



Kai Maru: A Guide for Whānau



New Zealand Government

Introduction

These resources for kōhanga reo and puna akoranga have been developed by the New Zealand Fire Service (NZFS), in consultation with Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust, the Ministry of Education, and the Māori liaison firefighter team. They are aligned with the curricula of Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust and the Ministry of Education.



For kōhanga reo, some key guides are:

- *Te Korowai*
- *Te Whāriki a te Kōhanga Reo – Te Whāriki Mātauranga*

For puna akoranga, some key guides are:

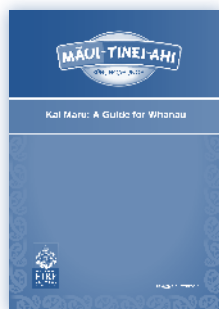
- *Kei Tua o te Pae: Assessment for Learning Early Childhood Exemplars*
- *Te Whāriki – He Whāriki Mātauranga mō ngā Mokopuna o Aotearoa: Early Childhood Curriculum*
- *Te Whatu Pōkeka: Kaupapa Māori Assessment for Learning Early Childhood Exemplars*

The *Māui-tinei-ahi* resources for kōhanga reo and puna akoranga follow these guidelines. For example, links to *Te Whāriki a te Kōhanga Reo* include:

- Mana Atua – to nurture what is extant in our children and foster in ourselves the disciplines of respect for our Creator and the spiritual world and understanding of the relationship between humans and all living and inanimate things
- Mana Reo – to infuse and nurture te reo Māori in our children and the entire Kōhanga Reo whānau as a living language
- Mana Tangata – to vest in our children by role-modelling ourselves the positive and desirable qualities and nature of relationships between children, between adults, and between adults and children so that self-esteem and self-worth are cultivated and cherished
- Mana Whenua - to promote this concept in a positive and effective way with our Kōhanga Reo whānau and children so that they appreciate how their whakapapa requires them to respect and understand what their duties and obligations are to the land
- Mana Autūroa – to foster in ourselves in the first instance and thus in our children an understanding and appreciation of the universe through exploration and discovery of nature, art, music, and science through te reo Māori.

Resource components

The *Māui-tinei-ahi* resource pack for kōhanga reo and puna akoranga (FS2630) contains:



A guide for kaiako and kaiāwhina (FS2634)



A big-book picture book, *E Puta! E Noho ki Waho!* (FS2632)



A three-track CD for kaiako and kaiāwhina (FS2637)



A fire truck poster (FS2633)



A fire drill poster (FS2635)



A sample of a take-home version of the picture book *E Puta! E Noho ki Waho!* for whānau (FS2631), which includes a two-track DVD (FS2638), fire-safety activities to do at home, and a fire-safety check list for whānau.



To order additional copies of these free resources, complete the online form at www.getfirewise.org.nz or email korero@maui.maori.nz.

The following resources can also be downloaded from www.maui.maori.nz:

- a bilingual version of the take-home picture book
- a bilingual version of this guide for kaiako and kaiāwhina
- the three CD tracks
- the two DVD tracks
- a bilingual summary of the research that sits behind the resources.

For other fire-safety resources, including safe meeting place stickers in te reo Māori or English and a fire-safety booklet for whānau, *Make Your Home and Family Fire Safe*, visit www.getfirewise.org.nz, email korero@maui.maori.nz, or contact your local fire station.

To request a *Māui-tinei-ahi* Māori liaison firefighter visit to your kōhanga reo or puna akoranga, contact your nearest fire station or email korero@maui.maori.nz.

The *Māui-tinei-ahi* programme

These Māori-medium early childhood resources complement more advanced fire-safety resources in te reo Māori that tamariki meet when they start primary school.

Children in junior classes in primary schools are able to understand and put into practice more complicated fire-safety messages than younger children are able to. At primary school, children learn to get down, get low, and get out – fast. They find out that smoke can be hot and poisonous.

These messages are too complex for younger children. In case of a fire, they just need to get out and stay out.

