

| | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|-----------|
| Title | Explain key aspects of a pōwhiri process of a marae in tourism Māori | | |
| Level | 4 | Credits | 15 |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Purpose | People credited with this unit standard are able to explain a pōwhiri process, key roles and responsibilities, and physical structures of a marae in tourism Māori |
|----------------|--|

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Classification | Tourism Māori > Tourism Māori Practices |
|-----------------------|---|

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

Guidance Information

1 Assessment

The assessment context for this unit standard is to empower, uplift and maintain kōrero tuku iho for tikanga practices of local rohe or takiwā. Where local rohe are also occupied by a number of other hapū or iwi, the tangata whenua or mana whenua view will take precedence. Other hapū or iwi views should be encouraged in order to enrich and enhance understanding of key Māori concepts and practices. Assessment may be presented in a number of ways which may include but are not limited to oral, visual or written presentations, whakaari, waiata, haka, pūrākau and pakiwaitara, ngā toi, computer, dance, drama, poster, photo images, roleplay, social media, tuhituhi, video.

This unit standard can be assessed either in a workplace setting or within a learning environment.

2 Definitions

Pōwhiri process may include pōwhiri, karanga, karakia, whaikōrero, waiata tautoko, mihi, koha, hongī, hakari.

Roles of key people on a marae may include kaikarakia, kaikaranga, kaikōrero, kaiwaiata, koroua, kuia, tangata whenua, manuhiri, ringa wera, hau kāinga, ahi kā, ahi kā roa.

Physical structures of a marae may include ātea, kāuta, kōhatu maumahara, pou haki, urupā, whare karakia, wharekai, wharenui, whare puni, whare tipuna, whare whakairo, whare horoi, wharepaku, paepae tapu/taumata.

Tourism Māori event within this context may include but is not limited to marae stay, Māori cultural experience, historical tour, archaeological tour, adventure tour, nature tour.

Tourism Māori refers to an indigenous cultural experience of interaction and engagement centred around Māori cultural heritage, traditions and values providing a unique insight into the world that has helped shaped our land, its Māori people, their traditions, and culture. It encompasses a wide range of activities and attractions that allow manuhiri to engage with tangata whenua.

- 3 Resource support may include:
- Barlow, Cleve. (1991). *Tikanga Whakaaro Key Concepts in Māori Culture*. New Zealand. Oxford Publishing.
- Keane, B. (2013). *Marae Protocol – te kawa o te marae*. Te Ara, The Encyclopedia of New Zealand. Retrieved from <https://teara.govt.nz/en/marae-protocol-te-kawa-o-te-marae/page-4>.
- Harawira, W. (1997). *Te Kawa o Te Marae: A Guide for all Marae Visitors*. Auckland: Reed.
- Karetu, T. (1978). "Kawa in Crisis" in *Tihe Mauri Ora: Aspects of Māoritanga*, edited by Michael King, 67-79. Wellington: Methuen New Zealand.
- Salmond, A. (2004). *Hui: A Study of Māori Ceremonial Gatherings*. Auckland: Reed.
- Tauroa, H. and P. (1993). *Te Marae: A Guide to Customs & Protocol*. Auckland: Reed.
- Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. (2019). *Pōwhiri*. Wellington. Māori Language Commission. Retrieved from <https://ttw1.cwp.govt.nz/maori-language/tikanga-maori/powhiri/>.

The resource support listed above is given as a guide only and is not intended to be in any way prescriptive. It is envisaged that different areas may have their own written and unwritten repositories of knowledge relevant to this unit standard.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Explain a pōwhiri process on a marae in a tourism Māori context.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 Pōwhiri process is explained.
- Range karanga, karakia, whaikōrero, mihi, waiata tautoko, koha, hongī, hakari.
- 1.2 The role of tangata whenua and manuhiri are explained in terms of the pōwhiri process.

Outcome 2

Explain roles and responsibilities of key people on a marae in terms of a tourism Māori context

Performance criteria

- 2.1 The roles and responsibilities of key people on a marae are explained.
- Range evidence of five is required.

Outcome 3

Explain the purpose of physical structures of a marae in a tourism Māori context.

Performance criteria

3.1 The physical structures of a marae are explained.

Range evidence of five is required.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Planned review date | 31 December 2030 |
|----------------------------|------------------|

Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

| Process | Version | Date | Last Date for Assessment |
|--------------|---------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Registration | 1 | 26 June 2000 | 31 December 2012 |
| Revision | 2 | 27 August 2003 | 31 December 2012 |
| Review | 3 | 26 July 2005 | 31 December 2012 |
| Review | 4 | 22 October 2010 | 31 December 2016 |
| Review | 5 | 21 May 2015 | 31 December 2016 |
| Review | 6 | 27 February 2020 | 31 December 2027 |
| Review | 7 | 26 June 2025 | N/A |

| | |
|--|------|
| Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference | 0177 |
|--|------|

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.