‘Everyday Communities’
Tai Tokerau

Evaluation Report

Prepared for: Sue Lytollis, Department of Child, Youth and Family, and Di Grennell, Amokura

Prepared by: Fiona Cram, Trina Taupo & Vivienne Kennedy, for Katoa Ltd., Wellington

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1 Executive Summary

‘Everyday Communities’ (EDC) is a community-based initiative promoted by the Department of Child, Youth and Family (CYF). In the 2005-06 financial year the EDC initiative was implemented across six sites in Northland – Tai Tokerau by CYF, in collaboration with Amokura. At the beginning of 2006 CYF contracted Katoa Ltd to conduct an evaluation of the initiative. The main purpose of the evaluation was to describe the implementation of EDC within Tai Tokerau and to report on any immediate outcomes that had been achieved. The present report presents the findings of that evaluation, along with the policy implications of these findings.

1.1 Background

‘Everyday Communities’ is a community-based initiative that was developed by the CYF in mid-2001 in response to the number of high-profile child deaths in this country. The main goal of the initiative is ‘New Zealanders act to achieve wellbeing and safety for our children’. As described in the information sheet about EDC,

Its aim is to raise the public’s awareness of issues relating to child abuse, neglect and family violence; and to redistribute the responsibility for the prevention of these issues across communities by building community capability for the continued use of EDC methodologies and principles.

EDC’s three objectives are:

1. To make the issue of the wellbeing and safety of all children personally relevant to all people, so that they are prepared to act and know a range of actions that they can take.

2. To promote Everyday Communities in each community by providing (initial) direction, coordination and resources so that communities are empowered to take ownership of the programme and its methodologies and intent.

3. To promote networking, within communities and between CYF and communities (including other agencies), so that the programme’s principles are integrated into each community’s approach and sustained to support an environment that is focused on the wellbeing and safety of all children.

1.2 Methodology

The evaluation was qualitative, consisting of document review and interviews. Interviews were conducted with:

• Key informants from CYF and Amokura commenting on the implementation of and outcomes from the initiative;

• Community stakeholders involved with the EDC initiative, commenting on the implementation of and outcomes from the initiative; and

• Community members commenting on the initiative and the outcomes for their community.
A rich description was developed for each site at which EDC had been implemented. These descriptions were then examined for common themes (e.g., facilitators of and barriers to implementation), including lessons learned and outcomes achieved.

1.3 Findings

1.3.1 Facilitators of implementing EDC

There were six main learnings in terms of work that facilitates collaborative partnerships with communities:

- The match in terms of the kaupapa - The main motivator for Working Party members in Te Taitokerau - Northland were the EDC objectives.

- Having a community-based partner - The involvement of Amokura as CYF’s partner for EDC in the North raised community interest and involvement in the initiative

- Collaboration and networking within communities, working toward a common goal

- Trust in community expertise - Both government agencies and NGOs within these communities were carrying out their own programmes to prevent and/or intervene in violence and abuse in their communities. Therefore it was important that the expertise of these community people be acknowledged and built upon.

- Community linkages - Collaborative partnerships are eased when agencies and groups within a community are well-networked, otherwise the collaborative partnerships facilitate these networks.

- Project management - One of the learnings from Working Party members is that a dedicated project manager would greatly assist the implementation of EDC within communities.

1.3.2 Barriers to implementing EDC

There were five main learnings in terms of barriers to implementation of EDC within communities:

- Clarity about roles and responsibilities - Communities commented that the initial EDC hui did not provide them with enough information about the programme and who was involved.

- Timeframe - A challenging aspect for EDC was the short timeframe within which communities were urged to participate.

- Budget - More communication about the budget was necessary; especially about the discretionary portion of the budget that Working Parties actually have some decision-making power over.

- Imposition of an initiative - Some Working Party members felt that Everyday Theatre had been imposed on them at the expense of local people with an interest in drama.
• Lack of community linkages - Although the opportunity to link with other agencies and groups was a motivator for Working Party members becoming involved in EDC, the lack of these links meant more time was spent in Working Parties developing relationships so that the EDC initiative could be implemented.

1.3.3 Outcomes of EDC in Tai Tokerau

Compared with previous EDC initiatives the communities in Tai Tokerau had the opportunity to implement Phase 1 (as opposed to Phases 1-3) in this first year of the initiative. In the EDC model the short-term outcomes expected are relationship-building and community awareness of the initiative. Any additional outcomes would therefore be a bonus rather than an expectation. The outcomes are aligned with the three EDT objectives (see above).

