

Te Mātāwai

2018
2019

TE PŪRONGO Ā-TAU
Annual Report



E aku mana, e aku tiketike o te reo kua tutuki nei
ō haerenga i te ao, kua riro i a koutou te huanga o
te ora.

Kua tawhiti rawa tō koutou terenga atu i runga
i te taitimu e kore nei anō e pari ake ki uta,
te whakahekenga taitangata ka ngaro.

Ka tangi atu te iwi ki muri nei, haere e te tira
kawenga atu i nga toa o te reo.

Ki konei koutou e aku hurumanu, e aku
tōwenetanga, e aku māpihi herenga mahara,
ki taku uma pupuri tonu ai.

He moemoeā noa rānei tēnei hinganga o koutou,
tō turakina, tō matao mai, tō riro i a aitu kikini,
i a aitu kaimanawa, i a aitu kaikapo wairua.

Kahore atu he kupu e koutou kua ngū nei ngā reo,
kua kore nei te hā, te hānguru ake o ngā waha.

Tukua te haika o tō waka ki ngā tai o tua i Paerau.
Kia oti i konā te rerenga, ōna kawenga kia pae atu
ki uta. Mahue ana ō koutou pepeha ki te ao tūroa
nei hei herenga whakaaro ki a koutou.

Tō hoenga roa kua tutuki, ō mahi nui kua eke,
okioki i te moenga roa tē whakaarahia, takoto mai.

DECLARATION

Ki a Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori

In accordance with section 27 (2) of Te Ture mō te Reo Māori 2016, we present, on behalf of the Board
of Te Mātāwai, the annual report on the operations of Te Mātāwai for the year ended 30 June 2019.



Mereana Selby (Hoa Toihau)



Waihoroi Shortland (Hoa Toihau)

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to section 27 (3) of Te Ture mō te Reo Māori 2016.

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e
lātāwai

In response to the desperate need for te reo Māori revitalisation, the Māori Language Act 2016 was passed and Te Mātāwai established.

We are an independent statutory entity and our job is twofold. We work with communities by providing advice, resources and investment opportunities for iwi to develop te reo Māori programmes that suit the particular needs of their rohe.

We also work with Crown agencies to ensure te reo Māori revitalisation interests are represented at a government level.

We are proud to be taking a leadership role in uplifting the Māori language across Aotearoa and creating opportunities for te reo Māori to be spoken, heard, understood and loved, no matter where a person is in their reo Māori journey.

He Kōrero

Whakataki

‘Ko tōku reo tōku
ohoooho, ko tōku reo
tōku māpihi maurea.’

Ngā Mātāpono Our Principles

He reo tuku iho te reo
taketake o Aotearoa

THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE OF AOTEAROA
IS CULTURALLY TRANSMITTED.

Poua, whakatipuria,
tāwharautia te reo
ūkaipō i roto i ngā
hapori

REINTRODUCE, GROW AND PROTECT MĀORI
LANGUAGE AS A NURTURING FIRST LANGUAGE
IN OUR COMMUNITIES.



Ko ngā iwi me ngā
Māori ngā purutanga
mauri o 'Te Whare o te
Reo Mauri Ora'

MĀORI PEOPLE ARE THE CUSTODIANS
OF THE VITALITY OF 'TE WHARE O
TE REO MAURI ORA'.

Kia ū ki te wairua Māori

BE TRUE TO A MĀORI ETHOS.

Kia raka te mauī,
kia raka te katau

THE CROWN AND MĀORI WORK TOGETHER
TOWARDS A SHARED VISION.



Te Rautaki Maihi Māori The Māori Language Strategy

KIA ŪKAIPŌ ANŌ TE REO!

REINSTATING THE MĀORI LANGUAGE AS A NURTURING FIRST
LANGUAGE IN HOMES AND COMMUNITIES



Te Maihi Māori – the Māori language strategy for whānau, iwi and Māori communities, was confirmed in 2017. The development of this innovative strategy was guided by the aspirations and priorities of iwi Māori. It operates as a call to arms for the restoration of te reo Māori as a nurturing first language in homes and communities. In working towards this vision, Te Mātāwai is determined to create the conditions that support language usage outside the home and to ensure ready access to rich, relevant and appropriate language and language resources.

TE MĀTĀWAI STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

A key function of Te Mātāwai is to 'administer services that contribute to the *Maihi Māori* Strategy'.

We have developed a matrix of the types of outcomes to ensure that both our regional and sector efforts alongside our investments are aligned to the high level outcomes, objectives and approach of the *Maihi Māori* strategy. The matrix identifies the outcomes we would expect to see as a result of our support and investments in the home, as well as community Māori language revitalisation.

This framework sees us working across three key areas of influence, each of which contributes to the goals of the *Maihi Māori* and, by extension, *Kia Mauri Ora Te Reo*.

1. TE MĀTĀURU

Where we invest in initiatives to support Māori language revitalisation among whānau, iwi and Māori communities

2. TE MĀTĀTUPU

Where we commission research and evaluation to build our knowledge base to better inform Māori language revitalisation

3. TE MATATŪ

Where we provide strategic leadership and monitor the progress of Māori language revitalisation

TIAKINA TE WHĀNAU

Whānau are more
effective when they
are supported

TE MĀTĀWAI SUPPORTS:

Tamariki, rangatahi and pākeke
Māori engagement in a holistic way

WHAKAKOTAHIA

Our efforts to revitalise
te reo Māori are more
efficient and effective
when shared

TE MĀTĀWAI SUPPORTS:

Collaboration across initiatives,
individuals and groups

TUKUA KI TE KATOA

Everyone has a role;
therefore information
must be shared widely

TE MĀTĀWAI SUPPORTS:

Opportunities to share information
and positively promote Māori language
revitalisation

MANAAKITIA TE ARA

Our approach to
engaging Māori
language users is
open and inclusive

TE MĀTĀWAI SUPPORTS:

Opportunities to engage users in
te reo Māori in a positive and open way

He Kōrero

NĀ WAIHOROI SHORTLAND RĀUA KO MEREANA SELBY – CO-CHAIRS

Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora describes the distinct and complementary roles both the Crown and iwi Māori have for the revitalisation of the Māori language. ‘Kotahi te whare, kotahi te kaupapa’; we are brought together in the same whare, drawn together by a shared sense of purpose. In our first year, the foundations of our whare were strengthened with policies and processes to facilitate our operations. Now we’re working on decorating our whare, with our Pae Motuhake helping to deliver te reo Māori to all.

We are beginning to see the results of the programmes we have invested in over the past year and how our people are responding to the responsibility of revitalisation. Gratifyingly, we have found that the new and innovative te reo Māori programmes set up by Kāhui ā-iwi clusters are encouraging our people to return home to their roots and reconnect with their whānau.

Te Mātāwai is proud to be able to fund these high-quality programmes, and we’re excited at the ideas our people are coming up with, at a grass-roots level, that utilise new technologies and new ways to connect with those beginning their te reo Māori journey. We have found that people find it difficult to start learning te reo Māori when they do not have the building blocks of the Māori language to begin with. These new programmes are guiding beginners through those initial learning phases and helping them to build their own whare of learning. Those who may not be particularly keen to embark on a

traditional academic programme of education are finding that their te reo Māori needs are being met by new technology apps and conversational te reo Māori group classes being set up in their local area.

This coming year will be challenging and exciting as we continue to grow. We are developing strategic operational processes in response to the enthusiasm our people have shown for our investment funding opportunities. We must be able to answer and anticipate the needs of the people as the landscape of te reo Māori revitalisation changes.

We are working on providing a face for Te Mātāwai at each Kāhui ā-iwi level, while at the same time becoming less Wellington focused. This will help build recognition of Te Mātāwai at an iwi level and develop the profile of the representative cluster groups.

Internally, we are developing the members of Te Mātāwai Board and of the people behind each member. These are people with vision and commitment who are well

versed in the challenges of restoring and revitalising te reo Māori. We recognise that the face of Te Mātāwai is changing – new, younger members are providing fresh ways of approaching problems and finding solutions.

We are working on developing better consultative processes and growing our cordial relationship with the Crown, which recognises that if it is to do with te reo Māori, it must be dealt with in Te Whare o Te Reo Māori. We are excited and pleased that the Crown has recognised the valuable contribution Te Mātāwai is making by giving us extra funding to grow the organisation in response to the needs of our people.

Our role is not just that of funding providers. We make contributions to language strategies by giving advice and assistance to all those who wish to become involved with sharing and nurturing te reo Māori. We firmly believe that it is the people who will find their own way – Te Mātāwai is merely a channel by which they can do so.



‘The roots
of our reo are
at home.’




‘Our Board members are
active in their communities
and constituencies.
They are kanohi kitea.’

WAIHOROI SHORTLAND

Hoa Toihau

MEREANA SELBY

Hoa Toihau



‘Te toka tū moana –
We need to be as a rock
standing strong against
ocean currents.’

He Kōrero

NĀ TE ATARANGI WHIU (TUMU WHAKARAE)

This has been a season of steady progress for Te Mātāwai. Since our inception, we have been creating a sturdy platform on which to grow. There is no doubt about it – our language has a lot of ground to recover before we can all relax and say job well done, but here at Te Mātāwai, we continue to be heartened by the many new te reo Māori initiatives and programmes reaching whānau at all levels of reo competency, all around the country.

We have achieved a lot in the short time we have been in existence. I believe our establishment phase is now firmly behind us, and we are now looking to an exciting period ahead. Te Mātāwai is committed to ensuring that all Māori are comfortable with who we are as Māori, and we sincerely believe that te reo Māori is the way to help us achieve that.

This will see us pushing our own boundaries and identifying innovative opportunities to help te reo Māori grow and thrive – in our homes and communities. We must continue to grow and to build and further reinforce our own organisational capacity to respond to these opportunities, and to the needs of our stakeholders – whānau, iwi and Māori communities.

Looking back over the last twelve months, I put our achievements down to two key success factors: our communities and our people.

OUR COMMUNITIES

We are a constituency-based organisation. Our Board members – each of whom are supported by our Kāhui selected Pae Motuhake, were appointed on the basis of their expertise as te reo Māori practitioners; their lifelong contribution to te reo Māori revitalisation; and their enduring

commitment to working with whānau, iwi and Māori communities.

Our Kāhui members in particular, have clear accountabilities back to their rohe, and it is connections such as these that ensure Te Mātāwai remains steadfast in placing our communities at the centre of everything that we do.

OUR PEOPLE

Here at Te Mātāwai, we have always had faith that our people know what is needed to help revitalise te reo Māori in their own whānau, their iwi and their wider community. We have spent a large part of the last two years getting to know and build sincere and trusted relationships with all of our stakeholders. We have shown that they are committed to putting that time in, and I think it is fair to say that we are excited by the opportunities that are being created for our language as a result. If our first two investment rounds are anything to go by, we can expect to see even more innovative ideas coming out of our local communities to bring te reo Māori into the hearts and minds of our people. Although Te Mātāwai is helping to create a movement of change, it is the people who are driving the change; we are merely the engine behind them.

I would also like to acknowledge the Crown for its part in recognising our

valuable contribution in revitalising te reo Māori. Our legislation – Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori – The Māori Language Act 2016, establishes Te Mātāwai in equal partnership with the Crown. In addition to recognising te reo Māori as a taonga, the Crown is also acknowledging through our legislation not only the role of Māori as kaitiaki of that taonga but also its own responsibility to work with us in leading the revitalisation and promotion of our language. The additional funding Te Mātāwai received in Budget 2019 to increase our staffing and work capabilities, embed our Kāhui model and ensure we can continue to strengthen our Pae Motuhake and support teams is a clear demonstration of the Crown's confidence in the partnership approach set out in Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016.

