellists reflected on the need to engage deeply in community and sector wide consultation, and provide educational programs when new family violence legislation is considered. The group cautioned against criminalising coercive control without providing measures to ensure victim-survivors' safety and wellbeing. Panel members were unanimous in calling for women and children to be well-supported should their partner be incarcerated. While noting that coercive control legislation is important, it may lead to victim-survivors being misidentified as perpetrators. Many victim-survivors are reluctant to engage with police and this further traumatises women already traumatised from their abuse. Consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and minority communities is essential to avoid unintended consequences.

"We need consistent definitions of family violence and coercive control across the country in order to build a good evidence base."

Working with men who have cognitive impairment, Bethany Community Support service explored the complex contributing factors some men attending their men's behaviour change programs experienced. Acquired brain injury was flagged as a barrier for full engagement in programs which led to the service developing a tailored response to men who have a cognitive impairment. They modified a 24 week program and limited the groups to a maximum of 8 men. The program is run at a slower pace, applying flexible facilitation styles, using visual aids while adapting to each participant's learning style. Important cross learning occurred when a disability service co-located to share knowledge and practice, highlighting the value of collaboration.

Delegates heard about Australia's only specialist **Aboriginal Family Violence Court, Barndimalgu** in Geraldton Western Australia. Using the Safe&Together model to inform practice across the organisation. Engagement with victim-survivors and users of violence are culturally responsive and provide a broader assessment of the experience of abuse and identification of risk. The program recognises victim's safety by offering trauma sensitive responses. Careful assessment processes prevent misidentification of victims as the primary aggressor, while supporting perpetrators to access assistance throughout their court experience.

Panel members from NSW **Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations**, Waminda, Illawarra Koori Men's Support Group and Birrang discussed their journey to build cultural behaviour change programs that meet NSW Practice Standards. Navigating the complex process to meet the Compliance Framework is a long journey. "We, as local family services, need to make the change for our communities". The group shared the importance of working within a cultural framework led by local Elders and the benefit of getting together for the ACCO Yarns, facilitated by NTV, to support each other as they work towards establishing men's programs.

“When you are unpacking generations of trauma, it doesn't get solved within twelve months, can't just tick a box and say it's done”

Keren Baker

“How does the mainstream system fit within our cultural frameworks”

Tehika Hepi

Our colleagues in the UK shared information about working with **children and adolescents who use violence and abuse against parents and carers**. The program involves identifying ongoing patterns of behaviour that differentiate young people's abuse from normal teenage boundary challenging behaviours, unpacking the various power imbalances that exist within the family to examine the dynamics of abuse. The presenters used an ecological model to explain the range of complex contributing factors such as substance abuse, mental health, trauma, family violence within the home, school experiences, ADHD and autism spectrum disorder within the broader social context of gendered socialisation.



Justine Dodds, Carla Morris, RESPECT UK.



UK Respect run the 18-session program over 12 weeks. This includes separate sessions with parents and young people and two-family sessions. Risk assessment and safety planning is woven throughout the program. A family agreement, developed by all parties, supports parents and caregivers to set clear boundaries.

“What **motivates** men to come into a program to do the ‘hard yards’ required by behaviour change? We know many women will go back to relationships with hope that he has done the work and the relationship will be safer. What is the legacy we are leaving for the next worker in our engagement with men?” A recent study of 1907 men indicates that 44% drop out from programs. Men in the research project said they weren’t understood, they weren’t making progress. Panellists discussed how can we work to assist men to lean into the work. Motivational interviewing and ways of engaging, especially in pre-program work was seen as important to build a collegial relationship between participants and facilitators. Stigma and ambivalence are very present, so how the first sessions are delivered, the relational safety and security created, can shape how a man engages in the whole journey.

We have seen a quick shift to **online work** during the pandemic, with very little information and research undertaken on engaging with men who use family violence

in an online environment.

The presentation explored the small number of studies on a range of technologies used to date, which included interactive computer modules, digital avatar coaches, virtual reality, and computer simulations. Some of these were used as an adjunct to an in-person program. It was noted that none of the studies reflected consistently on risk management and most relied on self-reported data, and was therefore not necessarily capturing information about reduction of violent and controlling behaviours. However, there remains a place for further research and increased skill building across a range of digital program spaces, with online men’s behaviour change programs a promising space for ongoing studies.

The **Engaging young people** panel discussed using a strengths-based approach to build trust and a sense of belonging. The group spoke of mentoring without judgement and breaking down barriers with young people by modelling respectful ways of relating. Panellists agreed that young people are not a homogenous group, and what works for one may not work for another. The panel discussed the challenges and rewards in working with young people with one panellist sharing of their work with young Aboriginal men, often affected by intergenerational factors associated with colonisation. The group acknowledged the importance of human contact, safe places to share with others their age and the value of positive older role models.

