

Title	Explain the structure, activities and governance of Māori organisations that interact with public sector organisations		
Level	5	Credits	8

Purpose	<p>This unit standard is intended for people who are employed in the public sector.</p> <p>People credited with this unit standard are able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – explain the traditional and modern structures, legal basis, and core activities of Māori organisations; – explain governance considerations, impacts of Treaty settlement and consultation processes of Māori organisations which influence how a public sector organisation may interact with them.
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Classification	Public Sector Services > Public Sector Māori
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

- 1 Recommended unit standard for entry:
Unit 14950, *Describe Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi and its application in the public sector.*
- 2 Reference
A searchable list of other names that organisations are commonly known by, or have previously been known by, see the Government A-Z at <https://www.govt.nz/organisations/>.
- 3 Definitions
Hapū are the collection of families with common ancestry and common ties to an area of land while an *iwi* is a tribe consisting of a collection of hapū.
Most hapū and iwi have organisations that are responsible for organising or governing the affairs of that hapū or iwi group. Often hapū and iwi have complementary roles that are carried out alongside each other, and often alongside marae committees or other bodies. The organisation's structure often depends on the purpose for which it was designed. Many iwi have iwi authorities, trusts, incorporations, and statutory entities such as Māori trust boards and/or trading companies. Service delivery arms often compliment these structures. Some iwi have established governance entities to receive Treaty settlements of fisheries settlements assets.
One other Māori organisation will be one of a variety of national and representative Māori organisations including: multi or pan-tribal organisations such as the New Zealand Māori Council, the Māori Women's Welfare League, and the Federation of

Māori Authorities in an urban setting; taura here groups such as Tūhoe-ki-Poneke, Te Taura here o Ngā Puhi ki Waitākere, and Waikato ki roto o Pōneke; and urban Māori authorities such as Te Whānau o Waipareira Trust (West Auckland), Manukau Urban Māori Authority (South Auckland), Te Rūnanga o Kirikiriroa Trust (Hamilton), Te Rūnanganui o te Ūpoko o Te Ika (Wellington), and Te Rūnanga o Ngā Maata Waka (Christchurch).

Public sector organisations comprise the state sector organisations plus those of local government. Within the state sector lies the state services, and within this lies the core public service.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi refers to the Māori language text of the Treaty.

The Treaty refers to both the Māori and English language texts considered as a whole.

Treaty of Waitangi refers to the English language text of the Treaty.

4 Assessment Range

The candidate does not need to work for a Māori public sector organisation or need to show how their organisation works with Māori governed organisations. The focus of the unit standard is for the candidate to demonstrate knowledge of Māori organisations with which the public sector may interact.

- 5 Performance of outcomes of this unit standard will require consideration of the underlying values and responsibilities of people working in the public sector including standards of integrity and conduct and the Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi and its principles.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Explain the traditional and modern structures, legal basis, and core activities of Māori organisations.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 Explain the considerations of traditional structure for iwi and hapū organisations.
- Range considerations may include but are not limited to – whakapapa, rangatira, geographical boundaries, relationships with other hapū and iwi; evidence for one iwi and one hapū based organisation is required.
- 1.2 Explain the considerations of modern structures of Māori organisations.
- Range considerations include but are not limited to – overall structure, hierarchy of structural components and how they work together; evidence for one iwi, one hapū and one other Māori organisation is required.

- 1.3 Explain the legal basis of Māori organisations and how it informs their structure.
- Range legal basis may include but is not limited to – partnership, company (publicly listed company), (private companies), charitable trust, incorporated society, Māori trust board, trust, statutory body under any statute;
evidence for one iwi, one hapū and one other Māori organisation is required.
- 1.4 Explain the core activities of Māori organisations.
- Range core activities may include but are not limited to – Treaty claims, settlement, resource management, economic development and investments, legal and risk services, planning and monitoring, governance and membership, and delivery of charitable, social and/or cultural programmes;
evidence for one iwi, one hapū and one other Māori organisation is required.

Outcome 2

Explain governance considerations, impacts of Treaty settlement and consultation processes of Māori organisations which influence how a public sector organisation may interact with them.

Range evidence for one iwi, one hapū and one other Māori organisation is required.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 Explain the governance considerations of Māori organisations and describes how they influence interaction with a public sector organisation.
- Range governance considerations may include but are not limited to – the purpose of the organisation, the importance of tikanga and values, long-term view, appointment of board members, board dynamics, involving owners in decision-making, commercial use of assets, the Treaty, use of Māori terms, public relations;
evidence of four considerations is required.
- 2.2 Explain the impacts of Treaty settlement processes on Māori organisations and how these impacts may influence interaction with a public sector organisation.
- Range impacts of Treaty settlement processes may include but are not limited to – organisational structure, economic development, operations, capacity, volunteers, staffing;
evidence of four impacts is required.

- 2.3 Explain the impacts of public sector consultation processes or requirements on Māori organisations and how these impacts may affect interaction with a public sector organisation.

Range impacts of consultation processes may include but are not limited to – organisational structure, operations, involving owners, resourcing, volunteers, staffing; evidence of four impacts is required.

Planned review date	31 December 2025
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Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	25 March 1999	31 December 2012
Revision	2	21 August 2001	31 December 2012
Revision	3	13 June 2003	31 December 2012
Review	4	14 April 2011	31 December 2023
Rollover	5	17 August 2017	31 December 2023
Review	6	27 May 2021	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0121
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This CMR can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact The Skills Organisation info@skills.org.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.