



The Commission's Recommendations

➔ Recommendation 1

The South Australian government create a standalone ministerial portfolio for domestic, family and sexual violence.

➔ Recommendation 2

The South Australian government establish and resource a stewardship function within government. The office of the Government Steward should:

- a. lead collaboration across government agencies to support the development of the Implementation Plan by the Senior Leadership Committee, and the associated implementation work
- b. lead the implementation and ongoing operation of recommendations, including Recommendations 10 - 12, 14 - 16, 18 - 22, 31, 46, 98 - 99, 112 - 113 and 127.
- c. lead the commissioning or recommissioning of state government-funded services within the domestic, family and sexual violence sector
- d. have access to de-identified data to inform investment decisions and policy development
- e. provide overall strategic direction to the South Australian government on the domestic, family and sexual violence system, ensuring that reforms and policy development are built on evidence-based practice and lived experience input, noting the delivery of some South Australian government services will remain with line agencies.

➔ Recommendation 3

The South Australian government develop and maintain a domestic, family and sexual violence linked-data dashboard, for use by the Government Steward and the Implementation and Impact Monitor, noting the potential of BEBOLD to fulfil this purpose. The dashboard should:

- a. draw together relevant de-identified data regarding domestic, family and sexual violence incidence and prevalence from all agencies and organisations responsible for using the South Australian Risk Assessment and Management Framework or participating in the integrated response model
- b. provide consistent locational and demographic data regarding victim-survivors and people using violence, ensuring visibility of different priority population groups.

Consideration must be given to providing access to other relevant agencies and organisations (including non-government organisations commissioned to provide domestic, family and sexual violence services).

➔ Recommendation 4

The Senior Leadership Committee develop an Implementation Plan for the phased implementation of the Commission's recommendations, for consideration by Cabinet. The Implementation Plan should:

- a. be outcomes focused rather than activity focused by including an evaluation of impact approach
- b. be informed by a rapid expenditure review across the South Australian government.

Development of Implementation Plan actions and outcomes relating to the delivery of domestic, family and sexual violence services to Aboriginal people and Aboriginal communities should occur in accordance with the Closing the Gap priority reforms.

Direction on sequencing of implementation is provided at Appendix L of the report.

➔ Recommendation 5

The Commissioner of Police elevate the domestic, family and sexual violence portfolio to branch or service level.

The Commissioner of Police and the South Australian government ensure the new portfolio is appropriately resourced and staffed to meet the capability requirements set out in Figure 2.1.

The Commissioner of Police increase the capability of each police District and Local Service Area to best meet statewide domestic, family and sexual violence demand by:

- a. increasing the number of family violence investigator and supporting positions in each District and Local Service Area
- b. conducting regular needs analysis to ensure that the distribution and number of specialist domestic, family and sexual violence positions meets statewide demand
- c. giving due consideration to all family violence investigator positions being recognised as specialist rather than generalist positions.

➔ Recommendation 6

Before any commencement of the Criminal Law Consolidation (Coercive Control) Amendment Bill 2024 (SA), the South Australian government convene a working group to negotiate a new settlement across the criminal justice and intervention order systems of the roles and responsibilities of the different agencies and participants operating within those systems, including non-government organisations contracted to provide relevant services within the context of these systems.

➔ Recommendation 7

The Attorney-General progress legislation to establish the South Australian Ombudsman as the Implementation and Impact Monitor. The functions of the Implementation and Impact Monitor are to monitor and report on the implementation and impact of the South Australian government's Implementation Plan. The Implementation and Impact Monitor should:

- a. be resourced to undertake the role for a period of 10 years
- b. identify, in consultation with the Senior Leadership Committee, the data and information to be made available to the Implementation and Impact Monitor to evaluate implementation and outcomes (see also Recommendation 3 regarding the development of a de-identified data dashboard)
- c. be resourced to commission independent evaluations and research where needed to evaluate the impact of recommendations and pilot programs, such as the child protection notification system, the diversionary scheme, the peer support program and the saturation model.

The legislative amendments should have a sunset clause of 10 years and ensure that:

- d. the Implementation and Impact Monitor:
 - i. can utilise the existing powers of the Ombudsman
 - ii. can make recommendations about actions to be taken by agencies against the Implementation Plan, with agencies required to report back on the steps taken to give effect to the recommendations
 - iii. can write to the relevant Minister or Premier if action is not taken, with a response to be provided within 3 months
 - iv. provides annual reports to Parliament.
- e. section 29 of the *Ombudsman Act 1972* (SA) does not apply to the Implementation and Impact Monitor role.

➔ Recommendation 8

The South Australian government provide further funding to Embolden, South Australia's peak body for domestic, family and sexual violence services, to establish an Advisory Group to the Implementation and Impact Monitor.

➔ Recommendation 9

The South Australian government embed domestic, family and sexual violence as a sixth whole-of-government priority in the Chief Executive Performance Agreement template and require each chief executive's performance agreement to include achievement of the actions and impact identified in the Implementation Plan.

➔ Recommendation 10

The South Australian government develop a 5-year statewide domestic, family and sexual violence strategy that includes the 4 pillars of prevention, early intervention, response, and recovery and healing, following delivery of the Implementation and Impact Monitor's first annual report to Parliament.

The South Australian government resource and support the development of a standalone 5-year Aboriginal domestic, family and sexual violence strategy.

➔ Recommendation 11

The South Australian government establish 2 domestic, family and sexual violence Lived Experience Advisory Networks (one for adults and one for children and young people) to provide advice and expertise to the South Australian government. The Lived Experience Advisory Networks should:

- a. be designed in consultation with the domestic, family and sexual violence sector and existing lived experience adviser groups and networks
- b. be supported by practice frameworks
- c. be representative of the diversity and intersectionality of lived experience
- d. be appropriately remunerated for their advice and expertise and provided with appropriate therapeutic supports.

➔ Recommendation 12

The South Australian government appoint a Lived Experience Advisory Group (or Groups) from the membership of the Lived Experience Advisory Networks to provide advice and expertise to the Minister for Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence.

➔ Recommendation 13

The South Australian government require all chief executives with action items under the Implementation Plan to develop a Lived Experience Advisory Network engagement strategy for their agency. Engagement with the Lived Experience Advisory Networks should be included in chief executive performance agreements.

➔ Recommendation 14

The South Australian government engage Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety to develop a South Australian Risk Assessment and Management Framework, including each of the elements set out in Figure 2.2, in consultation with relevant government and non-government stakeholders.

➔ Recommendation 15

The South Australian government develop and provide ongoing mandatory training to support the implementation and operation of the South Australian Risk Assessment and Management Framework.

➔ Recommendation 16

The South Australian government resource an evaluation of the South Australian Risk Assessment and Management Framework to inform the development of legislation to support the ongoing operation of the South Australian Risk Assessment and Management Framework.

