



Ma te huruhuru ka rere te manu  
With feathers, a bird can fly

Building Capacity in Whanau Ora Health  
Impact Assessment Workforce  
Development

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Asia Pacific Health Impact Assessment  
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# Hapai Te Hauora Tapui

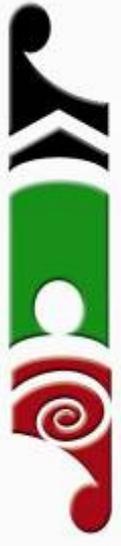
- Setup in 1996
- **Purpose**
  - Provide Strategic advice Maori Public Health
  - Lead discussion on addressing disparities in health
    - MOU ARPHS
  - Health Promotion activities
    - Building capacity -Workforce development
    - Communication, Relationships
    - Policy advice, advocacy
    - Maori Public health leadership
- One off projects
  - WOHIA, Indicator development
  - Range of strategic nutrition and physical activity projects



# Synergia



- Auckland-based health consulting, research and evaluation company
- Collaborations with Hapai te Hauora Tapui
  - Whanau ora HIA on Manukau & Wiri Built Form Plans & Auckland Regional Transport Strategy
  - Waitakere Physical Activity Strategy
  - Keeping Well Learning Framework (Wellington)
  - HEHA Network Development
- Mainstream HIA work in Papakura, Waikato and Canterbury
- CM Active and Find Your Field of Dreams Evaluation
- Primary and secondary care research, service planning and strategic development



# Building Capacity

- Projects through Learning By Doing Fund, MOH
  - Tautoko from Te Hiku o Te Ika
- WOHIA Maori Health Provider workshops 2010
  - Taipa
  - Tamaki Makaurau



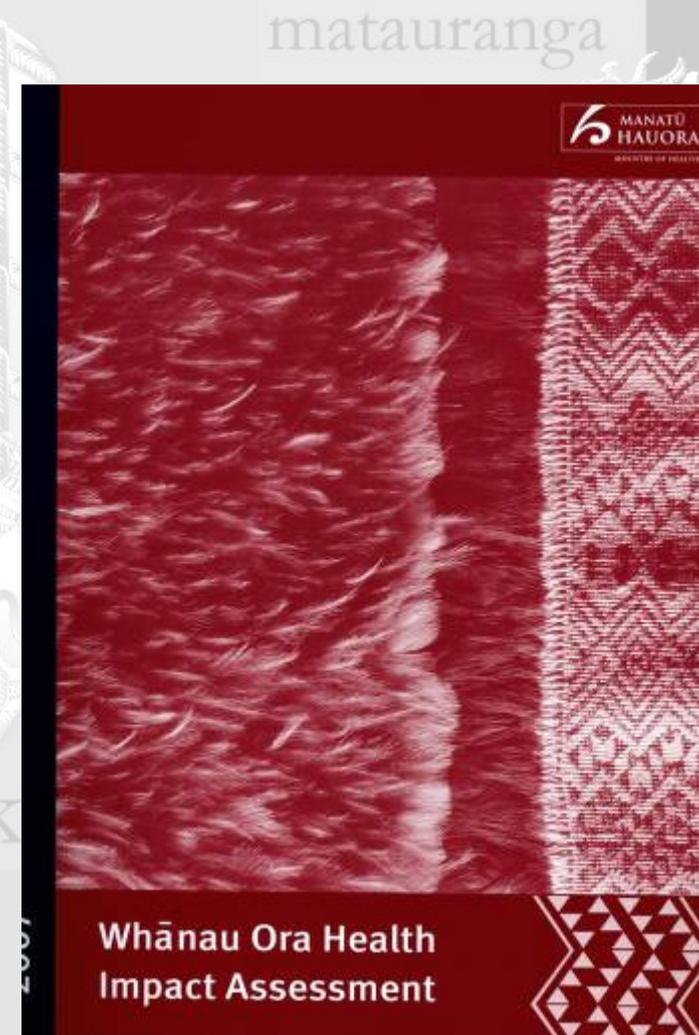
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HEALTH