At all levels, the *Māui-tinei-ahi* programme reaches out to whānau – it is not just a programme for kōhanga reo, puna akoranga, and kura.

For more information about the *Māui-tinei-ahi* fire-safety programme, visit www.getfirewise.org.nz/maui-tinei-ahi.



The screenshot shows the Maui-tinei-ahi website. The header features a photo of children and a 'GET FIREWISE' logo. The navigation menu includes links for Introduction, Pre-school, Primary, Year 1 and 2, Secondary, Maui-tinei-ahi, Fire fighting, Gallery, Research, and Contact and Order. The main content area is titled 'maui-tinei-ahi' and contains text about the programme's purpose and development. A 'resources' sidebar lists items like 'The Maui-tinei-ahi Teachers' Guide', 'A Get Down, Get Low, Get Out – FAST! trieze', 'Nine display photographs', and 'A large picture book, Ka Oia a Tamariki me te Mokoheke i te Aoraki Tupato ki te Ahi'. The footer includes copyright information and the Fire Service logo.

Why young children need to learn fire safety

The NZFS has evidence of children escaping from burning buildings using behaviours learned through the *Māui-tinei-ahi* programme. Children need to learn what to do if there is a fire and practise this. Anyone in a room that is on fire has less than three minutes to get out. Children need to know to get out and stay out. Kōhanga reo, puna akoranga, and whānau can help them practise what to do.



The facts

- Children up to five years old die in house fires at two and a half times the rate of older children.
- A male toddler is three times as likely to die as a result of a fire as a female. The risk is five times as high for Māori as for non-Māori.
- Over one third of fatalities among under-fives are the result of children gaining access to lighters and/or matches.
- Young children involved in fire ignition are more likely to hide rather than flee from the fire.

The approach to teaching and learning fire safety

The *Māui-tinei-ahi* fire-safety programme for kōhanga reo, puna akoranga, and whānau introduces life-saving fire-safety messages and behaviours by:

- making the messages and behaviours relevant to children attending kōhanga reo / puna akoranga
- engaging whānau in the learning
- encouraging frequent repetition of the messages and practice of the behaviours
- helping tamariki process the messages and adopt the behaviours by participating in a range of age-appropriate activities.

Preparation

1. Start by becoming familiar with the resources and the *Māui-tinei-ahi* approach to teaching and learning fire safety.
2. Familiarise yourself with the story in the picture book and the lyrics and actions of the waiata-ā-ringā.



Here is a draft for a letter you could send home:

Kia ora e te whānau,

Our kōhanga reo / puna akoranga is using the New Zealand Fire Service's *Māui-tinei-ahi* fire-safety programme. We are practising our fire drill. The tamariki are learning to get out and stay out if there is a fire. They are learning to go to our safe meeting place.

Each year, the Fire Service attends about 5,000 house fires. Around a quarter of house fires start in the kitchen from unattended cooking. Once a fire starts in a room, people have less than three minutes to get out before they breathe in poisonous smoke and die.

Here are some things you can do at home:

1. Install working smoke alarms in living areas, halls, and bedrooms. They will alert you to a fire. If you are asleep, you cannot smell smoke.
2. Test your smoke alarm with your tamariki. We're listening to the sound they make at kōhanga reo / puna akoranga.
3. Keep lighters and matches secure from children.
4. Have an escape plan that means that every person in your whānau knows two ways to get out of every room – and knows where to go to a safe meeting place.
5. Mark your safe meeting place with a safe meeting place sticker.
6. Practise getting out and staying out. (We're practising this at kōhanga reo / puna akoranga too.)

Your tamariki will bring home a picture book called *E Puta! E Noho ki Waho!* It contains a DVD, fire-safety activities to do with your children, and a fire-safety checklist. Watch the DVD and share the story in the picture book with your tamariki. Do the activities as a whānau. Then use the checklist to see how many fire-safety tips you can tick YES to.

