

UISTI AP Sexual Health Congress 2018

What diversity means

in promoting cultural responsiveness
to Maori in sexual health research
and education

Dr Jillian Tipene - Te Whāriki Takapou



He muka nō te taura whiri



Cultural responsiveness and achieving health equity

The systematic neglect of culture in health and health care is the single biggest barrier to the advancement of the highest standard of health worldwide

(Napier, 2014)

Cultural competence is essentially another relationship that can provide additional information necessary for better health outcomes

(Durie, 2001)



Strength in diversity



Diversity in sexual health research

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Article 23

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development . . . to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

Article 24

Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices . . . Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without discrimination, to all social and health services.



Te Whāriki Takapou

Diversity in sexual health research

Kaupapa Māori research:

- By Māori, for Māori
- Builds enduring relationships
- STRATEGIC
- Te reo and tikanga Māori as ethical principles and processes
- Draws on community expertise
- Builds capability → self-determination
- Addresses structures that perpetuate inequities
- TRANSFORMATIVE



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Diversity in sexual health education

TE AITANGA A TIKI



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**TE IRA
TANGATA**

Version 3.0
2017



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Muka – mātauranga Māori



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