

# Te Mātāwai

TE PŪRONGO Ā-TAU  
Annual Report

2019  
—  
2020



#### DECLARATION

Ki 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 2020.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mereana Selby'.

**Mereana Selby** (Hoa Toihau)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Waihoroi Shortland'.

**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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# He Kōrero Whakataki



# Our Purpose and Functions

As set out in our legislation, Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016, the purpose of Te Mātāwai is to act on behalf of iwi and Māori:

- a. to provide leadership in promoting the health and well-being of the Māori language for iwi and Māori, and at the community level; and
- b. to support, inform, and influence the Crown's initiatives in protecting, promoting, and revitalising the Māori language; and
- c. to give effect, through its association with Ministers of the Crown, to the relationship of the Crown with iwi and Māori in relation to the Māori language; and
- d. in conjunction with the Minister for Māori Development and the Minister of Finance, to provide oversight of, and direction to, the Māori Television Service.

The Act also sets out our functions as follows:

- a. to lead the development of a Maihi Māori strategy;
- b. to provide services and administer programmes that contribute to the implementation of the Maihi Māori strategy;
- c. to advise Te Puni Kōkiri and the Minister for Māori Development on the development of a Maihi Karauna strategy;
- d. to assist Ministers who have responsibilities relating to the purpose of this Act to identify relevant issues, develop solutions, and take opportunities to collaborate with other agencies in the public sector in matters relating to the Māori language;
- e. to provide advice and guidance to Crown agencies on how they may contribute to developing or implementing the Māori language strategies;
- f. to provide the Minister for Māori Development with nominations for appointments to Te Taura Whiri and Te Reo Whakapuaki Iirangi;
- g. to appoint, reappoint, and remove 4 of the 7 directors of the board of the Māori Television Service;
- h. jointly with the Minister of Finance and the Minister for Māori Development
  - i. to exercise leadership and oversight of the Māori Television Service under the Māori Television Service (Te Aratuku Whakaata Iirangi Māori) Act 2003;
  - ii. to confirm the statement of intent of the Māori Television Service;
- i. to manage the spectrum management rights under the Māori Television Service (Te Aratuku Whakaata Iirangi Māori) Act 2003;
- j. all other functions undertaken by Te Pūhaki Paoho under the Māori Television Service (Te Aratuku Whakaata Iirangi Māori) Act 2003;
- k. other functions conferred on Te Mātāwai by this Act or any other enactment.





# The Maihi Māori The Māori Language Strategy

A key function of Te Mātāwai is to 'administer services that contribute to the Maihi Māori strategy'. We believe:

TIAKINA  
TE WHĀNAU

Whānau are more effective when they are supported.

TUKUA  
KI TE KATOA

Everyone has a role; therefore information must be shared widely.

WHAKAKOTAHIA

Our efforts to revitalise the Māori language are more efficient and effective when shared.

MANAAKITIA  
TE ARA

Our approach to engaging Māori language users is open and inclusive.

In recognising that success in revitalising te reo Māori would require an active partnership between iwi Māori and the Crown, Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 provided for the parties to this relationship to each produce strategies setting out their part in achieving the purpose of the Act – the Maihi Māori strategy and the Maihi Karauna strategy.

Te Mātāwai launched the Maihi Māori in 2017. This sets out a strategy for iwi and Māori to lead the revitalisation of the Māori language in their communities.

Over this period, we have also focused on establishing a shared vision and collaborative relationship with the Crown. This provides an interface

between the macro focus of the Maihi Karauna – the institutional systems and settings to support language revitalisation – and the micro focus of the Maihi Māori – the home and community-based settings where intergenerational language transmission occurs.

## VISION

The overarching vision of the Maihi Māori strategy is Kia Ūkaipō anō Te Reo, which sees Māori restored as a nurturing first language. As part of the journey to achieving this, the Maihi Māori strategy also sets out two high-level outcomes that focus on what we need to do in homes and communities to realise the vision:

**TUAKIRI** is primarily about the use of the Māori language: how it is both

influenced by and influences people depending on their perceptions of identity and the domains where language and customary practices are normal and relevant.

**WHAKATUPURANGA** is centred around planning and awareness among whānau (especially caregivers): how they plan for future intergenerational transmission; and how they set goals, problem solve and make decisions as adults for raising the next generation of first language (native) speakers. This recognises that currently for the majority of Māori, language revitalisation does not occur naturally; it needs to be planned.

GOALS

While our goals are audacious, at a practical level it is relatively easy to measure and track progress towards them. By 2040, we intend to be able to state that:

- a. One million people or more are using te reo Māori in community immersion domains.
- b. The Māori language has become the first language of 25 percent of all Māori children (aged up to seven years old).

The past four years have seen Te Mātāwai focus on enabling opportunities, ideas and relationships that set us on track to meet our role under legislation and identify the most empowering community-led pathways to achieve the vision and goals of the Māori language strategy.

We know that this cannot be done solely with our modest investment programmes. The critical factor for increasing Māori language acquisition and use is to empower the Māori language movement in homes, whānau and communities.

The following matrix identifies the outcomes we would expect to see as a result of our regional and sector efforts, our investments and our support of work in homes and the community to revitalise the Māori language.

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.

Source: Te Mātāwai Investment Matrix Outcomes Framework 2017

	POU KAIĀWHĀ (AWAKE)	POU TOKOMANAWA (ENGAGE)	POU TUARONGO (TRANSMIT)
LOW PROFICIENCY	Bilingual immersion opportunities are created	Tamariki-focused immersion environments are created	Whānau-focused immersion environments for beginner speakers are created
	Opportunities to support cultural capacity (knowledge of tikanga and whanaungatanga) are created	Planning opportunities for community and cultural activities for tamariki are targeted	Whānau language plans are being implemented
MEDIUM PROFICIENCY	Immersion opportunities are extended	Tamariki-focused immersion environments are extended	Whānau-focused immersion environments for proficient speakers are extended
	Targeted language planning opportunities are created	Language planning programmes focused on immersion social activities for tamariki are increased	Community hubs supporting whānau to maintain language immersion activities are targeted
HIGH PROFICIENCY	Targeted immersion opportunities are increased	Tamariki-focused immersion environments are increased	Whānau-focused immersion environments for whole families proficient in Māori language are increased
	Language planning opportunities targeting highly proficient users are created	Language transmission in the home and outside school environments are maintained	Social opportunities to support whole families proficient in Māori are increased

- Takiwā Rumaki: creating, enhancing and increasing immersion domains of use
- Whakarauora Reo: creating, enhancing and increasing understanding of Māori language revitalisation planning



## TE MĀTĀURU

### MĀORI LANGUAGE REVITALISATION INVESTMENT

Investing in initiatives to support Māori language revitalisation among whānau, iwi and Māori communities

Our Te Mātāwai investment framework places an emphasis on language revitalisation in homes and communities. Our seven Kāhui ā-iwi and the Kāhui ā-Reo Tukutuku developed annual investment plans to contribute to this overarching Te Mātāwai investment approach.

Over the past 12 months, Te Mātāwai has continued to empower iwi and sector clusters to work closely on Māori language revitalisation in homes and communities to further the outcomes in the Maihi Māori strategy.

## TE MĀTĀTUPU

### MĀORI LANGUAGE RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Commissioning research and evaluation to build our knowledge base to better inform Māori language revitalisation

A robust Māori language research and evaluation framework and plan underpins the implementation of the Maihi Māori strategy and Te Mātāuru investment programme. This identifies what information currently exists and what needs to be created. Work in this output area informs Maihi Māori strategic outcomes and operational outputs,

and it also involves measuring and evaluating the impact of:

- the revitalisation efforts and activities of Te Mātāwai and the Crown as these contribute to the Maihi Māori and the Maihi Karauna
- the Maihi Māori and Maihi Karauna strategies on whānau, hapū and Māori cultural identity and Māori well-being.

## TE MATATŪ

### STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP IN MĀORI LANGUAGE REVITALISATION

Providing strategic leadership and monitoring the progress of Māori language revitalisation

Te Mātāwai seeks to do this, first and foremost, by leading the Maihi Māori for and on behalf of iwi and taking an active role in supporting the implementation of the Maihi Karauna.

We actively contribute to policy development and other initiatives taking place across a range of sectors and domains, particularly where these have implications for the well-being and cultural identity of whānau, hapū and iwi Māori. We provide advice to Ministers and government agencies on how their portfolios can most effectively promote well-being through the revitalisation of the Māori language.

Te Mātāwai is also jointly responsible with the Minister for Māori Development and Minister of Finance for leadership and oversight of the Māori Television Service.

## About Te Mātāwai

1 4.8 1 7 million

Annual Budget

4.5 million

Operating Budget

1 million

Research Budget

9.3 1 7 million

Community Funding Budget

‘Māori is restored  
as a nurturing first  
language’

‘Māori is restored as a nurturing first language’

This is the vision of the Maihi Māori strategy that was developed by and for iwi, Māori and Māori language communities.

In 2017, Te Mātāwai (through our iwi and sector Board members) met with iwi, Māori and Māori language communities/stakeholders around the country to gather feedback on Māori language initiatives in communities, aspirations for the Māori language and the role of Te Mātāwai in realising these aspirations. That feedback informed the development of the Maihi Māori.

Te Mātāwai leads the implementation of the Maihi Māori, working closely with iwi, Māori and Māori language communities/stakeholders on a variety of investment and research initiatives.

The statutory functions of Te Mātāwai as detailed in Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 can be broadly described as the following:

### LEADING

Where Te Mātāwai has specific responsibilities relating to the Maihi Māori strategy and Māori Television Service

### INVESTING

Including the provision of services and administration of programmes that contribute to the implementation of the Maihi Māori strategy

### INFLUENCING

Through the provision of advice and guidance to Ministers, Crown agencies and other contributors to the language revitalisation effort.



# Co-Chairs' Report

NĀ WAIHOROI SHORTLAND RĀUA  
KO MEREANA SELBY – CO-CHAIRS



WAIHOROI SHORTLAND

Hoa Toihau

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink.



MEREANA SELBY

Hoa Toihau

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink.

As we reflect on the last financial year and our delivery of Te Mātāwai strategic outcomes, it is safe to say that we have well and truly been tested. The turbulence that COVID-19 has caused was completely unprecedented. Our ability to maintain traditional Māori language environments such as marae, kura and kōhanga was utterly stifled during the lockdown.

However, we were delighted to see the innovative ways our whānau and colleagues integrated Māori language into their everyday lives and, in some cases, increased their usage. As a Board, we will take time to consider the learnings from this experience to enhance the work that we do. In February, our Chief Executive, Te Atarangi Whiu, resigned. We acknowledge her service in establishing the foundations of Te Mātāwai during that time. Kia rere he kupu paremata ki a koe me ō mahi rangatira. As an organisation, we were pleased to see the ways in which our staff adapted to deliver the programme. Their diligence ensured our work continued, despite the global ramifications of the virus. Our team deserves praise for its efforts, and we appreciate its commitment and consistency, particularly during that time.

Māori language revitalisation planning is a core focus for Te Mātāwai. Over the years, we have been fortunate to have strong leaders who have spearheaded Māori language

revitalisation and contributed to achieving our vision. As Co-Chairs, our job has been to coordinate that effort by ensuring that revitalisation remains a priority for the Crown and its agents.

Maihi Karauna has a significant role to play in championing efforts to increase Māori language use in all environments. We have some real challenges ahead of us as aspects of the Maihi Karauna have yet to come to fruition. Our advocacy work to keep this a priority for all Crown agencies has been demanding, and there is still more work to be done in creating meaningful relationships. In this, we have found a willing and able leader in the Minister Hon. Nanaia Mahuta.

Our duty is to find ways to invest in initiatives that build strength and resilience in the future generations to ensure they inherit the sweetness of our language. We see significant opportunities in working with whānau to really embed rich conversational Māori into their daily lives.

Te Mātāwai has welcomed some new faces in the past year, including our new Tumu Whakarae, Poia Rewi. Poia exemplifies the purpose of Te Mātāwai. We can be confident that he will walk the talk and that the beauty of our language will remain at the forefront of our work. We look forward to working more closely with him in 2021.

We are pleased to present the 2020 Te Mātāwai Annual Report.

