

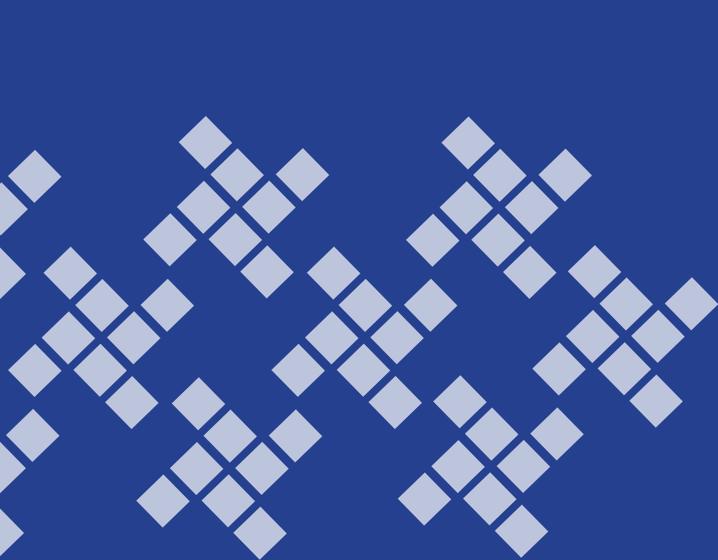
THREE YEAR

MANEABA STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

FOR KIRIBATI COMMUNITIES
IN NEW ZEALAND

2016 - 2019





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE MANEABA STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN (MSAP) IS THE COLLECTIVE EFFORT OF THE KIRIBATI PROJECT TEAM, KIRIBATI LEADERS, MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (MSD) AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC COLLECTIVE (CPC).

The project team members were instrumental in engaging and building networks with Kiribati communities across New Zealand, sharing diverse skills and experience, providing valuable input and a sounding board to developing the MSAP and further initiatives.

The project team acknowledges the constructive feedback of national Kiribati leaders and communities who gathered at the *Maungatabu* (forum) in Auckland on 13 August 2016, bringing a range of impressive skills and experiences including:

- Leadership
- Training of trainers on family violence
- Empowering young people
- Strengthening our Kiribati cultural identity, vital for addressing family violence

We appreciate their inspiring contributions to identify the desired future state of the New Zealand Kiribati community. It supports the implementation of the MSAP and other future national initiatives. We thank all for endorsing the MSAP.

We acknowledge the input of Marie Schmidt, Lead Advisor Pacific, MSD. As a member of the project team, Marie was a great asset, supporting the team to generate their own ideas and providing advice from MSD's perspective when required.

We are grateful to Andrew Nicholls, Finance Manager of CPC for his efficient oversight of the project funds that enabled the team to implement initiatives efficiently.

We were so privileged to have Dr Teresia Teaiwa peer review the MSAP and so shocked and saddened at her sudden passing on March 21, 2017 following a short illness. As the Director of Va'aomanu Pasifika at the University of Victoria in Wellington, Dr Teaiwa was widely known and respected in the Pacific for her work and her work ethic and keen activism against injustice and inequity. Born in Hawaii to a father from Kiribati and an African-American mother, Dr Teaiwa was described by *The Guardian* in the UK as 'one of Kiribati's living national icons'.

Ara kakaitau (gratitude) to Kiribati artist Teweiariki Teaero for allowing us to use his photograph of the maneaba on the front cover.

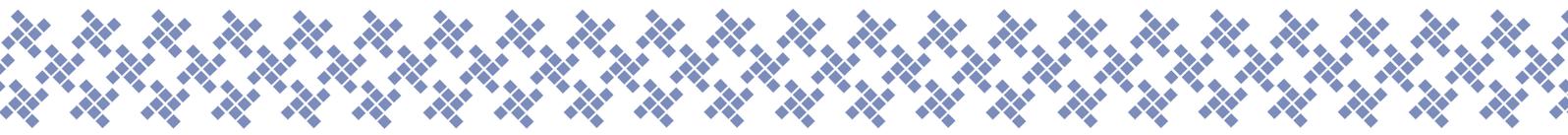
Most importantly, we are indebted to the commitment and support of Liz Tanielu, National Director Pacific at MSD.

Kam bati n rabwa ao ami bau Te Mauri, Te Raoi ao Te Tabomoa (Health, Peace and Prosperity).



CONTENTS

01		ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	02
02		EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	04
03		INTRODUCTION	06
04		I-KIRIBATI IN NEW ZEALAND	07
05		PROBLEM DEFINITION	08
06		APPROACH	10
07		LINKS WITH OTHER NEW ZEALAND AND INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES	12
08		STRATEGIC OVERVIEW	13
09		STRATEGIC ACTIONS	15
10		RISKS AND CHALLENGES	17
11		RESPONSIBILITIES AND TIMEFRAMES	18
12		MONITORING OF THE PROJECT'S OUTCOMES	20
13		REFERENCES	22
14		APPENDIX	23
		Appendix 1: People involved in the MSAP	23



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE KIRIBATI FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN, RENAMED THE MANEABA STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN (MSAP), IS A THREE-YEAR ACTION PLAN FOR KIRIBATI FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION, DEVELOPED BY THE KIRIBATI PROJECT TEAM.

The Maneaba represents the whole of society, including:

- *Kainga* (extended family)
- *Kaawa* (village)
- *Abwamakoro* (island as a whole)

In the Maneaba, the unimane (elders) make decisions that result in making peace and resolving conflicts. Their decisions are respected by everyone (Tabokai, 1993). The Maneaba is also a place for women and children seeking refuge from forms of violence (MSD, 2015).

The MSAP sets the vision for all Kiribati people in New Zealand, including:

- Vision
- Mission statement
- Strategic goals
- Core values
- Actions through which all Kiribati people can realise the vision



The Maneaba

VISION

The Kiribati people in New Zealand aspire to achieve the vision of *Te Mauri, Te Raoi ao, Te Tabomoa* (Health, Peace and Prosperity). It is a common vision for all I-Kiribati migrating to New Zealand to provide better education, employment, environment and health opportunities for our families.