MANATŪ HAUORA



# Workshop Aims & Objectives

- Increase participants understanding and subsequent use of WOHIA
- Explore WOHIA application through a current local policy document
  - Northland Civil Defence Emergency Plan
  - Glen Eden Town Centre Re-development
- Share examples of lessons learnt from WOHIA/HIA undertaken by the presenters
- Collaboration, networking & WHANAUNGATANGA





# Language & Activities

- Way questions framed important for effective engagement, for example;
  - **What are the important issues for whanau ora that come from urban environment?**
  - **What are some of the key whanau ora issues for Maori in the Manukau City Centre?**
  - **To improve whanau ora, what needs to change in the city centre?**
  - **How can we do that?**

[core questions applied in Manukau Built Form and Spatial Structure Plan HIA]

# ...as an alternative health lens...

- Does the proposed policy impact on
  - Ability of Maori to exercise control over direction?
  - Capability of Maori and Maori communities?
  - Likelihood of gains in Maori health outcomes?
  - Maori provider/workforce development, and Maori infrastructure and leadership?
  - Effective delivery of services for Maori?
- What are the potential impacts of the proposal on the determinants of health?
- What are the potential impacts on Maori health outcomes?
- What vulnerable populations within Maori communities are likely to be affected?
- How will the policy impact on Maori with disabilities?
- What might the unintended consequences of the policy be?

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# or health appraisal tool?

<b>Health determinants</b>	Impacts on health determinants	Measurable indicators	Which populations are most affected?	External influences on policy or programme being assessed?	Summary of impacts on determinants
<b>Health inequalities</b>	Impacts on health inequalities (e.g. ethnicity, deprivation, gender)	What are the effects on health inequalities	Measurement of inequalities	Summarise impacts	
<b>Impact assessment</b>	Identified potential impacts – positive and negative	Likelihood of impact	Severity of impact	Scope of impact (small or large numbers of people)	Possible actions to enhance positive or diminish negative impacts



# Appraisal activity

## Roopu work

Looking at the issues/health determinants you identified in the scoping phase...

- Are Maori interests **represented in the plan**?
- What are **the impacts of the plan** on the whanau ora issues you have identified?
- What are the **gaps** in the plan?
- To improve whanau ora, **what needs to change** in the plan?
- **Who are the people** whose wellbeing needs to be recognised in the plan (e.g. whanau with disabilities, kaumatua and kuia)?

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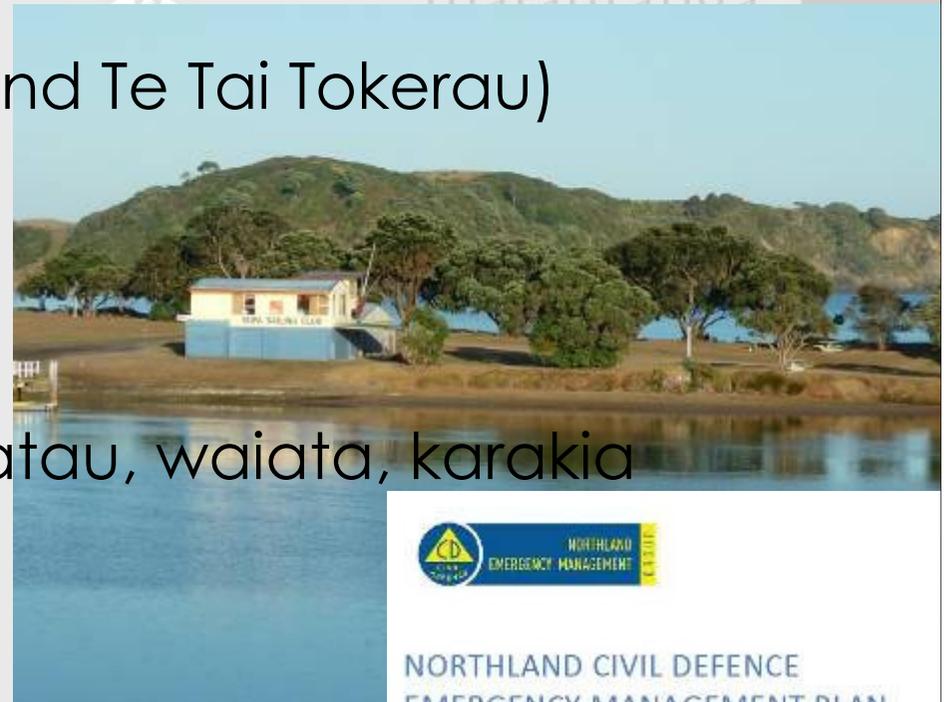


