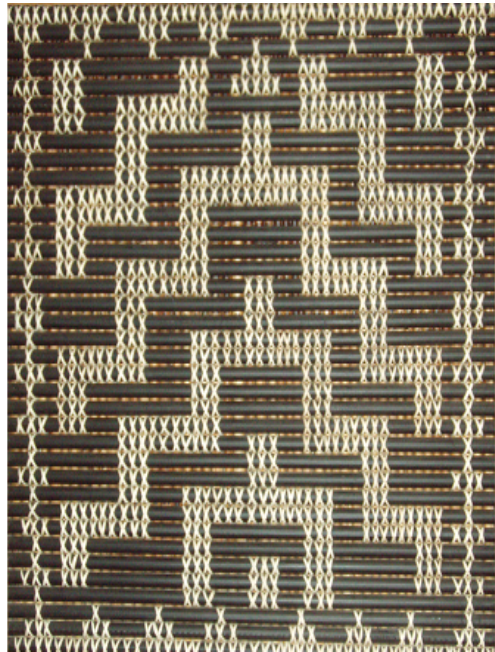


Whanau Ora Workshop



Overview

- Introduction
- Whānau ora
- Linguaging
- Pukenga Ahurea
- Where to from here?



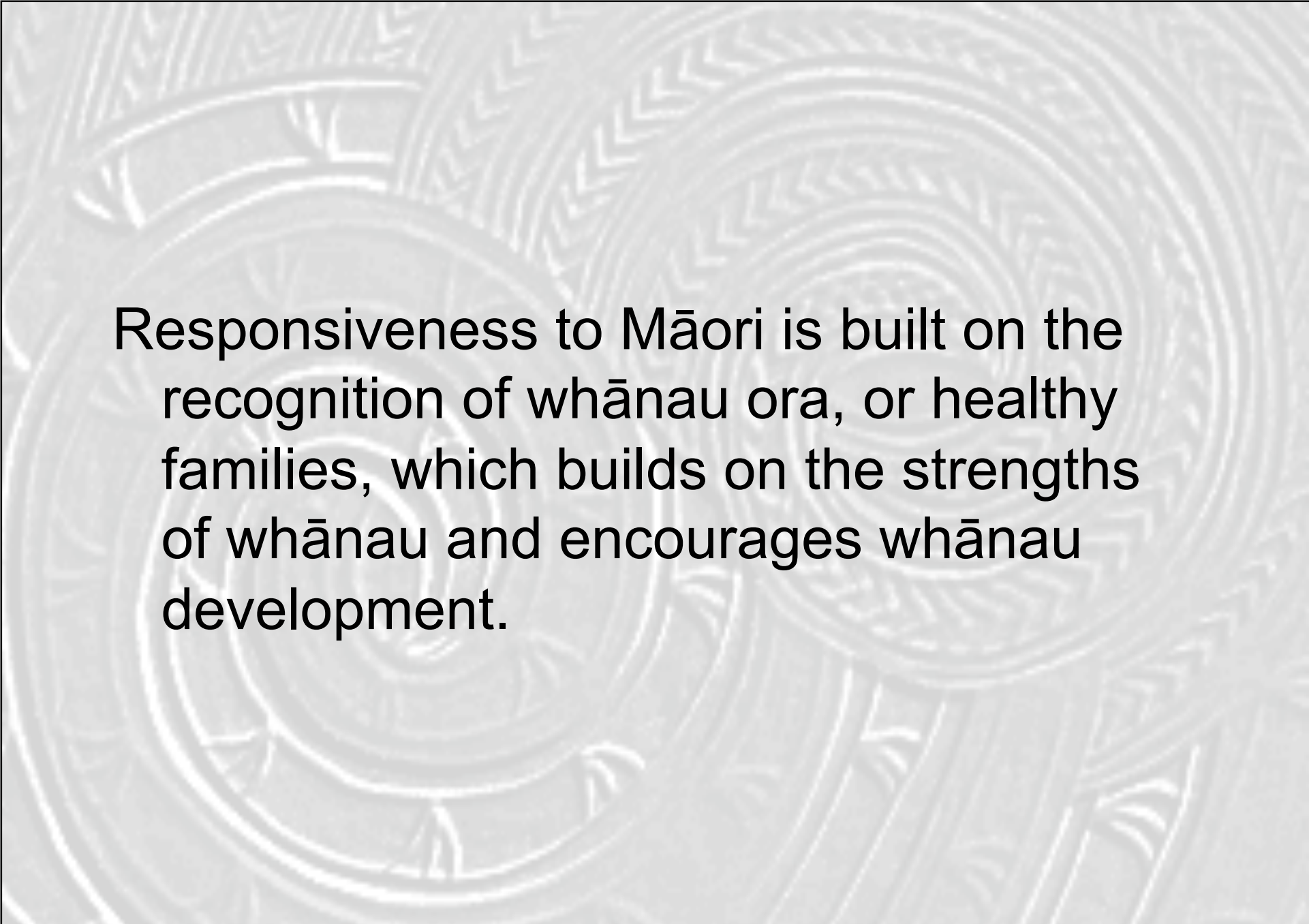
Tokomaru Bay 2003

- Rangatiratanga
- Māori Centric

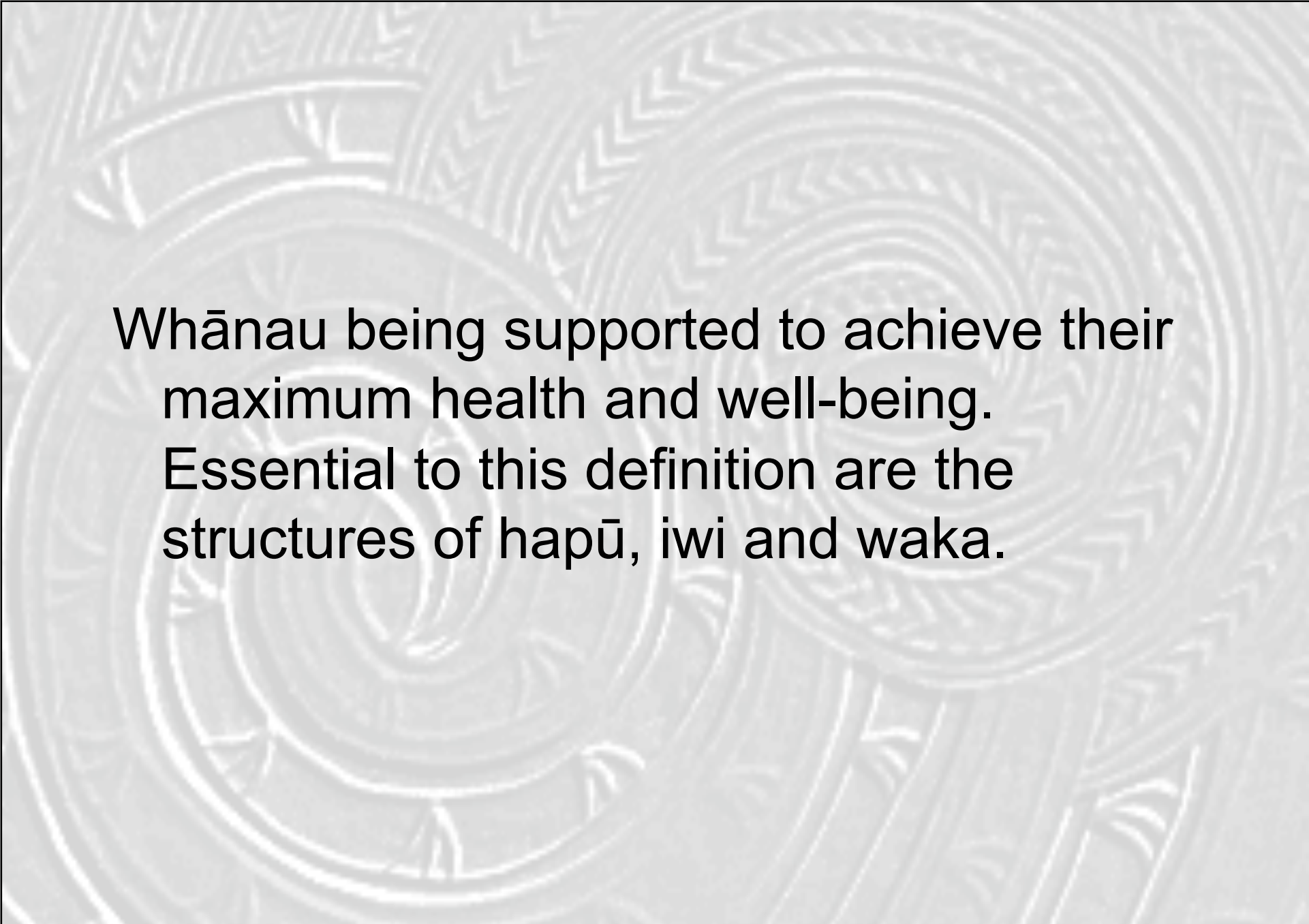




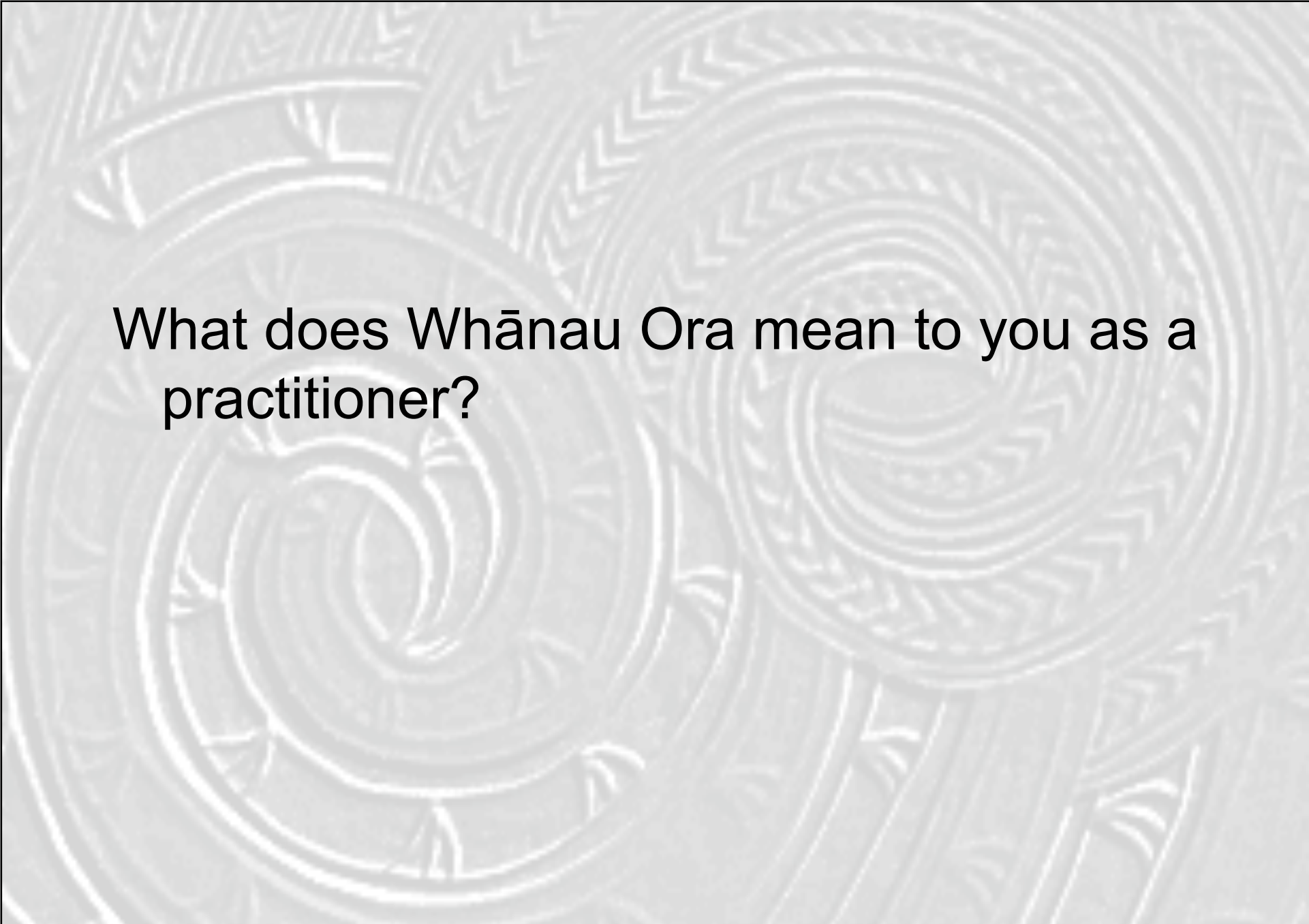
What does Whānau Ora mean to you?



Responsiveness to Māori is built on the recognition of whānau ora, or healthy families, which builds on the strengths of whānau and encourages whānau development.



Whānau being supported to achieve their maximum health and well-being.
Essential to this definition are the structures of hapū, iwi and waka.



What does Whānau Ora mean to you as a practitioner?

Cultural Sensitivity



Culturally sensitive approaches acknowledge that difference is important and must be respected. However, culturally sensitive approaches in health care tend to focus on "others" as the bearers of culture.