Elders and members of the Kiribati community have further provided the definition of *Te Mauri, Te Raoi ao Te Tabomoa* as follows:

Te Mauri - te maiu, te marurung, te kamanoaki mani kangaanga ke kabuanibwai

Te Raoi - te nakoraoi, te rau

Te Tabomoa - te moan bwai, bura i moa, nnem ke am karinan, ke am tabo mooa

Reken Te Tabomoa iroun te aomata, ngkana iai Te Mauri ao Te Raoi

These are translated as:

Te Mauri - good health, good life, protection from harm

Te Raoi - peace, calmness

Te Tabomoa - prosperity, place of honour, primacy

To attain prosperity, one must have good health and peace

MISSION STATEMENT

To prevent all forms of family violence through capacity building, community connectedness and ownership.

STRATEGIC GOALS

- Promote positive, strength-based messaging to support healthy relationships and behaviour
- Harness strong cultural identity to create a positive environment
- Build community connectedness and ownership

CORE VALUES

The MSAP builds on and implements the Boutokan te mweraoi - A Conceptual Framework for enhancing I-Kiribati wellbeing.



It's a way of preventing violence based on *te katei ni Kiribati aika a raraoi* (Core concepts, values and beliefs of the Kiribati culture), which are:

- *Karinerine* – Have respect for one another
- *Toronibwai* – Self-reliance
- *Taona n nano* – Self-control
- *Taira te moan ang* – Do not follow the first impulse
- *Te mauri bwa te tautau* – Respect the guiding hand to ensure spiritual protection
- *Kakawakin te aomata* – Have respect for the rights of the individual person which includes how they define their identity, e.g. family-based identity

Christian values (e.g. love, humility) need to be promoted to address family violence.

STRATEGIC ACTIONS

The MSAP includes actions that support:

- Increasing community awareness and building healthy relationships to break inter-generational cycles of violence
- Training for communities to build their understanding of core cultural concepts and values that create a positive environment to address family violence
- Providing opportunities for leaders across New Zealand to connect and feel a sense of ownership of family violence. With greater understanding of its negative impact, it is expected leaders will work with their respective communities to support the implementation of the MSAP
- Promoting of positive, strength-based messages to support healthy relationships and behaviour
- Increasing the understanding of the impacts of violence as impediments to family wellbeing
- Promoting messages through Kiribati annual independence celebrations, regional community events, and the existing Kiribati radio channels
- Kiribati leaders' maugatabu and regional community forums to build community connectedness and ownership to cement the implementation of the MSAP



RISKS AND CHALLENGES

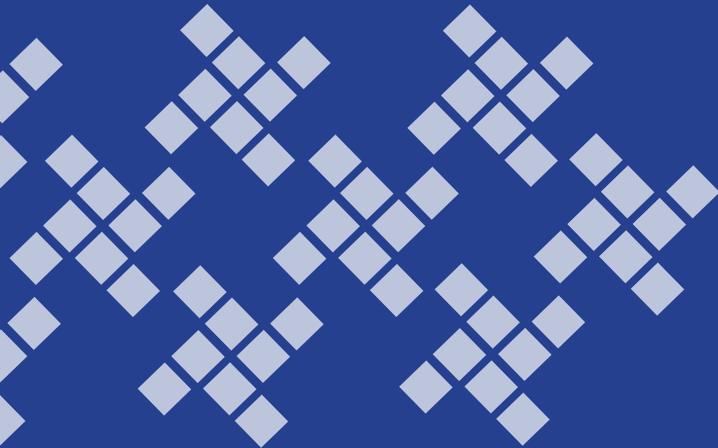
Potential risks and challenges may hinder the successful implementation of the MSAP. Disengagement of stakeholders, insufficient resources, competing priorities, conflicts within and between regional communities and an ineffective communication process with communities in various regions are among them. These risks and challenges will be closely monitored to minimise their impact on the successful implementation of the MSAP.

TIMEFRAMES AND COSTS

The implementation timeframe for the MSAP is May 2016 – December 2019. Costs to manage and implement the MSAP will be determined at the next stage.

MEASUREMENT

Metrics used to measure the success of proposed initiatives have been documented including collating supporting evidence such as the resources developed, participant evaluations of initiatives, supporting evidence and completion reports to be prepared by the project team. Timeframes have also been included for each metric.



INTRODUCTION

THE KIRIBATI WORKING GROUP, REPRESENTING COMMUNITIES FROM AUCKLAND, WAIKATO, WELLINGTON AND THE SOUTH ISLAND, GATHERED AT THE BOWI (MEETING) IN WELLINGTON FROM 12-13 FEBRUARY 2015. THEY DISCUSSED THE CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AND OUR INDIGENOUS CONCEPTS OF WELLBEING. THE GROUP EXPLORED THE IMPACTS OF CHRISTIANITY AND COLONIALISM AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR FAMILIES DEALING WITH VIOLENCE. THE OUTCOME OF THE BOWI FORMED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE *BOUTOKAN TE MWERAOI: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCING I-KIRIBATI WELLBEING* (PHASE 1).

The Ministry of Social Development Pacific Unit established an I-Kiribati project team to advise on an approach that would enable Kiribati community to lead the change. In May 2016 the project team developed a three-year Kiribati Prevention Strategic Action Plan (Phase 2) to implement the Boutokan te mweraoi framework. The Action Plan is renamed the Maneaba Strategic Action Plan (MSAP).

Maneaba represents the whole of society: the kainga (extended family), the kaawa (village), and the abwamakoro (island). In the Maneaba, the unimane (elders) make decisions resulting in making peace and

resolving conflicts. Their decisions are respected by everyone (Tabokai, 1993).

The Maneaba is also a place for women and children seeking refuge from any form of violence (MSD, 2015).