Finally – my heartfelt thank you to all our Board members, Pae Motuhake team members and Te Mātāwai staff for a wonderful year.



TE ATARANGI WHIU
Tumu Whakarae

‘Ko Te Mātāwai tukuna kia rere, kia
horoia te ao, kia horoia ā tātou tamariki
huri noa i te wai mātao, i te wai i tuku
mai i ngā puna wai o a tātou mātua’

- TĀ TAMATI REEDY, TOIHAU, TE PAEPAE MOTUHAKA (2010)





Te Mātāwai— Ko Wai Mātou?

Our Board is co-chaired by Waihoroi Shortland and Mereana Selby. It is made up of thirteen members, appointed by and representing a mix of Kāhui ā-iwi (seven members) and Kāhui ā-Reo Tukutuku – te reo Māori and sector interests (four members). A further two Board members are appointed by the Minister for Māori Development.

KĀHUI Ā-IWI

Te Tai Tokerau: Waihoroi Shortland (Hoa Toihau)

Tainui: Pānia Papa

Te Arawa: Dr Cathy Dewes

Te Tai Hau-ā-uru: Dr Ruakere Hond

Te Tai Rāwhiti: Jeremy Tātere MacLeod

Mātaatua: Te Kahautu Maxwell
(replacing Bentham Ohia as of 17 March 2019)

Te Waipounamu: Paulette Tamati-Elliffe

KĀHUI Ā-REO TUKUTUKU

Te Hunga Noho Tāone: Hēmi Dale

Hapori: Teina Boasa-Dean
(replacing Hiria Hape as of 10 October 2018)

Pāpāho: Kylie Brown
(replacing Scotty Morrison as of 1 October 2018)

Te Mātauranga: Mereana Selby (Hoa Toihau)

MINISTERIAL APPOINTEES

Robin Hapi

Reikura Kahi (as of May 2019)

PAE MOTUHAKE

Each of our eight Kāhui is also responsible for appointing members to their own Pae Motuhake – our local network of te reo Māori champions, including language advocates and experts from across their rohe or proponents of te reo Māori from within their respective Reo Tukutuku cluster – the education, broadcasting, community and urban Māori sectors. Pae Motuhake are responsible for working alongside their communities to develop annual investment plans that not only reflect the goals, priorities and aspirations of their Kāhui, but also set the scene for the types of investments Te Mātāwai expects to make within that region. Each Pae Motuhake is chaired by a Te Mātāwai Board member.

TE MĀTĀWAI STAFF

Our Tari is led by our Tumu Whakarae, Te Atarangi Whiu, who works with a small team of one part-time and eight full-time employees.

Kia ūkaipō anō te reo

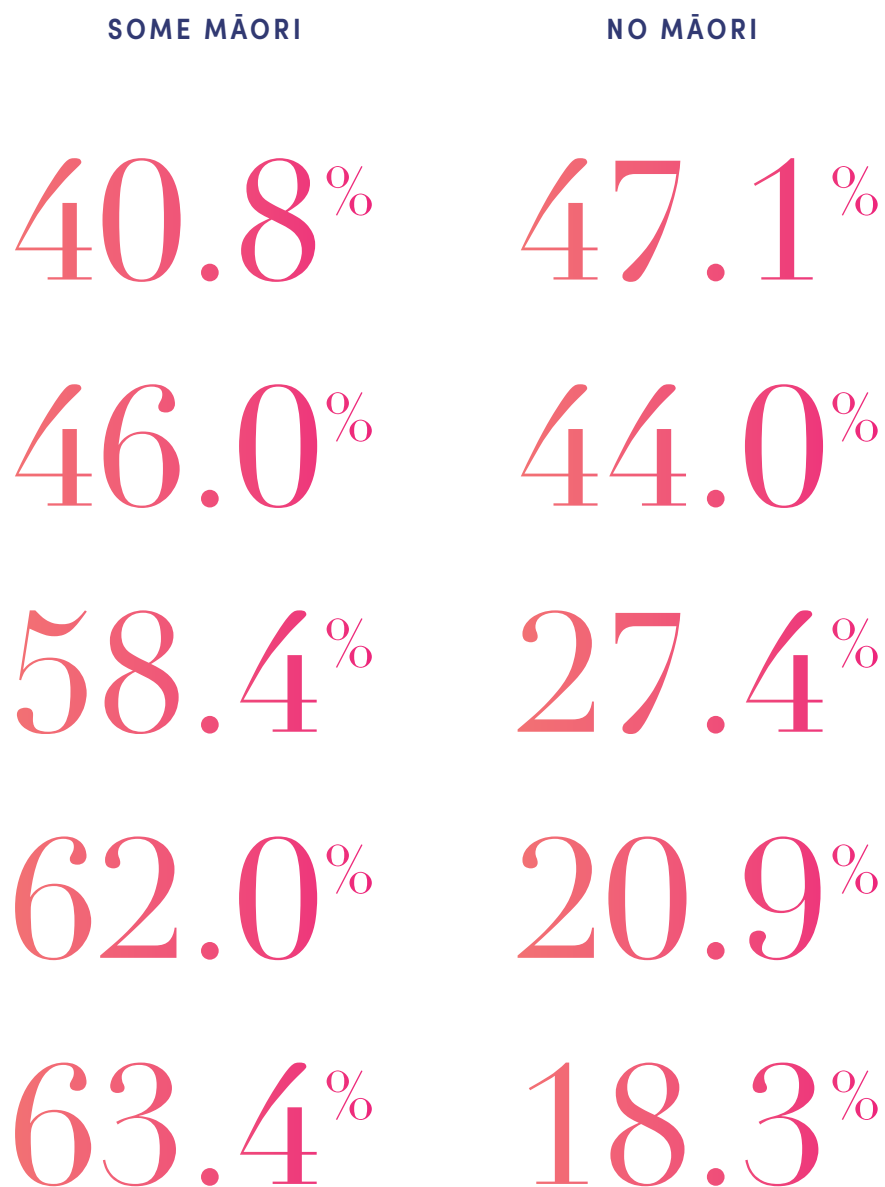
The Challenge ahead of Us

More than forty years ago, in his research on the health of te reo Māori, Dr Richard Benton predicted the Māori language would be extinct by the twenty-first century. He estimated that a mere 4 percent of Māori households were fluent speakers of te reo Māori¹, indicating that the language had 'ceased to be the primary language of socialisation'.

	ALL/MOSTLY MĀORI	MĀORI EQUALLY WITH ENGLISH
PARENTS	1.6%	10.5%
SPOUSE/PARTNER	2.4%	7.6%
SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN	4.7%	9.5%
PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN	5.5%	11.7%
PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN	7.2%	11.1%

¹ Households where the youngest child/ren in a residency replete with adult native Māori language speakers

In 2013, Statistics NZ completed its *Te Kupenga 2013* survey, providing us with a snapshot of the amount of Māori spoken at home.



In 2019, we can see that still very few homes appear to have proficient language speakers capable of natural language transmission, and even fewer have first language or native speakers.

Reflecting on what seems to be a very glacial rate of change, it does feel that 'restoring te reo Māori as a nurturing or first language' has the appearance of a

very ambitious aspiration indeed. Te Mātāwai is firmly of the view, however, that we need to be audacious, to extend and to challenge ourselves, our whānau, iwi and Māori communities to pursue creative, innovative opportunities to revitalise our reo. To not do this is to sell the language short for the generations now and to come.

Te Mātāuru Te Reo Māori Revitalisation Investments

INVESTING IN OUR HOMES AND COMMUNITIES

Te Mātāuru is a contestable investment fund established to support home and community-based Māori language revitalisation initiatives. Te Mātāwai recognises that these are the settings in which te reo Māori revitalisation is going to take hold, and where te reo Māori will ultimately prosper. Every year, Te Mātāwai receives an increasing number of innovative proposals from Kaitono across Aotearoa, and our eight Pae Motuhake are responsible for assessing these. They also work with Kaitono to support them to align their proposals to their Kāhui investment plans and the goals of the *Maihi Māori*. Completed tonos (proposals) are then recommended to the Board of Te Mātāwai for approval.

Work Pro

grammes

Our Pae Motuhake have met the challenges of the last year with enthusiasm. The growing number of quality, innovative projects being funded across the country proves that te reo Māori revitalisation works best when iwi and whānau are involved.

Initiatives we have funded during the year include:

- activities based in kura reo and wānanga that involve reo, karanga, whaikōrero, waiata, iwi/hapū development and kaupapa tawhito
- te reo Māori resources, including apps, manuscripts, kete, online tools, books and learning resources
- te reo Māori classes for whānau, hapū and iwi.

TE TAI TOKERAU

APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Waihoroi Shortland

PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Aperahama Edwards (Ngāti Wai Trust Board)

Nora Rameka (Te Rūnanga ā Iwi o Ngāpuhi)

Glen Wilcox (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua)

Taiaha Hawke (Ngāti Whātau ki Ōrakei)

Moe Milne (Te Reo o Ngāti Hine)

Debroah Nathan (Te Rūnanganui o Te Aupouri)

Anaru Rieper (Te Rūnanganui o Te Aupouri)

LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

1. Kua tū pakari ngā kaikōrero me ngā kaikaranga o te rohe i runga i ngā marae o Te Tai Tokerau
– kaikōrero and kaikaranga at our marae are capable and competent in their roles.
2. Kua tupu te whakamahia o te reo i roto i ngā kāinga, marae me ngā hapori o Te Tai Tokerau
– increased usage of te reo Māori within kāinga, marae me ngā hapori o Te Tai Tokerau.
3. Kua tupu te whai wāhi me te tūhono o te ako i te reo me tōna noho rumaki tonu
– increased participation and engagement in language learning and immersion activities.
4. He whakatū whatanga mō te reo o Te Tai Tokerau – a database is established for te reo o Te Tai Tokerau.
5. Kua mau te whanaungatanga me te mahi tahi i roto i te reo Māori ki Te Tai Tokerau
– increased engagement in te reo Māori initiatives in Te Tai Tokerau.
6. Ka tupu mai he reanga kōrero Māori, ko te reo Māori tōna reo matua
– for a generation of Māori language speakers to emerge, for whom Māori is their main/preferred language.

He kāhui kūaka ki te rangi,
he kaupapa waka ki te moana,
ko te reo Māori ia ka tau ki uta



IMAGE COURTESY OF ARTEM VERBO/UNSPLASH.COM

HIGHLIGHTS

Te Tai Tokerau has experienced a year of social and technological advancements. This is evident in the development of an app and a quiz night. Te Tai Tokerau has also seen growth in local wānanga reo. In the past, whānau had no option but to venture outside their communities to access these opportunities; however, with the help of Te Mātāwai investments there are more and more opportunities for our whānau to access wānanga within their rohe.

iMĀORI

The iMāori app is designed to give insight into the Māori world. It helps the modern-day learner with karakia

(prayers), whaikōrero (speeches), karanga (the call) and key phrases in te reo Māori.

PŌ WERO HINENGARO

Pō Wero Hinengaro has been more than just a fun social night with other reo speakers. It has been a vehicle to share kupu o te kāinga – our reo, our kupu from Te Tai Tokerau. It has connected individuals to a network, whānau and hapori of reo speakers of varying competencies. It has been a way to encourage participation in a safe, fun, relaxed, stress-free, humorous and song-filled environment where participants determine their level of engagement in te reo Māori through games, kōrero and kai.

