
Whānau Resilience Intervention logic model booklet

Living document

Last updated November 2025

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Introduction

Purpose of this document

This resource outlines the intervention logic model and supporting evidence for Whānau Resilience. It provides an in-depth understanding of the outcomes we're seeking to achieve and how we plan to get there. This is a living document which will evolve over time.

Strategic context and whakapapa

New Zealand has devastating levels of family violence. One in four women has experienced violence at the hands of their intimate partner at some point in their lives¹. This complex problem is often multi-faceted and intergenerational.

Te Aorerekura², the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, sets a bold vision where all people in Aotearoa New Zealand are thriving; their wellbeing is enhanced and sustained because they are safe and supported to live their lives free from family violence and sexual violence. Te Aorerekura demands system change at every level to achieve this.

The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) commissions family violence social services. Historically, services have received low levels of funding which have been channelled into short term and crisis services. After significant engagement and research done in 2018, MSD recognised the need strengthen and stabilise short term services while also investing new funding into long term services. This direction was formalised into the 'Family Violence Funding Approach'¹ which set a 5 year plan to strengthen, stabilise, and grow the family violence sector.

In pursuit of this, MSD received additional funding through Budget 2018. MSD used \$15.379 million per annum to commission a new service for long term healing and recovery for whānau impacted by family violence. This new service was named Whānau Resilience.

Target cohort

Whānau Resilience provides support for all of families and whānau, recognising the differing role and impact of violence for each member.

Women are most predominant victim/survivor of family violence so their safety, wellbeing and aspirations are critical to Whānau Resilience.

Research shows that men are the most likely to use violence and to use types of violence causing severe harm, such as physical and sexual violence, or coercive control. Men using violence commonly experience adverse childhood experiences, such as childhood exposure to violence or neglect and early conduct issues. Trauma is often unrecognised, unresolved and unsupported, which can later manifest as intimate partner violence. Providing support for men using violence as part of Whānau Resilience invests where we can make the biggest impact to reduce violence and increase safety for women and children.

Data shows that children are present in approximately 50% of police callouts. Children and youth witness Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) or can also be direct victim/survivors. It is also important to respond to any child-to-parent violence and/or young men starting to use violence in their own relationships. Children and youth can often be overlooked in family violence responses for adults, so Whānau Resilience helps elevate them, their safety, needs and wellbeing.

Becoming a father is as motivating factor for change. Grandparents and wider whānau are also critical in a whānau-centered approach. A tailored and safe whānau approach brings everyone on the journey to create transformational change for whānau and whakapapa.

Focus populations

Family violence occurs in all socioeconomic and ethnic groups, however, it's more prevalent in low income, low education and marginalised communities. Only about 1/3 of family violence incidents are reported making it a hidden crisis.

Māori, Pacific and ethnically marginalised communities are overrepresented in family violence statistics, experience greater under-reporting, and are underserved in system responses. As a result, whānau need culturally responsive, holistic, intersectional and integrated support.

1. The Ministry of Social Development (2019). The Family Violence Funding Approach. [family-violence-funding-approach.pdf](#)

Service and ecosystem

The service

Whānau Resilience is an initiative that aims to create strong, resilient communities where whānau are supported to live violence free and to eliminate violence for the next generation. People experiencing and using violence often need help at different times in their lives, so Whānau Resilience offers long-term support when people need it.

This initiative brings key changes to how we work with providers, including a new procurement process for providers, longer term contracts, and a shift from a nationally designed and delivered model to a regionally designed and delivered model. At the heart of this process is the embedding of whānau voice.

