Programme Guidance for the suite of New Zealand qualifications in **Māori Public Health**

New Zealand Certificate in Kaupapa Māori Public Health (Level 4) [Ref: 2870]

| Qu | alification outcomes | Programme guidance | |
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| Programmes may include knowledge and skills in the following key focus areas: | | | |
| 1 | Demonstrate appropriate communication skills when working with whānau. Credits 15 | The principles of Whānau Ora and their application within a KMPH context. Whanaungatanga in a Kaupapa Māori Public Health context. The benefits to whānau from hapū, iwi and community population approaches which are aligned with the social indicators and the principles of Te Oranga. Strategies that address the impacts and minimise risks that hinder an improved status for whānau, hapū and iwi wellbeing. Effective evaluation models and their application to whānau, hapū, iwi and/or community initiatives. Current population Māori health statistics. Key policy/strategies and legislation relevant to KMPH. Initiatives and/or projects targeted at specific audiences e.g. whānau, hapū, iwi. | |
| 2 | Identify a range of strategies and initiatives that aim to improve the well-being of Māori. Credits 10 | Social indicators and the potential for Māori participation. Strategies that support whānau leadership in the implementation of initiatives that maximise whānau interaction with their natural environment. Hapū, iwi and community/government organisations that increase Māori opportunities for greater potential for participation and decision making. Whānau driven hui with appropriate agencies that provide access to relevant environmental information and legislation e.g. whānau land trusts, whānau papakainga requirements, health protection compliances. The concept of kaitiakitanga, or guardianship. | |
| 3 | Participate in the development of kaupapa Māori initiatives that prioritise Māori health and well-being. Credits 10 | The role of Māori, community and government institutions as necessary supports for initiatives/activities. The social indicators/determinants within Te Oranga principles and their relation to Mauriora principles. | |

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| | | Culturally responsive methods of information collation and analysis. |
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| | | - Te reo and tikanga. |
| | | Successful health promotional initiatives and/or activities targeting Māori. |
| | | Hui facilitation that supports and promotes whānau access, active involvement and leadership in te ao Māori, e.g. access to cultural events, wānanga, and hapū and iwi initiatives. |
| | | Data and information regarding the status of Māori feeling secure in their cultural identity e.g. census, tribal reports. |
| | | - Māori concepts that reflect the principles of Waiora. |
| | | Tikanga associated with the conservation, preservation and/or protection of the natural environment within a KMPH context. |
| | | The significance of prominent hapū or iwi landmarks within the rohe. |
| | | Key historical events in the rohe that are significant to iwi or hapū. |
| 4 | Work collaboratively with Māori in the development of culturally appropriate health promotion resources. Credits 10 | - The principles of Toi Ora and Te Mana Whakahaere. |
| | | The connectedness of Toi Ora to Whānau Ora and Te Oranga principles. |
| | | Key government Public Health policies and strategies relevant to the principles of Toi Ora. |
| | | The risk factors that challenge whānau, hapū and iwi in achieving Toi Ora. |
| | | Responsive approaches to promotional communications on healthy lifestyles. |
| | | Relevant evidence for planning health promotion activities with whānau, hapū, iwi and community that minimises the harms and risks. |
| | | Technology that assists in the promotion of healthcare issues to whānau Māori in a culturally appropriate manner. |
| | | - Rangatiratanga in the context of Te Mana Whakahaere. |
| | | The importance of balance of Te Mana Whakahaere principles and the role of a KMPH practitioner. |
| | | - Whānau leadership, autonomy and self-determination. |
| | | - Kaupapa Māori Public Health models. |
| | | Public health leadership and its application. |
| | | Basic knowledge of Legislation which may include but is not limited to: |
| | | - The Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 |
| | | - Children, Young Persons, and Their Families Act 1989 |
| | | - Crimes Act 1961 |
| | | - Health Act 1956 |
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| | New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 Public Health policy and legislation and their impact and significance in a Kaupapa Māori Public Health context. |
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| 5 Provide timely and relevant information to enable Māori and whānau to make good decisions that affect their well-being. Credits 15 | The principles of Ngā Manukura. The principles of community development. Culturally effective communications to whānau. Te reo Māori me ngā tikanga. |

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