Remember, with young children keep fire-safety messages simple and clear. If the smoke alarm goes off or someone shouts FIRE, FIRE, FIRE they should get out and stay out! Help them practise doing this. Give them lots of hugs when they do.

In any community, there may be whānau who have experienced a fire. Please contact us if you have any concerns about your tamariki participating in our fire-safety programme.

Noho mai rā,

Nā *signature*



Key fire-safety messages to share with tamariki

The most important message is, **Get out! Stay out!** Related messages are:

- If the smoke alarm goes off or someone shouts FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! get out.
- Don't put your shoes on. Just get out.
- Don't stop to find your bag.
- Don't take your toys.
- Don't try to hide from the fire.
- Go out quickly.



- Go straight to the safe meeting place.
- Stay out! Stay at the safe place. The adults will look after you there.
- If you find any matches or lighters, give them to an adult.

Be a good model. Don't stop to put on *your* shoes. Don't stop to grab your own bag or cell phone. Help the little ones to get out quickly. Go straight to the safe meeting place with them. Stay there. Don't go back inside until the Fire Service arrives and tells you that you can – or until you decide that a fire drill is over. Adopt a clear, consistent way to let everyone know that a fire drill is over.

Key vocabulary

ahi (fire)

kaipatuahi (firefighter)

mahi tinei ahi (fire drill)

pūoho auahi (smoke alarm)

putanga (exit)

wāhi tūtakitaki haumarū, wāhi haumarū (safe meeting place)

waka tinei ahi (fire truck)

whakapoko ahi (fire extinguisher)

Useful sentences and phrases

He aha ngā āhuatanga ka pā ināiane pea? (What can you hear?)

Te pūoho auahi. (The smoke alarm.)

Mutu tonu tā tātou mahi i taua wā. (Stop what you're doing.)

E puta! (Get out!)

Kia tere te puta i te whare. (Get out of the building quickly.)

Ka aha tātou, i muri i te putanga atu i te whare? (What do we do after we get out?)

Haere ki te wāhi thaumaru. (Go to the safe meeting place.)

E noho ki waho! (Stay out!)

Learning intentions

After completing these activities, tamariki will be able to:

- recognise a smoke alarm and the sound it makes
- stop what they are doing when they hear the smoke alarm go off or someone shouts FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
- get out quickly when they hear the smoke alarm or someone yells FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
- get out without stopping to put their shoes on
- get out without looking for their bags
- get out without taking any toys
- go straight to the safe meeting place
- stay at the safe meeting place and not go back inside until you tell them that the fire drill is over.

The children will be safer because they know what to do. As well as practising what to do at kōhanga reo / puna akoranga they will also practise getting out of their own homes and staying out with their whānau.



A plan for a two-week focus on fire safety

Plan to focus on fire safety for two weeks at a time, several times each year. With children constantly moving on to primary school and new children arriving all the time, focusing on fire safety only once a year is not enough.

Over-all focus

Let the over-all focus be manaaki (caring). Involve whānau. Remember, kia haumarū tō kainga me tō whānau (safe homes, safe families – fires occur more often in homes than in early childhood centres).

A whakataukāki

Let your guiding whakataukāki be, “He aha te mea nui o te ao? He tangata! He tangata! He tangata!” People are important. Let’s keep everyone safe.

Learning experiences

► Share traditional stories about ahi (fire)

Our stories about fire include ‘Māui and the Sun’ and ‘Māui, Mahuika, and the Gift of Fire’. As you share stories such as these with tamariki, emphasise that:



- fire is a gift – but one we treat with great care
- fire is dangerous – so we are always careful around fire
- fire is useful – for example, we can use it to cook our food. It isn't something we play with. Fire is a gift we respect.

As you share the important messages about fire in our traditional stories, explore what fire is with the children. Discuss the properties of fire: that it is fast, hot, and dangerous. Highlight why we always need to have an escape plan.

► Establish a safe meeting place

Locate a suitable safe meeting place, if you do not have one already. Invite an elder to bless the safe meeting place. This is an important occasion. Invite whānau to attend.