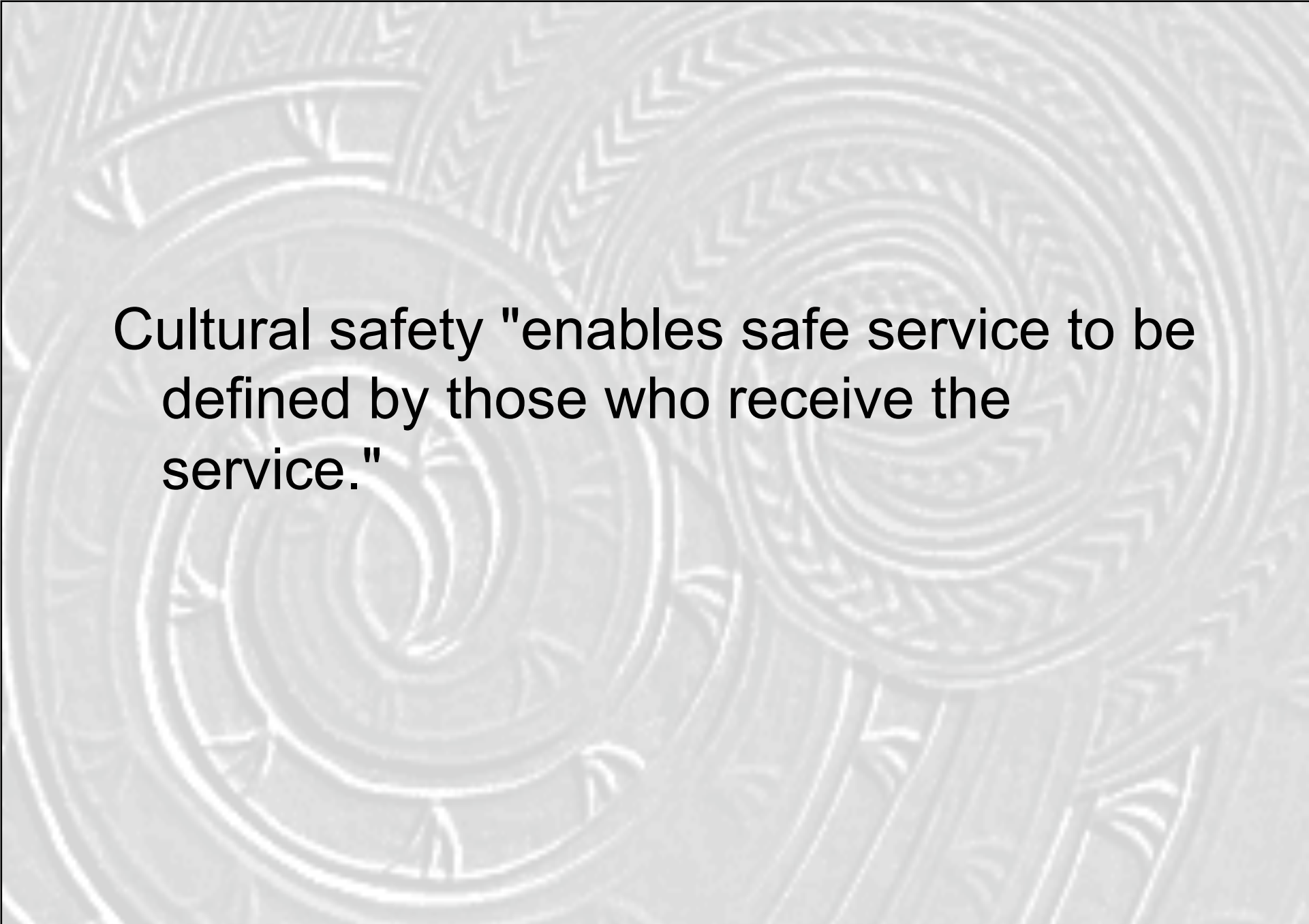
Cultural Safety



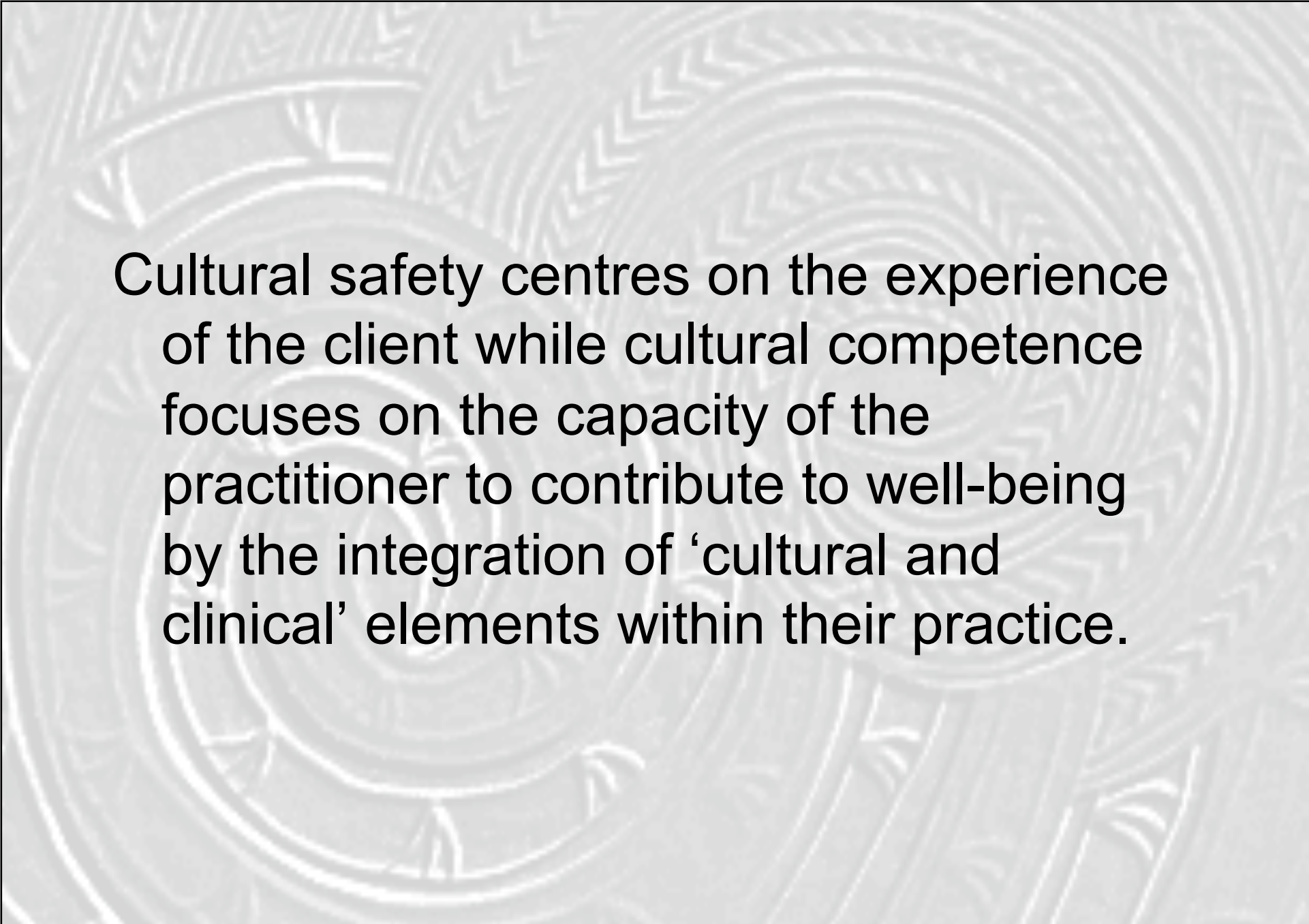
Requires reflection on their own cultural background and the nature of power relations.

