




2016

Maka Houma

TE HOU ORA
WHĀNAU
SERVICES

EVALUATION

LIVE LIFE



ISBN: 978-1-98-850143-7 (Electronic)
ISBN: 978-1-98-850144-4 (Print)

Citation: Morris, T. (2016). Waka Hourua Community Initiative: Te Hou Ora Whānau Services.
Wellington, New Zealand: Te Kīwai Rangahau, Te Rau Matatini.



Contents

Acknowledgement	1
Key Messages	2
Background	3
Deliverables	4
Participants	5
Live Life Noho Marae	6
Sports Days	14
Interagency Hui	15
Suicide Prevention Training	19
Future Focus	19
Conclusion	20
Infographic	21

Table of Figures

Figure 1 Noho Marae 1 Pamphlet	6
Figure 2 Demographic information from Wananga 2	8
Figure 3 Noho 1 Evaluation Responses to Question 1, 2 & 3	9
Figure 4 PATH Plan Developed at the Noho	10
Figure 5 Noho Marae 2 Gender and Age Demographic	11
Figure 6 Noho 3 Demographic Data	13
Figure 7 Interagency Cluster Group Terms of Reference	16

Table of Tables

Table 1 Te Hau Ora Whānau Services Contract Deliverables	4
Table 2 Demographic information for each of the three Noho Marae	5
Table 3 Sports Day Attendee Numbers	5
Table 4 Noho Marae 1 Number of Members in each Whānau	8
Table 5 Noho Marae 2 Number of Members in each Whānau	11
Table 6 Noho Marae 3 Number of Members in each Whānau	12

Acknowledgement

He hōnore
He korōria
He maungārongo ki te whenua
He whakaaro pai ki ngā tāngata

On behalf of the Waka Hourua Māori and Pasifika Suicide Prevention Programme, Te Rau Matatini would like to acknowledge Te Hau Ora Whānau Services for their commitment to their community and for their continued efforts to increasing the awareness of suicide prevention.



Tyler Morris
Te Kīwai Rangahau (Research and Evaluation Team)
Te Rau Matatini

Key Messages

Waka Hourua

- Building whānau and community capacity
- Positive whānau focused events to strengthen community engagement
- Developing networks and strengthening connections
- Whānau and rangatahi exposed to fun and positive environments
- Upskilling staff and community members with suicide prevention training.

Background

Te Hou Ora Whānau Services (THOWS) is a community based Kaupapa Māori service provider located in Dunedin and have been serving their community since 1976 providing support to whānau (family), rangatahi (youth) and tamariki (children) through clubs, youth programmes, social work support, parenting programmes, youth development and leadership and youth justice support.

Like all communities, Dunedin has been affected by suicide. THOWS is well acquainted with the devastation that suicide causes whānau and the community and as they have continued to support whānau there has been one consistent message – “help kids live life”. THOWS sought Waka Hourua funding to develop a suicide prevention initiative to help their community to ‘live life’.

This project aligned with Goal 2 of the Waka Hourua Outcome Framework:

- Strong, secure and nurturing whānau.

Within Goal 2 this project aligns specifically to the pathways and indicators under Tertiary Prevention – Minimising the adverse impacts arising from suicide:

Pathways/Actions	Indicators
Build whānau capabilities to manage self-harm and suicide.	Whānau have resolved the impacts of self-harm and suicide.

This project comprised of three elements.

1. The first was to re-establish an Interagency Cluster Group. This group would identify and provide information and support to at risk young people and whānau in the region.
2. Deliver a series of three Noho Marae (marae based learning) to young people and whānau, covering topics such as culture, practical life skills, crisis management, support and self-care.
3. The final element was to facilitate two sports days for the Māori and Pasifika young people in their care. Engaging them in positive activities.

Each element though different, was seen to align with all the objectives of the Waka Hourua Fund and therefore align with the organisations goal to help whānau to *Live Life*.

This report prepared by Te Kīwai Rangahau, Te Rau Matatini’s Research and Evaluation Team, provides a review of the Te Hou Ora Whānau Services initiative. This review summarises the information gathered by Te Hou Ora Whānau Services during the initiative for the purpose of assessing their programme’s effectiveness, in turn showing the development of the initiative, numbers of participants, achievements, benefits, as well as a future focus. The overall focus of this review therefore was to assess the effectiveness of Te Hou Ora Whānau Services to achieve its agreed Waka Hourua goals and to determine how the programmes implementation aligns to the overall intent, and design of the programme, and what actually happened during its implementation (how much, how well, and is anybody better off).

Deliverables

THOWS developed the deliverables in Table 1 as a framework for this project.