With the tamariki and in the presence of whānau, mark the safe meeting place with a NZFS safe-meeting-place sticker. Sing the fire-safety waiata-ā-ringa 'E Puta! E Noho ki Waho!' together on this important occasion.

Emphasise that if people are already outside, when there is a fire drill (or a real fire), they should not try to go to the safe meeting place through the building – they should stay outside and go straight to the safe meeting place.

► Review your warden system

Ensure that everyone understands your safety warden system. Post the name of the warden each day beside your main entrance above your emergency evacuation kit. Hang a fluoro-coloured warden's vest just inside. One approach is for the kaiako or kaiāwhina who leads the karakia first thing in the morning to become the safety warden for the day. When you have fire drills, it becomes the warden's responsibility to ensure that everyone has gone to the safe meeting place and to do a head-count / roll-call there.

► Practise the fire-safety waiata-ā-ringa 'E Puta! E Noho ki Waho!' together

Teach the fire-safety waiata-ā-ringa 'E Puta! E Noho ki Waho!' to the children. Practise it before fire drills and perform it at the blessing of your safe meeting place. If a Māori liaison firefighter visits your kōhanga reo / puna akoranga, perform 'E Puta! E Noho ki Waho!' with them.

To support this learning, there is a performance on the DVD attached to the inside cover of the take-home version of the picture book. To help you learn the words, 'E Puta! E Noho ki Waho!' is also sung on the CD. If you and the children would like to sing along to the music, there is a sing-along track on the CD too. The tune is adapted from the traditional chant 'Tāku Patu'.

In English, the words can be translated as:

*Tamariki, get out and stay outside
Mokopuna, stay outside*

*Stay outside – don't risk getting hurt
It's better to stay outside
Whānau stay outside*



► Share the big book

We suggest that you listen to the story illustrated in the wordless big book on the CD first, before you share the story with tamariki. Tell the story in your own words and dialect. As you tell the story, invite the children to collaborate in the telling. What do they think the characters in the pictures are doing? Encourage them to tell you what they think might happen next before you turn a page. With the children, notice details in the illustrations such as the smoke alarms and how the fire drill in the story works. Are the children in the pictures running? (They aren't.) Are they getting out quickly and quietly? (They are.) What's happening with their shoes and bags? (They don't stop to put their shoes on. They don't stop to look for their bags.) Where does everyone go once they are outside? (They go to the safe meeting place.) What do they do once they get there? (They stay there.)

There is a lot to talk about, so revisit the picture book often. It offers a rich store of safe fire-safety behaviours – far too many for young children to take in with only one telling.

► Listen to the sound a smoke alarm makes together

If a firefighter visits your kōhanga reo / puna akoranga, ask them to demonstrate the sound a smoke alarm makes. Between visits (and when this can't be arranged), let the children set a smoke alarm off by pushing the test button. This is an important demonstration. You can't count on young children knowing what a smoke alarm's sound means.

Letting the children hear the sound a smoke alarm makes doubles as a good opportunity to make sure that the batteries are working – so don't always use the same one.

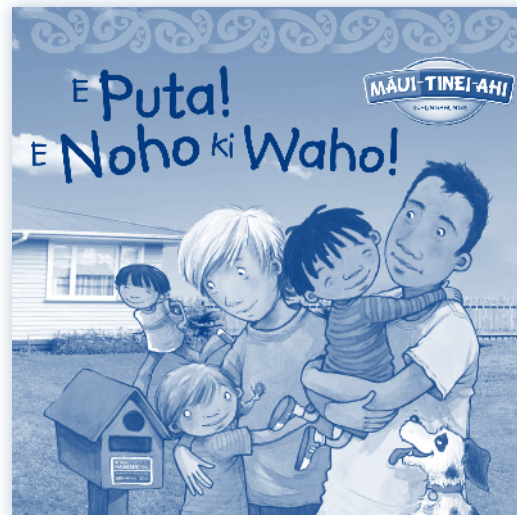
Ask a kaiāwhina to push the test button to start your fire drills. (After the smoke alarm sounds, they should shout FIRE! FIRE! too.)