RIMA PROJECTS

There has also been some development of resources. Rima Projects has been working to create three resources:

- Arapū Reo Māori: a modern, visually appealing and easy-to-use Arapū reo Māori for whānau wanting to increase the use of te reo Māori in their homes
- children's book in Māori: a fun adventure-themed pukapuka filled with exciting graphics, kiwaha and kianga often (or not so often) heard in Tai Tokerau
- Māori board game: the initial intention was to create a Guess Who? type of game that had tūpuna Māori from Tai Tokerau.

TAINUI

APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Pānia Papa

NGĀ PAEMANU O TAINUI

Charlie (Tiare) Tepana (Raukawa Charitable Trust)

Te Puna Moanaroa (Te Whare Tāhuhu Kōrero o Hauraki)

Jaqui Ngawaka (Ngāti Maniapoto)

Te Wairere Ngaia (Ngāti Apakura)

Haki Tuaupiki (Ngāti Mahuta ki te Hauāuru)

Rangimaarie Mahuta (Waikato-Tainui)

Adam Whauwhau (Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust)

Karaitiana Tamatea (Ngāti Koroki-Kahukura Trust)

LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

Our Tainui kāhui is determined to progress its goals and aspirations for te reo Māori. These include seeing and hearing te reo Māori being used naturally and widely in communities throughout the Tainui area and promoting te reo Māori as a nurturing first language in homes and communities. To support the achievement of its goals, the Tainui kāhui has targeted two key areas for investment support and development:

1. Takiwā Rumaki – whānau, paepae and hapori immersion domains and immersion projects that focus on building and strengthening language competence as well as supporting the development of regional corpuses.
2. Whakarauora Reo – whānau language planning with a focus on support for parents and grandparents, as well as activities and initiatives that champion and strengthen te reo Māori within our Tainui kāhui.

Kia ūkaipō anō te reo i roto
i nga kāinga me ngā hapori
o Tainui waka



HIGHLIGHTS

It was exciting to see the growing interest in te reo Māori wānanga across our Tainui kāhui, and there were many successes to celebrate over the last year. Chief among these are the Ruapeka Marae whānau wānanga, Ngāti Hauā kura reo and the development of the Aiare children's stories.

RUAPEKA MARAE

Ruapeka Marae hosted a series of wānanga for Ngāti Tūkorehe to support building whānau capability in te reo Māori and undertaking roles within the marae. From an anticipated twenty, close to sixty-five participants consistently attend across the course of these wānanga, so we agree that Ngāti Tūkorehe members are in a fantastic position to continue their reo journeys. Whānau themselves have spoken of the benefits of participating,

with one member noting he had learned enough to feel comfortable using a whānau tokotoko during his whaikōrero – something he had never felt able to do before.

HAUĀ REO, HAUĀ TANGATA

The successful kura reo Hauā reo, Hauā tangata had a specific focus on developing the dialect of Ngāti Hauā and was held at Te Wharekura o Te Rau Aroha 7–10 August 2018. The four-day kura reo included workshops on wete reo, whaikōrero, karanga, te reo o te kaumātua, te whakawhiti reo and Te Hauātanga o te reo (hītori). They also embraced a hōtaka tamariki programme and provided presentations by Ngāti Hauā Reo Māori experts.

AIARE

The Aiare series was created to reintroduce panga into our homes. Panga are fun Māori riddles that can help develop the fluency of

anyone's reo. The series is for the entire whānau to enjoy. The books encourage whānau to read, sing and play along with their tamariki.

The first books in the series, featuring Hinekorikori a haututu tamaiti, were launched in November 2018 at Te Puna Whakatupu o Raroera Te Puawai (Hamilton). Three other puna were in attendance with over fifty tamariki present. All puna received five signed copies of the books, and each tamaiti received an activity book to take home.

One grandmother stated, 'My moko loves the book! Every time they read it at Puna, my moko jumps up and yells and cracks up laughing.' This was our primary objective: to engage adults and children in using te reo Māori with each other. Parents can subscribe to the aiare.co.nz website to purchase the books and be updated on the release of the newest books.

TE ARAWA

APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Dr Cathy Dewes

PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Matetu Mihinui (Tūhourangi Tribal Authority)

Anaha Hiini (Ngāti Tarāwhai Iwi Trust)

Tony Wihapi (Tapuika Iwi Authority)

Ngāiterangi Smallman (Te Tari o te Ariki o Ngāti Tūwharetoa)

Dr Kenneth Kennedy (Te Kaunihera Koromatua o Ngāti Rangiteaorere)

Bryce Murray (Te Taumata o Ngāti Whakaue)

Taati Williams (Ngāti Pikiao Iwi Trust)

Punohu McClausland (Te Kapu o Waitaha)

LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

Te Arawa is yet another Kāhui where reo revitalisation emphasis is firmly grounded in our homes, marae and communities.

1. Whakarauora reo: kia whai hua ngā kaupapa whakarauora – reo-strengthening, language-revitalisation opportunities.
2. Ngā kaupapa rumaki: kia rumakina te reo ki ngā kāinga, marae, hapori – strengthening total immersion opportunities and activities in the homes, marae and communities.

Te Arawa waka kia mau ki tō reo
tuku iho



HIGHLIGHTS

Ngā Karere a Te Arawa, mō Te Arawa, nō Te Arawa – ko te kawhe me te whakapāho i ngā pūrongo kōrero kei mua i te aroaro o ngā iwi katoa o te waka o Te Arawa (Carrying the messages about Te Arawa, from Te Arawa, to Te Arawa – sharing the news of our people with our people). This occurred through many facets during the 2018–2019 financial year – from coffee clubs to mau rākau!

KARAPU KAWHE

Being able to find spaces to kōrero i roto i te reo Māori can be difficult for some; however, one group of Te Arawa mums found an innovative

solution to this challenge. The Karapu Kawhe get together once a week to kōrero in a group of likeminded Māori māmā over coffee. This is an idea that will surely get legs, and Te Mātāwai is confident we will see many more reo Māori coffee clubs coming together across the motu.

KAI RĀKAU

Te Mātāwai is excited to have supported training in the use and art of traditional Māori weaponry for performers in the next series of *Kairākau*. Te Ao Māori meets 1970s kung fu in this Māori Television series, which mixes history with the action stylings of *300*, *The Dead Lands* and adrenaline-charged kung fu movies.

These themes dramatise pre-Pākehā Māori martial arts and those who practised them. With a new group of stunt experts already training to take on the next round of challenges, we look forward to seeing more of the stories our ancestors brought back to life on the small screen.

NGĀ PEPEHĀ O TE TAKERE NUI

The pukapuka whakapapa by Anaha Hiini, *Ngā Pepehā o Te Takere Nui*, is now available for members of Te Arawa Iwi. The book provides pepehā for thirty-eight marae situated within the boundaries of Te Takere Nui o te Waka o Te Arawa (the Rotorua Lakes district). It is available online.

TE TAI HAU-Ā-URU

APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Ruakere Hond

PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Ruta Broughton (Taranaki)

Te Poihi Campbell (Taranaki)

Evan Hippolite (Upoko o te Ika)

Kura Moeahu (Upoko o te Ika)

Merekānara Ponga (Whanganui)

Berend Quirke (Whanganui)

Te Otimi (Tim) Tukapua (Tararua/Ruahine)

LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

The key drivers for Te Tai Hau-ā-uru kāhui are supporting parents and grandparents to be transmitters of the language to younger generations, providing whānau, marae and communities with support to create and implement language plans, and enabling long-standing Māori language organisations to create and maintain immersion opportunities within their communities:

1. Tukuihotanga – transmitting reo – re-engaging language use between generations.
2. Reo takiwā – engaging in reo-immersion domains for language activity and use.
3. Whakatō te hiahia – awakening to reo – supporting increased access, quality of participation and critical awareness in reo revitalisation activity.

Kia ūkaipō anō te reo o te
Tai Hau-ā-uru



HIGHLIGHTS

Te Tai Hau-ā-uru has enjoyed many developments throughout the last year. Its focus on creating opportunities for more kura reo has seen several groups collaborate to centralise their applications, in turn increasing the level and range of offerings they are able to deliver to participants.

KAPU KŌRERO

Another successful Te Tai Hau-ā-uru investment project has been the creation of Kapu Kōrero, a programme that incorporates resources, learning programmes, spaces and opportunities for

participants to come together in informal settings to learn and speak te reo Māori. The group members meet every Monday over coffee to immerse themselves in te reo Māori.

TE MĀRA HĀPAI KI PARIHAKA

Te Māra Hāpai ki Parihaka is an equally creative approach to immersing whānau in their own dialect while they tend to their māra kai. This project allows the whānau of Parihaka to support their desire for te reo Māori revitalisation and also their goals to encourage sustainable living and to pass this knowledge on to the next generation. This has enabled whānau to participate in iwi dialect-specific reo development

in a context that also supports the development of their Mātauranga and their sustainable-living practices.

TE WAKA MŌ TE REO

Te Waka mō te Reo, run by the Ōtaki Waka Hoe Charitable Trust, also provides opportunities to fulfil the objectives of Te Tai Hau-ā-uru by enabling participants to develop their reo and waka ama skills simultaneously. The programme supports the development of resources, kura reo and immersion events where participants can take part in waka ama activities in te reo Māori.

TE TAI RĀWHITI

APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Jeremy Tātere MacLeod

PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Ataneta Paewai (Rangitāne)

Phil Heeney (Ngāti Porou)

Mātai Smith (Ngāi Tāmanuhiri)

Ruth Smith (Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki)

Kathryn (Bub) Te Kurapa (Rongowhakaata)

Phillecity Ngarangione (Ngāti Rākaipaaka)

The investment plan developed by Te Kāhui o Te Tai Rāwhiti has a dual focus: engagement with and use of te reo Māori through Te Tai Rāwhiti dialect. This approach ensures equal emphasis on both engaging in (including language planning) Te Tai Rāwhiti reo revitalisation and using te reo Māori (across immersion domains) in a manner that reflects the unique Te Tai Rāwhiti dialectal variations. Te Tai Rāwhiti is also committed to supporting ahi kā reo revitalisation activities by:

- providing information and increasing awareness about Māori language
- developing ways to support iwi language revitalisation plans
- developing ways to ensure iwi language revitalisation initiatives meet the needs of marae, hapū and communities
- supporting Māori language use and transmission in homes, across whānau and by parents, children and grandparents.

LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

1. Whiua te reo! Investing in opportunities to engage in te reo Māori and prioritising initiatives, activities, events and resources that focus on engaging people who are at the Pou Kaiāwha stage of their language journey.
2. Te reo kia rere! Investing in opportunities to use te reo Māori. This is about investing in initiatives, activities, events and resources that focus on providing Māori language usage opportunities for those at the Pou Tuarongo and Pou Tokomanawa stages. This will enable people to convert to, retain and normalise te reo Māori.

Tukuna te reo kia rere noa



HIGHLIGHTS

Te Tai Rāwhiti has embraced many creative opportunities to support the development of its language revitalisation objectives. These have ranged from developing the skill sets of their rangatahi to providing reo learning opportunities for people over fifty-five.

RADIO NGĀTI POROU INTERNSHIPS

With Te Mātāwai support, Radio Ngāti Porou was able to take two interns this year. Their assignments saw these interns head into the

depths of the National Archives to digitise the Ngāti Porou content housed there. This was one of the objectives identified to support the Ngāti Porou Reo Symposium (Kei te Aha) held 19–20 September 2019.

