



# NSW Election Tour Report 2023

 **No to Violence**  
Leading the change to end male family violence in Australia

# Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Australia, the traditional custodians of the lands and water. We pay respect to all Elders, past and present as well as the individuals and organisations working in their communities to address all forms of family violence. We wish to acknowledge how family violence disproportionately affects Aboriginal communities, and in particular Aboriginal women and children. We acknowledge the importance of engaging with Aboriginal men to generate change to end family violence and strengthen family connections in Aboriginal communities. We are indebted to Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations and all of the incredible leadership and progress they have achieved for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in the family violence space.



# NSW Election Tour Report 2023

## Who we are

No to Violence (NTV) is the national peak body for organisations and individuals working with men to end family violence. We have three key functions:

### 1. Advocacy

We provide leadership in bringing together our members, specialist family violence organisations, government, and universal services to strengthen and connect the sector and systems that work to keep communities safe.

We combine best practice evidence with the learnings from our member consultations to advocate for policy reform and influence change in the men's family violence sector.

### 2. Workforce and sector development

We provide training and professional development for practitioners working in the specialist family violence sector, and offer bespoke training for services, including government and corporate agencies.

Our training is available nationally, however, the Education Centre Against Violence (ECAV) is the state-wide agency responsible for workforce development in NSW.

### 3. Service delivery

We have been working directly with men who use violence for 30 years.

No to Violence operates the Men's Referral Service (MRS), a national telephone counselling, information and referral service that is a central point of contact for men taking responsibility for their violent behaviours.

We also offer the Brief Intervention Service (BIS), a short-term multi-session support service for men who are on a waiting list for family violence support (such as a men's behaviour change program).

In Victoria, No to Violence also operates the Men's Accommodation and Counselling Service (MACS), a service for men who have been excluded from the home due to their use of family violence.

## Our role in the NSW sector

In NSW, No to Violence provides sector development to support the sustainable growth and embedding of best practice of the men's behaviour change sector. We are the secretariat to the Men's Behaviour Change Network (MBCN), a group that meets every month to discuss strategic priorities, the latest sector news, and provide professional development opportunities for men's family violence service providers.

### Automatic Referral Service

NTV processes NSW Police referrals via the Automatic Referral Process (ARP). The ARP enables NSW Police to refer any person who has been identified as the respondent on an ADVO to the MRS. MRS initiates contact with identified persons to provide counselling and referral support where appropriate.

### Risk, Safety and Support Framework

The NSW Risk, Safety and Support Framework (RSSF) is designed to increase the safety of adult and children victim-survivors by establishing a shared understanding of family violence risk identification and management across the system. The RSSF provides a common approach to responding to family violence through collaboration and shared responsibility. In addition to the Foundations and Practice Guidance, the RSSF includes a suite of resources and assessment tools for practitioners working in the specialist male family violence interventions sector. NTV's NSW Sector Development team is currently finalising a review of the RSSF following trials in the sector, and to update all documents to align with current policy, research and best practice.

## Family violence in NSW



Family violence has devastating impacts for families across NSW and remains one of the state's most critical issues. While frontline services are working to meet demand, the safety of women and children is still violated every day. NSW is the largest state in Australia: it has the most densely populated cities as well as vast regional areas, making coordinated service delivery uniquely challenging. As the men's intervention sector in NSW is still relatively new, more work is needed to embed collaboration across sectors and regions. Chronic underfunding of services has undermined on-going sector and workforce capacity building and development, and hampered services' ability to meet demand. As a result, there remain huge gaps in service provision across the state. Ultimately, this prevents us from adequately and safely responding to men who use family violence.

### Purpose of the Election Tour

The NSW Election Tour (the Tour) is one of most valuable consultation periods in the political calendar for No to Violence.