Play a What's That Sound game with the tamariki. With their backs turned to you, can the children distinguish the sounds of the following:

- a radio being turned on
- a whistle
- a smoke alarm
- a dog bark
- a guitar strum?

► Make an escape plan mural together

Create your own kōhanga reo / puna akoranga escape plan as a mural. Draw a large plan of your kōhanga reo / puna akoranga and place arrows where to safely escape and meet outside. Try to have two ways out of every room. Remember that young children don't necessarily understand that two-dimensional representations actually map reality. Practise the actual escape plan with the children. Put a copy of your evacuation plan above the mural (and above every exit).





► Talk about your fire extinguisher and emergency kit

This is an opportune time to talk about your kōhanga reo's or puna akoranga's fire extinguisher and emergency kit. The children will be reassured that you have these. A key message is that no one should play with them. They are not toys. They are things the adults have access to to help keep everyone safe.

► Fire drills

There is a model of a best-practice fire drill in the big book. Use the big book and the fire drill poster to talk about what to do during a fire drill. Hold a fire drill every three months. The key elements are:

- We stop what we're doing when we hear a smoke alarm or someone shouts FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
- We get out quickly and quietly.
- We don't stop to put our shoes on, search for our bags, or gather up toys.
- We don't try to hide.
- We go straight to the safe meeting place and we stay there.
- At the safe meeting place, we put on our shoes. (An adult brings the basket of these.)
- Another adult brings the emergency kit.
- If we're offered some kai, we eat it quietly.
- Then we wait to be told what to do.
- No one goes back inside until the all clear is given by the kaiako.



Before a fire drill:

- Make sure that everyone knows two ways to get out of every room.
- Make sure that everyone's shoes are beside a door in a basket – in a real fire, no one should stay inside to gather up shoes.



- Prepare some kai – having some kai to eat at the safe meeting place will help to settle the children and keep them occupied – in a real fire, no one should stop to gather up kai.
- Assign someone to bring the emergency kit – in a real fire, no one should go back for it if no one brings it to the safe meeting place.

During a fire drill:

- Big people such as adults should help little people, such as babies and tamaiti nohinohi – as well as any visitors who are disabled, who might need help.
- Big people model what to do.
- People who are already outside stay outside and go to the safe meeting place.
- Big people reassure little people and praise them when they do the right thing.

► **Explore the labelled poster of a fire truck**

Children love fire trucks. They are exciting and fun.

To reassure the children, talk about the waka tinei ahi (fire truck) shown on the fire truck poster. Explain that, in the case of a real fire, professional firefighters will come to put out the fire and look after us. The children will find this reassuring.

Talk about why our communities need firefighters and fire trucks and the ways they help us in a fire – and how they help us prevent fires from starting.

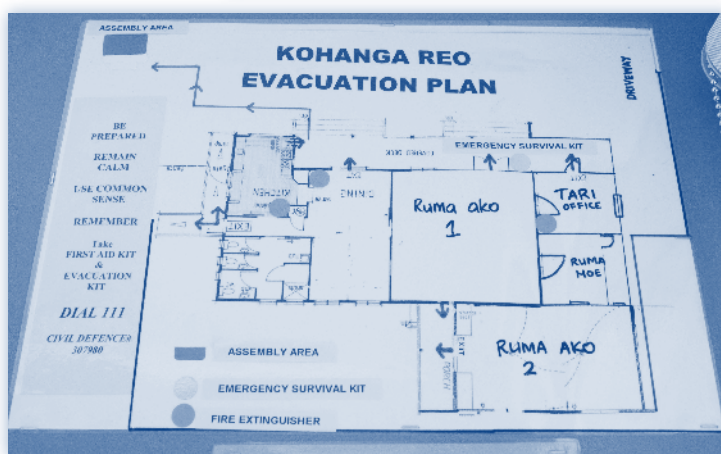
Make a big fire truck wall painting together. Get the children to include firefighters. Let the children help to attach labels. If your wall painting is portable, think about presenting it to your local fire station after it has been in your kōhanga reo / puna akoranga for a while.

