



THE FAMILY VIOLENCE INFORMATION SHARING SCHEME AND THE MARAM

Resource guide and quiz sheet for the animated case study of Sarah and Fatima

Domestic violence Victoria (DV Vic), Victoria Alcohol and Drug Association (VAADA), Council to Homeless Persons (CHP) and No To Violence (NTV) have, in partnership, developed an animated case study to demonstrate the information sharing schemes in practice. With each sector contributing their unique lens and expertise, the case study aims to bring the schemes to life in a format that supports learning and reflective practice.

While this case study is tailored towards specialist family violence services, specialist homelessness services and alcohol and other drug services, it is applicable for all prescribed organisations working with victim survivors and or perpetrators of family violence.

Effective and appropriate sharing of information is crucial in keeping victim survivors safe and holding perpetrators to account. This case study (see link at the bottom of this page) is an example of how the Information Sharing Schemes can be used for the purpose of risk assessment and risk management.

The Child and Family Violence Information Sharing Schemes broaden the authorising environment to share information with the aim to support the safety and wellbeing of children; protect victim survivors; and to hold perpetrators to account. The Schemes authorise prescribed information sharing entities (ISEs) to share relevant information between themselves, providing appropriate thresholds are met.

Before watching the case study, please ensure you:

- have viewed the Family Safety Victoria introduction to **Information Sharing Schemes and MARAM video**. This can be found on the FSV YouTube channel.
- are familiar with your agencies internal policies and procedures relating to the Information Sharing Schemes and keep these in mind as you work through this case study.
- are familiar with the evidence-based risk factors as outlined in the **MARAM Framework**.

Training

This case study is designed as a learning resource to support practitioner understanding and confidence in applying the Information Sharing Schemes to their work. It is not intended to replace training. For information on training available, please refer to the Family Safety Victoria **information sharing schemes and MARAM Learning Management System**.

Record keeping

When sharing information as Information Sharing Entities (ISEs), there are **specific record keeping obligations** for each person to complete. These are outlined in the **CIS and FVISS Ministerial Guidelines**. Organisations will incorporate information sharing processes into their policies, procedures, practice guidance and tools as per MARAM alignment and identify how best to record this information.

Much of this information is already recorded as part of existing record keeping and case noting practices.

More information

This case study provides an example of how the schemes could be utilised. Of course, there are many practice considerations, not all of which could be included in this case study. You can find additional guidance in the relevant **Ministerial Guidelines, Information sharing schemes and MARAM framework** and the **MARAM victim survivor practice guidance**.

Video link

The case study can be found at this link: - http://bit.ly/MARAMIS-Fatima_Sarah

Other resources

- **Information Sharing and MARAM Reforms**
- **Information sharing guides, templates and tools**

Glossary of Terms

This terminology is used throughout the case-study and aligns directly with the Information Sharing Schemes Ministerial Guidelines which can be found at - <https://www.vic.gov.au/guides-templates-tools-for-information-sharing>

Acronym	Terminology	Meaning
AFM	Affected Family Member	The individual who is deemed to be affected by events occurring during the family incident.
CISS	Child Information Sharing Scheme	Established under Part 6a of the <i>Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005</i> , aiming to promote child wellbeing and safety
	Child	A person who is under the age of 18 years
	Family Violence Assessment purpose	Establishing whether a risk of family violence is present, assessing the level of risk the alleged perpetrator or perpetrator poses to the victim survivor, and correctly identifying the parties as the perpetrator or victim survivor. In other words: assessments in order to establish if risk does in fact exist and if an alleged perpetrator is indeed a perpetrator. Only RAE's conduct Family Violence Assessment
	Family violence protection purpose	The purpose of managing a risk of a person committing family violence. This includes the ongoing assessment of the risk of the person committing family violence or a person being subjected to family violence after initial risk has been established by an RAE
FSV	Family Safety Victoria;	An agency established in July 2017 leading the implementation of many of the government's family violence reforms
FVISS	Family Violence Information Sharing Scheme	Established under part 5a of the <i>Family Violence Protection Act 2008</i> enabling assessment and management family violence risk
ISE	Information Sharing Entity	A person or body prescribed, or a class of person or body prescribed, to be an information sharing entity.
MARAM Framework	Multi Agency Risk Assessment and Management Framework	The MARAM Framework provides guidance to organisations prescribed under regulations that have responsibilities in assessing and managing family violence risk. It will support prescribed organisations to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise a wide range of risk indicators for children, older people and diverse communities. This will be across identities, family and relationship types Keep perpetrators in view and hold them accountable for their actions and behaviours.
RAE	Risk Assessment Entity	An information sharing entity also prescribed to be a risk assessment entity (RAE). RAEs can request and receive information from any ISE for a family violence assessment or protection purpose, in response to, or from voluntary sharing by, another ISE

Acronym	Terminology	Meaning
	Alleged Perpetrator	A person who is alleged to pose a risk of committing family violence. Information about alleged perpetrators can only be shared with risk assessment entities for a family violence assessment purpose
	Perpetrator	A person will be a perpetrator if an information sharing entity reasonably believes that there is a risk that the person may commit family violence. This will have been identified through undertaking a MARAM Framework aligned or recognised family violence risk assessment.
	Reasonable belief	Reasonable belief requires the existence of facts that are sufficient to induce the belief in a reasonable person. Belief requires something more than suspicion.
	Victim survivor	A person will be a victim survivor if an information sharing entity reasonably believes there is risk that the person may be subjected to family violence. For clarity, the term victim survivor refers to both adult and child victim survivors.
DV Vic	Domestic Violence Victoria	The peak body for specialist family violence services for victim survivors https://dvvic.org.au/
NTV	No to Violence	The peak body for organisations and individuals working with men to end family violence in Victoria and NSW https://www.ntv.org.au/
CHP	Council to Homeless Persons	The peak body representing organisations and individuals in Victoria with a commitment to ending homelessness https://chp.org.au/
VAADA	Victorian Alcohol And other Drug Association	The peak body representing Alcohol and Other Drug services in Victoria https://www.vaada.org.au/
L17	Also known as a Family Safety Report	An L17 form refers to the Victoria Police Risk Assessment and Management Report that Victoria Police are required to complete after they have attended a family incident. The report is completed when family incidents, interfamilial-related sexual offences and child abuse are reported to police

Quiz Answer Sheet

Question 1: How can the homelessness service worker, Sam, confirm that the organisation that Fatima works for is prescribed as an RAE under the Information Sharing Schemes and that Fatima works for that organisation?

Question 2: What risk-relevant information might Fatima request from the homelessness service?

Question 3: Both Fatima and Sam are required to meet their record keeping obligations. What information about their interaction do they need to document?

Question 4: Why is consent from Bob not required? How can we inform consumers of this at the beginning of the support process? And how does this information assist in holding the perpetrator accountable and in view?

Question 5: What family violence risk factors have been identified? And how does this information support keeping Sarah safe?

Question 6: If Sarah had children in her care, how would the family violence risk assessment and use of the Information Sharing Schemes change?

To download an answer guide to the quiz questions visit <http://bit.ly/Quiz-guide>