Providers acknowledge their own culture as different from those of the people they serve, to ensure that they do not impose their beliefs.

It promotes positive recognition of diversity.



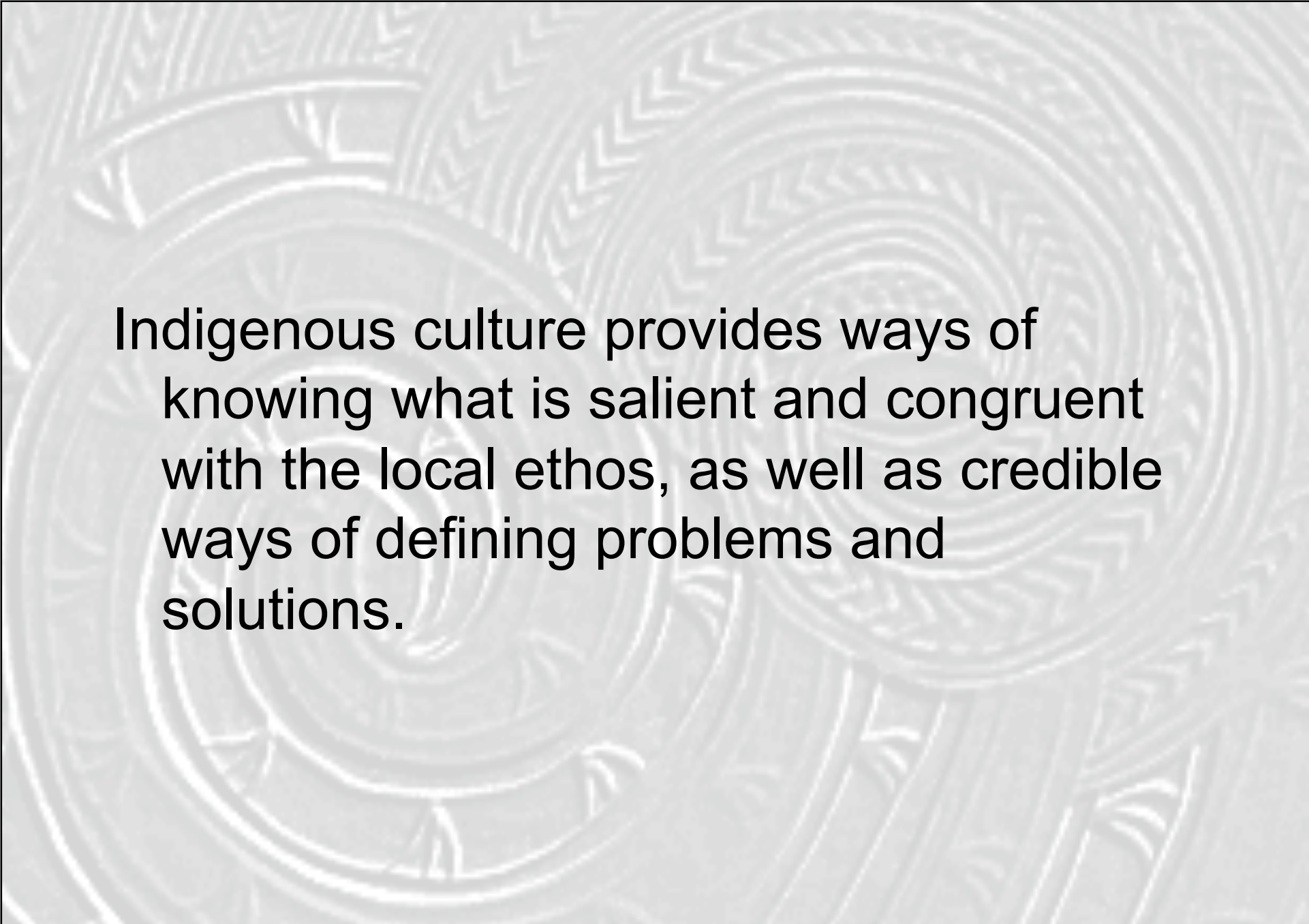
Cultural safety "enables safe service to be defined by those who receive the service."