   A. Personal relevance – prepared to act.

Change came about through attendance at community events. People told stories of having their eyes opened to what was happening in the community – the support available, being aware of other people in the community, being aware of community programmes and how one can access them or how one can become involved and assist others.

   B. Promotion of EDC – empowerment for change

Overall there is no doubt that the commitment and effort by all parties has assisted the promotion of EDC to communities. Despite a short timeframe, but with the provision of resources, communities have shown that they are more than capable of organising and coordinating a programme that required a lot of time and effort in the implementation of a series of events to raise awareness within communities.

   C. The promotion of networking within communities

EDC has been successful in creating and renewing working relationships and has also provided the opportunity for people to network with people and organisations that they would not normally have worked with. EDC met its objective to promote networking within communities, and between CYF and communities.
1.4 Conclusion

Like Asset-Based Community Development, EDC also draws upon the social assets within a community: ‘the gifts and talents of individuals, and the social relationships that fuel local associations and informal networks’ (Mathie & Cunningham, 2002). Working Party members across Northland valued the contribution of their local communities and organisations, as well as those at the national level. The need for continued support by CYF, Amokura and local communities has been expressed in various ways throughout this overview.

The practice and philosophy of EDC aligns with personal and organisational gaols and visions of wellbeing for whānau. Teams of dedicated people and individuals have expelled large amounts of time and energy in their drive to implement EDC within their communities.

EDC has provided communities with more tools to assist them to continue the programmes of promoting safer communities and preventing violence and abuse. Suggestions have been proffered to CYF in order to aid the smooth running of further phases of EDC. Addressing these downfalls will go a long way to ensuring the outcomes of EDC align with the three objectives of EDC.

In conclusion, the overall success of EDC has been demonstrated through the continued collaborative support of working party members. Post EDC, working party groups have established monthly meetings, an online forum to post updates and support. The importance of raising awareness about the prevention of violence in communities in the far north is not a new one. However, EDC has enabled opportunities for communities to converge ideas, strategies, networks, energy and support to stamp out violence in te Tai Tokerau.
2 Introduction

In the 2005-2006 financial year the ‘Everyday Communities’ (EDC) programme was initiated in Tai Tokerau – Northland communities by the Department of Child, Youth and Family (CYF), in collaboration with Amokura. The evaluation of this programme began in March 2006 and involved re-visiting two completed community sites, walking alongside two ‘active’ sites, and involvement in the set-up stages at two new sites. The main contributors of evaluative feedback were those most closely associated with the initiative through their involvement in the EDC Working Parties, as well as key stakeholders and some community members. The main purpose of the evaluation was to describe the implementation of EDC within Tai Tokerau and to report on any immediate outcomes that had been achieved.

This introduction sets the Everyday Communities initiative within the context of CYF. The theoretical underpinnings of EDC are found in Asset Based Community Development and this is also described. An overview of the previous evaluations of EDC establishes what is known about the ‘success’ of the initiative to date and where the challenges lie for its implementation within Tai Tokerau. Note that as detailed information about EDC, including previous evaluations, is available elsewhere this introduction provides only a general context to set the scene for the present evaluation.

The Everyday Communities initiative within Tai Tokerau is then introduced, including a brief introduction to Amokura as the collaborator with CYF in the initiative. Finally, in this section, the present evaluation is outlined.

2.1 Department of Child, Youth & Family

‘Child, Youth and Family works with families to: protect children; promote the well-being of children, young people, their families and family groups; manage young offenders; facilitate the adoption process; ensure that children in need are secure and cared for; help families maintain and strengthen their child-rearing role. They also fund a wide range of community-based social services, with a focus on children, young people and families in need of support’.

The Minister’s expectation of the agency was spelt out in CYF 2000/01 Strategic Business Plan (p.3); namely that CYF will ‘develop genuine partnerships with the community, building the capacity of communities to do more for themselves’. This expectation sits within an historical context of CYF being criticised for not being responsive to Māori communities (e.g., Department of Social Welfare, 1988). For example, at the 2000 Seminar on Children’s Policy the background paper prepared by Te Puni Kōkiri on Māori children warned that ‘until policy and service development is driven by the needs of Māori communities, Māori children will continue to be vulnerable to inappropriate systems and practices’ (TPK, 2000a:2). The Everyday Communities initiative can be seen as one response to this call for more CYF engagement with communities.

