

Title	Describe the environmental benefits in the exercise of Māori customary fishing rights		
Level	3	Credits	4

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to describe the environmental benefits in the exercise of Māori customary fishing rights.
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Classification	Environment Māori > Māori Environmental Management
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

- Where the local rohe is occupied by a number of iwi or hapū, 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.
- 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.
- Legislation relevant to this unit standard may include: Mātaitai reserves, Taiapure, Marine Reserves Act 1971, the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Claims Settlement Act 1992, Fisheries Act 1996, Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.
- Definitions
Kaitiakitanga – refers to Māori environmental management systems evolved to protect and enhance the mauri of taonga and ensure the sustainable use and management of natural and physical resources.
Taiapure – a local fishery declared under section 175 of the Fisheries Act 1996 which contains estuarine or littoral coastal waters of special significance to any iwi or hapū which is managed by a Committee.
Māori customary fishing – involves the concepts of the roles and interactions of atua Māori in the natural world. Customary fishing as a taonga has whakapapa to atua Māori and therefore shares a strong sense of responsibility and reciprocal obligations. This forms an important part of a holistic world view. All taonga are inter-related, inter-connected, and inter-dependent. The mauri of taonga must be protected. The sustainable management of taonga is therefore paramount.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Describe the environmental benefits in the exercise of Māori customary fishing rights.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 The exercise of Māori customary fishing rights is described in relation to the customary use and protection of marine species.

Range rāhui, seasonal gathering and harvesting, stock management, whakapapa, pūrākau, pakiwaitara, kōrero tuku iho
evidence of two is required.

- 1.2 The environmental cultural indicators of the exercise of Māori customary fishing rights are described

Range Maramataka, rāhui, tapu and noa, tohu o te taiao,
evidence of two is required.

- 1.3 The environmental benefits of the exercise of Māori customary fishing rights is described

Range may include – tikanga, kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga, rangatiratanga, tangata tiaki, mana whenua, preservation, protection, biodiversity, sustainability;
evidence of two is required.

Replacement information	This unit standard replaced unit standard 20321.
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Planned review date	31 December 2030
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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 2021	31 December 2027
Review	2	26 June 2025	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0166
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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 NZQA Māori Qualifications Services mqs@nzqa.govt.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.