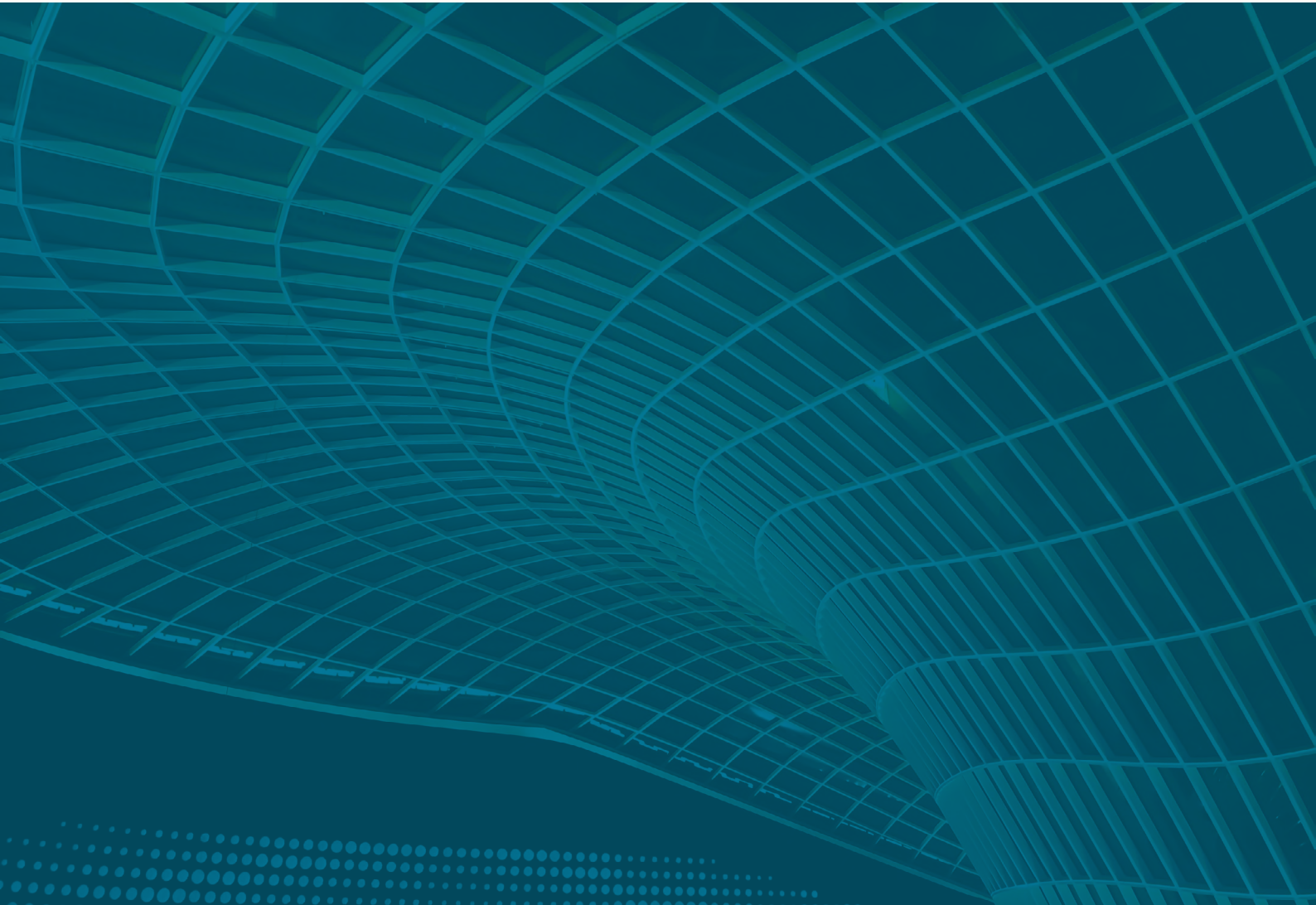




# Monitoring and Reporting Framework

*National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children  
2022-2032*



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# The National Plan context

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The *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032*<sup>1</sup> (the National Plan) sets out a 10-year national policy framework to guide actions towards ending violence against women and children in one generation.

It is built around four interconnected domains:

1. Prevention – stopping violence before it starts
2. Early intervention – helping early when people are at risk
3. Response – supporting people when violence happens
4. Recovery and healing – helping people heal and rebuild their lives.

This Monitoring and Reporting Framework supports monitoring of progress across all domains of the National Plan, including primary prevention, early intervention, crisis response, recovery and healing, by drawing on system level data, population level evidence and expert analysis.

The National Plan is underpinned by cross cutting principles to:

- advance gender equality
- ensure the voice of people with lived experience informs policies and solutions
- support the Closing the Gap framework
- ensure person centered coordination and integration
- focus on intersectionality and cultural safety. Concentrated effort is made on priority groups such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, women and children living with a disability, women and children from culturally diverse migrant and refugee backgrounds, children and young people, LGBTIQ+SB people, older women and women and children living in rural, regional and remote areas
- hold accountable people who choose to use violence.

The National Plan is supported by an implementation architecture depicted in Figure 1 below. This includes the recently released *Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices: the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Family Safety Plan 2026–2036* (*Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices*). A supporting Action Plan, and the combined Theory of Change and Outcomes Framework are expected to be released in 2026.

Implementation and reporting are a shared responsibility by all Australian governments. A depiction of responsibilities for monitoring and reporting is in Figure 2 below.