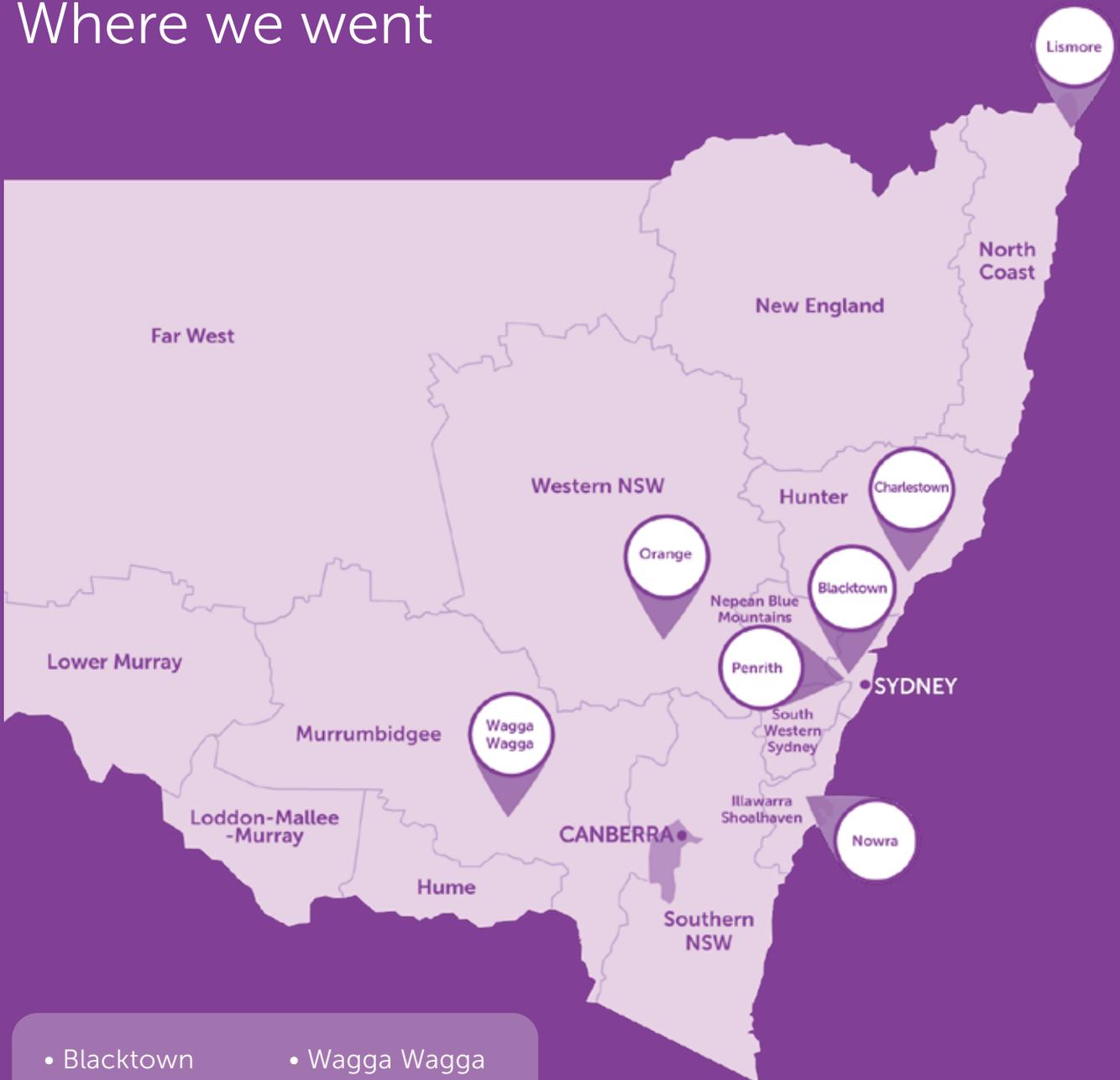
The Tour is an opportunity to:

1. Connect with our members and other key stakeholders in-person to discuss the challenges and priorities for family violence services in NSW.
2. Have political candidates hear directly from service providers, to inform their campaign, election commitments and priorities.
3. Contextualise the NTV and NSW Women's Alliance Election Platforms.
4. Inform NTV's political advocacy in NSW over the next four years.