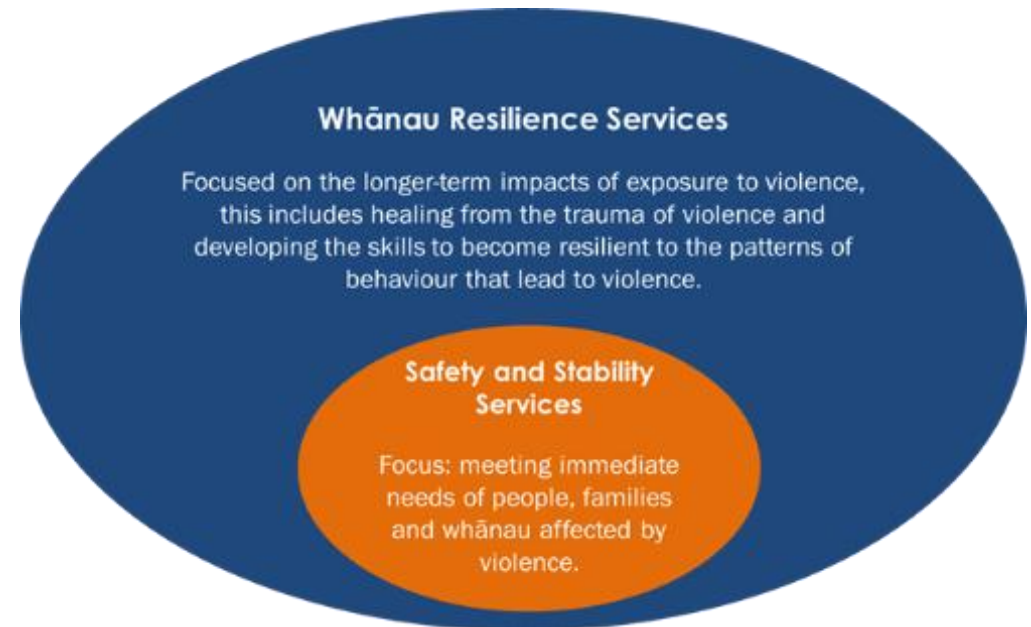
Place in the ecosystem

Whānau Resilience plays a vital role in the continuum of care for whānau impacted by family violence.

We're working hard with providers, communities and government agencies to create more integrated and seamless support for whānau.

Short term family violence services (referred to as safety and stability services) can refer to Whānau Resilience as long term to support to maintain change, heal and recover, and build protective factors embedded within communities.

Services for men, like Te Huringa o Te Ao, can refer to Whānau Resilience for whānau centered support.



Innovation commissioning

Innovative Commissioning Approach

Whānau Resilience trialled an innovative new commissioning approach, aiming to challenge traditional Government ways of working to create better outcomes for providers, communities and whānau.

“Be bold (MSD)! Please don't invest more public funds in an outdated model that fails to recognise the complexity and needs of families experiencing violence”

— Family violence provider feedback

A new procurement process for providers

Previously, traditional procurement processes didn't factor in local contexts, favoured organisations that had the resources to write strong applications, and that over time resulted in less kaupapa Māori providers being a part of the service mix.

To address these concerns, we introduced a new approach to procure Whānau Resilience.

Instead of asking for just written applications, we included a combination of written and kanohi ki te kanohi (face-face) presentations that providers gave in front of their peers as well as a national panel. Presenting in front of peers made the procurement process more transparent, with the panel held accountable as everyone could see what was presented.

The aim was to make a fairer process for all, and to ensure equitable representation of Māori and Pacific providers. As a result, we now contract:

- 54% Kaupapa Māori
- 17% Pasifika
- 5% refugee and migrant community organisations
- 24% mainstream providers

A focus on fostering regional participation and decision making new procurement process for providers

Vital to the success of Whānau Resilience is fostering regional participation and decision making.

We are doing this by focusing on collaboration and giving providers the time to work together to listen to their local whānau voices, develop integrated solutions and create sustainable ways to stay connected.

Key to the success of a regionally designed and delivered model is context and relationships. We know that what works in one area might not work in another.

This will mean that underpinning the services that are designed and delivered will be a shared understanding of the dynamics of the community, and the strengths of the place and people.



Innovative commissioning

Solutions that are designed by the region, for the region

A key change that Whānau Resilience brings is that solutions have been designed by regions, for regions.

We know that communities and providers have invaluable knowledge, experience and access to their unique local whānau voice that should inform the design of services in their communities.

This new approach has involved those who are delivering the service in the design and implementation.

This has helped strengthen community and provider engagement and investment in the design process. This has also ensured that the new service designs are tailored to their regions.

This “by the region, for the region” approach has led to regional service concepts which reflect the diverse and nuanced needs of the communities that Whānau Resilience providers serve. Some examples include:

- wānanga
- Pacific models of care
- Kaupapa Māori programmes specifically for tāne Māori
- holistic wrap-around services
- a home-based support program led by and for ethnic communities



Fostering a learning environment to build capability

Creating ways to sustainably build capability is another key component of Whānau Resilience.

The design phase fostered an environment where everyone had the time to share and participate in learning opportunities to build localised regional capability.

During this transition to delivery phase, a Transition Team has been established to support providers. The roles within this team are two National Change Leads (NCL) and Regional Transitional Leads (RTL).

The NCLs are focused on responsiveness of the Crown to Māori and Pacific Whānau Resilience providers, and in particular supporting Māori and Pasifika workforce capability by:

- visiting Māori providers across the country to understand how Whānau Resilience can strengthen its approach
- walking alongside Pacific providers to build their workforce capability, identify training needs and connect providers to sustain whanaungatanga/va fa'afeiloa'I and continual learning.

The RTLs are responsible for the end-to-end management of the Transition Phase for their region. This involves supporting providers to implement and embed new services, based on their service concepts.