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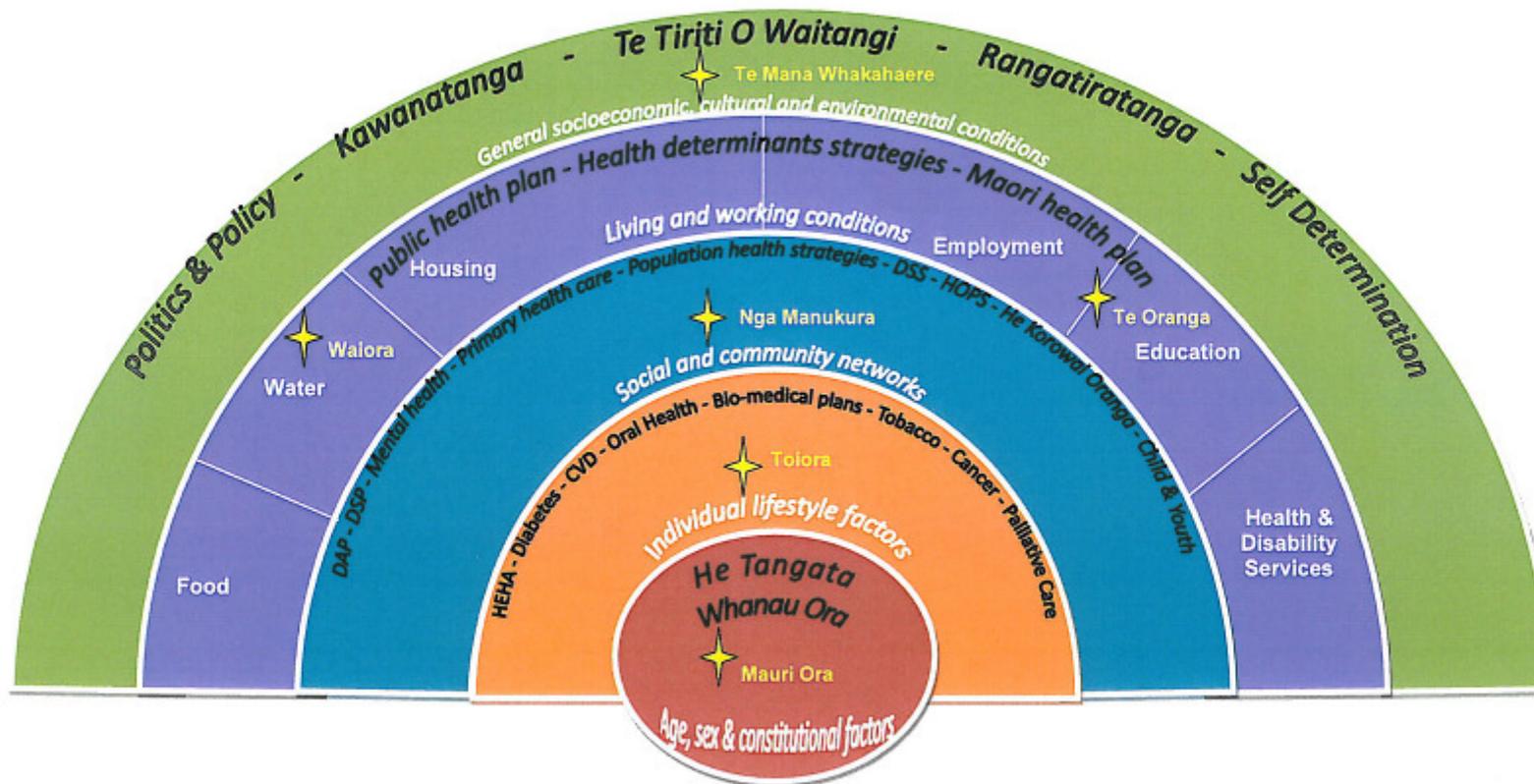