The NTV team together with our members, local service providers, and MPs Stephen Bali (Blacktown) and Hugh McDermott (Prospect) at the Max Webber Library in Blacktown.

# Where we went



- Blacktown
- Penrith
- Orange
- Nowra
- Wagga Wagga
- Lismore
- Charlestown

The Tour locations were chosen by identifying local government areas (LGAs) with high rates of police-recorded domestic violence offences and assessing the presence of NTV and MBCN members. A concerted effort was made to visit both regional and urban locations. Regional areas often have higher-than-average rates of recorded domestic violence incidents than urban areas. However, urban areas like Blacktown and Penrith are some of the most diverse electorates in the state and also have higher-than-average rates of domestic violence incidents for the Sydney-metro area.



Lizette Twisleton (Head of Engagement, NTV) facilitates a forum in Orange with local candidates Heather Dunn (Labor), Tony Mileto (Nationals), and Philip Donato MP (Independent).



## Who we met

### Candidates

No to Violence invited all registered candidates for electorates where forums were located. Most forums had strong candidate attendance representing all political parties registered to contest the electorates. Unfortunately, no candidates chose to attend the Penrith forum, while only Labor candidates attended the Blacktown forum. In total, 16 candidates attended the Tour across seven locations.

### Service providers

Specialist family violence service providers that work with perpetrators and/or victim-survivors were invited to the Tour. Social services that interact with people perpetrating and/or experiencing family violence were also invited, including homelessness, housing, legal, health, family and youth services. More than 100 individuals representing 40 organisations attended the Tour.

### Forums

The forums were 90-minute roundtable-style discussions facilitated by NTV's CEO or Head of Engagement. These discussions were interactive and encouraged service providers, candidates and NTV staff to share ideas and ask questions of each other. Service providers were asked to suggest one priority action they would like the next NSW government to deliver. Candidates were then asked to provide closing remarks about what they had learnt through the discussion and what actions they would take to support family violence services if elected.



Jacqui Watt (CEO, NTV) leads a discussion with service providers in Lismore, featuring local candidates Adam Guise (Greens), Alex Rubin (Nationals), and Janelle Saffin MP (Labor).



The NTV team meets with service providers in Penrith (local candidates chose not to attend this forum).

## What we heard

Service providers across all seven locations shared similar reflections about what is needed to build a thriving sector in NSW. No to Violence has summarised what we heard into eight priorities. If actioned by the government, these priorities will support the safety and wellbeing of women and children by holding men accountable for their use of family violence.



### 1. Multi-year funding to create a sustainable sector

**“We need to get rid of the expectation that men will complete a program and they’ll be ‘fixed.’ We need more funding over longer periods of time.”**

Service providers stressed the need for longer-term, multi-year funding contracts. We heard that men will often participate in several programs before their attitudes and behaviours begin to change.

Multi-year funding would also allow services to spend less time chasing funding and more time providing high-quality services to clients.

**“We have had to take funding from homelessness services and other programs to deliver perpetrator work because we’re not getting any funding to work with men.”**

We heard that current funding contracts are inadequate in the face of the high prevalence of family violence. We heard about extensive waitlists of up to 100 men for behaviour change programs, and that services are having to turn one person away for every client they take in. Chronic underfunding has meant that services are forced to redirect funding from other programs to manage demand.

Service providers are frustrated about being put in a position where they are forced to de-prioritise critical programs in order to fund other areas. New and additional funding for perpetrator services is essential to support the sector and end men’s family violence.

“I love pilot programs, but the reality is that when you come to the end of the pilot, you lose staff. You’ve gone to all this effort and then you have to start again.”

Funding pilot programs is an important way of generating innovative ideas to respond to men’s use of family violence – however, the benefit of these programs is only realised when services are supported to integrate findings from the pilot into their work. We heard that when pilot funding ends, services lose staff, along with the knowledge created from running these programs.



