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Submission on Wiyi Yani U Thangani Framework for Action and First Nations Gender Justice Institute



Our Watch

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Acknowledgement of Country

Our Watch acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land across Australia on which we work and live. We pay respects to Elders past and present and recognise the continuing connection Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have to land, culture, knowledge, and language for over 65,000 years and that this land was never ceded.

As a non-Indigenous organisation, Our Watch understands that violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children is not an 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander problem.' As highlighted in Our Watch's national resource *Changing the picture*, there is an intersection between racism, sexism and violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.

Our Watch has an ongoing commitment to the prevention of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children, who continue to experience violence at a significantly higher rate than non-Indigenous women. We acknowledge all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who continue to lead the work of sharing knowledge with non-Indigenous people and relentlessly advocate for an equitable, violence-free future in Australia.

About Our Watch

Our Watch is a national leader in the primary prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia. We are an independent, not for profit organisation established in 2013. All Australian governments are members of Our Watch.

Our vision is an Australia where women and their children live free from all forms of violence. We aim to drive nation-wide change in the culture, behaviours, attitudes, and social structures that drive violence against women and their children.

Guided by our ground-breaking national frameworks, *Change the story* (2nd ed, 2021), *Changing the picture* (2018) and *Changing the landscape* (2022), we work at all levels of our society to address the deeply entrenched, underlying drivers of violence against women, especially those stemming from gender inequality. We work with governments, practitioners, and the community, at all levels of Australian society, to address these drivers of violence in all settings where people live, learn, work and socialise.

As a non-Indigenous organisation, Our Watch emphasises the importance of meaningful engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, leaders, and organisations to ensure that any decisions that affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are carried out in accordance with the internationally recognised principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). Our Watch is committed to playing our part in addressing racism, power inequalities and other ongoing impacts of colonisation, and to working in solidarity with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to support culturally safe, and community-owned and led solutions.

About this submission

Our Watch welcomes the opportunity to provide a submission on the design of the Wiyi Yani U Thangani Framework for Action for First Nations Gender Justice and Equality and the establishment of a First Nations Gender Justice Institute.

Our Watch acknowledges that the particular focus of the current consultation is on data, measurement and evaluation approaches that may be used in relation to the Framework and Institute and ensuring they reflect the values, needs and priorities of Aboriginal and

Torres Strait Islander Women. In particular, the Commission has asked for submissions on three themes:

- Measuring change outcomes
- Ensuring a strong accountability and evaluation approach
- Protecting and strengthening data sovereignty and governance.

Our Watch acknowledges our role as a non-Aboriginal organisation and ally. We are committed to contributing to national work that platforms and prioritises gender equality for all women, including for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women. In line with our expertise and evidence base in prevention, as well as evidence, monitoring and evaluation, the focus of this submission is on addressing the guiding questions under section one: *Measuring change outcomes*.

This submission draws on evidence from Our Watch's *Changing the picture* (2018), a national framework to support the prevention of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and their children.

Published in 2018, *Changing the picture* was produced in collaboration with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders. It was guided by an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women's Advisory Group, informed by consultation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples around the country, and by a literature review that prioritised documents authored or produced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, organisations, and services. In producing this framework, Our Watch's aim was to respect and reflect publicly available Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander knowledge, and make central the voices, experiences, knowledge, ideas, decades-long activism, and solutions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This submission also draws on Our Watch's *Counting on change* (2017), a guide for policymakers, researchers, and advocates on measuring population-level progress towards the prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia; *Putting the prevention of violence against women into practice: How to Change the story* (2017), a handbook companion to *Change the story*; and *Tracking progress in prevention* (2020), a national monitoring report on progress towards the primary prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia.

This submission has also been informed by the priorities outlined in:

- National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032, the National Outcomes Framework and draft Performance Measurement Plan.
- The First Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023-2025 under the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032.
- Closing the Gap Implementation Plan 2023, specially under Outcome 13: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and households are safe.

Our Watch encourages the Commission to consider and ensure alignment between the Framework for Action and its approaches to monitoring and evaluation and these national plans.

This submission was developed in consultation with Our Watch's internal Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Steering Committee, which brings together Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Board members, staff, and other key organisational representatives to consider and provide advice on Our Watch's work in relation to violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.