➔ Recommendation 17

The South Australian government engage with experts and appropriate sector representatives to develop a South Australian framework for recognising and responding to harmful sexual behaviours in children and young people.

➔ Recommendation 18

The South Australian government design, implement and resource a statewide integrated response model incorporating the elements set out in Figure 2.3.

➔ Recommendation 19

The South Australian government resource the Family Safety Framework to provide broader multi-agency responses to high-risk and complex-risk matters. The Family Safety Framework should:

- a. be informed by, and included in, South Australia's Risk Assessment and Management Framework
- b. require mandatory participation by relevant agencies and organisations, through minimum standards set out in the South Australian Risk Assessment and Management Framework
- c. be co-managed by the integrated response teams
- d. be resourced to allow for administrative support
- e. be expanded to support people aged 16 and over.

Further consideration should be given to:

- f. whether Family Safety Meetings should remain fortnightly or be convened on a needs basis, or both
- g. whether, and to what extent, Family Safety Meetings and Child and Family Safety Network meetings should be combined.

➔ Recommendation 20

The South Australian government develop, implement and maintain a technological solution for whole-of-government information aggregation and sharing for domestic, family and sexual violence. The technological solution must:

- a. aggregate relevant information holdings concerning people using and experiencing violence, drawing from government agencies responsible for participating in the integrated response model or using the South Australian Risk Assessment and Management Framework
- b. have regard to the current information-sharing product used by the Multi-Agency Protection Service
- c. be available statewide in support of the integrated response model among other relevant matters.

Consideration should be given to whether this technological solution could also support South Australia Police with the efficient aggregation of relevant police information for use in information-sharing programs such as the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme and Family Law Information Sharing Program. Otherwise, the Commissioner of Police is to conduct a separate scoping study and procurement for that purpose.

➔ Recommendation 21

The South Australian government consider repurposing the Multi-Agency Protection Service to become a central triage and information-sharing team in support of the local integrated response teams. Consideration must be given to the ongoing role of the Multi-Agency Protection Service, if any, once the technological solution for information sharing has been introduced.

➔ Recommendation 22

The South Australian government develop a consistent model for community-based, open-door domestic, family and sexual violence service hubs and explore opportunities to roll out community-based service hubs where they will have impact. The model should:

- a. draw from Western Australia's One Stop Hub model, particularly the community-based and soft entry-point design elements
- b. provide co-located, non-statutory supports for people experiencing or recovering from violence
- c. be repeatable and sustainable, and incorporate measurable impacts and outcomes
- d. be applied to any hubs subsequently rolled out in South Australia.

➔ Recommendation 23

The South Australian government's review of the Alliance model be informed by the views set out in this report, and by direct engagement with the domestic, family and sexual violence sector.

➔ Recommendation 24

The South Australian government:

- a. disentangle funding for domestic, family and sexual violence services from homelessness services and funding streams
- b. provide a significant and sustained uplift in funding for the domestic, family and sexual violence sector. This uplift should reflect the long-term service needs of victim-survivors, service stability and workforce development.

➔ Recommendation 25

The South Australian government align all domestic, family and sexual violence service commissioning practices with the model commissioning principles and the model principles for reporting and data collection set out in Figure 2.4.

➔ Recommendation 26

The South Australian government conduct a review of all current contracting arrangements for all non-government domestic, family and sexual violence services to remove any duplicative reporting and compliance obligations.

➔ Recommendation 27

The South Australian government develop and implement a 10-year workforce development strategy for the domestic, family and sexual violence sector. The strategy should:

- a. identify the domestic, family and sexual violence workforce
- b. be developed consistent with the Closing the Gap priority reforms
- c. address workforce capability, organisational capability and sector development through foundational training, service governance, recruitment and retention, and collaborative learning
- d. build pathways to specialisation, including through micro-credentials and skill-set models.

➔ Recommendation 28

The South Australian government establish a Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Workforce Fund, informed by the 10-year workforce development strategy and with the purpose of increasing the supply of workers within the domestic, family and sexual violence sector and the specialisation of the workforce.

➔ Recommendation 29

The Minister for Industrial Relations advocate for Safe Work Australia to develop (in partnership with community-led organisations) an 18th psychosocial risk for inclusion in the Work Health and Safety (Managing Psychosocial Hazards at Work) Code of Practice 2024 relating specifically to colonial and cultural load through the Meetings of Workplace Relations Ministers / Work Health and Safety Meeting of Ministers.

➔ Recommendation 30

The Commissioner for Public Sector Employment develop a framework for identifying, understanding and managing colonial and cultural load across the South Australian public sector, aligned to the approach taken in other jurisdictions.

➔ Recommendation 31

The South Australian government resource, develop and implement statewide awareness and empowerment campaigns to increase community awareness of the nature and impacts of domestic, family and sexual violence, and empower people to respond to and prevent that violence. The campaigns should be co-designed with Aboriginal, CALD and LGBTQIA+ communities, people with disability, older people, and children and young people (with a specific campaign with and for children under Guardianship), and evaluated to ensure that they are targeted and effective.

➔ Recommendation 32

The South Australian government resource, develop, implement and maintain 2 standalone government websites to provide information for victim-survivors, people supporting victim-survivors and people using violence, with one targeted at, and co-designed with, children and young people. The websites should:

- a. contain information that is clear, accessible and available in multiple languages, and includes audio and visual resources
- b. provide clear explanations of the nature and impacts of domestic, family and sexual violence, including coercive and controlling behaviour
- c. provide information about how to seek help, the services that are available and the supports that they offer
- d. provide information on intervention orders, including how to apply for private intervention orders, the conditions that can be imposed on a person using violence, and the process for finalising an order through the courts
- e. consider the use of generative AI informed by Australia's Artificial Intelligence Ethics Principles
- f. be continuously reviewed to ensure that information and links are up to date.

The development and implementation of the websites should be accompanied by a public marketing and engagement campaign to promote the websites and ensure community-wide awareness of their existence and purpose. Consideration should also be given to the development and availability of accessible and inclusive resources for people who do not have access to the internet.

➔ Recommendation 33

Existing South Australian and federal professional regulatory frameworks should be:

- a. reviewed by South Australian and federal professional regulators with a view to mandating and/or promoting domestic, family and sexual violence awareness to the people within their regulatory framework (including through codes of conduct and ongoing professional development requirements)
- b. reviewed by the South Australian and Australian governments to determine whether any legislative changes could be made to better equip regulators to embed awareness of domestic, family and sexual violence in their regulatory activities.

➔ Recommendation 34

The South Australian government develop and implement a South Australian community of practice to bring together state and federal regulators, including the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency, to facilitate collective learning, knowledge sharing and collaboration about domestic, family and sexual violence.