RANGITĀNE TŪ MAI RĀ

Te Mātāwai was also pleased to support the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust in rolling out its Poua Reo revitalisation programme, offering resources developed by Rangitāne, for Rangitāne. These resources were delivered through one-on-one, in-home assistance, targeted at beginners over fifty-five – a group

often overlooked when it comes to learning and resource development.

RAUKATAURI PRODUCTIONS

Raukatauri Productions hosted three retreats where participants were able to immerse themselves in te reo Māori while enjoying activities such as mini golf, laser tag, beach cricket, tenpin bowling, bush walks and museum and aquarium visits. These retreats focused on the development of Kahungunu reo while learning everyday terminology and phrases for use at home, work and social events.

MĀTAATUA

APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Bentham Ohia – followed by Te Kahautu Maxwell (from March 2019)

PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Anaru Te Amo (Ngāti Whare)

Jennifer Takuta-Moses (Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana)

Agnes McFarland (Ngāti Awa)

Aniwa Nicholas (Ngāti Ranginui)

Te Waimātao Murphy (Ngāti Manawa)

Teraania Ormsby-Teki (Ngāiiterangi)

LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

Our Mātaatua kāhui wants to promote te reo Māori as a nurturing first language in Mātaatua homes and to see and hear te reo o Mātaatua being used naturally and widely in communities. Along with the creation of Māori language resources to assist whānau and communities to use the language more, our Mātaatua Pae Motuhake agrees that supporting parents and grandparents to be transmitters of the language to younger generations is critical. This contributes to our aspiration of achieving the following goals:

- Key Investment Area One: Ko te kura nā Tuhaepō – tamariki, whānau, kāinga, hapū, iwi and waka immersion opportunities
- Key Investment Area Two: Tēnei te tira hou o te reo! – promoting and reviving te reo Māori through language planning with whānau, hapū, iwi and waka.

Tāwharautia te reo
o Mātaatua



HIGHLIGHTS

The mahi taking place across our Mātaatua kāhui over the last year continues to make a significant contribution towards the achievement of the strategic outcomes this rohe has set for itself.

WHAKATŌHEA KURA REO

The Whakatōhea kura reo initiative has resulted in visible transformational and attitudinal shifts among participants. It has also enabled iwi members to explore new spaces and increase opportunities for engaging with the reo of Mātaatua waka more widely.

MOKOTUBE MĀTAATUA

Technological developments have also featured over the course of the year. The creation of Mokotube Mātaatua – a mobile app that centralises YouTube Māori language programming – is an example of what can be achieved when Hei Tiki Creatives are supported to do what they do best. Mokotube, which is expected to complete production in early 2020, will enable children and whānau to enjoy a self-programmable, immersive te reo Māori experience at the touch of a button.

TE WHĀNAU OHIA – WĀNANGA Ā-WHĀNAU

Te Whānau Ohia – Wānanga ā-whānau has created intimate, home-based learning opportunities, or safe spaces, for whānau who are not yet comfortable learning in public places. This is especially relevant for those of us at the beginning of our reo journey. For example, as a result of this initiative, a whānau member reported that he is now able to stand and deliver his kōrero a whānau – something he would not have attempted previously.

Here in Mātaatua, it's all about thinking of the possibilities and working to make them realities!

TE WAIPOUNAMU

APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Paulette Tamati-Elliffe

PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Harata Lynne Te Aika (Ngāi Tahu)

Kiwa Hammond (Moriōri)

Nuki Tākao (Tainui Waka)

Dina Kahaiali'i (Tainui Waka)

Janis de Thierry (Kurahaupō Waka)

Ward Kamo (Ngāti Mutunga ki Wharekaui)

LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

Te Waipounamu kāhui focuses on getting things right and bringing our people along with us. The kāhui goals are:

- Te Rā Matua: charting our journey to engage our people and our communities
- Te Rā Kei: ensuring our waka is fit for our people and our communities
- Hoe Tere: making sure we are all on board – our people, our communities and our reo.

The Pae Motuhake has been delighted to refer a number of quality tono to the Board of Te Mātāwai for approval, each of which responds to one or more of the following three Te Waipounamu priorities:

1. Te Whakaterenga – increasing collaborative planning and promotion of te reo Māori revitalisation at a regional, inter-iwi and intra-iwi level.
2. Te Kōrerotanga – increasing social, community and iwi-based opportunities to be immersed in te reo Māori and encouraging opportunities for tamariki, taiohi, mātua, kuia and koroua to engage in te reo Māori.
3. Te Whakatūnga – increasing opportunities to accelerate engagement that benefit Māori language revitalisation.

He Tai Tonga,
He Wai Hono,
He Manu Inutai



HIGHLIGHTS

Te Waipounamu celebrated the revitalisation of te reo Māori throughout the past year by creating a variety of opportunities for whānau, iwi and communities.

KIA KAHA TE REO

The Kia Kaha Te Reo song competition held by TahuFM in late 2018 was a true highlight and one that enabled new and emerging talent to showcase their skills. Te Mātāwai wishes to congratulate the composer Ariana Stevens and singer Te Kahureremoa Taumata on the winning composition, 'Uenuku'. Te Mātāwai would also like to

acknowledge each and every one of the gifted artists who entered this innovative reo Māori revitalisation talent fest.

TE REO MĀORI CLASSES

On the home front, Te Reo Māori classes were held over ten weeks. These were designed to encourage Ngāti Tama whānau to use their native language in their homes and communities. The programme also supports a plan to establish kāhui reo across Ngāti Tama, to inform the development of a rautaki reo Māori. It is expected that the rautaki reo will be set at a hui taumata later this year.

MORIORI WĀNANGA

The Hokotehi Moriori Trust hosted wānanga for Moriori descendants on Rēkohu at Kōpinga Marae. These wānanga focused on developing language and culture skills for Moriori. As part of this project, the Trust has also been developing language resources and has recorded over twenty YouTube clips featuring Moriori karakia, rongo, mihi and pepeha. This initiative provides an opportunity for Moriori, including many who have not been able to return to Rēkohu, to re-engage with their whakapapa, culture and whenua.

TE REO TUKUTUKU

APPOINTED BOARD MEMBERS

Hēmi Dale (Tē Hunga Noho Tāone)

Teina Boasa-Dean (Hapori)

Kylie Brown (Pāpāho)

Mereana Selby (Te Mātauranga)

PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Erana Brewerton (Te Hapori)

Bernie O'Donnell (Te Hunga Noho Tāone)

Rawiri Waru (Te Pāpāho)

LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

Tūmatakahuki is a stitch used solely in the construction of tukutuku, binding both vertical and horizontal slats together. The vision statement for Te Reo Tukutuku uses this as a metaphor for te reo me ōna tikanga – a stitch that binds and connects the four sectors that make up Te Reo Tukutuku and is woven across generations to ensure sustainability.

Through its three investment priorities of connectivity, innovation and foundation, the Pae Motuhake Reo Tukutuku is committed to supporting innovative approaches to revitalise te reo Māori. Intended outcomes of the investment plan are:

- continued support for existing national and multiregional initiatives that are held in high regard
- the provision of opportunities that will activate the desire to engage in te reo Māori and connect to Te Ao Māori
- the development and nurturing of te reo Māori revitalisation language planning knowledge and capability across Aotearoa
- sustainable initiatives that produce long-term results of tukuihotanga – the intergenerational transmission of te reo me ōna tikanga
- connection and collaboration across all sectors between whānau and communities on their reo Māori journey.

He tūmatakahuki, he reo
tukutuku



HIGHLIGHTS

Utilising technology and creating innovative solutions are some of the Te Reo Tukutuku outcomes for this year.

STEM IN TE REO MĀORI

The development of STEM resources in te reo Māori was one highlight this year. These kits are now being utilised by Māori medium kura for tamariki in Tau 1–8.

FUSH

Fush is aimed at grass-roots communities in towns around Te Waipounamu that are looking to learn te reo Māori. It focuses on creating opportunities for rural communities to access te reo Māori. Anton Matthews and his whānau

travelled 3195 kilometres to ten destinations and served up twenty hours' worth of lessons with a side of fish and chips to 786 participants.

Diners targeted by Fush were those not currently engaged in te reo Māori or those who have some basic awareness of te reo Māori but were reluctant or hesitant to use what they knew. The lessons focused on people speaking te reo Māori as much as they could, making an effort to pronounce local place names correctly and with confidence. Basic, everyday language such as greetings and farewells became replaced with Māori ones.

These lessons were met with a positive response by participants. Ninety-four percent of participants

reported learning something new, and 98 percent of participants intended to use more te reo Māori beyond these lessons.

VIRTUAL PĀ

Through the use of virtual reality software, the team at the Jean Swainson Foundation has joined with a number of reo experts to develop an app for rangatahi to build their own virtual pā. Similar to the SIMS technology, it enables users to see, interact with and develop a pā site in their own worlds, which can be accessed through a device. It is currently being tested for use in Māori medium kura.



Leading on behalf of iwi and Māori, within Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora

Te Matatū Te Reo Māori Revitalisation Leadership

Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 affirms the status of te reo Māori. It also includes a commitment from the Crown to work in active partnership with iwi and Māori to protect and promote te reo Māori for future generations. In addition to our Te Mātāuru investment function, Te Mātāwai also works with a number of government stakeholders, including Crown agencies, in the context of Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora.

This collaboration exists to provide advice about te reo Māori revitalisation and to support the Crown's revitalisation efforts, particularly where those outcomes will also impact on or contribute to achieving the goals of the *Maihi Māori*. In addition to working alongside our Crown colleagues on a day-to-day basis, we provide advice and support to Te Mātāwai Board and its sub-committees and working groups.

It has been a busy year for our Te Matatū team. In December 2018, the Crown's Māori language strategy, *Maihi Karauna*, was confirmed. Working closely with Crown agencies to support the implementation of the government's strategy enables Te Mātāwai to identify areas where our respective strategies (*Maihi Māori* and *Maihi Karauna*) can intersect to provide increased gains for te reo Māori revitalisation.

The Māori media sector, particularly Māori broadcasting, plays a key part in supporting the revitalisation of te reo Māori. The decision of the Minister for Māori Development, Hon Nanaia Mahuta, to commence a review of this sector was of great interest to Te Mātāwai. The Board formed a working group to contribute to this work. This was to ensure that the Minister's review and any decisions on the future direction and shape of the Māori broadcasting sector were well informed.

Alongside the Crown, Te Mātāwai is responsible for issuing an annual Letter of Expectation to Whakaata Māori. It is also responsible for confirming the Statement of Intent prepared by Whakaata Māori in response to those expectations. In its recent Letter of Expectation, Te Mātāwai stated that it was looking forward to working closely with Whakaata Māori to progress the development of a series of shared outcomes for te reo Māori. This was identified as one of the ways that we could reflect the very unique and dual accountabilities Whakaata Māori has to Te Mātāwai, on behalf of whānau, iwi and Māori communities, and to the Crown.

With 2019 being the UNESCO International Year of Indigenous Languages, Te Mātāwai is working with its colleagues in Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora to bring a uniquely Aotearoa approach to commemorating this year-long occasion. We are advancing a work programme centred on the development of a shared (te reo Māori) research agenda. This will occur alongside the monitoring and evaluation framework that assesses the progress being made under our two Maihi. We look forward to covering the rangatahi-focused celebrations at the end of this UNESCO year in our 2020 annual report.

