



(Note: Many of the identified standards can be integrated across ALL the graduate profile outcomes.)

Graduate Profile Outcome (including indicative credit values)	Programme Guidance	STD No.	Title	Outcomes	Evidence Requirements
Whanaungatanga: (20 credits)					
Communicate effectively and implement a range of relationship management strategies to foster whanaungatanga with tangata whenua and other key stakeholders. (20 credits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply a kaupapa Māori approach to assess and prioritise opportunities and risks to effective collaboration with key Māori clients and stakeholders. Plan and conduct appropriate Māori protocols for welcoming, hosting and fare-welling visitors, clients, stakeholders and guests. Evaluate the effectiveness of communication, consultation and relationship management activities based on Whanaungatanga. Analyse and generate solutions based on reflective learning practices. 				
Turangawaewae: (20 credits)					
Apply key kaupapa Māori principles to specialised and theoretical resource management contexts to ensure tangata whenua participation on their tūrangawaewae . (20 credits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with tangata whenua/mana whenua, development of a kaupapa Māori framework, to inform an authority's or tangata whenua/ mana whenua's engagement policies, practices and processes in a resource management context. Identify and examine mātauranga Taiao held by whānau, hapū, iwi – location, whakapapa, pūrakau, and related kawa and tikanga practices. 				

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate mātauranga Taiao of whānau, hapū, and iwi to empower learning and performance to enhance te Taiao. 				
Kaitiakitanga: (20 credits)					
<p>Exercise kaitiakitanga to analyse and report to key decision makers on the impacts of proposed or current resource management statutes and legislation on tangata whenua. (20 credits)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate knowledge of New Zealand's legislative approach to environmental resource management from the mid-1980s to the present and the consequences for tangata whenua/mana whenua. Demonstrate knowledge of the Resource Management Act 1991 in relation to the legal mechanisms available to a local authority, in supporting tangata whenua participation in local resource management. Demonstrate knowledge of the responsibilities of applicants under section 8 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Demonstrate knowledge of the responsibilities of applicants under section 7(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991. 	<p>20322 (L6, C10)</p>	<p>Research environmental issues that impact on Māori, and present findings</p>	<p>Examine and explain the provisions of the Treaty of Waitangi in relation to the selected environmental issues.</p> <p>Describe Māori environmental resource rights in relation to the selected environmental issues.</p> <p>Describe the impact of the selected environmental issues on Māori and the environment, and identify possible solutions.</p> <p>Prepare and present findings of the selected environmental issues and their impact on Māori and the environment.</p>	<p>1.1 The selected environmental issues are examined and explained in terms of the implications of the Māori version of the Treaty of Waitangi.</p> <p>1.2 The selected environmental issues are examined and explained in terms of the implications of the English version of the Treaty of Waitangi.</p> <p>2.1 Current legislation relating to the selected environmental issues is/are described in terms of Māori environmental resource rights.</p> <p>2.2 Tangata whenua position on the selected environmental issue is described in terms of the control and ownership of the resources specified in the selected environmental issue.</p> <p>3.1 The impact of the selected issues is described in relation to the spiritual and cultural impacts on Māori.</p> <p>3.2 The impact of the selected issues is described in relation to the environment.</p> <p>3.3 Relevant stakeholder perspectives on the selected environment issues are identified in relation to the impacts on Māori and the environment. Range stakeholders may include - land owners, regional councils, district councils, developers, contractors, neighbours, and recreational users; evidence of three required.</p> <p>3.4 Possible solutions to mitigate negative impacts of the environmental issues are identified in terms of cultural appropriateness to Māori, achievability and sustainability.</p> <p>4.1 The reasoning provided for the impact of the selected environmental issues is substantiated by factual information.</p> <p>4.2 The research findings presented to the whānau, hapū, iwi addresses matters relating to the impact of the selected environmental issues.</p> <p>4.3 Presentation is clear and concise.</p> <p>4.4 Presentation is culturally appropriate and observant of tikanga Māori.</p> <p>4.5 Findings are presented orally.</p>

