



TE HURINGA Ō TE AO

SUPPORTING MEN'S BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

**Service Aspirations & Underpinning
Principles**

TE HURINGA Ō TE AO – SUPPORTING MEN’S BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

Service Aspirations & Underpinning Principles

Purpose: The aim of this document is to provide definitions of the service aspirations and underpinning principles of the Te Huringa ō Te Ao project framework.

When to use:

Providers can use this document throughout the service development process as a reference to ensure their service concept is aligning to the project framework.

It will help to support providers to understand the definitions of the service aspirations and underpinning principles. It will further support providers to reflect, assess and articulate their alignment through service development and in their service concept.

Providers may use this document at any time. It could be when you first start considering the opportunity, what options to undertake for service development, or, when you are completing your service concept template.

How to use: This document can be used as a tool for self or group reflection, alongside MSD or independently. It can be used as a reading, a reference document, or to guide a workshop on alignment to Te Huringa ō Te Ao.

Te Huringa ō Te Ao project framework

Te Huringa ō Te Ao is a new family violence service that supports sustainable behaviour change for men to restore whānau wellbeing.

This service is for tāne and men harming and hurting their partners and children, who realise it is time for change.

Te Huringa ō Te Ao is for all tāne and men across New Zealand and offers a wide variety of flexible, proactive, and culturally responsive support that encourages men to reconnect with themselves, whānau, and community. This support is tailored to meet the holistic needs of tāne, men and whānau, while continually challenging men to own their behaviour, to be safe and to keep safe. This represents a shift away from short-term, prescribed programmes, and towards a system that puts the responsibility on men to be safe and keep safe.

Te Huringa ō Te Ao aims to create opportunities for local communities to reimagine support for men harming others by centering whānau voice. Together, we aim to think differently in how we support men on their journeys of change to break the cycles of violence, and to create and sustain intergenerational change.

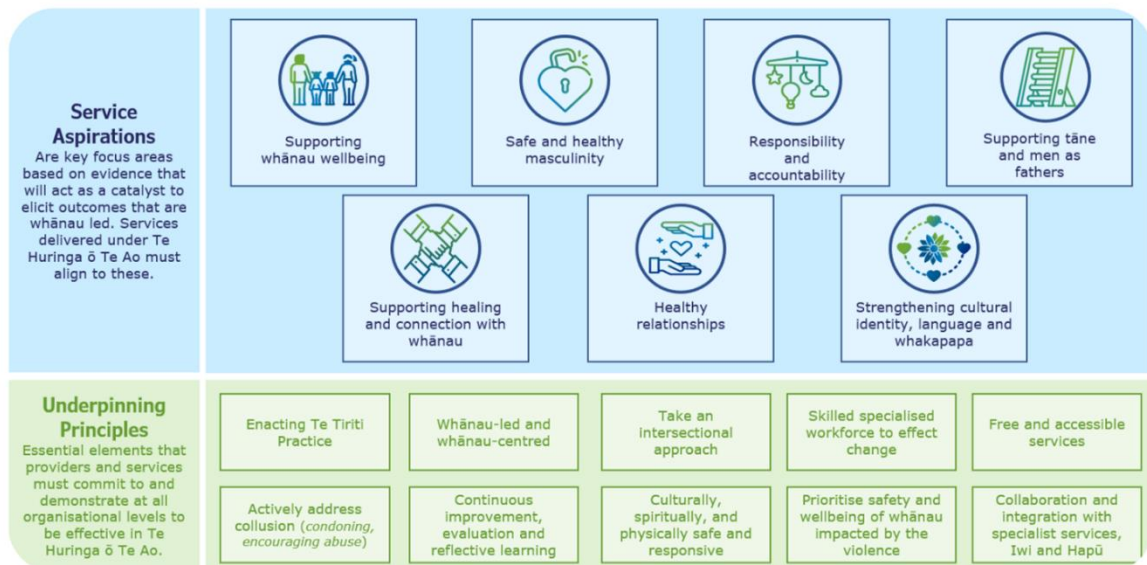
The project framework has seven Service Aspirations and ten Underpinning Principles. All services developed for Te Huringa ō Te Ao are aligned to this framework.

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TE HURINGA Ō TE AO FRAMEWORK

Te Aoerekura Moemoea 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 Huringa ō Te Ao Vision Sustainable behaviour change for men to restore whānau wellbeing through locally led responses, reflective of the needs and aspirations of men, whānau and communities.



Service Aspirations

The framework includes seven service aspirations, which are key focus areas based on evidence that will act as a catalyst to illicit outcomes that are whānau led.

Strengthening cultural identity, language and whakapapa.

Tāne & men are supported to develop their sense of identity within their whānau, hapū, iwi, within te ao Māori. Men from Pasifika, Ethnic and other cultural worldviews will also be supported to develop their respective identities, language and lineage.

Supporting tāne and men as fathers.

Tāne and men are supported to be positive role models for the wellbeing of families and whānau.

Supporting whānau wellbeing.

Tāne & men are supported in the context of the needs and aspirations of those affected directly by the violence. Whānau are also supported as part of an intergenerational response that seeks collective wellbeing.

Healthy relationships.

Tāne and men are supported to maintain strong, healthy and safe relationships for the wellbeing of themselves and their whānau and family.

Safe and healthy masculinity.

Tāne & men experience positive masculinity and understand the impact of harmful gender norms and gender-based violence on themselves and others. Tāne and men are supported to become safe.

Responsibility and accountability.

Tāne and men are supported to recognise and understand the impact of violence on themselves, their family, whānau and wider community and recognise what is required to change and maintain their behaviour.

Supporting healing and connection with whānau.