Key Deliverable/Milestone	Performance Standards	Progress
Noho Marae 1	Tama-nui-te-ra me Te Po noho held to raise awareness of suicide prevention with rangatahi and whānau. 90% of participants have increased knowledge and awareness of suicide prevention, intervention and post-vention.	Fully Achieved
Sports Day	One sports day held for rangatahi and whānau	Fully Achieved
Interim Progress Report 1		
Inter-agency Cluster Hui	Terms of reference developed and meetings held for agencies to develop a clear suicide prevention pathway with understanding of referral processes and resources available.	Fully Achieved
Noho Marae 2	Tangaroa noho held to raise awareness of suicide prevention with rangatahi and whānau. 90% of participants have increased knowledge and awareness of suicide prevention, intervention and post-vention.	Fully Achieved
Interim Progress Report 2		
Noho Marae 3	Papatūānuku noho held to raise awareness of suicide prevention with rangatahi and whānau 90% of participants have increased knowledge and awareness of suicide prevention, intervention and post-vention.	Fully Achieved
Inter-agency Cluster Hui	Total of 12 hui held throughout the contract period. Strategies for Ōtepoti (Dunedin) agreed upon with members, including a Director of services and referral pathways.	Partially Achieved
Sports Day	Total of two sports days held for rangatahi and whānau.	Fully Achieved
Project Completion Report		

Table 1 Te Hau Ora Whānau Services Contract Deliverables

Participants

This project consisted of three different types of activities – Interagency Cluster Hui, Noho Marae and Sports Days. Participants have been categorised by their activity type.

Noho Marae

There was a total of 189 people who attended the noho marae. 42% were tāne and 58% were wāhine. 31% were tamariki (under 12), 27% were rangatahi (13-24), 38% were pākeke (25-59) and 3% were kaumātua (60+). 92% of the participants identified as being Māori. Note that non responses were excluded from the final totals. This information is summarised in Table 2.

Noho Marae	Attendees	Tamariki	Rangatahi	Pākeke	Kaumātua	Tāne	Wāhine	No. Māori
1	58	26%	33%	41%	0%	41%	59%	93%
2	43	42%	28%	30%	0%	44%	56%	100%
3	88	30%	23%	47%	7%	41%	59%	87%
Overall Total	189	31%	27%	38%	3%	42%	58%	92%

Table 2 Demographic information for each of the three Noho Marae

Sport Day

The sports days were extended to people of all ages. No formal demographics were collected on the days. As is shown in Table 3, it was estimated that approximately 120 people attended the first sports day and 220 people attended the second sports day.

Sports Day	Total Attendees
Day 1	Approx. 120
Day 2	Approx. 220

Table 3 Sports Day Attendee Numbers

Inter-Agency Cluster

This cluster was comprised of representatives from the following groups:

- Te Hou Ora Whānau Services
- Life Matters
- Southern District Health Board
- Local Kaupapa Māori Providers
- Ngā Kete Matauranga Pounamu (Kia Piki te Ora Provider)
- Victim Support Regional Bereavement Specialist
- University of Otago
- Other tertiary providers
- Police
- Child, Youth and Family.

The three Noho Marae (noho, marae stayovers) were developed and targeted toward whānau who were engaged with THOWS services. Pamphlets detailing the purpose, activities, time/date/venue, key contacts of the noho and registration form, were utilised to promote each noho.