The MSAP's purpose is to:

- Promote positive, strength-based messaging to support healthy relationships and behaviour
- Harness strong cultural identity as a way to create a positive environment to address family violence
- Build community connectedness and ownership to address family violence



The Maneaba

I-KIRIBATI IN NEW ZEALAND

ACCORDING TO THE 2013 CENSUS:

The population of I-Kiribati in New Zealand was 2,115

which almost doubled the numbers recorded in the 2006 Census (MSD, 2015)



The majority of I-Kiribati lived in Auckland

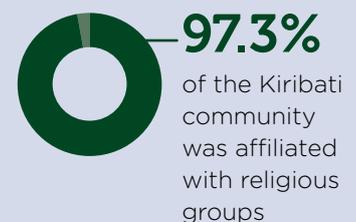
Significant communities also existed in Wellington, Waikato, Hawkes Bay, Bay of Plenty, Taranaki and the South Island



Age

The Kiribati community had a median age of **20.6** years

Population and religion



Qualification



I-Kiribati people aged 15 years and over had a formal qualification, with the median income of approximately \$14,700 for the same age group (Statistics NZ, 2013)

New Zealand's Kiribati population



is expected to grow, given the continuous inflow of immigrants under schemes such as the Pacific Access Category (PAC), the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE), General Skilled Migrant (GSM) and Partnership

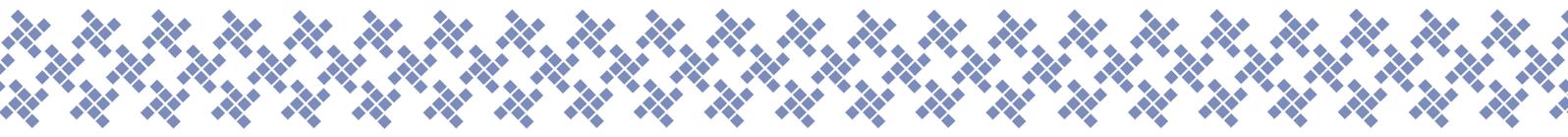
PACIFIC ACCESS CATEGORY

The Pacific Access Category (PAC) opened a new channel in 2002 for eligible Pacific people from Kiribati, Tuvalu and Tonga to migrate and settle in New Zealand. The intention of the scheme is to provide successful PAC applicants with the opportunity to become New Zealand citizens, provided they fulfil the criteria for permanent residency, which includes establishing good health status and securing a job offer within the timeframe allowed by their visa.

These immigrants apply each year for permanent residency in New Zealand, without going through the usual migration categories such as General Skilled Migrant (GSM) and Business Investment (Namoori-Sinclair, 2015).

The PAC scheme allows an annual quota of 75 citizens from Kiribati, 75 from Tuvalu and 250 from Tonga to become New Zealand residents (Gibson, McKenzie, & Stillman, 2011). On average 56 applicants per year were successful under the PAC between 2002 and 2012 (Immigration New Zealand, 2013).

By accounting for the immediate family members included in each application for permanent residency, the number of Kiribati immigrants arriving in New Zealand under the PAC is expected to grow to twice that number of successful principal applicants each year. In addition, there are other individuals and families coming to New Zealand under other schemes such as the GSM, RSE, or marriage partnerships (Namoori-Sinclair, 2015).



PROBLEM DEFINITION

VIOLENCE IN OUR HOMES INCLUDES 'ABUSE, RAPE, NIGHT CRAWLING, INCEST, SEXUAL HARASSMENT, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, AND USE OF BELITTLING OR DERISIVE LANGUAGE'. IT IS TRANSLATED AS: 'TE KIRIWE E INANON MWEENGARA E NANONAKI IAI TE WAINIKIRINAKI, TE AEAE, TE TAUTAU, TE KAOKI, TE BWAITINGAKO, KABONGANAN TE ORO, KABONGANAN TAETA E NI KAMANGORA TE AOMATA'.

The causes of family violence include:

- I-Kiribati males' dominance
- Mental illness
- Conflicts between couples
- Pressures of both nuclear and extended family living
- Jealousy
- Poor leadership within the family
- Mischievous or untrue rumours

A number of research papers such as (Krug, Mercy, Dahlberg, & Zwi, 2002; Ministry of Social Development, 2002) asserted that there is no single causal factor or theory that can adequately explain what contributes or supports the perpetration of family violence. The causes are complex and occur at different levels.

Researchers highlighted the potential for family violence to be reproduced in successive generations. Children who experience family violence are likely to become violent as adults (Government of Canada, 2014; Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2010).

In a 2010 survey of 1,527 I-Kiribati women in Kiribati aged 15-49, 47% reported experiencing emotional violence from their partner; 60% experienced physical violence and 46% sexual violence (Secretariat of the Pacific Community, 2010).

While there is no previous research on I-Kiribati experiences on family violence in New Zealand, the working group reported the same factors that lead to family violence in Kiribati are likely to also be experienced in New Zealand.

What other Pacific people in New Zealand experience as a result of family violence is also relevant to I-Kiribati people. Significant numbers of Pacific people including children have been victims of family violence.

Data shows:

- Pacific people are twice as likely to be offenders who have committed a serious crime against a family member
- Pacific students are three times more likely than New Zealand European students to report witnessing adults hit children in their homes
- Pacific children are five times more likely to die from child abuse or neglect
- Pacific children have high rates of hospitalisation due to assault, neglect and maltreatment
- Pacific students reported much greater exposure to violence than New Zealand European students

Sources: (Pasefika Proud, 2016) (FVDR 4th report 2015, Pacific students in Youth 2012, Police Offenders dataset)

The world report states that "about 4400 die every day because of intentional acts of self-directed, interpersonal, or collective violence. Many thousands more are injured or suffer other non-fatal health consequences as a result of being the victim or other witness to acts of violence" (Krug et al., 2002, p. 1083). Additionally, tens of thousands of lives are lost, and families broken up, resulting in huge costs in treating victims, supporting families and prosecuting perpetrators (Krug et al., 2002).





FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION

The following literature excerpts support the approach to focus on preventative strategic actions.

An economic analysis of several violence prevention strategies, such as parental training, were more cost-effective than putting an offender in prison a number of times (Krug et al., 2002).

Early marriage, male dominance in the family and use of physical punishment are examples of risk factors that can serve as the focus of primary prevention (Gibson et al., 2011; Straus & Smith, 1992).