# Tumu Whakarae Report

NĀ JULIET ROBINSON

ACTING TUMU WHAKARAE UNTIL 30 JUNE



The 12 months to 30 June 2020 have been a cause for reflection – on the very significant challenges we knew our small team would be facing over this period, for celebration – with our Co-Chair Waihoroi Shortland and his wife, Rahera, receiving Lifetime Achievement Awards at Ngā Tohu Reo Māori 2019, and for change – as, with whānau, workplaces and communities across Aotearoa, we sought to adapt our operations in response to the very real threat COVID-19 continues to pose to our world.

I am proud of the efforts of our team to maintain a level of continuity within our office until the Board was able to announce the appointment of our new Tumu Whakarae.

Bringing together our Pae Motuhake from across each of our Kāhui in December was certainly a highlight in the first half of this year. In addition to sharing findings and investment success stories from within their Kāhui – some of which were presented by Kaitono themselves, this inaugural hui was, for us, an opportunity to learn.

We took away many things from these conversations, all of which we hope to build into our operational model over time. Our Maihi Māori sets out a vision and some very audacious goals for the Māori language. Te Mātāwai is very

clear that its ability to achieve these will rest in no small part on the leadership that our Pae Motuhake bring to this task, both through their work with us and in their day-to-day roles championing Māori language in everything that they do.

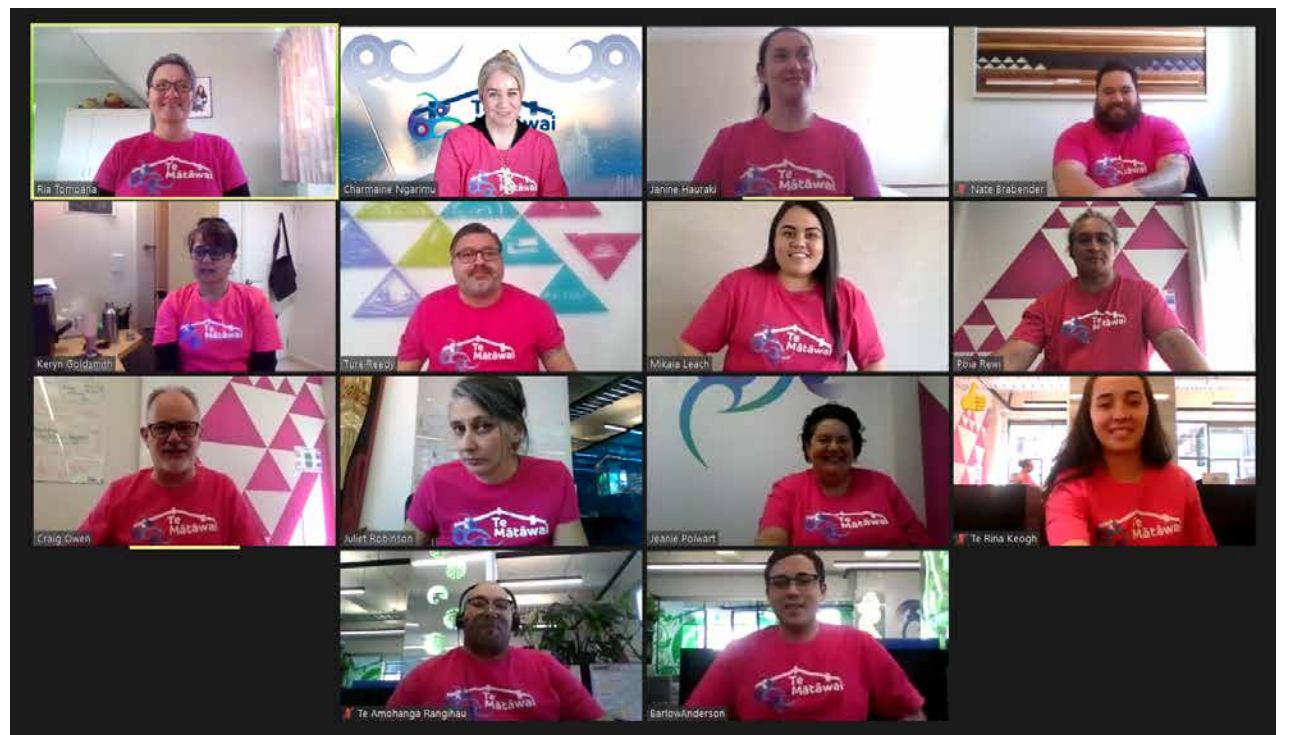
The national COVID-19 Alert Level-4 lockdown in March and the few weeks leading up to this saw our team confronting an entirely different way of working. We learned a number of new skills during this period, from the etiquette of zooming, to home-schooling and finding creative ways to continue engaging with our Kaitono, our Pae Motuhake and our language communities from our dining tables.

Throughout this period, we were only too aware that our own experiences were not reflective of those of many whānau and Māori communities. Our team actively sought to work alongside Kaitono to support them in either continuing their projects or deferring these to a time when they felt better positioned to make these a priority.

Although there were some challenges over this time, opportunities also presented themselves, and our small team was quick to explore solutions with our Kaitono to assist them to pivot their initiatives where this was appropriate.

We are looking forward to the year ahead and the leadership that our new Tumu Whakarae will bring to take our unique organisation forward.





# Our Board

## KĀHUI Ā-IWI

### Te Tai Tokerau

Waihoroi Shortland (Co-Chair)

### Tainui

Charlie Tiare Tepana (replacing Pānia Papa) as of September 2019

### Mātautua

Dr Te Kahautu Maxwell

### Te Arawa

Muriwai Ihakara (replacing Dr Cathy Dewes) as of September 2019

### Te Tai Rāwhiti

Mātai Smith (replacing Jeremy Tātere MacLeod) as of January 2020

### Te Tai Hau-ā-uru

Karepa Wall (replacing Dr Ruakere Hond) as of February 2020

### Te Waipounamu

Paulette Tamati-Elliffe

## KĀHUI Ā-REO TUKUTUKU

Te Hunga Noho Tāone: Hēmi Dale

Hapori: Teina Boasa-Dean

Pāpāho: Kylie Brown

Te Mātauranga: Mereana Selby (Co-Chair)

## MINISTERIAL APPOINTEES

Robin Hapi

Reikura Kahi

## PAE MOTUHAKE

Each of our eight Kāhui is also responsible for appointing members to their own Pae Motuhake. These are our local networks of Māori language champions, including language advocates and experts from across the region or proponents of the Māori language from within the respective Reo Tukutuku clusters – the education, broadcasting, community and urban Māori sectors.

Pae Motuhake are responsible for working alongside their communities to develop annual investment plans that reflect the goals, priorities and aspirations of their Kāhui and also set the scene for the investments Te Mātāwai expects to make within that Kāhui. Each Pae Motuhake is chaired by a Te Mātāwai Board member.

# Our Kaimahi

## TE MĀTĀWAI KAIMAHI

### Tumu Whakarae

Te Atarangi Whiu until February 2020

Juliet Robinson (acted in the role until the appointment of Poia Rewi on 3 July 2020)

### Corporate and Financial Advisor

Craig Owen

### Chief Advisor

Juliet Robinson

### Strategic Advisor

Ngahuia Foreman until May 2020

Turei Reedy from June 2020

### Research Manager

Ria Tomoana

### Senior Research Advisor

Mikaia Leach

### Investment Manager

Taasha Romana until August 2019

Keryn Goldsmith from September 2019

### Investment Advisor

Caytion Wineera until November 2019

### Investment Facilitators

Te Amohanga Rangihau

Janine Hauraki

Tipene Kapa-Kingi

### Office Manager

Candice Russell until April 2020

Jeanie Polwart from May 2020

### Office Administrator

Karly Maxwell

### Communications Manager

Charmaine Ngarimu

### Communications Advisor

Ripeka Timutimu

# Kia ūkaipō anō te reo The Challenges Ahead of Us

The audacious goals of the Maihi Māori remain front of mind with only 20 years until 2040 where we intend to have one million people or more using te reo Māori in community immersion domains and the Māori language has become the first language of 25 percent of all Māori children aged up to seven years old.

From an investment perspective, language is a network good, meaning that its value increases as more people or whānau learn and are able to use the language. The larger the network, the more likely learners are to invest time and effort in acquiring and using the language. Connectivity is therefore a critical component to building confident Māori-speaking communities.

COVID-19 presented a new challenge to the Māori language revitalisation movement in 2020. Traditional learning environments such as marae and large hui were no longer available with in-person gatherings limited to either fewer than 100 or fewer than 10. What the Alert Level-4 lockdown did highlight was how agile and innovative the Māori language movement is. During this time, there were many initiatives from past and present Te Mātāwai Kaitono who found a way to continue connecting, inspiring and delivering Māori language content, classes and activities. The people behind these projects must be commended for the commitment, time and effort that went into taking their programmes into new spaces so our people could progress their language journeys.

The global pandemic provided a reminder about how innovative our people are. Our research<sup>1</sup> shows that virtual Māori language communities are increasing and providing new language opportunities, especially for Māori who may

be isolated from Māori-speaking communities. These online virtual Māori language communities provide teaching and learning activities and resources as well as different forms of Māori language engagement and participation with others across generations (intergenerational transmission).

In the 2019–2020 investment rounds, Te Mātāwai invested in 136 Kaitono contracts for a range of activities, including resource development, language plans and events. At the time of application, Kaitono estimated these investments would impact approximately 241,600 individuals and an additional 6,815 whānau. This statement of estimated engagement, support and activity highlights some challenges.

One of the challenges is to develop tools, relationships and mechanisms that allow us to understand and articulate the story of change across the Kāhui. Te Mātāwai is clear it needs to know how investments support the sustainable micro-changes by individuals, whānau, hapū, iwi and communities that are required to achieve Kia Ūkaipō Anō te Reo.

The other challenge is making the exponential increase required to take the 159,645 Māori speakers (Te Kupenga 2018 provisional results) and multiply that almost seven-fold in the next twenty years to achieve our 1,000,000 speakers. We also need to enable the newborns and tamariki of today, to become the parents of 2040 who will nurture and raise their children aged 0–7 years to be Māori language speakers first. These parents of tomorrow, need supportive speakers/role models, they need ready access to immersion domains and mātauranga Māori, they need a clear vision themselves of what Kia Ūkaipō means for them and their whānau and a plan to achieve it. We all have a role today to support our parents of tomorrow.

<sup>1</sup>Lee-Morgan, Jenny Bol Jun et al. *Te Mātārere o Te Reo: A Foresight Report on the Future State of Te Reo Māori in the Waikato-Tainui Rohe to 2038*. Waikato: Te Kotahi Research Institute, 2018.

1 3 6

Kaitono contracts

2 4 1,6 0 0

Individuals impacted by the investments

6,8 1 5

Additional whānau impacted  
by the investments



1 5 9,6 4 5

Māori language speakers (Te Kupenga 2018)

1,0 0 0,0 0 0

Māori language speakers by 2040

# Overview of Work Programmes



# TE TAI TOKERAU

12 CONTRACTS  
ENTERED



## APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Waihoroi Shortland

## PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Taiaha Hawke (Ngāti Whātua ki Ōrākei)  
Aperahama Kerepeti-Edwards (Ngāti Wai Trust Board)  
Rāniera McGrath (Te Rarawa)  
Moe Milne (Te Reo o Ngāti Hine)  
Debroah Nathan (Te Rūnanganui o Te Aupouri)  
Nora Rameka (Te Rūnanga ā Iwi o Ngāpuhi)  
Anaru Rieper (Te Rūnanganui o Te Aupouri)  
Glenn Wilcox (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua)

## LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

Te Pae Motuhake o Te Tai Tokerau had two priority areas and six objectives for 2019.

### PRIORITIES

1. Whakarauora Reo Māori: Te whakarite mahere ā-reo marae, ā-reo whānau, hui taumata reo (marae language planning, whānau language planning, language summit).
2. Takiwā Rumaki: Ko te kāinga me te marae hei rumakitanga mō te reo, mai i te wānanga tātai whakapapa, karakia, mōteatea (kāinga and marae as immersion domains, including wānanga reo at marae: tātai whakapapa, karakia, mōteatea).

### OBJECTIVES

1. Kia 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. Kia tupu te whakamahia o te reo i roto i ngā kāinga, marae me ngā hāpori o Te Tai Tokerau (increased usage of te reo within kāinga, marae me ngā hāpori o Te Tai Tokerau).
3. Kia tupu te whai wāhi me te tūhono o te ako i te reo me tōna noho rūmaki 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 the language of Te Tai Tokerau).
5. Kia mau te whanaungatanga me te mahi tahi i roto i te reo Māori ki Te Tai Tokerau (increased engagement in Māori language initiatives in Te Tai Tokerau).
6. Kia tupu mai he reanga kōrero Māori, ko te reo Māori tōna reo matua (developing a generation of first language Māori speakers).

