

Final Print



The Y NSW Youth Parliament

Mitigating the Effects of Family and Community Violence in Regional and Rural Areas Youth Act 2026

Bill Proposed By: 2026 Rural & Regional Affairs Portfolio

Lead Sponsor: Emma Kelly, Youth Minister for Rural & Regional Affairs,
Youth Member for Bega

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Summary of Debate:

On Wednesday the 15th of July 2026 the *Mitigating the Effects of Family and Community Violence in Regional and Rural Areas Youth Bill 2026* was debated on the floor of the NSW Legislative Council; presided over by The Hon. Nichole Overall MLC.

Results of the Vote:

The results of the vote on the passage of amendments were 18 Ayes, 18 Noes, 2 Abstentions. As such, the amendments were resolved in the negative.

The results of the vote on the passage of the bill were 30 Ayes, 0 Noes, 8 Abstentions. As such, the bill was passed.

The *Mitigating the Effects of Family and Community Violence in Regional and Rural Areas Youth Bill 2026* was passed in its original form.

I certify that this Bill has been duly passed by the Y Youth Legislative Council of New South Wales, has received assent, and is now a Youth Act.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JD'.

Jamison Dustin, 24th Youth Governor of the Y NSW Youth Parliament

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The Y NSW Youth Parliament

Mitigating the Effects of Family and Community Violence in Regional and Rural Areas Youth Act 2026

Act no. 04, 2026

An Act to

Mitigate the effects of family and community violence in Rural and Regional areas through the strengthening of school-based supports, safeguarding and screening systems, outreach and recovery services, and the provision of community-led support pathways, and related purposes.

I have examined this bill and find it to correspond in all respects with the bill as finally passed by the Youth Legislative Council.

*Amelie Kemper-Massie, Youth Deputy Premier of the Y NSW Youth Parliament –
Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council*

Explanatory Note

Summary

Family and community violence is one of the most pervasive social issues affecting regional and rural New South Wales. One in two family violence related assault cases is reported outside metropolitan Sydney and young people in these communities face heightened vulnerability due to isolation, limited services, and reduced anonymity. The Bill responds to these challenges by establishing a comprehensive early intervention framework. The Bill aims to improve access to trained support officers in regional and rural schools, strengthen screening and safeguarding systems for people working with young and vulnerable persons, expand community based outreach, recovery, and reintegration services, increase crisis accommodation and culturally safe support options, and address structural barriers that make violence harder to escape in regional and rural communities. Overall, the Bill seeks to reduce long term harm, improve safety, and ensure young people and families in regional and rural NSW have access to consistent, high quality support.

Part 2

Part 2 strengthens the capacity of regional and rural schools to identify, respond to, and support students affected by family and community violence. The attached Bill states that “all schools defined as rural and regional are required to have a mandatory FCVSO position” (Clause 6), ensuring every school has a trained specialist who can recognise and respond to safety and wellbeing concerns. The purpose of Part 2 is to ensure young people in regional NSW receive timely, confidential, and culturally safe support within their school environment. It addresses the current gap where only 20% of teachers and principals reported having a school counsellor on site every day, and students often wait weeks for help.

Part 3

Part 3 expands safeguarding systems to better protect young people and vulnerable persons across NSW. The Bill establishes a new Working with Young Persons and Vulnerable Persons Check, extending screening beyond child-related roles to sectors such as crisis accommodation, FCV services, youth justice, and corrective services in regional and rural areas. This Part responds to the fact that regional FCV services currently operate at approximately 300% of their funded capacity, creating workforce shortages and inconsistent safeguarding practices. Strengthening screening and training ensures workers are properly equipped to support vulnerable young people in diverse community contexts.

Part 4

Part 4 establishes a coordinated suite of community-based supports designed specifically for regional and rural NSW. It recognises that violence in small communities is harder to escape due to geographic isolation, limited services, and social visibility. Regional outreach services, early intervention protocols, recovery and reintegration programs, scholarships and opportunity programs, government-funded crisis accommodation and Culturally safe and inclusive service delivery are all introduced under this part to support victim survivors of FCV in regional and rural areas. These measures address the current metro-centric nature of FCV services and the lack of trained support in rural areas, where victims are often left with no clear, reliable source of assistance and care due to limited structural services. Part 4 ensures regional communities receive consistent, accessible, and culturally safe support.