The Ministry of Social Development has identified:

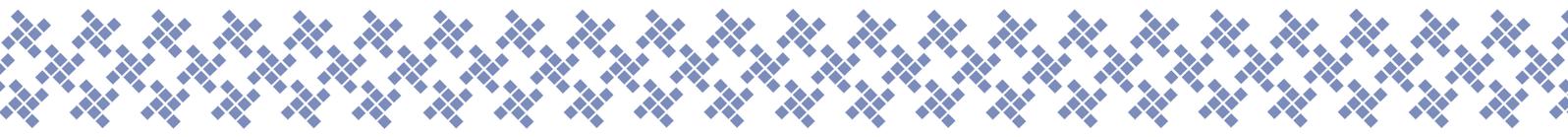
- Prevention of family violence and sexual violence is a priority area in New Zealand and internationally
- Prevention aims to create long term changes at community, cultural, and societal levels
- Prevention is cost effective in the long term
- Coordination and an effective workforce are key elements of prevention
- Multiple factors contribute to family violence
- Promoting gender equality and changing social norms are key prevention strategies
- Community ownership and partnership are essential

Prevention further aims to stop violence before it begins and to stop it from reoccurring. It works to change attitudes and behaviours, to increase the factors that provide protection from violence and, to decrease the risk of violence, especially for those groups most at risk.

Family Violence prevention also focuses on having a better understanding of "What is effective in preventing family violence and sexual violence in New Zealand and to build on existing solutions to further address Family Violence in Pacific families".

Government is committed to reducing family violence and sexual violence. New Zealand has some of the highest levels in the world of these forms of violence, which have a devastating impact on people and communities across the country.

Since 2014, Government agencies have been working together to establish a comprehensive response to family violence and sexual violence to stop perpetrators hurting their families, protect victims, and break the cycle of re-victimisation and re-offending. The agencies are working across government to make sure victims and families get help tailored to their needs, and to hold perpetrators to account and support them to change their behaviour.



APPROACH

WHILE GOVERNMENT PLAYS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE TO ADDRESS FAMILY VIOLENCE, THERE IS A RECOGNITION THAT FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES MOSTLY AFFECTED BY VIOLENCE AND WHO LIVE WITH IT MUST ACTIVELY BE INVOLVED IN THE DISCUSSIONS ABOUT THE SOLUTIONS.

Families and communities play a crucial role in preventing family violence for many reasons. Studies show that abused women turn first to those closest to them, including friends, families and neighbours (Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2002).

The Ministry of Social Development Pacific Unit established an I-Kiribati project team to advise on an approach that would enable Kiribati community to lead the change. In May 2016 the project team developed a three-year Kiribati Prevention Strategic Action Plan (Phase 2) in partnership with families and communities to identify culturally appropriate initiatives to prevent family violence.

The team's first telephone conference was on 12 May 2016. It agreed that *'Ti na ikarekebai n totokoi kiriwee i nanon mwengara'* (Let us keep our homes violence-free) would be a key message to be promoted at the 2016 annual Kiribati Independence Day festivities on 16 July 2016.

“Families and communities play a crucial role in preventing family violence for many reasons. Studies show that abused women turn first to those closest to them, including friends, families and neighbours.”



Communities were encouraged to use the following Kiribati core values to demonstrate culturally appropriate ways to communicate the key messages to people.

- E aki butimwaeaki te iowawaa irouia I-Kiribati i aon Nutiran
- Bwaina te karinerine
- Tai ira te moan ang
- Te mauri bwa te tautau

English translation:

- I-Kiribati in New Zealand do not tolerate violence
- Have respect for one another
- Do not follow the first impulse
- Respect the guiding hand to ensure spiritual protection



I-Kiribati people gather at Kiribati Independence Day festivities throughout New Zealand. It is seen as the best avenue to engage with families and communities. Community members, including men, women, and youth who have experienced and witnessed violence in the home, know what is the best solution for them (Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2002).

Engaging with communities will also increase their knowledge and understanding that addressing family violence is not only the responsibility of the government or professional service providers, it is our responsibility to support vulnerable families and children within Kiribati communities.



Nine Kiribati community groups across New Zealand promoted the key message to enhance family wellbeing at the annual independence celebrations. With the help of parents, the Wellington Kiribati community engaged young people to do a 3-5 minute speech in the Kiribati

language on family wellbeing. Other Kiribati regional communities promoted the key messages, including drama, stories and songs.

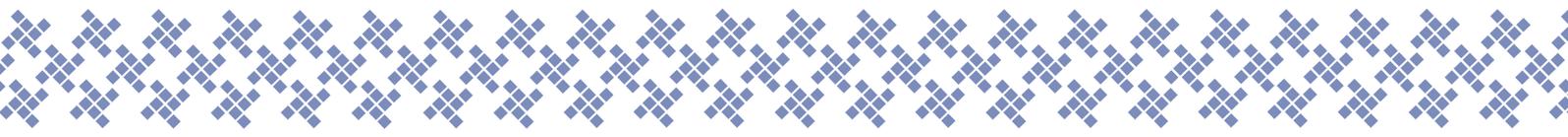
Consulting with key stakeholders within communities, the project team identified key initiatives to prevent family violence. The groups had their first face-to-face meeting on 10 June 2016 to set the strategic direction of the project. Criteria to prioritise key initiatives was set which includes:

- Positive healthy relationships and behaviour
- Strong cultural identity
- Community connectedness and ownership
- Good understanding of forms of violence in New Zealand
- Affordability
- Sustainability
- Effectiveness
- Cultural appropriateness

The following priority ratings were calculated for each initiative:

- Community forum (culture) - 36 / 40
- Trainer from New Zealand - 36 / 40
- Trainer from Kiribati - 35 / 40
- Promotion / awareness - 35 / 40
- Regional workshops (high risk groups) - 35 / 40

On 13 August 2016, the MSAP was presented to and endorsed by Kiribati Community leaders (refer to Appendix 1) from the South Island, Wellington, Hawkes Bay, Bay of Plenty, Waikato, and Auckland.



