

ISSUE No. 5, 2011

# Te Kupenga

## Whakarerekehia! Make a change!

Ka pō, ka ao, ka ea, ka awatea ... tihei mauri ora!  
Nau mai whakatau mai ki Te Kupenga.

Welcome to the flagship newsletter of the National Network of Stopping Violence, Te Kupenga. We are a network or 'he kupenga' of 42 independent community-based organisations working to end violence and abuse in families in Aotearoa/ New Zealand.

As we look at the number of men who are involved in White Ribbon Day – from men on motorbikes to men running down the capital's main street – we are encouraged to think that maybe the tide is beginning to turn.

For so long, men have felt embarrassed, angry, defensive and awkward when you talked to them about men's violence to women.

While those involved in addressing the issue of violence to women and children are still overwhelmingly female, more and more men are stepping up to the plate and saying – 'I want this to change, what can I do to help?'

Many of the men who are leading the way are stereotyped as the ones who give the 'bash'.

Māori and Pacific men such as members of the Patriots Motorcycle Club as well as former Warriors and

Kiwi league captain Ruben Wiki have taken on the challenge by saying – 'this is an issue for men, we don't condone violence to women and we need to fix it for all our sakes'.

So, as men, let this White Ribbon Day, November 25, be the first day of a life-long journey where we accept the challenge that stopping men's violence to women is a men's issue.

Our change doesn't need to be grand. It is as simple as asking ourselves this: 'When our kid's look at how I treat their mum, do they see love and respect?'

If every man took up this challenge, men's violence to women would stop overnight. All men are part of the solution – whakarerekehia!



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**Te Kupenga Whakaoti Mahi Patunga**  
**National Network of Stopping Violence**

# Our People

## **Kaumātua / Kuia**

Whāaea Kiwa Hutchen (Te Punga Oranga, Christchurch)  
Whāaea Adelle Dick (Te Korowai Aroha, Wellsford)

## **Partnership Rōpū / Māori Executive**

Tania Belz (Family Law Centre, Whangārei)  
Rawiri Kiriona (Te Rūnanga o Raukawa, Levin)  
Te Inupo Farrar (Te Puna Oranga, Christchurch)  
Takurua Tawera (Te Hauora Rūnanga o Wairarapa, Masterton)

## **Partnership Rōpū / Tauīwi Executive**

Shell Brown (Te Rūnanga o Kirikiriroa, Hamilton)  
Jeremy Logan (Stopping Violence Services Wairarapa)  
Ben Taufua (Taufua Synergy Consultants, Auckland)  
Julie Miller (Te Manawa Services, Fielding)

## **Te Rōpū Whakatikatika**

Puawai (Sue) Rudman (Bream Bay Community Support Trust, Ruakaka)  
Neville Robertson (University of Waikato, Hamilton)

## **National Office / Wellington**

Brian Gardner – National Manager Strategic Relationships / Advocacy  
Parekotuku Moore – Kaihautū: National Manager Kaupapa Māori / Practice  
Indigo Freya – National Manager Operations  
Dale Ferris – RAP: Respect All People – Whakamana Tangata – Youth Programme Trainer  
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### **Ana Tapiata and Brian Gardner**

model the special Te Kupenga t-shirts for White Ribbon.

Promote the message of men against violence with this t-shirt designed by Lee Watt (Rongomaiwahine, Ngāti Kahungunu).

The white ribbon – on the front left breast of the shirt – has two Māori designs: the first pattern, rauru (spiral), symbolises change while the second pattern, unaunahi (three crescent shapes), depicts protection.

The main pattern on the back is mangopare which symbolises masculinity. Within the mangopare, unaunahi is repeated with porotiti (pointed peaks) – a symbol of healing.

The words, 'All men are part of the solution', came from one of the presenters at a workshop held by Te Kupenga. 'Whakarerekēhia!' means 'make the change!'

# White Ribbon 2011

**White Ribbon is a campaign led by men who condemn violence against women and take action. 2011 is the 20th anniversary of White Ribbon and this year, the New Zealand campaign includes the White Ribbon Ride, Giant Ribbon Pledge Project, Newspaper Pledge Project and White Ribbon Ambassadors.**

A group of Māori motorcyclists will roar into life for the White Ribbon Ride 2011.

Te Ahi Kikoha – ‘the sharpened flame’ – is a new entity made up of Māori health professionals and members of the Super Māori Fullas.

Spokesman Takurua Tawera, who is a new White Ribbon Ambassador, says the group brings a wealth of Māori knowledge and expertise, combining their passion to end violence with their love of bikes.

With a deep understanding of the issues facing Māori communities, Takurua says the men will deliver awesome messages to support the White Ribbon kaupapa. Riding is with the elements, the cause moves the soul, and unity inspires a nation.

“The White Ribbon Ride is an event I always look forward to. The kaupapa – ‘say no to violence against women’ – reminds me of a saying: ‘A fall of one woman is the fall of a hundred warriors.’

“My passion is to ride with like-minded men who have a vision for a better society. Riding with a cause helps me appreciate life’s pleasures in a complex world.”



‘When my fire is close, the point of my weapon is sharp’. This is a metaphor for when a cause (fire) is close to one’s heart and interest, the commitment or passion (point) is always greater. This is the White Ribbon cause – the message for the cause is in the fire, having to take the fire and begin to ignite communities for the cause across the country. Fire is a consuming thing ... the messengers are the carriers of the flame.