A refreshed governance structure was released in late 2025 to ensure decision makers and supporting bodies work together effectively to deliver the National Plan. An outline of the core governance arrangements is depicted in Figure 3 below.

## ***Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices: the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Family Safety Plan 2026–2036***

The Commission will be informed by the work of *Our Ways Strong Together: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence Peak* as it delivers the final pieces of the *Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices* infrastructure with DSS and develop a supportive monitoring and reporting role.

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<sup>1</sup> Accessible at <https://www.dss.gov.au/national-plan-end-violence-against-women-and-children>

# National policy framework

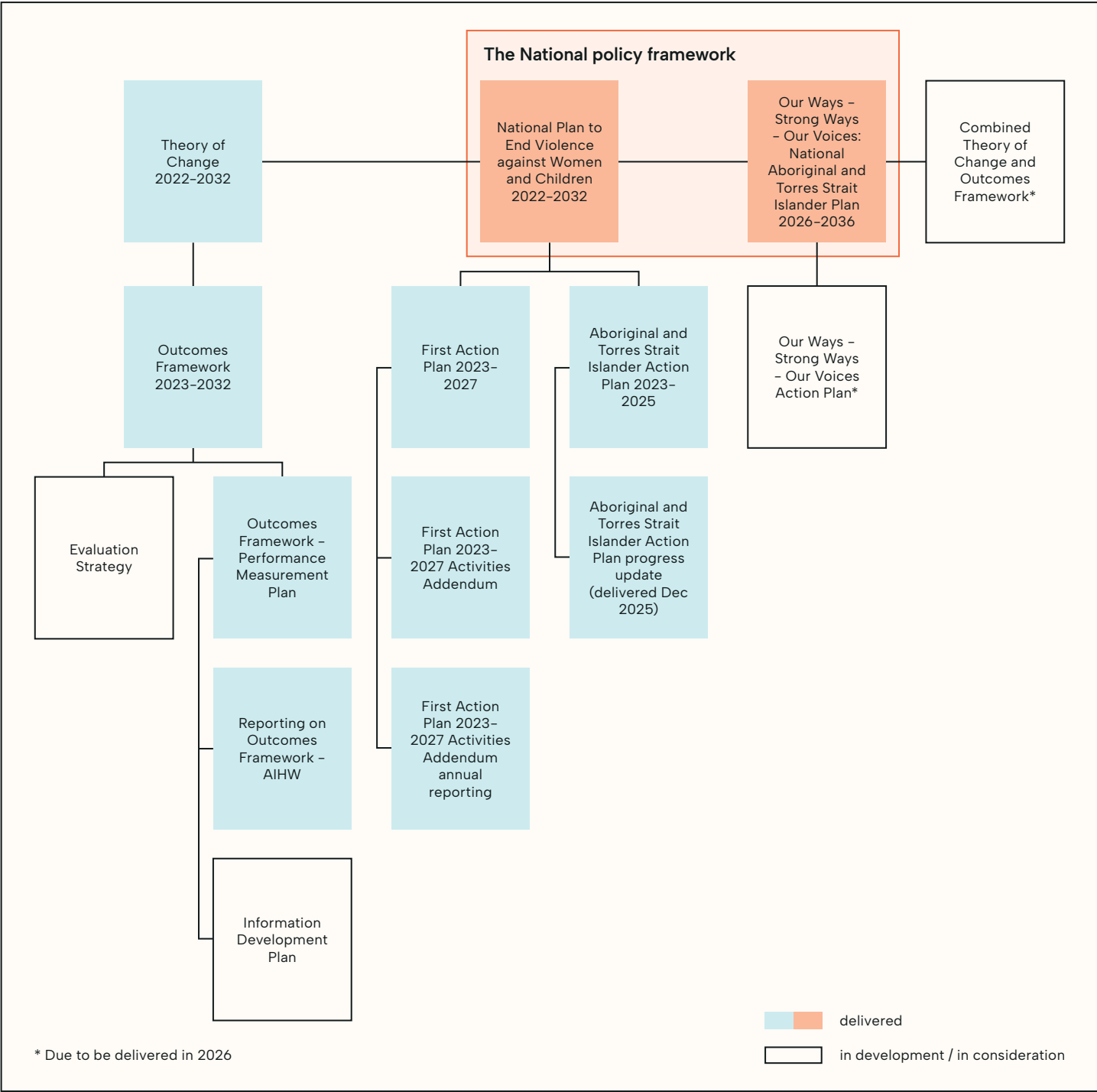


Figure 1 The National Plan policy framework and implementation architecture

# National Plan reporting responsibilities

## Reporting responsibilities under the *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032* (the National Plan) and *Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Plan to end Family, Domestic and Sexual Violence 2026–2036*

### National Plan activities and progress reporting

#### Department of Social Services (DSS)

Provides annual public reporting through:

- First Action Plan Activities Addendum
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2025 update
- Investments Report
- Highlight Report

Data for these reports include Commonwealth, State and Territory government sources

*Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices* Plan was released in February 2026. Arrangements for activities reporting are to be finalised (see Figure 1).

#### National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA)

Leads Commonwealth implementation reporting including National Agreement on Closing the Gap Combined Annual Report and Implementation Plan

#### Women and Women’s Safety Ministerial Council

Provides updates to National Cabinet on progress on agreed priorities

#### Office for Women

Reports on implementation of the Rapid Review of Prevention Approaches recommendations

### National Plan outcomes reporting

#### Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

Provides public dashboard reporting on the long-term outcomes and national targets identified in the *Outcomes Framework 2023–2032* including:

- 6 long-term outcomes and sub-outcomes
- 6 national targets

Data for these measures are compiled by AIHW from state and territory administrative datasets and national population and longitudinal datasets (e.g. AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program, National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women, Personal Safety Survey, National Student Safety Survey, Longitudinal Study of Australian Children)

*Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices* Plan was released in February 2026. The Combined Theory of Change and Outcomes Framework is to be delivered (see Figure 1).