Our Watch would welcome the opportunity to provide further support to the Australian Human Rights Commission in relation to the issues outlined in this submission. Please

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Overview

Our Watch welcomes the development of the Wiyi Yani U Thangani Framework for Action for First Nations Gender Justice and Equality and the Australian Human Rights Commission's aspiration for a Framework, that will:

- Contribute to the development of national mechanisms to guide and support strategic investment in First Nations women and girls' initiatives
- Influence policy and legislative reform
- Support First Nations gender justice and equality on data, measurement and evaluation approaches.

Our Watch also encourages ongoing discussions and consideration about ways in which the Framework for Action and Gender Justice Institute can build on and strengthen existing national mechanisms, plans and processes designed to achieve gender equality with a particular focus on centring the voices, experiences and knowledge of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, organisations and communities.

Our Watch considers that there is substantial alignment between the Wiyi Yani U Thangani resources and *Changing the picture*. Given the potential for the Framework to highlight the necessary actions that can contribute to change across all levels of society, in key settings, and identify the roles and responsibilities of governments and other stakeholders, which aligns with Our Watch's evidence base and ways of working, we would welcome the opportunity to engage further with the Commission and the new Gender Justice Institute about ways we can align with and support this work.

Guiding Questions

Measuring change outcomes

1. What change do you want to see for First Nations women and girls, in all their diversity, with their families and communities, to live their lives in the way they want? What would you feel, see, hear, sense or collectively understand if this change was happening?

Our Watch's vision is an Australia where all women live free from all forms of violence.

Violence against women is a national problem, one that is prevalent and persistent in all communities, right across Australia. However, we know that violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women is disproportionately prevalent and serious.¹

Changing the picture identifies violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women as an urgent national priority and articulates a vision where all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are safe, equal, and live lives free from violence. It presents a primary prevention approach to violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women that seeks to address the underlying drivers of the violence to stop it happening

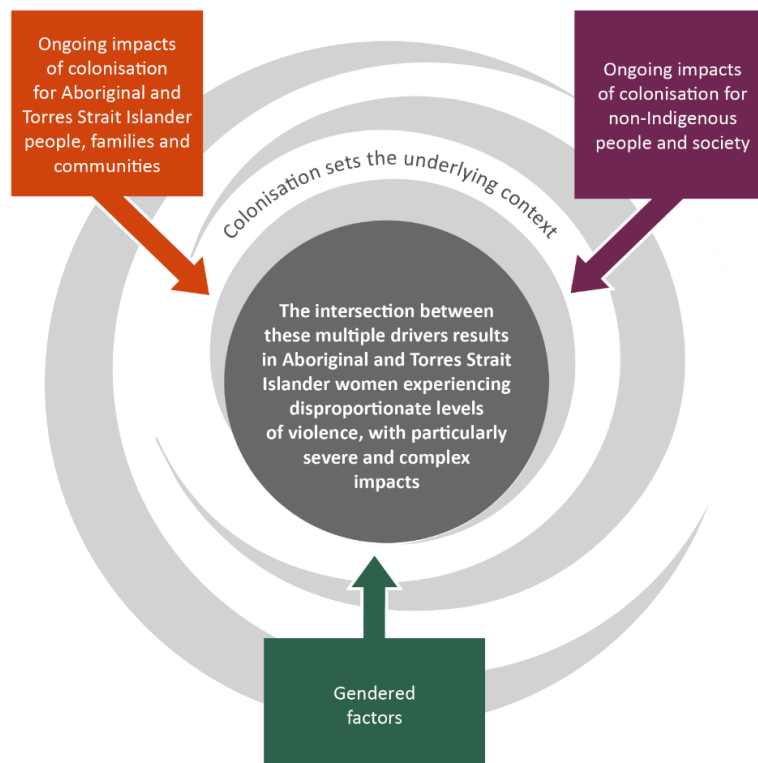
in the first place. It recognises that violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women is not an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander problem, but an Australian one, and that everyone in Australia has a role and responsibility in ensuring Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women live free from violence.

