

Title	Analyse the impact and influence of Te Tiriti o Waitangi on public health issues		
Level	5	Credits	5

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to explain the history of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in relation to Māori and public health, and analyse public health issues from a Māori health perspective.
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Classification	Health, Disability, and Aged Support > Public Health Practice
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

- 1 Legislation relevant to this unit standard includes, but is not limited to, the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 and subsequent amendments.
- 2 Definitions

Cultural competence is having the knowledge, skills and attitudes that enable an individual to interact with people from another culture in a way that meets their social, cultural, and linguistic needs.

Māori values refer to the following statements:

 - Tikanga* – The lores, customs and protocols of tikanga are important because they remain valuable to Māori as guiding principles and a source of wisdom;
 - Rangatiratanga* – Displaying the qualities of a rangatira, including: generosity; bravery; humility; respect; commitment to the community; using facts and honest information, as well as legends and stories, to make a case; relaying a message or explaining things in a way which binds people together; facilitating rather than commanding; and being able to encourage people to participate in all the important decisions which affect them;
 - Whakapapa* – It is vital to understand Māori common ancestry that cherishes places such as marae as symbolic homes, and sharing on the basis of kinship, rather than on the basis of legal responsibility or ownership;
 - Wairuatanga* – The spiritual world is an important part of reality, which must be accommodated on a day-to-day basis, even when it conflicts with the ‘rules’ of business;
 - Kaumātuatanga* – Kaumātua continue to play a crucial role in keeping families and the community together, although the role has become more difficult as people look to Kaumātua for guidance in the world of business as well as in their traditional leadership role;
 - Mana* – Maintaining balance and harmony through “give and take”, reciprocal obligations, honesty in all things and the exchange of gifts are still essential practices, which increases the status and welfare of the people and their community;

Kaitiakitanga – People should acknowledge the mauri of resources they work with by preferring the best materials and practices rather than the cheapest, ensuring safety at all stages of production, pursuing quality even over price;

Whanaungatanga – Considerations in deciding who to employ, what action to take, with discussion at as many meetings as necessary to make decisions which benefit everyone, rather than just some individuals;

Manaakitanga – A community organisation or business should support the social objectives of its people through contribution of money, people and facilities, treating its employees as well as any partners or competitors fairly and generously in all respects;

Whakarite Mana – A contract is a statement of intention to form a lasting relationship and the elements of the contract should be open to review as circumstances change with the objective of providing long-term satisfaction for both parties, rather than focussing on “the letter of the law”;

Tapu and Noa – The procedures to establish demarcation zones to ensure the safety and protection of people, places and objects is just as important as the processes to free restricted zones for the common use of the people of an organisation;

Mauri Ora – The mauri is the spark that feeds the life principle of a person, a place or an object. It is important to acknowledge mauri in order to enhance the health and wellbeing of a person, a place or an object.

3 References

Achieving Health for All People – Whakatutuki Te Oranga Hauora Mo Ngā Tāngata

Katoa, Wellington, Ministry of Health, 2003, available at <http://www.moh.govt.nz/>;

The Ottawa Charter available at

<http://www.who.int/healthpromotion/conferences/previous/ottawa/en/>;

Durie, M. *Maori health: key determinants for the next twenty-five years*, 2000, Pacific Health Dialog, 7 (1), 6-11;

Te pai me te oranga o nga iwi: Health for all people. An Overview of Public Health,

Wellington, Ministry of Health, 2002, available at <http://www.moh.govt.nz/>;

The New Zealand Health Strategy, Wellington, Ministry of Health, 2016;

World Health Organisation <http://www.who.int/en/>.

- 4 All work practices must reflect culturally safe operating principles at all times, and must display relevant Māori values, processes and protocols when working with Māori. Culturally safe operating principles are those principles of partnership, protection, and participation as defined in primary references that apply to The New Zealand Health Strategy.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Explain the history of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in relation to Māori and public health.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 The signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi is described in terms of the political context in which Māori and Pakeha were operating.

- 1.2 The signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi is described in terms of the socio-economic positions of Māori and of Pakeha at the time.
- 1.3 The development of, and response to, the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are described in terms of differences in interpretation due to differing Māori and Pakeha world views.
- Range must include but is not limited to – omission of Article 4 from English language version, different interpretation of language used.
- 1.4 The contemporary status of Te Tiriti o Waitangi is described in relation to Māori public health.

Outcome 2

Analyse public health issues from a Māori health perspective.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 Colonisation and breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are described in terms of their impact on the health of Māori.
- Range impact includes but is not limited to – issues arising from confiscation and forced sale of land, issues arising from disempowerment through the passing of legislation discriminating against the traditional Māori way of life, and institutional discrimination.
- 2.2 Cultural competence is described in terms of its importance as a basis for analysis of Māori public health issues.
- Range must include analysis of at least three issues.
- 2.3 Māori perspectives and models of public health are analysed in terms of their vision for, and Māori values contributing to, Māori public health.
- Range evidence is required from the perspectives of two models; models include but are not limited to – Te Whare Tapa Whā, Te Pae Mahutonga, Te Wheke.

This unit standard is expiring. Assessment against the standard must take place by the last date for assessment set out below.

Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	20 February 2014	31 December 2023
Rollover and Revision	2	26 September 2019	31 December 2023
Review	3	26 August 2021	31 December 2023

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference

0024

This CMR can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

This unit standard is expiring