

Title	Carry out a local kaitiakitanga activity with direction		
Level	3	Credits	6

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plan a local kaitiakitanga activity; - carry out a local kaitiakitanga activity; and - evaluate a local kaitiakitanga activity.
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Classification	Environment Māori > Māori Environmental Practices
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Available grade	Achieved
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Guidance Information

- Where local rohe are also occupied whānau, hapū 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.
- 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) of *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).

Mahitahi – group co-operation and cohesion are important for the successful application of kaitiakitanga and the undertaking of a kaitiakitanga activity.

Maramataka – the traditional Māori calendar. Each year has 12 months based on the cycles of the moon. These lunar months begin and end when the moon is full, and last for about 30 days.

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.
- 4 Kaitiakitanga activities may include endeavours such as access, harvest and use of: pīngao (golden sedge) and harakeke (flax) for weaving; rivers to catch tuna (eels); feathers for garments such as a korowai (feather cloaks); and whale bone for carving; replenishment and re-stocking of pāua beds; or sustainable harvesting and management of harakeke.
Kaitiakitanga may include the protection, care, use and management of animate or inanimate objects. However, there must be a clear evidence of a person exercising kaitiakitanga for a selected taonga.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Plan a local kaitiakitanga activity.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 The plan describes a kaitiakitanga activity appropriate to te taiao.
- 1.2 The planned actions are consistent with local tikanga.
- 1.3 The planned actions are consistent with local maramataka.

Outcome 2

Carry out a local kaitiakitanga activity.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 The local kaitiakitanga activity is carried out according to the plan.
- 2.2 Individual participation within the group contributes to the purpose of the activity.
- 2.3 Individual participation within the group is consistent with local tikanga.

Outcome 3

Evaluate a local kaitiakitanga activity.

Performance criteria

- 3.1 The evaluation identifies any variations from the plan, and their effect.
- 3.2 The evaluation identifies aspects of the activity that meet kaitiakitanga practices.

- 3.3 The evaluation identifies the effectiveness of group co-operation in the exercise of kaitiakitanga.

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	27 February 1996	31 December 2015
Revision	2	11 December 1996	31 December 2015
Review	3	29 April 2003	31 December 2015
Revision	4	14 October 2004	31 December 2015
Rollover and Revision	5	12 December 2013	31 December 2016
Review	6	19 November 2015	31 December 2022
Rollover and Revision	7	23 May 2019	31 December 2022
Review	8	25 March 2021	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0226
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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 NZQA Māori Qualifications Services mqs@nzqa.govt.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.