

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

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
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Guidance Information

1 This unit standard is designed to assist the learner to identify and appreciate the unique aspects of Māori culture. By understanding these aspects, the learner will be able to explain these differences for manuhiri and highlight the significance for tourism.

2 **Assessment**

The assessment context for this unit standard is limited to local rohe or takiwā. Where local rohe are also occupied by other iwi or hapū, the tangata whenua or mana whenua view will take precedence. Other iwi or hapū 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 presentations, visual presentations, written presentations, whakaari, waiata, haka, pūrākau and pakiwaitara, artwork, computer, dance, drama, poster, photo images, roleplay, social media, tuhituhi, video.

This unit standard may be assessed against in the workplace or in a learning situation.

3 **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 but are not limited to – 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 mātaītai, taiāpure. Some of these natural attractions are well known in the tourism industry, but many are not widely known for their cultural significance.

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 but are not limited to – 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 made or caused by human beings (as opposed to occurring or being made naturally).

Potential hazards refer to – rocky trails, steep cliff sides, tidal movements.

For the purpose of this unit standard the distinction between *attraction*: is the physical destination, and *event*: is the activity centred around the attraction.

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 the kōrero 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 of the local hapū and/or iwi.

Range man-made attractions may include but are not limited to – whare whakairo, pā kāinga, māra kai, pā tūwatawata (defensive pā), whare wānanga, ngā ara.

Replacement information	This unit standard replaced unit standard 17788 and unit standard 17789.
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Planned review date	31 December 2024
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Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	29 March 2018	N/A
Revision	2	26 September 2019	N/A
Review	3	27 February 2020	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.