**Takurua Tawera**

Māori Executive – Partnership Rōpū, Te Kupenga

“  
**If I was to encourage young men, and teach them the significance of owning and riding a motorcycle, I would say ‘let the bike and the elements teach you the meaning of life, because it’s not what I do, it’s how I do it that makes life that much more precious’. We win or lose by the way we choose – the White Ribbon Ride is a choice for me to be a better man.**  
”

## Anti-violence campaigners lead White Ribbon Ride

A high-profile motorcycle rally championing a violence-free world for women returns to the far North for White Ribbon 2011.

Bream Bay Community Support Trust – a member agency of Te Kupenga – has hosted a Northland leg of the White Ribbon Ride since 2007.

Trustee Phil Paikea says the annual motorcycle run from Whangārei to Kaitiāia unites local communities to own and actively promote the anti-violence approach.

A community leader and former gang member who studied at the 'school of hard knocks', Paikea works with men and adolescent boys to help them to stop using violence.

"The White Ribbon campaign is about men talking to men in ways that men understand – that's why we use motorcycles to convey the message that you can be tough but you can't bring that aggression into the home.

"White Ribbon sees men as part of the solution and the White Ribbon Ride is an opportunity to showcase men who have rejected violence. It's a powerful medium to see these fellas riding Harleys while they reinforce a non-violent message of love and respect."

In 2011, riders will attend some 80 functions and events throughout the country connecting with communities from Bream Bay in the far north to Gore in the deep south.



**AGAINST VIOLENCE TOWARDS WOMEN**

JOIN THE **WHITE RIBBON RIDE**

SHOW YOU'RE AGAINST VIOLENCE TOWARDS WOMEN

19-26 NOVEMBER 2011

[www.whiteribbon.org.nz](http://www.whiteribbon.org.nz)

[WWW.WHITERIBBON.ORG.NZ](http://WWW.WHITERIBBON.ORG.NZ)

**families** commission  
kōmihana ā **whānau**



**NORTHLAND**

SHOW YOU'RE AGAINST VIOLENCE TOWARDS WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Saturday 26 November  
Show us how tough you are

JOIN THE **white ribbon ride**

Contact: Phil or Sue 094327107 - 0211210763  
Meet at Broom Bay Trust, Ruakaka Village Saturday 26 November 8am  
- Leave for Kaitiāia 10am

Registration, free voucher or donation for women's refuge  
registration includes cap or t-shirt

[www.whiteribbon.org.nz](http://www.whiteribbon.org.nz)

# Review of the Family Court

**A major review of the Family Court could have an impact on providers of men's stopping violence programmes. The following extract from a Ministry of Justice consultation document focuses on the future funding of family violence services by the Courts. Submissions close at the end of February 2012.**

## Family violence services

*Should Government continue to fund stopping violence programmes for respondents that are not reliably effective, or is it a better investment to focus on victims and children and reduce re-victimisation.*

Stakeholders were concerned about the need to deliver safe and effective programmes and services such as supervised access programmes.

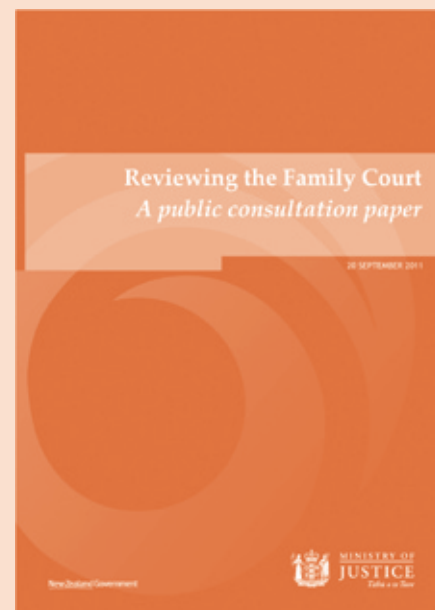
Some stakeholders raised issues with stopping violence programmes for respondents under the Domestic Violence Act 1995. These programmes are therapeutic in nature but are mandatory and have consequences for non-attendance. In 2009/10 \$8.7M was spent in providing these programmes and keeping safe programmes for applicants and children (protected persons). The uptake of programmes for protected persons is low.

There are mixed views about the effectiveness of stopping violence programmes in preventing reoffending, and international research is equivocal about the ability of these programmes to address violent behaviour. Many of our respondents to a protection order fail to attend these programmes and

further money is spent in enforcing attendance. It is critical that these offenders are held to account for the violence they have committed, and it has been suggested that it would be more effective for the system to focus on enforcing breaches of a protection order swiftly and effectively rather than using resources to enforce programme attendance. Attendance should be made voluntary.

At the same time, some stakeholders have suggested that it may be better to fund a greater range of programmes to families and whānau to prevent re-victimisation, break the cycles of violence, and assist them in adopting a safe and more positive lifestyle. It has been suggested that these programmes should be provided to families in a flexible manner. These programmes could include the respondent where it is safe and where they are genuinely willing to change. Noted in particular was the value of the whānau ora programmes which enable extended family members to attend a programme rather than just individuals.