➔ Recommendation 35

The Commissioner for Public Sector Employment undertake a program of work, including the development of relevant policies and procedures, to increase the public sector's awareness of domestic, family and sexual violence and of the services available to support a person experiencing violence or a person using violence, including the use of domestic, family and sexual violence leave.

➔ Recommendation 36

The South Australian government work with the South Australian university and vocational education and training sector (including the Skills Commission and TAFE SA) to identify pathways to embed domestic, family and sexual violence content within relevant higher education and vocational education and training qualifications.

➔ Recommendation 37

The Commissioner of Police develop and implement a comprehensive and ongoing domestic, family and sexual violence training program for all sworn officers and any relevant staff members. This training must:

- a. be designed alongside the specialist training program (see Recommendation 38) to ensure consistency with that program's evidence-based and trauma-informed content
- b. deepen officers' understanding of the dynamics of domestic, family and sexual violence, its impacts across different communities, and how to recognise it and respond to it accordingly
- c. equip officers to identify patterns of coercive control and behaviours of people using violence
- d. equip police to provide child-focused responses
- e. strengthen the ability to identify the primary aggressor and avoid misidentification
- f. be embedded into professional practice through consistent, repetitive delivery
- g. be accessible via flexible delivery modes (online and in person) that are designed to be interactive, not procedural
- h. be backed by strong, visible leadership and supervision from senior officers.

➔ Recommendation 38

The Commissioner of Police develop and implement an intensive, ongoing training program for family violence investigators and any other workers who require specialist knowledge of domestic, family and sexual violence. This training program is to be designed in collaboration with a suitably qualified provider with demonstrated expertise in developing specialist training, to ensure the program is effective, evidence based and trauma informed, as well as intersectional, inclusive and culturally relevant.

The training program must:

- a. be informed by the Lived Experience Advisory Networks and the domestic, family and sexual violence sector
- b. provide specialist knowledge regarding the dynamics of domestic, family and sexual violence and how it can present differently in different communities
- c. provide practical tools to identify and manage trauma responses
- d. address the complexities of coercive control and the different behaviours and tactics of people using violence
- e. strengthen the ability to identify the primary aggressor and avoid misidentification
- f. build cultural capability
- g. strengthen understanding of interagency intersections – particularly with child protection and family law systems
- h. equip investigators to provide child-focused responses.

➔ Recommendation 39

The Minister for Police progress amendments to regulation 89 of the *Police Regulations 2014* (SA) to require the Commissioner of Police to report on the nature and scope of all domestic, family and sexual violence-related education and training in the annual report mandated under section 75 of the *Police Act 1998* (SA).

➔ Recommendation 40

The South Australian government resource the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Commissioner of Police to collaboratively develop and implement an operating model for the investigation and prosecution of domestic, family and sexual violence offences, based on the United Kingdom Crown Prosecution Service national operating models. The model should:

- a. be evidence based, either through reliance on existing evidence or in collaboration with relevant academics and researchers
- b. ensure that work conducted in partnership with police occurs as early as possible in an investigation
- c. keep in mind the levers available to police and prosecutors to mitigate risk to victim-survivors, including the use of intervention orders and bail conditions
- d. focus on a suspect-centric approach to investigation and prosecution
- e. be informed by input from the Lived Experience Advisory Networks
- f. develop publicly available guidance documents on myths and misconceptions about domestic, family and sexual violence and how to address them
- g. require ongoing evidence-based and trauma-informed training for prosecutors and investigators
- h. consider how the model and training applies to barristers briefed by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
- i. build in reviews of the model to ensure that it is continuously updated to reflect new evidence.

➔ Recommendation 41

The South Australian government resource the Courts Administration Authority to develop and implement regular and consistent education and training on the nature and dynamics of domestic, family and sexual violence, along with any changes to law and practice, for all judicial officers and court staff as appropriate. Education and training programs should:

- a. be tailored to the audience and their particular role within the courts
- b. be trauma informed, evidence based and culturally appropriate
- c. recognise the intersectionality of domestic, family and sexual violence
- d. include a focus on:
 - i. the identification and assessment of risk, taking into account the evidence base used in the development of the South Australian Risk Assessment and Management Framework
 - ii. coercive control and ongoing patterns of abuse and how to recognise and respond to it within the context of court proceedings
 - iii. domestic, family and sexual violence myths and misconceptions
 - iv. people using violence and identification of the primary aggressor
- e. be flexible and accessible and include online modules, as well as in-person training
- f. require interaction and critical thinking, as opposed to a tick-box exercise
- g. be supported by ongoing supervision and leadership by heads of jurisdiction and senior judicial officers.

➔ Recommendation 42

The South Australian government, through the Attorney-General:

- a. progress regulations, in consultation with the Chief Justice, to confer the development and implementation, and subsequent monitoring, of a mandatory judicial education and training framework on the Judicial Conduct Commissioner pursuant to section 36 of the *Judicial Conduct Commissioner Act 2015 (SA)*
- b. resource the Judicial Conduct Commissioner to develop the framework in consultation with the heads of jurisdiction.

➔ Recommendation 43

The Attorney-General implement Recommendation 10 of Equal Opportunity SA's 2024 Review of Harassment in the South Australian Legal Profession to develop and publish a protocol, determination or framework with clear criteria for the appointment of all judicial officers, including domestic, family and sexual violence legal practice experience or awareness.

➔ Recommendation 44

The Chief Justice implement Recommendation 11 of Equal Opportunity SA's 2024 Review of Harassment in the South Australian Legal Profession to amend the appointment criteria for Senior Counsel.

➔ Recommendation 45

The South Australian government design and implement a model to fund the development of local induction programs by local domestic, family and sexual violence service providers, to be provided at semi-regular intervals throughout the year to all new frontline government employees to a region.

➔ Recommendation 46

The South Australian government fund the establishment and ongoing operation of a non-government central entry-point crisis and information service for any person experiencing domestic, family or sexual violence in South Australia. The service is to:

- a. operate as an all-hours centralised phone and web-based service, incorporating (at a minimum) the accessible communication mechanisms used by 1800RESPECT
- b. provide crisis response, including risk assessment and referral to services across a network of South Australian domestic, family and sexual violence organisations
- c. develop innovative help seeking pathways for children and young people via a co-design process with children and young people
- d. identify the places and spaces across South Australia where people may seek help for domestic, family and sexual violence and work to develop awareness of the central entry-point service within those places and spaces
- e. develop a close working relationship with Yarrow Place, with guidelines on referrals between the 2 services.

