



HONOURING
TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

At Yoobee Colleges we have a commitment to honour
and uphold the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Y003EE COLLEGE
OF CREATIVE
INNOVATION

 New Zealand
School of Tourism

cut above_{academy}

 Elite
School of Beauty & Spa

 Healthcare
Academy
of New Zealand

Koiri Pattern: The koiri is the koru pattern repeating and turning back into itself. This may continue into infinity. The koiri is a symbol of self-reflection and nurturing. It also means to flourish.



A brief overview of

TE TIRITI

Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Te Tiriti) is an agreement between the British Crown (founder of the New Zealand Government) and Rangatira who signed on behalf of their Hapū.



Te Tiriti enables the Crown to carry out its kāwanatanga role. This includes establishing and maintaining systems of government for everyone in Aotearoa - such as the education system.

Everyone who lives in Aotearoa New Zealand has a relationship with Te Tiriti.

Te Tiriti promised that Māori would have the ability to make decisions and manage their affairs. It also promised Māori tino rangatiratanga (full authority) over their taonga. Taonga can be intangible things like te reo Māori and mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge and education).

Te Tiriti also promised that everyone has the same rights and privileges.

In 2020, the Education and Training Act was passed. The purpose of the Act includes establishing and regulating “an education system that honours Te Tiriti o Waitangi and supports Māori-Crown relationships.”

Yoobee Colleges partners with iwi to seek guidance on how to authentically deliver and meet our obligations as a Treaty partner, with focus on articles 1 to 4 of Te Tiriti o Waitangi in education.

Article 1:

KĀWANATANGA

Honourable Governance

Learning communities understand their position as Crown agents (protect Māori interests and consult Māori) and confirm Māori as tangata whenua.

They are governed honourably - decisions are made with those impacted the most by them.

A shared decision-making process with the whanau, hapu and iwi (partnerships) is embedded.

Communication is meaningful, ongoing, reciprocal, and transparent.

Article 2:

RANGATIRATANGA

Agency

Te reo Māori, tikanga and kawa, appropriate to local context, is valued, practiced and celebrated.

Māori are achieving success as Māori.

Māori have agency, voice and choice, the power to act.

Māori diversity is recognised and valued, and self-determination is enacted.

Article 3:

ŌRITETANGA

Equity

In the interest of all, Māori have the same rights and opportunities as non-Māori.

Educational barriers and inequalities are removed to ensure equitable educational outcomes.

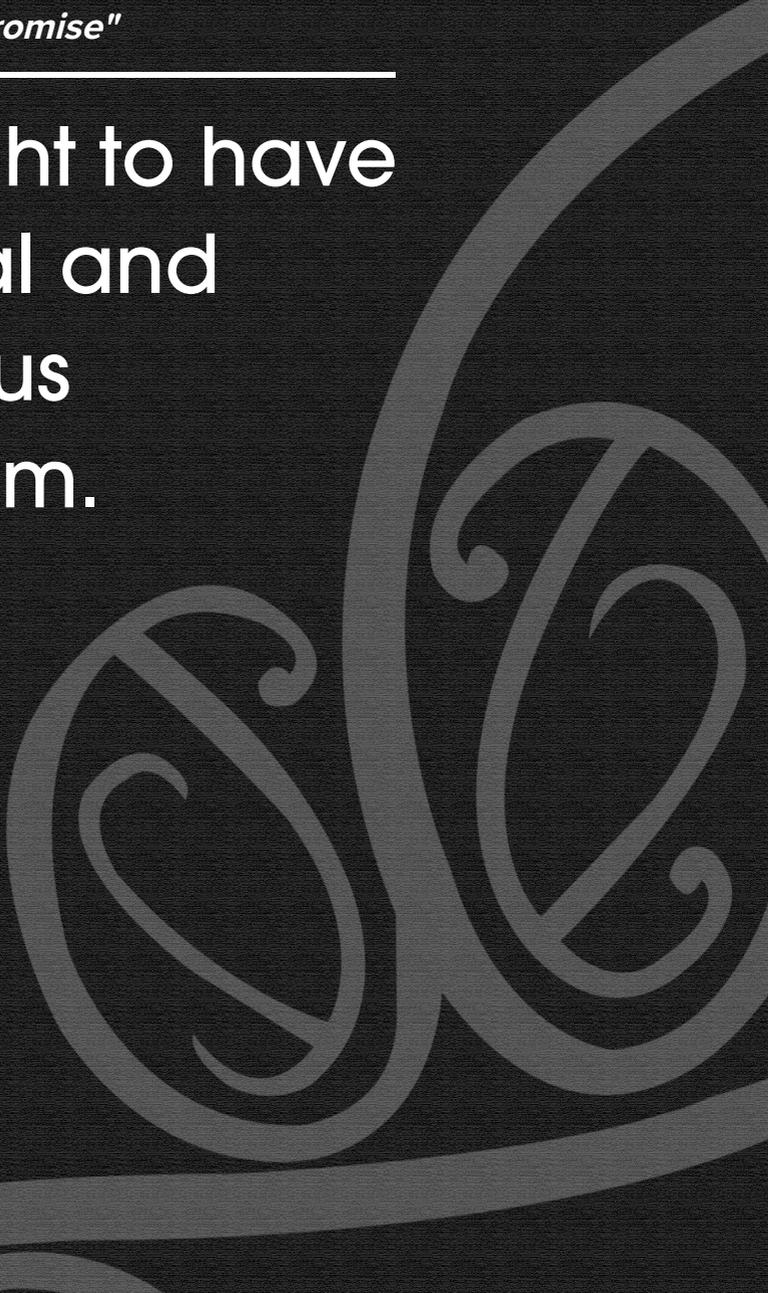
Education content and delivery reflects Aotearoa and our dual heritage (past, present and the future), Equitable representation of Mātauranga Māori, Reo tikanga etc.