NIAA reports on National Agreement on Closing the Gap Targets 12 and 13

Productivity Commission (PC) provides independent oversight and assessment through:

- Annual Data compilation Report on the 19 socio-economic targets
- Closing the Gap dashboard
- Three-yearly independent review of progress

### Building the evidence

#### Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety (ANROWS)

ANROWS was established by the Commonwealth, state and territory governments under the first National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children (2010–2022). As an ongoing partner, ANROWS continues to build, strengthen and translate the evidence base that informs the current National Plan

#### Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS)

AIFS is the Australian Government’s key research agency into family wellbeing operating under the Family Law Act 1975 conducting research relevant to policy and practice

#### Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

ABS is the Australian Government’s national statistical agency providing trusted official statistics on a wide range of economic, social, population and environmental matters

#### Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW)

AIHW is an independent statutory Australian Government agency providing meaningful information and statistics on health and welfare data

### System oversight

#### Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission (DFSVC)

Drawing on the voice of lived experience through its Lived Experience Advisory Council, stakeholder engagement activities and system data, the DFSVC provides insight on progress towards the outcomes of the National Plan in its Yearly Report to Parliament.

#### Jurisdictional reporting

State and Territory governments report domestic, family and sexual violence data, activities and outcomes according to their relevant structures, strategies and frameworks.

Figure 2 Australian government reporting responsibilities under the National Plan

# Governance arrangements



## National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032

### Governance Arrangements: Core

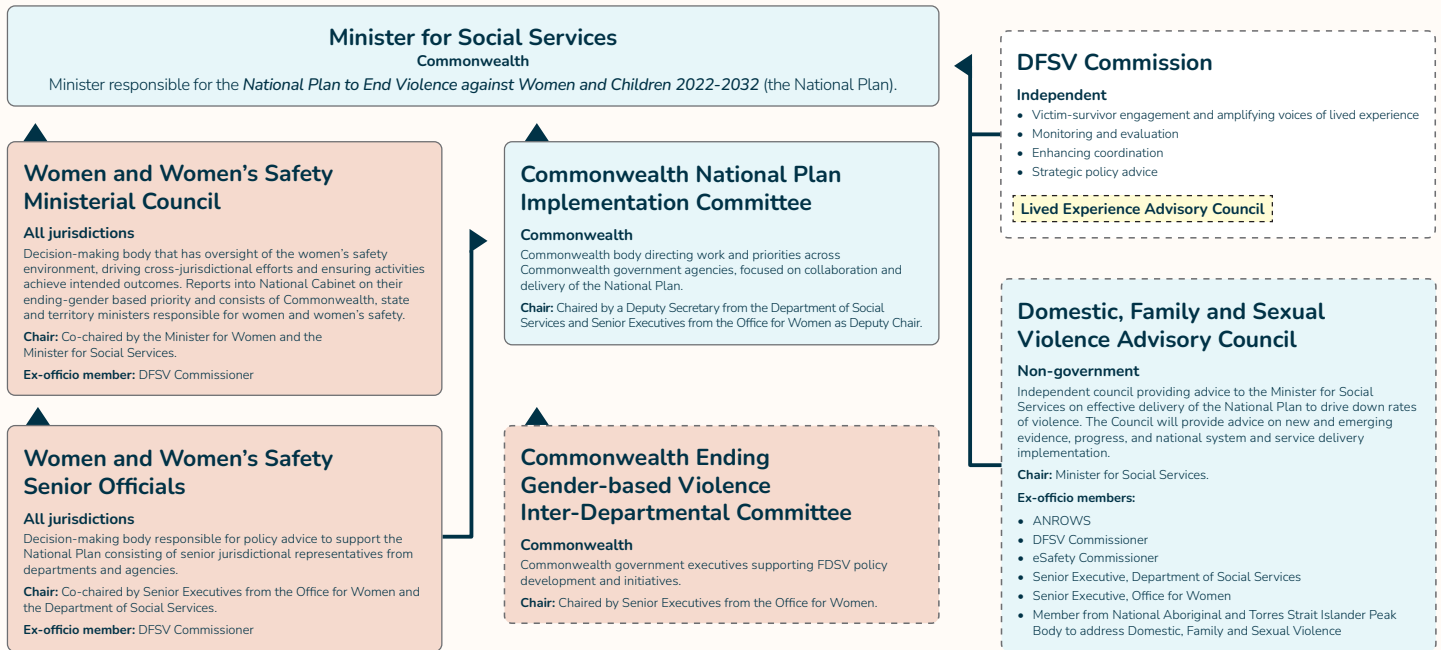
**Commonwealth Agency Lead:**

- Department of Social Services
- Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
- Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission
- Other or N/A

**Role:**

- Decision making body
- Advisory body

**Reporting/information flow:**



**Note:** A review of these arrangements will occur upon the finalisation of the Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Family Safety Plan

**Figure 3** Core Governance arrangements for the National Plan

# Purpose of this Monitoring and Reporting Framework

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Australia's first Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Commission (the Commission) was established as an Executive Agency on 1 July 2022 under the Public Service Act 1999. The Commission is an independent, accountable and transparent agency that is committed to bringing people together to end domestic, family and sexual violence.