► **Arrange a Māori liaison firefighter visit**

A two-week focus on fire safety could include, but need not depend on, a visit by a Māori liaison firefighter. If a Māori liaison firefighter is available, they will offer praise for being fire safe when they observe safe practices.

Ask the Māori liaison firefighter to demonstrate one of your smoke alarms to the children.

Let the children share their wall painting with the firefighter.



Get the firefighter to share the big book with the children. They will tell the story in it in their own words.

During the visit, hold a fire drill and ask the firefighter to praise what everyone is doing right. If time allows, talk through how the drill went with the firefighter after the children have gone home (or while kaiāwhina mind the children).

The visiting firefighter will also talk to the children about matches and lighters. Support them with the message that, if the children come across these, they should give them to an adult right away – and not play with them.

► **Role-play what to do when the smoke alarm goes**

Role-play what to do if the smoke alarm sounds and/or someone shouts FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! With a group of children:

- stop what you're doing
- go quickly and quietly outside without stopping for shoes, bags, or anything else
- walk together to the safe place.

Then use hand puppets to role-play the same actions (see below for how to make a safe, simple hand puppet).

After exploring the story in the big book together, role-play the story. Let children pretend to be the different characters in the story.

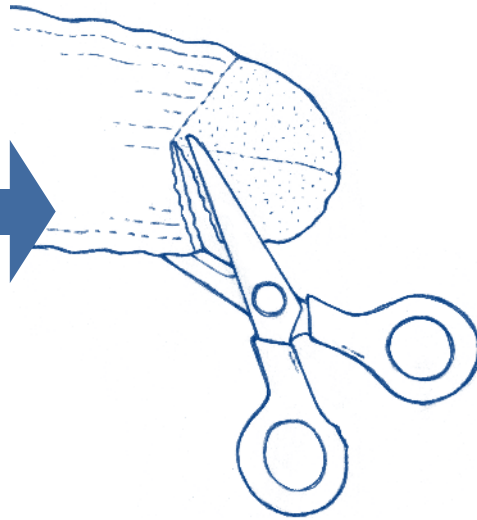
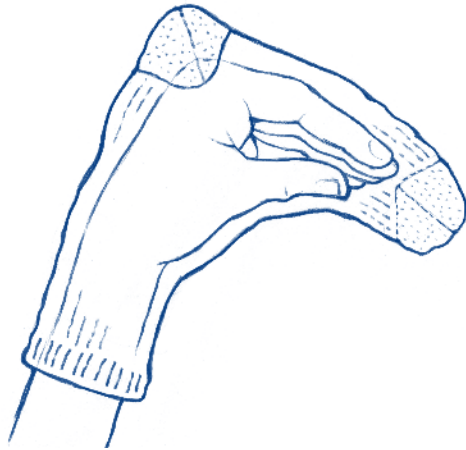
Encourage the children to role-play being firefighters. This can be done with water play, hoses, and fire trucks. You may have firefighter costumes in your dress-up box.