### Call to action:

- Minimum 5-year contracts for specialist domestic, family and sexual violence services.
- Increase funding for perpetrator intervention services to support the full scope of work.
- Provide pilot funding that supports organisations to embed the findings into their work.

## 2. Investing in community-led services

“Ethno-specific services do not receive adequate funding in regional communities. Large organisations get the funding, and we miss out.”

NSW is a culturally and linguistically diverse state. More than 275 different languages are spoken in its homes, and almost one third of residents were born overseas. It also has the largest First Nations population in the country. However, we heard that when it comes to funding services, large mainstream organisations have an unfair advantage in NSW’s competitive tendering process: small community-led services, including Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs), are not funded to have policy and tender writing staff. This means that smaller organisations struggle to apply for new and/or additional funding.

“There are thirty-four Staying Home Leaving Violence programs in New South Wales and only one of those is delivered by an ACCO.”

While First Nations communities are among the most impacted by family violence in NSW, we heard that limited funding is being provided to support culturally safe and community-led services. Service providers told us that mainstream services are often ill-equipped to respond to First Nations men, and that community-led services have much greater success in engaging with First Nations men. Funding for ACCOs to deliver men’s healing and behaviour change programs needs to be prioritised, to ensure First Nations men have access to culturally safe and community-led programs.

“Translation services for MBCPs don’t work. We need facilitators that understand clients in their own language.”

Additional funding is also needed for culturally safe, in-language services for men from migrant and refugee backgrounds. We heard that mainstream services are often unsuitable for people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. A greater proportion of funding should be directed to multicultural service providers who have the cultural expertise and community relationships required to overcome these barriers.



### Call to action:

- Prioritise funding for ACCOs to meet the NSW Practice Standards and deliver culturally safe programs to First Nations men using family violence.
- Increase funding for in-language, community-led programs for migrant and refugee men using family violence.

### 3. Supporting a thriving workforce

**“It’s extremely difficult to maintain a sustainable workforce on short-term contracts. When we lose staff, we lose clients. Men are leaving our service when there’s still work to be done.”**

Service providers spoke about the challenges of recruiting and retaining a stable workforce. We heard that it is extremely difficult to attract qualified staff to work on a six- to twelve-month contract, with no guarantee that the position will still exist the following year. There was a resounding cry for longer-term funding to enable services to invest in their workers and provide greater job security. This aligns with **1 Priority 1: Multi-year funding to create a sustainable sector.**

**“Everybody’s burnt out – people don’t have time for supervision given their caseloads...this needs to be considered when allocating funding.”**

Workforce shortages mean staff are taking on unreasonable caseloads to manage demand for services, which inevitably leads to burn-out and staff resignation. We heard that staff have limited time to engage in supervision and other practices that are necessary to ensure their own wellbeing and safety. To reduce the level of burnout in the sector, services must be supported to ensure that all front-line staff have access to regular supervision and opportunities to engage in self-care.

**“It’s bordering on impossible to find staff, particularly for MBCPs. We’re running ads constantly but struggling to secure facilitators.”**

The challenge of recruiting staff to regional areas was a significant theme. Short-term contracts, salaries that are not reflective of the level of specialist knowledge or skill required to work with men, and the high cost of living associated with regional areas make recruitment for regional services particularly challenging. Service providers also highlighted that unsafe road conditions and limited availability of affordable housing and childcare place additional burdens on staff.

**“Recruitment is limited to a tiny pool of people who have a partner who earns enough to support their lower income. Our staff can earn the same in three days of work in the private sector as then can with us in five days.”**

Low salaries were identified as a driver behind recruitment and retention challenges. We heard that staff simply “can’t exist” on the pay offered by family violence services in some areas, and retention of male staff is particularly challenging. We heard that the gender pay gap means that men choose not to work in the family violence sector because they can be paid more doing “anything else.” We heard that with increased funding, services would be able to offer higher salaries, pay above award rates and hire full-time rather than part-time workers. This would go a long way in enabling more people to enter and stay in the family violence workforce.