The Commission's executive order outlines its core functions to:

- advise the Minister for Women's Safety on strategic policy
- promote coordination across governments, sectors and communities
- support consistent monitoring and evaluation of the National Plan
- develop structured approaches to lived experience engagement
- inform national priorities for policy, research and data
- champion the objectives of the National Plan across society.

This Monitoring and Reporting Framework (the Framework) sets out how the Commission will undertake its monitoring functions with a specific focus on its role to support consistent monitoring and evaluation of the National Plan throughout 2026 and 2027.

The results of this monitoring and reporting activity will be delivered in the Commission's Yearly Report to Parliament, in ongoing strategic policy advice to the Minister, Assistant Minister, Department of Social Services (DSS) and the Office for Women (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet) and other government departments through individual activity reports.

This Framework outlines the focus areas of monitoring activities and guiding questions. It aims to bridge the gap between activity-based reporting so that implementation efforts, and associated funding commitments, translate into measurable change. The Framework will draw on a range of additional data points generated through the work of the Commission, particularly its lived experience community, engagement with sector stakeholders, state and territory partners, and strategic projects.

The purpose of the Framework is therefore to assess how effectively Commonwealth, state and territory governments are implementing activities aligned with the National Plan's outcomes. It will also aim to provide a baseline for activities that will be delivered in response to the Second Action Plan.

Over time, the Framework will evolve as new data sources become available, ensuring that reporting remains comprehensive and adaptive.

# Lived experience

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Lived experience is the heart of accountability in our response to domestic, family and sexual violence. Lived experience includes the voices of people who have experienced violence, as well as those living with its ongoing impacts. These perspectives reveal the scale and nature of harm, expose how systems can entrench disadvantage or cause further harm, and drive governments to act where silence once prevailed.

The Commission's Lived Experience Advisory Council aims to support all aspects of the Commission's work and is a key mechanism for ensuring monitoring and reporting activities are grounded in a diversity of lived and living experience perspectives.

For the Commission, embedding lived experience is not symbolic participation, it is a systemic requirement. Engagement must be safe, consistent and influential if policies and services are to be credible and effective. Centring lived and living experience strengthens accountability, prevents policy mistakes and implementation failures, improves service design and ensures reforms respond to the real-world impacts of decisions on people most affected.

## Principles of the Framework

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This Framework represents an ambitious and forward-looking approach to monitoring progress under the National Plan. Lived experience is a central component of each of these principles. The principles for this approach include:

- 1. Collect data once, use multiple times:** use of existing public reporting processes to minimise additional burden on stakeholders while maximising the value of information that is already collected
- 2. Harnessing the evidence to identify and drive focused implementation effort:** a focus on providing a national picture of implementation progress and gap identification
- 3. Translating activity and evidence into measurable change:** interrogation of activity-based reporting and evaluation evidence and how that translates into an ability to measure impact, associated funding commitments and guidance for stakeholders to translate evidence into activity
- 4. Driving accountability for monitoring and reporting activities:** identification of clear monitoring and reporting roles and responsibilities
- 5. Communicating evidence of experiences of change:** insights from a broad range of stakeholders including service sector providers, researchers and people with lived experience
- 6. Towards systems integration:** development of an understanding of the need for systemic change
- 7. Embed self-determination:** embedding self-determination in governance, planning and implementation through governments working in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

# Monitoring focus

The below table sets out the areas of focus for the Commission's monitoring. It includes a series of guiding questions to inform the Commission's lines of inquiry and assessment.

Areas of focus	Why are we examining this?
<b>Governance and accountability</b>	<p>To understand the extent to which established governance mechanisms are supporting effective oversight, coordination and integration of cross-government/sector efforts to achieve the outcomes of the National Plan.</p> <p><b>Guiding questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How is the new governance structure and its relevant governance groups overseeing implementation progress, risks and issues?</li><li>• Have collaborative governance approaches been established for shared activities?</li><li>• How is lived experience being included in governance mechanisms?</li><li>• How are sector stakeholders being engaged within governance mechanisms to inform and support implementation efforts?</li><li>• How is government communicating progress in implementing actions and achieving outcomes under the National Plan back to the community so that stakeholders know what is changing for individuals and communities?</li></ul>
<b>Funding transparency</b>	<p>To understand how funding is being directed in support of the National Plan's outcomes and made visible to the sector and community.</p> <p><b>Guiding questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What funding is allocated for actions/initiatives under the National Plan?</li><li>• How does expenditure align with funding allocations?</li><li>• How is funding in surrounding supporting systems reflected?</li><li>• How are governments communicating and making visible the funding being directed to ending gender-based violence?</li><li>• How are Budgets aligned with current priorities and associated funding?</li><li>• How do we know that investment under the National Plan is achieving its intended outcomes / making a difference in the lives of people who experience violence?</li></ul>

