



QIFVLS

Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Legal Service

CLCQ State Conference 2023:

QIFVLS Integrated Practice.



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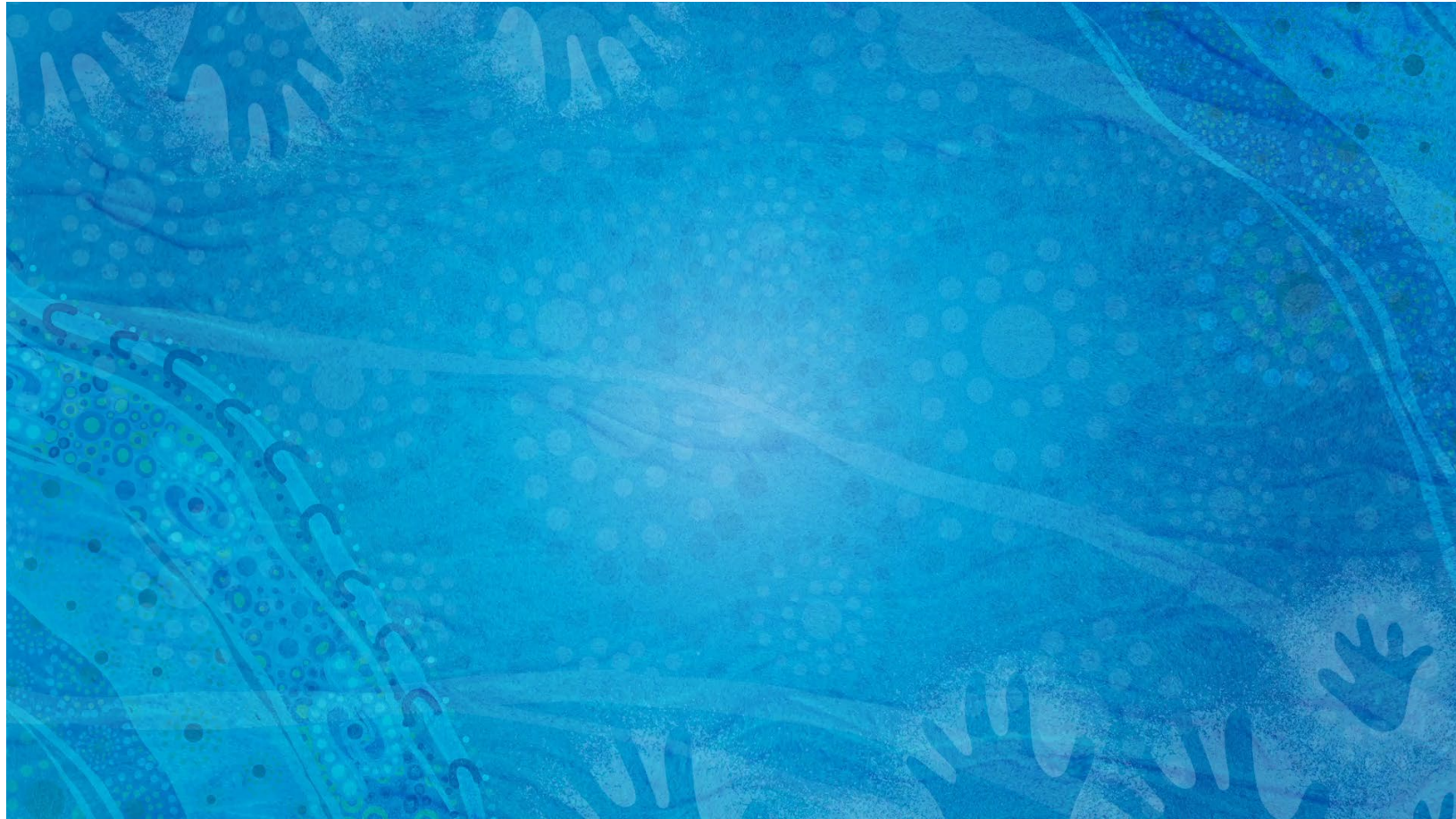