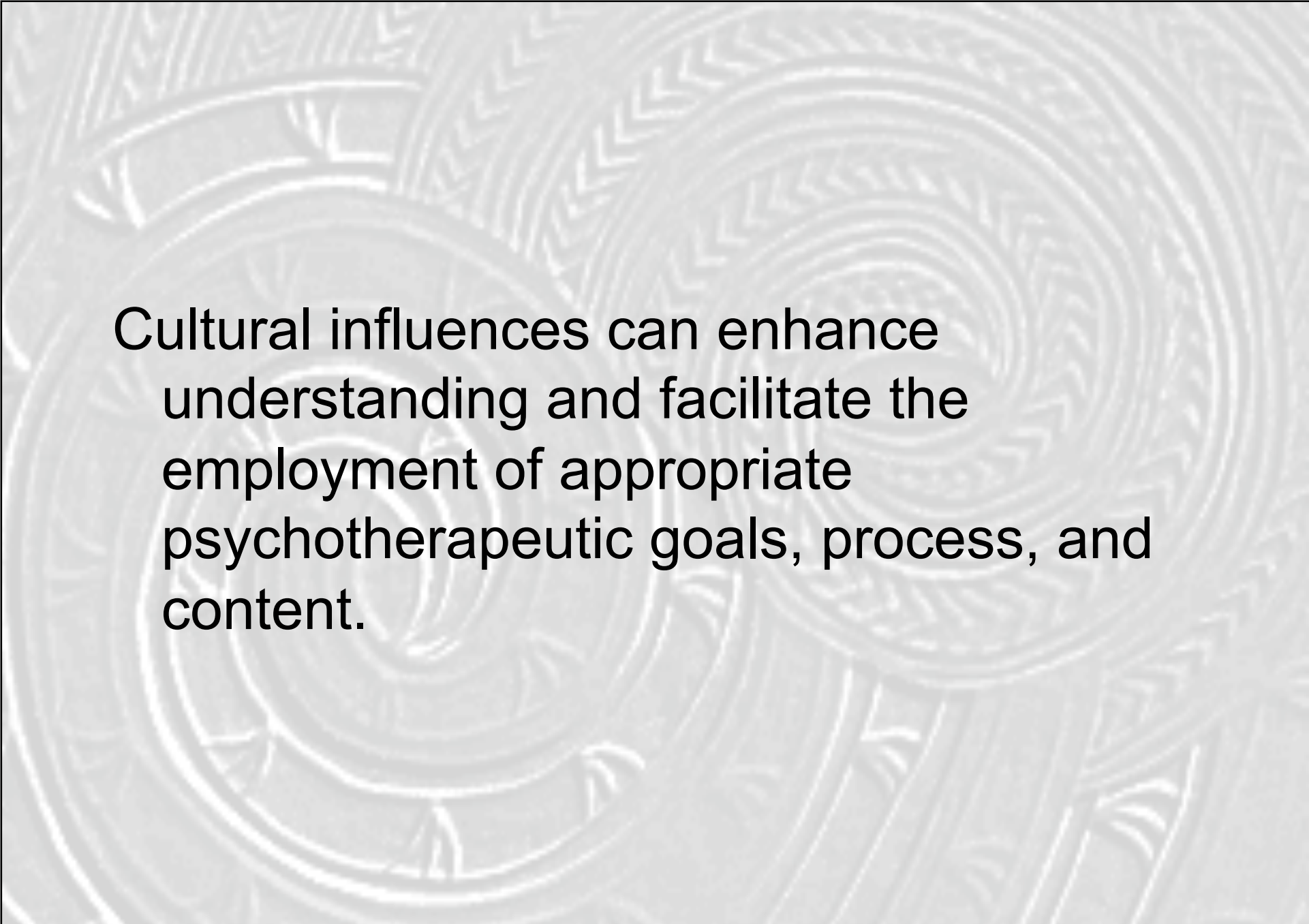
Cultural safety centres on the experience of the client while cultural competence focuses on the capacity of the practitioner to contribute to well-being by the integration of 'cultural and clinical' elements within their practice.