Areas of focus	Why are we examining this?
<h2>Data development and outcome measurement</h2>	<p>To understand the extent to which systems, data and reporting are available to enable the Australian government to measure progress in achieving the National Plan's outcomes.</p> <p><b>Guiding questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the Theory of Change and Outcomes Framework still fit for purpose?</li> <li>• Do we have the right measures and targets?</li> <li>• How are governments reporting on implementation and progress to the community?</li> <li>• What are the interim measures and targets that indicate a continuum of change?</li> <li>• How are data gaps being identified and addressed?</li> <li>• Do available data and measures support an understanding of interim measures of change and outcomes for different communities?</li> <li>• Do available data and measures enable an understanding of the experience of those using systems and services?</li> <li>• How are governments drawing on data and measures to understand achievement of the National Plan's outcomes?</li> </ul>
<h2>Evaluation and evidence building</h2>	<p>To understand the extent to which research, evaluation and other forms of evidence are being generated in support of and to inform efforts under the National Plan.</p> <p><b>Guiding questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are governments understanding implementation effectiveness for their initiatives?</li> <li>• Is there a strategic approach to evidence generation?</li> <li>• How are gaps in knowledge being addressed?</li> <li>• How are the findings of evaluations and evidence building work being communicated to stakeholders and decision makers?</li> <li>• How are the implications of evaluations and evidence building work being translated into practice and how are adaptations assessed over time?</li> <li>• How is the impact of the National Plan being evaluated?</li> </ul>
<h2>Qualitative indicators of change</h2>	<p>To support achievement of the National Plan objectives through drawing on the Commission's lived experience and stakeholder networks to understand where change is being experienced in systems and services to supplement quantitative outcome measurement.</p> <p><b>Guiding questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are individuals and communities experiencing change related to the National Plan?</li> <li>• What areas of systems, service delivery or practice are signs of change apparent?</li> <li>• Are the areas of change being experienced equally across different communities/groups within the community?</li> </ul>

Areas of focus	Why are we examining this?
<h2>Gaps and emerging issues</h2>	<p>To support achievement of the National Plan objectives through utilising the Commission’s lived experience and stakeholder networks to identify and raise gaps and emerging issues that require further action through the National Plan’s associated Action Plans.</p> <p><b>Guiding questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there areas within actions/priority reform areas that need greater focus?</li> <li>• Are there gaps in the activities committed to that need to be addressed?</li> <li>• Are there second action plan processes to improve alignment, agree priorities and enable a learning system?</li> <li>• Are there emerging issues that require new or revised approaches?</li> </ul>
<h2>Towards system integration</h2>	<p>To understand the pathway to DFSV systems integration.</p> <p><b>Guiding questions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there an agreed direction, articulation and leadership to design and progress DFSV systems integration?</li> <li>• What is agreed as to how the system is designed, who the actors are and their roles and responsibilities?</li> <li>• Are there activities underway to build the enablers to develop structural systems for system integration?</li> <li>• Are there activities underway to develop an approach to address the specific service challenges for rural and remote communities?</li> <li>• Is there national leadership and activities underway to support workforce capability, capacity and consistency in service delivery</li> <li>• Are there activities underway to enable a change in the paradigm or epistemic change towards system integration?</li> </ul>

## Cross-cutting themes

- Engagement of lived experience, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, women and children living in rural, regional and remote areas
- Women and children living with a disability and women and children from culturally diverse migrant and refugee backgrounds
- Children and young people, men and boys, LGBTIQ+SB people and older women

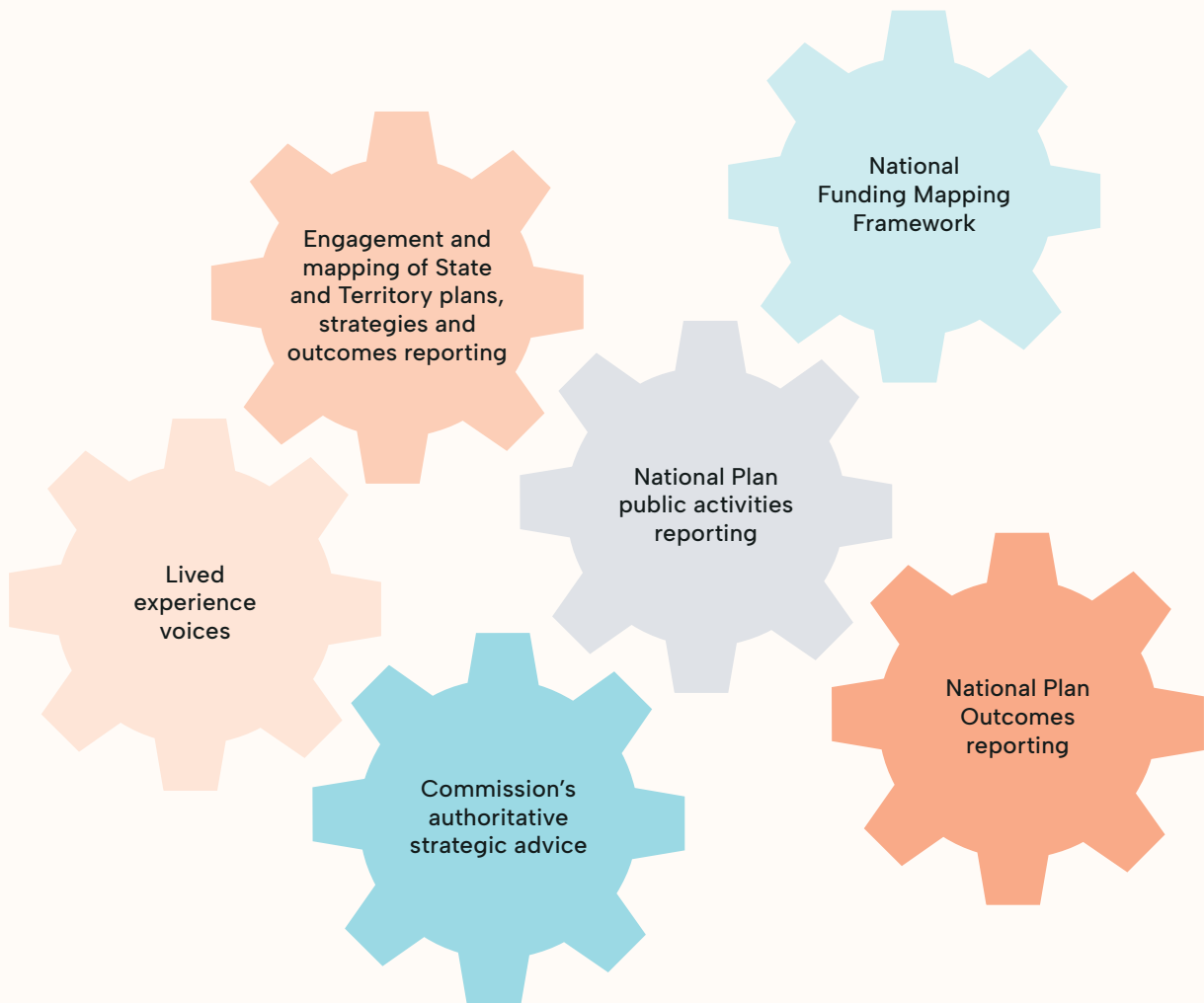
# Key engagement and information gathering activities