HIGHLIGHTS

In October 2018, we convened (what has since been coined) the inaugural Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora Wānanga. This hui brought together the boards and chief executives of the four te reo Māori entities: Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, Te Māngai Pāho,



Whakaata Māori and Te Puni Kōkiri. The keynote address was given by the then Court of Appeal Judge, Justice Joe Williams (Ngāti Pukenga, Te Arawa). We also held workshops, led by Che Wilson (Ngāti Rangī). This was followed by a meeting between the chairpersons and the Minister for Māori Development. The hui was deemed a success by all, and we look forward to doing it again soon.

Sharing in the celebrations of reo and haka at Te Matatini ki te Ao in February 2019 was a major event for us. With the festival based in Wellington for the first time in over twenty years, Te Mātāwai was able to get out amongst the community and talk with people about their dreams and aspirations for the future of te reo Māori revitalisation. Our social media engagement during that week soared with more than 25,000 people seeing our posts. We also had close to double the usual number of sign-ups for our monthly newsletters. It was heartening to stand alongside Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori under the banner of Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora for the first time – and we are sure it won't be the last!

Our developing relationship with the Ministry of Education has provided us with yet another opportunity to collaborate and identify ways we might work together, particularly at a community level to achieve our mutual and respective te reo Māori objectives. We are looking forward to bringing our Pae Motuhake together with the ministry's regional teams to discuss opportunities to support relationships between homes and schools to further the revitalisation of te reo Māori in homes and communities.

It has been a wonderful year for Te Matatū, and we look forward to what the future holds!

Te Mātātupu Te Reo Māori Revitalisation Research

STRENGTHENING OUR KNOWLEDGE BASE AND ENSURING
WE HAVE THE RIGHT INFORMATION TO INFORM WHAT WE
KNOW ABOUT THE LANGUAGE

MONITORING THE HEALTH OF THE LANGUAGE

MONITORING OUR PROGRESS AGAINST THE MAIHI MĀORI



Research is a fundamental part of our work at Te Mātāwai. In its first year of operation, Te Mātātupu set about growing the knowledge base. This year the focus has been on setting the Strategic Research Agenda and commissioning research projects that will support effective investment, sound leadership and robust evidence.

Underpinning the Strategic Research Agenda are four key principles. These principles are always positioned from a kaupapa Māori perspective, and they ensure that our work is methodologically and ethically sound.

The four principles are:

- Mana Māori: research reflects Māori determination and self-prioritisation of Māori language priorities
- Mana Tangata: research is attributable to increased capacity and capability for Māori communities, Kāhui ā-iwi
- Mana Motuhake: research is principally acquired to inform Māori language development
- Mana Tiaki: research utilises kaupapa Māori methodologies.

STRATEGIC RESEARCH AGENDA

The Strategic Research Agenda set a three-year strategy outlining the focus and five priority areas. Below is a summary of the five priorities and the research and evaluation projects commissioned in 2018–2019. They are due to be completed in the 2019–2020 financial year.

DEFINING AND UNDERSTANDING MĀORI LANGUAGE

DIALECT AND REGIONAL VARIATION

This project refined the foundation work undertaken in 2017–2018 and looked to devise a reo ā-iwi definition of regional variation. Historically, we have relied on sociolinguistic definitions of dialect and regional variation. The risk with this method is the assumption that some iwi dialects are the same as others, when they are not. The purpose of this research was to fill the gap in the literature and define what 'regional variation' means in te ao Māori.

UNDERSTANDING AND MONITORING THE VITALITY OF MĀORI LANGUAGE

RANGATAHI EXPOSURE

This research explores how rangatahi are exposed to te reo Māori across a variety of communities or domains, such as shared interest and hobby groups, sports, locations, and rural or urban settings. It is important to understand the rangatahi of today because they will be the parents in 2033 who will be raising tamariki aged 0–7 years with te reo Māori as their first language.

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

This project seeks to understand the diversity of specific communities. It looks at how each segment might respond to various investments to achieve maximum return for te reo Māori (social and cultural outcomes). This research project includes a survey that Te Mātāwai or any group could also use in the future to produce a new community profile of interest to the group.

IDENTIFYING GOOD PRACTICE IN LANGUAGE REVITALISATION ACTIVITIES

GOOD PRACTICE IN LANGUAGE REVITALISATION

This project synthesises the literature about good practice in language revitalisation at the micro level. The literature review also aims to provide some summary guides for whānau and communities.

MANAWA Ū KI TE REO MĀORI

This project seeks to understand motivations for and barriers to language journeys. It will highlight aspects of decisions that pre-learners, active learners and active users of te reo Māori make that impact on their engagement with learning and use of te reo Māori.

TRACKING AND EVALUATING THE WORK OF TE MĀTĀWAI

Four evaluation projects were initiated:

- the Kaitono survey sought feedback from Kaitono around the ease of use of the funding application process and the associated information provided to support them
- a formative evaluation of the early impacts of sixteen initiatives on whānau
- a suite of outcomes wānanga across all of the Kāhui and a national outcomes wānanga are to take place in the first half of the 2019–2020 financial year, and they aim to achieve several objectives, including:
 - bringing Pae Motuhake, Kaitono and Kāhui members together to create a sense of unity and a shared understanding of what is happening across the Kāhui
 - gaining insight into early outcomes being achieved by providers
 - sharing good practice and learning across the Kāhui
 - providing a forum to discuss what is working, what could be improved and where to next.
- Toi Uru, an evaluation of our Kāhui Investment Model. This formative evaluation is a critical piece of our programme. It will assess the effectiveness of the governance and the implementation of our current Kāhui investment model. The purpose of this is to inform recommendations for future improvements.

MONITORING AND SUPPORTING THE CROWN'S REVITALISATION ACTIVITIES

SHARED RESEARCH AGENDA/TERMS OF REFERENCE

In addition to the research work that contributes directly to the *Maihi Māori*, Te Mātāwai has also taken an active lead in the development of Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora project, the shared research agenda. Terms of reference were signed off by the Whare chief executives, and an action plan to progress the shared research projects has been developed.

KOPA RESEARCH – EXTENDING THE ZePA MODEL

This is a shared research project led by Te Māngai Pāho. It seeks to refine a monitoring tool that can be used to track changes in attitudes to revitalisation of te reo Māori.

EARLIER PROJECTS

Findings from our foundation projects are available in our 2018 annual report. We look forward to publishing our Kāhui profiles and He Reo Ora project online in the coming year. Our reo ā-iwi project was extended further and includes this year's dialect and regional variation study.

Organisational Health and Capability

WHERE WE WORK

In November 2018, we were pleased to move our central operations from serviced offices to our present location on Featherston Street, Wellington.

Creative designs were specifically commissioned from Kaeamedia Ltd, which specialises in producing artwork that aligns with tikanga Māori. As well as being a functional and effective place of business, the space is light, bright and airy, and the Māori art tells a significant story.

The new Te Mātāwai office is a welcoming place for all.

Perfor

mance

Good Employer Obligations

In October 2016, Te Mātāwai Board ratified Ngā Mātāpono (principles) me Ngā Tikanga (cultural practices). These key documents have been used as the basis of our compliance, under Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 as a 'good employer'.

TE TURE MŌ TE REO MĀORI 2016

TE MĀTĀWAI MUST ACT AS A GOOD EMPLOYER

Defined as an employer who operates a personnel policy containing provisions generally accepted as necessary for the fair and proper treatment of employees in all aspects of their employment.

TE MĀTĀWAI MUST DEVELOP AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAMME

Specifically, a programme that is aimed at the identification and elimination of all aspects of policies, procedures, and other institutional barriers that cause or perpetuate, or tend to cause or perpetuate, inequality in respect of the employment of any persons or group of persons.

NGĀ TIKANGA

Me mahi tātou i runga i te pono, i te tika, i te māramatanga.

Tiakina te whare kia tuwhera ai ki ngā iwi katoa.

Me manaaki i te tangata.

APPLICABLE TE MĀTĀWAI POLICIES

Te Mātāwai Personnel Policy

Approved by Board, June 2017

Te Mātāwai Wellness Policy

Approved by Board, April 2017

Te Mātāwai Bullying and Harassment Policy

Approved by Board, April 2017

REVIEW OF POLICIES

In response to the 2018 audit, Te Mātāwai has strengthened its practices and established the Framework for Identifying and Managing Interests policy. This includes processes that identify and manage actual and perceived conflicts of interest. It also includes updates to Te Mātāwai Code of Conduct, Disclosure of Interests and Management of Interests policies:

Te Mātāwai Code of Conduct

Updated by the Board, June 2019

Te Mātāwai Disclosure of Interests Policy

Updated by the Board, June 2019

Te Mātāwai Management of Interests Policy

Approved by the Board, June 2019

Appropriations

Budget 2018 saw \$14.817 million appropriated for Whakarauora Reo mō te Whānau, hapū, iwi me te hāpori (family, tribal and community Māori language revitalisation).

This appropriation is intended to achieve the effective promotion of the health and wellbeing of te reo Māori through:

1. Ongoing operation of Te Mātāwai and support for the Board.
2. Development of *Maihi Māori*, including the provision of services and administration of programmes that contribute to its implementation.
3. Te reo Māori research.
4. Other statutory functions that Te Mātāwai is required to perform.

PERFORMANCE REPORT AGAINST THE ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS

VOTE MĀORI DEVELOPMENT

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE	2017–2018		2018–2019	
	FINANCIAL BUDGETED STANDARD	ACTUAL	FINANCIAL BUDGETED STANDARD	ACTUAL
Approval and launch of <i>Maihi Māori</i>	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
The inaugural <i>Maihi Māori</i> was launched in September 2017. At the heart of the <i>Maihi Māori</i> is a focus on reframing the use of te reo Māori in homes and communities and restoring te reo Māori as a nurturing first language.				
Research funding allocated in accordance with agreed funding criteria	100%	50% ²	100%	100%
All research investment monies continue to be allocated in accordance with agreed funding criteria, further to publicly notified requests for expressions of interest and assessment of proposals against Te Mātāwai Strategic Research Priorities.				

LEGISLATIVE COMPLIANCE

Te Mātāwai is required, under section 24 of Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016, to have an agreed Kirimana Hoko in place on or before the beginning of the financial year. The 2019–2020 Kirimana Hoko was provided to the Minister for Māori Development on 31 May 2019 and signed by the parties on 25 June 2019.

² All funding (100 percent) was distributed in accordance with agreed funding criteria.

Performance Report against 2018–2019 Kirimana Hoko

OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

Whakarauora Reo mō te Whānau, Hapū, Iwi me te Hapori (family, tribal and community Māori language revitalisation) appropriation.