## HIGHLIGHTS

A key initiative supported through this investment round was Te Tohu o Te Reo Māori. This involved the development of an app that provides 100 uniquely Te Tai Tokerau phrases for use in everyday activities, a similar number of uniquely Te Tai Tokerau words and audio examples for the use of these.

Te Tai Tokerau also had the honour of hosting iwi and reo Māori leaders from across the motu in February 2020 at a symposium supported by Te Mātāwai to share ideas and strategies to advance te reo Māori within whānau, homes and communities.



# TAINUI

23 CONTRACTS  
ENTERED



## APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Charlie (Tiare) Tepana (replaced Pānia Papa September 2019)

## PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Rangimarie Mahuta (Waikato)

Te Puna Moanaroa (Te Whare Tāhuhu Kōrero o Hauraki)

Haki Tuaupiki (Ngāti Mahuta ki te Hauāuru)

Adam Whauwhau (Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust)

Karaitiana Tamatea (Ngāti Korokī Kahukura)

Te Wairere Ngaia (Ngāti Apakura)

Jaqui Taituha (Ngāti Maniapoto)

Pānia Papa (Ngāti Korokī Kahukura)

Kia tau iho ai te tōmairangi atawhai o te wāhi ngaro ki runga ki a tātou katoa, tatū ake rā ki te whare tapu o Pōtatau, ki te Kīngi Māori, ki a Kīngi Tūheitia Pōtatau Te Wherowhero Te Tuawhitu. Paimārire.

## LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

Our Tainui Kāhui Ngā Paemanu o Tainui is determined to progress its reo Māori goals and aspirations to add to the collective efforts of Aotearoa. These include seeing and hearing te reo Māori being taught, learnt, collected, valued and used naturally and widely in communities throughout the Tainui area and promoting te reo Māori as a nurturing first language in homes and amongst the broad spectrum of Tainui people. To support the achievement of its goals, the Tainui Kāhui targeted investment support and development in the following areas aligned to the Tainui Investment Strategy:

- clear reo revitalisation outcomes highlighting value for investment
- strong reo community leadership and support
- innovation and new projects
- long-term commitment and proven success
- researching and promoting Tainui specific kōrero
- reo activity involvement throughout the broader Tainui rohe.

## HIGHLIGHTS

Key initiatives supported through this investment round included marae and whānau-focused wānanga reo, kura reo and resource development such as games and song books.

Te Kāhu Kōrako, a whānau-focused project, used wānanga held across their respective marae in Pare Hauraki to connect the whānau to each other, their whenua, their reo and their identity as uri of Wharenikau Peeke and Ngāraima Honetua. Through the use of marae-based wānanga, this project mapped the changing face of intergenerational transmission of Māori language from their two tūpuna to the mokopuna of today. Skilled facilitators and enthusiastic participants actively inspired and supported each other to create whānau language plans, compose waiata for each marae to speed up retention of new knowledge, and increase understanding of the tribal historical narratives and their whakapapa to each marae. Learning as a whānau and sharing the collective skill and knowledge base enabled this project to be a success. Success could be seen in the whānau members taking leave to enrol in full-time Māori language classes, whānau running their own wānanga reo, whānau not being afraid to give it a go, tamariki leading kaupapa, language champions being identified and created for each whānau, and kōhungahunga reciting their whakapapa – 27 generations.



# TE ARAWA

19 CONTRACTS  
ENTERED



## APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Muriwai Ihakara (replaced Dr Cathy Dewes September 2019)

## PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Anaha Hiini (Ngāti Tarāwhai Iwi Trust)

Dr Ken Kennedy (Te Kaunihera Koromatua o Ngāti Rangiteaorere)

Punohu McCausland (Te Kapu o Waitaha)

Bryce Murray (Te Taumata o Ngāti Whakaue)

Rangitihia Pene (Tūhourangi)

Taati Williams (Ngāti Pikiao Iwi Trust and Ngāti Māhino Heritage Trust)

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

Tony Wihapi (Tapuika Iwi Authority)

## LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

Te Arawa is 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.

## HIGHLIGHTS

A key project within Te Arawa Kāhui was Manahua te Reo, which was aimed primarily at tamariki in and around the Rotorua area. Activities under this initiative ranged from Mau Taiaha/patu workshops through to karakia, whakapapa and kapa haka tutorials.

Kura Reo, supported by Te Mātāwai investments took place in Ngāti Whakaue, Ngāti Māhino and Ngāti Tarāwhai. To the east in the Tapuika area, the Tapuika Ahurei, held towards the end of 2019, was an event that provided the people of Tapuika with an opportunity to celebrate their unique cultural and language identity.



# TE TAI HAU-Ā-URU

17 CONTRACTS  
ENTERED



## APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Karepa Wall (replaced Dr Ruakere Hond from February 2020)

## PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Te Poihi Campbell (Taranaki)  
Evan Hippolite (Upoko o te Ika)  
Dr Ruakere Hond (Taranaki)  
Kura Moeahu (Upoko o te Ika)  
Merekanara Ponga (Whanganui)  
Berend Quirke (Whanganui)  
Te Otimī Tukapua (Taranaki/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.

## HIGHLIGHTS

Key initiatives supported during this time included the Ekena Te Waka Reo project. This involved a number of activities, including, for example, the creation of Te Reo Hubs, which are spaces where Māori can confidently be used regardless of the ability levels of participants.

This project also included the Reo 2 Go Club, which saw the delivery of eight whānau and 24 rangatahi events focused on increasing the use of reo in homes and daily life, reo leadership among rangatahi and identity-based reo.



# TE TAI RĀWHITI

19 CONTRACTS  
ENTERED



## APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Mātai Smith (replaced Jeremy Tātere MacLeod from January 2020)

## PAE MOTUHAKA MEMBERS

Phil Heeney (Ngāti Porou)  
Phillecity Ngarangione (Ngāti Rākaipaaka)  
Ataneta Paewai (Rangitāne)  
Ruth Smith (Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki)  
Kathryn (Bub) Te Kurapa (Rongowhakaata)  
Jeremy Tātere MacLeod (Ngāti Kahungunu)

## LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

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 Te Tai Rāwhiti Māori language revitalisation (including language planning) and using 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 language 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.

The specific language objectives are:

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

COVID-19 challenges also opened doors for a number of Kaitono who sought to find innovative ways to continue their project delivery. One has chosen not to proceed at this time. Rongowhakaata Iwi Trust was quick to seek alternative ways to deliver their Kura Pō and offered it via an online learning platform. This allowed a wider reach and field of participants than originally planned for, including elderly whānau and those living abroad. The classes were aimed at three levels with beginner, intermediate and advanced levels available.



# MĀTAATUA

20 CONTRACTS  
ENTERED



## APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Dr Te Kahautu Maxwell

## PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Agnes McFarland (Ngāti Awa)

Te Waimātao Murphy (Ngāti Manawa)

Aniwa Nicholas (Ngāti Ranginui)

Teraania Ormsby-Teki (Ngāiiterangi)

Jennifer Takuta-Moses (Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana)

Anaru Te Amo (Ngāti Whare)

## LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

Mātaatua Kāhui wishes to see and hear te reo o Mātaatua being used naturally and widely in Mātaatua homes and communities. Along with the creation of Māori language resources to assist whānau and communities to use the language more, the Mātaatua Pae Motuhake agrees that supporting parents and grandparents to transmit the language to younger generations is critical. This contributes to our aspiration of achieving te reo Māori as a nurturing first language through the following investment areas:

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

Mātaatua invests a lot in marae-based language projects such as kura reo, whakapapa wānanga, mau taiaha wānanga and karanga/whaikōrero wānanga. A further key investment focus for our Mātaatua Pae Motuhake involves activities related to the Hāhi Ringatū.

Kapa haka is considered to be a key medium for the use of te reo Māori within Mātaatua, and the language is also seen as a key driver in kapa haka. Accordingly, Te Mātāwai has been one of the key supporters of the Mātaatua Regional Kapa Haka competition in the past year.



# TE WAIPOUNAMU



## APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Paulette Tamati-Elliffe

## PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Janis de Thierry (Kurahaupō Waka)

Kiwa Hammond (Moriōri)

Dina Kahaiali'i (Tainui Waka)

Ward Kamo (Ngāti Mutunga ki Wharekauri)

Nuki Tākao (Tainui Waka)

Harata Lynne Te Aika (Ngāi Tahu)

## 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 these 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.

## HIGHLIGHTS

Te Waipounamu investment recommendations were approved by the Board in mid-February 2020.

COVID-19 has impacted the way forward for Kaitono. They are now working closely with Te Mātāwai to establish the best way to fulfil their aspirations in their project and also keep everyone safe during the pandemic. Kaitono contracts were expected to be active in the first quarter of the new financial year.

Our Kāhui also hosted a hui as part of Ngā Hua o te Mata Reo Te Mātāwai research project. The purpose was to provide an opportunity for our Kaitono to share their successes, learnings and challenges with us. We invest in our people so that they are in a position to make the small daily changes in language knowledge, use, connectivity and practice that ultimately build up and lead to Kia Ūkaipō Anō.

Kaitono shared with us some of the early changes they have noticed as a result of completing their projects, programmes and activities. These were:

- empowering whānau members to run their own versions of programmes in their own whare
- strengthening reo ā-iwi
- connecting and reconnecting whānau to each other
- intergenerational transmission of knowledge, i.e., handing down kōrero tawhito
- increasing the confidence of new and developing speakers.



# TE REO TUKUTUKU

29 CONTRACTS  
ENTERED



## APPOINTED BOARD MEMBERS

Hēmi Dale (Te Hunga Noho Tāone)

Teina Boasa-Dean (Hapori)

Kylie Brown (Pāpāho)

Mereana Selby (Te Mātauranga)

## PAE MOTUHAKE MEMBERS

Erana Brewerton (Te Hapori)

Tukiterangi Curtis (Te Mātauranga)

Hineani Melbourne (Pāpāho)

Bernie O'Donnell (Te Hunga Noho Tāone)