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The Framework comprises six interconnected engagement and information gathering activities with all sector stakeholders. These activities function as integrated components in synergy, ensuring that activity-based reporting, outcome reporting, the voice of lived experience, and service sector stakeholder input inform the Framework and the Commission’s analysis and reporting.

The six activities are depicted in Figure 4 and include:

- National Plan public activities reporting
  - National Plan Outcomes reporting
  - engagement and mapping of State and Territory plans, strategies and outcomes reporting
  - lived experience voices
  - development of a National Funding Mapping Framework
  - the Commission’s authoritative strategic advice.
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**Figure 4** Monitoring and Reporting Framework engagement and information gathering activities

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**See pages 12–14 for an explanation of each activity.**

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# National Plan public activities reporting

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Public reporting under the National Plan is delivered by governments and agencies through multiple outputs and mechanisms, reflecting the diverse responsibilities held across governments and agencies (see Figure 2 above). Together, these reporting streams provide visibility of implementation activity, progress towards outcomes and accountability for all Australian governments:

- DSS provides annual reporting on whole-of-government progress through the Activities Addendum to the First Action Plan and updates on activities under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan. In 2025, DSS also delivered an Investments Report and Highlights report. Inputs for this reporting are provided by Commonwealth, state and territory governments
  - AIHW is responsible for reporting on the six national-level targets and six long-term outcomes (as supported by sub-outcomes) under the National Plan. Data for these measures are compiled by AIHW from state and territory administrative datasets and national population and longitudinal datasets (e.g. AIC National Homicide Monitoring Program, National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women, Personal Safety Survey, National Student Safety Survey, Longitudinal Study of Australian Children)
  - The National Indigenous Australians Agency (NIAA) and the Productivity Commission have distinct but complementary reporting responsibilities under the National Agreement on Closing the Gap, including Target 13, which aims to reduce all forms of family violence and abuse against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children by 50% by 2031
    - As the lead Commonwealth agency, the NIAA is responsible for overseeing national monitoring and reporting on the Agreement. This includes:
      - coordinating implementation reporting across the Commonwealth, including tracking and reporting on activities undertaken by the Commonwealth Government under the four Priority Reforms
      - developing a measurement framework to assess progress on implementing the Priority Reforms, noting that there is currently no mechanism to measure implementation progress across all Australian governments
      - preparing the combined Annual Report and Implementation Plan, which details what the Commonwealth has delivered over the past year and sets priorities for the next 12 months toward achieving the Agreement's goals
  - The Productivity Commission provides an independent accountability function under the Agreement, with responsibilities focused on assessing system-wide progress. This includes:
    - reporting on progress against the 19 socio-economic targets aimed at reducing disadvantage for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, delivered through the Annual Data Compilation Report
    - maintaining the Closing the Gap dashboard, which provides transparent, publicly accessible performance data
    - conducting a comprehensive review every three years to assess progress against the commitments made in the Agreement, providing independent analysis and recommendations
- The Commission delivers a Yearly Report to Parliament as an independent assessment of progress towards achieving the National Plan's long-term outcomes
  - Women and Women's Safety Ministerial Council provide updates to National Cabinet on progress on agreed priorities that contribute towards the National Plan
  - Office for Women leads Commonwealth policy on gender equality and prevention and supports whole of government coordination and delivery of national priorities under the National Plan, including implementation of the Rapid Review of Prevention Approaches recommendations.
  - ANROWS as a partner to the National Plan has a strategic role to build capacity and capability to measure and improve impact across the system. They do this by strengthening, sharing and translating the evidence base that informs the National Plan. A key role for ANROWS is to identify research gaps and support practice led evidence.
  - Commonwealth, state and territory governments report domestic, family and sexual violence data, activities and outcomes against jurisdictional strategies and plans that demonstrate alignment with the National Plan
  - AIHW, ABS, AIFS and ANROWS also play an essential role in data, research and evaluation activities to build the evidence base.

A key activity in the Framework will be to clearly identify and map all monitoring and reporting activities and responsibilities of the above stakeholders under the National Plan framework.

The Commission will deliver the outcomes of this activity as a standalone thematic report and include results in the Yearly Report.