Early intervention, response and recovery efforts are vital, and Our Watch acknowledges the tireless work being undertaken by many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations to respond to violence in their communities. However, *Changing the picture* outlines that primary prevention must sit alongside these efforts to ensure lasting change.

Change the story, Our Watch’s national framework for the primary prevention of violence against women, identifies four gendered drivers of violence against women. These drivers most consistently predict violence at the population level and explain its gendered patterns.² *Changing the picture* builds on the evidence of the four gendered drivers of violence, explaining that these drivers alone do not account for the prevalence, severity and particular dynamics and impacts of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women today. Instead, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, gender inequality intersects with the impacts of colonisation, as well as the dynamics of racism and racial discrimination more generally.

As such, *Changing the picture* identifies additional drivers of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women. They include:

- The ongoing impacts of colonisation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- The ongoing impacts of colonisation for non-Indigenous people and in Australian society.
- Gendered factors – both gender and inequality in a general sense, and specific gendered drivers of violence that are a consequence of colonisation.



Reference: Our Watch (2018) *Changing the picture*.

Each of these drivers is described in significantly more detail in the [*Changing the picture background paper*](#) and Our Watch refers the Commission to pages 50-66 of that publication, for further discussion and evidence on each.

To create social transformation on a scale that will create a safe and equal society for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, *Changing the picture* outlines that primary prevention must work at all levels of society. Crucially, this includes non-Indigenous organisations and people and the roles and responsibilities they have in addressing the way colonisation has embedded racist and sexist assumptions, structures, and practices into how they operate every day. This approach, as outlined in *Changing the picture*, recognises that while primary prevention may not always be effective or appropriate in some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities depending on the varying level of safety and need at particular times, there is no longer an excuse for non-Indigenous organisations and individuals to not be continually addressing the legacies of colonisation including racism, indifference, ignorance and disrespect towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This should happen as part of a comprehensive and holistic approach to violence against women, which involves a continuum of interdependent and interlinked strategies, with efforts across the spectrum of prevention, early intervention, response, and recovery.

The actions we will see when the three underlying drivers of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women outlined above are being addressed are:

Action 1



Address the legacies and ongoing impacts of colonisation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, families and communities

- Heal the impacts of intergenerational trauma, strengthening culture and identity
 - Strengthen and support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families
 - Implement specific initiatives for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and girls, boys and men, and children and young people
 - Challenge the condoning of violence in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities
 - Increase access to justice for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
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Action 2



Address the legacies and ongoing impacts of colonisation for non-Indigenous people, and across Australian society

- Challenge and prevent all forms of racism, indifference, ignorance and disrespect towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and cultures
 - Address racialised power inequalities and amend discriminatory policies and practices
 - Challenge the condoning of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
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Action 3



Address the gendered drivers of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women

- Implement intersectional approaches to preventing violence against women across the Australian population
- Challenge the condoning of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women by challenging both racist and sexist attitudes and social norms
- Support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women's participation in leadership and decision making
- Challenge gender stereotypes, and the impacts of colonisation on men's and women's roles, relationships and identities
- Strengthen positive, equal and respectful relationships between women and men, girls and boys
- Engage both Indigenous and non-Indigenous men to challenge harmful and violence-supportive ideas about masculinity and relationships

Reference: Our Watch (2018) Changing the picture

Changing the picture recognises that for prevention to be effective, it is not only what we do that is important, but how we do it. Therefore, prevention work should be guided by the following principles:

- Self-determination: community ownership, control, and leadership
- Cultural safety
- Trauma-informed practice and practitioner self-care
- Healing focused
- Holistic
- Prioritising and strengthening culture
- Using strengths-based and community strengthening approaches
- Adapting to different community, demographic and geographic contexts
- Addressing intersectional discrimination
- Non-Indigenous organisations working as allies in culturally safe ways.

It also requires everyone recognising their responsibility and taking a proactive role to prevent violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women. This includes:

- Governments and government agencies at all levels
- Non-government organisations and services
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, communities, and organisations
- Non-Indigenous people, communities, and organisations.

As highlighted in *Changing the picture*, it is crucial these efforts are coordinated and continually informed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

2. In your experience, what practices and approaches are most effective in collecting data, measuring, and evaluating change?