International evidence is clear that any programmes for families experiencing violence should be



'Reviewing the Family Court: A public consultation paper' – Ministry of Justice, 20 September 2011

linked to other social services to assist in resolving wider needs. One way to do this may be to directly link applicants and respondents of protection orders to social services as is currently provided by Community Link workers providing services to offenders and victims in the criminal Family Violence Courts. A further consideration is whether such an approach should be managed through the Courts or whether it would be more efficient to have these services provided by the Ministry of Social Development or contracted community agencies.

### What do you think?

*What is your view on removing the mandatory requirement for respondents to attend stopping violence programmes and focus the justice system on swift and effective enforcement of protection orders? Should government investment be refocused on supporting families including providing protection order applicants and respondents with access to social services?*

EMAIL: [familycourtreview@justice.govt.nz](mailto:familycourtreview@justice.govt.nz)

WEBSITE: [www.justice.govt.nz](http://www.justice.govt.nz)



**Dr Neville Robertson – from the School of Psychology at the University of Waikato – is co-convenor of Te Rōpū Whakatikatika at Te Kupenga which is responsible for overseeing the ethical framework and practice of the National Network of Stopping Violence. He responds:**

“A stopping violence programme can be very useful in educating men about what is driving their abusive and controlling behaviour. It can help them re-evaluate their belief in the rightness of certain entitlements, entitlements they have sought to protect through the use of violence.

A programme can help men critically examine their assumptions about masculinity and relationships and it can give men realistic choices about how they may be as men in relationship to women and children.

A stopping violence programme by itself may not be enough to change behaviour. In fact, a programme by itself may be dangerous as it encourages false hopes; both among

partners and among decision-makers such as judges, lawyers and custody-evaluators. The point is that change requires not only education but also accountability.

Making men accountable for their violence may require the penalties and monitoring of the criminal justice system. It may require there being real restrictions on men’s ability to father their children – until they have demonstrated themselves fit for such responsibility. It may require family, whānau, church and/or community being really clear with them that violence is unacceptable.

We need both accountability and education. A stopping violence programme without accountability means men may learn the theory but remain unmotivated to act on it. Accountability without education means men may not be given the information they need to make real changes.”



**Te Inupo Farrar (Waikato) is a newly appointed member of the Māori Executive of the Partnership Rōpū (governance board) of Te Kupenga. She responds:**

“My response is from a Māori women’s perspective as a victim of violence, a facilitator of men’s groups and with 30 years experience in the refuge movement. Education is an important step to reducing violence – men’s stopping violence programmes are of value as it is a starting point for them to be educated about violence and its impact on self, children, partner, community and society.

Men who self refer appear to gain more from these programmes – they are more committed to change behaviour and often dislike their violent behaviour. Men who have beaten their children and are ordered to attend stopping violence programmes are often so ashamed that, at first, they cannot speak in a group setting about why they are attending such a programme. The group programmes are also valuable as they provide accountability for violent behaviour whereas the behaviour maybe kept ‘behind closed doors’. Groups need to continue, not only for men but for women, children and the elderly.

In the Māori world, our process of working holistically with whānau – in my opinion – is beneficial for all cultures. Whānau Ora embraces and encourages this process of working – and whānau, hapū and iwi should be resourced and encouraged to develop stopping violence programmes. To successfully eliminate family violence, we need to:

- educate all whānau experiencing family violence, to prevent re-victimisation
- educate perpetrators of violence about the impact of their behaviour
- resource programmes appropriately
- provide more programmes for women, children and young people as well as men

- encourage whānau, hapū and iwi to provide stopping violence programmes
- educate kaumātua and kuia about the impact of violence
- consider appropriate options for penalties imposed for committing violence
- develop creative safety plans.



**His Honour Principal Family Court Judge Peter Boshier is the Principal Family Court Judge of New Zealand. He responds:**

“... I warn against the loss of mandatory programmes under the guise of suggesting that some other Government agency will fill the void. There must be real consequences for those who commit violence, including being held accountable for their actions. In the Family Court there should continue to be a requirement that perpetrators of violence must attend stopping violence programmes. However, the

style of programmes and oversight out of the court are legitimate questions to pose for discussion. My feeling is that we have a long way to go before we arrive at a cohesive stopping violence strategy, including who attends programmes as well as the style and duration of the programmes that are available.

I believe that the Family Violence Unit plans to undertake an evaluation of what has worked and what may not have worked so far as programmes are concerned, as a part of an overview of what happens within the Justice sector. This is very important.

I’m afraid we have a tendency to enact legislation which appears correct at the time but subsequently we may find that that is not so. I have not the least doubt that the Domestic Violence Act should be amended so far as its scheme as to provisions of programmes is concerned.

In the first place, currently all respondents against whom we make protection orders are compelled to go to a programme, and the legislation makes no attempt to differentiate what sort of programme a respondent might need and its duration. Some may need very little programme time. Some, in the psychopathic category, might need programmes for a significant length of time.

We cannot begin to get programmes right for respondents unless we know whether they are effective, whether they work and whether we are spending our money wisely. We know none of these things at the moment.”