# National Plan outcomes reporting

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Outcome monitoring under this Framework will draw on the [Australian Institute of Health and Welfare \(AIHW\)](#) dashboard for the six national-level targets supported by established, nationally consistent data sources. These targets provide critical indicators of systemic and societal change, such as reductions in female victims of intimate partner homicide, improvements in community understanding of DFSV and shifts in attitudes toward gender equality and sexual violence. Importantly, the targets also incorporate Closing the Gap Target 13, which seeks to reduce all forms of family violence and abuse against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children by at least 50% by 2031. By leveraging these measures, the Framework can complement implementation monitoring with evidence of long-term impact. For further details see Appendix A.

Outcomes monitoring is a vital component of monitoring the effectiveness of the National Plan. There are challenges as data gaps remain in reporting against the six long-term outcomes outlined in the Outcomes Framework, with many measures lacking current data sources. For this reason, the Commission's monitoring activities will focus on exploring alignment of implementation activities with expected outcomes, and working with AIHW through its current projects to provide a contextualised understanding of outcomes and implementation activities.

## Engagement and mapping of State and Territory plans, strategies and outcomes reporting

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Activities under the National Plan are delivered by Commonwealth, state and territory governments. In addition to the National Plan framework, states and territories have their own infrastructure, strategies and policies from which they deliver a range of activities. To develop a greater understanding of how individual state and territory structural and policy environments and reporting activities align with the National Plan, the Commission will undertake structured engagement activities to work with Commonwealth, state and territory governments to:

- explore activities reported through the National Plan public reporting process, clarify ambiguities, gather supplementary evidence and iterate appropriate analytical methods to deliver an analysis of activities reported in the Activities Addendum
- explore available evaluation evidence to support the Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) National Plan Evidence Synthesis project
- conduct a mapping exercise to identify and understand the reporting that state and territory governments produce at the jurisdictional level against their own objectives and alignment with the National Plan's domains and outcomes
- map and describe the differences and similarities in contexts across jurisdictions to assist in comparisons and alignment with the National Plan.

To support meaningful engagement and allow adequate time for analysis, the Commission will adopt a staggered reporting approach. Once final outputs from the National Plan public reporting process are published in December each year, the Commission will work with jurisdictions to analyse these outputs and incorporate findings into the Yearly Report to Parliament published in October of the following year. For example, the 2026 Yearly Report will analyse outputs from the 2025 reporting process, while the 2027 report will draw on 2026 outputs. This approach enables meaningful consultation with jurisdictions and enables deeper analysis. It also reduces administrative burden by leveraging existing reporting rather than creating additional data requests from jurisdictions.

The outcomes of these activities will contribute to the second action planning process and establish a baseline for its implementation. Results of these activities will be included in the Commission's Yearly Report to Parliament.

## Lived experience voices

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The Commission will work with its Lived Experience Advisory Council (LEAC) to broaden its current lived experience community to enable the collection of a broad range of lived experience voices across Australia. These will be targeted to include representatives from all priority populations listed in the National Plan, as well as men and boys. Development of a broad lived experience community will enable the Commission to gather insights through a range of mechanisms including specifically curated lived experience community surveys. Results from these activities, along with insights from planned roundtables and other lived experience engagement, will be published on the Commission's website and shared with key stakeholders to inform policy development.

In all monitoring and reporting activities the Commission remains committed to working closely with the LEAC to ensure the perspectives of people with lived experience inform both the interpretation of progress and the development of reporting. This collaboration reinforces the Framework's commitment to intersectionality, cultural safety and meaningful inclusion. Lived experience insights will provide critical context to the analysis of implementation and outcomes, ensuring that reporting reflects the realities of those most affected by gender-based violence.

## National Funding Mapping Framework

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The Commission will scope a project with key stakeholders to develop a National Funding Mapping Framework to inform government investment in DFSV. The activities will include developing an agreed methodology, definitions and data inputs. Engagement will commence in early 2026 with all government agencies, services sector peak bodies and people with lived experience.

It is proposed the project will be scoped to be conducted in its first stage in two parts. First, an analysis of Commonwealth, state and territory government budget papers to provide a government perspective of funding allocation across all jurisdictions.

Second, exploration of key services sector perspectives on the funding landscape in a sample of jurisdictions, to deepen analysis and extend sector-led work to understand specialist service demand and capacity in South Australia, Victoria and Northern Territory. Additional jurisdictions will be invited to participate as the project matures.

The project will also include relevant insights from the AIHW's pilot data collection for specialist crisis FDV services. Information gathered will be triangulated with lived experience voices on the ground to assess funding and expenditure priorities, and resultant impact and gaps.

## Commission's authoritative strategic advice

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The Commission undertakes ongoing, structured consultations with service providers and people with lived experience to identify gaps, challenges and opportunities for improving prevention, response and recovery services for those impacted by DFSV. These insights are critical for shaping policy advice and will be incorporated as an essential input to the Framework, ensuring that monitoring reflects real-world needs, expertise and experience.

In addition, the Commission convenes roundtable meetings on priority areas and cohorts to gather insights from service providers delivering DFSV services and to hear directly from those with lived experience. These roundtables bring together representatives from across the sector and can include participation by the Minister and Assistant Minister. The insights captured through these forums provide critical context for assessing implementation progress and shaping recommendations under the Framework.

# Timeframe for implementation

The Commission has developed an implementation plan and timeline that outlines key activities required to deliver this Framework. These activities span planning and preparation, stakeholder engagement, data collection and analysis, and reporting. The plan includes engagement with Commonwealth, state and territory governments, lived experience communities, services and other key stakeholders to ensure inclusive and informed implementation. It also incorporates systematic data collection and analysis to strengthen the evidence base and support transparent reporting.