➔ Recommendation 47

The South Australian government procure and maintain a fit-for-purpose domestic, family and sexual violence records management and information sharing system suitable for use by the central entry-point service as well as the organisations that it refers to. Procurement of the system must be informed by input from members of the Domestic and Family Violence Safety Alliance regarding the limitations of the Homeless2Home system currently in use. This system must, wherever possible:

- a. securely record, store and share information and documentation relevant to domestic, family and sexual violence, including but not limited to a narrative of events, case notes, risk assessment results, needs assessment results and safety plans
- b. record and share relevant information regarding both people experiencing and people using violence between relevant organisations and referral points
- c. record consistent locational and demographic information
- d. be integrated with the accommodation register (see Recommendation 104)
- e. be integrated with the technological solution for whole-of-government information sharing (see Recommendation 20)
- f. be integrated with the linked-data dashboard (see Recommendation 3)
- g. replace the function currently served by the Serial Offender Database.

Consideration should be given to the suitability of this records management and information sharing system to support the secure and efficient administration of the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme.

➔ Recommendation 48

The South Australian government provide additional resources to Child and Family Support Services in the Department of Human Services to expand statewide service availability, with a particular focus on regional and remote areas of South Australia.

➔ Recommendation 49

The South Australian government resource a pilot of a child protection notification system for pre-birth reports that builds on the existing Corka Bubs program. The pilot should:

- a. be run in a regional area
- b. include referral pathways for both pre-birth child protection reports and referrals from the intended birthing hospital
- c. provide wraparound supports including family violence support services, family violence legal support services (such as Family Violence Legal Services Aboriginal Corporation and Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement) and Aboriginal drug and alcohol services.

➔ Recommendation 50

The South Australian government resource the Commissioner of Police to develop and implement an alternative help-seeking pathway(s) for people experiencing domestic, family and sexual violence. The help-seeking pathway(s) should:

- a. not be used in circumstances where a physical police response may be required to ensure safety
- b. be optional and require informed consent from the user
- c. be available statewide
- d. provide consistent, quality and trauma-informed responses to people experiencing domestic, family and sexual violence
- e. be staffed by employees who have received suitable training on the dynamics of domestic, family and sexual violence, and trauma-informed approaches
- f. take steps to improve accessibility for the following priority population groups:
 - i. young people
 - ii. Aboriginal people
 - iii. CALD people
 - iv. LGBTQIA+ people
 - v. people with disability
 - vi. older people
 - vii. people living in regional and remote communities
- g. be integrated with the South Australian Risk Assessment and Management Framework and integrated response model as needed.

➔ Recommendation 51

The South Australian government, in consultation with SA Health (Yarrow Place) and South Australia Police, develop, implement and resource an alternative and optionally anonymous reporting pathway for people who have experienced sexual violence in South Australia. The pathway should allow the reporting person to choose whether the report is provided to Yarrow Place and/or South Australia Police and allow the reporting person to indicate whether they would like to be contacted, and if so, how.

➔ Recommendation 52

The Commissioner of Police and SA Health (Yarrow Place) develop a Memorandum of Understanding on the use of information derived from the alternative and optionally anonymous reporting pathway for sexual violence (see Recommendation 51), including consideration of how each agency will best engage with and support the reporting person should they choose to be contacted, and how de-identified data on prevalence and occurrence will be learned from and reported on.

➔ Recommendation 53

SA Health develop, resource and implement a statewide model of care relating to the availability and conduct of forensic medical examinations across South Australia that includes minimum standards around:

- a. trauma-informed training and education for staff
- b. the level of supervision and support provided to staff
- c. relevant oversight and governance
- d. the provision of basic health checks, including checking for signs of strangulation
- e. the provision of forensic medical examinations
- f. the provision of 'just in case' examinations and the storage of collected evidence
- g. the use of self-collection kits.

➔ Recommendation 54

SA Health ensure timely access to forensic medical examinations, 'just in case' examinations and health checks for all victims of sexual violence in regional areas through investment in:

- a. training and support for staff
- b. additional outreach and telephone support from Yarrow Place
- c. appropriate storage facilities for evidence collected from 'just in case' examinations.

➔ Recommendation 55

The Attorney-General, in consultation with the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, consider progressing amendments to regulation 8(1)(a) of the *Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Regulations 2022 (SA)* to broaden the scope of who may conduct forensic medical examinations to include registered midwives.

➔ Recommendation 56

SA Health cease charging victim-survivors who do not have access to Medicare for health responses to sexual violence, including health assessments, forensic medical examinations and 'just in case' examinations.

➔ Recommendation 57

SA Health review its practices, policies and procedures to ensure that paramedics and other relevant healthcare providers are consistently and confidently screening for and responding to instances of non-fatal strangulation among all young people and adults.

➔ Recommendation 58

SA Health publish the CPS Model of Care together with timeframes for implementation.

In implementing the Model of Care, SA Health must ensure that a CPS health response will be provided to children and young people in all regional and remote areas throughout South Australia.

➔ Recommendation 59

The South Australian government provide an increase in ongoing funding to the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme, with a view to further enhancing the scheme's statewide accessibility and reach through:

- a. the introduction of additional service delivery partners, aimed at improving accessibility and inclusivity for all applicants, including:
 - i. young people
 - ii. LGBTQIA+ people
 - iii. Aboriginal people
 - iv. CALD people
 - v. people with disability
 - vi. male victim-survivors
- b. ongoing additional loading to regional and remote service delivery partners to facilitate travel for face-to-face meetings where practicable
- c. improvements to the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme's online application portal, with a view to:
 - i. improving accessibility for people who speak other languages
 - ii. improving accessibility for people with disability
 - iii. moving the application portal from South Australia Police's website to the government's central domestic, family and sexual violence website (see Recommendation 32).

➔ Recommendation 60

The South Australian government resource the Courts Administration Authority to establish a support worker service connected to the Family Violence Court (and regional courts that do not have a Family Violence Court) to provide non-legal advice and support to parties to an intervention order:

- a. The role description should not be limited by mandatory qualification requirements; however, on appointment, support workers should be required to undertake appropriate domestic, family and sexual violence training.
- b. Support workers should be available to provide information during Family Violence Court sittings and to provide follow-up contact where appropriate to ensure that the terms and effect of the intervention order are understood.
- c. A service model for the APY Lands should be developed and implemented.

➔ Recommendation 61

The Courts Administration Authority and South Australia Police develop and implement a model to deliver consistent, clear and accessible information to protected persons and respondents about the terms and effect of an intervention order as required by section 17 of the *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009* (SA). The model should either be:

- a. set out in South Australia Police General Orders and court practice notes, or
- b. prescribed in the *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009* (SA), consistent with the approach taken in section 110 of the *Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Act 2012* (Qld).

➔ Recommendation 62

The Attorney-General, in consultation with the Commissioner of Police, explore amendments to the *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009* (SA) to create a time-limited vacate order.

➔ Recommendation 66

The mandatory judicial education and training framework (see Recommendation 42) include training on the use of section 68R of the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cth).