# Te Kupenga Whakaoti Mahi Patunga

## National Network of Stopping Violence

MEMBER AGENCY	POSTAL	PHYSICAL	PHONE	FAX	EMAIL	WEBSITE
Abuse Prevention Services Incorporated	PO Box 398, Warkworth 0941	9 Falls Str, Warkworth, Rodney 0910	09 425 8130	09 425 8131	rsvs@clear.net.nz	www.talkingworks.com.nz/dir/rsvs
Bream Bay Community Support Trust	PO Box 165, Ruakaka 0116	Takutai Pl, Ruakaka 0116	09 432 7197	09 432 7167	admin@bbtrust.org.nz	
DOVE Hawke's Bay	PO Box 716, Napier 4140	37 Niven Str, Onekawa, Napier 4110	06 843 5307	06 842 1601	admin@dovehb.org.nz	www.dovehawkesbay.org.nz
Family Works Centre Taranaki		51 Buller Str, New Plymouth 4312	06 758 5037	06 759 1431	familyworks-taranaki@pssc.org.nz	www.pssc.org.nz
Folau Alofa Trust	PO Box 33114, Petone 5046	34 Beach Str, Petone 5012	04 568 3761	04 568 3761	folualofo1@orcon.net.nz	www.freewebs.com/folualofo
Friendship House	PO Box 76140, Manukau City, Auckland 2241	20 Putney Way, Manukau City, Auckland 2014	09 262 2322	09 263 7129	admin@friendshiphouse.org.nz	
Get Safe Motueka	PO Box 70, Motueka 7143	81 High Str, Motueka 7120	03 528 8976	03 528 8970	office@getsafe.co.nz getsafemotueka@xtra.co.nz	www.getsafe.co.nz
Hamilton Abuse Intervention Project (HAIP)	PO Box 19051, Hamilton 3244	135 London Str, Hamilton 3204	07 834 3148	07 834 3149	admin@haip.org.nz	
Hauraki Safety Network	PO Box 358, Thames 3540	403 Mackay Str, Thames 3500	07 868 8320	07 868 8322	hsn@paradise.net.nz	
Hinengākau Maatua Whāngai	PO Box 85, Taumarunui 3920	153 Hakiaha Str, Taumarunui 3920	07 895 6013	07 895 6013	hmvadmin@xtra.co.nz sham.hmw@xtra.co.nz	
Horowhenua Family Violence Intervention Programme Incorporated	PO Box 624, Levin 5540	c/- Jack Allen Community House, 21 Durham Str, Levin 5510	06 368 4561	06 368 4566	hfvp@clear.net.nz	
Hutt Valley Stopping Violence Services	PO Box 31262, Lower Hutt 5040	L2, AA Centre, 29 Waterloo Rd, Lower Hutt 5011	04 570 0772	04 570 0782	samantha@hvsvs.co.nz	
Inner City Group for Women	PO Box 78059, Grey Lynn, Auckland 1245	13 Mairdstone Str, Youthline Building, Grey Lynn, Auckland 1021	09 360 4933	09 360 4934	icwg@xtra.co.nz	www.innercitywomensgroup.org.nz
Kapiti Living Without Violence	PO Box 2097, Raumati Beach 5255	112-114 Kapiti Rd, Ballinger Building, Paraparaumu 5032	04 298 1404		info@klwv.org.nz	www.klwv.org.nz
Living Without Violence Waiheke	PO Box 212, Ostend, Waiheke Island 1081	59 Ostend Rd, Ostend, Waiheke Island 1081	09 372 9220	09 372 9239	lww.waiheke@xtra.co.nz	
Maketū Health & Social Services	c/- NZ Post 3189, Maketū, Bay of Plenty	3 Little Waihi Rd, Maketū 3189, Bay of Plenty	07 533 2551	07 533 2541	admin@maketuauora.org.nz	www.maketuauora.co.nz
Man Alive	PO Box 21963, Henderson, Auckland 0650	11 Edmonton Rd, Henderson, Auckland 0612	09 835 0509	09 835 0504	info@manalive.org.nz	www.manalive.org.nz
Ngāti Hau Health & Social Services	PO Box 1108, Whangārei 0140	Pehiaweri Marae, 99 Ngunguru Rd, Whangārei	09 438 0789 027 383 5575	09 438 0543	nihss@xtra.co.nz	
Ngāti Porou Hauora Incorporated	PO Box 2, Te Puia Springs, Te Tairāwhiti 4048	Te Whare Hauora o Ngāti Porou, McKenzie Str, Te Puia Springs, Te Tairāwhiti 4048	06 864 6803 021 614 033	06 864 1024 06 864 1027	pera.ngengerere@nph.org.nz	www.ngatiporouhauora.org.nz
North Harbour Living Without Violence	PO Box 33681, Takapuna,	431 Lake Rd, Takapuna,	09 489 3770	09 489 3990	nhlwv@xtra.co.nz	www.livingwithoutviolence.org.nz