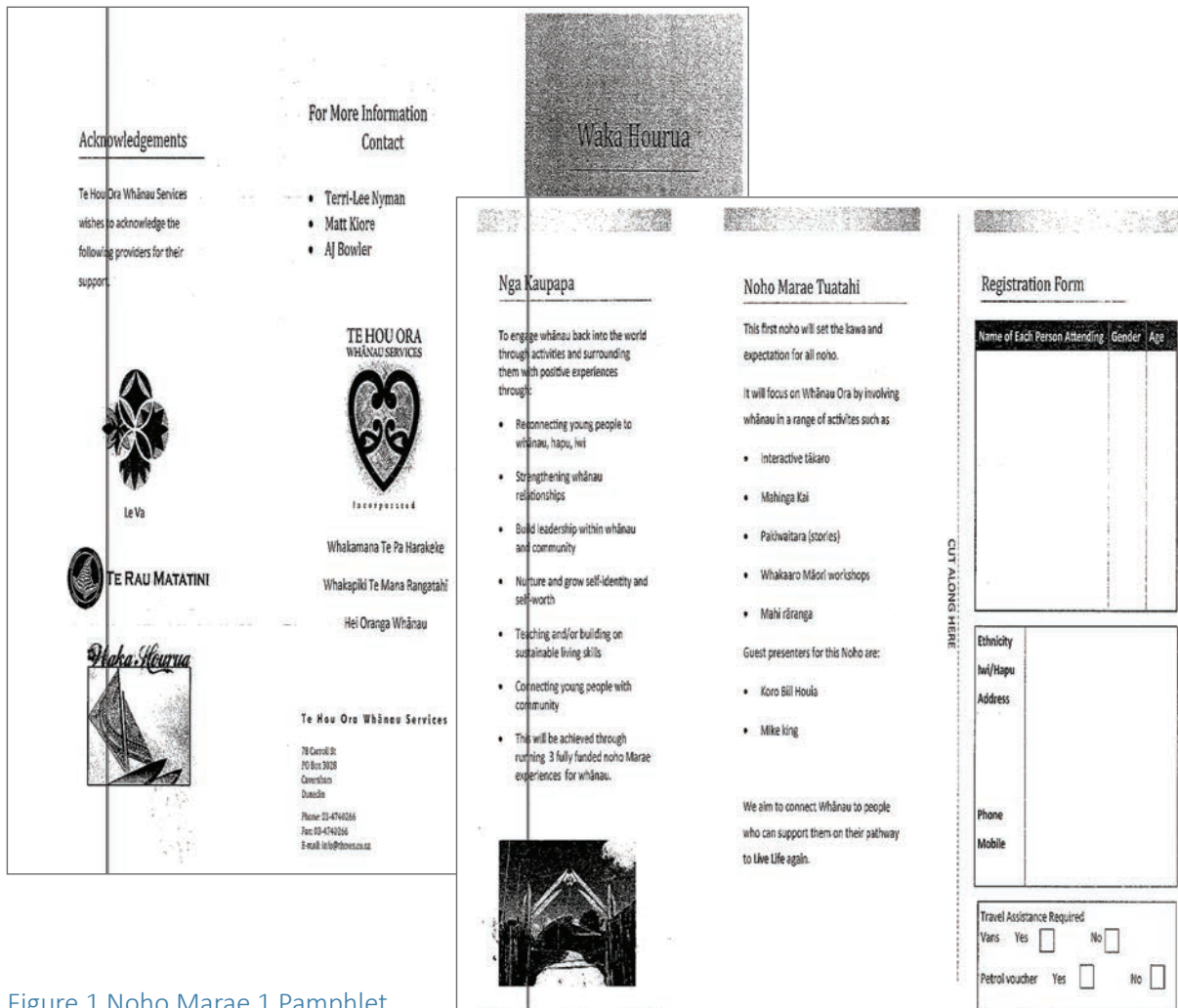


Figure 1 Noho Marae 1 Pamphlet

The purpose of the noho was to enable whānau with the skills to *Live Life*. These noho would provide an opportunity for whānau to engage in a fun, supportive and positive environment, where they would reconnect with their culture, grow together as a whānau, learn and/or develop practical life skills (i.e. crisis management, support and self-care), and network with services that can help them.

In line with the *Live Life* theme each noho would sit under a Pou (metaphoric post – something that strongly supports a cause), each Pou would represent a Kaitiaki (guardian) that would protect and guide the tikanga and kawa (customs and protocols), the kōrero (topics discussed) and the participants at the noho.

Noho Marae 1

The Kaitiaki chosen for this noho was Tama-nui-te-ra me Te Po.

The noho was held from the 13 – 15 March 2015 at Puketeraki Marae. The aim for the noho was to engage whānau back into the world through activity, and surrounding them with positive experiences. This would be achieved through:

- Reconnecting with whānau, hapū and iwi
- Strengthening whānau relationships
- Building leadership within whānau and community
- Nurturing and growing self-identify and self-worth
- Teaching and/or building on sustainable living skills
- Connecting young people with community.

The programme involved workshops facilitated by Bill Huia, with Mike King as a guest speaker on the second night. The workshops covered topics such as communication and goal planning. One exercise involved each whānau discussing the communication that happened within their home, specifically what they liked and didn't like. The facilitator was able to help the whānau identify tools and strategies to ensure clearer, purposeful communication could be used in the home. There was also one to one discussions between staff and attendees regarding self-care and available support services so as to cater for individual needs.



There was a variety of activities to occupy the tamariki while the adults were in the workshops, as well as activities that the whole whānau could do together.

Mike King’s presentation was about his journey with mental health, addiction and depression. His discussion was reported as having a huge impact on participants. He was able to spend some one on one time with some of the attendees who requested it.

59 people registered to attend the noho. This included 11 whānau and 9 individuals. The average whānau size was four members. Table 4 below provides a breakdown of how many members were in each whānau.

Whānau	Total Members	Whānau	Total Members
Whānau 1	3	Whānau 7	3
Whānau 2	2	Whānau 8	7
Whānau 3	5	Whānau 9	4
Whānau 4	3	Whānau 10	5
Whānau 5	2	Whānau 11	5
Whānau 6	3		

Table 4 Noho Marae 1 Number of Members in each Whānau

93% were Māori and 7% were European. Of the 93% Māori, 7% identified as being Pacific Islander as well, specifically Cook Island descent. 59% were wāhine and 41% were tāne. 26% were tamariki (12 and under), 33% were rangatahi (13-24) and 41% were pākeke (25-29). Figure 2 summarises this information.