Innovate

Innovation is key to responding to the complexity of how, where and when domestic, family and intimate partner violence occurs. The work is nuanced, we are still learning where the gaps are and what works, as we broaden our understanding and awareness of the diverse and intersecting experiences of family violence. New work is emerging, and this creates opportunities to form new partnerships and trial new responses. Over two days we had the opportunity to discover some of the interesting and transformative developments happening across Australia and internationally.

Macquarie University has been **mapping national Aboriginal and Torres Strait Healing programs** that respond to family violence. There are many examples of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander led responses to domestic and family violence in the community with most occurring outside mainstream services. For programs run by mainstream services, local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander input to programs determines their success, identifying the need to work with, and importantly be led by, community.

“ **Community’s evolving and for me, if you want to work holistically and be inclusive, then that’s what you need to do. Regardless of who somebody is or how they identify, if you know that your language is offensive, or you know that you are not doing something the way that you should, then educate yourself and learn about it”**

Aboriginal case worker

A Churchill Fellowship research project to investigate responses to women experiencing domestic **economic abuse** interviewed 32 people representing 23 organisations across 3 countries. These are early days in recognising economic abuse, and a new area of study and service. Economic abuse, while including financial abuse such as controlling access to money or bank accounts and incurring debt in someone else’s name, focuses on the broader behaviours such as sabotaging employment and study, limiting access to transport, damaging property, and creating costs through legal processes. It is a key tactic of coercive control and could support police to build a strong case around coercive control and should be included more widely in domestic and family violence legislation. The project found that even if identified, it is hard to find information to inform response, because it is interwoven with other forms of abuse and is often not recognised by victim survivors. This makes it difficult for people experiencing economic abuse to seek help and receive practical support, including financial counselling and assistance.



Rebecca Glenn, Centre for Women’s Economic Safety

“Training the ecosystem of the response and support services will help build capacity across domestic violence specialists, debt advisors, employers, banks, lawyers and police. Without economic safety, there is no safety.”

Panellists discussed a range of issues when implementing **restorative justice** processes and noted the safeguards required around it. All agreed that the punishment system, implicit within the criminal justice system, is highly dysfunctional, ineffective and inefficient. Restorative justice places an emphasis on meeting the justice needs of victim-survivors and should be inclusive, flexible, and involve thorough planning. All panellists agreed that safety during the restorative justice process is critical and achieving this takes adequate planning and resourcing to mitigate revictimisation. Perpetrators must demonstrate remorse to be eligible to participate. Panellists discussed the role of restorative justice in promoting personal accountability, helping to repair victim-survivor harm by offering opportunities for emotional closure, fostering choice and control for victim-survivors.

“Restorative justice gives a pathway saying, we condemn the behaviour, we want to recognise patterns of behaviour, and we want to find out what you plan to do from here.”

Amanda Lutz

Systemic change to #shiftheburden

requires strong feedback between victim-survivors and policy makers while paying attention to research. It is important to acknowledge the huge amount of work undertaken across Australia for decades by feminists, the anti-racist and anti-oppression movements long before there was the Royal Commission into family violence in Victoria. The leadership of the Dhelk Dja partnership forum, Safe Our Ways - Strong Culture, Strong Peoples, Strong Families, works to hold the Victorian government accountable ensuring

Aboriginal families are stronger, safer and free from family violence, and Aboriginal communities receive the right services to respond in culturally safe ways. An example of how legislative frameworks can support victim-survivors, to have no wrong door when seeking help is the Multi Agency Risk Assessment and Management (MARAM) framework. All Victorian prescribed services: schools, mental health and AOD services, hospitals, housing, refugee and migrant services, are trained to identify and respond to family violence. Another is the development of a central information point that supports responders (police, corrections, courts and the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing) to consolidate information about perpetrators into a single space. This supports risk assessment and management and assists in keeping the perpetrator in view across the system. Prevention work challenges structural inequality, changing the very systems that oppress while addressing the power imbalances that lay in systems across government and the not-for-profit service systems. It was noted that it is vital that perpetrator accountability is addressed through coordination across a suite of interventions.





Jacqui Watt, CEO NTV and Eleri Butler, CEO Family Safety Victoria talking about systems change.