This differs from the usual approach of bringing in design companies to lead the design where they ‘parachute in and airlift out’. By building the capability within the regions we are investing in, this gives local people the ability to develop and lead local solutions.

MSD is continuously learning from this process and being reflective about what has or hasn't worked will give us a roadmap for future ways of working differently.

Innovative commissioning

Longer-term contracts with FTE-based funding

Whānau Resilience has longer-term contracts broken into two phases – around 12 months for regional design of services and then a further 4 years for delivery. Following this, the contracts include an extra Right of Renewal option for a further 5 years, making this a 10 year kaupapa.

This allowed time for providers to work together across their region to determine the needs of their communities and what is already available, test ideas and deliver a clear service concept now ready for implementation.

The funding is also FTE-based, rather than funding by client volumes, which helps to make funding more equal and transparent for providers.

Evaluation of commissioning shows promise

In 2021 MSD commissioned a kaupapa Māori evaluation of the procurement and co-design of Whānau Resilience by AIKO Consultants Limited and Kaipuke Consultants Limited. The evaluation aimed to understand how well the procurement and co-design processes of the Whānau Resilience programme were developed and implemented, and how these were experienced by three of 12 regions across Aotearoa: Counties Manukau, Wellington, and Tasman.

The evaluation showed many successful elements, including increasing provider diversity, and co-designing locally. An area identified for improvement in the co-design process included providing more clarity regarding key roles, responsibilities, and expectations.

Read the evaluation here:

[Evaluation report on the procurement and co-design of the Whānau Resilience programme - Ministry of Social Development](#)

A new Reporting Framework

To fulfil the aspirations of Whānau Resilience, we'd love to see a future with a new national reporting system, designed in partnership with providers.

In 2021, MSD engaged with Whānau Resilience providers to seek feedback about whānau outcomes. This informed the development of four Outcome Pou (Mana Tangata, Mana Whānau, Mana Whānui and Mana Wairua) and an initial reporting prototype.

Over 2022 and 2023 the 'Initial reporting prototype' was tested by providers and MSD. This testing was met by great enthusiasm by providers to collect more meaningful outcomes data. However, we learnt that MSD's current technology platforms could not yet safely and efficiently collect this data, without significant time burden for providers and MSD. MSD is still working to improve its technology and processes to capture data on outcomes and effectiveness, including a shift to the new contracting platform called Weka in 2025.

As an interim solution, we integrated the co-designed Outcome Pou into the standardised MSD reporting template. Refer to the full Reporting Guidance for full details. [Hyperlink: Whānau Resilience Reporting Guidance PDF]

We thank everyone who has given their time and expertise in helping us improve our outcomes and reporting. We value your mahi and we will keep striving for systems change to bring this to life.

[Whānau Resilience Reporting Guidance](#)



Whānau Resilience Framework

Our formative research was synthesised into a Whānau Resilience Framework, including five Pou (or service areas) which have been proven to be effective for long-term responses, as follows:

High level outcomes

Overall vision

Strong, resilient communities where whānau are supported to live violence free and eliminate violence for the next generation.

5 Pou

Strengthen cultural identity and whakapapa

Strengthen social capability and community connection

Support long term behaviour change for men and people using violence

Support trauma healing and recovery from violence

Create healthy relationships and skills

Whānau Resilience Services

Regionally designed long term services

Elements that underpin services

Be informed by local whānau voices

Adapt, learn and innovate based on whānau voice

Be led by tikanga Māori principles & values

Reflect & value diversity, cultural identity & gender equity

Build in measurements and feedback loops in the design

Have the right workforce capability

Whānau Resilience Framework

Our formative research was synthesised into five Pou (or service areas) which have been proven to be effective for long-term responses, as follows:

The Five Pou

The pillars, or service areas, supporting Whānau Resilience



Design Approach

New design approach

The design phase of Whānau Resilience involved local groups of providers working together within Police regions to design services for their communities.

This design process was completed in February 2021 and took around a year. One hundred and fourteen kaimahi from provider organisations and collectives participated in the design process. During this phase, providers worked together to build a picture of the needs and strengths of their region and tested what works for whānau to build resilience.

At the end of the design phase, the design groups delivered regional service concepts, which outlined their overarching collaborative approach to support the long-term well-being of whānau experiencing family violence.

This year, MSD is supporting providers to embed their new service concepts. Simultaneously, as the new service concepts are implemented, a new reporting framework will be designed for use from the 2022/23 reporting year. The design of the reporting will maintain the values of Whānau Resilience, which is to work together with providers and ensure that whānau voice remains central to the framework.