► **Use puppets to tell fire-safety stories**

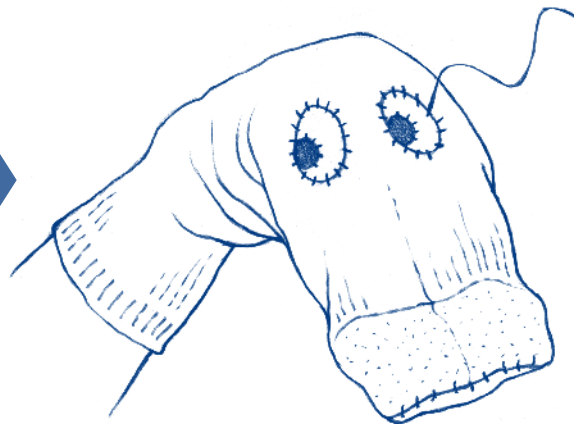
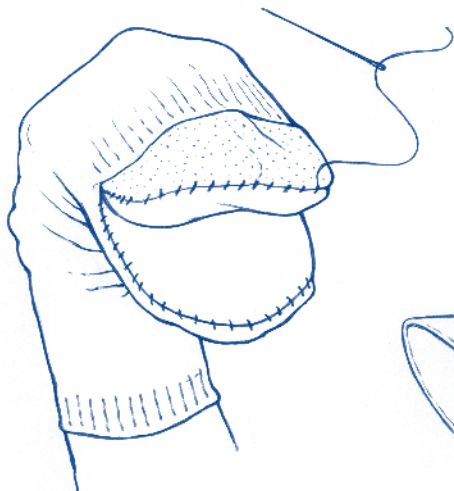
Poi and taiaha are examples of objects we treasure. A tāre whakanao (hand or finger puppet) could lead a discussion about how we would feel if we lost them in a fire. Our matua do lots of things to keep our homes safe from fire. We keep ourselves safe from fire at kōhanga reo / puna akoranga too. Guide a discussion about what we would do if there really was a fire. Using puppets will help to ensure that this discussion doesn't become overwhelming and too scary.

Hand puppets are fun to make. Here is how to make one using a sock.

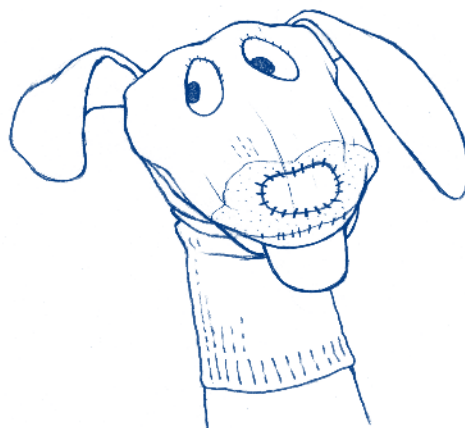
1. Lay a clean sock down on a table. Imagine that your fingers are going to be inside the toe, with your thumb under the other four fingers. The back of your hand will be in the heel. Use a sock made with fire-resistant material.
2. Using scissors, cut a slit for the mouth. Cut the slit between where your fingers and your thumb will be.



3. Using some red cloth or felt, cut out and fold a mouth. Sew this into the slit. Now your puppet can talk.
4. Sew on black cloth eyes. (Don't use black buttons, because tamaiti nohinohi might chew these off and choke on them.) Now your puppet can see.



5. To make a Mokoapeke puppet, sew on some brown cloth ears and add a red cloth tongue. Think carefully before you add fur or hair. You don't want to add components that could be sucked off and swallowed. You can add hair or whiskers by using lengths of wool, but sew them on securely.



Children can tell a sock puppet of Tāmāti what to do for a walk-through before a fire drill. They can tell him not to stop to put on his shoes. They can show him where the safe meeting place is.

Before a fire drill, put the Tāmāti sock puppet in the basket of shoes. At the end of the fire drill, you can tell Tāmāti that the fire drill is over and that it is okay to go back inside. Let someone put Tāmāti on their hand and lead everyone back inside.

► **Complete whakaari (jigsaws puzzles) together**

To make jigsaw puzzles, make colour photocopies of illustrations in the big book, glue these to cardboard, and cut the result into jigsaw pieces. Keep the pieces fairly big and relatively easy to reassemble. Put the pieces for each puzzle into an empty box. Glue a second copy of each picture to the top of each box. As a child or group of children completes a puzzle, encourage them to talk about the picture with you. Who is in the picture? What are they doing? Do we do this too? Why?

► **Share whakatauākī**

Share the whakatauākī, “He aha te mea nui o te ao? He tangata! He tangata! He tangata!” If people are important, what can people do to keep themselves safe if a smoke alarm goes, they see flames or smoke, or someone yells FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!? If people are important, why shouldn’t we yell FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! if there isn’t a fire and we aren’t having a fire drill?