Violence Collective	Auckland 0622								
Pā O Te Ora Charitable Trust	PO Box 56, Hikurangi, Whangārei 0150	11 King Str, Hikurangi, Whangārei 0114	09 433 8313	09 433 8314	paoteora@xtra.co.nz mariavuleitich@paoteora.org.nz	www.paoteora.org.nz			
Piritahi Hau Ora Trust	PO Box 588, Oneroa, Waiheke Island 1842	Tahatai Rd, Blackpool, Waiheke Island 1081	09 372 0022	09 372 8814	piritahihauora@xtra.co.nz	www.plwvs.co.nz			
Porirua Living Without Violence - Te Noho Riri Kore	Pember House, Hagley Str, Porirua 5022	Pember House, L2, 16 Hagley Str, Porirua	04 237 6009	04 237 6012	porirualwvs@plwvs.co.nz	www.plwvs.co.nz			
Shine* (Safer Homes in New Zealand Everyday Incorporated)	PO Box 90279, AMSC, Auckland 1142	Ground Floor, 409 New North Rd, Kingsland, Auckland	09 815 4601	09 815 4541	enquiries@2shine.org.nz	www.2shine.org.nz			
South Waikato Living Without Violence Trust	PO Box 267, Tokoroa 3444	Tokoroa Community Centre, Maraetai Rd, Tokoroa 3420	07 886 7041	07 866 8277	swlwwt@xtra.co.nz				
Stopping Violence Dunedin Incorporated	PO Box 1401, Dunedin 9054	30 Portsmouth Dr, Dunedin 9012	03 474 1121 0800 474 1121	03 474 1132	stopviolencedunedin@xtra.co.nz				
Stopping Violence Services Christchurch	PO Box 774, Christchurch 8140	3rd Floor, 160 Manchester Str, Christchurch 8011	03 365 6266 0800 478 778 (regional only)	03 365 6180	info@svschch.org.nz	www.angermanagement.org.nz			
Stopping Violence Services Nelson	PO Box 896, Nelson 7040	124 Vanguard Str, Nelson 7010	03 548 3850	03 548 3852	manager@svsnn.org.nz				
Stopping Violence Services Wairarapa	PO Box 883, Masterton 5840	L3, Department Building, 31 Chapel Str, Masterton 5810	06 377 0933	06 377 0960	admin@svsw.org.nz	www.svsw.org.nz			
Stopping Violence Southland	WEA Building, 100 Esk Str, Invercargill 9810	WEA Building, 100 Esk Str, Invercargill 9810	03 218 4468	03 218 4460	stopviolencesthld@xtra.co.nz				
Tauranga Living Without Violence Collective Trust	PO Box 1166, Tauranga 3140	26 Twelfth Ave, Tauranga	07 577 9297	07 577 6429	tga.lwv@xtra.co.nz				
Te Hauora o Ngāti Haua Trust	PO Box 10, Waharoa 3441	2 Cadman Str, Waharoa, Waikato 3440	07 888 7870 027 4222 890 0800 483 428	07 888 7358	josie@tehauora.co.nz				
Te Korowai Aroha Pūmau Incorporated	PO Box 57, Wellsford 0940	241-243 Rodney Str, Wellsford 0900	09 423 9481	09 423 9484	tkawhatua@xtra.co.nz				
Te Manawa Services	PO Box 368, Feilding 4740	Cnr Stafford & Fergusson Str, Feilding 4702	06 323 8330 021 537 843	06 323 9330	office@temanawa.org.nz julie@temanawa.org.nz	www.temanawa.co.nz			
Te Puna o Te Aroha Māori Women's Refuge	PO Box 826, Whangārei 0140		09 437 2127	09 430 3190 09 437 4040	tpota@ihug.co.nz				
Te Puna Oranga	PO Box 8062, Eastgate, Christchurch 8642	687 Worcester Str, North Linwood, Christchurch 8642	03 381 8472	03 381 8473	te-punaoranga@xtra.co.nz tpotania@xtra.co.nz	www.tepunaoranga.co.nz			
Te Whānau o te Maungārongo	PO Box 30791, Lower Hutt 5040	8 Aglionby Str (off Railway Ave), Lower Hutt 5010	04 586 6023 021 0272 4481	04 586 6024	temaungarongo@xtra.co.nz				
Te Whare Tū Wahine - Gisborne Women's Refuge	PO Box 450, Gisborne		06 867 9427	06 867 1511	gisrefuge@orcon.co.nz				
Waitakere Abuse and Trauma Counselling Service Incorporated	PO Box 83142, Te Atatu South, Auckland 0652	247 Edmonton Rd, Te Atatu South, Auckland 0610	09 837 2491 0275 753 102	09 837 1695	watcs@xtra.co.nz	www.abusehelp.co.nz			
Wellington Ending Abuse and Violence	PO Box 6576, Marion Square, Wellington 6141	L4, LG House, 35 Victoria Str, Wellington 6011	04 384 8275 04 914 0871 027 245 6334	04 384 8279	reception@weav.org.nz	www.weav.org.nz			
Whakatū Marae Whānau Ora Trust	PO Box 124, Nelson 7010	99 Atawhai Dr, Nelson 7010	03 546 9097 021 458 359	03 546 9097	kaiawhina@whakatumarae.co.nz trevor.wilson@whakatumarae.co.nz	www.whakatumarae.co.nz			
Whanganui Living Without Violence Trust	PO Box 4303, Wanganui 4541	52 Ingestre Str, Wanganui 4500	06 347 7992	06 347 7994	wlwwt@xtra.co.nz				

**Kelley Kaipo Peters is the co-ordinator/co-facilitator of a 25-week education programme for tauwi men - Pacific Island, Asian and Caucasian - at the Hamilton Abuse Intervention Project. He responds:**

"I want to declare my support for men's education programmes in domestic violence and abuse, programmes which support a developing foundation of respect and equality for our families and communities.