➔ Recommendation 63

The South Australian government task the working group (see Recommendation 6) with identifying the resources needed to reduce the maximum number of intervention order proceedings considered by a Family Violence Court or regional Magistrates Court to an agreed benchmark per sitting day.

➔ Recommendation 67

South Australia Police amend its General Orders and Prosecution Practice Notes to ensure that the safety of children, and their inclusion on intervention orders, is a priority for police and police prosecutors.

➔ Recommendation 64

The Attorney-General explore amendments to the *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009* (SA) to further strengthen section 23(1a).

➔ Recommendation 68

The Attorney-General progress amendments to the *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009* (SA) to include a rebuttable presumption that children should be included on intervention orders.

➔ Recommendation 65

The Courts Administration Authority consider changes to intervention order application forms to include an option to apply for changes to parenting orders, consistent with recommendation 3 of the Family Violence Orders Report.

➔ Recommendation 69

The South Australian government work with the Australian government to reinvigorate the work of the National Personal Protection Injunction Working Group on federal family violence orders through the Standing Council of Attorneys-General.

➔ Recommendation 70

The Attorney-General progress amendments to:

- a. section 46 of the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* (SA) to expand the list of circumstances in which a person is taken not to consent to sexual activity. The amendments should take into account the feedback received from the SA Consent Review.
- b. the *Evidence Act 1929* (SA) to:
 - i. expand the list of jury directions in section 34N to include directions about other common myths and misconceptions. The amendments should take into account the feedback received from the SA Consent Review.
 - ii. provide for jury directions to be made in proceedings for domestic and family violence-related offences to address myths and misconceptions about domestic and family violence. The jury directions should be modelled on the *Evidence Act 1906* (WA).

➔ Recommendation 71

The Attorney-General progress amendments to the *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009* (SA) to introduce an offence of facilitating a breach of a domestic violence order on behalf of the respondent to the intervention order. The new offence should be limited to adults to ensure that children and young people are not inadvertently criminalised due to coercion from parents or family members.

Consideration should also be given to amendments to the *Security and Investigation Industry Act 1995* (SA) to make it clear that a conviction for this offence would disqualify a person from holding an investigation agent's licence.

➔ Recommendation 72

The Attorney-General undertake a review of how character evidence is being used in sentencing and at trial for domestic, family and sexual violence offences, with a view to ensuring that the laws reflect current research and evidence about the nature of domestic, family and sexual violence and the people who use that violence. The review should take into account any recommendations of the NSW Sentencing Council in its review of the law relating to the use of good character evidence in sentencing proceedings.

➔ Recommendation 73

The South Australian government, in collaboration with the Department for Correctional Services and the Courts Administration Authority, develop minimum standards to apply to any government-funded intervention or behaviour change program for domestic, family and sexual violence. The minimum standards are to:

- a. align with the current (and any future) National Outcome Standards for Perpetrator Interventions
- b. ensure that intervention programs are evidence based, using effective psychological and/or psychosocial approaches
- c. ensure that intervention programs are trauma informed and take an intersectional approach
- d. ensure that all intervention programs are relevant, inclusive, accessible and culturally safe
- e. ensure that intervention programs correspond with partner contact programs.

➔ Recommendation 74

The South Australian government provide ongoing resourcing and support for a Community of Practice for services and workers providing intervention programs for people using domestic, family and sexual violence.

➔ Recommendation 75

The South Australian government scale up the Abuse Prevention Program and provide it with ongoing resourcing to sufficiently meet statewide demand, including for out-of-hours programs and greater capacity to conduct timely assessment. The expanded program should:

- a. include interventions targeted at:
 - i. LGBTQIA+ people using violence
 - ii. women using violence, including Aboriginal women using violence
- b. provide funding for associated partner contact programs
- c. include pre-program readiness work to ensure participants have clear expectations and are prepared to engage constructively
- d. address the challenges identified in the Abuse Prevention Program evaluation report.

➔ Recommendation 76

The South Australian government scale up the Cross Borders Program and provide it with ongoing resourcing to sufficiently and sustainably meet statewide demand. The expanded Cross Borders Program should include culturally appropriate programs suitable for Aboriginal women using violence.

➔ Recommendation 77

The South Australian government provide ongoing resourcing to the Department for Correctional Services to develop and implement an intervention program or programs for people on remand for domestic and family violence offences. The funding is to include programs for people exiting remand into the supervision of Community Corrections.

➔ Recommendation 78

The South Australian government provide ongoing resourcing for the Courts Administration Authority and the Department for Correctional Services to adopt a continuous improvement model for all domestic, family and sexual violence programs, ensuring that the programs are evaluated for impact and outcomes, monitored for demand, and adjusted to ensure successful operation.

➔ Recommendation 79

As part of the statewide domestic, family and sexual violence accommodation audit (see Recommendation 103), the South Australian government ascertain:

- a. the current availability of accommodation for people using violence in each region
- b. the potential demand for accommodation for a diversity of people using violence in each region
- c. the availability of a suitable workforce to support people using violence
- d. the availability of referral pathways for people using violence.

➔ Recommendation 80

The South Australian government include accommodation for people using violence as part of the statewide domestic, family and sexual violence accommodation register (see Recommendation 104), ensuring that it is carefully delineated and physically separated from accommodation for people experiencing violence.

➔ Recommendation 81

The South Australian government invest in supported accommodation for people using violence, as part of the 10-year domestic, family and sexual violence accommodation investment plan (see Recommendation 105). The supported accommodation for people using violence must:

- a. provide sufficient support for, and oversight of, people using violence
- b. provide and/or have referral pathways into programs to address violence, trauma, mental health, substance misuse and problem gambling
- c. include provision of supported accommodation for Aboriginal people using violence that is culturally relevant and culturally safe, and preferably delivered by, or in partnership with, an Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisation(s).

➔ Recommendation 82

The South Australian government conduct a scoping and feasibility study for the development of a supported accommodation site or sites for people using violence on the APY Lands, and commit to implementing the most feasible approach. The study is to:

- a. be conducted in consultation with relevant stakeholders living and working on the APY Lands
- b. be conducted with input from the Department for Correctional Services and Cross Borders Program
- c. be carried out in conjunction with the scoping and feasibility study for accommodation for people experiencing violence (see Recommendation 108)
- d. identify a clear pathway forward for increased safety on the APY Lands through the development of supported accommodation for people using violence and/or accommodation for people experiencing violence.