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Pūkengatanga: (20 credits)					
Apply pūkengatanga to analyse and evaluate the impacts of contemporary technologies and management practices on local traditional Māori technologies, mātauranga and associated practices in a taiao context. (20 credits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate the use of local Māori technologies, knowledge retention/transmission and management practices in a Taiao context . Demonstrate the use of contemporary technologies and management practices in a Taiao context. Analyse and generate solutions regarding the effects of contemporary technologies and resource management practices on local traditional Māori knowledge, technologies and practices in a Taiao context. 	20320 (L6, C4)	Explain the impact of biotechnology and related legislation on mātauranga Māori	Explain the impact of biotechnology on mātauranga Māori and how it relates to the resources and rights of Māori under the Treaty of Waitangi. Range biotechnology may include – genetic engineering, transgenics, cloning, and bioprospecting. Evidence of two is required.	1.1 Biotechnology is explained in terms of its impact on human health and safety, the environment, and communities. Range may include – loss of diversity; new viruses; new pests, diseases, medicines; medical advancements. Evidence of two is required.
				Explain biotechnology legislation in terms of the provisions that impact and benefit Māori.	1.2 Biotechnology is explained in terms of its impact on mātauranga Māori. Range may include – mauri, whakapapa, kaitiakitanga. 1.3 Biotechnology is explained in terms of its potential impact on the resources and rights of Māori under the Treaty of Waitangi. Range evidence is required for at least three potential impacts; potential impacts may include negative implications for Māori in terms of ownership; intellectual property, its use and management, who, how, and what; responsibility; recognition; patent rights; exercise of kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga. 1.4 Biotechnology is explained in terms of its potential benefits to Māori and society as a whole. Range evidence is required for at least three potential benefits; potential benefits may include but are not limited to positive implications for Māori in terms of ownership, intellectual property, its use and management, who, how, and what; responsibility; recognition; patent rights; exercise of kaitiakitanga and rangatiratanga.
Pono me te Tika: (20 credits)					
Act in a manner that is pono me te tika to demonstrate understanding and commitment to actions and behaviours, based on agreed core management and organisational, tikanga Māori and/or best practice values/principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, evaluate and report to key stakeholders on the effectiveness of an organisation's operational management systems in meeting relevant legislative requirements regarding the participation of tangata whenua in a Taiao context. Analyse, assess and report to key stakeholders on the implications of proposed or implemented changes to relevant legislation regarding the participation of 	20324 (L6, C10)	Describe legislation in relation to wāhi tapu, and develop a management plan to protect wāhi tapu.	Describe the impacts of selected legislation on wāhi tapu. Range evidence of two impacts for each of the evidence requirements below is required	1.1 Sections 6 (e), 42, and 58 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) are described in terms of their impacts on Māori and wāhi tapu. 1.2 Heritage protection sections 187-198 of the RMA are described in terms of their impacts on Māori and wāhi tapu. 1.3 Sections 6-7, 11-12 and 22-32 of the Historic Places Act 1993 are described in terms of their impacts on Maori and wāhi tapu.
				Discuss the effectiveness of legislation in protecting wāhi tapu.	2.1 The RMA is discussed in terms of its effectiveness in the protection of wāhi tapu. 2.2 The Historic Places Act 1993 is discussed in terms of its effectiveness in the protection of wāhi tapu. 2.3 Mining related legislation is discussed in terms of its effectiveness in the protection of wāhi tapu.

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(20 credits)	Māori in a resource management context.				Range Crown Minerals Act 1991, Geothermal Energy Act 1953. 2.4 The Protected Objects Act 1975 is discussed in terms of its effectiveness in the protection of wāhi tapu.
				Develop a management plan for the protection of a selected wāhi tapu. Range may include – objective(s); options for achieving objective(s); stakeholder interests; cultural requirements; national, regional body requirements; costs and resources – human, natural, financial; legal considerations; analysis of options; identification of best option(s) for achieving objective(s).	3.1 The management plan recognises and provides for tino rangatiratanga and kaitiakitanga in consultation with the iwi, hapū, whānau, and marae of the selected wāhi tapu. 3.2 The management plan includes a policy statement for the protection of the selected wāhi tapu. Range policy statement may include – purpose of plan; key task(s) to be completed; responsibility for achieving goal(s); procedure for accessing and accounting for use of resources.
Rangatiratanga: (20 credits)					
Exercise rangatiratanga to ensure tangata whenua needs, interests and aspirations are taken into account in resource management contexts. (20 credits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and contrast traditional and contemporary Māori leadership roles and responsibilities in a Taiao context. Demonstrate knowledge of the history, kawa and tikanga of local tangata whenua. Demonstrate knowledge of the Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi as it has been applied in an environmental resource management context. 				

Programme developers may also consider Level 5 unit standards to achieve the graduate profile outcomes. This diploma is listed at level 6. It must contain a minimum of 120 credits from level 5 or above including at least 72 credits at level 6 or above.

Level 5 Unit Standards		
20318	Explain intellectual property, international agreements, and the Treaty, relating to mātauranga Māori and biodiversity	6 Credits
20319	Explain the relationship between biosecurity, biosecurity risks, biodiversity, and mātauranga Māori	6 Credits
15982	Describe the environmental implications of the exercise of Māori customary fishing rights	6 Credits
Dependent on the programme of study health and safety practice unit standards may be included.		