“Perpetrator accountability and shifting the burden needs to be done across the system and in community. It includes challenging behaviours - not colluding, applying peer pressure to change attitudes, supporting perpetrators to change behaviours. We have to get better to counter the positive payoffs perpetrators get from committing family violence in the first place”

Eleri Butler

Exploring power and privilege is vital work for male facilitators. “We must examine ourselves as men within the work. Through generations, over centuries, we have been socialised in particular ways to think of ourselves in relation to our gender. Indoctrinated into a system that has expectations of women to meet our needs domestically, emotionally, and sexually.” Many of the messages we see every day and often without noticing, devalue women – this is the essence of male privilege. How we live our gendered lives relates to our work with men who abuse power in their relationships. How do we challenge the dominant culture we all live in and bring this into our work? “This question should leave us unsettled, this is where the work happens.”

Discussion about cultural interventions for migrant and refugee perpetrators focused on the positive elements of **Motivation for change**, exploring the benefits of tailored in-language and in-culture programs. The panel touched on the multiplicity of barriers men from non-English speaking backgrounds face, including refugee and migrant men, and the unique needs they experience, when seeking help. Panellists highlighted that being of and from the same religion or culture as participants enables understanding and ability to challenge assumptions about norms and behaviour.

“Men are coming to us and saying this group is life-changing ... the fact that you walk into a room and there are certain things you don't have to explain about yourself, your culture is really important.”

The **holding men accountable for intimate partner sexual violence** panel raised concerns that this remains under-researched and under-addressed. Some of the challenges encountered include a lack of practitioner training and resourcing, perpetrators having limited understanding of intimate partner violence, the barriers to identify intimate partner sexualised violent behaviours, limitations with assessment



Mary Karambilas, InTouch, Sakima Hassani InTouch, Fatima Benel Settlement Services International

tools, and the difficulty people have when discussing sexualised violence, consent, and coercion. The group talked about the need to empower and better train practitioners. “We live in a dominance and rape culture where communities perpetrate, such as in the football codes. These men can get any woman they want, there’s hierarchical thinking, expectations of submission and a lack of accountability for those who use sexual violence”. The panel agreed these attitudes support the prevalence of sexualised violence in society.

Boys and men aged 15-19 years have the highest reported sexual offending of any demographic. Presenters discussed their work with young men and boys on **talking about consent** and sexual violence. Body Safety Australia’s consent continuum model and power dynamic models helps young people understand consent and the power dynamics of sexual assault. Presenting alarming statistics relating to sexual assault of young people while reminding us that consent education is primary prevention.

Popular culture messages contribute to a lack of clarity about consent. Although the standards have changed, the ideas movies have created still damage. Consent should be discussed in tandem with discussions about power and privilege, and about gender, age, class, etc. Children and young people need to be given the skills to recognise power and how to create space for another person to be safely assertive.

Delegates heard that **Innovative online behaviour change programs** face challenges of hiring qualified facilitators who meet certain criteria and standards, particularly those that identify as queer. The panel discussed two national trial programs, one working with men who use family violence in regional and remote areas and one for people who identify as gay, bisexual or trans. Panellists talked about the importance of tailoring the intake process to include time for relationship building and to ensure the program is responsive to the needs of the community.

“ even when keeping children at the centre, the voices of children disappear very easily - there is a challenge in how to bring them in, and also how to bring them in safely”.

Margaret Kertesz

The KODY project brought together the Caring Dads program and Odyssey House, an alcohol and other drug (AOD) rehabilitation program to research and evaluate the effectiveness of working with the whole family. The project recognises that in most parenting groups, children’s voices are heard through parents’ voices. Listening to children’s voices involves one-on-one time with children and noted that this is a rare practice. “Children will tell you what they have gone through.



Ivan Clarke, Bennelong Aboriginal Men's Counsel - Strong Men Safe Families

We need to start listening to that and seeking them out". We need to get workers in domestic and family violence and AOD sectors to start thinking across sectors, noting that substance abuse is a significant barrier to how men engage in Caring Dads and behaviour change programs.

"Our wins are that there are those clients that get into housing and are given the tools to re-build their lives, especially around how to behave differently."

Ross Sargeant

The Men's Accommodation Counselling Service (MACS) and A Place for Change are innovative **Victorian men's accommodation projects** developed in response to the specific housing pressures associated with the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns. MACS enables men who have been excluded from the home to access short-term crisis accommodation and counselling support. Place for Change arose as one of the pilots funded for the Medium-Term Perpetrator Accommodation Service (MPAS). Place for Change is an add-on to MACS to continue perpetrators' engagement with the service system following crisis. Family

safety contact work and full-time case management across agencies are features of both programs.

Strong Men Safe Families, delegates heard a detailed description of this Aboriginal led project aims to decrease domestic and family violence in Aboriginal communities in NSW by bringing Aboriginal men together to work on healing trauma within themselves, their families and their communities. Aboriginal male community leaders had expressed concern at the rates of domestic violence in communities and wanted something to change. They were critical of non-Indigenous 'care' agencies receiving funding to come into their communities to 'fix us'. Workshops were run in 30 NSW communities culminating in a Strong Aboriginal Men's Leadership Forum. From this the Bennelong Aboriginal Men's Counsel was formed with a focus on domestic violence and supporting healthier choices for men, their families and communities. Nine men from across the state are members of this leadership group driving local change while advocating for system accountability.