# What worked

- Access
  - Location (Auckland and Te Tai Tokerau)
  - Funding
- Tikanga Maori
  - Process, protocols
    - Powhiri, mihi whakatau, waiata, karakia
- All Kaimahi
- Maori examples
  - Tai Tokerau rainbow model
- Use of “live” relevant planning/strategy/policy documents to develop WOHIA-focused submissions
- Partnership



## Appendix One: Te Kahukura Oranga O Te Tai Tokerau – Te Tai Tokerau Health and Wellness Rainbow\*



\*Adaptation of Social Determinants of Health Rainbow (Dahlgren and Whitehead 1991), incorporating Te Pae Mahutonga (Durie 1999)



# What didn't

- Follow up workshop being held in Auckland – limited Te Tai Tokerau participation
- Lack of relevant WOHIA example to utilise from Tai Tokerau
  - But CDEM gave a local policy document to focus on

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# Challenges

- Language
  - Whaea
- For participants to undertake future WOHIA;
  - Access to literature, data bases
  - Being given opportunities to participate

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# Other Support

- Access to mentoring
- Support from management
- Other examples from around NZ
- Availability of other groups to collaborate
- Dedicated resource

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# Northland CDEM Appraisal activity

- CDEM Plan
  - Consideration of whole population, but not cultural differences
- Support
- Self reliance
  - Rural, isolation
  - Cultural difference
- Transformation – Collective thinking
- Whanaungatanga
- Delegated; Formal/Informal responsibility

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# Significance of cultural difference

- Values
  - What's important
  - Why it's important
  - Education
- Leadership
  - Utilising the whanau ora structures in an emergency
  - Tuakana/teina
  - Sources of strength and knowledge



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# Glen Eden Urban Design/ Re-development

Strategic view and aspirations; designing the ideal space for kaumatua, kuia and tamariki

Benchmarks along walkway explaining history of areas. E.g. Parrs Park – stop-points with history of area, native fauna

- Maori art – utilising local artists and skills; Marae artists
- Tarara, taurahere relationships
- Garden with natural flora and fauna – rongoa components – information on plants and their medicinal uses
- Opportunity for haukainga to look at conservation and reclaiming of natural flora and fauna
- Kaitiaki – maintaining connectedness with Papatuanuku, and connections with Te Henga, Karekare and Piha; close connections with Te Kawerau o Maki
- Waharoa at Waikumete urupaa
- Relationship with Taumata Runanga key, together with Ngati Whatua and Te Kawerau o Maki



# Glen Eden Urban Design/ Re-development

Atea as entry point (town square in Pakeha, marae atea in Maori – place where te ahi kaa/home fires kept burning); reserves as a form of papakainga – rippling out

- Two town centres currently
  - Pakeha in GE town centre – who looks after town centre?
  - Maori at the marae – who is there to look after the marae – ahi kaa
- Aspirations
- Creating room or mark for the future; clear and easy access to marae, kura and kohanga
- Recognition of history and cultural and ecological landscapes, how they are integrated in design
- Honanga wairua (spiritual) and honanga tinana (physical) – dealing with latter, what about former? i.e. Mauri of the people



# Outcomes

- Group work - Submissions
  - Northland Civil Defence Emergency Plan
  - Glen Eden Town Centre Re-development (positive acknowledgement from Waitakere City)
- Increased understanding of WOHIA & when to use
- Participants obtained additional skills to work with their communities to develop local grassroots responses & perspectives for collecting evidence within their communities



# Recommendations

- Regular training updates/opportunities
- Increased opportunities to include kaimahi in decisions to undertake WOHIA
- Access, venues Kaimahi comfortable with
- Future training – relevant example
  - Demistify language

pono



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aroha



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