#### Call to action:

- Additional funding to support service providers to access regular clinical supervision and allow time to engage in other practices that ensure their ongoing safety and wellbeing.
- Support for regional and rural services to attract and retain quality staff, including incentive schemes and improved working conditions.
- Increased funding for staff wages to recognise the highly specialised work of men’s behaviour change facilitators and improve workforce retention.



Lizette Twisleton welcomes service providers to our forum in Nowra, featuring local candidates Cr Amanda Findley (Greens), Luke Sikora (Liberal), and Liza Butler MP (Labor).

## 4. Creating housing security

**“We have a blockage because there is no affordable housing. There is nowhere to place people...we used to try and move people within 6 weeks; now we’re lucky if we have a place for them in 6 months.”**

We heard that housing is “the biggest issue” that must be addressed to create greater safety for women and children in NSW. The housing crisis impacts all aspects of the family violence sector: housing shortages and rising costs of housing increase pressure on families; victim-survivors struggle to access emergency, temporary, or long-term housing when leaving an abusive relationship; and perpetrators of violence are unable to find emergency, medium- or long-term housing in compliance with court orders and/or while they seek support to change their behaviour.

**“He’s still in the home because he doesn’t have anywhere else to go – that’s why he breaches his AVO.”**

Service providers spoke about the importance of providing housing and counselling services to men who have been excluded from the home, so that women and children can remain safe at home and connected to their community. We heard that men will often breach an apprehended violence order (AVO) because they have nowhere else to go. This risk could be reduced by providing access to stable, dignified housing. Investing in holistic services that enable men to access short-, medium-, and long-term accommodation while they work to change their behaviour and seek specialised, tailored support is a critical part of ending family violence.

**“[Government] should be looking at quotas for social housing for developers. This model has been adopted in the [Australian Capital Territory] and has shown to be successful there.”**

To address the housing crisis, service providers from a local women’s refuge have suggested that the government implement social housing quotas for developers, to ensure that a percentage of new builds are allocated to the most vulnerable in the community. We heard that this model has been effective in the Australian Capital Territory and a similar approach should be considered as a matter of urgency by the successful government.

### Call to action:

- Increase the availability of affordable and social housing, including short-, medium-, and long-term housing for families impacted by family violence.
- Provide accommodation and counselling services for men who have been excluded from the home for family violence-related incidents.
- Implement social housing quotas to apply to all new housing developments in NSW

## 5. Increasing access to services

**“Albury is the nearest MBCP, and that’s 90 minutes away. It’s absolutely ridiculous that there isn’t one here.”**

Service providers spoke about the need to make services more accessible – particularly in regional and remote areas of the state. We heard that reductions in government funding for services has forced many MBCPs to close. Without a local program, men are put onto long waitlists for programs that are, in some cases, more than two hours away. When there are no programs available for men, the onus inevitably falls back on women to protect themselves and their children. This should never be the case.

**“Domestic Violence Liaison Officers work nine-to-five which isn’t always practical for responding to domestic violence. They only get two days of domestic violence training in their three months at the Goulburn Police Academy.”**

The limited ability of police to respond to family violence consistently and safely was a theme across NSW. The burden of family violence on general duties police officers is significant. We heard that not only are Domestic Violence Liaison Officers unavailable after-hours, when many family violence incidents occur, but that training is inadequate and there is a lack of accountability for training.

We also heard that police responses alone are simply not enough, and that enabling another service to work alongside police for family violence incidents may support better and more consistent responses.

“People don’t even know what is out there - I didn’t know what was out there - I’m still learning today! So there’s a communication piece that needs to be considered and addressed.”

We also heard that there needs to be targeted awareness-raising campaigns to increase visibility of local family violence services. This would support victim-survivors to navigate a fragmented service sector. The government should explore opportunities to better inform the community about the services that are out there, including how to access them.