KIRIMANA HOKO MILESTONES

OUTPUT 1: TE MĀTĀURU: MĀORI LANGUAGE REVITALISATION INVESTMENT

OUTPUT 2: TE MĀTĀTUPU: TE REO MĀORI RESEARCH

OUTPUT 3: TE MATATŪ: MONITORING THE REVITALISATION OF TE REO MĀORI

OUTPUT EXPENDITURE TO 30 JUNE 2019

	KIRIMANA HOKO OUTPUT PRICE	ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO BUDGET
Output 1–Te Mātāuru:			
Māori language revitalisation investment			
Revenue Crown	\$10,817,000.00	\$10,817,000.00	-
Expenditure	\$10,817,000.00	\$7,889,933.00	(\$2,927,067.00)
Surplus	-	\$2,927,067.00	(\$2,927,067.00)
Output 2–Te Mātātupu			
Te Reo Māori research			
Revenue Crown	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	-
Expenditure	\$1,000,000.00	\$553,957.83	(\$446,042.17)
Surplus	-	\$446,042.17	(\$446,042.17)
Output 3– Te Matatū			
Monitoring the revitalisation of te reo Māori			
Revenue Crown	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	-
Interest Revenue	-	\$463,933.00	\$463,933.00
Other Revenue	-	\$123,449.00	\$123,449.00
Total Revenue	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,587,442.00	\$587,442.00
Expenditure	\$3,000,000.00	\$3,099,627.00	\$99,627.00
Surplus/Deficit	-	\$487,815.00	\$487,815.00
Summary			
Revenue Crown	\$14,817,000.00	\$14,817,000.00	-
Interest Revenue	-	\$463,933.00	\$463,933.00
Other Revenue	-	\$123,449.00	\$123,449.00
Total Revenue	\$14,817,000.00	\$15,404,442.00	\$587,442.00
Expenditure	\$14,817,000.00	\$11,543,517.83	(\$3,273,482.17)
Surplus	-	\$3,860,924.17	\$3,860,924.17

OUTPUT ONE

Te Mātāuru: Māori Language Revitalisation Investment

REVENUE CROWN	\$10,817,000.00
INTEREST INCOME	-
OTHER REVENUE	-
TOTAL REVENUE	\$10,817,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$7,889,993.00
SURPLUS	\$2,927,067.00

KEY **ACHIEVED** **ON TRACK** **NOT ACHIEVED**

DESCRIPTION	PERFORMANCE MEASURE AND STANDARDS	NARRATIVE
1.1 Support the engagement of whānau and communities in te reo Māori revitalisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eight Kāhui Investment Plans developed. Viewed (as relevant), reflective of Kāhui aspirations and priorities for Māori language revitalisation. ● Investments are aligned with Kāhui Investment Plans. 	<p>All eight Pae Motuhake have confirmed Kāhui Investment Plans that align with the <i>Maihi Māori</i> vision, outcomes and goals.</p> <p>All investments are assessed by Pae Motuhake Panels against the respective Kāhui Investment Plans.</p>
1.2 Support communities and whānau with the necessary tools to achieve their reo Māori aspirations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of annual applications for revitalisation investment support is representative of Kāhui membership. 	<p>In total, 251 applications for support were received in 2018–2019 from Kāhui representing the range of iwi across all Kāhui.</p>

OUTPUT TWO

Te Mātātupu: Te Rangahautanga Reo Māori

REVENUE CROWN	\$1,000,000.00
INTEREST INCOME	-
OTHER REVENUE	-
TOTAL REVENUE	\$1,000,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$553,957.83
SURPLUS	\$446,042.17

KEY **ACHIEVED** **ON TRACK** **NOT ACHIEVED**



DESCRIPTION	PERFORMANCE MEASURE AND STANDARDS	NARRATIVE
2.1 Support research that contributes to the aspirations of Maihi Māori.	<p>The research programme is aligned with the <i>Maihi Māori</i> and Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori. It supports monitoring of the <i>Maihi Karauna</i>.</p>	<p>The Strategic Research Agenda is set to align with the <i>Maihi Māori</i> and includes the priority focus area 'Monitor and support Crown revitalisation activities'.</p>
	<p>All contracted research and evaluations (derived from the programme) are recognised as methodologically and ethically sound.</p>	<p>The Strategic Research Agenda has four underpinning principles. These ensure that the processes for devising the research questions, procurement and evaluation of proposals are sound. They also inform the methodology of the research and evaluation projects. We have also used external reviewers to assist us in assessing research proposals and reviewing completed research reports as appropriate.</p>
2.2 Support a sector-wide understanding of te reo Māori use and capability at a community level and the resources available to them.	<p>Research is distributed widely and in formats for our stakeholder audiences.</p>	<p>Ten research and evaluation projects were commissioned in 2018–2019 and are due to be completed for dissemination in 2019–2020. The research contracts stipulate user-friendly terminology so that the research can be effectively disseminated to the target whānau and community groups.</p> <p>Te Mātāwai participated in a stocktake of research conducted by te reo Māori sector agencies as a way to share our research with the sector.</p>
2.3 Collaborate with te reo Māori sector to develop a medium-term research programme and strategy.	<p>Active participation in collaborative research opportunities through regular attendance at meetings and leading joint projects.</p>	<p>Te Mātāwai staff actively co-lead the development of Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora Shared Research Group, which includes representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te Mātāwai • Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori • Te Puni Kōkiri • Te Māngai Pāho • Whakaata Māori • Ministry of Education. <p>The terms of reference for the group were signed off by Te Papa Kōrero in June 2019.</p>

OUTPUT THREE

Te Matatū: Monitoring the Revitalisation of te Reo Māori

REVENUE CROWN	\$3,000,000.00
INTEREST INCOME	\$463,993.00
OTHER REVENUE	\$123,449.00
TOTAL REVENUE	\$3,587,442.00
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$3,099,627.00
SURPLUS	\$487,815.00

KEY **ACHIEVED** **ON TRACK** **NOT ACHIEVED**

DESCRIPTION	PERFORMANCE MEASURE AND STANDARDS	NARRATIVE
3.1 Reporting to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori against the Kirimana Hoko.	 Three (tri-annual) performance reports will be provided as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 November 2018 For the period 1 July to 31 October 2018 • 31 March 2019 For the period 1 November 2018 to 28 February 2019 • 31 July 2019 For the period 1 March to 30 June 2019 	<p>Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori was provided with three reports detailing the performance of Te Mātāwai against the Kirimana Hoko outputs.</p> <p>These were delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 November 2018 For the period 1 July to 31 October 2018 • 27 March 2019 For the period 1 November 2018 to 28 February 2019 • 29 July 2019 For the period 1 March to 30 June 2019.
3.2 Monitor the development and implementation of the Maihi Karauna³.	 Actively participate in fora that plan and report on the implementation of the <i>Maihi Karauna</i> through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Senior Officials Group • at least two Te Papa Kōrero per year • at least two Te Rūnanga Reo per year. 	<p>Te Mātāwai has played an active role in Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora by lending its support to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development and completion of the <i>Maihi Karauna</i> (launched in February 2019) • the development of the <i>Maihi Karauna</i> Implementation Plan required by Cabinet and completed for Ministers in September 2019 • workshops convened by Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora to identify key reo revitalisation initiatives to advance on behalf of Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora. <p>The Tumu Whakarae and management also attended two of the three Te Papa Kōrero fixtures (meetings of agency chief executives) convened through the 2018–2019 year.</p> <p>These meetings provided chief executives with an opportunity to discuss progress on the development and subsequent implementation of the <i>Maihi Karauna</i>. They were also an opportunity to review materials proposed for distribution to Ministers and the Board of Te Mātāwai in advance of Rūnanga Reo hui.</p> <p>During these hui, Te Mātāwai provided updates on its own activities within Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora. This included the joint projects for which it has lead responsibility.</p>

³ Please see further accompanying disclosure in relation to this performance measure.

3.3

Assurance that Te Mātāwai has established and maintained strong financial and management controls and systems.

- Te Mātāwai achieves an audit rating that reflects the maturity of the organisation.

Audit NZ issued an unmodified opinion for the 2017–2018 Te Mātāwai financial statements and performance information.

Its assessment of Te Mātāwai's environment, systems and controls for measuring financial and service performance found:

- management control environment – Good
- financial information systems and controls – Good
- performance information and associated systems and controls – Needs improvement

3.4

Participate productively in each: Te Rūnanga Reo and Te Papa Kōrero. Maintain engagement with clusters.

- Joint approval by Te Minita and Co-Chairs of Te Mātāwai on all agendas for Te Rūnanga Reo.
- Joint approval by chief executives of Te Mātāwai and Te Puni Kōkiri on all agendas for Te Papa Kōrero.

Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori and Te Puni Kōkiri officials shared details of the forward agendas for Te Rūnanga Reo with Te Mātāwai, which were in turn confirmed by the Co-Chairs.⁴

The parties acknowledge that agendas for these executive fixtures are required to correspond with the related Te Rūnanga Reo meetings between Ministers with identified te reo Māori portfolio responsibilities and the Board of Te Mātāwai. Accordingly, although agendas are circulated between the parties in advance of these meetings, formal agreement from Te Mātāwai is not sought by Te Puni Kōkiri.⁵

- Board members are supported to engage with their respective Kāhui on Te Mātāuru, Te Mātātupu and Te Matatū.

Each Pae Motuhake is chaired by a Board member, which is comprised of Kāhui members. These Pae Motuhake are supported by Te Mātāwai staff at all Te Mātāuru moderation hui.

Communication formats meet the needs of our Kāhui stakeholders.

Not measured⁶

3.5

Complete appointments and nominations that will provide iwi, hapū and whānau Māori perspectives to relevant Boards.

- Make all nominations required for Te Māngai Pāho and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori in accordance with Board's agreed process and in a timely manner.

At the period ending 30 June 2019, Te Mātāwai provided Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori with:

- nominations for two positions on the Board of Te Māngai Pāho
- two nominations for an upcoming vacancy on the Board of Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori
- one new appointed member to the Board of Whakaata Māori.

The Board agreed on the candidates chosen for nomination following recommendations from its Nominations Sub-committee.

^{4,5,6} Please see further accompanying disclosure in relation to this performance measure.

3.6

Provide oversight of the Māori Television Service (Whakaata Māori) as required by the Māori Television Service Act 2003.

● Te Mātāwai (through the Hoa Toihau and/or Tumu Whakarae) will provide an annual Reta Tūmanakotanga (Letter of Expectations) to Whakaata Māori.	<p>Te Mātāwai provided a Reta Tūmanakotanga (Letter of Expectations) to Whakaata Māori in May 2019. In addition to setting the formal expectations Te Mātāwai has of Whakaata Māori, the letter also noted the Board's desire to extend the relationship it has with Whakaata Māori. It is hoped that this extension will go beyond the oversight function shared with the Crown, as provided by Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016.</p> <p>To this end, the letter proposes a series of engagements between Te Mātāwai and Whakaata Māori. This includes quarterly meetings between our respective management teams, biannual meetings between the Chairs of our two organisations and at least one opportunity per annum for both boards to come together. These hui hope to identify how we can work together to realise mutual goals and a shared vision.</p>
● Te Mātāwai (through the Hoa Toihau and/or Tumu Whakarae) will engage with Whakaata Māori to ensure that accountability documents reflect the role of Whakaata Māori in supporting the <i>Maihi Māori</i> .	<p>Te Mātāwai provided comments on the draft Statement of Intent of Whakaata Māori on 31 May 2019.</p> <p>These comments drew the attention of Whakaata Māori to Te Mātāwai's position that Whakaata Māori has links to the <i>Maihi Māori</i> that extend beyond its primary audience. It also expressed that our shared responsibilities with the Crown confer a corresponding and dual accountability on the part of Whakaata Māori to the strategies, goals and objectives of both the Crown and Te Mātāwai, through the <i>Maihi Māori</i>. Copies of this feedback were also shared with the Ministers responsible for Whakaata Māori.</p>
● Te Mātāwai (through the Hoa Toihau and/or Tumu Whakarae) will work with shareholding Ministers to provide a common understanding of 'joint leadership and oversight' of the Whakaata Māori.	<p>Te Mātāwai has expressed its desire to Te Puni Kōkiri to work collaboratively, with a view to providing a proposed joint Letter of Expectations to Whakaata Māori and to align our feedback on Whakaata Māori Statement of Intent. These discussions remain ongoing, but the parties have signalled a desire to confirm this approach for the 2020 accountability documents.</p>
● Te Mātāwai (through the Hoa Toihau and/or Tumu Whakarae) will endorse Whakaata Māori Statement of Intent for 2019–2022.	<p>The Whakaata Māori Statement of Intent for 2019–2022 was endorsed and signed by the Co-Chairs of Te Mātāwai on 28 June 2019.</p>
● Te Mātāwai (through the Hoa Toihau and/or Tumu Whakarae) will make all Board appointments required in accordance with agreed process and in a timely manner.	<p>Te Mātāwai appointed Reuben Collier to the Board of Whakaata Māori. This took effect on 1 July 2019. Mr Collier replaced outgoing Board member John Tamihere.</p>

3.7

Meet the reporting requirements of the Act in a timely fashion.