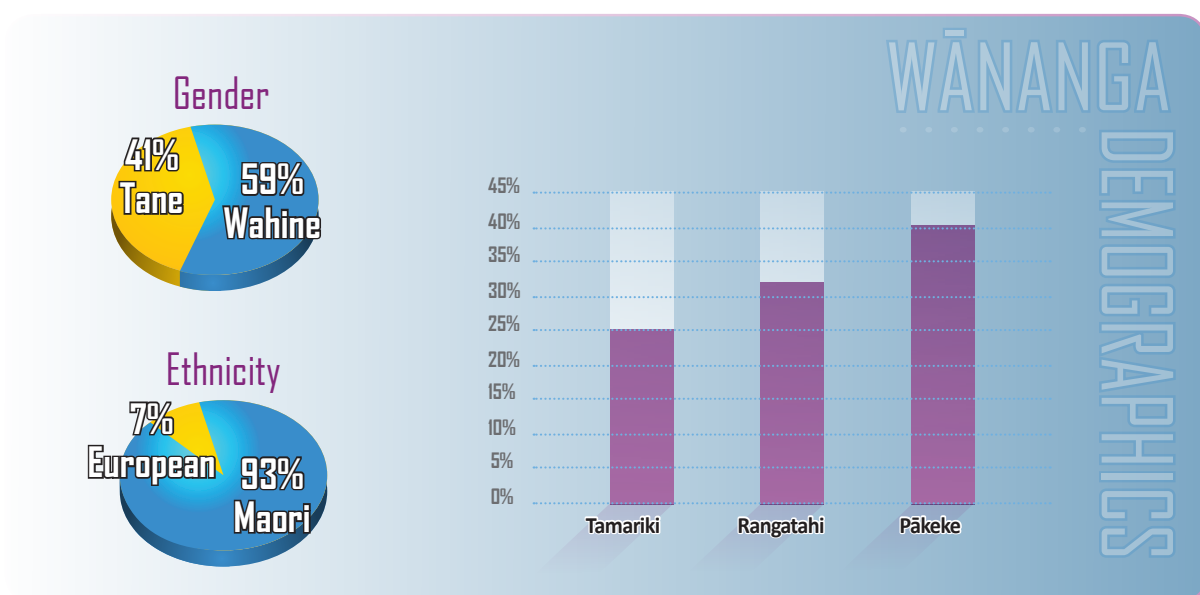


Figure 2 Demographic information from Wananga 2 There were 13 evaluations completed for the noho.

Evaluations

There were 13 evaluations completed for the noho.

Question 1 asked *“Did you find this noho marae helpful for you and/or your whānau?”* 100% of participants answered yes. Some of the feedback highlighted that the noho was awesome and there was a great presenter. One person said Mike King made a real impression.

Question 2 asked *“Are you more aware of techniques and strategies to support yourself and/or your whānau to shift your wairua/mauri to a more positive space?”* All of the participants answered yes to this question. One respondent shared how this noho gave them a better understanding of how to support their daughter who suffers from anxiety and depression.

Question 3 asked *“Do you know where to seek support for you and/or your whānau if needed?”* 100% of the participants answered yes. Some highlighted Te Hau Ora Whānau Services as a place to seek support if needed. One also commented that they *“didn’t realise there were so many resources available.”*