"If we heal our men, we heal our families and then heal our communities."

Ivan Clarke

Integrate

The theme of Integration explored how our work can meet individuals within the complexity of their histories, gender identities, cultural and faith backgrounds and geographical locations, responding in ways that increase motivation and commitment to change. We heard from a number of presenters about how racism and bias must be acknowledged, challenged and changed as we seek to understand the diverse drivers and dynamics of family violence, in order to increase safety and genuine engagement for program participants and communities.

Delegates heard how the Muslim faith has been judged and maligned by western societies who take faith texts out of context and without understanding. This contributes to a general distrust of mainstream services for men of Muslim faith. Men in faith communities need support to learn how to speak about gender-based violence, in a way that aligns with their faith. **Faith as a primary prevention tool** works to support men in the Muslim faith community to unpack the difference between faith and

culture, while outlining the faith position on these issues. "Do we have patriarchal positions? Absolutely we do. But they are not faith positions, they are culture positions, but because they have been around for so long, people no longer know which is which". Islam has gender-based roles, but gender is not part of a person's value. It was noted that culture is what often plays a role in associating gender value.



Ghaith Krayem, Muslim Women Australia



Delegates were reminded to **recognise racism** and its effects if we are to begin affecting the change that Aboriginal people have long called for. Racism is a significant form of violence in our country, it is inherent in our white western knowledge systems, and racist research practices and evident in our social and political discourse. 97% of First Nations people have experienced racism in the past year, and this is why they distrust mainstream services. Racism and white privilege in mainstream health and human services results in the isolation of Aboriginal communities. Institutional racism is perpetrated not only within institutions, but between them, including across child protection, health services and human services. The use of language as a form of violence, victim blaming First Nations people, and painting violence as a distinctly First Nation characteristic should be challenged.

“ First Nations rates of violence are given out of context of racism and colonisation; without context these statistics are victim-blaming. We have to name and be clear who the perpetrator is and hold perpetrators to account. We can ask, why does he choose to use violence, why do our services fail to respond to victim survivors, why do our policies not hold men to account?”

Marlene Lauw

Three research projects were presented that focused on recognising **diversity in perpetrator populations**. The discussion highlighted the need for individualised perpetrator interventions, recognising people using violence come from different lives, different pathways and different experiences, requiring a suite of diverse interventions and the flexibility to adjust and tailor responses as necessary. Men come with some similarities and with points of difference. Panelists spoke of how the earlier we intervene we yield better outcomes for participants. Engaging victim survivors is vital for accountability with strong information sharing processes built into interventions while carefully holding safety.

Australia’s only Community **Neighbourhood Justice Centre (NJC)** combines a magistrate’s court and a community centre in the City of Yarra, a high-density but geographically small LGA with the highest-crime area of Melbourne (2007). This innovative model brings service providers into the centre, rather than referring clients out. The goal is to maintain accountability and keep perpetrators in view and this is achieved by integrating expertise into the court system. The centre includes a family violence male respondent case manager so men can be referred into case management to determine the length and type of engagement and set goals. Cross referrals into other supports all happen within the collaborative team based at the NJC.

“We would like to see an increase in community responses to family violence, more collaboration, more support to ensure that more men who use violence are accountable at more points in the system.”

Dr Cameron Wallace



Madi Day, Macquarie University [virtual presentation] What works? Mapping Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healing programs

The Victorian Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Management Information Sharing (MARAMIS) **State-wide coordination capacity building project** supports specialist family violence advisors placed in mental health and alcohol and other drug services across the state, building competency for these workforces to identify, assess, and manage family violence risk.

“ **Issues and concerns don't have siloed lives, so it isn't useful to respond in a siloed way**”

Erin Lockington

The problem with men and money panel conversation began with the quote “the choice that many women have to make is poverty or violence”, it was noted that when perpetrators abuse joint bank accounts, a lot of women end up homeless and left to pay for the perpetrator's debt. The attitude that the money of the 'breadwinner' of the family is 'his' remains pervasive. Financial control was identified as the building block to every other form of abuse, with men often increasing their use of violence in times of economic stress. The costs of economic abuse to victims are estimated to be \$5.7 billion per year. Delegates heard that for some women, it can take up to 25 years to get back into paid work after a

marriage breakdown, and unemployment after children affects superannuation entitlements, leading many older women into homelessness.