Our Watch's expertise in data, measurement and evaluation arises in the context of prevention of violence against women. While the themes identified in the Wiyi Yani U Thangani report and implementation framework have a broader focus, we consider the evidence and principles may usefully guide work under the Framework for Action. While we take an intersectional approach to our work and are committed to principles of Indigenous data sovereignty, Our Watch also acknowledges our role as a non-Indigenous organisation and the way that informs our approaches to data collection, measurement and evaluation.

Counting on change is Our Watch's guide for policymakers, researchers, and advocates on measuring population-level progress towards the prevention of violence against women in Australia. It outlines four key elements needed to provide a comprehensive picture of the status of the drivers and reinforcing factors of violence against women at a national and state/territory level, which in turn allows us to measure the effectiveness of primary prevention efforts. Our Watch considers that these may usefully inform approaches to data collection, monitoring and evaluation under the Framework for Action. The elements include:

1. A coordination mechanism

A coordinated mechanism to data collection, reporting and to the availability, usability, integrity, and security of data, is critical to providing a comprehensive national picture of the issue - both at an individual level and as a structural issue - across jurisdictions, areas of service system and over time. Drawing on multiple sectors and a wide range of data sets is vital for accurate measurement.

A coordination mechanism consists of a shared understanding of the issue, agreement and coordination on data collection procedures across jurisdictions and agencies, and reporting standards. A coordination mechanism would collate and analyse data and

report on progress. This would provide consistency, accuracy and rigor to ongoing monitoring and reporting.

2. A process for data collection and analysis

The use, expansion and improvement of existing national and jurisdictional based data sets are critical to measuring and analysing progress over time. *Changing the picture* also identifies the need to develop and collect reliable place-placed and aggregated data, noting the different approaches and experiences across different local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.³

It is recommended that the process of data collection culminate in the publication of a series of progress reports presenting both qualitative and quantitative data gathered at the local, state/territory and national level. Regular reports, aligning with the availability of data sets should:

- Assess progress towards structural, normative, and practice-based gender equality through an intersectional approach.
- Inform future policy development and investment in prevention and gender equality initiatives.
- Assist with the development and/or refinement of initiatives and policy, by pointing to gaps and opportunities for improvement for jurisdictions over time against select measures.
- Identify opportunities to refine data collection processes or establish new processes to gain a more comprehensive picture of gender equality and the drivers of violence.
- Connect primary prevention practitioners and advocates with more sophisticated data and regular updates will enable them to better monitor progress and inform the development of effective future policies and initiatives. It will also contribute to building an evidence base to support the success of locally driven, best-practice approaches.

3. A process for reporting and communicating findings

The reporting of data trends will provide important information in an accessible format on the progress and outcomes of programming. These reports should be publicly available to improve effectiveness, quality, and efficiency.

One option for streamlining the data reporting process would be to create a website or database to review achievements relevant stakeholders are making against the outcomes, locally, in their respective jurisdiction and nationwide. This would give policy makers and stakeholders the opportunity to identify areas of progress and highlight ongoing gaps in process and data collection.

4. A research strategy to reduce data gaps

Several key strategies to reduce data gaps include:

- The future development and strengthening of data access protocols to enhance the use of data and the dissemination of research results.
- Clear guidelines available within each agency, in conjunction with an accompanying monitoring system, to further strengthen consistency across systems, agencies and departments across the country
- Targeting currently unrepresented populations, using data collection techniques that seek to address the unique challenges faced by these groups due to individual circumstances and living arrangements (i.e., those living in remote areas or in care).

In considering ways to effectively evaluate change, in the context of prevention, Our Watch has developed a range of guidance relevant to evaluation that may be usefully adapted in the context of the Framework for Action.

For example, *Putting prevention into action*, a handbook for practitioners when undertaking prevention work, outlines key principles in evaluating prevention activities. They include:

- Integrating evaluation into prevention activities from the beginning
- Understanding the activities' logic model and expected change, and focusing on assessing changes that can be attributed to these activities
- Ensuring findings are practical and relevant for the activities' practitioners and key stakeholders
- Building capacity to undertake good practice evaluation
- Using a collaborative process between the funder, project team, participants or target community, and the evaluator
- Base the evaluation on the principle of gender transformative practice.