## LANGUAGE REVITALISATION OBJECTIVES

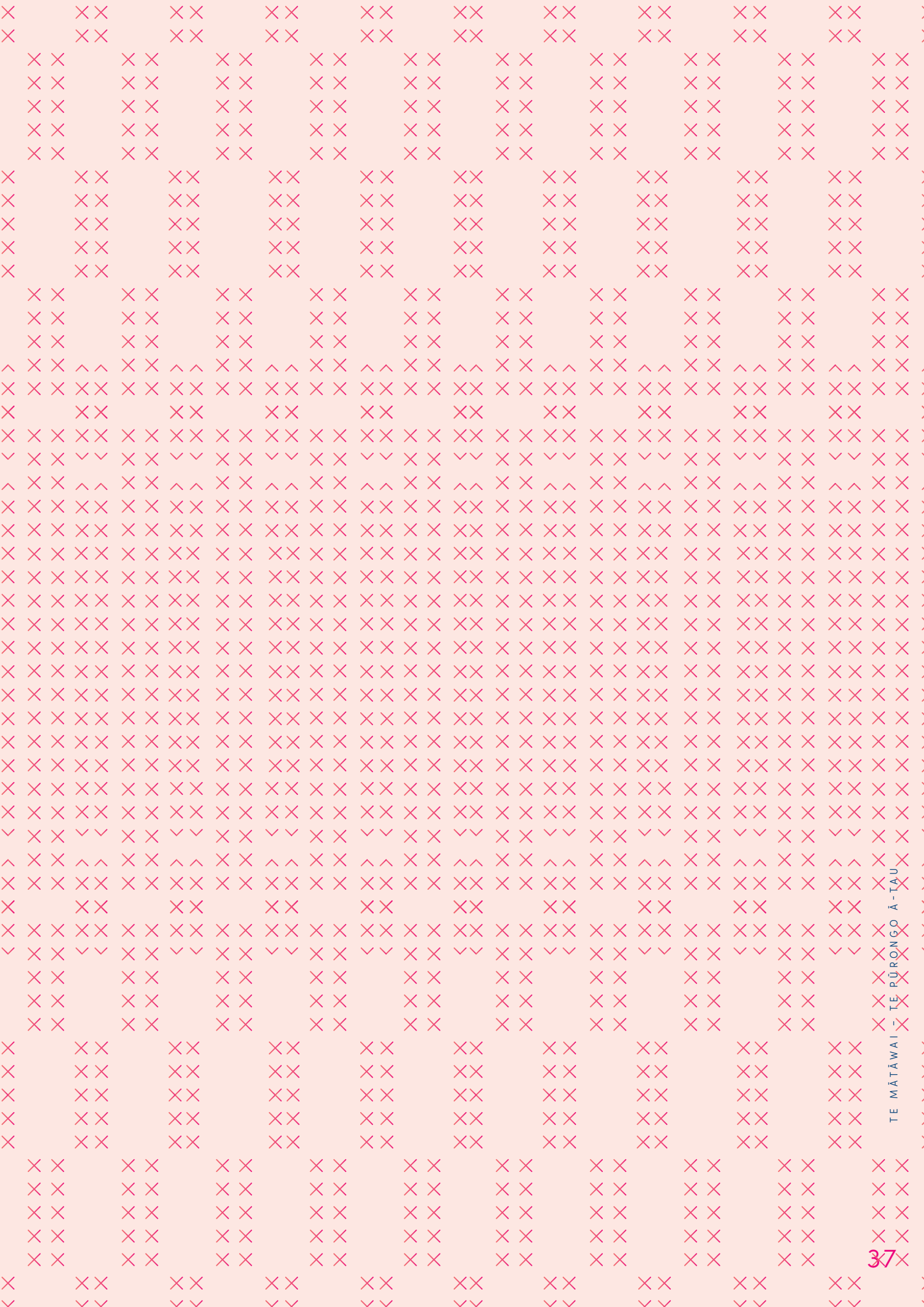
Tūmatakahuki is a stitch used solely in the construction of tukutuku, binding both vertical and horizontal slats together. The vision statement for Te Reo Tukutuku uses this as a metaphor for te reo me ōna tikanga – a stitch that binds and connects the four sectors that make up Te Reo Tukutuku and weaves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

- rumaki reo community hubs and domains
- cross-sector collaboration
- language planning opportunities for whānau and communities
- participation in whānau language planning
- reo Māori usage in the homes of tamariki
- resources that are widely available and relevant to sector needs
- intergenerational commitment and transmission of te reo Māori.

## HIGHLIGHTS

COVID-19 caused some delays, mainly for those kaupapa that require physical participation, such as wānanga. However, the majority of initiatives were still able to continue within the original timeframes with some exciting apps being developed around fitness (Mauri oho) and Māori versions of popular games such as Scrabble and crosswords.





## Te Matatū Strategic Leadership in Māori Language Revitalisation

### INTRODUCTION

Te Mātāwai has a statutory responsibility to act on behalf of iwi and Māori to promote the health and well-being of te reo Māori. This requires Te Mātāwai to:

- a. Provide leadership in promoting the health and well-being of te reo Māori for iwi and Māori communities.
- b. Advise on and influence the Crown's efforts in protecting, promoting and revitalising te reo Māori.
- c. Give effect to the Treaty-based partnership through our engagement with Ministers of the Crown, agencies and officials.

These functions are primarily led by our Te Matatū team. They are given operational effect through the day-to-day relationships we have with our Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora partners, with whom we work on policy development and other initiatives across government.

### HIGHLIGHTS

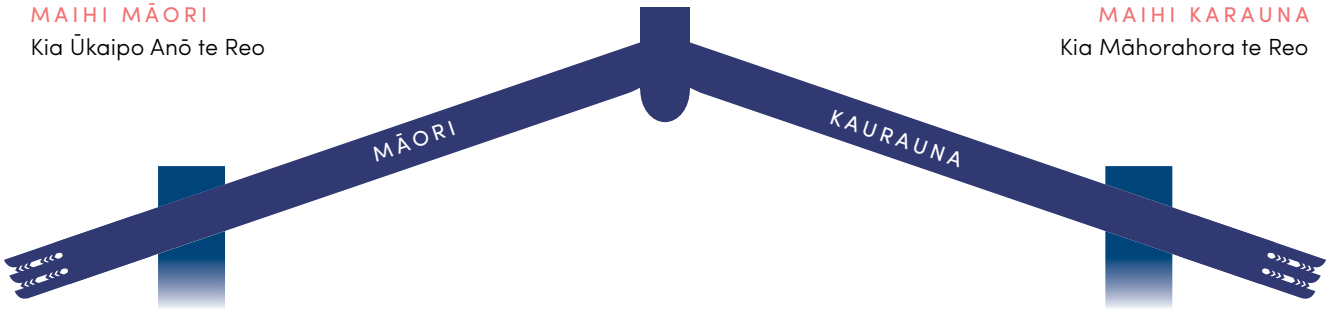
#### TE WHARE O TE REO MAURIORA PARTNERSHIP

Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 framed the effort to revitalise the Māori language as a partnership between Māori and the Crown. The legislation acknowledges that the Crown, iwi and Māori have distinct, but complementary, roles in that revitalisation.

The legislation recognises iwi and Māori as kaitiaki of the Māori language and establishes Te Mātāwai to provide leadership on behalf of iwi. It provides for the Crown to advance revitalisation in wider New Zealand society and recognises that the Māori language is protected as a taonga by Article Two of the Treaty of Waitangi. It anticipates both parties working in active partnership to promote knowledge and use of the language. In this context, the partnership between Māori and the Crown has been reflected in the concept and symbolism of Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora.

MAIHI MĀORI  
Kia Ūkaipo Anō te Reo

MAIHI KARAUNA  
Kia Māhorahora te Reo



Source: *Maihi Karauna: the Crown's Strategy for Māori Language Revitalisation, 2019–2023*

The partnership is represented by the maihi on each side of the whare with Māori and the Crown having equally important roles in achieving the shared vision of Kia mauri ora te reo. The left side of the whare represents iwi, hapū, whānau and Māori communities, with Te Mātāwai as its representative. It has responsibilities for language planning and policy at an iwi and community (micro) level. The right side represents the Crown, which is responsible for language planning and policy at the government and national (macro) level.

#### STATUTORY NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

A key statutory function Te Mātāwai has assumed through Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 is that of nominating members to the Boards of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho and appointing members to the Board of the Māori Television Service.

Te Mātāwai is responsible for nominating:

- three of the five Board appointments to be made to Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
- three of the five Board appointments to be made to Te Māngai Pāho.

Te Mātāwai is also responsible for directly appointing four of the seven Board members to the Māori Television Service.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2020, Te Mātāwai provided the Minister for Māori Development with the names of six potential candidates for appointment or reappointment to two positions on the Boards of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho. These nominations led to the subsequent appointment of Mr Bayden Barber and Ms Tamalene Painting to the Boards of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho, respectively, and the reappointment of Dr Eruera Prendergast-Tarena as Chair of the Board of Te Māngai Pāho. Te Mātāwai also appointed Dr Reuben Collier to the Board of the Māori Television Service and reappointed Ms Whetu Fala and Mr Peter-Lucas Jones for a second term to the Board of the Service.

#### LEADERSHIP

Reo Tautohe our special Māori language debate held in partnership with Whakaata Māori and hosted by Qantas

award winner Julian Wilcox was an opportunity to showcase some of our sharpest and wittiest Māori language orators from across Aotearoa. The teams, including 'graduates of Te Panekiretanga' led by Rāhui Papa and 'others who did not attend this illustrious academy' led by Tamati Waaka, faced off on the issues, challenges and opportunities involved in the revival of the Māori language. This engaging event was livestreamed across Te Mātāwai Facebook page, Māori Television social media channels and on Te Reo Channel Reo Tautohe, reaching over 25,000 viewers.

In December 2019, Te Mātāwai joined up with the Maihi Karauna agencies within Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora. Our Pae Motuhake, invited Kaitono and rangatahi from across Aotearoa to connect, celebrate Māori language, share our Māori language revitalisation success stories and identify pathways to ensure that the revitalisation momentum created over the last three years continues and is built on. This inaugural national hui culminated in our attendance at Ngā Tohu Reo Māori Awards on 6 December, and Te Mātāwai was delighted to present awards to the outstanding winners of the Whānau, Iwi and Community sections.

We were also proud to acknowledge Dr Ruakere Hond, who was the winner of Kia Kaha te Reo Māori – Te Tohu Mana Hautūtanga – Transformative Leadership Award and our Co-Chair Waihoroi Shortland and his wife, Rahera, who were named joint winners of the Lifetime Achievement Award.



# Te Mātātupu Māori Language Revitalisation Research

Te Mātātupu as a function provides credible, timely and relevant advice, guidance and information so our key audiences can make informed choices and decisions.

## **RESEARCH FUNCTION**

Research and evaluation are an integral part of our work at Te Mātāwai. This year, the focus has been on the completion of the commissioned projects from 2018 and the dissemination of information and tools to support our key audiences to progress their reo Māori journey. In addition to the Maihi Māori work programme, Te Mātāwai has an active co-leadership role in Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora Shared Research Agenda Group.

## **MAIHI MĀORI – HIGH-LEVEL LEARNINGS**

Although every community is different with its own suite of diverse needs, research has highlighted some fundamental factors that should be taken into consideration. These are reported via the following four main components of the Maihi Māori.

## TUAKIRI

### TE REO MĀORI USE IN HAPŪ, IWI AND COMMUNITIES ENHANCES LOCAL IDENTITY AND COMMUNITY COHESION.

Using reo ā-iwi expresses people's identity without them necessarily needing to be highly proficient. 'Reo ā-iwi is embodied within pakiwaitara, pepeha, whakataukī and kīwaha. It is characterised, among other things, by specific vocabulary, sounds, grammar, idiom, rhythm and accent' (*E Hoki E*). The investment activities support the collection, curation and dissemination of this valuable knowledge. Through the research, a tool was also created to support iwi/hapū language planners to incorporate te reo ā-iwi into their respective language plans. An increase in one's sense of identity is linked to an increase in engagement with the Māori language (*Manawa ū, Return on Investment*).

Language planning and community-based leadership is critical (*He Rau Ora, Pūrongo Arotake*).

## WHAKATIPURANGA

### WHĀNAU (HOMES) ARE SUPPORTED TO RE-ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN TE REO MĀORI AS A FIRST LANGUAGE.

While investment targets whānau and communities, more enquiry is required to fully understand the mechanism called intergenerational transmission, and, in particular, what this social mechanism looks like in 2020. *Ngā Hua o te Mata Reo* and *Pūrongo Arotake* reported signs of early outcomes in terms of initiatives targeting whānau and whakatipuranga.

## WHAKARAUORA REO

### LANGUAGE REVITALISATION PLANNING: AN EMPHASIS ON MĀORI LANGUAGE REVITALISATION PLANNING THAT IS UNDERSTOOD AND ACTIVELY MANAGED BY COMMUNITIES.

Draft findings from *Toiuru*, the formative evaluation of the Kāhui investment model, report that 'stakeholders at all levels of the language revitalisation sector – including whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori community representatives – expressed strong support for the model's design' because its strength comes from 'placing whānau, hapū, iwi and hapori at the centre of reo revitalisation'. A set of guidelines were created to support whānau and communities to develop a language plan.

## TAKIWĀ RUMAKI

### LANGUAGE IMMERSION ENVIRONMENTS. CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITIES AND WHĀNAU TO ENGAGE IN MĀORI LANGUAGE IMMERSION.

Although Te Mātāwai has only been investing in communities for three years, early outcomes and individual actions showed that initiatives were increasing opportunities to engage, raising confidence and proficiency, enhancing reo ā iwi and extending the reach of the Māori language revitalisation. Kaitono used creative approaches to establish immersion environments for whānau where learner levels were varied. Many used Te Ataarangi methods to support the maintenance of an immersion domain. Evaluations showed that leadership, engaging and inspiring facilitators and contextualised content were factors that supported success.

# Strategic Research Agenda

The Strategic Research Agenda provides the primary reference point for determining our research programme. In 2019, based on the learnings and experiences from previous years, the Komiti Rangahau decided to adapt the five priorities of the agenda. The original questions that formed the foundation of the agenda remain, but the reframing of the priorities supports greater line-of-sight between the research programme and revitalisation outcomes in the Maihi Māori. A summary of the five priorities and the research and evaluation projects completed and commissioned in 2019–2020 by each priority area is set out below.