➔ Recommendation 83

The South Australian government develop and pilot a domestic and family violence diversionary scheme in at least one metropolitan and one regional Family Violence Court, leveraging the enhanced Abuse Prevention Program (Recommendation 75) as a foundation for the scheme. The pilot scheme is to:

- a. be referred into at the magistrate's discretion, subject to the view and needs of the victim-survivor
- b. require the person using violence to accept responsibility for their behaviours (not amounting to an admission of guilt should the diversion be unsuccessful and the matter returned for trial)
- c. be available to a diversity of people using violence, leveraging the enhanced Abuse Prevention Program
- d. refer suitable participants into a relevant Abuse Prevention Program (with suitability determined by factors including readiness and any co-occurring needs)
- e. include referral pathways for co-occurring needs such as mental health, substance misuse and problem gambling where relevant
- f. involve suspension of relevant charges during the course of the diversion
- g. include joint progress reports to the court provided by both the intervention program provider and contact program provider, along with a periodic check-in with the magistrate
- h. be supported by relevant bail agreements and intervention order conditions through the duration of the diversion
- i. allow defendants who have successfully completed the diversion to avoid conviction for the substantive offending, otherwise return defendants who have not completed the diversion to court for trial
- j. require a minimum 12-month good behaviour bond following successful completion of the diversionary scheme.

➔ Recommendation 84

The South Australian government undertake a review of state-based regulators' disciplinary powers, including investigatory powers, fit and proper person tests and other disciplinary levers, and make any amendments necessary to create the authorising and operating environment for regulators to replicate the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency's approach.

➔ Recommendation 85

The Community of Practice (see Recommendation 34) be tasked with identifying opportunities to promote across the regulator's relevant stakeholder network, the capacity for regulators to receive complaints about a person using domestic, family and sexual violence and to take action against that person.

➔ Recommendation 86

The Commissioner of Police conduct a review of South Australia Police's domestic, family and sexual violence governance and policies, in relation to both reporting mechanisms and responses when it is alleged that the person using violence is a police officer. The review should:

- a. identify a new and separate pathway for reporting these matters to South Australia Police (this could be considered in conjunction with the alternative help-seeking pathway(s) in Recommendation 50)
- b. specifically address the procedures relating to confidentiality and allocation of investigations and intervention order applications to ensure they provide the necessary safeguards for victim-survivors, and avoid conflicts of interest and compromises to the integrity of matters
- c. examine the development of a standalone protocol for these matters relating to reporting, administration (including allocation and confidentiality), investigation and victim-survivor management
- d. address how the public could, within the limitations of the privacy of South Australia Police's internal procedures, be provided with sufficient information to provide assurance that these procedures are in place. This includes information that if people are unsatisfied with police conduct (including how reports and investigations are managed) they can make a report to the Office for Public Integrity.
- e. address education to police officers about these matters and any new procedures
- f. address the collection of information to enable the identification of patterns and systemic issues.

The review should be provided to the Implementation and Impact Monitor, and implementation of the review's recommendations be included within the scope of the Implementation and Impact Monitor's functions.

➔ Recommendation 87

The South Australian government provide additional ongoing resourcing to expand the KIND program to increase current capacity and referral intakes and ensure that it is available in regional and remote South Australia. Consideration should be given to using partnership models with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations.

➔ Recommendation 88

The South Australian government resource and establish a statewide service for harmful sexual behaviour interventions that sits alongside KIND in the Department of Human Services. Existing programs and relevant resourcing within SA Health should be transferred to this new service.

➔ Recommendation 89

The Attorney-General ban the use of corporal punishment by parents and caregivers by progressing amendments to the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* (SA) to repeal the defence of reasonable chastisement.

➔ Recommendation 90

The South Australian government undertake a public awareness and education campaign about the effect of the repeal of the reasonable chastisement defence and alternatives to physical punishment prior to commencing any legislative change.

➔ Recommendation 91

The Government Steward, in collaboration with the Office for Early Childhood Development, develop a coordinated, evidence-based approach to parenting education across South Australia to inform the repeal of the reasonable chastisement defence.

➔ Recommendation 92

The South Australian government advocate for the Australian government to progress the audit of Australian government child support, social security and tax systems.

The Australian government task and resource the national Commissioner for Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence with an independent audit of the family law system to identify and address the potential for systems abuse, including the use of section 102NA of the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cth).

➔ Recommendation 93

The South Australian government undertake an audit of South Australian systems and services to identify and address the potential for systems abuse and safety breaches.

➔ Recommendation 94

The Treasurer progress amendments to the *Essential Services Commission Act 2002* (SA) to clearly set out the Essential Services Commission's role in developing and ensuring consumer protections for domestic, family and sexual violence victim-survivors.

➔ Recommendation 95

The national Commission for Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence work with the Australian government to develop a national standard for responsible media reporting on domestic, family and sexual violence. The national standard should be legally enforceable and binding and should be developed in consultation with print and electronic media; domestic, family and sexual violence service providers; and other relevant stakeholders.

➔ Recommendation 96

The Attorney-General progress amendments to the *Victims of Crime Act 2001* (SA) in consultation with the Commissioner for Victims' Rights, the Lived Experience Advisory Networks and media to require a victim-survivor's consent before the contents of their Victim Impact Statement can be reported on, published, produced or reproduced.

➔ Recommendation 97

The South Australian government develop and implement a flexible funding model for the operationalisation of the needs assessment and management components of the South Australian Risk Assessment and Management Framework. The model must:

- a. fund the case management work to be undertaken by domestic, family and sexual violence organisations when connecting a victim-survivor with services to meet the needs identified during the needs assessment process
- b. allow for flexible use to meet each victim-survivor's individual needs
- c. operate separately to funding already available within the domestic, family and sexual violence system for housing outcomes and via the Leaving Violence Program
- d. provide a loading for services and victim-survivors located in regional and remote areas in recognition of the increased costs of service provision in those areas.

➔ Recommendation 98

The South Australian government develop, implement and maintain an adult victim-survivor statewide referral network and a child and young person statewide referral network that:

- a. is co-designed with the Lived Experience Advisory Networks
- b. prioritises the identification of, and referral pathways to, services.

➔ Recommendation 99

The South Australian government fund the establishment and/or commissioning of services identified during the co-design processes (see Recommendation 98) that are not currently available.

➔ Recommendation 100

The South Australian government, in partnership with the Child and Young Person Lived Experience Advisory Network, consider the need for law reform to remove parental consent as a barrier to seeking help and accessing services for children and young people. The parental consent review must include an examination of children and young people's access to statutory and legal services, health services, homelessness services and domestic, family and sexual violence services. The review should consider the applicability of the Gillick competency test as a means to overcome these and other relevant barriers, including in circumstances where unprotective parents and guardians are restricting access to crisis and support services.

➔ Recommendation 101

The South Australian government commission a review of the statewide availability and accessibility of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service, the Youth Mental Health Service, the Intensive Therapeutic Care program, My Place and other domestic, family and sexual violence health services. The review is to:

- a. Examine eligibility criteria, referral pathways, wait times and unmet need across South Australia, with a particular focus on children and young people living in regional and remote locations and all children under Guardianship;
- b. Identify the system gaps experienced by 15 to 18 year olds requiring access to youth mental health services and domestic, family and sexual violence health services;
- c. Consider whether the current fly-in-fly-out model is meeting the needs of children and young people on the APY lands and other remote areas of South Australia;
- d. Make recommendations aimed at improving statewide access to mental health supports and domestic, family and sexual violence health services for all South Australian children and young people up to 18 years of age.