Implementation and Impact

The Bill will be implemented through existing NSW Government structures, including regional and rural schools, Service NSW, TAFE NSW, and accredited community and family violence organisations. Its rollout involves several coordinated actions, including recruiting and training Family and Community Violence Support Officers, reforming safeguarding checks and organisational compliance systems, developing curriculum content tailored to regional contexts, establishing outreach and recovery programs, and expanding crisis accommodation infrastructure across rural and remote communities.

A central focus of implementation is ensuring that the bill meaningfully supports Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people, families, and communities, who experience disproportionately high rates of family and community violence. The Bill's measures will operate alongside existing cultural safety frameworks to ensure that FCVSOs, outreach workers, and safeguarding personnel receive training that reflects the lived experiences, community structures, and cultural practices of First Nations communities. By embedding culturally safe practice across schools, screening systems, and community services, the Bill aims to address how family violence intersects with intergenerational trauma and systemic inequalities within Indigenous communities. Strengthening regional outreach and crisis accommodation will also improve access for Aboriginal families who currently face significant barriers to confidential support, including geographic isolation, reduced trust in institutions, and limited culturally appropriate services. These reforms are designed to work in partnership with local Aboriginal organisations, Elders, and community leaders to ensure services are respectful, accessible, and grounded in community led approaches.

Through these measures, the Bill is expected to deliver earlier identification of family and community violence risks within schools, stronger protection for young people and vulnerable persons, and significantly increased access to trauma-informed support in rural areas. By strengthening community-based services, the Bill aims to reduce social isolation, long-term disadvantage, and the intergenerational transmission of violence affecting young people. Ultimately, these reforms are designed to improve safety, wellbeing, and community stability, ensuring that young people in regional NSW receive support equal in quality and accessibility to that available in metropolitan areas.

Rationale

Family violence constitutes one of the most pervasive and damaging social crises facing contemporary NSW, undermining the safety of individuals, families, and entire communities. Its impact extends far beyond the immediate incident of harm, shaping national health outcomes, disrupting social cohesion, and placing significant strain on essential services, and must be addressed comprehensively to protect and support Australian families.

In NSW, one in two family violence-related assault cases is reported outside metropolitan Sydney (AIHW). Home to more than three million people and representing about one third of the New South Wales population, regional NSW encompasses all regional, rural and remote areas (NSW Government, 2026). Barriers to accessing the proper care for Australians within these communities include limited access to health services, reduced availability of crisis support, and greater social visibility, leading to a lack of privacy and fear of judgment within smaller communities; all of which contribute to heightened vulnerability. As a result, family violence in regional and rural NSW has become difficult to escape, leading to lasting, perpetual inter-generational effects.

Young people in NSW are uniquely vulnerable to the effects of family violence within these communities, where exposure during adolescence can disrupt cognitive development and increase psychological distress, leading to long-term challenges. It is estimated that half a million children and young people have seen or heard violence against a mother or female carer (Youth Justice Domestic and Family Violence, 2019-2022). 62.2% of those have experienced at least one form of child mistreatment, with 39.6% being family and community violence. (Australian Child Mistreatment Study, 2023). As a result, young people who are exposed to violence are at higher risk of experiencing incarceration and perpetuating intergenerational transmission of violence later in life. (Youth Justice Domestic and Family Violence Strategy, 2019-2022).

The NSW Government acknowledges that Aboriginal families continue to experience violence at alarming rates, compounded by the legacy of colonisation and systemic disadvantage (DCJ, 2026). Family violence intersects with intergenerational trauma and systemic inequalities within Indigenous communities. Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth, for example, family violence is strongly associated with higher rates of homelessness and reduced trust in police, justice system, and institutions (ABS, 2026), reinforcing a cycle of trauma and disadvantage within marginalised communities that currently don't have the structural capabilities and resources to mitigate these effects. First Nations people are significantly overrepresented as both victim-survivors and perpetrators of family violence, with nearly three-quarters of hospitalisations for assault among First Nations people resulting from family violence (AIHW, 2026). Ultimately, the impacts of family and community violence on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, rural and regional youth shape educational engagement, relationships, and employment opportunities, perpetuating cycles of disadvantage. This highlights the significant need for early intervention and support systems in rural and regional communities to prevent the likelihood of young people experiencing and/or perpetrating violence later in adulthood.