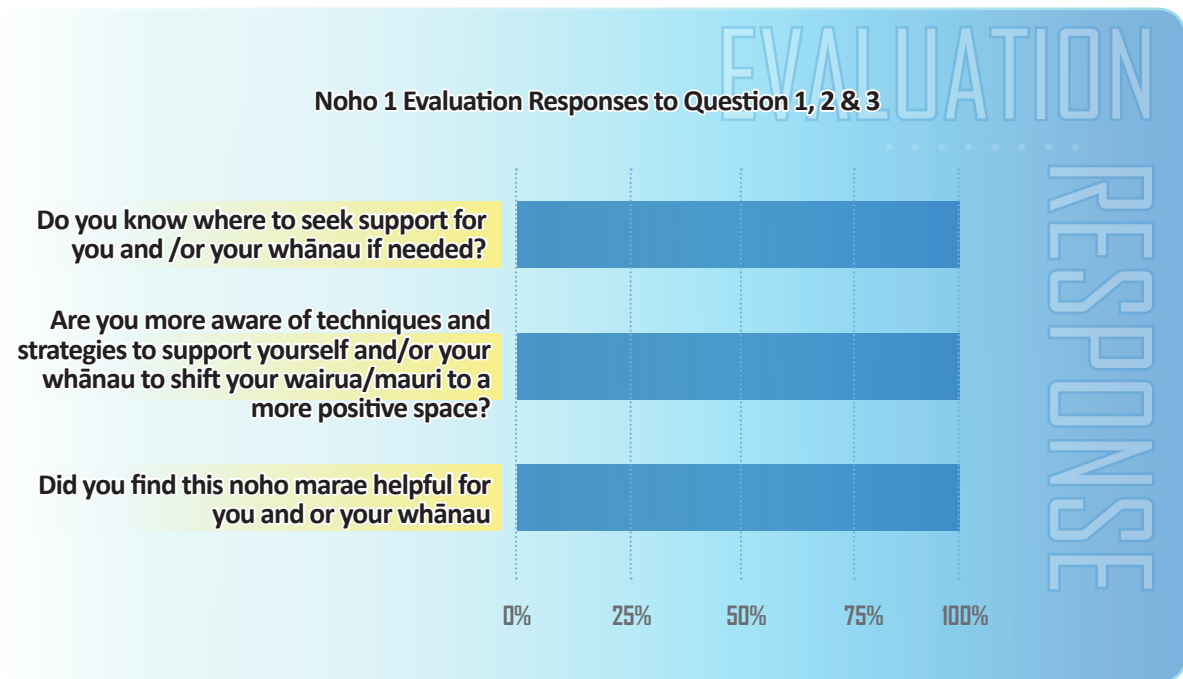


Figure 3 Noho 1 Evaluation Responses to Question 1, 2 & 3

A programme was planned for the tamariki (children) that consisted of a range of fun activities including arts and crafts, games and sports. As part of the programme they went to Leap (trampoline park), and had the opportunity to have their hair cut by Fresh Crew Barbers (a local Barbers group) to build their self-confidence. There were 43 people who attended this noho – this was made up of 12 whānau and five individuals. The average whānau size was three members. Table 5 provides a summary of the number of members in each whānau that attended.

Whānau	Total Members	Whānau	Total Members
Whānau 1	3	Whānau 7	2
Whānau 2	5	Whānau 8	2
Whānau 3	5	Whānau 9	3
Whānau 4	4	Whānau 10	3
Whānau 5	2	Whānau 11	4
Whānau 6	2	Whānau 12	3

Table 5 Noho Marae 2 Number of Members in each Whānau

As Figure 3 shows, 56% were wāhine and 44% were tāne. 42% were tamariki (under 12), 28% were rangatahi (13 to 24) and 30% were pākeke (25 to 59). All of the attendees identified as Māori. There were no kaumātua aged attendees at this wānanga (60+). 30% of attendees also identified as being of Pacific Island descent – either Cook Island, Tongan or Samoan.

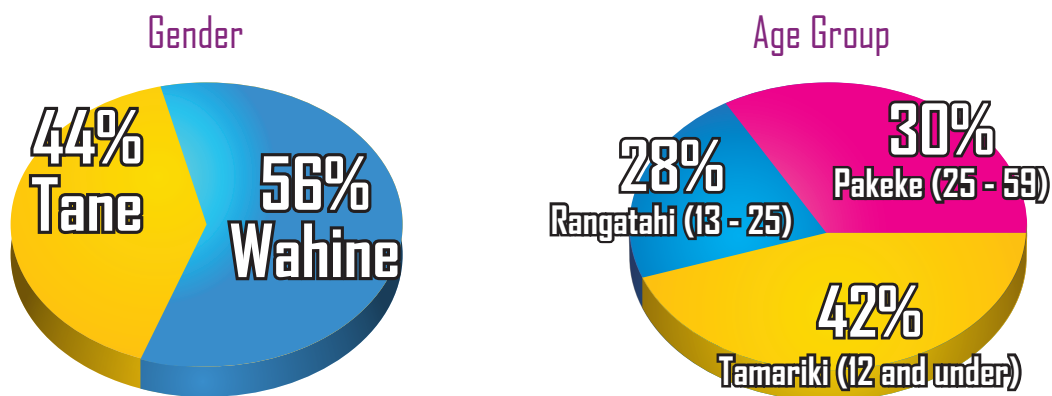


Figure 5 Noho Marae 2 Gender and Age Demographic Information

Unfortunately, there were no evaluations collected from the noho. There is not sufficient evidence to confirm whether 90% of participants have increased knowledge and awareness of suicide prevention, intervention and post-vention.

For the final Noho Marae the decision was made to combine the noho with a Maumaharatanga (anniversary) of a young person who had taken his life 10 years prior. The programme was developed in conjunction with the whānau of the young person. This meant that the primary focus was to celebrate the young person’s life and the lives of others that were lost to suicide within that same year. Everyone present would have been affected by suicide in some way. THOWS identified that this would be an ideal group to provide suicide post-vention/prevention support to. During the course of the two days THOWS were able to engage in discussions regarding the effects and impacts of suicide as well as suicide prevention. Reinforcing messages such as the importance of a support network, where to seek help, building attendee’s confidence that it is ok to ask for help, and providing useful tools and strategies.

THOWS staff had to be mindful of when and how to engage in these discussions due to the nature of the noho. An expert was asked to help them navigate the situation. There were 88 people who attended this noho. This included 23 whānau and 13 individual members. The average whānau size was 4 members. Table 6 provides a breakdown of the number of members in each whānau.

Whānau	Total Members	Whānau	Total Members
Whānau 1	6	Whānau 12	2
Whānau 2	2	Whānau 13	5
Whānau 3	5	Whānau 14	2
Whānau 4	2	Whānau 15	2
Whānau 5	7	Whānau 16	3
Whānau 6	3	Whānau 17	7
Whānau 7	3	Whānau 18	5
Whānau 8	3	Whānau 19	3
Whānau 9	4	Whānau 20	2
Whānau 10	3	Whānau 21	4
Whānau 11	2		

Table 6 Noho Marae 3 Number of Members in each Whānau

83% of attendees provided their gender. Of the 83%, 59% were wāhine and 41% were tāne. 93% provided their ethnicity, of which 87% identified as Māori, 8% as Pacific Island (6% Samoan and 2% Cook Island) and 5% as other. Of the 87% that identified as being Māori, 10% also identified as being Cook Island and 1% each as Samoan and Indian. 30% of attendees were tamariki (under 12), 23% were rangatahi (13 – 24), 40% were pākeke (25-59) and 7% were kaumātua (60+). This information is summarised in Figure 6.