### Call to action:

- Increase the availability of MBCPs to ensure that all men using family violence in NSW have access to programs to address their violent behaviour.
- Explore implementing a dual response model in which specialist family violence practitioners attend family violence incidents alongside police officers.
- Improve communication about services that are available in the community, including victim-survivor and perpetrator support services.

## 6. Enabling collaboration between services

“People are competing against each other for funding, rather than working together. We need collaboration. Not competition.”

There was a clear appetite for greater collaboration across services – yet we heard that significant systemic barriers prevent services from working together in close partnership. Service providers spoke about how competitive funding arrangements have created an environment in which practice models and ideas are commodified, rather than being shared across

organisations for the benefit of the community. o This competitive approach to funding undermines the collaborative nature in which services should – and want to be – operating.

“What if there was a hub that each organisation could sit in? This would help to create a trauma-informed, holistic approach to servicing that client from the moment they walk in the door until the moment you say goodbye to them.”

The idea of a “service hub” was proposed as a way of creating greater collaboration between services in regional areas. We heard about the potential benefits of a model in which services are co-located in the one building, and how this could create opportunities for collaboration, including increased capacity for information sharing, and expedited referral processes. This model could also have significant benefits for clients – allowing them to access support from multiple services in the one location.

“To provide that wrap-around service for vulnerable people in our community...that doesn’t happen overnight - that happens when you have good quality staff who are actually in the job for a decent period of time.”

We heard that services’ ability to collaborate effectively is directly linked to their capacity to retain a stable workforce <sup>3</sup> (see **Priority 3: Supporting a thriving workforce**). As one service provider put it, collaboration “doesn’t happen overnight” – it takes time to establish genuine relationships between services. We also heard that when strong collaborations are established, staff tend to experience greater job satisfaction, and that ultimately, services benefit from increased workforce retention.



### Call to action:

- Remove competitive funding arrangements and invest in building partnerships across the family violence sector.
- Explore opportunities to create service hubs in regional centres, to increase opportunities for collaboration, information sharing, and quick referral processes.

## 7. Embedding primary prevention and early intervention

**“[Primary prevention programs] should start early in primary school. A lot of men can’t express themselves properly and that’s where the violence starts. The kids who need it the most have less access to the skills they need to live a happy life.”**

Service providers emphasised the need for a greater focus on primary prevention initiatives, including the need to introduce respectful relationships programs earlier in schools. We heard that Year 10 is just too late to be starting this conversation. Too often, young men have already been exposed to and are even replicating problematic attitudes and behaviours by this age. There was a general consensus among service providers that exposing young people to Respectful Relationships education programs such as Love Bites earlier in the school curriculum would help to improve safety for women and children in the future.

**“There needs to be an all-of-community approach that recognises family violence as a societal problem. People need to not just understand family violence, but live by the values that prevent it.”**

Service providers also highlighted the need for a whole-of-community approach to education around family violence. We heard about how the benefits of Respectful Relationships programs in schools are often undermined by persistent community attitudes that condone sexist behaviour, including violence against women. To be effective, this education must be provided through community-led programs that are well-resourced, evidence based, and address context-specific challenges.

**“There’s a lack of understanding of the efficacy of men’s behaviour change programs and perpetrator work.”**

We heard that MBCPs would be more effective if there was a greater understanding and acceptance of these interventions, including the important role they play in improving the safety of women and children in the community. Service providers feel the tide is turning towards greater support for perpetrator interventions and that community education campaigns are needed to capitalise on this.

### Call to action:

- Introduce Respectful Relationships education earlier in schools and run these programs more frequently.
- Invest in whole-of-community primary prevention initiatives that are community-led and tailored to the specific challenges being faced in the area.
- Invest in campaigns that increase awareness and understanding of MBCPs, including the benefits from these programs for men and families.