## 1. UNDERSTANDING AND MONITORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF KIA ŪKAIPŌ ANŌ TE REO MĀORI

### UNDERSTANDING THE RETURN ON INVESTMENT FOR THE MĀORI LANGUAGE AT A COMMUNITY LEVEL

This research project seeks to understand the diversity across Māori communities through a small online survey with built-in analytics. This survey tool measures the social and cultural return on investment from the Māori language revitalisation interventions focused on whānau and communities.

The tool provides an analytically robust and yet simple way of describing different dimensions of Māori cultural identity and connection and how these are reflected within different Māori communities. Communities can administer their own surveys to help them better understand their community make-up and measure the effects of the Māori language revitalisation interventions. The resulting community profile provides iwi/community planners with insight about how to best engage with their community members.

### VISUALISING THE DATA EXPERIENCE

The objective of this project is to make our work programme more visible, share the Te Mātāwai story more widely and make information accessible to our stakeholders. Knowledge from this project will be shared with our kāhui and other stakeholders so they can use it to inform their own language-planning activities at the home and community level.

## 2. EXTENDING NEW PERSPECTIVES AND AWARENESS ABOUT LANGUAGE REVITALISATION

### TE RAUTOKI Ā-TOI – TOIURU

Toiuru is the formative evaluation component of Te Rautoki ā-Toi. Toiuru uses a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods to evaluate the implementation of the Kāhui investment model over its first two years of operation. The data, analysis and results of the evaluation will be provided in a comprehensive final report that will include a national focus as well as a focus on the eight Kāhui. This component of Te Rautoki ā-Toi is still in progress.

### MANAWA Ū KI TE REO – A STUDY OF LANGUAGE MOTIVATIONS TO ENHANCE THE USE AND ACQUISITION OF THE MĀORI LANGUAGE

This research identified the motivations and barriers for language learners and users. It used both quantitative and qualitative methods, which resulted in an information-rich research report. Understanding key motivators and barriers for people in their journey with the Māori language, enables us to better strategise and target and design initiatives and resources to revitalise the Māori language. If we are able to motivate more people to learn and use the Māori language (including regularly in more domains), the language will have more vitality. Likewise, if we remove or mitigate barriers to people using or learning the Māori language, people will be more likely to know the Māori language and use it more frequently – it will be normalised.

### TUKUA TE RANGAHAU KIA KŌRERO SYMPOSIUM

Te Mātāwai and Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga are hosting a research symposium in October 2020 to bring selected researchers together to assist in setting the research questions and priorities for Te Mātāwai. The symposium will also provide information contributing towards the Strategic Research Agenda 2022–2025 for the Maihi Māori.

## 3. VALUE INVESTMENT

### THE VALUE INVESTMENT PRIORITY IDENTIFIES GOOD PRACTICE AND SUPPORTS THAT ENABLE HIGH-IMPACT INVESTMENT TO MORE EFFECTIVELY ACHIEVE MAIHI MĀORI OUTCOMES AND AUDACIOUS GOALS.

### TE RAUTOKI Ā-TOI – NGĀ HUA O TE MATA REO WĀNANGA

Ngā Hua o te Mata Reo are the outcomes wānanga component of Te Rautoki ā-Toi. This is an evaluation of early outcomes from programmes funded by Te Mātāwai, the investment arm of Te Mātāwai. Eight Kāhui-specific wānanga and one national hui were held this year. The data, analysis and results of the evaluation were provided in a comprehensive final report that includes a national focus as well as a focus on the eight Kāhui.

The emerging findings and early outcomes from the reports are:

- a. There is awakening interest, desire and curiosity about the Māori language and its use in different domains.
- b. Kāhui are considering co-ordinating the timing of the initiatives so that as many Kaitono and participants can attend and support the many endeavours taking place across the Kāhui.
- c. Strengthening of language, local identity and succession planning for marae, through whaikōrero, karanga, waiata, mōteatea, haka and whakapapa are occurring.
- d. Te Mātāwai pūtea has made it possible for Kaitono to expand and extend their Māori revitalisation resources and initiatives.
- e. Participants are building networks with each other to grow communities of support for using the Māori language.
- f. Champions of Māori language are emerging and work is continuing to create these leaders within whānau, hapū and iwi.
- g. New and developing Māori language speakers are increasing their confidence.

#### **PŪRONGO AROTAKE – TE AROTAKE ANGITŪTANGA: HE AROTAKENGA KAUPAPA WHAKARAUORA REO I TAUTOKONA E TE MĀTĀWAI**

Te Pūrongo Arotake evaluated a sample of initiatives to understand the key success factors for Māori language revitalisation across a variety of settings. The evaluation drew out lessons from different language revitalisation activities to share with providers and communities to help them better design and implement activities in their own spaces. The common features that contribute to the success of initiatives included effective leadership and administration, effective facilitation, and relevant and well-designed content for a broad range of participants. Kaitono also built on their strengths and adapted their programmes regularly to ensure whānau needs and aspirations were met.

#### **KAITONO SURVEY**

A survey tool was created to give Te Mātāwai insight into Kaitono experiences and perspectives of the investment process. The survey has been designed to capture an overall picture of Kaitono experiences and capture feedback at the Pae Motuhake level. It aims to support learning and improvement by gathering feedback on key aspects of the application process.

#### **HE RAU ORA**

This literature review and annotated bibliography identified good practice in language revitalisation at a micro level and resulted in a set of guidelines for whānau and community interested in language planning. The literature identified a variety of different approaches to revitalise the Māori language in Aotearoa and indigenous languages in other countries.

Practices and approaches included immersion, expert support, exchange of practice, committing to learning and using the language, accessing resources, establishing and maintaining language domains and relationships, and

developing networks. The appropriate combination of these practices will differ from whānau to whānau and from community to community.

## **4. LANGUAGE IDENTITY**

Language identity prioritises the understanding of use, dialect, genre and language growth that reflects the diversity of Māori people. It recognises multiple access points with diverse sharing of interest in te reo Māori.

#### **‘E HOKI ...’ AN IWI MĀORI DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE DIALECT AND REGIONAL VARIATION**

This research defined regional dialect as a matter of Māori perspective, rather than using a sociolinguistic and Western academic perspective. A Māori-centric definition of dialect and regional variation captures Māori perspectives better and does not result in inappropriate characterisations of the Māori language according to a Western lens. The research supports the continued collection, collation and digitisation of regional dialect held in public archives and increased support for iwi language planners and Māori language champions to raise awareness, value and use of dialect.

#### **TE REO O TE RANGATAHI – AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY OF RANGATAHI EXPOSURE TO, AND USE OF, MĀORI**

This research explored the level of exposure that rangatahi have to the Māori language in specific domains. It is a Kaupapa Māori study using self-reported and real-time methods to examine both the use of and exposure to Māori language. The findings direct attention to rangatahi themselves and their roles and actions that contribute to an environment where they hear, see and use Māori. There were indications that rangatahi proficiency and their desire and motivation to use Māori had their grounding both in strong Māori immersion environments at home and at school and in the critical awareness of rangatahi of their own role in the Māori language revitalisation.

## **5. TE WHARE O TE REO MAURI ORA**

In addition to the research work that contributes directly to the Maihi Māori, Te Mātātupu continues to work collaboratively with Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora lead organisations on shared projects. The Shared Research Agenda Group met monthly for research and data-related discussions and used smaller working groups, where necessary, to drive specific projects.

#### **KOPA MODEL SEGMENTATION 2019**

The KoPA project is led by Te Māngai Pāho and supported by Te Mātāwai, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Puni Kōkiri. It was established to create a refined ZePA<sup>2</sup> model based on larger, more robust sample sizes and an updated questionnaire that better reflects the perspective of respondents.

#### **A SYNTHESIS OF RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY TE WHARE O TE REO MAURI ORA AGENCIES BETWEEN 2015 AND 2020**

The Synthesis Report presented key themes and findings for specific questions aligned with the priority areas of

<sup>2</sup> ZePA is a model that identifies the potential for effecting language shift.

the Shared Research Agenda – a central document that co-ordinates the research activities of agencies within Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora. The report explored impact/ effectiveness, economic and social value, futures, data, intergenerational dimensions, motivations and behaviours, and critical awareness. Te Mātāwai was especially interested in identifying theories of change and gaining guidance on investment.

