Tui, Tui, Tuituia: Unity

- Whakarongo, whakarongo, whakarongo mai ra;
- whakarongo ki te tangi a te manu nei;
- Tui, tui, tuituia;
- Tuia ki runga
- Tuia ki raro
- Tuia ki roto, tuia ki waho
- Tuia ki te here tangata
- Ki te wheo ao, ki te ao marama.

- Listen to the call of the Tui bird
- Calling us all to unite
- Unite with the skies
- Unite with the earth
- Unite with the inner worlds and with outer doamins
- Unite individuals with their people
- In order to live in a world of light
Mauri Ora
A Maori Health Philosophy

Human health and human wellbeing are inextricably linked to the environment.
Changing environments

- Increasingly since the mid-1880’s the natural environment has given way to built environments.
- The natural environment remains an important dimension of health but life tends to be lived in urban environments.
- Māori adaptation to the new environments is a work in progress that owes much to the first two Māori doctors.
- Pomare and Buck pioneered population health 100 years ago, combining medical knowledge & mātauranga Māori.
Building on the Foundations
20th century Maori health pioneers

- Maui Pomare MD
- Te Rangi Hiroa MD
- Te Puea Herangi

The 1913 Smallpox epidemic
The 1918 Influenza epidemic
21st Century Environments

Current population health challenges are more complex

- Global Climate Warming
- Global disputes
- Global food shortages
- Global obesity
- Global population rise
- Global colonisation
- Global epidemics
NZ Health Environments

New Zealand will encounter the same health risks as other OECD countries

- Alzheimer’s disease associated with greater life expectancy,
- diabetes associated with abundance of fast foods,
- youth suicide associated with unstable relationships and peer pressures,
- infectious diseases that are unresponsive to antibiotics,
- alcohol and drug misuse, largely the product of marketing techniques and government tardiness
- extremes of wealth and poverty associated with global corporatisation.
Health Inequalities in NZ

- Within New Zealand there are inequities and inequalities between population sub-groups.
- Māori and Pasifika populations fare worse than others.
- The disparities can largely be attributed to environments shaped by poverty and the consequential impacts on standards of health, education, housing, and employment.
- The pattern is not dissimilar to that of other indigenous peoples who are minorities in their own countries.
Population Health in C 21

Māori approaches to dealing with the impacts of built environments
Te Pae Mahutonga
1999

Mauri Ora
Te Ao Māori

Waiora
Environment

Te Oranga
Participation

Toiora
Lifestyles

Ngā Manukura Leadership

Mana Whakahaere
Autonomy
Application of Pae Mahutonga Whānau Ora 2010

- Provider & sector collaboration
- WIIEF Fund (Whānau initiative innovation & enterprise)
- Best Outcomes for Whānau

Hon Tariana Turia
The Whānau Ora Philosophy

- Addressing complex environments that are home to Māori in the 21st century
- Collective impact
- Whānau capability building as well as crisis management
Whānau Ora Principles

- **Integrated solutions**: Inter-sector collaboration. Comprehensive Provider clusters; common agenda’s.
- **Distinctive pathways**: Whānau navigators, Matching whānau with services. Cultural dimensions.
- **Goals that empower**: Whānau Plans that address future needs, aspirations, capability.
Lessons for Population Health

- Maori understandings regard health as a consequence of the environment
- Health inequalities are multi-dimensional
- The determinants of health require a collective approach
- Collective impact will be greater than the impacts of sector by sector interventions, or service by service delivery
- Population health experts are well placed to facilitate a collective approach, working with community leaders, drawing on community expertise, cultural advice, and the development of a common agenda for family focused services
Because of their knowledge and skills, and their ability to consider whole communities, population health specialists can play important leadership roles in galvanising the promotion of collective action so that government policies and community practices can be better aligned and more effective in improving standards of health and wellbeing.