Our Key Guiding Principles

Design groups that:

- Use a regional approach - integrate with other regional services - think as a team
- Demonstrate kotahitanga - collective action, working together so everyone thrives
- Demonstrate our commitment to tikanga in the way we behave - MSD, providers and everyone involved - how we show up, how we treat each other
- Are open to new possibilities, learning from and respecting each other
- Are strengths based - focussed on protective factors and building mana

Services that:

- Keep everyone safe - we must do no harm
- Are whānau centered
- Promote mana manaaki - trust, mana enhancing for all
- Are for long term support that is flexibly available



Informed by:

- Understanding of dynamics of partner and family violence
- Tikanga Māori Principles
- Kia takatu tātou - the whānau voice at the centre
- A mechanism for continual improvement

Which aim to:

- Get services to identify where they are most needed
- Be data informed, evidence based on what works
- Have autonomy (nationally supported, locally delivered - building mana motuhake)
- Close the loop - what is the accountability to go back
- Build cultural competency



Design Approach

Providers used the following phases to guide their design approach, including capturing and analysing whānau voice, identifying opportunities for change, testing ideas and concepts, and then embedding learnings into their new service model. This process was done regionally, to learn and respond together as an ecosystem and network of support.

The Whānau Resilience design phases

Here is a process to help you along through the year if you need it. We've broken it up into four main phases so you can see the kind of things that we think will need to happen so you can get a good end result. Everyone will be at different stages, so the process may not be this linear for some of you, and the pace you work at will vary too.

Stage 1: Get established

Build a strong foundation of working together with a shared vision and understanding of Whānau Resilience.

Includes:

- Sign contract, recruit kaimahi, commit to on-going active participation
- Agree MoU and develop an action plan between everyone involved

Stage 2: Discovery

Discover the needs of Whānau, challenge own assumptions, understand the baseline story of the region, what is already happening in terms of the 5 pou & gaps in your collective knowledge.

Includes:

- Do regional data walk/asset map
- Get ready and build baseline community level data
- Capture whānau voice

Stage 3: Identify opportunities for change

Explore insights and generate opportunities and ideas for where the biggest gains might be. Opportunities may be brand new ideas, building on or refining existing ideas and/or some quick wins or ideas you could try and test before going further

Includes:

- Define opportunities within 5 Pou, prioritised by whānau
- Identify how each provider's ideas or services fit to benefit whānau
- Tell and share a compelling story
- Start to develop measures and feedback loops
- Test ideas with whānau

Stage 4: Test & learn

Make your ideas real. Test your thinking in low cost ways before it goes live, use data to confirm you are on the right track. Start thinking about the next stage and how you intend to refine and adapt services over time.

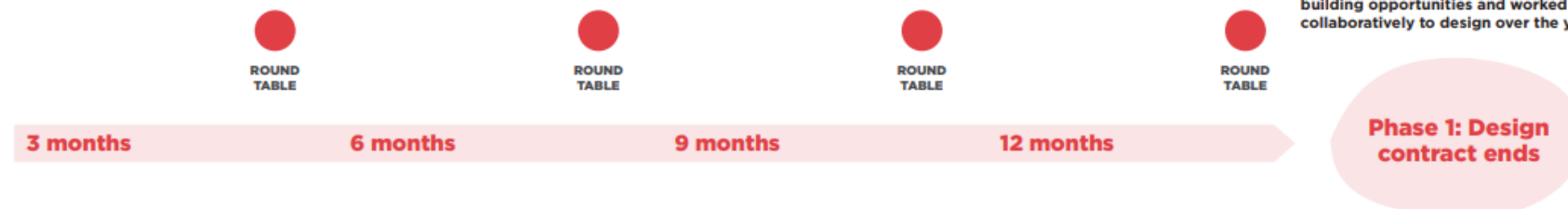
Includes:

- Determine how services will operate, for whom and when, links, entry and exit points
- Confirm measures and feedback loops

At the end of the design contract, an ideal outcome is a clear service concept that specifies:

- A service or concept that fits within the Whānau Resilience scope and within funding or FTE you have available to you, ensuring it is a fully funded service
- The vision and aims of the service
- Which of the 5 Pou the service aligns to
- How the service is evidenced to contribute to long term recovery
- How the service will work evidenced by whānau voice and data gathered throughout the year
- The geographical coverage of the service and how it links to other services in the area or the gap it fills
- Who the service is targeting and how they access the service
- The shorter term measures and the longer term outcomes that this service is working towards
- A plan of how you intend to live test the service, and refine and adapt the service over time, including the support you need

In order to move to an Outcomes Agreement, providers must meet the above and have actively participated in all round tables, networking and training/capability building opportunities and worked collaboratively to design over the year



Transition phase

Transition phase

After the design year, MSD supported a Transition Phase.