Led by Lived Expertise panellists reflected on the message of shifting the burden and how this has played out in their experience and advocacy work. The group shared that many people remain marginalised and fall through the cracks. Experiences of deep trauma were shared, and speakers noted the burden of recovery should shift to perpetrators and enablers, the media and policy makers. In discussing accountability, panellists cited we also need perpetrators to assume responsibility for their actions, recognising violence as a choice, and that we need societal, community, and structural accountability. Valuing the diversity of lived experience requires challenging victim-blaming attitudes wherever violence occurs.

“ **If I stand here and do nothing, I'm part of the system.**”

Phil Doncon



Lived expertise panellists: (left to right) Glyn Scott, Advocate, SA Voices for Change, Marika Yarran, victim survivor advocacy, Desert Rose program development and facilitation, Phil Doncon, Artist, Russell Vickery, LGBTIQ+ Domestic & Family Violence Advocate.



Namarca and Vikki Corowa, Reconcile Life

It was noted that **Perpetrator responses, and accountability mechanisms** in many jurisdictional systems are not built to adequately respond to family violence. This leads to siloed responses that often hold the victim survivor responsible for maintaining safety. Victim blaming remains rife within workforces who are not adequately trained or properly resourced. We need perpetrator pattern-based rather than incident-based approaches. Documenting the perpetrator's behaviours and relating how these impact on the victim-survivors' daily life could see the shift needed to focus on the person using violence. We need to be better at naming and recording harm to children when identifying abusive behaviour towards mothers.

Reconcile Life was established to deliver camps on country, workshops, school programs and behavioural change programs from cultural perspectives. Their programs are attended and supported by local elders, traditional owners and is requested by both government and non-government agencies. Providing an alternative culturally appropriate approach to domestic and family violence, mental health and youth justice services at a "grass roots" level. The impact of slavery and assimilation is embedded into all programs that educate on the history of colonisation as part of healing work towards reconciliation.



Conference Program

MONDAY 1 AUGUST 2022: Pre-Conference Workshops

8.30am	Registration	Riverbank Foyer 2-4
9.00–12.00pm	Workshop 1 Riverbank 2	Workshop 2 Riverbank 3
	<p>Working Safely with Men who use Family Violence in First Nation Communities</p> <p>This day long workshop will cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drivers of family violence in First Nations communities • Dynamics of family violence in First Nations communities • Yarning Together, a cultural model for engaging First Nations men in change work <p>Kyalie Moore, No to Violence Josh Wanganeen</p>	<p>Working with the Stages of Change model</p> <p>The stages of change model is a useful tool in working with men using family violence. This training workshop explores the important progression points and cycle as well as the barriers to men's progress through the behaviour change journey.</p> <p>Tori Cooke, No to Violence</p>
10.15am	Morning tea	Riverbank Foyer 2-4
10.30am	Workshop 1 <i>continued</i>	Workshop 2 <i>continued</i>
12.00pm	Lunch	Riverbank Foyer 2-4
1.00–4.00pm	Workshop 1 <i>continued</i>	Workshop 3 Riverbank 3
	<p>Working Safely with Men who use Family Violence in First Nation Communities <i>continued</i></p>	<p>Specialist Clinical Supervision: Supporting Best Practice</p> <p>In the specialist area of men's behaviour change work and men's case management, supervision provides a critical space for the development and support of critical reflective practice. This workshop explores supervision as a relational activity to create an environment of accountability, support and professional growth.</p> <p>Tori Cooke, No to Violence</p>
2.15pm	Afternoon tea	Riverbank Foyer 2-4
2.30–4.00pm	Workshop 1 <i>continued</i>	Workshop 3 <i>continued</i>
5.00–7.00pm	Welcome Reception	Riverbank Foyer 5-8

TUESDAY 2 AUGUST 2022: Shifting the Burden

7.30am	Registration	Riverbank Foyer 5-8
8.30am–5.00pm	Quiet Zone	Riverbank 5
	<p>The quiet zone is available to all delegates throughout the conference, as a place to seek a break from the conference discussions and support. If you need the assistance of a trained professional, and none are currently available within the quiet zone, then please let the registration desk know by messaging one of the Conlog staff directly on the conference app.</p>	