Everyday Communities is operated out of CYF by the Public Education Team. This Team is described as contributing expertise to the EDC initiative, while ‘the community partners contribute knowledge, expertise and labour as well as absorb some expenses and contribute funding where appropriate’. CYF have also developed a range of resources and strength-based tools that support EDC initiatives; for example, t-shirts, caps, booklets, videos, an interactive family calendar.

2.2 ‘Everyday Communities’

‘Everyday Communities’ is a community-based initiative that was developed by the CYF in mid-2001 in response to the number of high-profile child deaths in this country. The main goal of the initiative is ‘New Zealanders act to achieve wellbeing and safety for our children’. As described in the information sheet about EDC,

Its aim is to raise the public’s awareness of issues relating to child abuse, neglect and family violence; and to redistribute the responsibility for the prevention of these issues across communities by building community capability for the continued use of EDC methodologies and principles.

EDC’s three objectives are:

1. To make the issue of the wellbeing and safety of all children personally relevant to all people, so that they are prepared to act and know a range of actions that they can take.

2. To promote Everyday Communities in each community by providing (initial) direction, coordination and resources so that communities are empowered to take ownership of the programme and its methodologies and intent.

3. To promote networking, within communities and between CYF and communities (including other agencies), so that the programme’s principles are integrated into each community’s approach and sustained to support an environment that is focused on the wellbeing and safety of all children.

The relationship between these three objectives and CYF key outcome areas is depicted below in Figure 1.

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2 EDC fact sheet.
3 Press Release: Manaakitanga…
4 ‘Everyday Communities – Mannakihia te Paharakeke’ in EDC folder.
5 BRC Social Marketing and Research (2004a)
Essentially EDC operates within a social marketing framework, whereby communities initiate activities that are centred around preventing: child abuse, neglect, or family violence. These activities include media messages (radio, print media), events and workshops; run over 6-8 weeks within a community. Another key characteristic of EDC is ‘low CYF branding, to present CYF as a partner not a leader of the programme and to promote community ownership’.  

Everyday Theatre also operates within communities as part of EDC, running concurrently with EDC phases of activity. Everyday Theatre (EDT) was developed by CYF and is about both performance and community participation. The target audiences for EDT are: the education sector, community groups and agencies, and the general public. The EDC fact sheet explains the community capability building component of EDT:

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6 BRC Marketing and Social Research (2004b)
7 BRC (2004b:28)
There is an opportunity for the nomination and sponsorship of a local person(s) to join the Everyday Theatre troupe to learn the skills of the craft and thereby sustain the approach when the Theatre concludes.

Since 2001 EDC has been implemented by four communities: Whakatane, Wairarapa, Whanganui and South Auckland Pacific communities. The evaluation of these initiatives has been conducted by BRC Marketing and Social Research (see below).

In these communities the EDC initiative was implemented in three eight week phases. Phase 1 focused on the theme of child abuse, phase 2 on neglect, and phase 3 on family violence. All three phases were developed and implemented within a 12-15 month cycle, with approximately three months between each phase.

2.2.1 Asset-Based Community Development

Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) is about building on a communities strengths; focusing on what they have rather than on their deficits. It was established by John McKnight and John Kretzmann to ‘conduct research, produce materials, and otherwise support community-based efforts to rediscover local capacities and to mobilize citizens’ resources to solve problems’. The ABCD approach, as well as focusing on assets, is inclusive and action-oriented.

Although EDC was not specifically developed as an ABCD programme, it does ‘reflect and adapt’ ABCD principles, namely:

- Social capital is an asset
- Participatory models of development
- Civil and personal responsibility

A main point of difference between EDC and ABCD is that EDC has been developed and introduced into communities by a government agency. Through a collaborative process EDC is presented to a community and the community then ‘invites’ EDC to engage with it. There is not the sense, however, that this invitation is initiated by the community in response to the identification of its own strengths. Rather EDC operates out of a deficit-model that captures an in-road into a community through talk of abuse, neglect and violence; something that a community is inevitably both aware of and motivated to address (and, in all probability, is already addressing through its own initiatives, services and programmes).

