

Rangatahi Ora? – Lessons from the Whānau Ora policy programme

Dr Amohia Boulton
Waka Hourua 2019
Māori Suicide Prevention Research Symposium
4 March 2019
Wharewaka, Wellington

W H A K A U A E
Research for Māori Health and Development



Overview

- Whānau Ora – triumphs and tribulations
- Diverse realities of Rangatahi Māori
- Whānau Ora Outcomes Framework
- Applicability of whānau ora thinking to policy development for Rangatahi

Whānau Ora – Triumphs and Tribulations

- Whānau Ora
 - As a health policy, 18 year history
 - As a public policy (Whānau Ora initiative), almost ten years
 - As a Māori way of being, knowing and doing, from time immemorial
- Whānau Ora policy is “silent” on the specifics of what constitutes “whānau”
- Despite calls for an intersectoral approach, efforts at breaking down silos between Ministries have been slow
- Ministers and policy-makers are risk averse, limiting trust-building and innovative thinking

Diverse Realities of Rangatahi Māori

Conservative	Pluralistic	Integrated	Isolated
Adhere to tikanga - practice (e.g tuakana-teina)	Easily move between tikanga and other values	May understand elements of tikanga	May practice a form of tikanga
Proficient in te reo	Range of proficiency	Range of proficiency	May have te reo
Strongly connected to tūrangawaewae	Know who they are and are connected	Know their whakapapa, tūrangawaewae	Isolated from tūrangawaewae
Culturally active	Participate in te ao Māori and te ao Pākehā	Appreciate Māori culture	Within peer group

Impact on Youth Policy

- “Rangatahi Ora” is not considered as an element within the broader framework of Whānau Ora, nor well integrated into Whānau Ora implementation across departments
- The needs of Rangatahi Māori may be ignored
- The context in which Rangatahi Māori live may be misunderstood (policy developed in a vacuum)

Whānau Ora Outcomes Framework

- Developed by Whānau Ora Partnership Group
 - Six Crown Ministers, six Iwi Chairs
 - Signed off in August 2015, workshopped with departments
 - Suite of short, medium and long term indicators
- Seven overarching goals (6+1)
- Provided public sector with guidance around the achievement, or progress towards, the achievement of “Whānau Ora”
- What impact has the political cycle played on further socializing the framework in the public sector?

APPENDIX TWO: WHĀNAU ORA OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK: EMPOWERING WHĀNAU INTO THE FUTURE

Approved by Whānau Ora Partnership Group 26 August 2015

Goal	Outcome	Indicator	Target	Responsible Organisation
1. Whānau Ora Partnership Group	Established and operational	Whānau Ora Partnership Group established and operational	By 31 March 2016	Ministry of Health
2. Whānau Ora Partnership Group	Developed and operational	Whānau Ora Partnership Group developed and operational	By 31 March 2016	Ministry of Health
3. Whānau Ora Partnership Group	Developed and operational	Whānau Ora Partnership Group developed and operational	By 31 March 2016	Ministry of Health
4. Whānau Ora Partnership Group	Developed and operational	Whānau Ora Partnership Group developed and operational	By 31 March 2016	Ministry of Health
5. Whānau Ora Partnership Group	Developed and operational	Whānau Ora Partnership Group developed and operational	By 31 March 2016	Ministry of Health
6. Whānau Ora Partnership Group	Developed and operational	Whānau Ora Partnership Group developed and operational	By 31 March 2016	Ministry of Health
7. Whānau Ora Partnership Group	Developed and operational	Whānau Ora Partnership Group developed and operational	By 31 March 2016	Ministry of Health

Whānau Goals and Aspirations

Whānau Ora Outcomes Framework

Seven goals (6+1)

- self-managing and empowered leaders;
- living healthy lifestyles;
- participating fully in society;
- confidently participating in te ao Māori;
- economically secure and successfully involved in wealth creation;
- cohesive, resilient and nurturing; and
- responsible stewards of their living and natural environment

Whānau Ora: Goal 1: Whānau as self-managing and empowered leaders

Short term outcomes	<p>More whānau develop pathways to independence, including from government assistance and intervention in their whānau life.</p> <p>Whānau are knowledgeable about the capability that exists in their whānau network, and begin to tap into it.</p> <p>Whānau decision-making and planning is informed by timely access to personal information and data which is held about them by government or other agencies.</p> <p>Whānau are aware of their interests in assets held in common and knowledgeable about their rights and responsibilities in regards to those assets.</p> <p>Whānau are planning for emergencies, and taking appropriate action such as having insurance and plans for asset replacement.</p>
1-4 years	

Medium term outcomes	<p>Whānau are supported and enabled to take responsibility for their own lives and wellbeing.</p> <p>Whānau are making informed choices about the support they require and who they access support from.</p> <p>Whānau are able to draw on the skills of their own members to advance their collective interests.</p> <p>Whānau are actively participating in the management and growth of assets held in common.</p> <p>Whānau with disabilities participate equally in society.</p> <p>Whānau use, and understand the point of using, data both quantitative and qualitative to inform their decisions making.</p>
5-10 years	

Long term outcomes	<p>Whānau exercise rangatiratanga on a daily basis by being self-managing, independent, and making informed decisions.</p> <p>Whānau recognise they are repositories of knowledge about themselves and their communities, and they contribute to their communities' understanding of them.</p> <p>Whānau determine the nature of their own leadership according to their own traditions. They value and grow their leadership that represents their notions of a leader.</p> <p>Whānau are self-determining in the management, control and aims they determine for their collective assets and resources.</p>
11-25 years	

Whānau as self-managing and empowered leaders (2044)

- Whānau are exercising rangatiratanga on a daily basis
 - Self-managing
 - Independent
 - Informed
- Whānau are repositories of knowledge and have an active role in knowledge creation in their communities
- Whānau determine what leadership looks like for them, and they value and grow that leadership according to their needs and traditions
- Whānau exercise rangatiratanga over their collective assets and resources

Who are these leaders?



What might our Rangatahi expect of us now?

- “Rangatahi Ora” is a conscious and integrated component of any whānau ora activity – service provider, policy, legislation, hapū and Iwi
- That the Crown work collaboratively across departmental lines to enshrine the needs of Rangatahi in policy-making
- That policy developed for Rangatahi is developed with Rangatahi input and is evidence-based
- That policy developed for Rangatahi takes cognisance of the diverse realities of Rangatahi Māori and the context in which they live
- That Iwi take a leadership role in growing the capacity and capability of Rangatahi Māori as the future generation of leaders

Whānau as self-managing and empowered leaders



2011



2019

2044?

Acknowledgements – E mihi ana

- Te Waka Hourua
- Anthony Thompson
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hauiti
- He Whetu Arataki Programme

References

- Cunningham, C. (2004) The New Māori and Māori Health. 2004 Te Whanganui a Tara Lecture for Te Mata o Te Tau. 3 June 2004.
- Smith, V., Moore, C., Cumming, J., Boulton, A. (2019). Whānau Ora: An Indigenous Policy Success Story. In Successful Public Policy: Lessons from Australia and New Zealand. Joannah Luetjens, Michael Mintrom, and Paul 't Hart (Eds), ANU Press, Canberra, Australia.
- Taskforce on Whānau-Centred Initiatives. 2010. Report of the Taskforce on Whānau-Centred Initiatives. Wellington: Office for the Community and Voluntary Sector.
- Whānau Ora Partnership Group. (2014). Whanau Ora Partnership Group Terms of Reference. Updated Post Cabinet Decision. Wellington. 8 September 2014.