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| **Title** | **Identify and explain the cultural significance of natural and man-made attractions in tourism Māori** | | |
| **Level** | **3** | **Credits** | **6** |

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| **Purpose** | People accredited with this unit standard are able to identify and explain the cultural significance of natural attractions and man-made attractions in tourism Māori. |

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| **Classification** | Tourism Māori > Environmental Tourism Māori |

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| **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 several other hapū or iwi, the tangata whenua or mana whenua view will take precedence. However, other hapū or iwi views should be encouraged 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, kapa haka performances, photos, roleplay, videos, or portfolios through the collection of naturally occurring evidence.

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

2 Definitions
*Natural attractions* are attractions in nature which are not man-made but are culturally significant to local Māori and are often heard about in the local oral traditions such as waiata, pūrākau and, pakiwaitara. Examples may include awa kōpaka (glacier), awa pounamu, maunga, awa, whenua, moana, motu, ngāwhā, roto, ana, flora, and fauna, pāharakeke (natural nursery), conservation sites/national parks, marine reserves, mahinga mātaitai, taiāpure. Some of these natural attractions are well known in the tourism industry, but many are not widely known for their cultural significance.
*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.


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*Man-made attractions* are culturally significant to local Māori and are often heard about in the local oral traditions such as waiata, pūrākau and, pakiwaitara. The main focus is on interaction. Examples may include whare whakairo, pā kāinga, māra kai, mahinga kai, pā tūwatawata (defensive pā), whare wānanga, ngā ara, waka, marae, urupā, paenga pakanga pā (battle site) wildlife reserves, pāharakeke (man-made nursery).
*Man-made* refers to attractions, structures or objects created or caused by human activity rather than occurring naturally.
*Potential hazards* refer to rocky trails, steep cliff sides, tidal movements, geothermal activity
*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

Identify and explain the cultural significance of natural attractions in tourism Māori.

Range evidence of two natural attractions is required.

**Performance criteria**

1.1 Natural attractions are identified.

Range name, location, features, activities, potential hazards.

1.2 Natural attractions are explained in terms of the cultural significance associated with them and in accordance with kōrero tuku iho of the local hapū and/or iwi.

### Outcome 2

Identify and explain the cultural significance of man-made attractions in tourism Māori.

Range evidence of two man-made attractions is required.

**Performance criteria**

2.1 Man-made attractions are identified.

Range name, location, features, activities, potential hazards.

2.2 Man-made attractions are explained in terms of the cultural significance associated with them and in accordance with the kōrero tuku iho of the local hapū and/or iwi.


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| **Replacement information** | This unit standard replaced unit standard 17788 and unit standard 17789. |

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| **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 | 29 March 2018 | 31 December 2019 |
| Revision | 2 | 26 September 2019 | 31 December 2027 |
| Review | 3 | 27 February 2020 | 31 December 2027 |
| Review | 4 | 26 June 2025 | N/A |

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| **Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference** | 0226 |

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.


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