Tāne & men understand the impact of historical trauma and intergenerational cycles of violence. Tāne and men are supported to heal and restore connections and whakapapa with their family and whānau.

Underpinning Principles

The framework includes the following underpinning principles which are essential elements that providers must commit to and demonstrate at all levels of the organisation as well as through the design and delivery of services.

Free and accessible services.

All services under Te Huringa ō Te Ao are free, accessible, inclusive, easy to find and reach, and respond to the diverse needs of tāne, men and their whānau.

Enacting Te Tiriti in practice

Enacting Te Tiriti is the responsibility of everyone in Aotearoa. In practice, this requires organisations to honour Māori as tāngata whenua, while understanding the obligation of Tāngata Tiriti and Māori as Te Tiriti partners living in Aotearoa.

This will require organisations to acknowledge the harm done as a result of Te Tiriti breaches, while committing to critically analyse practices to address and actively challenge structural inequity and systemic barriers that contribute to violence. Te Tiriti practice should be enacted across all levels of the organisation including frontline, leadership and governance.

By enacting Te Tiriti organisations will demonstrate and advocate for the active protection of mātauranga Māori, strengthening of partnerships that are inclusive of Māori interests and aspirations, and the full participation of Māori in all efforts relating to Māori health and well-being.

Whānau-led and whānau-centred.

This principle reflects the cultural importance placed on the family and whānau in communities and signifies a commitment to involving and valuing family and whānau perspectives.

Whānau-led and Family led: services actively place family and whānau as decision makers in service development and embed family and whānau voice to inform continuous improvement of services.

Whānau-centric and Family-centric: services understand the diverse needs of family and whānau and incorporate this as part of their journey of change for tāne and men which supports collective healing as a whole and as individuals.

Actively address collusion (condoning or encouraging abuse).

Services are aware of, and actively challenge and address manipulation of professionals and family or whānau by the tāne or man. This includes, not encouraging or ignoring victim-blaming and not restricting the need to hold to account or dismiss the seriousness of the abuse.

Prioritise the safety and wellbeing of whānau and family impacted by the violence.

The services deliver support that prioritises the safety, needs, wellbeing and aspirations of the people including children impacted by violence and abuse, and minimise further harm through delivery of interventions for tāne and men.

Collaboration and integration with specialist services, iwi and hapū.

Services collaborate and build relationships with specialist services, iwi and hapū to integrate a safe and cohesive response into their service for the wellbeing of the whole whānau and family. This collaboration exists at all levels of the organisation across practice, management and governance.

Take an intersectional approach that is responsive to tāne and men.

Organisations take an intersectional approach that identifies discrimination, oppression and marginalisation in relation to gender, impacts of colonisation, religion, sexuality, race, class, culture, education and immigration status as overlapping and compounding experiences for tāne. This understanding informs responses that are holistic and tailored to meet the unique needs of tāne, men, their family and whānau.

Culturally, spiritually and physically safe and responsive to tāne and men.

A culturally responsive service that protects, upholds, reflects and understands the diversity of cultures of tāne and men. The service responds to the nuances within cultural norms, recognising and challenging where perceived cultural norms become unsafe.

Continuous improvement through ongoing evaluation and reflective learning.

Established systems and processes to regularly evaluate, reflect and assess effectiveness of services to improve skills and achieve better outcomes for tāne, men and their whānau/families, including responding to whānau voice.

Skilled specialised workforce to effect change

A workforce with sound understanding about the dynamics of family violence, recognising the needs of men using violence and having organisational expertise to assess and provide appropriate support to tāne to support changes in their behaviour. A skilled and specialised workforce that meets the enhanced level of the E2E capability framework. Read more about the framework here: <https://tepunaaonui.govt.nz/tools/workforce-capability/>

Glossary

For this initiative, Te Huringa ō Te Ao makes reference to a range of terms. Although there is use of Māori kupu (words), these are intended to be inclusive, have meaning and applicability for all of Aotearoa’s communities.

Community and locality A neighbourhood can be defined as a small, localised area around the home, whereas a community may be thought of as a network of people and organisations linked by various factors such as shared identity, culture and whakapapa, similar interests, or common places where they interact. This can also include virtual community. For this initiative, community is place-based, and made up of a neighbourhood, a group of neighbourhoods, or a territorial district.

Family-centred Every community has unique needs, and these should be identified through consultation with families themselves. A family-centred approach suggests that families should be engaged in planning and decision-making processes. The best way to meet a person's needs is within their families and that the most effective way to ensure safety, permanency, and well-being is to provide services that centre, engage, involve, strengthen, and support families.

People impacted by violence is an inclusive term used to describe people who have experienced family violence and/or sexual violence. Terms such as ‘victim’ and ‘survivor’ are only used where people are quoted.

People using violence is an inclusive term used to describe people who have used family violence and/or sexual violence against another person.

Whānau and Families refers to all forms of kinship groups and whānau Māori including close and extended families, chosen families, and kaupapa whānau. This could also include people impacted by violence, children, safe family members, include grandparents, siblings, other relatives, friends and people in the community that are identified as whānau by those you are working alongside.

Whānau refers to extended family or family group that extends beyond the nuclear family, a person’s hapū and iwi. It also includes people who do not have a kinship tie such as friends and other supports and in this context acknowledges that behaviour change for tāne and men from all backgrounds requires the support and involvement of whānau.

Whānau-centred In this context refers to a culturally grounded, holistic approach focused on improving the wellbeing of whānau (families) and addressing individual needs within a whānau context.

Whānau voice refers to the gathered voice of your chosen audience. This audience could include tāne, men, their whānau, and families, people using violence, people impacted by violence, communities, networks, and other workforce. This audience will be relevant to your identified data gaps or data questions.