The review's recommendations are to inform a concerted effort by SA Health to improve statewide access to the identified health supports for children and young people who have experienced domestic, family or sexual violence, with oversight provided by the Implementation and Impact Monitor.

➔ Recommendation 102

The South Australian government review the Safe at Home and Safer in the Home programs, with a view to streamlining and finding efficiencies. Following the review, the South Australian government provide a funding uplift to the Safe at Home program, with a view to:

- a. increasing eligibility to include medium to high-risk domestic and family violence, inclusive of LGBTQIA+ people and male victim-survivors
- b. providing short-term case management and referral to aid victim-survivors in their ongoing recovery journey
- c. increasing the program's capacity to identify and respond to technology-facilitated abuse
- d. providing an additional loading to regional and remote areas in recognition of increased cost and complexity.

➔ Recommendation 103

The South Australian government conduct a statewide audit of crisis, emergency and transitional accommodation available for all people experiencing domestic and family violence. The terms of the audit are to be developed in consultation with an organisation with expertise in infrastructure accessibility for people with disability and the audit is to ascertain:

- a. the quantity of accommodation options in each region
- b. the type, size, style and condition of the accommodation
- c. the accessibility and safety features of the accommodation
- d. any eligibility criteria operating in relation to the accommodation
- e. the suitability of the existing accommodation for pets
- f. the availability and use of purchased accommodation in each region.

➔ Recommendation 104

The South Australian government develop, implement and maintain a statewide domestic, family and sexual violence accommodation register, aimed at maximising the use of suitable accommodation statewide.

➔ Recommendation 105

The South Australian government develop and implement a 10-year domestic and family violence accommodation investment plan with a corresponding investment fund. The plan is to include short-, medium- and long-term investment goals, including to:

- a. in the short term:
 - i. maintain any properties that are vacant due to lack of repairs
 - ii. install accessibility features for properties that can accommodate people with disability with modification
 - iii. identify opportunities to provide safe, inclusive accommodation options to adolescent boys and LGBTQIA+ people
 - iv. install modifications to make suitable properties pet friendly
 - v. invest in supported crisis and transitional accommodation for unaccompanied young people experiencing violence
 - vi. begin the purchase or construction of additional housing stock in priority regions identified in the audit as having inadequate coverage
- b. in the medium term:
 - i. complete the purchase or construction of additional housing stock in priority regions identified in the audit as having inadequate coverage
 - ii. begin the purchase or construction of accommodation for people using violence, in regions identified in the audit as having the greatest feasibility
 - iii. ensure that domestic, family and sexual violence accommodation is made available for a broader diversity of South Australians
- c. in the long term:
 - i. purchase, build and maintain accommodation for people experiencing domestic, family or sexual violence, to meet statewide demand, with the phasing out of the use of purchased accommodation
 - ii. purchase, build and maintain accommodation for people using violence in strategic locations across South Australia, integrated with services that deliver intervention and support programs.

➔ Recommendation 106

The South Australian government to prioritise specialist Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations' delivery of specialist domestic, family and sexual violence services and accommodation in relevant regional and remote locations, while ensuring that all South Australians remain eligible for services and accommodation in their regions.

➔ Recommendation 107

The South Australian government review homelessness mutual obligations for people experiencing violence, with a view to waiving or reducing these obligations for people experiencing violence until they are out of their acute crisis phase.

➔ Recommendation 108

The South Australian government conduct a scoping and feasibility study for the development of a supported accommodation site or sites for people experiencing violence on the APY Lands, and commit to implementing the most appropriate approach identified. The scoping and feasibility study is to:

- a. be conducted in consultation with relevant stakeholders living and working on the APY Lands
- b. be carried out in conjunction with the scoping and feasibility study for accommodation for people using violence (see Recommendation 82)
- c. identify a clear pathway forward for increased safety on the APY Lands, through the development of supported accommodation for people experiencing violence and/or accommodation for people using violence.

➔ Recommendation 109

The South Australian government:

- a. conduct a review of available service delivery models to provide all children and young people presenting to the Domestic and Family Violence Safety Alliance services with a response in their own right
- b. fund the implementation of the most appropriate service delivery model identified in the review.

➔ Recommendation 110

The Minister for Consumer and Business Affairs undertake a review of the domestic abuse provisions within the *Residential Tenancies Act 1995* (SA), in consultation with domestic, family and sexual violence services and the Lived Experience Advisory Networks, to determine whether they provide appropriate protection and support for people experiencing violence.

➔ Recommendation 111

The South Australian government resource the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity to co-design service accreditation frameworks for domestic, family and sexual violence service providers with priority population groups.

➔ Recommendation 112

The South Australian government provide ongoing funding for LGBTQIA+ domestic, family and sexual violence workers to address the unmet need for specialist support and advocacy for South Australian LGBTQIA+ victim-survivors.

➔ Recommendation 113

The South Australian government resource the establishment of Family Violence Disability Liaison Officers aligned with the functions performed by the equivalent positions at Safe Steps in Victoria to ensure all domestic, family and sexual violence services are accessible to people with disability.

➔ Recommendation 114

The South Australian government resource the Courts Administration Authority to establish vulnerable witness suites with appropriate technology, infrastructure and staffing in a non-court building in metropolitan Adelaide.

➔ Recommendation 115

The South Australian government undertake an audit of existing government buildings to identify opportunities to establish vulnerable witness suites in regional locations with a court presence.

➔ Recommendation 116

The South Australian government resource the Courts Administration Authority to develop domestic, family and sexual violence safety standards for court infrastructure, informed by the Commissioner for Victims' Rights and victim-survivors with lived experience of the justice system. The new minimum safety standards should be used to inform a 10-year capital works plan.

➔ Recommendation 117

The South Australian government establish a capital infrastructure fund for the Courts Administration Authority to meet the minimum standards via a staged approach.

➔ Recommendation 118

The South Australian government resource the Courts Administration Authority to develop and implement an accurate, timely, accessible and victim-centred information sharing mechanism that meets the differing needs of adults, children and young people.

➔ Recommendation 119

The Attorney-General consult on reforms to require prior written notice of all bail applications. The consultation must include consideration of amendments to enforce compliance with section 10(4) of the *Bail Act 1985* (SA) and section 7 of the *Victims of Crime Act 2001* (SA).

➔ Recommendation 120

The South Australian government establish and fund a pilot for a free statewide, professionally facilitated peer-support program for victim-survivors of sexual violence over the age of 16 years who are currently involved in the criminal justice system. The pilot should be:

- a. run by an experienced and evaluated peer support service, independent from government
- b. accessible, inclusive and culturally safe
- c. evaluated, and consideration given to further expansion.