The objective of the Transition Phase is to support providers who participated in the regional design of Whānau Resilience to implement and embed their new service concepts. This phase will be 12 months, from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.

To support providers during this phase, a Transition Team has been established. The roles within this team are two National Change Leads (NCL) and Regional Transitional Leads (RTL).

The NCLs will focus on Whānau Resilience provider needs from a national perspective and have a specific focus on responsiveness of the Crown to Māori and Pacific Whānau Resilience providers. They will support providers to stand up their designed service, further explore and understand the needs of whānau, and establish a community of practice to sustain whanaungatanga/va fa'afeiloa'i and continual learning. In addition to this, NCLs will support the workforce capability of the Whānau Resilience workforce by walking alongside providers and kaimahi to identify and implement training and capability needs.

The RTLs role is to support the end to end management of the Transition Phase for their region. This will involve supporting providers to implement and embed new services, based on their service concepts.



Impact, outcomes and evaluation

Embedding and evolving

Service concepts are living documents that evolve over the lifecycle of the contract to reflect the latest voice, evidence, practice and lessons learned. Since the transition phase, providers have been focussed on embedding services into their organisations and communities. Continuous improvement is a vital stage of design.

Whānau Resilience providers have also organised a provider-led symposium to keep up connections and share learnings across the kaupapa. This is now an annual event, supported by MSD.

Read more about previous Symposiums here:

[2023 Whānau Resilience Symposium FVSV Update](#)

[2024 Whānau Resilience Symposium FVSV Update](#)

[MSD's FVSV Update May 2026](#)

Building evidence of what works

We're implementing a long-term design and evaluation work programme to measure service impact, outcomes and effectiveness. This is a crucial step to build evidence for family violence services, in a sector which often has gaps in evidence.

The work programme includes evaluating outcomes, embedding data and evidence, exploring social impact and measuring the impact of service design and commissioning. This is a core function of embedding a social investment approach, testing and delivering on the key shifts demanded by Te Aorerekura.

A key part of this work is conducting an external theory-based evaluation of Whānau Resilience. This evaluation will test whether Whānau Resilience is achieving the desired outcomes and how we can strengthen the service to continue to grow. This evaluation will occur in 2025/26 and will likely be followed by more outcomes evaluations in the years to come.