Cultural Competence

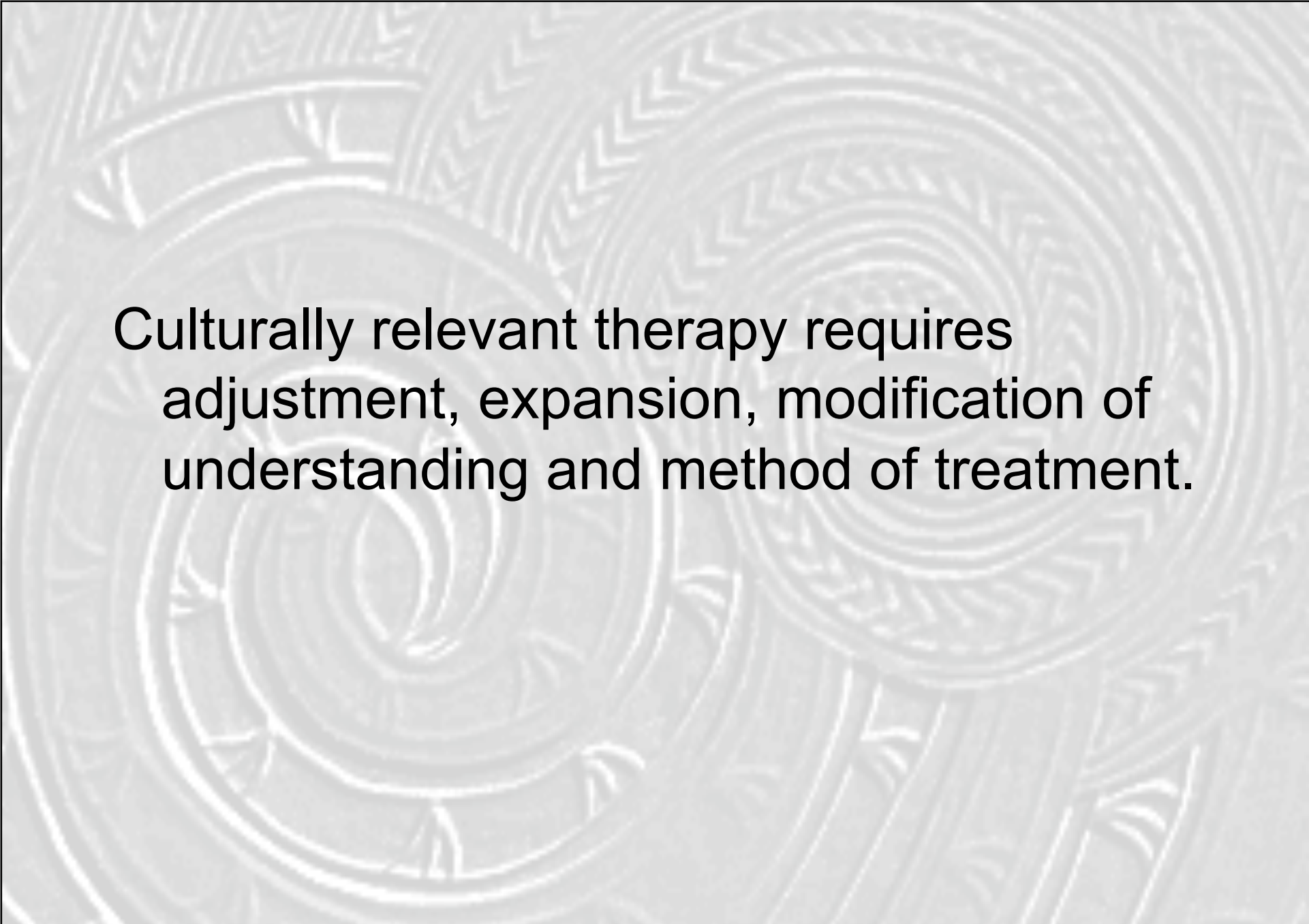




Indigenous culture provides ways of knowing what is salient and congruent with the local ethos, as well as credible ways of defining problems and solutions.

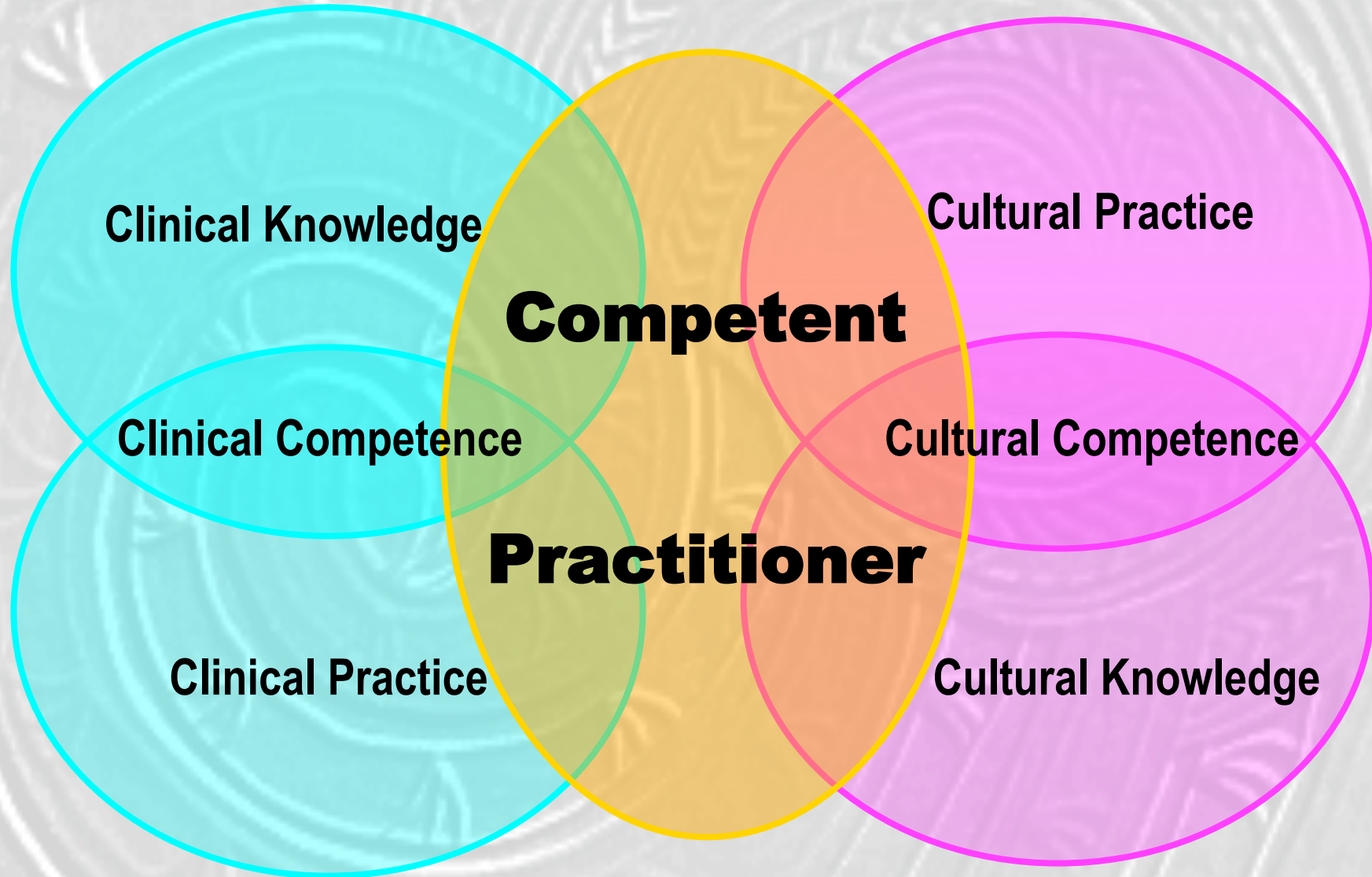



Cultural influences can enhance understanding and facilitate the employment of appropriate psychotherapeutic goals, process, and content.