LINKS WITH OTHER NEW ZEALAND AND INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES

THE MSAP COMPLEMENTS AND ALIGNS WELL WITH OTHER NEW ZEALAND AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES / STRATEGIES ON FAMILY VIOLENCE.

The action plan complements existing resources to maximise opportunities for the Kiribati people. Implementation of the MSAP contributes to the prosperity of our Kiribati people, as well as everyone in New Zealand and around the globe.

The MSAP contributes to:

- I. Government's targets for reducing violent crime and reoffending by focusing on family violence and sexual violence
- II. Ministry of Social Development Community Investment's priority result areas of supporting vulnerable children, young people and adults. The MSAP links well with initiatives undertaken by the Pacific Unit - namely activities to support the Pasefika Proud Campaign. It included a Pacific radio campaign with key messaging from the action plan through Kiribati radio stations. The Unit also funded the revision and finalisation of the Pacific Family Violence Training Programmes. These could support the MSAP, which has identified training opportunities for Kiribati people by Kiribati people that aligns with the Pacific Family Violence Training Programmes (PFVTPs). The Pacific Unit could include Kiribati in their schedule for the PFVTPs.
- III. The United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a Plan of Action for people, planet and prosperity, which all member countries and key stakeholders commit to implement by 2030 (UN General Assembly, 2015). Of the sustainable development goals, Goal 5 is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Under this goal, target 5.2 seeks to end all forms of violence against women and girls everywhere.



- IV. The Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme (PPDVP) is a joint initiative of the New Zealand Agency for International Development, the New Zealand Police and the Pacific Chiefs of Police (Lievore & Fairbairn-Dunlop, 2007). Its long-term goal is a 'Safer Pacific Free from Domestic Violence'. The programme includes work with Pacific countries, including Kiribati to provide support for the development of the Police's domestic violence policy, systems and training programmes. The MSAP focuses on the Kiribati indigenous conceptual values of well-being to prevent family violence.



STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

THE MSAP SETS THE VISION OF ALL KIRIBATI PEOPLE IN NEW ZEALAND, THE MISSION STATEMENT, STRATEGIC GOALS AND ACTIONS THROUGH WHICH ALL KIRIBATI PEOPLE CAN REALISE THE VISION.

VISION

The Vision of *Te Mauri, Te Raoi ao Te Tabomoa* (Health, Peace and Prosperity) is what I-Kiribati people in New Zealand aspire to achieve (see Figure 1). It is a common vision for all I-Kiribati migrating to New Zealand to provide better education, employment, environment and health opportunities for their families.

Some elders and individuals in our community have further provided the definition of *Te Mauri, Te Raoi ao Te Tabomoa* as follows:

Te Mauri - te maiu, te marurung, te kamanoaki mani kangaanga ke kabuanibwai

Te Raoi - te nakoraoi, te rau

Te Tabomoa - te moan bwai, bura i moa, nnem ke am karinan, ke am tabo mooa

Reken Te Tabomoa iroun te aomata, ngkana iai Te Mauri ao Te Raoi

These are translated as:

Te Mauri - good health, good life, protection from harm

Te Raoi - peace, calmness

Te Tabomoa - prosperity, place of honour, primacy

To attain prosperity, one must have good health and peace

MISSION STATEMENT

As endorsed by the project team, the mission statement is to prevent all forms of family violence through capacity building, and community connectedness and ownership. We will achieve our vision of *Te Mauri, Te Raoi ao Te Tabomoa* by removing all forms of family violence through two main areas of action:

- I. Capacity building to increase awareness and understanding to break the intergenerational cycle of violence; and

- II. Community connectedness and ownership by engaging community leaders and members to support the implementation of the MSAP. It will provide the opportunity as leaders to take responsibility for addressing violence in their communities.

CORE VALUES

Within Kiribati culture we have positive ways of dealing with family violence, and core values are based on indigenous concepts of wellbeing. Working in partnership, the project team and Kiribati communities used these core values to assist in identifying culturally-based approaches for the prevention of family violence.

- Karinerine - Have respect for one another
- Toronibwai - Self-reliance
- Taona n nano - Self-control
- Taira te moan ang - Do not follow the first impulse
- Te mauri bwa te tautau - Respect the guiding hand to ensure spiritual protection
- Kakawakin te aomata - Have respect for the rights of the individual person, which can also include how they define their identity, e.g. family-based identity
- In addition, there are Christian values (e.g. love, humility) that need to be promoted to address family violence.

STRATEGIC GOALS

The key goals of the MSAP are to:

- Promote positive, strength-based messaging to support healthy relationships and behaviour
- Harness strong cultural identity as a way to create a positive environment to address family violence
- Build community connectedness and ownership to address family violence

Details of the actions supporting these goals are in Table 1 on page 18.

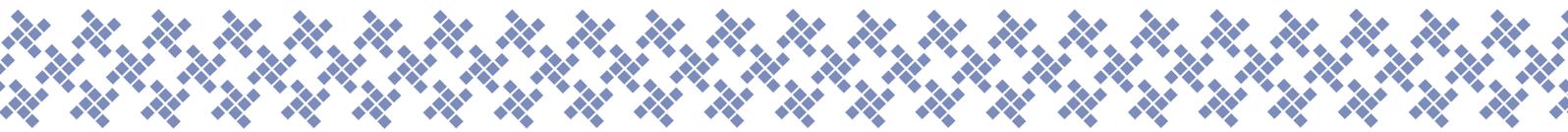


FIGURE 1: VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND STRATEGIC GOALS





STRATEGIC ACTIONS

THE MSAP FOCUSES ON PREVENTION, REDUCING NEW INSTANCES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE BY INTERVENING BEFORE VIOLENCE OCCURS. THE PROJECT TEAM EXPLORED AND PRIORITISED RELEVANT ACTIONS UNDER TWO AREAS - CAPACITY BUILDING AND COMMUNITY CONNECTEDNESS AND OWNERSHIP TO REALISE THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR GOALS AND ULTIMATELY OUR VISION OF TE MAURI, TE RAOI AO TE TABOMOA.