HAIP's men's education programme is designed to hold men 'accountable'. Accountable to whom? First and foremost, the primary victims of violence and abuse: women and children.

*'Accountability breeds response-ability' - Stephen R. Covey.* Men are held accountable in education groups that start by addressing their most recent violent/abusive actions, without minimising, denying, blaming, justifying and lying. A first step to taking response-ability.

Each group session is another step designed to effect change in our men's self-talk, beliefs, attitudes, and actions. From the first engagement with the perpetrators of violence and abuse, a new language is born. A language that begins to define violence and abuse, and the effects of this on the primary victims. A language that supports respect, equality, honesty and trust.

I also support the need for a collaborative community response - that is, women, youth and children's programmes; residential positive parenting programmes; drug/alcohol

addictions counselling and treatment services; education and employment guidance; mental health support and therapy; health and welfare services. A short list of the many essential services coupled with men's education programmes required to end the abuse and violence in our homes and communities.

*'The programmes (men's and women's) are a means to an end, not the end itself' - Roma Balzer.* Roma Balzer's statement reminds me of the need for continual ongoing support for our men, women and children even after attending education programmes.

*'90 to 100 men complete our 27-week men's non-violence class every year. Seven out of 10 men who complete our programme are not arrested again for domestic assault' - Home of the Duluth Model; Duluth, Minnesota."*

## Jayne Parsons

**Paralympian tandem cyclist Jayne Parsons (Taranaki) is the recipient of the Disabled Māori Sportsperson of the Year award at the 2011 Māori Sports Awards.**

*"Losing my eyesight aged 21 at the hands of my ex husband, I was left pondering the future of myself, my newborn boy and my one-year-old daughter. I was in and out of refuges - my life due to blindness was very restricted. Through fear, I was in and out of this violent relationship for a further seven years. Breaking free from this torment was very difficult, but could have meant life or death. Since then I have a new husband and life has turned for the better. Through sport, my goal is to inspire and to encourage*

*other women - who are in a similar situation as I was - to gain strength and courage to break out of their current situation. Cycling has given me a sense of freedom, health and vitality. As an athlete with disability, I have and will continue to help others and other disabled to understand that disabled is exactly that. So if you are resigned to the fact you can't do things, then you will live life with limitations. I would prefer the term be 'athlete with ability'."*

Despite losing her eyesight in a domestic violence incident, mother of two Jayne Parsons began tandem cycling in 2005. Since then she has taken the Paralympic cycling stage by storm, becoming world champion in the 3km pursuit. She regularly speaks to community groups and aims to help other women find the strength to get out of abusive domestic situations.



# Questioning Accountability

**How effective are men's stopping violence programmes as an intervention through the Courts? A research project by Anna Walters examined whether the Waitakere Family Violence Court (WFVC) protocols are holding offenders accountable – by compelling them to attend a Man Alive Living Without Violence (LWV) programme. Man Alive is a new member agency of Te Kupenga.**

As part of a wider research project examining the effectiveness of the WFVC protocols, this research project focused on principle six of the protocols – to hold offenders accountable for their actions. Descriptive analyses were carried out to determine whether Man Alive LWV programmes are holding offenders accountable for their violence, evidenced in completion of the programme and programme completers being less likely to re-offend.

A sample of 484 cases was obtained from a Man Alive database report. They were then analysed according to their referrer; the type of programme undertaken and the outcome of the programme. POL400 data was then obtained from the New Zealand Police and matched with cases to ascertain the number of occurrences and arrests for Man Alive clients.

Overall, the WFVC appears to be effective in holding offenders accountable for their violence. This was evident in the offenders who self referred to a Man Alive LWV programme being more likely to successfully complete a programme than those who were probation referred.

Self referred clients who completed a programme were also less likely to re-offend according to POL400s. This suggested that the coercion of guilty pleas and treatment whilst being monitored by the Court was effective for offenders.

Attendance and completion of a group programme was also found to be more effective than a one to one programme supporting previous research which has identified group programmes as being the most effective form of treatment for domestic violence offenders.

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manAlive

“

**The findings of the current study are consistent with Gray's (1994) finding that a LWV programme being mandated by the Court is a characteristic favourable to completion. This is also consistent with previous research that has also found that programme completion has its largest effect among men who are completing the programme under the direction of the courts (Dale & Pelowski, 2000; Jones & Gondolf, 2002).**

”

**'Questioning Accountability: A Statistical Description of Programme Effectiveness as an Intervention through the Waitakere Family Violence Court'**

# Violence Against Women

**A New Zealand women's rights report highlights violence against women as a principal area of concern. Dr Judy McGregor presented the Human Rights Commission's Report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in Geneva in October this year.**



🎗️ The New Zealand situation has been summarised as: *Despite a plethora of reports, a strong legislative framework, significant government funding and the efforts of many dedicated groups and individuals, real improvements in both the family violence and sexual violence in New Zealand remains elusive.*

🎗️ It has been asserted that "there is consensus that New Zealand has sound legislation on domestic violence", yet has a "serious problem eliminating violence against women". The Leitner Centre identified a number of factors inhibiting progress. These included: difficulties experienced by both victims and perpetrators of violence in accessing programmes; difficulties experienced by victims

in accessing legal aid (not just the funding for legal aid, but also the availability of appropriate legal aid); and lack of training in domestic violence for key groups, such as judges, police, lawyers and benefits officers. Domestic violence organisations have also identified the disadvantage experienced by women who leave an abuser, including economic disadvantage.