It is intended the Commission will publish a report for each of the data collection activities outlined in this Framework, and key findings and updates will be reported in the Yearly Report to Parliament.

To ensure timely and coordinated delivery, the Commission will develop a Project Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

## Two year framework approach

By adopting a two-year approach, the Framework ensures continuity in monitoring while remaining adaptable to the evolving implementation architecture.

**Year 1** establishes a baseline prior to development of the Second Action Plan.

**Year 2** will integrate *Our Ways – Strong Ways – Our Voices* along with its Action Plan and combined Theory of Change/Outcomes Framework once released, enabling comprehensive and integrated monitoring across both plans.

Monitoring and Reporting activity and deliverables	Jan to Mar 2026	Apr to Jun 2026	Jul to Sep 2026	Oct to Dec 2026	Jan to Mar 2027	Apr to Jun 2027	Jul to Sep 2027	Oct to Dec 2027
National Plan public activities reporting								
National Plan Outcomes reporting								
Engagement and mapping of State and Territory plans, strategies (Year 1) and outcomes reporting (Years 1 and 2)								
Lived Experience Voices								
National Funding Mapping Framework								
Commission's authoritative strategic advice								
Yearly Report								

 Deliverables

# Appendix A:

## Addressing gaps in measuring progress

In the 2025 Yearly Report to Parliament, the Commission highlighted significant challenges in measuring progress under the National Plan. Currently, activities reporting relies on information collected through the National Plan’s public reporting process. This process primarily outlines government actions and provides visibility of implemented activities and initiatives. However, in its current form, the Activities Addendum does not map individual activities to state and territory plans, or strategies to drive implementation under the National Plan. The absence of mandatory and coordinated evaluation mechanisms and methodologies limits the ability to determine whether implementation efforts are translating into meaningful, systemic change. It also limits the ability for the developing evidence base to be shared and effective activities to be scaled up where needed.

A comprehensive assessment of progress toward the National Plan’s overarching objectives or outcomes is difficult to determine as the existing public reporting process is not linked to the 10-year outcomes or national-level targets in the Outcomes Framework, which are intended to demonstrate progress toward systemic change and accountability across all Australian governments. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) reports on long-term outcomes and national-level targets where data is available.

The Outcomes Framework under the National Plan includes:

- six long-term outcomes, supported by sub-outcomes to monitor change over time, and
- six national-level targets, including Closing the Gap Target 13, which tracks four First Nations measures.

The table below outlines the six Tier 1 long-term outcomes and six national-level targets in the Outcomes Framework, providing the foundation for measuring systemic and societal change under the National Plan.

Long-term outcomes	National-level targets
Systems and institutions effectively support and protect people impacted by gender-based violence	25% reduction per year in female victims of intimate partner homicide
Services and prevention programs are effective, culturally responsive, intersectional and accessible	2-point increase in community understanding of the behaviours that constitute FDSV every 4 years
Community attitudes and beliefs embrace gender equality and condemn all forms of gendered violence without exception	2-point increase in community attitudes that condemn violence against women every 4 years
People who choose to use violence are accountable for their actions and stop their violent, coercive and abusive behaviours	2-point increase in community attitudes that reject gender inequality every 4 years
Children and young people are safe in all settings and are effectively supported by systems and services	2-point increase in community attitudes that reject sexual violence every 4 years
Women are safe and respected in all settings and experience economic, social, political and cultural equality	By 2031, the rate of all forms of family violence and abuse against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children is reduced at least by 50%, as progress towards zero

The 6 long-term outcomes and 6 national-level targets outlined in the Outcomes Framework.

The six national-level targets are monitored through nine measures, with existing data sources available and collected nationally (see Table below).

Target	Measure #	Measure name
25% reduction per year in female victims of intimate partner homicide	1	Decrease in the number of female victims of intimate partner homicide
2-point increase in community understanding of the behaviours that constitute FDSV every 4 years	2	The population mean score on the Understanding Violence Against Women Scale (UVAWS)
2-point increase in community attitudes that condemn violence against women every 4 years	3	The population mean score on the Attitudes Towards Violence against Women Scale (AVAWS)
2-point increase in community attitudes that reject gender inequality every 4 years	4	The population mean score on the Attitudes Towards Gender Inequality Scale (AGIS)
2-point increase in community attitudes that reject gender inequality every 4 years	5	The population mean score on the Sexual Violence Scale (SVS)
By 2031, the rate of all forms of family violence and abuse against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children is reduced at least by 50%, as progress towards zero	6	Decrease in the rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander female victims (18 years+) of intimate partner homicide
	7	Decrease in rates of hospitalisation for family violence assaults for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women by relationship to perpetrator
	8	Decrease in the rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children victims (0-17yrs) of filicide
	9	Decrease in rates of hospitalisation for family violence assaults for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children by relationship to perpetrator

The six national-level targets and corresponding measures.

Reporting on the six long-term outcomes at the individual measure level reveals significant data gaps. Of the 131 measures in the Performance Measurement Plan (PMP), 89 (68%) currently lack data. Among the 42 measures with available data, more than half (n=22) rely on information collected through four-year national surveys. In addition, of the 122 measures aligned with the six long-term outcomes in the National Plan, only 60 have identified data sources, highlighting the substantial gaps that limit comprehensive outcome monitoring.