

Title	Identify and describe a Māori view of te taiao		
Level	1	Credits	4

Purpose	<p>People credited with this unit standard are able to describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - taonga in relation to te taiao; - the role of tangata whenua in relation to te taiao; and - an issue relating to te taiao from a tangata whenua perspective.
----------------	---

Classification	Environment Māori > Māori Environmental Practices
-----------------------	---

Available grade	Achieved
------------------------	----------

Guidance Information

- 1 Where local rohe are also occupied by whānau, hapu, and/or iwi, the tangata whenua or mana whenua view should take precedence. Other iwi or hapū views should be encouraged in order to enrich and enhance understanding of key Māori concepts and practices.
- 2 Important Māori concepts applicable to this unit standard include:

Kaitiakitanga – is the obligation arising from kin relationships, to act as *kaitiaki* (a guardian, a person obliged to exercise kaitiakitanga) towards *taonga*.

Taonga – is anything that is treasured, including – tangible things (land, waters, plants and wildlife); and intangible things (language, identity and culture, and mātauranga Māori).

Mauri – literally meaning *life force* or *life principle*, acknowledges the need to respect and care for all things, both animate and inanimate objects (including: plants, rivers, mountains and people) based on the way in which all things on earth are inter-related and dependent on each other.

Mana – implies *authority*, *influence* and *prestige*, which is bestowed upon an individual or group by others. An individual, whānau, hapū or iwi can exercise mana (rangatiratanga) in recognition of their accomplishments, expertise, knowledge, obligations or association to a person, people, place or thing.

Mana whenua – the use, management, and control of land is dependent on the protection of mana whenua. Mana whenua based on ahikā is an important part of the exercise of tino rangatiratanga.

Tangata whenua – literally *people of the land*, refers to a group of people who, through a long association to a particular place, are recognised by others as having authority over a specific area.

Tapu and noa – as concepts that complement each other, tapu often informed a code of social conduct emphasising safety and avoiding risk. For example, through tapu, a tohunga could place a particular location or resource under a rāhui (sanction) to ensure its sustainability. Noa on the other hand, defined as *ordinary* or *free from restriction*, enabled a return to everyday, ordinary human activity.

- 3 Assessment against this unit standard can be conducted in a number of ways that may include but is not limited to – oral presentations, visual presentations, written presentations, whakaari, waiata, haka.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Describe taonga in te taiao from a tangata whenua perspective.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 The description identifies taonga of te taiao.
- Range taonga refers to natural and physical features that may include maunga; moana; awa; pā harakeke; and kiwi; evidence of three is required.
- 1.2 The description provides local examples of taonga in te taiao.
- 1.3 The description explains the nature and extent of the relationship between tangata whenua and taonga in te taiao.

Outcome 2

Describe, from a Māori view, the role of tangata whenua in relation to te taiao.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 The description identifies the role of tangata whenua in relation to maintaining a Māori view of te taiao.
- 2.2 The description provides local examples of the relationship of tangata whenua with taonga in te taiao.
- 2.3 The description explains the nature and extent of the relationship of wider local communities with taonga in te taiao.

Outcome 3

Describe an issue from te taiao, from tangata whenua and non-Māori perspectives.

Range may include but is not limited to – water pollution, water availability, forest logging; evidence of one issue is required.

Performance criteria

- 3.1 The description identifies similarities and differences between the tangata whenua view of te taiao and a non-Māori view.

- 3.2 The description explains the challenges of maintaining a Māori perspective of te taiao from other perspectives.

Planned review date	31 December 2025
----------------------------	------------------

Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	29 April 2003	31 December 2015
Revision	2	14 October 2004	31 December 2015
Rollover and Revision	3	12 December 2013	31 December 2016
Review	4	19 November 2015	31 December 2022
Rollover and Revision	5	23 May 2019	31 December 2022
Review	6	25 March 2021	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0226
--	------

This CMR can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact the NZQA Māori Qualifications Services mqs@nzqa.govt.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.