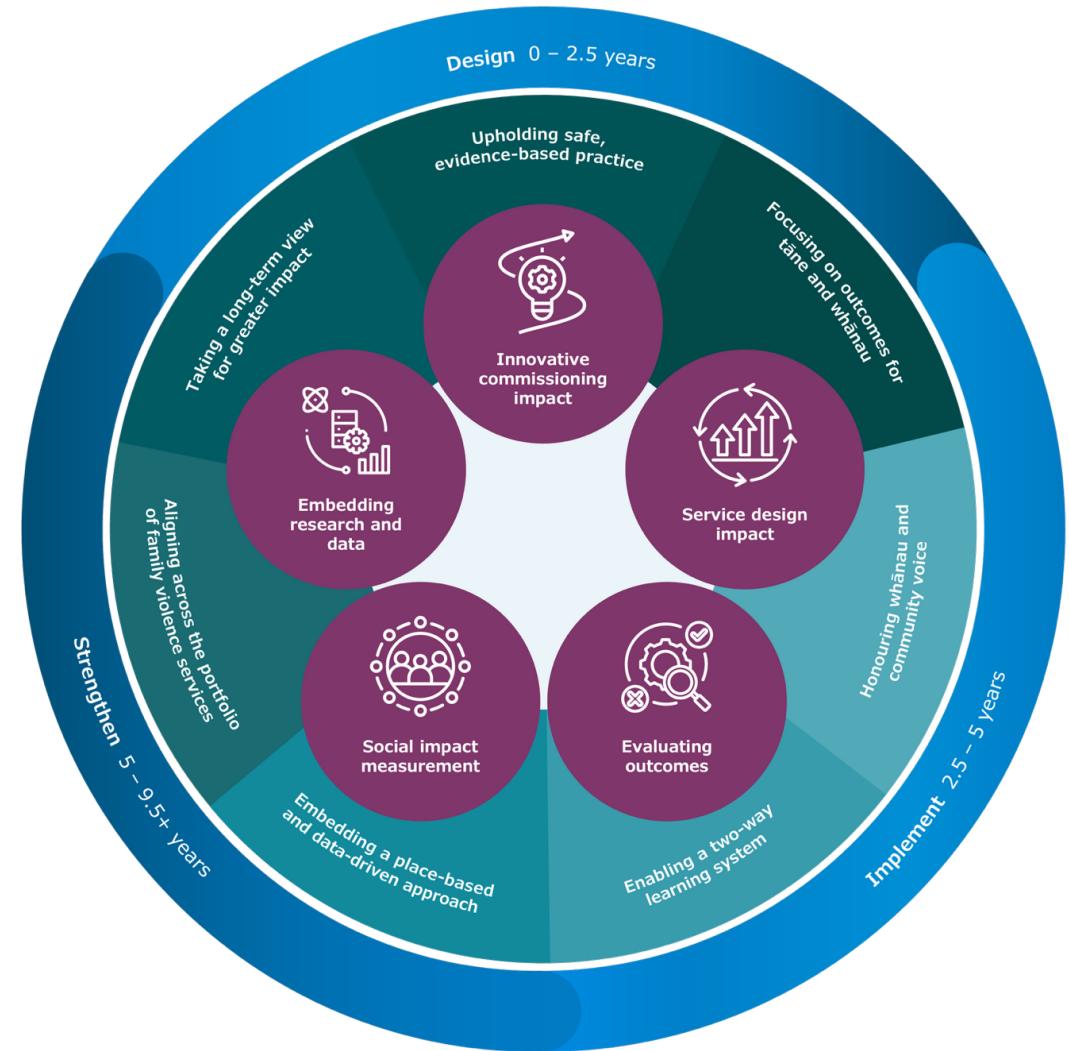


Figure 1: Design and evaluation work programme summary diagram

Impact, outcomes and evaluation

Outcomes framework

MSD and the sector designed the following outcomes framework to inform what success looks like for the Service. This resulted in four outcomes pou: mana tangata, mana whānau, mana whānui and mana wairua. Providers are reporting on these outcomes in their narrative contractual reporting.

Whānau Resilience long-term healing and recovery services

Vision

STRONG, RESILIENT COMMUNITIES WHERE WHĀNAU ARE SUPPORTED TO LIVE VIOLENCE FREE AND ELIMINATE VIOLENCE FOR THE NEXT GENERATION.

Outcome Pou



Service Pou



Intervention logic model

What is an intervention logic model?

An intervention logic model (often abbreviated to ILM) is a visual representation that outlines the theory behind how an intervention is expected to work. It connects the intervention's resources, activities, expected outputs and expected outcomes.²⁰

This is similar to a Theory of Change (TOC), which sets out how and why a desired change is expected to come about. It's a roadmap to help you get from here to where you want to go.²¹

In essence, ILM and TOC map out the “if-then” relationships that demonstrate how the intervention's components contribute to achieving its goals and objectives. This provides clear parameters for government investment, including the resources required, the evidence base for change, and how we will know if it's working.

A living document

ILM are living documents which should be continually tested and enhanced, aligned to the latest research.

We started the first iteration of the ILM for men's behaviour change in 2019, as supporting evidence to obtain more resource. This additional resource was granted as part of the Budget 2020 process.

Since then, we've designed and launched Te Huringa o Te Ao based on the research. Our latest ILM is now specific to this research. The current ILM as of July 2025 can be found on page 10.