## 8. Strong political leadership to end men’s family violence

**“Too often, discussions about how to prevent domestic violence are left to women. No matter the outcome (of the election), my hope is for the candidates to stay involved with this issue. Especially the male candidates.”**

Ending men’s family violence requires significant and long-term political will and investment. These forums were an opportunity to encourage political candidates to remain engaged in conversations about family violence, regardless of the outcome of the election. Without political leadership—including investment in programs, role modelling gender equitable behaviour, and listening to the sector—family violence will continue to have devastating impacts on communities across NSW.

**“The figures politicians are putting together at a parliamentary level are not translating at a sector level. We need politicians who understand the work being done on the ground to ensure services are supported appropriately.”**

We heard that it is not just about making big headline promises. Service providers—especially small services providers working in community-led organisations and ACCOs—shared that it is critical that politicians understand the work that is being done and the vision for the future. Understanding why the work is done, how it’s being done, and who it’s being done by is important for any politician interested in supporting the safety of women and children by holding perpetrators accountable.

**“The fact that no politicians have shown up today sends a big message. They say they care but then they don’t show up. It’s the same people here again and again, taking on the emotional and physical labour. We’re taking the absence of any political candidates here today as a sign.”**

Service providers in Penrith were frank: not showing up speaks louder than making the time to join a forum with service providers. Candidates and politicians who are truly interested in ending men’s family violence and the impact of family violence on their communities made the time to attend the events. We heard that the family violence sector feels they have repeatedly told politicians the types of investments and programs that would be effective in combatting men’s family violence, but these entreaties too often go unheeded.

### Call to action:

- Value the expertise and labour of the family violence sector by listening to the sector—and take action based on the sector’s needs.
- Demonstrate an interest in ending men’s family violence and create opportunities for the sector to use their expertise to inform policy.
- Engage with community-led services to understand the specific challenges across NSW.



The NTV team alongside service providers at our forum in Wagga Wagga, featuring local candidates Ray Goodlass (Greens), Keryn Foley (Labor), and Joe McGirr MP (Independent).

# What we're calling for

1	Multi-year funding to create a sustainable sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum five-year contracts for specialist domestic, family and sexual violence services.</li> <li>• Increased funding for perpetrator intervention services to support the full scope of work.</li> <li>• Provide pilot funding that supports organisations to embed the findings into their work.</li> </ul>
2	Investing in community-led services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritise funding for ACCOs to meet the NSW Practice Standards and deliver culturally safe programs to First Nations men using family violence.</li> <li>• Increase funding for in-language, community-led programs for migrant and refugee men using family violence.</li> </ul>
3	Supporting a thriving workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional funding to support service providers to access regular clinical supervision and allow time to engage in other practices that ensure their ongoing safety and wellbeing.</li> <li>• Support for regional and rural services to attract and retain quality staff, including incentive schemes and improved working conditions.</li> <li>• Increased funding for staff wages to recognise the highly specialised work of men's behaviour change facilitators and improve workforce retention.</li> </ul>
4	Creating housing security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the availability of affordable and social housing, including short-, medium-, and long-term housing for families impacted by family violence.</li> <li>• Provide accommodation and counselling services for men who have been excluded from the home for family violence related incidents.</li> <li>• Implement social housing quotas to apply to all new housing developments in NSW.</li> </ul>
5	Increasing access to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the availability of MBCPs to ensure that all men using family violence in NSW have access to programs to address their violent behaviour.</li> <li>• Explore implementing a dual response model in which specialist family violence practitioners attend family violence incidents alongside police officers.</li> <li>• Improve communication about services that are available in the community, including victim-survivor and perpetrator support services.</li> </ul>
6	Enabling collaboration between services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove competitive funding arrangements and invest in building partnerships across the family violence sector.</li> <li>• Explore opportunities to create service hubs in regional centres, to increase opportunities for collaboration, information sharing, and quick referral processes.</li> </ul>
7	Embedding primary prevention and early intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce respectful relationships education earlier in schools and run these programs more frequently.</li> <li>• Invest in whole-of-community primary prevention initiatives that are community-led and tailored to the specific challenges being faced in the area.</li> <li>• Invest in campaigns that increase awareness and understanding of MBCPs, including the benefits from these programs for men and families.</li> </ul>
8	Strong political leadership to end men's family violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value the expertise and labour of the family violence sector by listening to the sector—and take action based on the sector's needs.</li> <li>• Demonstrate an interest in ending men's family violence and create opportunities for the sector to use their expertise to inform policy.</li> <li>• Engage with community-led services to understand the specific challenges across NSW.</li> </ul>