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8 Kretzma & McKnight (1993)
9 BRC (2004b:21)
2.3 Evaluation of EDC

The programme logic developed for EDC (see below) sets out the expectations that should be held about the short- to long-term outcomes from the initiative. As a result of the community and CYFs acting in, and committing to, partnership (inputs), EDC is expected to have outcomes related to ‘awareness and seeking of information’.

**Figure 2. Programme logic for Everyday Communities – two strands of action**

Evaluation of EDC initiatives in previous sites addressed whether EDC had met its objectives (see above). To summarise the findings, the evaluation found:

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10 from BRC (2004b:Figure 2, p.24).
• Changes in the attitudes and behaviours of both community organisations and the general public.

• That the Public Education Team had facilitated EDC within communities, and that some communities had taken ownership of the initiative.

• That the Public Education Team had promoted networking and relationships within communities.

The evaluation was also confident that EDC reflected CYF strategic intent and outcomes. Overall the evaluation found that:12

Everyday Communities is an innovative programme that is still in a relatively early stage of implementation. Evidence already suggests that Everyday Communities is able to encourage individuals within a community to accept responsibility for the wellbeing of children and the prevention of child abuse, neglect and family violence. In particular, CYF, [Community Liaison Social Workers] and community stakeholders are now knowledgeable about how to engage and support communities to accept and promote this responsibility.

The evaluation had also addressed two additional issues: the optimisation of EDC, and the extension of EDC. The optimisation of EDC was seen to revolve around the ongoing involvement of skilled and knowledgeable personnel (including the Public Education Team); the promotion of broader community participation; more frequent communications with the community about the programme; and the provision of formative, community-level evaluation.

The evaluation recommended that the extension of EDC build on ‘success factors’ such as strong local CYF coordination. One challenge identified was the development of EDC content that is meaningful for different groups; for example, rural and Māori communities. In many ways, the excursion of EDC into Tai Tokerau is a response to this challenge as the communities will invariably be rural, with large Māori populations.

2.4 EDC in Tai Tokerau – Northland

Initially it was planned to offer EDC in four communities in Tai Tokerau – Northland: Whangarei, Kaikohe, Kaitaia and Dargaville.13 The EDC fact sheet describes the selection of these communities as being based upon their ‘geographical connectedness, issues of common concern, community cohesion and an emerging state of readiness to take ownership for the prevention of child abuse, neglect and family violence’.

The first step taken to introduce EDC to Tai Tokerau was an initial consultation by CYF with the Safer Community Council in Kaitaia in June 2004. Even though the response to EDC was very positive a decision was made to hold off on the implementation of EDC until the Amokura initiative, alongside the Iwi Consortium, was up and running (see below).

11 BRC (2004b)
12 BRC (2004b:15)
13 EDC fact sheet
The collaboration between CYF and Amokura on the EDC initiative came to fruition in 2005 with the introduction of EDC in Whangarei and Dargaville. One of the key points of difference from EDC in previous sites was that in the first year of operation only Phase 1 would be implemented in any one site in Tai Tokerau. In addition, the delivery of Everyday Theatre within the communities was out-of-sync with the EDC initiative implementation overall. That is, Everyday Theatre was not delivered at the same time, in the same locations, as EDC.

### 2.4.1 Amokura

Amokura (the Amokura Family Violence Prevention Strategy) is an integrated community-based initiative to address family violence in Tai Tokerau. The initiative was contracted by CYF at the end of 2004. The Amokura project goals for the three years, 2004-2007, are:

- ‘To demonstrate positive leadership leading to whānau oranga, through relationships with iwi, hapū, whānau and communities
- To coordinate a range of family violence programmes, initiatives and services for maximum benefit
- To see measurable impacts and outcomes over three years’

Amokura is led by the Consortium (the Family Violence Prevention Consortium) which is made up of the Chief Executives of seven iwi authorities: Te Aupouri, Te Rarawa, Ngāti Kahu, Whaingaroa, Ngapuhi, Ngāti Whatua and Ngāti Wai. The initiative itself consists of four project areas that provide ‘a whole of population approach to addressing family violence prevention’: research, education and promotion, professional development and training, and advocacy.

During the operation of EDC within Tai Tokerau Amokura continued with its own work programme, including the promotion of non-violence through its ‘Step Back’ campaign and associated concerts in Whangarei and Kaitaia.