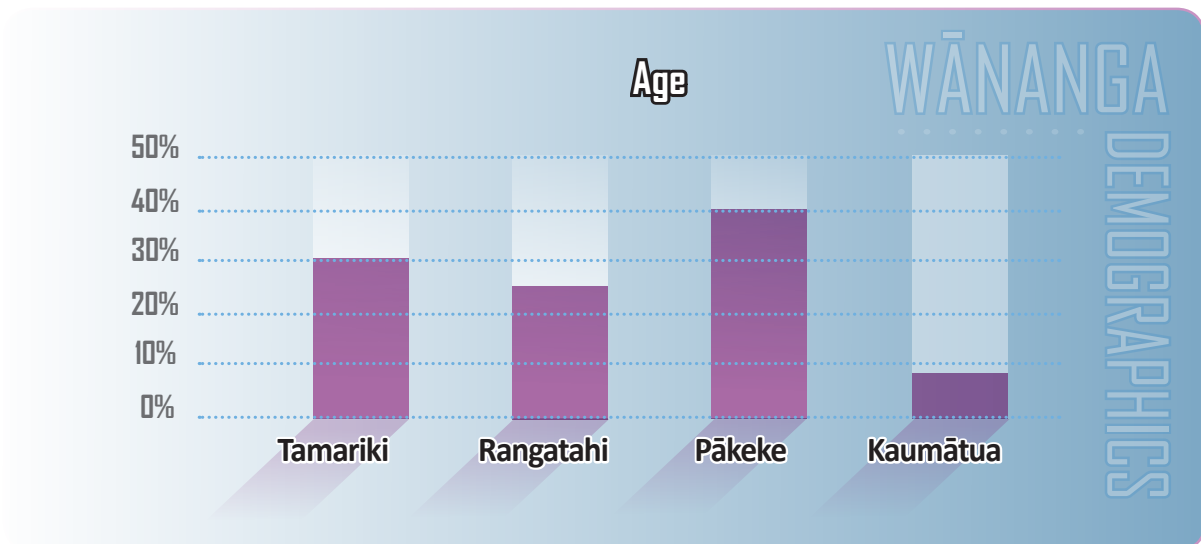
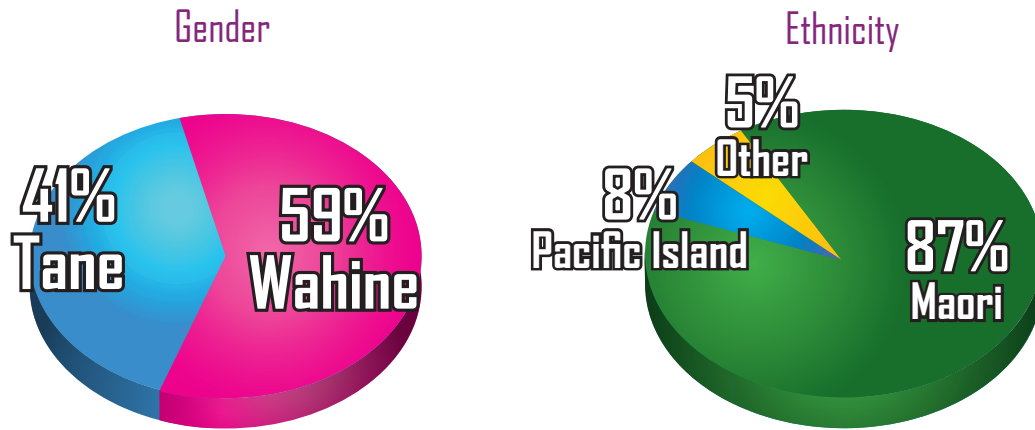


Figure 6 Noho 3 Demographic Data.

Given the unique nature of this noho, there were no formal evaluations completed. There isn't enough evidence to confirm whether 90% of participants have increased knowledge and awareness of suicide prevention, intervention and postvention.

Sports Days

Deliverables 2 and 9 were to deliver two sports days for rangatahi and whānau. The focus of these events were to provide an opportunity for whānau to be a part of the community and for them to develop new networks and supports.

Sports Day 1

A softball tournament was held on the 2 November 2014 at Corstophine Community Hub. It ran from 1:30 to 3:30 pm with games starting at 2:00 pm. It was advertised as a whānau day including a free sausage sizzle. This event was run in collaboration with Corstophine Community Hub, Araiteuru Whare Hauora and Dunedin Collaboration Against Family Violence. The focus for the day was:

- Community connectedness
- Physical activities promoting the release of endorphins
- Corstophine Community Hub
- Providers that support holistic wellbeing.