TUESDAY 2 AUGUST 2022: Shifting the Burden

8.30–10.00am	Opening plenary		Riverbank 6-8
	Welcome Stefan Grun, No to Violence Chair		Chair: Jacqui Watt, No to Violence CEO
	Didgeridoo performance Daniel Coleman, Kurna man		
9.00am– 9.20am	Welcome to Country , Aunty Rosalind Coleman, Kurna and Narungga Elder Government welcome, The Honourable Katrine Hildyard, Minister for Women and the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence		
	KEYNOTE: Commissioner Todd Fernando, Victorian LGBTIQ+ Communities		
10.00am	Morning tea and exhibition, including Phil Doncon art performance		
10.30–12.30pm	Session 1A: ENGAGE Riverbank 6	Session 1B: INNOVATE Riverbank 7	Session 1C: INTEGRATE Riverbank 8
10.30am	PRESENTATIONS		
	Young men, intimate partner violence and youth substance use: Youth Support and Advocacy Service/No to Violence collaboration to build capacity Bianca Johnston, Youth Support & Advocacy Service	What works? Mapping Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healing programs Madi Day, Macquarie University <i>*Virtual presentation</i>	Faith as a primary prevention tool Ghaith Krayem, Muslim Women Australia
11.00am	PRESENTATIONS		
	Love&Learn App – reaching young people where they're at Carolyn Robinson, Beyond DV <i>*Virtual presentation</i>	Responding to Economic Abuse: Opportunities for Australia Rebecca Glenn, Centre for Women's Economic Safety	Racism is violence: Anti-colonial and anti-racist approaches in violence response and prevention work Dr Leticia Funston, Marlene Lauw <i>*Virtual presentation</i>
11.30am	PANELS		
	National overview of Coercive Control Panellists: Maha Abdo OAM, Muslim Women Australia, Nerita Waight, Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service, Patrick O'Leary, Griffith University, Padma Raman, ANROWS Facilitator: Joanne Yates, No to Violence	Restorative justice and sexual harm Panellists: Chay Brown, Australian National University & The Equality Institute, Amanda Lutz, Independent RJ Facilitator, Renee Handsaker, Open Circle, Leigh Garrett, Community Transitions SA Facilitator: Thea Deakin-Greenwood, Transforming Justice Australia	Recognising diversity in perpetrator populations: Learnings from three Australian Program Studies Panellists: Nicola Helps, Monash Gender & Family Violence Prevention Centre, Silke Meyer, Griffith University, Kate Fitz-Gibbon, Jasmine McGown, Monash University Facilitator: Elena Robertson*, No to Violence <i>*Hybrid panel</i>
12.30pm	Lunch and exhibition, including Phil Doncon art performance		Riverbank Foyer 5-8

TUESDAY 2 AUGUST 2022: Shifting the Burden

1.30-3.40pm	Session 2A: ENGAGE Riverbank 6	Session 2B: INNOVATE Riverbank 7	Session 2C: INTEGRATE Riverbank 8
1.30pm	SPOTLIGHTS		
	<p>Modified men's behaviour change for men with cognitive impairments and family safety contact work</p> <p>Kristy Berryman, Jacquelyn Mills, Bethany Community Support, Specialist Men's Services</p>	<p>Jacqui Watt, No to Violence, Eleri Butler, Family Safety Victoria, Marsha Scott, Scottish Women's Aid</p> <p><i>*Hybrid spotlight</i></p>	<p>Nowhere to hide: Shifting the burden of accountability through integration into Australia's only Community Justice approach to family violence.</p> <p>Dr Cameron Wallace, Neighbourhood Justice Centre, Nick Joseph, No to Violence</p>
2.10pm	PRESENTATIONS		
	<p>The Safe & Together model for victim advocacy in the Barndimalgu (fix things make good) Court</p> <p>Ancy Dsouza, Desert Blue</p>	<p>What does mean to be men working in men's family violence: Exploring power and privilege Anthony Lekkas, Northside Counselling Solutions,</p> <p><i>*Virtual presentation</i></p>	<p>Multi Agency Risk and Management Information Sharing: Victorian State-wide coordination of a mental health, alcohol and other drug capacity building program</p> <p>Kimberlea Green, Erin Lockington, No to Violence</p>
2.40pm	PANELS		
	<p>NSW Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCO) Yarns</p> <p>Panellists: Joshua Maurer, Wendy Marsh, Illawarra Koori Men's Support Group, Keren Baker, Birrang NSW, Tehika Hepi, Waminda</p> <p>Facilitator: Kyalie Moore, No to Violence</p>	<p>Motivation for change: Benefits of in Language, in Culture interventions with perpetrators from migrant and refugee backgrounds</p> <p>Panellists: Sakina Hassani, InTouch, Fatima Benel, Settlement Services International, Ali Hussain, VT Uniting</p> <p>Facilitator: Mary Karambilas, InTouch</p> <p><i>*Hybrid presentation</i></p>	<p>The problem with men and money: The role of economic abuse in experiences of family violence</p> <p>Panellists: Louise Allwright, Good Shepherd, Dr Supriya Singh, RMIT, Lula Dembele, Lived Experience Advisory Panel for CWES, Steve Booth, No to Violence</p> <p>Facilitator: Rebecca Glenn, Centre for Women's Economic Safety</p>
3.40pm	Afternoon tea and exhibition, including Phil Doncon art performance		Riverbank Foyer 5 – 8
4.10pm – 5.30pm	Plenary session		Riverbank 6 – 8
4.10pm	Spotlight interview: The Fort / Voice of Change		Chair: Jacqui Watt, No to Violence CEO
4.45pm – 5.30pm	<p>Voice of Change & Blank canvas Interiors Shayna Blaze, Tori Cooke, No to Violence</p> <p>Spotlight interview: Book launch, Daughters of Durga Manjula Datta O'Connor, Author, Jacqui Watt, No to Violence</p> <p>Close of day</p>		
6.00pm	Pre-Dinner drinks		City Foyer
7.00-10.00pm	<p>Conference dinner</p> <p>Master of Ceremonies: Cr. Arman Abrahamzadeh OAM, Deputy Lord Mayor of Adelaide</p> <p>Featuring a special cabaret performance of My Other Closet, the Cabaret, performed by Russell Vickery</p>		City Room 1-4