The relationship between CYF and Amokura in relation to the implementation of EDC in Tai Tokerau was initiated in the first half of 2005 by the Team Leader of the Public Education Team.

### 2.4.2 Implementation Process

The implementation of ECD within the Tai Tokerau followed a similar sequence of events in each community. The initiative was introduced to the community through an initial meeting, coordinated by CYF and Amokura, to which community groups, businesses, organisations, agencies and individuals were invited. On the whole these initial meetings were well-attended, with comments from the CYF people indicating that attendance was higher in Tai Tokerau than it had been in other communities.

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The purpose of this initial meeting was to introduce EDC, describing its aim and objectives as well as how it had been implemented in other communities, in order to give those present a flavour of how the initiative might operate in their own community. Toward the end of this meeting those present were asked whether they were interested in, and able to, commit their time and energy to EDC over the coming months. This group of people then formed the Working Party which, in turn, meet with CYF, and in some cases Amokura, representatives to plan and implement EDC activities and events in their community.

The Working Party in each community met over a period of six weeks before rolling out their activities and events over a six week period. As noted above, unlike previous EDC initiatives, the completion of this first phase of EDC was not followed up with in three months by phase 2. Rather phase 2 was delayed until the next financial year so that a number of communities in Northland could engage in their own, independent phase I EDC programme.

2.5 The Present Evaluation

The present evaluation examines the implementation of EDC in Tai Tokerau – Northland. As stated above, the evaluations of previous EDC initiatives left little doubt that the initiative is effective in promoting positive messages within communities. The challenge presented for EDC in Northland – Tai Tokerau was to extend the initiative into a more diverse community; namely one with a large Māori population. The implementation component of the present evaluation assessed how this challenge was met and what key learnings arose as a result. In addition, a more summative component of the evaluation examined the immediate outcomes that had been achieved. This is, however, an ambitious ask given that in the EDC model the short-term outcomes expected are relationship-building and community awareness of the initiative. Any additional outcomes would therefore be a bonus rather than an expectation.

2.5.1 Evaluation Sites

The present evaluation involved three main regions in Tai Tokerau – Northland: lower Northland (Whangarei and Dargaville), mid-Northland (Kaikohe and Moerewa), and upper Northland (Kaitaia and Kaeo-Whaingaroa). When the evaluation began in early 2006 the EDC initiatives in Whangarei and Dargaville had been completed; those in Kaitaia and Kaeo-Whaingaroa were just getting underway; and Kaikohe and Moerewa had yet to start (see Figure 3 below for regional map).

The implementation evaluations in Kaitaia and Kaeo-Whaingaroa were therefore the richest as the evaluator was on site for much of the time during the planning and delivery of activities and events in these centres. In Whangarei and especially Dargaville the challenge was to contact people who had been involved in EDC some time previously and ask them to recall and talk about their experiences and the outcomes for their communities. This part of the evaluation relied heavily on people’s recall of events. Finally, the timing of the evaluation meant that only the planning stages of EDC in Kaikohe and Moerewa was examined in any detail.
It was hoped to get a full picture of the start-up, planning and delivery phases of EDC from information across all three regions. However both CYF and Amokura took on board the lessons learned from the earlier projects and applied these to the later projects. In this way the implementation of EDC in Northland evolved with each regional cycle. The evaluation has been able to capture some of this evolution through looking at the lessons learned at each site.

**Figure 3. Northland region: Map and urban/rural profile categories**

2.5.2 A Site Description Approach

Information was collected at each of the sites where ECD was initiated in order to develop a description of the implementation of and outcomes from EDC for that community. These descriptions were then examined for common themes (e.g., facilitators of and barriers to implementation, lessons learned) as well as evidence of outcomes. This analysis is presented in the overview report with the descriptions forming the remaining chapters of this report.
3 Methodology

The present evaluation was qualitative with two main sources of data: documentation and interviews. Three main groups of participants were interviewed during the present evaluation: key informants, community stakeholders, and community members.

3.1 Document review

Background material on EDC was examined for information about the implementation of the initiative at each site. This information consisted largely of Working Party minutes along with the background CYF documentation about EDC.

3.2 Key Informant Interviews

The key informants for the present evaluation were CYF and Amokura personnel involved in the implementation of EDC. Four CYF staff (two local and two national) were interviewed. Two Amokura staff were interviewed individually and a focus group interview was also held with all Amokura staff and contractors.