CAPACITY BUILDING

While Kiribati communities understand the issues and what is best for prevention, support is needed to improve their capacity to plan, organise and work collectively. According to the 2013 Census, about 97.3 percent of the Kiribati Community are affiliated with religious groups (Statistics New Zealand, 2013). The involvement of the church is crucial as it plays a key role in the lives of the Kiribati community.

PROMOTE POSITIVE MESSAGES

The Pasifika Proud campaign evaluation in June 2015 reported the three most recalled campaign approaches reported by survey respondents (at different time points) were radio, digital media and Pacific community events or shows.

The team proposes to promote positive messages through community events such as:

- Annual independence celebrations
- Christmas and New Year camps
- Church services

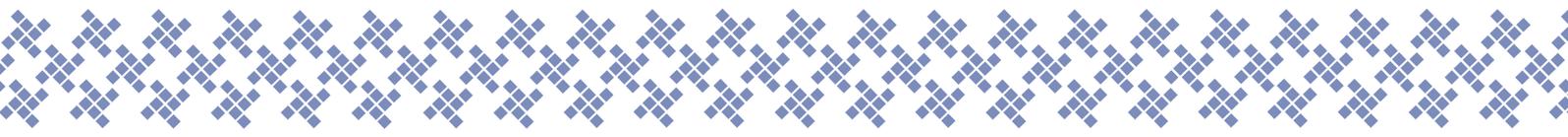
- Sports
- Radio
- Printed resources such as banners and calendars

Our communities need to be well informed through the promotion of key messages and training with high-risk groups, such as new migrants, women, men, and youth with various levels of understanding and needs. Young people need to be informed about our indigenous conceptual values to harness strong cultural identity and create a positive environment.

New migrants need to be aware that violence at any level is not acceptable under New Zealand law. They need to be aware of services for health, housing, employment and education to minimise family stress and financial constraints.

A partnership awareness programme between the Ministry of Social Development, Immigration New Zealand and the Kiribati Government targeting new migrants from Kiribati under the Pacific Access Category was endorsed by Kiribati leaders who attended the Maungatapu on August 13.





Raising awareness and building healthy relationships break intergenerational cycles of violence and abuse (Government of Canada, 2014). The promotion of positive messages builds a strong foundation for ongoing actions and opens respectful communication channels with community leaders in each region.

TRAINING

Kiribati leaders identified a number of training needs including:

- Exploring how anti-violence messages could be included in wedding vows
- Positive parenting
- Effective community leadership for family violence prevention
- Training for young people on Kiribati culture and language to harness cultural identity and create a positive environment to address family violence

“Our communities need to be well informed through the promotion of key messages and training with high-risk groups, such as new migrants, women, men, and youth with various levels of understanding and needs.”

RESEARCH AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The promotion of positive messages will also prepare the Kiribati community for other initiatives, including research participation on I-Kiribati people’s experiences of family violence in New Zealand and the needs and perspectives of young people. Findings will inform the development of a longer-term plan incorporating future training and resource materials, the training of trainers, regional workshops on forms of family violence and strategic ways to address them.

The team will also explore using relevant resources which have already been produced by other service providers. New Zealand Family Planning produced resources for Kiribati Family Health Association (KFHA) in Kiribati for supporting healthy relationships.

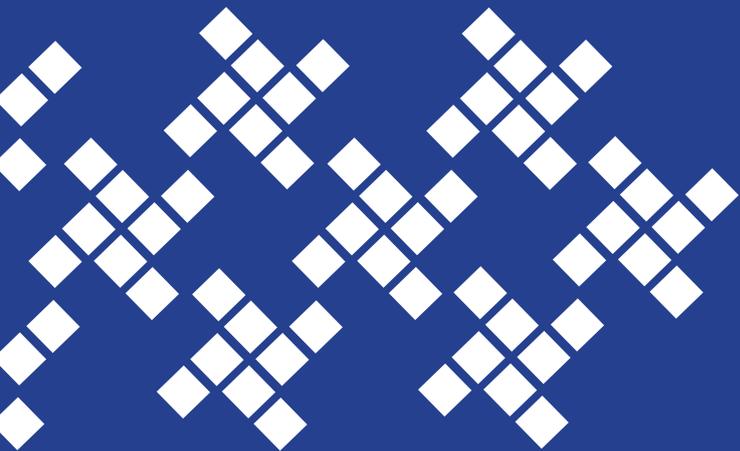
COMMUNITY CONNECTEDNESS AND OWNERSHIP

The project team proposes to organise the Kiribati Leaders’ maungatabu (forum) to present the MSAP and seek endorsement by New Zealand Kiribati communities. The maungatabu provides an opportunity for leaders to connect and embrace the ownership of tackling family violence. With a greater understanding of the negative impact on families, it is envisaged leaders will commit to working with communities to support MSAP’s implementation.

It is also an opportunity for leaders to assess the current state and determine the desired future state of how I-Kiribati in New Zealand will work together. Following the maungatabu, the team proposes to hold regional community forums to connect with other leaders within each region, e.g. church groups, mwakoro (sub-regional groups), youth and women, cultural and other interest groups. All Kiribati people have the opportunity to engage and come up with other culturally appropriate ways to address family violence drawn from their own strengths and resources.

Kiribati leaders at the maungatabu (forum) in Auckland in August 2016 proposed to set up a new national body comprised of one representative from each of the seven regions: Auckland, Waikato, Hawkes Bay, Bay of Plenty, Taranaki, Wellington and the South Island. The project team is tasked to establish how it will be put in place and governed.

To support this work, the history of the settlement and trends in the development of the Kiribati community in New Zealand need to be documented to inform the development of the new body.



RISKS AND CHALLENGES

POTENTIAL RISKS AND CHALLENGES MAY HINDER THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MSAP. DISENGAGEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS, INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES, COMPETING PRIORITIES, CONFLICTS WITHIN AND BETWEEN REGIONAL COMMUNITIES AND AN INEFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION PROCESS WITH COMMUNITIES IN VARIOUS REGIONS ARE AMONG THEM. THESE RISKS AND CHALLENGES WILL BE CLOSELY MONITORED TO MINIMISE THEIR IMPACT ON THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MSAP.