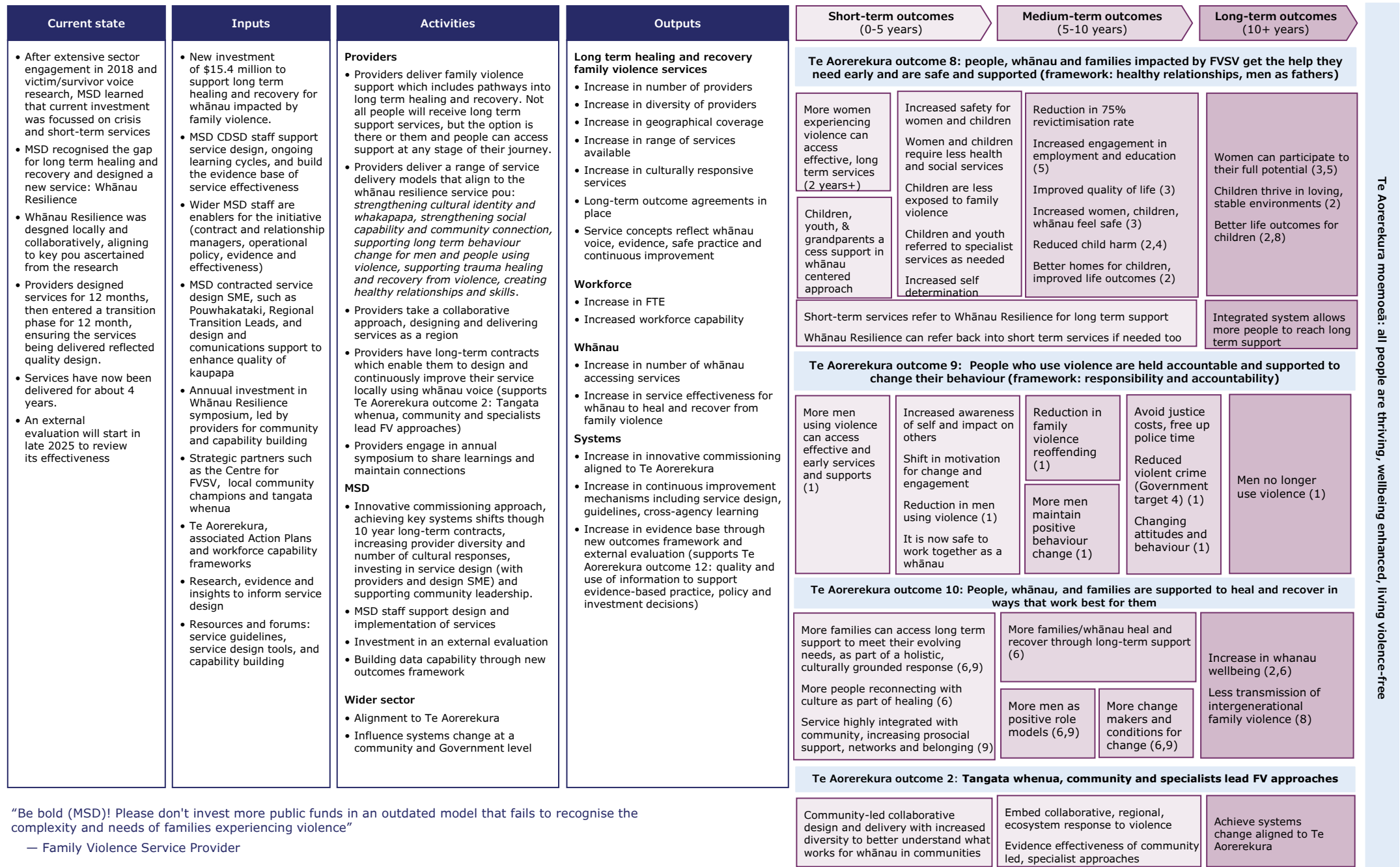
We now plan to test the ILM with tāne, whānau and providers in 2025/26. As part of our long-term design and evaluation work programme, we're commissioning an external evaluator who specialises in outcomes. We want to test and confirm that government investment is leading to desired outcomes and making effective change. This evaluation will increase our evidence base and is likely to inform a refined ILM in 2026.



The Treasury (2023). Investment Logic Mapping. [Investment Logic Mapping | The Treasury New Zealand](#)
The Ministry of Education (2025). A Theory of Change. [A Theory of Change – Evaluation Hub](#)

Whānau Resilience Intervention Logic Model – Living document

Family violence is one of the key social problems underlying health and wellbeing in Aotearoa. Whānau Resilience is an initiative that aims to create strong, resilient communities where whānau are supported to live violence free and to eliminate violence for the next generation. People experiencing and using violence often need help at different times in their lives, so Whānau Resilience offers long-term support when people need it. This initiative brings key changes to how we work with providers, including a new procurement process, longer term contracts, and a shift from a nationally designed and delivered model to a regionally designed and delivered model. At the heart of this process is the embedding of whānau voice.



Appendix

1. ILM evidence and references
2. References and links

ILM evidence and references

ILM supporting evidence

Footnote	Overarching evidence statement	Reference(s)
1	Attending FV programmes leads to reduction in FV offending	Judy Paulin, Elaine Mossman, Nan Wehipeihana, Michele Lennan, Hector Kaiwai, Sue Carswell, Rob Lynn and Emmy Gauper (2018). "An Evaluation of the Ministry of Justice-funded Domestic Violence Programmes". Ministry of Justice. November 2018. Family Violence Death Review Committee (2017). Fifth Report Data: January 2009 to December 2015. Wellington: Family Violence Death Review Committee
2	Change in intergenerational FV (Less exposure to Family violence leads to better homes for children)	The National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges (NCIWR). Kids in Middle https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/nIG96VfM-ISR-Evaluation-Synthesis-Report.pdf Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit. (2017). What works for children exposed to family violence? Retrieved from: https://thehub.sia.govt.nz/assets/documents/What_Works_for_Children_Exposed_to_Family_Violence_Superu_0.pdf
3	Less victims requiring health and social services	Family Violence Death Review Committee (2017). Fifth Report Data: January 2009 to December 2015. Wellington: Family Violence Death Review Committee National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges. Exploring the relationship between women's experiences of intimate partner violence and their self-harm, suicidal thoughts, and suicide events (2018). Retrieved from https://womensrefuge.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/There-was-no-other-way-out-Doc.pdf Mental Health Foundation: Quick Facts and Stats 2014 retrieved from https://www.mentalhealth.org.nz/assets/Uploads/MHF-Quick-facts-and-stats-FINAL-2016.pdf
4	Increased awareness of healthy parenting techniques = a motivator of change and decreased child abuse. Engaging men as Fathers	Meyer, S. (2017) Motivating perpetrators of domestic and family violence to engage in behaviour change: The role of fatherhood. Wiley Child and Family Social Work. Healey, L., Humphreys, C., Tsantefski, M., Heward-Belle, S., & Mandel, D. (2018). Invisible practices: Intervention with fathers who use violence (Research report, 04/2018). Sydney, NSW: ANROWS. Mandel, D. & Rankin, H. Safe and Together Institute. Working with men as parents. The Ohio Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Collaborative