In addition, there are opportunities to ensure that evaluation design and implementation engage the communities and individuals primary prevention seeks to target, and are underpinned by gender transformative and intersectional methodologies and analyses. This includes developing evaluations and evidence-building strategies that address the intersections of structural inequality and discrimination, as well as power and privilege, and how it impacts the prevention of violence against women. For evaluation, an intersectional analysis means accounting for these intersecting systems and structures throughout the research process: in the questions posed, the methods used for data gathering, capacity building of the workforce and organisations, the dissemination of evaluation findings, and ownership of the data and research.⁴

Finally, Our Watch emphasises the importance of data sovereignty, in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the right to control, govern, and develop data about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, peoples, land, culture and resources. Our Watch encourages consideration of the principles of Indigenous data sovereignty in the context of the Framework for Action, with a focus on ensuring meaningful engagement and reciprocity with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the creation, collection, access, analysis, interpretation, management, dissemination and reuse of Indigenous data.

3. How do you want to see local change practices and data collection inform national priorities and achieve systemic outcomes, and how could this relate to the Wiyi Yani U Thangani Framework for Action for First Nations Gender Justice and Equality?

There is a critical need to reform and strengthen data collection approaches regarding violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.

There are a range of factors that contribute to limitations in national data collection. *Counting on change* attributes differing definitions of family, domestic and sexual violence across jurisdictions as a key contributing factor to these gaps within data.⁵ In addition, key population-level data often underrepresents specific population groups including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and people with disabilities. This is despite these groups being more likely to experience particular forms of violence.⁶ Information on these population groups is often missing or inaccurate for a number of reasons, including:

- Demographic information not collected due to particular systems not making it mandatory to do so
- Demographic information not collected due to the process relying on unsolicited self-identification by individuals
- Demographic information not collected due to the process relying on a service provider's judgement that data is required in that context
- Sample sizes for population groups within a given dataset are too small

- There is a lack of cross-correlation with other demographic data.

As a result, there is a valuable role for more place-based and representational data being collected and used to improve our understanding of the drivers and impacts of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and the approaches that are working to prevent this violence. One way in which this could be improved is by strengthening and establishing more comprehensive processes for data collection and analysis, as outlined above.

In addition, Our Watch supports ongoing work at a national level to identify and address data gaps, including through the development of shared data definitions, a national minimum data set, a data dictionary, and standardised data collection methods; initiatives that were intended to be established under the first National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022, but require continued investment and support.⁷

The National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children 2022-2032 has committed to growing the evidence base and improving data collection, coordination, and consistency. The current dedicated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023-2025 includes 'evidence and data eco-systems' as one of five reform areas.⁸ It includes actions to strengthen and build data and the evidence base including through:

- Creating a data and evidence eco-system specific to Closing the Gap
- Prioritising and funding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-led research
- Collecting and using local, culturally informed evidence to develop solutions
- Investigating mechanisms for governments and mainstream agencies at all levels to share data to enable community-controlled organisations to make data-informed decisions in line with Indigenous Data Sovereignty Principles.

Our Watch supports these actions and encourages alignment between data improvement priorities and work under the Framework for Action and through the First Nations Gender Justice Institute. From a primary prevention perspective, improving data collection allows for systemic change to occur by understanding what the current baseline is in terms of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and to monitor progress overtime. As outlined in *Changing the picture*, reliable place-based and aggregated data is important in informing communities designing responses, building an evidence base to support the success of best-practice approaches and sustainable investment for evaluation to be incorporated for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-led community prevention projects.

4. Do you have any additional thoughts, views or experiences about gender specific data and outcomes that could be included in the Wiyi Yani U Thangani Framework for Action for First Nations Gender Justice and Equality and the First Nations Gender Justice Institute's work?

Intersectional approach

Change the story and *Changing the picture* outline how various forms of discrimination and disadvantage impact women in many different and sometimes intersecting ways, and to varying degrees. Acknowledging that violence is experienced differently by different women means we need to take an intersectional approach to the way we understand, communicate and work to prevent violence against women, and in how we track progress toward prevention.