Suicide prevention awareness was conducted by THOWS staff on a one on one/one on whānau basis. Approximately 120 people attended the event. This included people of all age groups. Many whānau and community showed up during the day and engaged in softball, whanaungatanga, kōrero and kai.



Sports Day 2

A touch tournament was held on the 5 February 2015. This event was run in collaboration with Kai Tahu Ki Otago and Notorious Mongrel Mob. The event was targeted specifically toward rangatahi and whānau engaged with THOWS services. In between games staff were able to speak to individuals or whānau groups directly and share suicide prevention messages with them.

There were over 220 people present on the day. 12 teams entered into the competition. There were two divisions – the Men's teams and the mixed teams. The winning group in the Men's Team division was the Bronco Boys and the winning team of the Mixed Team division was *Whānau Whānui*.



Interagency Hui

The plan was to re-establish an interagency cluster group to meet every 6-7 weeks. The group would be comprised of members from key services within the region for the purpose of identifying at risk whānau and to use the networks within the cluster to ensure those identified, received the support needed.

The objectives for this deliverable included:

- Develop a Terms of Reference
- Develop a clear suicide prevention pathway
- Understand referral process and resources available
- Hold a total of 12 hui throughout the contract period.

THOWS engaged with the Southern District Health Board (DHB) Suicide Prevention Co-ordinator and Corinda Taylor from Life Matters to coordinate the group and facilitate the hui. The group was made up of representatives from local Māori Health and Social service providers, including the Kia Piki Te Ora provider, Southern DHB and Life Matters Trust. The group was also exploring the prospect of having representatives from tertiary providers, police and Child Youth and Family, however no further information was provided. The cluster group was called the Southern District Regional Suicide Prevention Network (Network). Figure 6 outlines the Terms of Reference (TOR) that was developed. It is important to note that this TOR is still in draft form. The TOR outlines the Network's vision, purpose, membership details as well as the overall roles and responsibilities of those in the group.

Regarding a clear suicide prevention pathway, monitoring reports indicate that discussions were held about improving service delivery across sectors and referral pathways were identified, however, no further progress or information was supplied.

THOWS intended to hold 12 hui (meetings) throughout the course of the initiative. Due to scheduling conflicts, not all 12 hui were held. It is unclear as to how many were held, in light of this, the TOR specifies that the Network will meet 4 times a year.

Southern District Regional Suicide Prevention Network

Vision: To develop a suicide safer community.

Mission Statement: To generate and support a network of providers and stakeholders, champions and people with lived experience to develop the skills and capacity to reduce the harmful impact and effect associated with suicide and suicidal behaviour on families/whānau, friends and the wider community.

Purpose: The purpose of the network is to:

- Take a planned and strategic approach to reduce suicide and suicidal behaviour and support the review and implementation of the Southern Regional Suicide Prevention Plan, **Raise Hope** and shared activity the network identifies as a priority.
- To foster collaboration by knowing, strengthening and consolidating local groups.
- Reduce duplication by sharing initiatives and developing innovative and economic ways of working together to address priority issues.
- Promote and/or deliver training to community.
- Support distribution of relevant resources, information, research and data.
- Advocate for services and system change as needs are identified by providing evidence, make submission and/or responding to consultations as relevant to the networks activity to decision makers and funders.
- Share data, research and information that provides good information to supports and enables the development of new network activity taking a best practice approach to any suicide prevention and intervention actions undertaken in the district.
- Support local groups to promote events and activity for awareness events and activity such as Loss & Grief Week, Mental Health Awareness Week, International Suicide Awareness Day and others identified by local groups as appropriate to achieve e.g. Youth Week, Southern Rural Field Days.
- Support the development of support services for people bereaved or affected by suicide in their local community.

This is not an exhaustive list and activity may be agreed to by the collective and added as the group progresses.

Membership: The Network will be made up of representatives from the following groups:

- Life Matters/Prevention/Postvention Groups representatives – Central Otago, Wakatipu, Dunedin, Eastern Southland, Invercargill, Waitaki with Te Anau/Fiordland indicating a group forming early 2015.
- Southern DHB – Mental Health and Addictions Directorate, Regional Manager or alternate, Regional Suicide Prevention Co-ordinator.

- Kaupapa Māori Providers and Kia Piki Project Lead and/or Māori representation.
- University of Otago? Other tertiary providers? Could the EPS Liaison person be the connector? Police and others – CYF, PHN's (Paul to consult). Do not want to duplicate efforts of the emerging SDHB Network leadership Group so are we best to start small and be contributing to their process?
- Victim Support Regional Bereavement Specialist to be copied into minutes.
- An option to consider – invited speakers from identified services to receive updates and perspective.

Meetings: There are to be four meetings a year, approximately every three months with working group meetings as required. February, May, August and November, the first Thursday of the month, 11:00-2:30

Administration:

- Note taker and facilitator to be nominated by the group at the first meeting of the year with an email and contacts list maintained.
- Meetings to be via video-conference or alternate venues to share travel and time related to attendance.
- Agenda and reporting template to be circulated for discussion at local groups so decisions and responses can be made in a timely fashion.
- Meeting minutes to be circulated within 10 working days.