This is an opportunity to share local whakatauākī that involve fire and smoke. For example, there is a whakatauākī that compares smoke to the danger of being caught in the rapids at Katikati:

“Tineia te ahi, auahi tahi. Ha, he au uta, kapa ko te au ki Katikati, āe.”

Sharing this would be a chance to say that smoke in a burning building is dangerous. Use this for another chance to listen to the sound a smoke alarm makes. Don’t dwell on why smoke is dangerous. Children learn about this at primary school.

If tamariki are not getting out of the whare right away during a fire drill, consider using the whakatauākī, “E mua āta haere, e muri tata kino” (the last rush dangerously). When a smoke alarm sounds or someone shouts FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! we leave quickly and quietly and go straight to the safe meeting place.

► **Play fire-safety games**

Leave Our Shoes is a fun fire-safety game to play with pre-school children. To play this game, tamariki sit in a circle with their shoes in the middle. When a leader says FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! and calls a name, that child stands up, says “No shoes” and walks quickly and quietly to the safe meeting place (where a kaiāwhina is waiting). When all the children are at the safe meeting place, bring their shoes in a basket for the children to put on.

► **Host a fire-safety hui for whānau**

Invite a Māori liaison firefighter to plan a fire-safety hui with you for whānau.

At the hui, let the firefighter demonstrate and talk about smoke alarms, fire extinguishers, screens for fireplaces, and jug frames that can be screwed into the wall behind a bench top to help keep jugs of boiling hot water safe. The firefighter will talk about the importance of not leaving hot oil unattended on stoves.

At the hui, have everyone do the fire-safety checklist in the back of the take-home version of the picture book. Invite people to add up their own scores.

- Suggest that ticking YES to 16–17 tips is a great score. Encourage whānau that are doing this well to keep it up.
- Tell whānau that tick 12–15 that this is not too bad. They will know that they have some work to do to keep their whānau safe. Did some of them answer NO to the first question about smoke alarms? Encourage them to install some right away.
- Can some whānau only tick 11 or fewer? Do not shame them. If they call the local fire station after the hui, they will be offered help and advice.

Are there more tips that can be added? With everyone contributing, see if the hui can extend the checklist to twenty tips or more.

At the end of the hui, hand out safe meeting place stickers to any household that doesn't have one. Let people take extra ones for workplaces too.

► Host a fire truck visit for your cluster

Kōhanga reo and puna akoranga work in purapura (clusters, or rōpū). Fire trucks cannot visit every kōhanga reo, puna akoranga, and kura they would like to as often as they would like. Consider hosting a fire truck visit to your purapura instead. Afterwards, talk about what the children saw, using the poster of the fire truck as the focus.

Additional outcomes

A two-week focus on fire safety is a chance to:

- review your evacuation plan
- check your smoke alarms
- practise your fire drill
- check the contents of your emergency kit
- ensure that you are complying with fire regulations
- have your evacuation and fire drill approved by the NZFS.

These outcomes are too important to think about only once a year.

Most buildings in New Zealand (other than private homes) are required to have an evacuation procedure. Some evacuation procedures must be developed into Evacuation Schemes and approved by the NZFS. These include the evacuation plans of kōhanga reo / puna akoranga. To find out more about the New Zealand Fire Service Evacuation Scheme and what you need to do to comply, visit <http://evaonline.fire.org.nz/>.

To extend the outcomes:

- review how you prepare kai at your kōhanga reo / puna akoranga (around a quarter of all fires in homes start from unattended cooking)
- review how you heat water and how you keep hot water zips/jugs secure from children
- check that the power points and multi-boards in your kōhanga reo / puna akoranga only have one appliance per socket



- check that your sprinkler system is working
- check that every exit is kept clear at all times
- make sure that every adult who works in your kōhanga reo / puna akoranga knows how the fire extinguisher works
- ensure that the children never have access to matches or lighters.

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