Furthermore, within regional and rural communities, systemic cultural, societal, and structural factors contribute significantly to under-reported incidents of family and community violence. Factors such as stigma and social judgment, stemming from shame, fear of homelessness

and no financial security, loss of children and family, or fear of further violence (NSW Police), are further reinforced through geographic isolation, close-knit communities, and a lack of privacy. There is a “high likelihood that police, health professionals and family and community violence workers know both the victim and perpetrator [and] can inhibit women’s (victims) willingness to use local Services.” (Child Family Community Australia, 2015).

The current status of community and family violence initiatives in NSW remains largely metro-centric. Despite this, the Integrated Domestic and Family Violence Service (IDFVS) serves as a vital existing program for regional and rural areas. In 2025, the IDFVS underwent a significant expansion into several new regions across NSW. These initiatives are funded under the \$230 million Domestic Violence Emergency Package (DVEP) and are designed to close critical service gaps through “whole family” case management and intensive safety planning.

Although some communities have taken the initiative to establish volunteer-led groups providing help and support for victims, facilitators often lack formal mental health expertise, and it is this lack of adequate training that limits the ability to provide a proper response. Combined with the lack of structural services and accessible avenues in rural and regional NSW, victims are often left with no clear, reliable source of assistance and care (Legislative Assembly Committee on Law and Safety, 2025). There is a clear need for training in areas of detecting and preventing family violence, and protecting victims within targeted mental health programs that go beyond what community volunteer groups can provide (Legislative assembly committee on law and Safety, 2025). In order to improve these supports, NSW must transition from short-term grants to multi-year contracts to stabilise regional and rural family violence services. Furthermore, implementing incentives for case workers to remain in marginalised areas, as well as developing confidential online reporting or tele-counselling for remote youth would bridge the current accessibility gap. These changes are urgent, as regional FCV services currently operate at approximately 300% of their funded capacity, leading to severe workforce shortages and a high risk of staff turnover.

In NSW, schools already play an important role in responding to family and community violence through mandatory reporting, counselling services, and respectful relationships education. The NSW Government has also begun expanding respectful relationships programs into more public schools across the state, showing the clear recognition of schools as a vital place for protection and prevention from FCV at a young age. But for rural communities, these measures are often not met. In low-populated towns such as Nundle and Batemans Bay, schools often do not have well-being staff or specialist support in schools to the same extent as larger metro schools do. Only 20% of teachers and principals reported having a school counsellor on site every day, and more than one quarter of students wait over four weeks to see a counsellor, leaving students to depend on limited, distant, or delayed help. If policy is to be implemented to genuinely protect young people across regional NSW, it must move beyond broad statewide programs to deliver support that is local, consistent, and realistic for the communities that are most at risk and need it most.

Rural regions in Australia are known to be much more sheltered than urban and developed areas. Family and community violence occurring in these regions is hard to spot and therefore, hard to eradicate. To make the most significant positive impact on this growing issue, we must focus on delivering effective services of a universally high standard.

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The Youth Legislature of New South Wales enacts—

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the Mitigating the Effects of Family and Community Violence in Regional and Rural Areas Youth Act 2026

2 Commencement

This Act commences from the 1st of January 2027.

3 Objects

The objects of this Act are to—

- (a) To mitigate the effects of family and community violence in regional and rural areas.
- (b) To improve access to family and community services in regional and rural areas.
- (c) To strengthen systems already put in place to protect victim survivors of family and community violence in regional and rural areas.

4 Definitions

In this Act—

Family and Community Violence: Violence committed or threatened by a family member or member of the community against the rest of the unit, either the family or community.

Regional, Remote and Rural: Non-metropolitan mainland communities of various levels.

Intergenerational: Involving, relating to, or occurring between two or more different generations or age groups.

Incarceration: The state of being confined in a closed space; most commonly a prison or jail, restricting a person's liberty by authority of the government.

Marginalised Communities: Groups of people systematically excluded from mainstream social, economic, cultural, or political life.

Metro-centric: A perspective that evaluates policies, economies, cultures, or infrastructure exclusively from the viewpoint of a major city or metropolitan area.

Integrated Domestic and Family Violence Service (IDFVS): An integrated and coordinated response program that promotes flexible and grassroots level, clientele focused service to address domestic and family violence among high-risk groups and priority communities.

