

Principle 2: Access and equity

- ✓ Services are culturally safe, responsive and appropriate to the diverse needs and experiences of victim-survivors, including children.
- ✓ Practitioners have a thorough understanding of the diversity and intersectionality's of victim-survivor experiences and are culturally safe and responsive.
- ✓ Services are accessible and prominent in the community.
- ✓ Services provide culturally safe and appropriate practice for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander victim-survivors to be supported and guided.

[Reconciliation Action Plans](#)

[Weave's Aboriginal Healing Framework](#)

[Changing the Picture](#)

Our Watch's resources and actions to address the many drivers of violence against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women

[Honouring Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander voices in healing family violence- Online Course](#)

[LGBTIQ+ inclusive practice guide for homelessness and housing sectors in Australia](#)

A tool to support services to identify, assess and manage DFV risk.

[TransHub](#)

Information on two-step indicators

[TransHub example intake form](#)

[TransHub language guide](#)

[ACON sexuality and gender indicators](#)

[Pride in Health and Wellbeing](#)

[Australian Workplace Equality Index](#)

[Say It Out Loud LGBTQ+ Sexual Violence Prevention and Response Toolkit](#)

[Handbook on Supporting People with Intellectual Disability who have Experienced Domestic and Family Violence](#)

Handbook developed by People with Disability Australia

[How to Hear Me](#)

A resource kit developed by WWILD for counsellors and other professionals working with people with intellectual disabilities.

[Building Access Resources](#)

People with Disability Australia's webpage which includes a handbook on Supporting People with intellectual and Cognitive Disability who experience DFV, easy-read resources, toolkit for making a service more accessible, a guide to policy and practice, and a template Inclusion Action Plan (IAP).

People with Disability Australia (PWDA) and DVNSW have jointly produced a Disability Toolkit. It has three parts:

1. [Women with Disability and Domestic and Family Violence: Policy and Practice](#) outlines:

- Types of DFV experienced by women with disability that are not experienced by women without disability
- Barriers that women with disability encounter when accessing DFV services, and
- How to address these barriers

2. [30 Ways to Make Your Service More Accessible](#): guidance on how to make your service as accessible to people with disability as possible, across the domains of physical, informational, attitudinal and procedural accessibility

3. [Creating an Inclusion Action Plan](#): a document you can use as a starting point to develop an IAP tailored to your service.

[AUSLAN](#)

[Practice Guidelines for Specialist Homelessness Services Regarding Their Interface with the National Disability Insurance Scheme \(NDIS\)](#)

Homelessness NSW's guidelines provide guidance for homelessness sector workers regarding how to support clients with disability, who are escaping DFV, to gain access to, and participate in, the NDIS.

[The Commonwealth Department of Social Services \(DSS\): Disability Gateway website](#)

[Webinar with PWDA's Freya Wolf and Janel Manns for 2022 International Day of People with Disability](#)

[Best practice for working with culturally and linguistically diverse communities in addressing violence against women](#)

[Interpreter Symbol](#)

The Interpreter Symbol is a national public information symbol endorsed by the Commonwealth, state and territory governments.

[My Blue Sky Frontline Worker Guide](#)

A guide to responding to forced marriage