Culturally relevant therapy requires
adjustment, expansion, modification of
understanding and method of treatment.

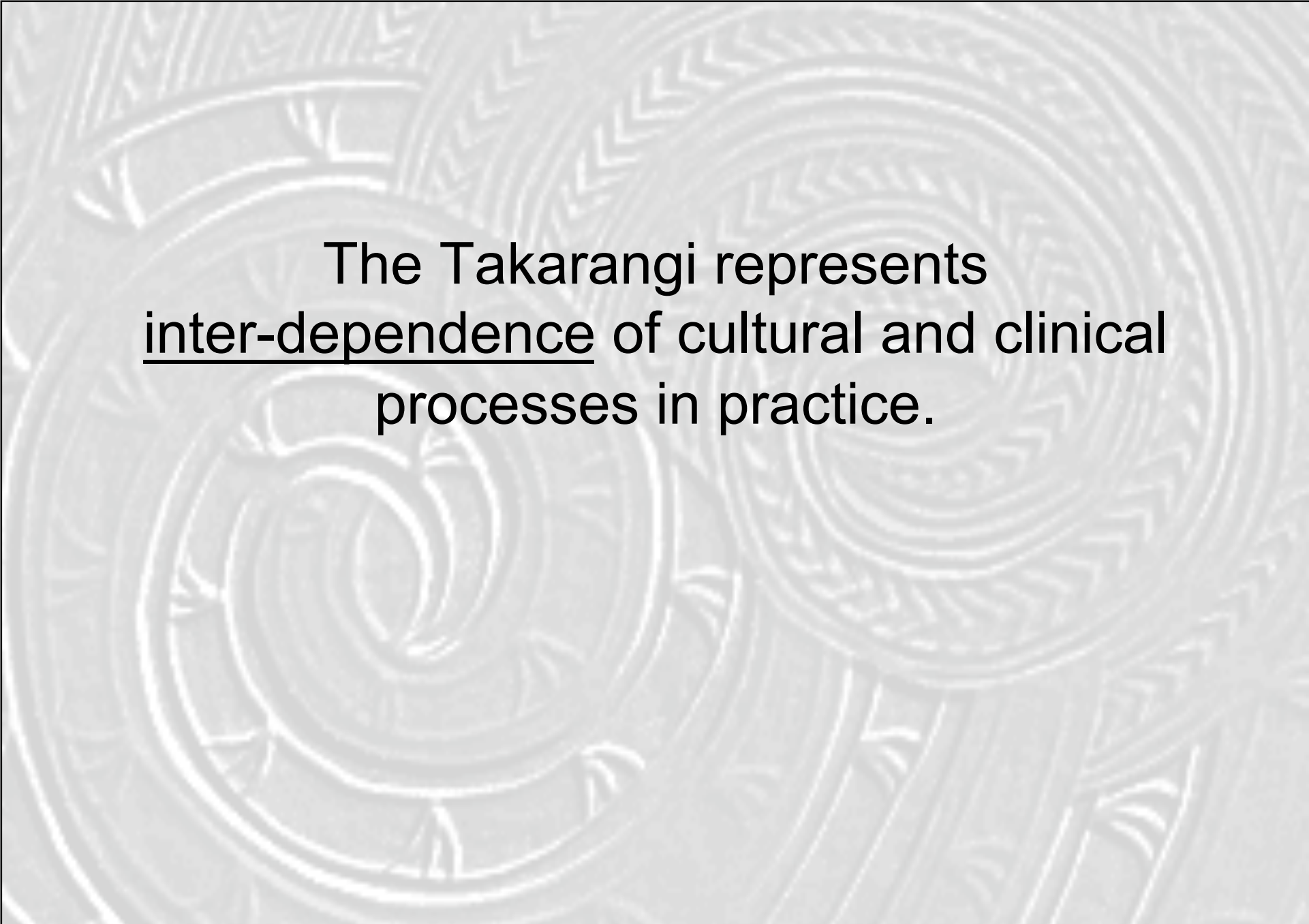
Competence





Cultural competence requires a willingness and ability to draw on Māori values, traditions and customs and work with knowledgeable Māori to communicate and develop responsive interventions.





The Takarangi represents
inter-dependence of cultural and clinical
processes in practice.

Cultural competence focuses on the capacity of the practitioner to contribute to whānau ora by the integration of 'cultural and clinical' elements within their practice.

- 
- Enhances engagement
 - Enhances retention
 - Enhances likelihood of positive outcome

Conclusion

- Whānau Ora a process or outcome?
- Competency – CQI
- Supervision
- Workforce gaps

*What does it mean for you,
your service and your clients?*