

Title	Explain kaitiaki practices in a tourism Māori context		
Level	3	Credits	5

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able explain kaitiaki practices in a tourism Māori context.
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Classification	Tourism Māori > Environmental Tourism Māori
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Available grade	Achieved
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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 evidence can be gathered and presented in various ways, including oral, visual, written, artwork, social and digital media, dance, drama, and kapa haka performances, photos, roleplay, videos, or portfolios through the collection of naturally occurring evidence.

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

2 Definitions

Attractions refers to local and national attractions organised inside the tourism sector. These may include commemorations, Matariki/ Puanga celebration, Matatini, Waitangi Day celebrations, Te Puia, Te Pā Tū, museums.

Activity refers to local and national activities organised outside of the tourism sector. These may include, hunting competitions, guided tours, excursions, noho marae experience, local marae activities, pōwhiri, retreats, wānanga, hikoi.

Kaitiaki practices may refer to karakia, rāhui, tapu, noa, tiaki, mauri, taiāpure.

Ngā Kawai Atua/Tipuna may include Kupe, Toi, Kiwa, ngā kāpene o ngā waka, Ranginui, Papatūānuku, Tāne, Tangaroa, Rongomātāne, Tāwhirimātea, Haumietiketike, Rūaumoko, Tūmatauenga.

Ngā kōrero tuku iho refers to Māori stories, or histories, which provide a basis or rationale for Māori belief systems and tikanga. They may be found in Māori oral traditions (such as pūrākau, pakiwaitara, whakapapa, waiata, karanga, or whaikōrero) or in written works. They may also be particular to a whānau, hapū, iwi or marae and are often revered as treasured accounts to be passed down the generations.

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.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Explain kaitiaki practices in a tourism Māori context.

Performance criteria

1.1 Kaitiaki practices associated with ngā kāwai atua/tīpuna are explained in a tourism context.

Range evidence of two kaitiaki practices associated with four kāwai atua/tīpuna is required

1.2 Kaitiaki practices within a local rohe are explained in terms of a tourism attraction or activity.

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	24 May 2001	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
Revision	5	19 July 2012	31 December 2016
Review	6	21 May 2015	31 December 2019
Review	7	29 March 2018	31 December 2019
Review	8	27 February 2020	31 December 2027
Review	9	26 June 2025	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 NZQA Māori Qualifications Services mqs@nzqa.govt.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.