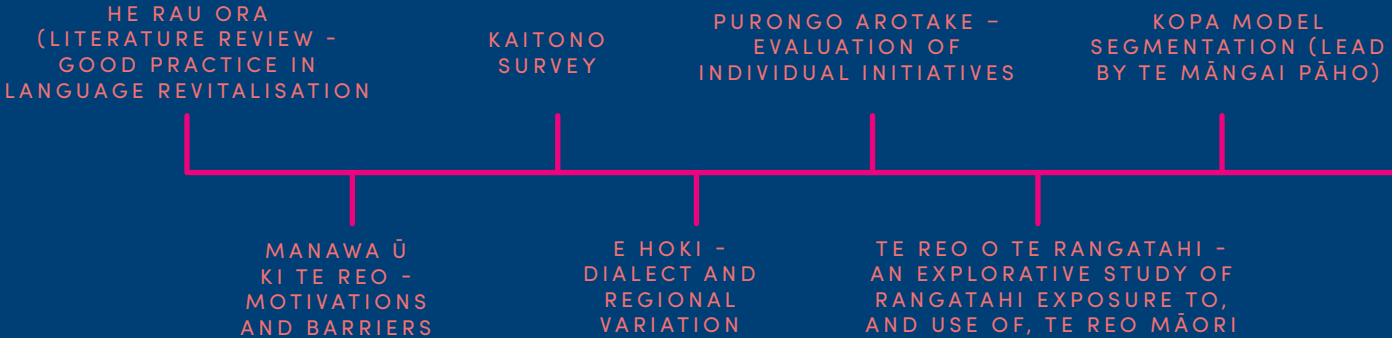
HE ARA POUTAMA MŌ TE REO MĀORI - PRECURSOR PROJECT

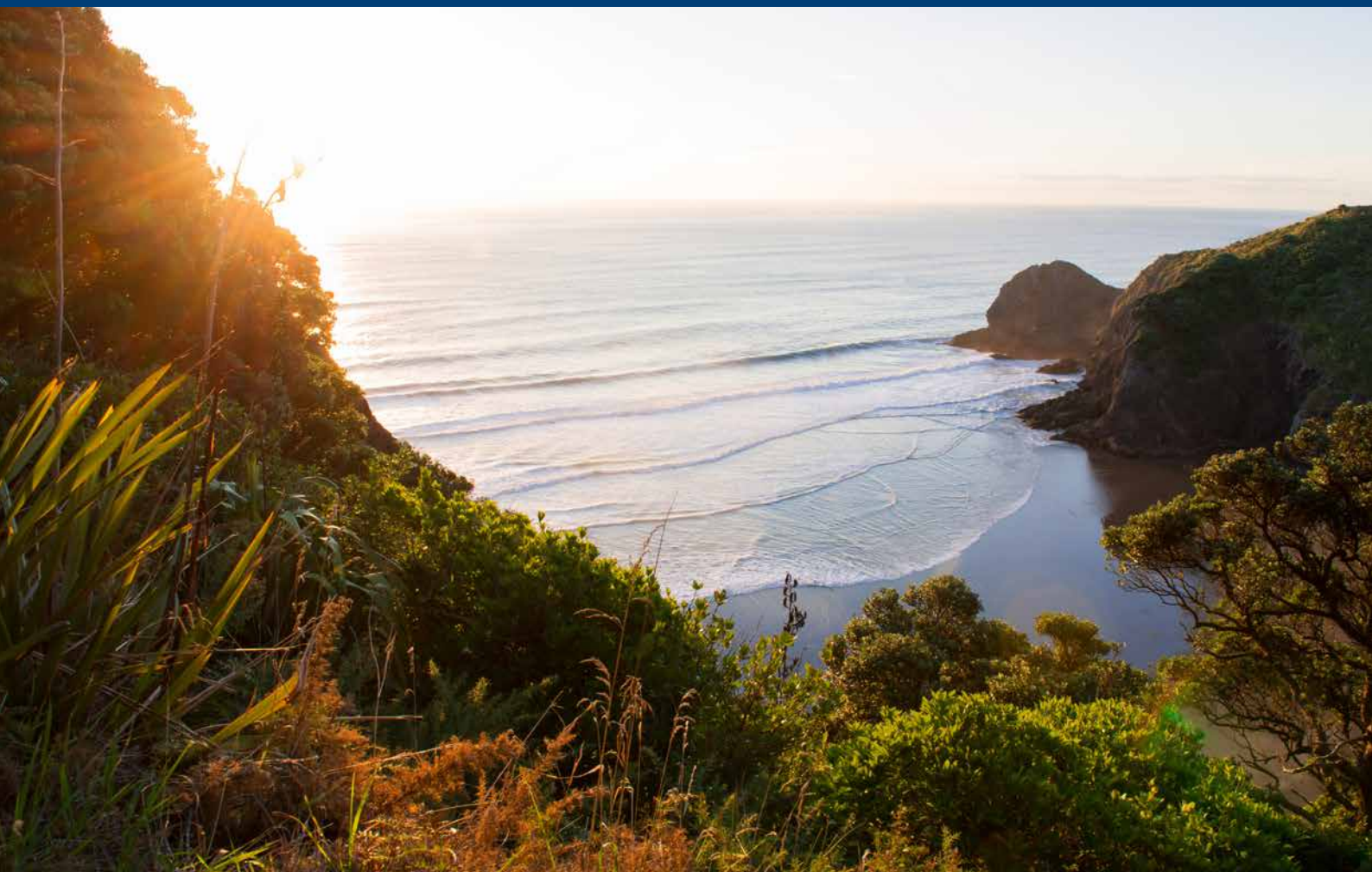
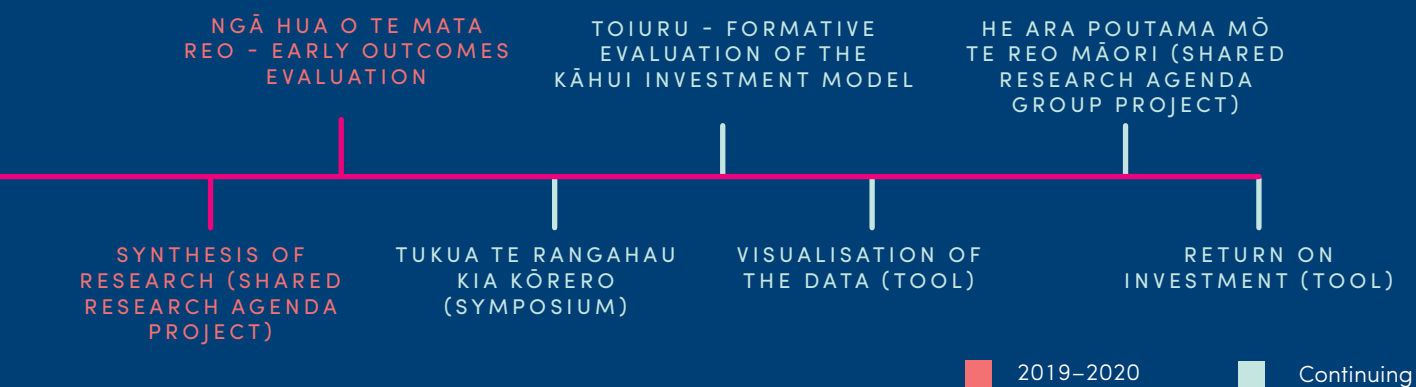
In 2019–2020, Te Mātāwai undertook a precursor research project to identify the key descriptive statistics, model levers and outputs that relate specifically to Maihi Māori outcomes and Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora outcomes. This precursor project fed into He Ara Poutama mō te reo Māori project, which is a large, collaborative data project being led by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. The goal of He Ara Poutama

mō te reo Māori is to design a pathway model for Māori language acquisition and use so that decision makers can better understand the impacts of policy and resource planning decisions made today on Māori language outcomes in the future.

WHAT NEXT FOR TE MĀTĀTUPU?

The first year of operation for Te Mātātupu was about setting some benchmarks. Year two strongly focused on setting the Strategic Research Agenda and commissioning research projects to grow the knowledge base. This year, we prioritised completing the commissioned projects and disseminating the information to our key audiences. Next year, Te Mātātupu will focus on the application of the research findings to support our change agents to implement their decisions for the Māori language.





# Performance





## Organisational Health and Capability

## Organisational Policies

The year 2019–2020 saw the unprecedented lockdown of Aotearoa as the nation united against the threat of COVID-19. Te Mātāwai was well placed to move to working in an online environment as all our staff are provided with laptops and our core business applications are all cloud based. All staff worked remotely from 22 March 2020 and had daily Zoom meetings to maintain contact and services.

Our Board considered and approved a Business Continuity plan on 8 April 2020. That plan was premised on putting the needs of staff, Board members and Pae Motuhake first in the event of a natural disaster, a pandemic or another event having a major impact on the operations of Te Mātāwai. The key component of that plan was to maintain the management of existing contracts for our Te Mātāuru funding role. We considered that withdrawing from active contract management would have an adverse impact on those individuals and communities that deliver te reo revitalisation initiatives.

The Board did agree to defer all upcoming funding rounds until at least COVID-19 Alert Level 1, and Te Mātāwai staff were preparing to launch a number of rounds at the end of June. As Aotearoa moved out of lockdown, Te Mātāwai continued to support our staff working from their own homes as they and their whānau adjusted to the new normal. As Te Mātāwai does not deliver essential services, all travel, wānanga and hui were suspended from Alert Level 3.

Te Mātāwai Co-Chairs met with the Minister for Māori Development via Zoom on 18 March; and the Board had two full Board meetings (April and June) during the lockdown, using Zoom to bring together our thirteen-person Board and staff members. Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 specifies the requirements for decision making in a virtual meeting and so provided the Board with a basis for this.

The Board considered and approved the following new policies during the year.

### DELEGATIONS

The Board approved delegations to managers that represented an expansion of delegations that were previously all held by the Board and Tumu Whakarae. The Board also included a requirement that all staff and Board members' travel must be approved on a one-up basis.

### PERSONNEL POLICIES

The suite of personnel policies (including Equal Opportunities) were reviewed by the Tātari Tūrarū (Audit and Risk) Komiti during the year and approved by the Board in June.

The updated policies included clarification around bereavement and tangihanga leave and the introduction of up to two days Te Reo Māori Leave annually to allow staff to support te reo Māori revitalisation in communities.

# Appropriations

Budget 2019 saw \$14.817 million appropriated for Whakarauora Reo mō te Whānau, Hapū, Iwi me te Hapori (family, tribal and community Māori language revitalisation). This appropriation is limited to supporting community initiatives aimed at revitalising, developing and promoting the Māori language through the Maihi Māori and the administration of Te Mātāwai.

## INTRODUCTION

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

- provision of services and administration of investments that contribute to the implementation of the Maihi Māori strategy
- te reo Māori research and monitoring
- ongoing operation of Te Mātāwai and support for the Te Mātāwai Board; and
- other statutory functions that Te Mātāwai is required to perform.

## PERFORMANCE REPORT AGAINST THE ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS

ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE	2018–2019	2019–2020
<b>OBJECTIVE 1</b> APPROVAL AND LAUNCH OF THE MAIHI MĀORI STRATEGY	Achieved 2017	Achieved 2017
The inaugural Maihi Māori was launched in September 2017. At the heart of the Maihi Māori 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.		
<b>OBJECTIVE 2</b> RESEARCH FUNDING ALLOCATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AGREED FUNDING CRITERIA	Achieved	Achieved
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 maintains a six-monthly review of compliance against Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 and other key legislation that requires compliance by Te Mātāwai. The 30 June 2020 legislative compliance review was considered by the Tātari Tūraru (Audit and Risk) Committee on 17 July 2020.

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 2020–2021 Kirimana Hoko was provided to the Minister for Māori Development and signed by the parties on 30 June 2020.

# Performance Report against 2019–2020 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 AND EVALUATION

OUTPUT 3: TE MATATŪ – STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP IN TE REO MĀORI

OUTPUT EXPENDITURE TO 30 JUNE 2020	KIRIMANA HOKO OUTPUT PRICE	ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO BUDGET
<b>Output 1 – Te Mātāuru – Māori Language Revitalisation Investment</b>			
Revenue Crown	\$9,317,000.00	\$ 9,317,000.00	-
Expenditure	\$9,317,000.00	\$10,648,947.00	\$1,331,947.00
Deficit	-	<b>(\$1,331,947.00)</b>	<b>\$1,331,947.00</b>
<b>Output 2: Te Mātātupu – Te Reo Māori Research and Evaluation</b>			
Revenue Crown	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	-
Expenditure	\$1,000,000.00	\$ 928,220.00	(\$71,780.00)
Surplus	-	<b>\$ 71,780</b>	<b>(\$71,780.00)</b>
<b>Output 3: Te Matatū – Strategic Leadership in te Reo Māori</b>			
Revenue Crown	\$4,500,000.00	\$4,499,997.00	(\$3.00)
Interest Revenue		\$332,904.00	\$332,904.00
Other Revenue		\$104,783.00	\$104,783.00
Total Revenue	\$4,500,000.00	\$4,937,684.00	\$437,684.00
Expenditure	\$4,500,000.00	\$3,947,098.00	(\$552,902.00)
Surplus	-	<b>\$990,586.00</b>	<b>\$990,586.00</b>
<b>Summary</b>			
Revenue Crown	\$14,817,000.00	\$14,816,997.00	(\$3.00)
Interest Revenue		\$332,904.00	\$332,904.00
Other Revenue		\$104,783.00	\$104,783.00
Total Revenue	\$14,817,000.00	\$15,254,684.00	\$437,684.00
Expenditure	\$14,817,000.00	\$15,524,265.00	\$707,265.00
Deficit	-	<b>(\$269,581.00)</b>	<b>(\$269,581.00)</b>

## OUTPUT ONE

# Te Mātāuru: Māori Language Revitalisation Investment

REVENUE CROWN	\$9,317,000.00
INTEREST INCOME	-
OTHER REVENUE	-
TOTAL REVENUE	\$9,317,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$10,164,823.00
EVALUATION	\$484,124.00
DEFICIT	(\$1,331,947.00)

## OUTPUT 1.1

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND STANDARDS

Support the engagement of whānau and communities in te reo Māori revitalisation	Te Mātāwai will:  Conduct a minimum of eight investment rounds across the 12 months to 30 June 2020;  Commit a minimum of 90 percent of Te Mātāuru investment monies to initiatives which: engage whānau and communities in the revitalisation of te reo Māori; and which; reflect kāhui aspirations and priorities for Māori language revitalisation.
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### Status Report (Achieved)

Te Mātāwai received \$9,317,000 for investment in community initiatives aimed at revitalising, developing and promoting the Māori language through the Maihi Māori strategy. We remain faithful to our investment model, which provides for Kāhui-driven investment plans that have been developed to both align with the goals and objectives of the Maihi Māori and to reflect the Māori language needs, priorities and aspirations of the communities and whānau. For this reason, the Board is confident that the investment decisions it makes on an annual basis have a real part to play in Māori language revitalisation outcomes, and we look forward to demonstrating the shift that has occurred at a community level as a consequence.

By 30 June 2020, all Kāhui had conducted their respective investment rounds, and the Board had allocated \$10,061,416 for investments in community te reo Māori revitalisation initiatives. Despite the challenges presented by COVID-19, Te Mātāwai was able to fully commit and expend the 2019–2020 appropriation, despite some Kaitono seeking contract variations to extend reporting dates. As at 30 June 2020, the following investments (by Kāhui) had been approved by the Board during 2019–2020:

Te Tai Tokerau	\$727,272
Tainui	\$1,254,784
Te Arawa	\$1,093,300
Mātaatua	\$965,000
Te Tai Rāwhiti	\$1,014,000
Te Tai Hau-ā-uru	\$879,400
Te Reo Tūkūtu	\$2,584,690
Te Waipounamu	\$1,542,970
<b>TOTAL COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>\$10,061,416 (108%*)</b>

\*A total fund of \$11,620,427 was available for investments over 2019–2020. This included \$2,303,427 carried over from previous years. The actual amount spent by Te Mātāwai in 2019–2020 (as per the Output Expenditure report) was \$10,164,823.

## OUTPUT 1.2

## PERFORMANCE MEASURE AND STANDARD

Working with and on behalf of communities and whānau to achieve their te reo Māori aspirations

Through its Pae Motuhake, Te Mātāwai will attend a minimum of two events per Kāhui that support the engagement of whānau and communities in te reo Māori revitalisation.