● Annual report forwarded to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori for tabling in parliament as soon as practicable after statutory audit.	<p>The 2018 Annual Report was forwarded to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori for tabling in the House of Representatives in February 2019.</p>
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Performance Disclosures

1. MONITORING THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *MAIHI KARAUNA*:

Through our involvement in Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora, Te Mātāwai has come to recognise the value in supporting our partners in the Whare.

This support recognises their work in developing and implementing the *Maihi Karauna*, our experiences of this process with the *Maihi Māori*, and our intention to do more than simply monitor the Crown's efforts in this context.

For this reason, we have discontinued this form of measure in the 2019–2020 Kirimana Hoko.

2. ATTENDANCE:

The 2018–2019 Kirimana Hoko incorporates a number of quantitative performance measures, including several that contemplate attendance at various Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora fixtures.

Rather than choose to report on the number of meetings that the personnel and Board members attended during the course of this reporting year (which exceeded the required level specified in the Kirimana Hoko on each occasion), we have instead sought to focus our report on what the purpose of these meetings was. We are also focused on identifying what was achieved in the course of them.

We have chosen not to include a similar measure in our 2019–2020 Kirimana Hoko.

3. AGENDAS:

The Kirimana Hoko contemplates the parties (the Crown and Te Mātāwai) jointly approving agenda for the various fixtures we are engaged in through Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora.

Te Mātāwai is always consulted by the Crown on the detail of these agenda; however, our formal approval is not typically sought.

We do not always retain evidence to support these exchanges, which may, on occasion, be informal and by telephone. For this reason, we have discontinued this form of measure in future Kirimana Hoko.

4. COMMUNICATIONS:

Our 2019 survey of Te Mātāwai Kaitono (investment applicants) did not directly ask whether our various methods of communication (formats) met applicants' individual needs.

However, respondents were asked to indicate how they accessed information about Te Mātāwai. The majority of respondents confirmed that the information provided around the investment plans and priorities was easy to engage with.

Te Mātāwai communicates with its stakeholders through a variety of channels. These include social media/Facebook, monthly Pānui updates and, for registered users, emails by way of our Te Mātāpuna investment management portal. We have yet to directly survey our Kāhui stakeholders as to whether they find our formats effective for their needs.

Te Mātāwai requests a variety of products in addition to the standard research report. This includes video clips and user-friendly summaries of findings. This is to ensure that information gathering is communicated in ways that are suited to our target audiences.⁷

⁷ Please see further accompanying disclosure in relation to this performance measure.

Statement of Responsibility

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

We are responsible for the preparation of Te Mātāwai financial statements and statement of service performance and the judgements made in them.

We are responsible for any end-of-year performance information provided by Te Mātāwai under section 27 of Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016.

We have the responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In our opinion, these financial statements and statement of performance fairly reflect the financial position and operations of Te Mātāwai for the year ended 30 June 2019.



Waihoroi Shortland

Hoa Toihau

31 October 2019



Mereana Selby

Hoa Toihau

31 October 2019



Robin Hapi

Te Komiti Tātari Tūraru

31 October 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Te Mātāwai's financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2019

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Te Mātāwai. The Auditor-General has appointed me, Clint Ramoo, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the performance information of Te Mātāwai on his behalf.

OPINION

We have audited:

- the financial statements of Te Mātāwai on pages 56 to 66, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the performance information of Te Mātāwai on pages 43 to 50.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of Te Mātāwai on pages 56 to 66:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2019; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime; and
- the performance information on pages 43 to 50:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects, Te Mātāwai's performance for the year ended 30 June 2019, including:
 - for each class of reportable outputs:
 - its standards of delivery performance achieved as compared with forecasts included in the statement of performance expectations for the financial year; and
 - its actual revenue and output expenses as compared with the forecasts included in the statement of performance expectations for the financial year; and
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

Our audit was completed on 31 October 2019. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements and the performance information, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

BASIS FOR OUR OPINION

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Board is responsible on behalf of Te Mātāwai for preparing financial statements and performance information that are fairly presented and comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it/them to prepare financial statements and performance information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the performance information, the Board is responsible on behalf of Te Mātāwai for assessing Te Mātāwai's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going-concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to merge or to terminate the activities of Te Mātāwai, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board's responsibilities arise from the Crown Entities Act 2004 and the Public Finance Act 1989.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the performance information, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance

with the Auditor General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of these financial statements and the performance information.

For the budget information reported in the financial statements and the performance information, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to Te Mātāwai's purchase agreement.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the performance information.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the performance information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Te Mātāwai's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within Te Mātāwai's framework for reporting its performance.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going-concern basis of accounting by the Board and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Te Mātāwai's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the performance information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the

date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Te Mātāwai to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and the performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 3 to 67, but does not include the financial statements and the performance information, and our auditor's report thereon.

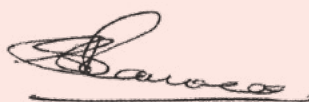
Our opinion on the financial statements and the performance information does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the performance information, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the performance information or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENCE

We are independent of Te Mātāwai in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests, in Te Mātāwai.



Clint Ramoo

Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	NOTES	ACTUAL 2019	BUDGET 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Revenue from Crown	4	14,817,000	14,817,00	14,948,000
Interest revenue	4	463,993	-	275,637
Other revenue	4	123,449	-	241
Total revenue		15,404,442	14,817,000	15,223,878
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9	5,555	-	-
Board fees	14, 16	302,461	320,526	320,250
Board community consultation		2,798	-	-
Contractors and consultants		479,358	343,000	1,168,799
Pae Motuhake panel costs		296,590	304,000	189,153
Personnel costs	7	1,030,677	1,215,313	346,783
Sponsorship		25,000	-	-
Strategic partnerships		75,000	-	120,000
Te Mātātupu	5	553,958	1,000,000	449,000
Te Mātāuru	5	7,889,933	10,817,000	585,289
Other expenses	6	882,188	817,431	722,070
Total operating expenditure		11,543,518	14,817,000	3,901,344
Surplus/(deficit)		3,860,924	-	11,322,534

Statement of Financial Position

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	NOTES	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	17,840,340	15,013,161
Trade and other receivables		15,345	278
Accrued interest		62,382	53,989
GST receivable		264,552	148,074
Total current assets		18,182,619	15,215,502
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	184,549	-
Total non-current assets		184,549	-
Total assets		18,367,168	15,215,502
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	406,277	1,148,841
Employee benefits liabilities	11	53,681	23,659
PAYE payable		50,081	46,797
Total current liabilities		510,039	1,219,297
Net assets		17,857,129	13,996,205
Equity			
Accumulated funds		17,857,129	13,996,205
Total equity		17,857,129	13,996,205

Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Balance at 1 July	13,996,205	2,673,671
Total comprehensive revenue previously reported	3,860,924	11,322,534
Balance at 30 June	17,857,129	13,996,205

Statement of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	NOTE	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Revenue from Crown		14,817,000	14,948,000
Other revenue		123,449	241
Payments to suppliers		(3,375,886)	(2,400,049)
Payments to staff and Board members		(1,299,822)	(634,045)
Payments to the community		(7,703,058)	-
Net cash flow from operating activities		2,561,683	11,914,147
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		455,600	222,760
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(190,104)	-
Net cash flow from investing activities		265,496	222,760
Cash flows from financing activities			
		-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities		-	-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,827,179	12,136,907
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		15,013,161	2,876,254
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	17,840,340	15,013,161

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Statement of Accounting Policies for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

1.1 REPORTING ENTITY

Te Mātāwai is an independent statutory entity established by Te Ture Mo Te reo Māori 2016. The primary objective of Te Mātāwai is revitalisation of te reo Māori. The financial statements for Te Mātāwai are for the year end 30 June 2019, and were approved by the Board on 31 October 2019.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with PBE accounting standards. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE accounting standards with Reduced Disclosure Requirements (RDR). The criteria for Tier 2 is when an entity has expenditure of less than \$30 million and does not have public accountability. These statements comply with Generally Accepted Accountancy Practice in New Zealand.

FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar (NZ\$)

2.2 TE MĀTĀURU FUNDING

Te Mātāwai funds community investment through Te Mātāuru, which are discretionary grants. Discretionary grants are those grants where Te Mātāwai has no obligation to award the grant on receipt of the grant application. Discretionary grants with substantive conditions are expensed at the earlier of the grant payment date or when the grant conditions have been satisfied. Conditions are milestones that must be met to be eligible for funding. Te Mātāwai does not award discretionary grants without substantive conditions.

2.3 REVENUE

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below:

REVENUE FROM THE CROWN

Te Mātāwai received revenue from the Crown for the purposes as set out in the statement of performance expectations. Revenue from the Crown is classified as non-exchange revenue.

Te Mātāwai is primarily funded from the Crown. This funding is restricted in its use for the purpose of Te Mātāwai meeting the objectives specified in its founding legislation and the scope of the relevant appropriations.

Te Mātāwai considers there are no conditions attached to the funding and it is recognised as revenue at the point of entitlement. This is considered to be the start of the appropriation period to which the funding relates. The fair value of revenue from the Crown has been determined to be equivalent to the amounts due in the funding arrangements.

INTEREST REVENUE

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. Interest and other income is classified as exchange revenue.

2.4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

2.5 DEBTORS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Short-term debtors and other receivables are recorded at their face value, less any provision for impairment.

2.6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following asset classes: leasehold improvements and computer equipment.

(I) ADDITIONS

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

In most instances, an item of property plant, and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

(II) DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment.

The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

CLASS OF ASSET DEPRECIATED	ESTIMATED USEFUL LIFE	DEPRECIATION RATES
Leasehold improvements	6 years	16%
Computer equipment	3.25 years	32%

2.7 CREDITORS AND OTHER PAYABLES

Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value.

3 Financial Instruments

(A) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT CATEGORIES

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities in each of the financial instrument categories are as follows:

	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	17,840,340	15,013,161
Receivables	15,345	278
Total loans and receivables	17,855,685	15,013,439
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Payables	406,277	1,148,841
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	406,277	1,148,841

4 Revenue

	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Revenue from Crown	14,817,000	14,948,000
Interest	463,993	275,637
Other revenue	123,449	241
Total revenue	15,404,442	15,223,878

Te Mātāwai received operational funding of \$3 million (2018: \$3 million), Te Mātātupu funding for research of the revitalisation of Māori language of \$1 million (2018: \$1 million) and Te Mātāuru funding of \$10.8 million (2018: \$10.8 million) in the 2019 year.