“  
**Violence against women in New Zealand is pervasive and as Kofi Annan has noted, perhaps the most shameful human rights violation.**  
”

**New Zealand Human Rights Commission's Report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**

- 🎗️ Other barriers identified are:
- a paucity of data collection to properly evaluate policies
  - problems of implementing legislation
  - the objectification of women by the advertising and pornography industry.

🎗️ Globally, persons with disabilities are up to three times more likely to be victims of physical and sexual

abuse and rape, and have less access to physical, psychological and judicial interventions. In New Zealand, disabled women are one of the groups most at risk of sexual violence, although the proportion of disabled victims changes depending on whether disability is self-identified (31 percent of victims) or determined by a doctor (15 percent).

🎗️ Relative to other OECD countries, the New Zealand homicide rate is "considerably higher" for women (1.2 per 100,000) than men (0.7 per 100,000). New Zealand Police statistics collected in the period 2000 to 2004 stated that 45 women were murdered by their male partner or ex-partner, and three men were murdered by their female partner or ex-partner. Family violence statistics collected by the police in 2006 recorded that 81 percent of victims were women and 81 percent of offenders were male. In 2009, 14 women were murdered by their male partner or ex-partner.

🎗️ Māori women are at three times higher risk of partner violence than women overall. Beneficiaries and those in sole parent households were also at much higher risk than women overall.

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# Women's Refuge

**Women's Refuge has announced an 11.6% increase in the number of women and children using their safe house accommodation in the year ending June 2011. Every night of the last financial year, an average of 230 women and children stayed in one of 45 refuge safe houses.**

**Nearly 25,000 women and children** used refuge services last year (24,951 – 13,937 women and 11,014 children)

The average length of time a woman stayed at a safe house was **22.9 days** which was an increase of three days compared to the year before (20.4 days). The average length of time children stayed at a safe house was 27.5 days (23.7 the previous year).

Refuge workers provided **27,784 services** to the women and children who needed help for domestic violence. These sorts of services include providing educational programmes, support, advocacy in the court and for housing, money and legal help.

**40%** of the children who end up in a refuge safe house or who use our services are under five years of age.

**1,073 women** work at 45 refuges throughout New Zealand, with 656 of them being unpaid volunteers.



There were **60,000 calls** to refuge crisis lines, which equates to **one call every nine minutes.**

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WEBSITE: [www.womensrefuge.org.nz](http://www.womensrefuge.org.nz)



**Heather Henare**  
Chief Executive, Women's Refuge

“  
**We sincerely hope that New Zealand may be turning a corner in speaking out about domestic violence, and in the number of men who seek help before their behaviour causes too much damage.**”



**WOMEN'S  
REFUGE**

# Emergence of Girl Violence

**New Zealand girls are growing up in a 'climate of peer-related violence' that is flourishing thanks to technology and an increasing attitude that normalises verbal and physical aggression among both boys and girls. This is according to The Girls' Project – the country's first study into 'girl fighting'.**

“**Addressing girls' violence is paramount to stopping the cycle of family violence in New Zealand as these girls will be the mothers of our next generation.**”

**Dr Donna Swift**

A two-year study undertaken in the Tasman Police District was led by social anthropologist, Dr Donna Swift, who was contracted by Te Kupenga member agency, Stopping Violence Services Nelson.

The focus of her research was on girls' violence and anti-social behaviour. This covers the spectrum of harm that is inflicted on peers from 'catty remarks' through to highly-planned and violent fights between girls.

“This spectrum of harm includes sexual harassment and racial harassment, which is common and accepted behaviour among many young people,” Dr Swift says.

The study involved interviews with more than 100 teenage girls who had a history of violent and/or anti-social behaviour, 40 focus groups of girls aged between 12 and 18 and a questionnaire



involving more than 3,400 Year 9 and 10 girls and boys.

Nearly all (97.6%) of the Year 9 and 10 pupils responding to the questionnaire reported being involved in a 'climate of peer-related violence'. The violence and anti-social behaviour rates were higher in the provincial areas than in the towns.

Some girls rationalised and ritualised violence as a 'normal' and necessary part of their world.

The study also concluded that girl-fighting is frequently viewed as entertainment, particularly by boys who rarely intervene and often actively encourage it.

“Girls are more involved in the 'darker' side of technology than boys, in relation to cyber-bullying,” says Dr Swift. “Many of the girls who took part in the interviews had multiple mobile phones – one even carried four.

“Effective prevention and intervention needs to be gender specific, gender responsive and trauma-informed and needs to happen now.”

Dr Swift hopes to extend the research to other parts of New Zealand to provide national perspective.