**Status Report (Achieved)**

Te Mātāwai engaged Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi to support the facilitation of a series of outcomes-focused hui within each Kāhui. Known as Ngā Hua o Te Mata Reo, these hui provided an opportunity to showcase and review the achievements of Kaitono and the overall Te Mātāwai investment programme to date. These events were hosted by Pae Motuhake over the following dates:

- Te Reo Tukutuku in Auckland on 27 September 2019
- Te Tai Rāwhiti in Gisborne on 28 September 2019 and Hastings on 29 September 2019
- Te Arawa in Rotorua on 19 October 2019
- Te Tai Hau-ā-uru in Foxton on 1 November 2019
- Mātaatua in Whakatane on 16 November 2019
- Te Tai Tokerau in Kerikeri on 8 February 2020
- Te Pae Motuhake o Te Tai Tonga (Te Waipounamu) on 18 February 2020 in Christchurch
- Te Pae Motuhake o Tainui held Ngā Hua o Te Mata Reo event on 1 March 2020 in Hamilton.

Te Mātāwai staff also attended Māori language symposiums across Aotearoa, engaging with stakeholders about how Te Mātāwai can best support their Māori language aspirations. These have included, events held by:

- Ngāti Kahungunu in Napier on 29–30 August 2019
- Ngāti Porou – Kei te aha Symposium held in Tokomaru Bay on 19–20 September 2019
- Te Tai Tokerau – Nuku Tawhiti te Reo held in Kerikeri on 7–8 February 2020.

Our team also attended the following Kāhui information hui throughout 2019 and early 2020:

- Te Tai Rāwhiti Roadshow – engagement hui July 2019 (Ruatoria, Tolaga Bay, Wairoa, Napier, Dannevirke)
- Wharekauri (Te Waipounamu) Roadshow – engagement hui 9–11 August 2019
- Te Reo Tukutuku Roadshow – engagement hui 3–7 September 2019 (Christchurch, Nelson, Auckland, Hamilton)
- Te Arawa – Annual Māori Golf Tournament 10 January 2020
- Te Tai Tokerau Te Taumata Kura Reo Whangarei 13–14 January 2020.

## OUTPUT 1.3

## PERFORMANCE MEASURE AND STANDARD

Administering Te Mātāuru funds in accordance with approved Kāhui investment plans and accepted contract management practice

Ensure that all contracts entered into reflect relevant operational guidelines and financial management requirements.

**Status Report (Achieved)**

Our Pae Motuhake make recommendations to the Board on applications that align with their respective Kāhui investment plans. These in turn are approved by the Board before contracts are entered into with successful Kaitono.

With two full years of investment activity now behind us, we have determined it is appropriate to revisit our current approach to administering Te Mātāuru funds to ensure our operating model (Te Ānga Kāhui) continues to meet both our Kaitono and organisational needs. This will involve a review of Te Ānga Kāhui (including our High Level Rules) and resultant changes to our moderation and assessment procedures, the proposed simplification of our contract arrangements for low-cost initiatives, and the establishment of relationship and monitoring frameworks for high-cost contract holders or Kaitono with an extensive reach across Māori communities.

We expect this will increase the efficiency of Te Mātāwai to:

- Provide timely and regular information to the Board and Pae Motuhake to assist with, inform, value and prioritise investments
- Fulfil its reporting and compliance needs as a government funded entity
- Better position itself to support iwi and Crown initiatives to revitalise the Māori language.

## OUTPUT TWO

# Te Mātātupu: Te Reo Māori Research and Evaluation

REVENUE CROWN	\$1,000,000.00
INTEREST INCOME	-
OTHER REVENUE	-
TOTAL REVENUE	\$1,000,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$928,220.00
SURPLUS	\$71,780.00

## OUTPUT 2.1

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND STANDARDS

Contributing to the objectives of the Maihi Māori by investing in research which improves our:

- understanding of the scope and dimensions of te reo Māori and how it relates to identity
- knowledge of the health of te reo Māori and its changes over time
- evidence base of good practice in language revitalisation

Te Mātāwai will:

- commit at least 90 percent of its Te Mātātupu monies to projects identified in both our Te Mātāwai Strategic Research Agenda and the Shared Research Agenda being advanced under Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora
- ensure that all research proposals are assessed by a panel of independent experts in the research field and that an identified selected sample of completed research projects are peer reviewed according to accepted research quality standards
- disseminate the finding of at least five (5) completed (2019–2020) research projects funded from the FY19 Research Fund projects
- publish a minimum of ten (10) vignettes across a mix of platforms informed by our research.

### Status Report (Achieved)

Te Mātāwai committed 100 percent of its research budget for 2019–2020 and expended 93 percent of the Kirimana Hoko output allocation. Our research investments to date have both affirmed and increased our understanding and knowledge, as evidenced by the following:

- *He Rau Ora: Literature Review of Good Practice* confirms the essential role played by increasing critical awareness, community-based leadership (as demonstrated through our Pae Motuhake) and language planning to ensure that diversity across communities is understood and taken into consideration when undertaking specific initiatives.
- *E Hoki e* has increased our knowledge and understanding of the significant part that identity and regional variation/dialect and play in helping Māori express where they belong in Māori, regardless of their level of proficiency. It affirms that dialect and regional variation are not purely about vocabulary items and pronunciation. It is also characterised in pakiwaitara, pepeha, whakataukī, kīwaha, grammar, idiom, rhythm and accent. A specific tool was created for community-based language planners to consider how they integrate regional dialect into their whānau/hapū/iwi/hapori language plans. The research on dialect used in-depth interviews with a range of native speakers who also commented in their interviews about the changes that they have witnessed in the language in their lifetime.
- *Manawa ū ki te reo* confirms that increasing one's sense of identity is a strong motivator to increasing engagement in learning the Māori language. This quantitative and qualitative research project highlighted the numerous challenges that learners and speakers at all proficiency levels face. One strong theme that continues to be present is that of language trauma and the acute sense of vulnerability that learners experience. On a positive note, the research found that learners were more likely to speak Māori if they already had at least one speaker in their home.

We also learned that rangatahi proficiency and desire and motivation to use te reo Māori has its grounding in strong Māori language immersion environments both at home and at school. The research reported that the rangatahi not only had high levels of proficiency, but were also critically aware of their role in Māori language revitalisation. With these rangatahi likely to be the parents of our children aged up to seven years old in 2040, this was heartening to learn. If this awareness of their role continues, there will be a much stronger likelihood that intergenerational transmission will take place.

There will be diversity within, as well as across, our communities. Te Mātāwai used Te Kupenga survey data to understand if there were any personas that language planners and community leaders could use to better understand their respective community groupings and inform investments.

We also progressed two foundation projects from 2017 from a spreadsheet into a visual online space, which will enable Te Mātāwai information to be accessible to its stakeholders. Due to COVID-19 this project will not be completed until September 2020.

All of our research projects were advanced in accordance with our procurement policy with proposals assessed by external reviewers. Two independent experts were also engaged to review a selected sample of completed research reports.

## OUTPUT 2.2

## PERFORMANCE MEASURE AND STANDARD

Investing in research and evaluation that informs the implementation and delivery of community language funding under the Maihi Māori

Te Mātāwai will:

- complete a minimum of four (4) projects, identified in its monitoring and evaluation programme as informing community language funding under the Maihi Māori.

**Status Report (Agreed with the Minister to defer the milestone to 2020–2021)**

Projects completed under this milestone include:

- Annual Kaitono Survey – this internally focused report highlighted opportunities for Te Mātāwai to progress improvements in its application process for Te Mātāuru investment funds and provide tools and information to support these.
- Evaluation of Individual Initiatives – this work focused on identifying the early outcomes from and impacts of a sample of initiatives funded under Te Mātāuru. The project identified the types of outcomes that providers have achieved, and it highlighted learnings to support the investment in initiatives.

Despite the challenges and constraints faced by our research providers during this period, Te Mātāwai remains delighted with the progress, as described below, with these two significant pieces of work over the past twelve months.

- Te Rautoki ā-Toi – Ngā hua o te Mata Reo – this series of wānanga held with every Kāhui provided the opportunity to bring the Pae Motuhake, Kaitono and Kāhui members together to share what has worked for them, what has been challenging and any early outcomes that have been identified. These have ranged from increased levels of interest in learning Māori and increased levels of confidence in speaking Māori, through to creating a corpus of regional dialect and creating new immersion domains.
- Te Rautoki ā-Toi – Toiuru – this formative evaluation looked at the implementation of the Kāhui investment model over its first two years of operation. Draft findings show unanimous support for the model in the way in which it gives effect to the concept of mana motuhake through the use of Kāhui and Pae Motuhake. Other findings indicate areas for improvement to support the implementation of the model to achieve its full potential.

As noted in the disclosure statements, due to COVID-19, Te Rautoki ā-Toi projects are now expected to be completed at the end of 2020.

## OUTPUT 2.3

## PERFORMANCE MEASURE AND STANDARD

Collaborating with the te reo Māori sector to implement the Shared Research Agenda for Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora

Te Mātāwai will:

- co-lead the Shared Research Agenda Group with Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, including the development and implementation of two (2) shared research projects.

### Status Report (Achieved)

Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora Shared Research Group is an active collaborative group that meets monthly to share information and progress the Shared Research Agenda action plan. Throughout this reporting period, members of the group have also hosted separate research presentations to increase shared understanding and application of learnings across Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. Te Mātāwai has disseminated all its research to the members of this group, providing small group presentations where appropriate as well as uploading all the reports on the Trello online space.

Shared projects completed to date include:

- a literature review from micro- and macro-level perspectives for language revitalisation. These two perspectives were both reviewed by Dr Richard Benton to align the thinking and integration across the two separate products.
- the KoPA project – led by Te Māngai Pāho and supported by Te Mātāwai, Te Puni Kōkiri and Māori Television Service
- participation in the suite of rangatahi hui and the final UNESCO rangatahi symposium. Te Mātāwai took an active role in creating and leading the future-focused session at all but two of the nine rangatahi wānanga.
- Research Synthesis – this project directed by Te Papa Kōrero was led and resourced through Te Mātāwai. The final research report will be presented to Te Papa Kōrero at its first meeting in the 2020–2021 financial year.
- development of the concept for a significant data project, He Ara Poutama mō te Reo Māori. Te Mātāwai contributed financially to this project and also participated actively in a small working group with Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, the Ministry of Education and Te Māngai Pāho. Te Mātāwai is on both the Steering Group and the Working Group for this initiative.

## OUTPUT 2.4

## PERFORMANCE MEASURE AND STANDARD

Collaborating with the te reo Māori sector and Maihi Karauna agencies to measure performance towards te reo Māori revitalisation

Te Mātāwai will:

- co-lead the implementation of the joint Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora Monitoring and Evaluation framework with Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, including an action plan.

### Status Report (Agreed with the Minister to defer the milestone to 2020–2021)

## OUTPUT THREE

# Te Matatū: Strategic Leadership in te Reo Māori

REVENUE CROWN	\$4,499,997.00
INTEREST INCOME	\$332,904.00
OTHER REVENUE	\$104,783.00
TOTAL REVENUE	\$4,937,684.00
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$3,947,098.00
SURPLUS	\$990,586.00

### OUTPUT 3.1

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND STANDARDS

Reporting on performance against the Kirimana Hoko to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori

Te Mātāwai will produce two periodic reports on its progress towards the outputs set out in this Kirimana Hoko:

Report to be presented by:

31 August 2019 – relating to performance for the period 1 January–30 June 2019.

28 February 2020 – relating to a statement of financial position and non-financial performance for the period 1 July–31 December 2019.

#### Status Report (Achieved)

- Our report on performance under the Kirimana Hoko for the period 1 January to 30 June 2019 was submitted to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori on 29 July 2020.
- Our report on performance under the Kirimana Hoko for the period 1 July to 31 December 2019 was submitted to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori on 28 February 2020.

### OUTPUT 3.2

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND STANDARDS

Fulfilling Te Mātāwai functions under Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016, including that of providing leadership and oversight to the Māori Television Service, as required by the Māori Television Service Act 2003

Te Mātāwai will:

- appoint four of the seven members of the Board of the Māori Television Service as vacancies arise
- engage with the Māori Television Service to ensure that its accountability documents reflect the role that the Service has in supporting the objectives of the Maihi Māori through the preparation of an annual Letter of Expectations.