RESPONSIBILITIES AND TIMEFRAMES

TABLE 1: MSAP TIMEFRAMES

Goal 1: Promote positive, strength-based messaging to support healthy relationships and behaviour

CAPACITY BUILDING		
Actions	Responsibility	Timeframe
Promote key messages targeting regional events e.g. community / church gathering, sports, existing events workshops	Community leaders	May - Dec 2016
Promote key messages through radio and other communication channels	Project team	May - Dec 2016
Develop resources and translate them into the Kiribati language	Project team	Dec 2017
Conduct training of trainers to build capacity to run regional workshops for the different high-risk groups (women, men, community leaders, youth, elders and new migrants)	Trainer	Dec 2017
Conduct regional workshops	Regional trainers	Dec 2017
Train young people on the Kiribati culture and language	Trainer	Dec 2017
Research on I-Kiribati people's experiences of family violence in New Zealand	Researcher	Dec 2017
Research to identify the needs and perspectives of our young people	Researcher	Dec 2017
Partnership awareness programme between the Ministry of Social Development, Immigration New Zealand and the Kiribati Government targeting new immigrants from Kiribati under the Pacific Access Category	Contractor	Dec 2017

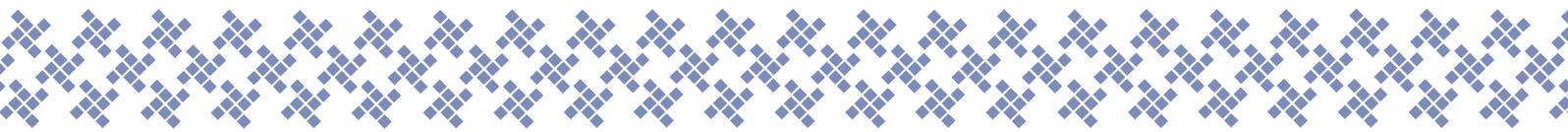


Goal 2: Harness strong cultural identity as a way to create a positive environment to address family violence through the proposed initiatives under Goals 1 and 3.

Goal 3: Build community connectedness and ownership

CULTURAL IDENTITY, COMMUNITY CONNECTEDNESS AND OWNERSHIP

Actions	Responsibility	Timeframe
Conduct seven regional forums - South Island, Wellington, Hawkes Bay, Taranaki, Bay of Plenty, Waikato and Auckland	Project team	Oct - Dec 2016
Conduct the Kiribati leaders maungatabu engaging community leaders from the South Island, Wellington, Hawkes Bay, Waikato, Pukekohe, Manurewa, Waitakere, Warkworth and Otahuhu and the Chair of the New Zealand Kiribati National Council	Project team	Mid-Aug 2016
Design the desired future state of the NZ Kiribati community national body	Kiribati leaders	Apr 2017
Research the history of settlements and trends in the development of Kiribati communities in New Zealand	Project team	Dec 2017



MONITORING OF THE PROJECT'S OUTCOMES

INDICATORS TO MEASURE THE SUCCESS OF PROPOSED INITIATIVES, SUPPORTING EVIDENCE AND TIMEFRAMES FOR COMPLETION REPORTS TO BE PRODUCED BY THE PROJECT TEAM ARE DOCUMENTED IN TABLE 2. THE TEAM PROVIDES ASSUMPTIONS THAT WILL IMPACT ON THE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT. DOCUMENTING RECORDS OF THE PROJECT OUTCOMES WILL INFORM THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE INITIATIVES AND BUILD ON THE CURRENT PROJECT (PHASE 2).

TABLE 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Goal 1: Promote positive, strength-based messaging to support healthy relationships and behaviour

Action	Indicator	Means of verification	Timeframe	Assumption
Regional events	High number of attendants	Photos, video scripts	May - Dec 2016	Community leaders are committed to promote key messages
Media	People providing feedback to Radio Kiribati	Weekly reports from Radio Kiribati	May - Dec 2016	Elderly people are interested in listening to Kiribati radio programmes such as Tabokiakia
Resources	High quality resources produced	Availability of resources	Dec 2017	Availability of funds
Training of trainers	X number of trained I-Kiribati trainers, including male	Project completion report	Dec 2017	Availability of a trainer who speaks Kiribati. Availability of I-Kiribati who are interested to undertake training
Regional workshops	X number of completed workshops	Project completion report	Dec 2017	High risk groups (e.g. women, men, new migrants, elders, community leaders) are interested to attend the workshop
Training of young people on the Kiribati culture and language	Number of young people trained	Registration of young people attending training Evaluation report	Dec 2017	Young people are interested to learn their culture



Action	Indicator	Means of verification	Timeframe	Assumption
Research on I-Kiribati people's experiences of family violence in New Zealand	Number of people experiencing violence participating in the research	Consent forms signed	Dec 2017	People experiencing family violence are interested to take part in the research
Research to identify the needs and perspectives of our young people	Number of young people participating in the research	Research report	Dec 2017	Young people are available to attend the maroro (talanoa / focus groups)
Partnership awareness programme between the Ministry of Social Development, Immigration New Zealand and the Kiribati Government targeting new immigrants from Kiribati under PAC	New policy changes for the PAC immigrants	Policy documents	Dec 2017	The Kiribati Government and Immigration New Zealand to include family violence key messages, or provide orientation in the package for new immigrants selected under PAC

Goal 2: Harness strong cultural identity to create a positive environment to address family violence
 This will be achieved through the proposed initiatives under Goal 1 and 3.