Acknowledgement

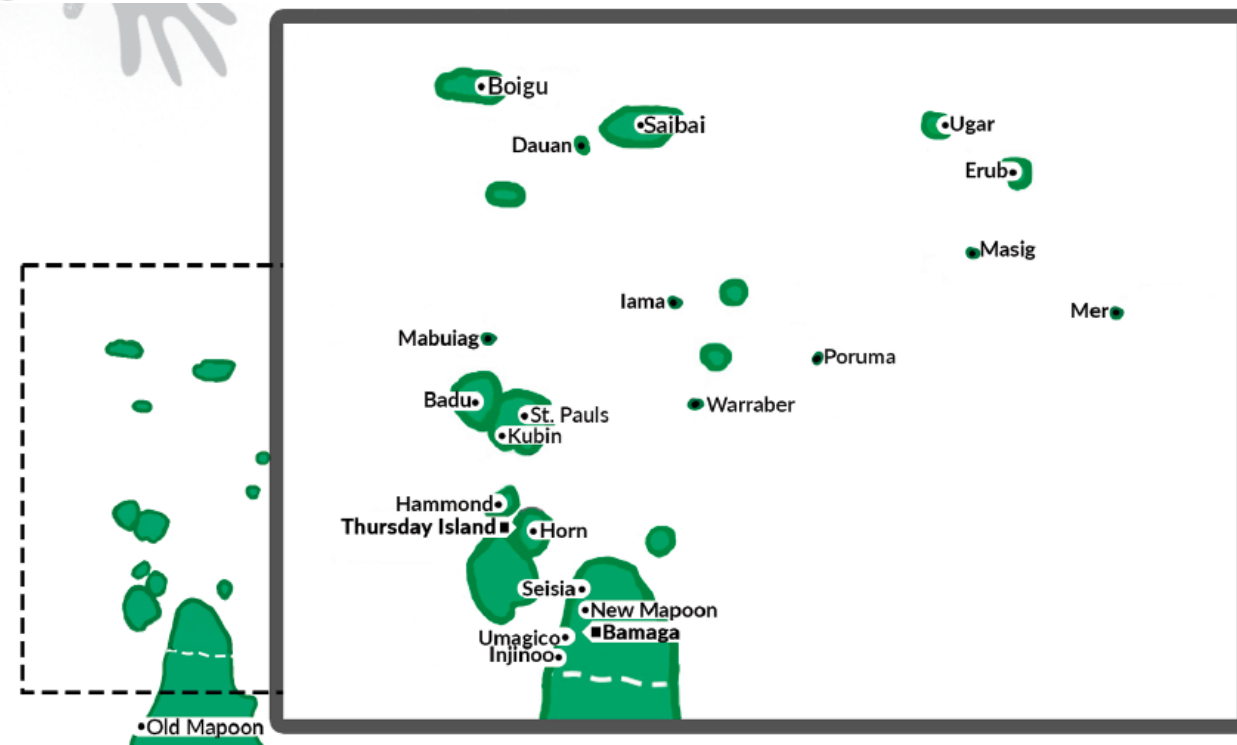
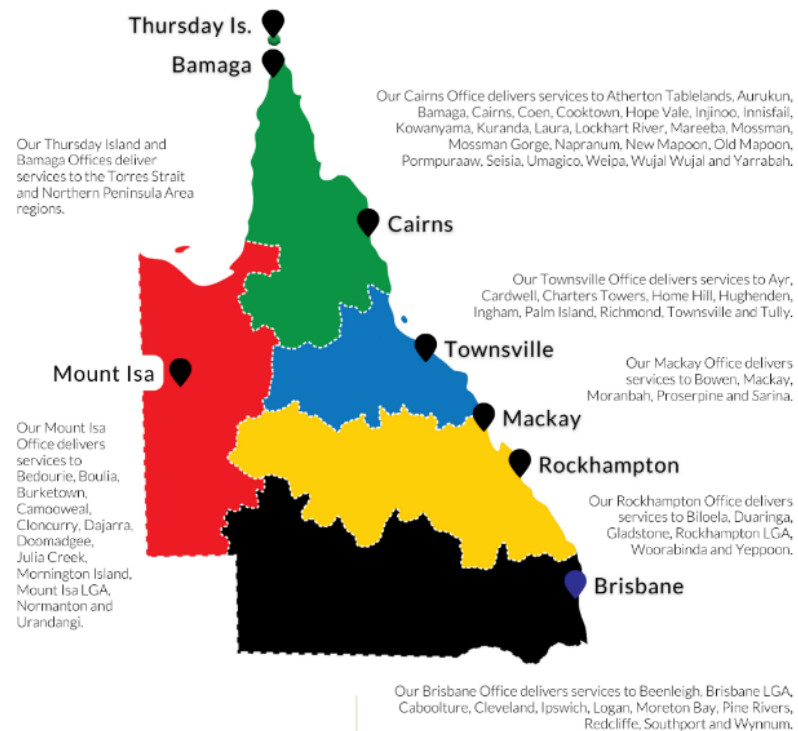
- We would like to acknowledge the *Turrbal and Yuggera* people, the traditional custodians of the land on which we gather and meet today and pay my respects to their elders past, present and emerging. I extend this respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and recognise the strength, resilience and capacity of the first Australians.
- QIFVLS recognises that First Nations peoples have occupied and cared for this continent for over 65,000 years and continue to do so, as they are spiritually and culturally connected to this country.

Who are QIFVLS?

- Incorporated in 2009
- Amalgamation of four FVPLs
- Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander victims of domestic and family violence
- Community education
- Legal advice, representation and casework
- Scope of service: Domestic Violence, Family Violence, Child Protection, Sexual Assault, Family Law, Victims Assist, Minor Civil Law Matters.