WEDNESDAY 3 AUGUST 2022: Shifting the Burden

8.00am	Registration	Riverbank Foyer 5-8		
8.30am – 5.00pm	Quiet Zone The quiet zone is available to all delegates throughout the conference, as a place to seek a break from the conference discussions and support. If you need the assistance of a trained professional, and none are currently available within the quiet zone, then please let the registration desk know by messaging one of the Conlog staff directly on the conference app.	Riverbank 5		
8.30-10.15am	Plenary session Welcome back	Riverbank 6-8		
8.45am	KEYNOTE: I think rocket science would have been easier: developing system responses to promote safety and harmony, and manage risk to end violence, abuse and coercion Prof Donna Chung, Curtin University	Chair: Jacqui Watt, No to Violence CEO		
9.30am	KEYNOTE: Title to be announced Nyadol Nyuon, Lawyer and human rights advocate			
10.15am	Morning tea and exhibition, including Phil Doncon art performance	Riverbank Foyer 5-8		
10.45-12.30pm	Session 3A: ENGAGE Riverbank 6	Session 3B: INNOVATE Riverbank 7	Session 3C: INTEGRATE Riverbank 8	
10.45am	SPOTLIGHTS			
	Child and Adolescence to Parent Violence and Abuse and the Respect Young People's Program Justine Dodds, Carla Morris, RESPECT UK <i>*Pre-recorded video</i>	Talking about consent Deanne Carson, Body Safety Australia, Max Radcliff, Respectful Relationships Speaker	Healthy relationships from cultural perspectives Namarca Corowa, Vikki Corowa, Reconcile Life	
11.25am	PANELS			
	Motivational interviewing and investment in change Panellists: Steve Booth, No to Violence, Dr Yvonne Maxwell, Sal Consulting Exchange, Stephen Smith, Family Life Service Centre Facilitator: Ken McMaster, HMA	Holding men accountable for intimate partner sexual violence: ways forward and next steps Panellists: Nicola Helps, Monash University, Prof Donna Chung, Curtin University, Vincent Silk*, Thorne Harbour Health, Shawna Marks, Flinders University Facilitator: Isobel Montgomery, No to Violence <i>*Hybrid panel</i>	Led by lived expertise Panellists: Russell Vickery, LGBTQ Domestic & Family Violence Advocate, Artist, Phil Doncon, Artist, Marika Yarran, Desert Rose, Glyn Scott, SA Voices for Change Facilitator: Lula Dembele, Lived Experience Advocate	
12.30pm	Lunch and exhibition	Riverbank Foyer 5-8		