## Respect The

**Respect the Lyrics is one of three workshops used by youth non-violence project, RAP: Respect All People – Whakamana Tangata. Delivered by Te Kupenga and funded by the Ministry of Health, RAP helps youth organisations to reduce and replace violence in the environments they provide to young people. Through Respect the Lyrics, young people are shown the potential power of music and words to effect positive and respectful change.**

### 'We are da Kings'

#### 1<sup>st</sup> verse

We are da kings – in our world, money is free

We make da best dub-step there can be

In dis world, everyone is drug free

And be the meanest guitarist is Jodeci

Freedom to da earth and all of its creatures

Everywhere our music's cranking the speakers

Enough food and time for all of the whānau

Making it safer is what we need now

# Kia Rangatira te Mahi: Māori Best Practice

## Lyrics

### Chorus

Making MOT better – the sun brighter  
Peace to da people, no more fighters  
We can't be defeated because we are  
invincible  
Fairness raising awareness cool  
We got da solution for da pollution  
Kings we be – you and me – more  
Māori

### 2nd verse

Kings and queens driving v8 machines  
Making babies that know how to sing  
We come from a different school  
Fixing things with a brand new tool

### Repeat chorus

### 3rd verse

Everywhere there is the sound of  
music  
We got superpowers, watch us use it  
No more politics with dirty tricks  
We don't got no jails in da mix


### 'We are da' Kings' – Parklands


**Crew (2011):** Part of the third term  
music programme at Parkland School,  
Motueka, for Year 7 and 8 students,  
facilitated and supported by Paul 'Taxi'  
Johnson.


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The best practice manual, Kia Rangatira te Mahi, is based upon a philosophy and vision drawn from a traditional context for dealing with family violence. Traditional Māori society considered violence towards women and tamariki as an intolerable act of aggression against her entire whānau. Hence, the status of Māori women and the roles of Māori men pre-colonisation provide tools and approaches to address the violence that affects the lives of families today.


 In traditional Māori society, Māori women experienced equality and autonomy while Māori men maintained complimentary roles and responsibilities including child rearing. The status, mana and tapu of Māori women ensured the protection of children and whānau.

 The violence women experience today is centred on values and beliefs indoctrinated by Eurocentric colonisers and now entrenched in the daily lives of Māori families.

 Acts of violence were a public and not a private matter. Accountability and responsibility belonged to the whole whānau and hapū.

 An assault against an individual woman was considered an assault not only against her but against her whakapapa (genealogy) which included whānau, hapū, iwi, ancestors and progeny.

 Perpetrators were held accountable to the victim's whānau – past, present and future – and this principle and practice served to protect women and children as well as deter such acts of abuse from occurring.

 The nature and occurrence of violence was rare and so offensive that repercussions and sanctions included banishment, severe violence or even death or disfigurement of the perpetrator and/or members of his whānau or hapū.

“  
**They (Māori men) seem not to exercise any coercion over the younger branches of a family ... in many instances (wherein they differ from most savage tribes) I have seen the wife treated as an equal and companion.**”

### Augustus Earle








'A Narrative of a Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand in 1827'

# Kia Rangatira te Mahi: Māori Best Practice



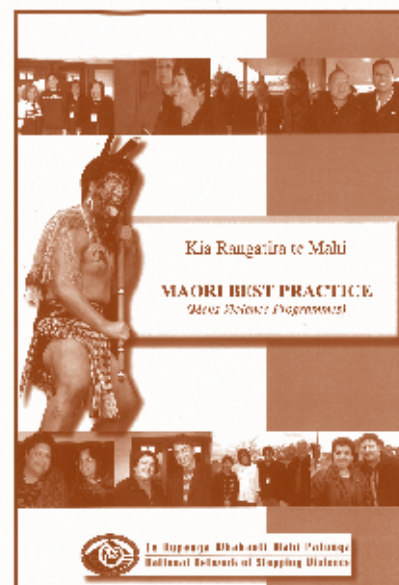
## The National Network of Stopping Violence, Te Kupenga, has developed a best practice framework for Māori men's stopping violence programmes.

Linked to an overarching vision, 'Kia Rangatira te Mahi: Māori Best Practice' details performance measures, examples and outcomes for seven key intervention principles. Programme providers can use the framework to adopt in practice, evaluate their work or develop plans to implement within their agencies.

-  **Principle 1:** The 'community' – including whānau, hapū and iwi – take responsibility to protect Māori women and hold offenders accountable for their violence.
-  **Principle 2:** Effective interventions are co-ordinated and continually monitored and evaluated to ensure responsiveness and accountability to Māori women and whānau.
-  **Principle 3:** The protection and autonomy of Māori women takes priority in any intervention.
-  **Principle 4:** Whānau, hapū and iwi protection and accountability mechanisms are engaged and effective.
-  **Principle 5:** Intervention responds to the totality of harm impacted upon Māori women and whānau.
-  **Principle 6:** Address all forms of oppression to restore the status – mana and tapu – of Māori women and whānau.
-  **Principle 7:** Ensure that Māori women and whānau have access to all relevant support services to increase autonomy.

“  
To uphold the mana and tapu of Māori women is to ensure the protection and wellbeing of the entire whānau  
”

**Vision – Kia Rangatira te Mahi: Māori Best Practice**



For copies of this newsletter please phone: 04 802 5402  
or email [info@nsvs.org.nz](mailto:info@nsvs.org.nz).



**Te Kupenga Whakaoti Mahi Patunga**  
**National Network of Stopping Violence**