Our footprint



QIFVLS Legal Support Services:

Practice areas:

- Domestic & Family Violence;
- Family law;
- Child Protection;
- Victims Assistance Qld Applications;
- Sexual violence support;
- Minor civil law matters.
- Support to families accessing cultural recognition orders.

QIFVLS Non-Legal Support Services:

Our Case Management Practice:

- Non-therapeutic case management;
- Singular point of entry for triage and assessment of *needs*;
- Case Management Officers (CMOs) are identified roles;
- CMOs receive general training from the *Case Management Society of Australia* and additional case management training modules ;
- At the triage and assessment phase identify the level of need and tailor a response that suits the individual needs of the client;
- To establish and embed self efficacy and self determination.
- .

QIFVLS Case Management Practice...

- Integrated service delivery practice framework
- Creation of handbooks to support the legal practice and the case management practice
- Holistic wrap around support service response
- Core essential documents that bridge both practice streams
- Our case management practice has separate forms that have been developed for safety planning/ case planning and goal setting and evaluation.
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Embedding & Embracing the Priority Reform Areas:

The National Partnership Agreement of Closing the Gap

Priority 1



PRIORITY REFORM 1

Developing and strengthening structures so that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people share in decision making with governments on Closing the Gap.

Outcome – Shared decision-making: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are empowered to share decision-making authority with governments to accelerate policy and place-based progress on Closing the Gap through formal partnership arrangements.

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Priority 2

PRIORITY REFORM 2

Building formal Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled service sectors to deliver Closing the Gap services.

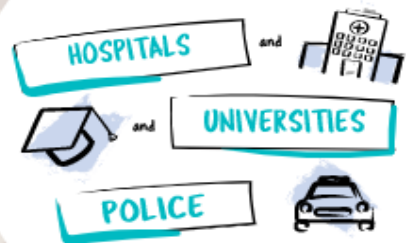
Outcome – Building the community-controlled sector: There is a strong and sustainable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled sector delivering high quality services to meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people across the country.



Listen in



Priority 3 & Priority 4



PRIORITY REFORM 3

Ensuring mainstream government agencies and institutions that deliver services and programs to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people undertake systemic and structural transformation to contribute to Closing the Gap.

Outcome – Improving mainstream institutions: Governments, their organisations and their institutions are accountable for Closing the Gap and are culturally safe and responsive to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, including through the services they fund.

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PRIORITY REFORM 4

Shared Access to locally-relevant data and Information

Outcome – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have access to, and the capability to use, locally-relevant data and information to set and monitor the implementation of efforts to close the gap, their priorities and drive their own development.



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Working within a Human Rights lens



Human Rights Act 2019

Current as at 1 March 2023

Human Rights Act 2019 (Qld)

Human Rights Act 2019

This is the Act as passed by Parliament (accessed 9 May 2022 at 21:09)

Preamble

▼ Timeline

Preamble—

In enacting this Act, the Parliament of Queensland recognises—

- 1 The inherent dignity and worth of all human beings.
- 2 The equal and inalienable human rights of all human beings.
- 3 Human rights are essential in a democratic and inclusive society that respects the rule of law.
- 4 Human rights must be exercised in a way that respects the human rights and dignity of others.
- 5 Human rights should be limited only after careful consideration, and should only be limited in a way that can be justified in a free and democratic society based on human dignity, equality, freedom and the rule of law.
- 6 Although human rights belong to all individuals, human rights have a special importance for the Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Queensland, as Australia's first people, with their distinctive and diverse spiritual, material and economic relationship with the lands, territories, waters, coastal seas and other resources with which they have a connection under Aboriginal tradition and Ailan Kastom. Of particular significance to Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Queensland is the right to self-determination.



Human Rights Act 2019 (Qld)

Human Rights Act 2019

This is the Act as passed by Parliament (accessed 10 May 2022 at 10:53)

[Part 2](#) > [Division 2](#) > [Section 28](#)

▼ Timeline

28 Cultural rights—Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples

- (1) Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples hold distinct cultural rights.
- (2) Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples must not be denied the right, with other members of their community—
 - (a) to enjoy, maintain, control, protect and develop their identity and cultural heritage, including their traditional knowledge, distinctive spiritual practices, observances, beliefs and teachings; and
 - (b) to enjoy, maintain, control, protect, develop and use their language, including traditional cultural expressions; and
 - (c) to enjoy, maintain, control, protect and develop their kinship ties; and
 - (d) to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual, material and economic relationship with the land, territories, waters, coastal seas and other resources with which they have a connection under Aboriginal tradition or Island custom; and
 - (e) to conserve and protect the environment and productive capacity of their land, territories, waters, coastal seas and other resources.
- (3) Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.





Any Questions?

If you think of any questions after the session, please feel free to contact us on the details below.