Family and Community Violence Support Officers (FCVSO): A mandatory position in NSW schools that is qualified to recognise, respond to and report the

safety, welfare and wellbeing concerns of Domestic and Family Violence regarding students in education regardless of background or status.

Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ): State Department of NSW that operates for Young people, Adults, Families and Communities.

Child Wellbeing Unit: A telephone support service staffed by child protection professionals proficient in the assessment and management of risk to children and young people.

Working with Young Persons and Vulnerable Persons Check: A check established by the act to go alongside the Working with Children's Check, established to create proper screening for occupations that engage, even remotely, with young people, people living in regional and rural areas, or victim survivors of family and community violence.

All Schools/Schools: Secondary Schools in a regional, remote or rural NSW with a standardised curriculum.

Outreach Models: A proactive engagement strategy to deliver services, information or relationship-building directly to the target audience or the area where the audience live.

Confidential: Information that should only be shared with authorised individuals and is often used in formal, business, medical, or legal settings to denote trust and protection against unauthorized disclosure.

Student Safety and Wellbeing Plans: A framework used by education institutions to ensure the safety, welfare and wellbeing of its students and youth.

Mandatory reporting: The legal requirement for certain professionals (such as teachers, doctors, and social workers) to report known or suspected cases of abuse and neglect to government authorities.

Cultural Competency: Ethical and effective participation in professional and personal intercultural settings.

Incentive: Stimulus or reward offered to encourage action for a positive outcome.

Curriculum: A plan for learning based on mandated and approved syllabus documents, and support resources to support teachers to implement syllabuses, learning advice, assessment resources, and syllabus-specific materials including scope and sequences, units of work, standards materials and work samples.

Safeguarding: Proactive measures, policies and practices to ensure the wellbeing, health and rights of others.

Abuse: Excessive and/or violent use and treatment of others, including emotional, physical, psychological, verbal, or financial, among others.

Neglect: The failure to give enough care, attention, or support to someone or something that requires it, often stemming from carelessness, indifference, or forgetfulness.

Exploitation: Unfair treatment of another for one's personal gain or advantage.

TAFE NSW: A NSW Government registered higher education and vocational education provider, offering a range of qualifications from certificate to degree level.

Victim-Initiated Contact: Victim-Initiated Contact refers to a situation where a protected person (such as a victim of domestic or family violence) intentionally reaches out to the restrained person (the perpetrator) while an active intervention or restraining order is in place.

Roadshow Events: Live educational/support events and or presentations that are taken on tour rather than a singular place in order to reach regional and rural areas.

Telehealth: A consultation with a healthcare provider via phone or video call.

Scholarship: Financial or another form of aid granted to a student based on merit to pursue their studies or other Academic pursuits.

Victim-Survivors: Someone who has experienced trauma, abuse, or violence. The hyphenated term combines two distinct identities, reflecting both the harm inflicted and the individual's ongoing strength and resilience.

Support Services: Access to healthcare, education, 24/7 hotline services, transportation, telecommunications, housing, counselling services, legal services, financial support and other services for the needs of Youth and Adult Victim-Survivors.

Note— The Interpretation Act 1987 also contains definitions and other provisions that affect the interpretation of this Bill.

Part 2 Support in Regional and Rural Schools for Those Affected by Family and Community Violence

5 Mandatory Family and Community Violence Support Officers (FCVSO) in Rural and Regional Schools

- (1) All schools defined as rural and regional are required to have a mandatory FCVSO position.

- (2) Schools in regional and rural areas may utilise shared-service or outreach models where full-time onsite officers are not reasonably practicable.
- (3) FCVSOs are required to:
 - a. Hold qualifications in social work, psychology, counselling, or another field deemed relevant;
 - b. Recognise, respond to and report safety, welfare and wellbeing concerns of Family and Community violence for all children and young people in schools and preschools regardless of their identity, location, cultural and/or linguistic background or disability status;
 - c. Provide confidential support under the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 (NSW)* unless the child or young person is deemed at risk of significant harm;
 - d. Support students in accessing health, housing, legal, counselling, and crisis support services, and;
 - e. Developing, where appropriate, student safety and wellbeing plans for students.
- (4) FCVSOs are mandatory reporters under the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998* and must ensure any suspected risk of significant harm concerns are reported to the Department of Communities and Justice, and any suspected risk of harm concerns are reported to the department's Child Wellbeing Unit.