# Thank you for joining us

We would like to extend our sincerest thanks to our members and the wider sector for attending our events and sharing their thoughts. We value your commitment to keeping communities safe in NSW.

## Organisation attendees

Aboriginal Legal Service  
Anglicare  
Baptist Care  
Benevolent Society  
Birrang Enterprise Development  
Bunjum  
CatholicCare  
Centacare NSW  
Coast Shelter  
Community Restorative Centre NSW  
Department of Communities & Justice – Housing  
Family Support Newcastle  
Housing Plus  
Illawarra Koorie Men’s Support Group  
Institute of Non-Violence  
Jenny’s Place  
Joplin Lawyers  
Legal Aid NSW  
Linking Communities Network  
Lithgow Community Projects  
Men and Family Centre  
Mission Australia  
Momentum Collective  
Mosaic Multicultural Connections  
Mountains Youth Services Team  
Nepean Community and Neighbourhood Services  
Northern Rivers Women and Childrens Services  
Port Stephens Family and Neighbourhood Services  
Relationships Australia NSW  
Settlement Services International  
Shoalcoast Community Legal Centre  
South Coast Medical Aboriginal Corporation  
Stride  
SydWest  
Taster Property  
Transforming Justice Australia  
Victims of Crime Assistance League  
Wagga Women’s Health Centre  
Waminda  
Western Sydney Community Legal Centre  
Women Up North Housing

## Candidates

Dr Hugh McDermott MP  
**Member for Prospect (Labor)**  
Mr Stephen Bali MP  
**Member for Blacktown (Labor)**  
  
Mr Philip Donato MP  
**Member for Orange (Independent)**  
Ms Heather Dunn  
**Labor candidate for Orange**  
Mr Tony Mileto  
**Nationals candidate for Orange**  
  
Ms Liza Butler MP  
**Member for South Coast (Labor)**  
Cr Amanda Findley  
**Greens candidate for South Coast**  
Mr Luke Sikora  
**Liberal candidate for South Coast**  
  
Mr Joe McGirr MP  
**Member for Wagga Wagga (Independent)**  
Ms Keryn Foley  
**Labor candidate for Wagga Wagga**  
Mr Ray Goodlass  
**Greens candidate for Wagga Wagga**  
  
Ms Janelle Saffin MP  
**Member for Lismore (Labor)**  
Mr Adam Guise  
**Greens candidate for Lismore**  
Mr Alexander Rubin  
**Nationals candidate for Lismore**  
  
Ms Jodie Harrison MP  
**Member for Charlestown (Labor)**  
Mr Greg Watkinson  
**Greens candidate for Charlestown**

## Become a member!

No to Violence represents over 200 Australian organisations and individuals that work in and with the specialist men’s family violence services. We collaborate closely with our members to influence important policy issues, professional practice change and community attitudes – all of which are pivotal to stopping men’s family violence in Australia.

Find out more about becoming a member at:  
<https://ntv.org.au/about-us/become-a-member/>



**No to Violence head office**  
**03 9487 4500**

[info@ntv.org.au](mailto:info@ntv.org.au)

PO Box 277, Flinders Lane 8009, VIC

**Men's Referral Service**  
**1300 766 491**

**Tasmania and New South Wales:**  
24 hours

**All other states:**

8am–9pm Monday–Friday

9am–6pm Saturday–Sunday

*Interpreters available upon request*

**Chat online and subscribe**  
**to our e-news at**  
**[ntv.org.au](http://ntv.org.au)**

Follow us!