5 Te Mātāuru and Te Mātātupu Funding

TE MĀTĀURU FUNDING

Te Mātāwai received Crown appropriation funding of \$10.8 million in the 2019 year with the purpose of funding communities to revitalise Maori language (2018: \$10.8 million). Te Mātāwai recognises expenses related to this funding when the performance obligation has been completed by the applicant (refer to note 2.2), rather than when funds are approved for investment. During the 2019 year, expenditure of \$7.9 million (2018: \$585,000) was recognised as milestones had been completed by applicants. \$8.6 million was approved for investment by Te Mātāwai's board in the 2019 year (2018: \$6.2 million).

TE MĀTĀTUPU FUNDING

Te Mātāwai received Crown appropriation funding of \$1 million in the 2019 year with the purpose of research of the revitalisation of Māori language. Unallocated research funding will be utilised for the research programme in the 2020 year.

6 Other Expenses

	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Audit fees for the current year financial statements audit	54,342	52,000
Audit fees for 2017 year financial statements audit	-	16,000
Office lease expense	83,771	43,626
Office supplies and cleaning	106,581	15,264
Printing and design	52,289	83,339
IT hardware (below capex threshold)	18,661	21,560
Hui costs (travel, catering, meeting rooms)	272,793	181,703
Consultancy	123,565	151,972
Translations	33,590	48,300
Other operating expenses	49,391	31,644
Advertising	3,859	5,303
Bank fees	185	111
Licensing	83,160	69,645
Interest	1	1,603
Total other expenses	882,188	722,070

7 Personnel Costs

	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Salaries and wages	1,003,016	338,137
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	27,661	8,646
Total personnel costs	1,030,677	346,783

In the 2019 year Te Mātāwai employed 8 full time staff (2018: 1)

8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Cash at bank – cheque account	189,502	80,190
Cash at bank – savings account	2,573,085	1,372,971
Travel card indemnity	60,000	60,000
Short-term deposits	15,017,753	13,500,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	17,840,340	15,013,161

(A) TRAVEL CARD INDEMNITY

Te Mātāwai maintains a term deposit of \$60,000 with ASB on seven days maturity as security for the bank for a travel card issued to APX Travel Management. The interest rate is 1.90 percent.

(B) SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS

The deposits are bearing fixed interest rates between 2.69 and 2.84 percent (2018: 2.95–3.10 percent). These deposits have an average maturity of ninety days.

9 Property, Plant and Equipment

2019	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENT	TOTAL
COST			
Balance as at 1 July 2018	-	-	-
Year ended 30 June 2019			
Additions	11,656	178,448	190,104
Balance as at 30 June 2019	11,656	178,448	190,104
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
Balance as at 1 July 2018	-	-	-
Year ended 30 June 2019			
Depreciation charge	(598)	(4,957)	(5,555)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	(598)	(4,957)	(5,555)
NET BOOK VALUE			
As at 30 June 2019	11,058	173,491	184,549

10 Trade and Other Payables

	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Trade payables	219,402	1,148,841
Payables to the community	186,875	-
Total trade and other payables	406,277	1,148,841

11 Employee Benefits Liabilities

	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Salary accrual	9,902	6,535
Annual leave	43,779	17,124
Total current portion	53,681	23,659

12 Contingencies

Te Ture mo te reo Māori 2016 disestablished Te Pūtahi Paoho and transferred all assets and liabilities to Te Mātāwai. Te Puni Kōkiri paid \$131,000 to Te Mātāwai in the 2018 year to meet any remaining costs related to Te Pūtahi Paoho liabilities. In the 2018 financial year, Te Mātāwai have paid out \$30,000 for expenditure relating to Te Pūtahi Paoho, but has not received appropriate documentation and evidence of expenditure to meet payment requirements for the remaining amount. The final audited financial statements to 31 March 2017 for Te Pūtahi Paoho have been completed and approved by the Board. As such, at year end Te Mātāwai hold funds of \$101,000 and may be called upon to fulfil other valid claims from Te Pūtahi Paoho creditors. As two years have passed since receiving the funds, Te Mātāwai will release the funds into general accumulated funds in 2020.

13 Commitments and Operating Leases

As at 30 June 2019 Te Mātāwai had no capital commitments (2018: nil).

OPERATING LEASES AS LESSEE	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Not later than one year	72,600	66,491
Later than one year and not later than five years	162,900	208,766
Later than five years	-	-
Total non-cancellable operating leases	235,500	275,257

TE MĀTĀURU COMMITMENTS

At year end, Te Mātāwai had approved and committed to \$6.3 million of investment under Te Mātāuru (2018: \$6.213 million). See note 5 for details.

14 Related Party Transactions

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that are reasonable to expect that Te Mātāwai would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

TRANSACTIONS WITH KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel compensation

	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Board members		
Full-time equivalent members	13	12
Board remuneration	302,461	320,250
Executive Management Team		
Full-time equivalent members	1	1
Tumu Whakarae	238,072	197,265
Total full-time equivalent personnel	14	13
Total key management personnel compensation	540,533	517,515

Te Mātāwai has taken out Liability and Professional Indemnity insurance cover during the financial year in respect of the liability or costs of the Board members.

15 Events Occurring after the Balance Date

There were no significant events after balance date.

16 Remuneration

BOARD MEMBER REMUNERATION

BOARD MEMBER	ACTUAL 2019	ACTUAL 2018
Waihoroi Shortland	36,540	36,540
Mereana Selby	36,540	36,540
Robin Hapi	22,470	22,470
Bentham Ohia	14,044	22,470
Pānia Papa	22,470	22,470
Jeremy Tātere MacLeod	22,470	22,470
Prof Rawinia Higgins	-	22,470
Hēmi Dale	22,470	22,470
Dr Hiria Hape	5,617	22,470
Dr Cathy Dewes	22,470	22,470
Dr Ruakere Hond	22,470	22,470
Paulette Tamati-Elliffe	22,470	13,107
Scotty Morrison	5,617	22,470
Nuki Tākao	-	9,363
Teina Boasa-Dean	16,853	-
Kylie Brown	16,853	-
Te Kahautu Maxwell	7,490	-
Reikura Kahi	5,617	-
Total Board remuneration	302,461	320,250

TOTAL ANNUAL REMUNERATION BY BAND FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

AS AT 30 JUNE

	NO. EMPLOYEES 2019	NO. EMPLOYEES 2018
\$100,000–\$109,999	1	-
\$110,000– \$119,999	1	-
\$170,000–\$179,999	1	-
\$180,000–\$189,999	-	1
\$240,000–\$249,999	1	-
Total employees	4	1

17 Explanation of Major Variances against Budget

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

INTEREST REVENUE:

ACTUAL INTEREST REVENUE EXCEEDED BUDGET BY \$463,993

Interest revenue was generated from funds received from the Crown for Te Mātāuru and which have not yet been paid.

This revenue was not included in budgets for 2019 as it was unknown when the funding would be allocated. Refer to note 4. Although Te Mātāwai did not set a budget for interest revenue for 2018–2019, it monitors cashflow requirements regularly and places funds on term deposit until required.

OTHER REVENUE:

ACTUAL OTHER REVENUE EXCEEDED BUDGET BY \$123,449

Revenue was generated from secondment of Te Mātāwai staff. This revenue was not budgeted for in 2019.

PERSONNEL COSTS:

ACTUAL PERSONNEL COSTS WERE LESS THAN BUDGET BY \$184,636

Personnel costs were less than budget due to carrying vacancies.

TE MĀTĀTUPU:

ACTUAL TE MĀTĀTUPU COSTS WERE LESS THAN BUDGET BY \$446,042

Contracted commitments for the 2018–2019 research programme totalled \$1,070,005. The variance represents uncompleted milestones.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS:

ACTUAL COSTS NOT BUDGETED BY \$75,000

One-off sponsorship approved by the Board from reserves.

TE MĀTĀURU:

ACTUAL TE MĀTĀURU COSTS WERE LESS THAN BUDGET BY \$2,927,067

In 2018–2019 Kāhui, committed \$11,901,000 for investments. The variance represents uncompleted milestones.

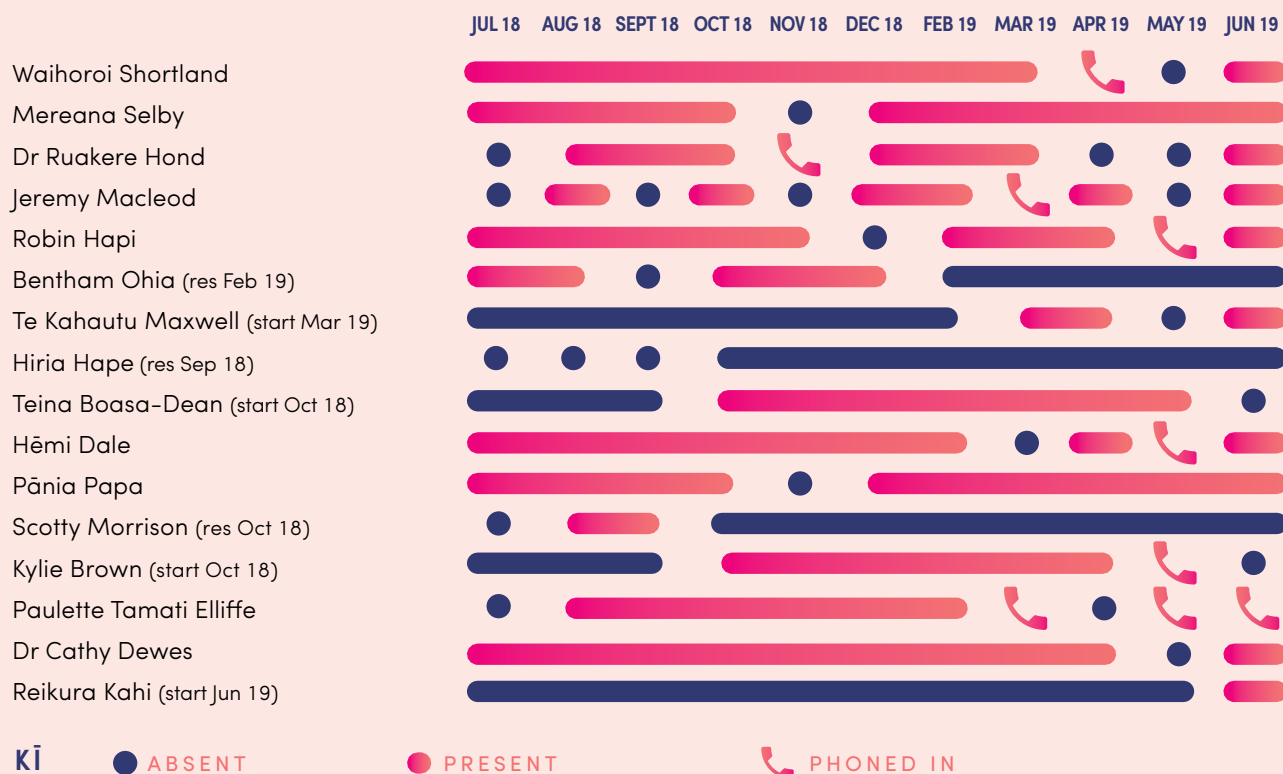
CONTRACTORS AND CONSULTANTS:

ACTUAL CONTRACTORS AND CONSULTANTS COSTS EXCEEDED BUDGET BY \$136,358

Contractors and consultant costs were higher than budgeted due to a transition to more permanent staff members and transitioning to the new operating model.

Board Attendance

JULY 2018 TO JUNE 2019



Directory

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