6 FCVSO's Mandatory Training

- (1) FCVSOs must complete mandatory training, provided by Service NSW in:
 - a. Regional and rural child protection obligations;
 - b. Trauma-informed practice;
 - c. Cultural competency, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural awareness, and;
 - d. Responses to Family and Community Violence.
- (2) Training under this section must be renewed 365 days after prior completion, provided by Service NSW.

7 NSW Rural Teacher Incentive

- (1) The NSW Rural Teacher Incentive is to be amended to include FCVSO's.

8 Incentives

- (1) Family and Community Violence Support Officers employed in eligible rural, regional or remote schools are entitled to receive the same financial incentives, retention benefits, relocation assistance, and accommodation support available to teachers under the NSW Rural Teacher Incentive.
- (2) Payments will remain to be made quarterly at the start of each term.

9 Family and Community Violence Education

- (1) All regional and rural schools to which this Act applies must deliver Community and Family Violence education as part of the school curriculum.
- (2) Education delivered under this section must:
 - a. Promote respectful relationships;
 - b. Develop student understanding of consent, coercive control, and healthy communication;
 - c. Assist students to recognise signs of Community and Family Violence;
 - d. Provide information about available support services and pathways for assistance;
 - e. Encourage help-seeking behaviours in a safe and supportive manner, and;
 - f. Develop student understanding of how regional, rural, and remote contexts can affect access to support services, reporting options, and experiences of community and family violence, including barriers such as geographic isolation, cultural factors, limited service availability, and reduced anonymity in small communities.
- (3) Curriculum content must be evidence-based, trauma-informed, and developed in consultation with relevant Community and Family Violence organisations and education stakeholders.
- (4) Education under this section must be delivered in a manner that is culturally safe, inclusive, and appropriate to students' age and developmental stage.

Part 3 Review of NSW Working with Children Check and Police Background Checks

10 Establishment of a Working with Young Persons and Vulnerable Persons Check

- (1) Establish a Vulnerable Persons Check operating alongside the existing Working With Young Persons Check in New South Wales.
- (2) Extend screening requirements beyond child-related employment and into occupations involving engagement with vulnerable persons and young people.
- (3) Occupations requiring a Vulnerable Persons Check may include:
 - a. Community and crisis accommodation services,
 - b. Community and Family Violence services,
 - c. Youth justice and corrective services, and
 - d. Any additional sector prescribed by regulation.
- (4) A Vulnerable Persons and Working with Children Check must include:
 - a. A National Police Check,
 - b. Assessment of relevant criminal history, workplace misconduct findings, and reportable conduct, and
 - c. Any additional risk assessment requirements.

11 Mandatory Training Requirements

- (1) A person applying for a Working with Young Persons and Vulnerable Persons Check must complete approved safeguarding and conduct training provided by Service NSW before the granting of clearance.
- (2) Training under this section must include:
 - a. Child protection obligations;
 - b. Community and Family Violence awareness;
 - c. Professional boundaries and ethical conduct;
 - d. Mandatory reporting responsibilities;
 - e. Identifying and responding to abuse, neglect, or exploitation, and;
 - f. Identifying and responding to abuse, neglect, or exploitation, including early warning signs and risk indicators in both urban, regional and rural settings.
- (3) Organisations employing persons who hold a clearance under this Act must conduct internal compliance procedures to ensure training obligations are maintained and regularly updated.

12 Regional and Rural Safeguarding Awareness Training

- (1) Approved training programs delivered under this Part must include content addressing the unique safeguarding challenges experienced in regional, rural, and remote communities.
- (2) Training under this section must include:
 - a. Barriers to reporting abuse and violence in isolated communities;
 - b. Limited access to support services;
 - c. Cultural and community considerations relevant to regional areas, and;
 - d. Appropriate referral pathways for regional and rural persons.
- (3) Training under this section shall be provided by TAFE NSW for the development and delivery of training.
- (4) Training materials must be developed in consultation with regional stakeholders, safeguarding specialists, and relevant community organisations to ensure practical applicability across New South Wales.