The Key Informants were asked questions related to:

• Their motivations for becoming involved with EDC
• Their feedback on the Working Party structure and process
• The involvement of CYF and Amokura
• The process of the delivery of EDC in their community
• Outcomes from EDC: personal, organisational, for the community (including local government), and for central government

The focus group interview with Amokura staff examined the outcomes of EDC in particular.

3.3 Stakeholder Interviews

Community stakeholders in each of the communities involved with EDC were identified in conjunction with CYF and Amokura. Many of the stakeholders contacted were members of the Working Party for their area. These initial contacts then led to further people being suggested for interview. Most stakeholders had been/were closely involved with the organisation of EDC activities and/or events in their community.

Interviews took place in a location of the interviewee’s choosing. This was often at the interviewees’ place of work, at their home, or in a local café. Some stakeholder interviewees were with small groups of stakeholders at the stakeholders’ request. On average the interviews lasted 30-45 minutes.

Stakeholders were given an information sheet about the evaluation (see Appendix) and asked to sign a consent form for the interview. Permission was sought, and in most cases gained, for the interview to be tape-recorded. When permission was not given
notes were taken by the interviewer and these were returned to the stakeholder after the interview for checking. Tape-recorded interviews were also transcribed and returned to the stakeholders for any amendments.

Stakeholders were asked questions related to:

- Their motivations for becoming involved with EDC
- Their feedback on the Working Party structure and process
- The involvement of CYF and Amokura
- The process of the delivery of EDC in their community
- Outcomes from EDC: personal, organisational, and for their community (including local government)

While the interview topics were similar to those for the Key Informant interviews, the question detail differed so as to be more appropriate for these stakeholders.

Working Party members in Kaikohe and Moerewa were invited to respond to the same questions, via a questionnaire survey rather than during interviews.

### 3.4 Community Survey

Six community focus groups were held with community members who had some knowledge of the EDC initiative in their community. The focus group discussions centred on participants impressions of the outcomes of the initiative for their community. Focus group participants received an information sheet and were asked to sign a consent form prior to the group discussion. Each participant also received a koha as a thank you for their involvement. The focus group discussions were tape-recorded and subsequently transcribed for analysis. The analysis looked for common themes in participants’ feedback about outcomes from EDC.

### 3.5 ‘Most Significant Change’ (MSC) Stories

In addition to standard evaluation questions about the implementation of and outcomes from EDC within their community/Tai Tokerau, the opportunity was taken to also ask those interviewed to tell stories about any significant changes that they had witnessed as a result of EDC.

The MSC technique is a qualitative research method developed by Davies and Dart. They describe the technique as a ‘form of participatory monitoring and evaluation’. Within the context of the present evaluation the technique was used to collect stories of change (rather than then going on to select the most significant change stories). Thus it was a way for participants to talk in a semi-structured way about change, without the evaluation team anticipating or framing-up the nature or type of change they would want to discuss.

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15 Davis & Dart (2005)
4 EDC in Northland – Tai Tokerau: Evaluation Findings

The site descriptions that appear after this overview of the evaluation findings provide rich information about what happened in each community that implemented EDC. This information ranges from: the initial hui and the establishment of the Working Party, to the activities and events held, to the outcomes achieved.

The purpose of this chapter is to draw this information together in order to present a picture of Phase 1 of Everyday Communities in Tai Tokerau – Northland. This has been done by examining the site descriptions for common themes, learnings and outcomes. These are presented following a more general overview of the activities that were undertaken under the banner of EDC across Tai Tokerau in the 2005-06 financial year. This chapter therefore contains four main sections, which describe and discuss the findings of the evaluation:

- Overview of EDC activities and events
- Facilitators of implementing EDC, including learnings about government agency – community collaborations
- Barriers to implementing EDC
- Outcomes of EDC in Tai Tokerau, assessed against the three EDC objectives described in the Introduction (see above)

This is followed by a Discussion and Conclusion section.

4.1 Overview of EDC activities and events

Child, Youth and Family in conjunction with Amokura engaged with communities in three main centres; Kaitaia, Kaikohe and Whangarei, in the North, Mid-North and Far North, to rollout EDC activities and events. Neighbouring communities also participated in this process. As a result, a variety of EDC messaging, publicity, activities and events were organised and developed within a short period of time. The following table outlines some of the key activities that were carried out during the course of the EDC programme in Te Taitokerau.