WEDNESDAY 3 AUGUST 2022: Shifting the Burden

1.30–3.30pm	Session 4A: ENGAGE Riverbank 6	Session 4B: INNOVATE Riverbank 7	Session 4C: INTEGRATE Riverbank 8
1.30pm	PRESENTATIONS		
	<p>Providing Aboriginal people, families, and community with cultural services and supports that build positive change</p> <p>Craig Rigney, KWY Aboriginal Corporation</p>	<p>Victorian Men’s Accommodation Projects: Men’s Accommodation Counselling Service and Men’s Perpetrator Accommodation Service</p> <p>Melonie Sheehan, No to Violence, Cate Moloney, Centre for Non Violence</p>	<p>Perpetrator response and perpetrator accountability</p> <p>Mark O’Hare, Stopping Family Violence</p>
2.00pm	PRESENTATIONS		
	<p>Digitally delivered men’s behaviour change programs</p> <p>Grace Jennings, Wollongong University</p>	<p>Strong Men Safe Families</p> <p>Ivan Clarke, Bennelong Aboriginal Men’s Counsel</p>	<p>Working with Those Who Use Family Violence in General Hospital setting</p> <p>Susan George, Austin Health</p>
2.30pm	PANELS		
	<p>Engaging young people</p> <p>Panellists: Michael Hail, Jesuit Social Services, Penny Burns, Menslink, Kristoff Adelbert, ACON Health, Namarca Corowa, Reconcile Life</p> <p>Facilitator: Di White, EY</p>	<p>Innovative online behaviour change programs</p> <p>Panellists: Vincent Silk*, Thorne Harbour Health, Mardi Wilson, Men & Family Centre, Maxie Castle*, Thorne Harbour Health, Michelle Lyons, Men & Family Centre</p> <p>Facilitator: Elena Robertson, No to Violence</p> <p><i>*Hybrid panel</i></p>	<p>Fathering intervention at the intersection of Family Violence and Alcohol and Other Drug use</p> <p>Panellists: Margaret Kertesz, Melbourne University, Raelene Lesniowska, Kids First Melbourne, Anne Tidyman, Odyssey House</p> <p>Facilitator: Monique Yeoman, Kids First</p>
3.30pm	<p>Afternoon tea, including silent auction of Phil Doncon’s work</p> <p>Participate in the Silent Auction held for Phil’s live artworks! The auction will happen via the conference app during afternoon tea. Winning bids will be donated to charity.</p>		Riverbank Foyer 2-4
4.15pm	<p>Discussion panel</p> <p>Panellists: Maha Abdo, Muslim Women Australian, Commissioner Todd Fernando, Victorian LGBTIQ+ Communities, Nyadol Nyuon, Lawyer and human rights advocate, Patrick O’Leary, Griffith University, Craig Rigney, KWY Aboriginal Corporation, Patty Kinnersly, Our Watch</p> <p>Facilitator: Jacqui Watt, No to Violence</p>		Riverbank 6-8
5.30pm	<p>Thank you, and close of conference</p>		

THURSDAY 4 AUGUST 2022: Post Conference Workshops

8.30am	Registration		Riverbank Foyer 5-8
9.00–12.00pm	Workshop 4 Riverbank 6	Workshop 5 Riverbank 7	Workshop 7 Riverbank 8
	<p>One day workshop on Motivational Interviewing in working with family violence. This one-day workshop will introduce Motivational Interviewing (MI), including a brief look at motivation itself with opportunities to practice using MI skills during the day.</p> <p>The workshop will cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The underlying spirit of MI and why it is so vital in resolving ambivalence and changing behaviour including the four fundamental processes of MI which include engaging, focusing, evoking and planning Skill building in recognising and working with change to sustain engagement to build and consolidate a client's commitment to change. The core skills (OARS) needed to guide clients toward change and the various techniques and strategies the MI practitioner can utilise to assist clients to make positive changes <p>Ken McMaster, HMA</p>	<p>Ethical Care in Operationalising Men's Behavioural Change Program Groupwork This training workshop provides pragmatic operational strategies in moving MBC program groups to the online space.</p> <p>Taking an ethical care approach to operationalising online groups ensures family violence risk is at the centre. The training outlines the required program and practice changes for providers to put in place when moving programs online.</p> <p>Tori Cooke, No to Violence</p>	<p>Working with the Coercive Control Patterns Workshop led by NTV's First Nation Lead, an experienced men's behaviour change program manager, facilitator and trainer.</p> <p>This half-day workshop will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to identify the patterned nature of controlling behaviour's - physical and non-physical Engaging and observing clients using controlling behaviours. Open ended questions that build trust and rapport, engaging client narratives using active listening. How to analyse information to inform risk and interventions. Importance of gathering referral information and the experiences of affected family members Skills development, practice time in small groups <p>Kyalie Moore, No to Violence</p>
10.15am	Morning tea		Riverbank Foyer 2-4
10.30am	<i>Workshop 4 continued</i>	<i>Workshop 5 continued</i>	<i>Workshop 7 continued</i>
12.00pm	Lunch		Riverbank Foyer 2-4
1.00-4.00pm	<i>Workshop 4 continued</i>	Workshop 6 Riverbank 7	
	<p>One day workshop on Motivational Interviewing in working with family violence: continued</p>	<p>Specialist Practice in Online Groupwork Facilitation</p> <p>This training complements the previous workshop. Highly focused on improving confidence in transferring groupwork skills from face to face to online group work. Practitioners will come away with ideas and tools that can be used in online groupwork that continues the important work of inviting and supporting behavioural change.</p> <p>Tori Cooke, No to Violence</p>	
2.15pm	Afternoon tea		Riverbank Foyer 2-4
2.30-4.00pm	<i>Workshop 4 continued</i>	<i>Workshop 6 continued</i>	
4.00pm	Close of Workshops		

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03 9487 4500

info@ntv.org.au

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