Goal 3: Build community connectedness and ownership to address family violence

Action	Indicator	Means of verification	Timeframe	Assumption
Regional forums	High number of participants attended	Project completion reports	Oct - Dec 2016	Communities are engaged
Kiribati leaders maungatabu	High number of leaders attended	Project completion report	Mid-Aug 2016	Leaders are engaged and committed to support the implementation of the project MSAP
Design desired future state of the New Zealand Kiribati community national body	End-to-end process, system and structure of a new national body is completed and agreed by the Kiribati leaders	Design document	Apr 2017	Leaders are engaged and committed to support the new structure
Conduct research on the history of the settlement and trends on Kiribati communities in New Zealand	A paper on the history of settlement of Kiribati people in New Zealand completed	Research paper is available	Dec 2017	Kiribati people are supportive to provide information to the researcher



REFERENCES

- Family Violence Prevention Fund. (2002). *Preventing Family Violence: Community Engagement Makes the Difference*. Retrieved 30 June, 2016, from www.futureswithoutviolence.org/userfiles/file/ImmigrantWomen/PFV-Community%20Engagement.pdf
- Gibson, J., McKenzie, D., & Stillman, S. (2011). *The impacts of international migration on remaining household members: omnibus results from a migration lottery program*. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 93(4), 1297-1318.
- Government of Canada. (2014). *Action Plan to Address Family Violence and Violent Crimes Against Aboriginal Women and Girls*. Retrieved 26 June, 2016, from www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/violence/efforts/action-eng.pdf
- Immigration New Zealand. (2013). *Immigration New Zealand statistics*. from <http://www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/general/generalinformation/statistics/>
- Krug, E. G., Mercy, J. A., Dahlberg, L. L., & Zwi, A. B. (2002). *The world report on violence and health*. *The Lancet*, 360(9339), 1083-1088.
- Lievore, D., & Fairbairne-Dunlop, P. (2007). *Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme: Kiribati Report*. Retrieved 26 June, 2016, from http://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu.documents/4640634/ppdvp-kiribati-final-report-14-june-2007.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAJ56TQJRTWSMTNPEA&Expires=1467180960&Signature=MiaFg88mpiEfEvLubvP0llk7%2FkQ%3D&response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3DPACIFIC_PREVENTION_OF_DOMESTIC_VIOLENCE.pdf
- Ministry of Social Development. (2002). *Te Rito: New Zealand Family Violence Prevention Strategy*. Retrieved 26 June, 2016, from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/planning-strategy/te-rito/te-rito.pdf>
- Ministry of Social Development. (2015). *Boutokaan te mweeraoi: A Conceptual Framework for enhancing I-Kiribati wellbeing*. Retrieved 30 June, 2016, from <https://www.familyservices.govt.nz/documents/working-with-us/programmes-services/pasefika-proud/msd150601-pacificframework-kiribati-web.pdf>
- Namoori-Sinclair, R. (2015). *The impact of Immigration on Pacific women's health: The experiences of Kiribati migrants* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation), Victoria University of Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community. (2010). *Kiribati Family Health and Support Study: A study on violence against women*. Noumea, New Caledonia: Author.
- Statistics New Zealand. (2013). *2013 Census ethnic group profiles: Kiribati*. Wellington, New Zealand: Author.
- Straus, M. A., & Smith, C. (1992). *Family patterns and prevention of family violence*. *Trends in health care, law & ethics*, 8(2), 17-25.
- Tabokai, N. (1993). *Atoll Politics The Republic of Kiribati*. Christchurch [New Zealand] Macmillan Brown Centre for Pacific Studies, University of Canterbury, and Institute of Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific, Suva [Fiji]. Macmillian Brown Centre for Pacific Studies, University of Cantebury and Institute of Pacific Studies University of the South Pacific.
- UN General Assembly. (2015). *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Retrieved 26 June 2016, from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>



APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: PEOPLE INVOLVED IN THE MSAP

KIRIBATI PROJECT TEAM

Teaiaki Koae
 Dr Janet O'Connor
 Levita Lamese
 Betty Ho
 Maria Kum-On Lucas
 Marie Schmidt (MSD)
 Rose Namoori-Sinclair, Project Leader / Writer

KIRIBATI PEOPLE / COMMUNITY PROVIDED CULTURAL ADVICE

Kiribati Waipounamu Community, South Island Proposed the name 'Maneaba', which the Maungatabu endorsed and renamed the three-year Kiribati Family Violence Prevention Strategic Action Plan, as the Maneaba Strategic Action Plan (MSAP)

PEOPLE CONSULTED

Kiribati Leaders attended the Maungatabu on 13 August 2016, reviewed and endorsed the MSAP

Sailosa Kabiriera, Secretary, Wellington Kiribati Community
 Betuao Chung, President, Wellington Community
 Herman Tokam, President, Kiribati Waipounamu Community, South Island
 Rokobina Harrison, Vice President, Kiribati Waipounamu Community, South Island
 Lydia Teannaki, Secretary, Auckland Kiribati Society Incorporated, Otahuhu
 Kinaua Ewels, Community Leader, Marewen Kiribati Incorporated
 Abanateuea Ioteba, Secretary, Waitakere Kiribati Community
 Dr Tabwe Bio, Community Leader, Kiribati Waikato Association Incorporated
 Rabu Tamakai, Secretary, Kiribati Bay of Plenty Community
 Unnang Kairaoi, President, Ueen Kiribati Community
 Etau Erika, President, New Zealand Kiribati National Council
 Baore Manikaoti, Community Leader, Kiribati United Church, Warkworth
 Tauea Teweti, President, Hawkes Bay Baun Kiribati community, Hawkes Bay
 Terauno Tieri, Vice President, Hawkes Bay Baun Kiribati Community, Hawkes Bay

PROVIDED TRADITIONAL MEANING OF TE MAURI, TE RAOI AO TE TABOMOA:

Ueaieta Namanoku, Hawkes Bay
 Boontetaake Kaiteie, South Island
 Buangui Teikake, Wellington

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF FEEDBACK RECEIVED

Dr Teresia Teaiwa (deceased)
 Dr Janet O'Connor
 Maria Kum-On Lucas
 Levita Lamese
 Ueaieta Namanoku
 Teaiaki Koae
 Lydia Teannaki
 Abanateuea Ioteba
 Boontetaake Kaiteie
 Buangui Teikake
 Eliza Richmond
 Herman Tokaman
 Dr Tabwe Bio
 Marie Schmidt (MSD)
 Liz Tanielu (MSD)



Our Families
Our People
Our Responsibility

WWW.PASEFIKAPROUD.CO.NZ