13 Annual Compliance Inquiry

- (1) The Minister shall conduct an annual inquiry into compliance with screening and training obligations established under this Part.
- (2) The inquiry must assess:
 - a. Whether mandatory training requirements have been properly completed;
 - b. Whether organisations are fulfilling compliance obligations;
 - c. The effectiveness of safeguarding measures across regulated sectors, and;
 - d. Any systemic gaps or failures identified during the reporting period.
- (3) Reports under this section must not contain identifying personal information.

Part 4 Regional and Rural Community and Family Violence Support Services

14 Establishment of Regional Community and Family Violence Outreach Services

- (1) Establish and fund regional outreach services to provide Community and Family Violence education, support, and referral services across rural, regional, and remote communities in New South Wales.
- (2) Outreach services established under this section must:
 - a. Deliver community education programs regarding Community and Family violence;
 - b. Provide trauma-informed support and referral pathways for victim-survivors, and;
 - c. Operate through outreach models that reduce reliance on victim-initiated contact.
- (3) Outreach services may include:
 - a. Mobile support programs;
 - b. School and community visits;
 - c. Regional information sessions and “roadshow” events, and;
 - d. Online and telehealth support services.
- (4) Establish a Regional Community and Family Violence Services Framework to coordinate services delivered under this section.
- (5) In delivering services under this section, priority must be given to organisations that:
 - a. Demonstrate strong community trust and local engagement;
 - b. Employ workers with regional or rural experience, and;
 - c. Provide culturally safe and accessible support.
 - d. Services delivered under this section must be accessible without cost to victim-survivors and affected family members.

15 Early Intervention and Referral Pathways

- (1) The Minister may develop referral and outreach protocols between:
 - a. NSW Police,
 - b. Health services,
 - c. Schools, and;
 - d. Accredited Community and Family Violence organisations.
- (2) Protocols developed under this section may permit proactive outreach where repeated Community and Family Violence incidents, welfare concerns, or associated risk indicators have been identified.
- (3) Any outreach conducted under this section must:
 - a. Prioritise victim safety and confidentiality, and;
 - b. Comply with existing privacy and child protection legislation.

16 Community Recovery and Reintegration Programs

- (1) The Minister must support programs aimed at reducing long-term social and economic disadvantage experienced by victim-survivors of Community and Family Violence in regional and rural communities.
- (2) Programs under this section may include:
 - a. Education and employment pathways;
 - b. Housing and reintegration support;
 - c. Mentoring and community connection initiatives, and;
 - d. Programs supporting children affected by Community and Family Violence.
- (3) Programs established under this section must aim to:
 - a. Reduce social isolation experienced by victim-survivors;
 - b. Improve long-term community stability and wellbeing, and;
 - c. Strengthen safe community participation following experiences of violence.

17 Scholarships and Regional Opportunity Programs

- (1) The Minister may establish scholarship and opportunity programs for victim-survivors of Community and Family Violence residing in regional and rural New South Wales.
- (2) Scholarship programs may provide financial assistance for:
 - a. Secondary education,
 - b. Vocational education and training,
 - c. University study, and;
 - d. Employment transition programs.
- (3) In administering this section, priority may be given to applicants experiencing financial hardship, housing insecurity, or geographic disadvantage.

18 Government-Funded Crisis Accommodation

- (1) Increase the availability of government-funded crisis accommodation for victim-survivors of domestic and family violence in regional, rural, and remote New South Wales.
- (2) Accommodation services established under this section must:
 - a. Provide safe and accessible housing for victim-survivors of Community and Family Violence, including adults and young people, with age-appropriate supports for children and adolescents;
 - b. Ensure that young people accessing crisis accommodation are provided with additional safeguards, including access to education continuity, counselling, and supervised support where required;
 - c. Include referral access to legal, health, counselling, and financial support services tailored to both adult and youth needs, and;
 - d. Prioritise accommodation accessibility in areas with limited existing support services, with particular consideration for young people in regional and rural communities who may face increased isolation, reduced access to confidential services, and barriers to relocating safely.

19 Culturally Safe Approaches

- (1) All services established under this Division must be delivered in a culturally safe manner, respectful, and inclusive of all communities in New South Wales.
- (2) Services must:
 - a. Provide access to interpreters and translated materials,
 - b. Support the use of community languages in service delivery, and;
 - c. Ensure communication is accessible to culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

20 Inclusivity

- (1) Outreach services and affiliated organisations must recognise and incorporate cultural practices, community values, and lived experience perspectives in service delivery, where appropriate and requested by community members.



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