Note: links require updating

ILM evidence and references (continued)

ILM supporting evidence

Footnote	Overarching evidence statement	Reference(s)
5	Reducing Family violence leads to increase earning and employment potential	The Scale and Nature of Family Violence in New Zealand: A Review and Evaluation of Knowledge https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/research/scale-nature-family-violence/
6	Effective services are trauma-informed, holistic and culturally responsive	SafeMan SafeFamily Evaluation: Literature review Wilson, D. (2016) Transforming the normalisation and intergenerational whānau (family) violence. Journal of Indigenous Wellbeing, Volume 1, Issue 2, Article 4, December 2016. P 36. MSD commissioned research from Verian: Understanding the support needs of users of violence (unpublished)
7	Providers and community organisations needs more sustainable funding, whānau centred & outcomes focused services	MSD Family Violence Funding Approach family-violence-funding-approach.pdf
8	Support for men using violence leads to a reduction in children witnessing family violence (48% reduction). Exposure to family violence as a child is associated with higher likelihood of being a victim or user of family violence in adulthood. Therefore, a change in a user's behaviour will lead to a reduction in the transfer of family violence, preventing future violence.	The National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges (NCIWR). Kids in Middle https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/nIG96VfM-ISR-Evaluation-Synthesis-Report.pdf Social Policy Evaluation and Research Unit. (2017). What works for children exposed to family violence? Retrieved from: https://thehub.sia.govt.nz/assets/documents/What_Works_for_Children_Exposed_to_Family_Violence_Superu_0.pdf Ladan, H., et al. (2022) Intergenerational impact of violence exposure: emotional-behavioural and school difficulties in children aged 5-17. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2022. DOI: 10.3389/fpsyt.2021.771834 (Open access)
9	Prosocial supports leads to making and sustaining behaviour change and reduced risk factors	Gerino, E., Caldarera, A. M., Curti, L., Brustia, P., & Rollè, L. (2018). Intimate Partner Violence in the Golden Age: Systematic Review of Risk and Protective Factors. Frontiers in Psychology, 9. P 6. Gerino, E., Caldarera, A. M., Curti, L., Brustia, P., & Rollè, L. (2018). Intimate Partner Violence in the Golden Age: Systematic Review of Risk and Protective Factors. Frontiers in Psychology, 9. P 6. Spiranovic, C., Hudson, N., Winter, R., Stanford, S., Norris, K., Bartkowiak-Theron, I., & Cashman, K. (2020). Navigating risk and protective factors for family violence during and after the COVID-19 "perfect storm." Current Issues in Criminal Justice, 33(1), 5–18. P 7. Ministry of Social Development. (2019). Desistance from Family Violence: Understanding the Role of Community-based Informal Support.

Note: links require updating

References and links

1. The Ministry of Social Development (2019). The Family Violence Funding Approach. [family-violence-funding-approach.pdf](#)
2. The Ministry of Social Development (2021). [Whānau Resilience Reporting Guidance](#)
3. The Ministry of Social Development (2021). [Evaluation report on the procurement and co-design of the Whānau Resilience programme - Ministry of Social Development](#)
4. The Ministry of Social Development (2023). [2023 Whānau Resilience Symposium FVSV Update](#)
5. The Ministry of Social Development (2024). [2024 Whānau Resilience Symposium FVSV Update](#)
6. The Treasury (2023). Investment Logic Mapping. [Investment Logic Mapping | The Treasury New Zealand](#)
7. The Ministry of Education (2025). A Theory of Change. [A Theory of Change – Evaluation Hub](#)

Ngā mihi

Any pātai, suggestions, or keen to learn with us?

Email: whanau_resilience@MSD.govt.nz

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government