Māori perspectives and opinions, and the voices of Māori are equitably represented.

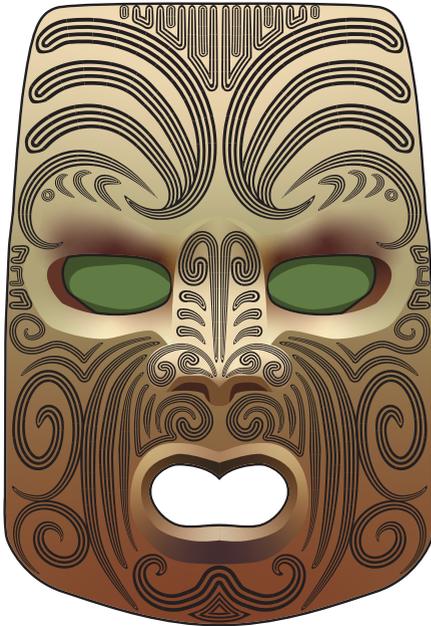
Article 4:

"The spoken promise"

The right to have
cultural and
religious
freedom.



To reach these outcomes in all our learning communities, we have a meaningful framework that weaves together three key elements: see, hear, and feel.



**TITIRO
SEE**

Visual Representation

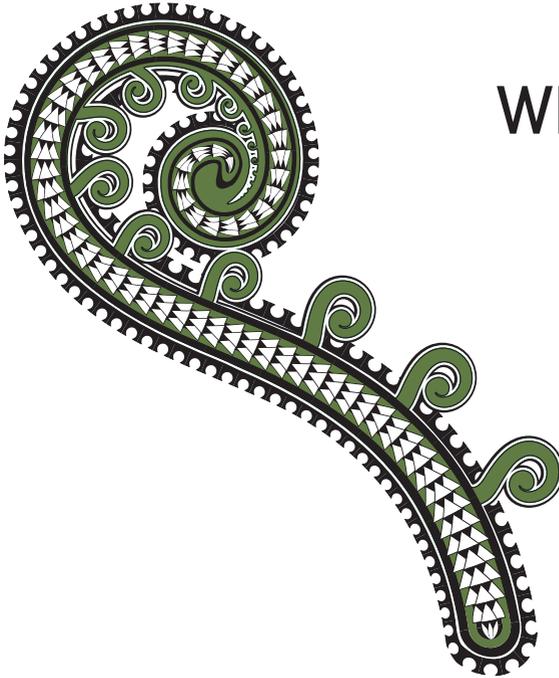
- Signage: Use bilingual signage in both Te Reo Māori and English throughout the campus.
- Cultural Events: Promote and visibly celebrate Māori cultural events, such as Matariki and Waitangi Day.
- Role Models: Showcase Māori role models in various fields to inspire learners, such as Kaiāwhina and graduates in industry.



WHAKARONGO HEAR

Language and Communication

- Te Reo Māori: Encourage the use of Te Reo Māori in everyday conversations, greetings, and formal events.
- Music and Performances: Incorporate Māori music, haka, and traditional performances in campus activities and events.



WHAKAORA FEEL

Emotional and Spiritual Connection

- Manaakitanga: Foster a culture of respect, hospitality, and care within the campus community.
- Whanaungatanga: Encourage strong relationships and a sense of belonging among students and staff.
- Mātauranga Māori: Integrate Māori knowledge and perspectives into the curriculum and teaching practices.

APPENDIX



Whetu represent ancestral spirits, connect the physical and spiritual worlds.

- The patterns on the forehead symbolize leadership and wisdom.
- The spirals on the cheeks and nose represent nurturing, communication and connection with others.
- The designs on the chin show strength and unity, while the curved lines indicate agility and protection.
- The angular notches by the eyes denote courage and determination.

Pounamu eyes (jade/greenstone)
 Symbolises insight, watchfulness and seeing beyond the physical. They can also represent vitality and their role as kaitiaki (guardians). In the context of tīro there is an implication of vigilance and awareness.



Koru (spiral, fern)
 representing beginnings and growth

Rauru (double spiral)
 Knowledge and understanding, and the transfer of knowledge between teacher and student

Puhoro (flowing water)
 Representing moving forward, a community progressing towards a shared goal

Koiri (growing branches)
 Self-reflection and aspiration

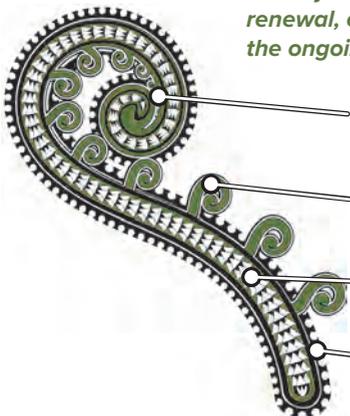


Tui symbolise communication, eloquence, adaptability, beauty, resilience, and spiritual authority.

Mangōpare (hammerhead shark)
 Represents tenacity and resilience, and the spirit to persevere

Unaunahi (fish scales)
 Represents balance, plenty, and well-being.

Koru symbolise emotional and spiritual growth, renewal, connection to origins, and harmony in the ongoing cycle of life.



Koru Kawe (nested spiral)
 Layers of experience developed through life

Rauponga (many smaller koru arranged on a spine)
 Life, growth and steps along a path

Niho Taniwha (teeth of the Taniwha)
 Collective strength, unity and protection

Koru Pītau (many tightly coiled koru on a spine)
 Potential and growth