Process:

Individual responsibilities:

- If representing a local group or particular community to have the support of your management or governance group to participate.
- To support and advocate for the network and take the collective view, at all times act in good faith, conduct themselves with honesty, integrity and a high degree of trust and confidentiality.
- Provide information, updates and resources (including providing a brief report with apology if you cannot attend a network meeting).
- Be prepared to take a leadership role, support administrative duties and host when it is your turn.

Organisations are responsible for:

- Deciding their own process for nominating and selecting representative to the Network on an annual basis.
- Supporting people to represent the interests of their group at network meetings.
- Ensuring representatives have enough time and resources to contribute effectively to the network.

Process:

- Groups may have a delegated alternate to attend meetings or if neither representative is able to attend a written report is to be sent to the designated note-taker prior to the meeting.
- Any representative who misses three consecutive meetings (without apology or report) will be contacted by the Chair to review their ongoing availability.
- The group will meet regularly and will take turns to host.
- The group will be invited to attend meetings when agreed.

The Network Facilitator is Responsible for:

- Confirming the agenda for meetings.
- Facilitating meetings and discussions, supporting consensus decision making.
- Advocating for the network and responding to any enquiry in regards to network activity.
- The facilitators role, meeting schedule and notetaker to be arranged at the first meeting each year.

Agenda:

- Welcome and Karakia
- Introductions with brief updates, relevant resources, research, stats, new staff etc
- Challenges and Celebrations
- Planning for events and activity
- Training
- Any other Business
- Karakia.

Consensus: Where possible consensus will prevail as a decision-making process. We do not have to agree on everything but on the primary objectives to achieve the result. If network members find that issues cannot be resolved then governance of those involved will be called in to lead decision making to reach agreement and common understanding.

Figure 7 Interagency Cluster Group Terms of Reference

Suicide Prevention Training

Suicide prevention was a new area for THOWS. In the early stages of the programme a gap was identified in that very few people trained (capable) to deliver suicide prevention support were available. THOWS sought permission to utilise some of the funds to upskill key staff and community members in suicide prevention training. This was approved, however a deliverable was not created for it. There were six people who undertook training. The programmes attended were:

- **QPR Gate Keeper Training** – QPR stands for Question, Persuade, Refer. This training teaches how to recognize warning signs of suicide, how to question someone who is suicidal, persuade them and then refer them to someone for help. There were two THOWS workers who attended this training.
- **QPR Advanced Training: Suicide Triage and Risk Management for Youth** – there was one THOWS worker who attended this training.
- **ASIST Lifeline Suicide First Aid** – ASIST stands for Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training. This training teaches how to intervene and help prevent immediate risk of suicide. There was one THOWS worker and two community members who attended this workshop.

Feedback regarding the QPR trainings was that it was helpful and useful. The feedback regarding the ASIST training was positive. Participants reported that there was lots of information provided. The training provided them with a lot of tools, strategies and supports that could be used to help someone who was suicidal. Discuss and carrying out role plays of different scenarios was enjoyed by participants.

The skills developed from these trainings were useful and participants were able to practice them immediately working with a young suicidal people.

Future Focus

As part of the future focus THOWS will continue to be a part of the Southern District Regional Suicide Prevention Network, and strive for better outcomes for the whānau they work with. In doing this programme the need has been identified to continue to upskill the community and workers in suicide prevention training and THOWS are seeking opportunities to make that happen.

Conclusion

Te Hau Ora Whānau Services developed this initiative to help the rangatahi, whānau and community they work with to *Live Life*, as a means of suicide prevention. Rangatahi and whānau were engaged in a series of three noho marae, and two sports days. The noho marae programme helped those in attendance to build leadership and communication skills, develop whānau plans for the future and strengthen relationships and connections with one another. The sports days exposed rangatahi and whānau to positive, health promoting environments and gave the staff an opportunity to speak to individuals or whānau groups directly about suicide prevention. THOWS also re-established an interagency cluster group called the Southern District Regional Suicide Prevention Network, which seeks to reduce the effects and impacts of suicide on individuals, whānau and the community.

Infographic



Live Life Programme



.....
A community based project to build the skills and capacity of whānau and rangatahi to enable them to live life as a means of suicide prevention.
.....

.....
The programme consisted of three noho marae (marae based learning) and two sports days. The sports days included a softball tournament and a touch tournament.
.....



.....
189 people attended the Noho Marae
58% wāhine
42% tāne
92% Māori
41% were over 25
.....

.....
Te Hou Ora Whānau Services also re-established the Southern District Regional Suicide Prevention Network, which is an interagency cluster group, who seek to establish suicide safer communities.
.....



Prepared by:
Te Kīwai Rangahau Research and Evaluation Team



Te Rau Matatini

For more information about this initiative please contact:

Kaikatea Knight
kaikatea.knight@thows.org.nz
03 951 1040

Maka Houma



Te Rau Matatini