As part of the pilot, the Attorney-General consider progressing amendments to the definitions in section 67D of the *Evidence Act 1929* (SA) to include communications during peer-support sessions as 'protected communications' under the Act.

➔ Recommendation 121

The South Australian government resource a witness intermediary scheme for people with complex communication needs that are engaged with the criminal justice system in South Australia.

➔ Recommendation 122

The Courts Administration Authority collaborate with South Australia Police, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Forensic Science SA and the Legal Services Commission (and any other relevant agency) to:

- a. develop a joint budget bid for the expansion of the Criminal Priority Programme to include all domestic, family and sexual violence major indictable trials, and
- b. include identification of the costs associated with including trials for the proposed new coercive control offences within the pilot's expansion.

➔ Recommendation 123

The South Australian government commission research similar to that conducted by the New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, and consider how eligibility for and limitations around judge-alone trials operate in other jurisdictions, with a view to assessing whether amendments to the current South Australian approach should be made.

➔ Recommendation 124

The Minister for Education, Training and Skills advocate for the national Education Ministers Meeting to task the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority with developing a standalone national relationships and sexuality education curriculum via a co-design process with children and young people.

➔ Recommendation 125

The South Australian government resource the Education Standards Board to undertake the following work program:

- a. amending the Standards and/or Evidence Guide to mandate delivery in all South Australian schools of relationships and sexuality education content included in the Keeping Safe: Child Protection Curriculum but not covered in the Australian Curriculum
- b. undertaking a co-design process with children and young people from all 3 schooling sectors to develop a relationships and sexuality education exemption model to be promoted across all 3 schooling sectors, with specific attention to:
 - i. the types of information to be provided to parents/guardians and students about relationships and sexuality education
 - ii. the age at which an exemption process should no longer apply (and in this regard, taking particular account of the age of consent to sexual activity)
 - iii. the inclusion of a requirement for schools and/or systems to provide the Education Standards Board with data on the number of students who are opted out of receiving relationships and sexuality education
- c. developing a best-practice response to disclosures of domestic, family and sexual violence framework for schools, taking into account existing laws and reporting obligations and:
 - i. interaction and alignment with the South Australian Risk Assessment and Management Framework and the central entry-point service (see Recommendations 14 and 46)
 - ii. information sharing between schools/ systems, and information sharing with other jurisdictions.

➔ Recommendation 126

The Minister for Education, Training and Skills appoint a Ministerial Advisory Committee to advise the Minister on potential reforms to the legal framework operating under section 141(2) of the *Education and Children's Services Act 2019* (SA) and regulation 33(1) of the *Education and Children's Services Regulations 2020* (SA), together with addressing the lack of any legal framework operating in relation to relationships and sexuality education exemptions in Catholic and independent schools.

➔ Recommendation 127

The South Australian government, in partnership with local government, community members and community organisations, design and establish a primary prevention saturation model for South Australia. The model should:

- a. be informed by the Ballarat Model and the Our Town model
- b. be piloted in 2 communities in South Australia, selected based on de-identified data input together with community readiness
- c. be supported by adequate resourcing over a 4-year period, which includes consideration of the impact on local service providers
- d. be designed in consultation with the community
- e. build on existing prevention strategies, including those run by community and volunteer organisations
- f. include programs focused on the development of social supports for men, parenting programs and mental health support.

➔ Recommendation 128

The Minister for Consumer and Business Services progress the following provisions contained in the Liquor Licensing (Miscellaneous) Amendment Bill 2025 (SA):

- a. the paramount object of the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997* (SA) is to ensure that the sale and supply of liquor occurs in a manner that minimises the harm and potential for harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol
- b. the minimum 2-hour 'safety-pause' delay to prevent the rapid delivery of alcohol
- c. the restrictions on alcohol sale and delivery timelines.

➔ Recommendation 129

The Minister for Consumer and Business Services amend the Liquor Licensing (Miscellaneous) Amendment Bill 2025 (SA) so that the term 'domestic violence' in the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997* (SA) is replaced with 'domestic, family and sexual violence'.

➔ Recommendation 130

Following the passage and implementation of the Liquor Licensing (Miscellaneous) Amendment Bill 2025 (SA), the South Australian Liquor and Gambling Commissioner:

- a. monitor and evaluate how the amendments to the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997* (SA) are operating in practice, recommending further reform if required
- b. conduct a review of all available regulatory levers to ensure that alcohol regulation is occurring in a way that achieves the paramount consideration of harm minimisation.

➔ Recommendation 131

The Commissioner of Police develop and implement a strategy to further disrupt the supply of alcohol into dry Aboriginal communities. The strategy must:

- a. be developed in partnership with community leaders and relevant stakeholders
- b. identify practical solutions such as the installation of additional Safe-T-Cams to cover common approaches to dry communities
- c. adopt harm minimisation as the strategy's primary objective.

➔ Recommendation 132

The South Australian government advocate for the Australian government to accept and progress the recommendations made by the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Social Policy and Legal Affairs in the You Win Some, You Lose More report, including, but not limited to, the phased approach to a comprehensive ban on all forms of advertising for online gambling.

➔ Recommendation 133

The Minister for Consumer and Business Services:

- a. progress amendments to section 3 of the *Gambling Administration Act 2019* (SA) so that the paramount object of the Act is the minimisation of harm and potential harm associated with the misuse and abuse of gambling activities, consistent with the changes to the *Liquor Licensing Act 1997* (SA)
- b. undertake a review of the available regulatory levers under the *Gambling Administration Act 2019* (SA) to ensure that gambling regulation is occurring in a way that achieves the paramount consideration of harm minimisation and progress further reform as appropriate.

➔ Recommendation 134

The Australian government ensure that the eSafety Commissioner is appropriately resourced and supported to continue in its role as Australia's independent online safety regulator, so that it may best meet its mandate to minimise online harm and improve online safety for Australians into the future.

➔ Recommendation 135

The South Australian government work with the eSafety Commissioner on the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of online and technology-facilitated harms experienced by children and young people, and to take reasonable steps to minimise that harm. These harms include but are not limited to:

- a. access to pornography, particularly pornography depicting acts of domestic, family and sexual violence and criminal acts
- b. recommender systems and algorithms that expose children and young people to harmful content
- c. influencer content openly encouraging acts of domestic, family and sexual violence, and violence against women and children, such as some manosphere and incel content.

➔ Recommendation 136

The Attorney-General resource and undertake a comprehensive review of South Australia's anti-discrimination and anti-vilification frameworks, with a view to modernising the frameworks to ensure that they provide robust and future-focused protections against all forms of discrimination and vilification.