Our Watch's *Counting on change* outlines an intersectional approach to measuring progress in prevention. This approach is intended to track population-level progress

toward prevention, but the principles may be adaptable to the Wiyi Yani U Thangani Framework for Action and Institute.

Counting on change acknowledges the complexity of taking a truly intersectional approach to monitoring progress in prevention. Most notably, an intersectional analysis requires access to pertinent information – such as data that represents multiple groups and that reflects significant variations across characteristics such as socioeconomic status, social class, and sexual orientation, that often isn't collected.

While the development of an intersectional methodology for research and data collection is still an evolving area, *Counting on change* has identified four ways to ensure tracking prevention progress can be informed by an intersectional approach:

1. Establish an Intersectionality Advisory Group.

The design and implementation of monitoring frameworks should be overseen by an Intersectionality Advisory Group, the composition of which should be reflective of the diverse experiences and perspectives of the community.

2. Seek population group disaggregated data sets and analyse/report on these in a comprehensive way.

This includes investigation of ways to analyse how other indicators of social inequality intersect with gender inequality indicators. An intersectional analysis does not seek to simply 'add' categories to one another (e.g., gender, race, class, sexuality), but strives to understand what is created and experienced at the intersection of two or more axes of inequality or discrimination.

3. Highlight gaps in data on intersectionality.

An intersectional approach to monitoring requires that we continually advocate to ensure future data collection extends to include the experiences of multiple groups and is disaggregated so we can measure variation.

4. Ask the tough 'intersectionality questions.'

Throughout the design and implementation of frameworks to track progress, the evidence highlights the importance of continually asking the following questions:

- Who is being compared to whom? Why?
- What issues of inequality or discrimination are being highlighted by the data collection and analysis? In addition to examinations of gender inequality, how are other forms of power and inequality being analysed?
- How will human commonalities and differences be recognised without resorting to essentialism, false universalism, or obliviousness to historical and contemporary patterns of inequality?

For further information on an intersectional approach to monitoring progress, see *Counting on change*, pages 20-23.

Role of the Institute

Our Watch understands that the intention is that the Framework and Gender Justice Institute are related, in that the Institute will drive implementation and monitoring of the Framework, as well as playing a broader role in research, stakeholder engagement, knowledge translation, and advocacy.

Outlining this role and interaction and associated governance and mechanisms for monitoring and reporting would provide a useful foundation for implementation of the Framework and provide clarity to governments and other key stakeholders about the

most effective way to engage with the Commission and the Institute to support this work as well as their particular role and responsibility.

The explanation of stakeholder roles and responsibilities, including the role of the Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission to promote coordinated and consistent monitoring and evaluation frameworks, on page 28-29 of the National Plan provides a clear reference of the above in relation to primary prevention.

Finally, as outlined throughout this Submission, Our Watch encourages the Commission and Institute to consider, engage with and build on existing national mechanisms, plans and frameworks that intersect with the Framework for Action and work of the Institute to ensure the most effective and coordinated approach to this work.

References

- ¹ Calculations based on hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family violence-related assaults of 530 females per 100 000 female population and 191 males per 100 000 male population cited in Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service (2016), 4.12.1, Olsen, A. & Lovett, R. (2016). *Existing knowledge, practice, and responses to violence against women in Australian Indigenous communities: State of knowledge paper*, p. 13. Al-Yaman et al (2006) *Family violence among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples*. Ayre, J., Lum On, M., Webster, K., Gourley, M., & Moon, L. (2016). *Examination of the burden of disease of intimate partner violence against women: Final report*. Sydney: Australian National Research Organisation for Women's Safety.
- ² Our Watch (2021). *Change the story*, p. 36-47.
- ³ Our Watch (2018) *Changing the picture*, p. 39.
- ⁴ See, Our Watch, National Primary Prevention Hub Report 4, [National primary prevention report: Evaluation and learning and engagement with the private sector - Report 4 \(ourwatch.org.au\)](#) p 16.
- ⁵ Our Watch (2017). *Counting on change*, p. 98-100.
- ⁶ Our Watch (2021). *Change the story*, p. 22.
- ⁷ Our Watch (2017). *Counting on change*, p. 107.
- ⁸ Australian Government (2023). *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023-2025*, p. 65.