#### Status Report (Achieved)

In October 2019, Te Mātāwai appointed Ms Whetu Fala for a second term on the Board of the Māori Television Service.

Te Mātāwai met with the Board of the Māori Television Service in Auckland on 6 December 2019. Our Boards are committed to making this an annual event with the Co-Chairs and the Chair of the Māori Television Service also meeting during the course of the year and our respective management teams coming together every quarter. This has seen members of our senior executive team and the Chief Executive of the Māori Television Service meet in January 2019 to follow up on the undertakings of the Boards' hui and to establish how these would be reflected in the feedback we provided to the Māori Television Service on its draft Statement of Intent. These expectations were subsequently provided to the Māori Television Service in May 2020. These engagements play a valuable role not simply in terms of forging common ground, but also in providing a framework for strengthening our relationship and ties into the future.

Following discussions with the Chair of the Māori Television Service to ascertain his views, Te Mātāwai wrote to responsible Ministers on 23 April 2020 to convey our Board's decision to reappoint Mr Peter-Lucas Jones to the Board of the Māori Television Service for a second term.

### OUTPUT 3.3

### PERFORMANCE MEASURE AND STANDARD

Providing nominations that will provide relevant skill and expertise to governance roles inclusive of iwi, hapū, and whānau Māori perspectives to relevant Boards

Provide at least two nominations per vacancy to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori for the Boards of Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho, as required.

**Status Report (Achieved)**

Nominations for vacant positions on the Boards of both Te Māngai Pāho and Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori were provided for the Minister's consideration in April 2020. We were pleased to learn subsequently of the appointment of Bayden Barber to the Board of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Tamalene Painting to the Board of Te Māngai Pāho.

### OUTPUT 3.4

### PERFORMANCE MEASURE AND STANDARD

Meeting the reporting requirements of the Act in line with good practice

Forward annual report to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori for tabling in Parliament within six months of the end of the financial year.

**Status Report (Not Achieved)**

Te Mātāwai forwarded a copy of its published annual report to the Minister for Māori Development on 28 January 2020 with the requisite number of copies also provided to the Minister's office for tabling in the House. The Annual Report was also published on our website.

The Board was unable to meet the performance standard required by this Kirimana Hoko, which anticipated the report being received by the Minister before 31 December 2019. Despite having received a formal sign-off from Audit New Zealand on our annual report on 27 November 2019, Te Mātāwai had not anticipated the length of time it would then take the auditors to confirm our translation of the report before we could print it for Ministerial submission or that this would cause us to fail to meet the deadline. This experience has led us to reflect on ways this might be avoided in the future.

### OUTPUT 3.5

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND STANDARDS

Contribute to and support Aotearoa New Zealand's celebrations of the UNESCO 2019 Year of Indigenous Languages

Te Mātāwai will:

- convene a series of regional stakeholder events for Kāhui and Pae Motuhake attendees; and
- support the Maihi Karauna in hosting a significant national 'event' to celebrate the UNESCO 2019 Year of Indigenous Languages.

**Status Report (Achieved)**

Throughout the latter half of 2019, our team worked closely with Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and other Maihi Karauna agencies in the development of the Crown's Regional Rangatahi Forum as a UNESCO Year of Indigenous Languages event. This role also saw Te Mātāwai take a lead role in facilitating workshops with more than 350 rangatahi that engaged with these regional hui.

On the Maihi Māori side of Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora, Ngā Hua o Te Mata Reo held across our eight Kāhui as a celebration of UNESCO 2019 provided an opportunity for upwards of 300 Kaitono to come together to share their stories and learn more about the opportunities that our Te Mātāuru investments have created for the revitalisation of the Māori language. These events culminated in our Pae Motuhake, Kaitono and rangatahi Māori coming together for the national event held in Auckland over two days (5 and 6 December 2019) to further celebrate and showcase Māori language revitalisation at all levels. This significant event concluded with Ngā Tohu Reo – the inaugural Te Whare o te Reo Mauri Ora Māori language awards.

Demonstrate Leadership in promoting the health and well-being of the Māori language

Te Mātāwai will:

- develop a policy on an appropriate level of te reo education in the New Zealand school system for discussion at Te Rūnanga Reo.

**Status Report (Agreed with the Minister to defer the milestone to 2020–2021)**

This output was one of the performance milestones in the 2019–2020 Kirimana Hoko for which a variation was sought and agreed to. The events of 2020 had an impact on our ability to complete this work within the timeframe anticipated in the Kirimana Hoko, including targeted discussion with Māori language education stakeholders. We expect to complete this paper by 31 December 2020.

## Performance Disclosures

### DISCLOSURE 1: OUTPUT 2.2

Further to the variation to our Kirimana Hoko agreed with the Minister for Māori Development in June 2020, the formal completion of this outstanding output will now occur in late 2020.

### DISCLOSURE 2: OUTPUT 2.4

Further to the variation to our Kirimana Hoko agreed with the Minister for Māori Development in June 2020, the formal completion of this outstanding output will now occur in late 2020.

### DISCLOSURE 3: OUTPUT 3.6

Further to the variation to our Kirimana Hoko agreed with the Minister for Māori Development in June 2020, the formal completion of this outstanding output will now occur in late 2020.

# Statement of Responsibility

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

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 2020.



**Mereana Selby**

Hoa Toihau

2 November 2020



**Waihoroi Shortland**

Hoa Toihau

2 November 2020



**Robin Hapi**

Te Komiti Tātari Tūraru

2 November 2020

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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 2020

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 the Te Mātāwai on pages 64 to 75, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, 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 49 to 58.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of Te Mātāwai on pages 64 to 75:
  - present fairly, in all material respects:
    - its financial position as at 30 June 2020; 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 49 to 58:
  - presents fairly, in all material respects, Te Mātāwai's performance for the year ended 30 June 2020, 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 2 November 2020. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below, and we draw attention to the impact of COVID-19 on Te Mātāwai. 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.

## EMPHASIS OF MATTER – IMPACT OF COVID-19

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the disclosures about the impact of COVID-19 on Te Mātāwai as set out in note 16, on page 74, to the financial statements and the performance disclosures on page 58.

## 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 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 Māori Language Act 2016.

## 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 the Te Mātāwai 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 are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 48, pages 59 to 61 and page 76 but does not include the financial statements and the performance information, and our auditor's report thereon.

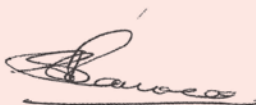
Our opinion on the financial statements and the performance information does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

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: International 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 2020

	NOTES	ACTUAL 2020	BUDGET 2020	ACTUAL 2019
Revenue from Crown	4	14,816,997	14,817,00	14,817,000
Interest revenue	4	332,904	375,000	463,993
Other revenue	4	104,783	–	123,449
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>15,254,684</b>	<b>15,192,000</b>	<b>15,404,442</b>
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10	33,328	75,000	5,555
Board fees	14, 15	322,123	351,628	302,461
Board community consultation		–	–	2,798
Contractors and consultants		1,191,400	655,700	479,358
Pae Motuhake panel costs		291,236	456,804	296,590
Personnel costs	7	948,461	2,045,968	1,030,677
Sponsorship		60,000	–	25,000
Strategic partnerships		–	–	75,000
Te Mātātupu	5	928,220	1,146,900	553,958
Te Mātāuru	5	10,164,823	12,000,000	7,889,933
Evaluation of Te Mātāuru		484,124	–	–
Other expenses	6	1,100,550	1,563,952	882,188
<b>Total operating expenditure</b>		<b>15,524,265</b>	<b>18,145,952</b>	<b>11,543,518</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit)</b>		<b>(269,581)</b>	<b>(2,953,952)</b>	<b>3,860,924</b>

# Statement of Financial Position

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	NOTES	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	18,048,715	17,840,340
Trade and other receivables	9	50,000	15,345
Accrued interest		30,129	62,382
Prepayments		23,489	–
GST receivable		280,003	264,552
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>18,432,336</b>	<b>18,182,619</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	10	151,222	184,549
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>151,222</b>	<b>184,549</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>18,583,558</b>	<b>18,367,168</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	11	951,320	406,277
Employee benefits liabilities	12	16,017	53,681
PAYE payable		28,673	50,081
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>996,010</b>	<b>510,039</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>17,587,548</b>	<b>17,857,129</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Accumulated funds		17,587,548	17,857,129
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>17,587,548</b>	<b>17,857,129</b>

# Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>	<b>17,857,129</b>	<b>13,996,205</b>
Total comprehensive revenue previously reported	(269,581)	3,860,924
<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>17,587,548</b>	<b>17,857,129</b>

# Statement of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	NOTE	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Revenue from Crown		14,816,997	14,817,000
Other revenue		104,783	123,449
Payments to the community		(9,810,814)	(7,703,058)
Payments to suppliers		(3,938,091)	(3,375,886)
Payments to staff and Board members		(1,329,656)	(1,299,822)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>		<b>(156,781)</b>	<b>2,561,683</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Interest received		365,156	455,600
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		–	(190,104)
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>		<b>365,156</b>	<b>265,496</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>		<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>208,375</b>	<b>2,827,179</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		17,840,340	15,013,161
<b>Cash and cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at the end of the year</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18,048,715</b>	<b>17,840,340</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1 Statement of Accounting Policies for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

### 1.1 REPORTING ENTITY

Te Mātāwai is an independent statutory entity established by The Māori Language Act 2016. The primary objective of Te Mātāwai is revitalisation of te reo Māori, rather than exclusively to make a financial return. Accordingly, Te Mātāwai has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes. The financial statements for Te Mātāwai are for the year ended 30 June 2020, and were approved by the Board on 2 November 2020.

## 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 and approved. Conditions are milestones that must be met to be eligible for funding. Te Mātāwai does not award discretionary grants without substantive conditions. Te Mātāuru expenditure is recognised in the financial statements when all conditions have been met and milestones approved by the Tumu Whakarae.

### 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 INCOME TAX

Te Mātāwai is a public authority and consequently is exempt from the payment of income tax. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income tax.

## 2.5 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.

## 2.6 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Short-term debtors and other receivables are recorded at their face value, less any provision for impairment. A receivable is considered impaired when there is evidence that Te Mātāwai will not be able to collect the amount due.

## 2.7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment is reported at initial cost or fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss.

### (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%

### (III) IMPAIRMENT OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount might not be recoverable.

### (IV) DEPRECIATION

At each balance date, the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed. Assessing the appropriateness of useful life and residual value estimates of property, plant and equipment requires a number of factors to be considered such as the physical condition of the asset and the expected period of use of the asset by Te Mātāwai.

## 2.8 CREDITORS AND OTHER PAYABLES

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

## 2.9 GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

Items in the financial statements are presented exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the IRD is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from, the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as a net operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

## 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 2020	ACTUAL 2019
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>		
<b>Loans and receivables</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	18,048,715	17,840,340
Receivables	50,000	15,345
<b>Total loans and receivables</b>	<b>18,098,715</b>	<b>17,855,685</b>
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>		
Payables	951,320	406,277
<b>Total financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>	<b>951,320</b>	<b>406,277</b>

## 4 Revenue

	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
Revenue from Crown	14,816,997	14,817,000
Interest	332,904	463,993
Other revenue	104,783	123,449
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>15,254,684</b>	<b>15,404,442</b>

Te Mātāwai received operational funding of \$4.5 million (2019: \$3.0 million), Te Mātātupu funding for research of the revitalisation of Māori language of \$1.0 million (2019: \$1.0 million) and Te Mātāuru funding of \$9.3 million (2019: \$10.8 million) in the 2020 year.

## 5 Te Mātāuru and Te Mātātupu Funding

### TE MĀTĀURU FUNDING

Te Mātāwai received Crown appropriation funding of \$9.3 million in the 2020 year with the purpose of funding communities to revitalise Māori language (2019: \$10.8 million). Te Mātāuru expenditure is recognised in the financial statements when all conditions have been met and milestones approved by the Tumu Whakarae. During the 2020 year expenditure of \$10.2 million (2019: \$7.9 million) was recognised as milestones had been completed by applicants. \$10.1 million was approved for investment by Te Mātāwai's Board in the 2020 year (2019: \$8.6 million).

### TE MĀTĀTUPU FUNDING

Te Mātāwai received Crown appropriation funding of \$1.0 million in the 2020 year with the purpose of research of the revitalisation of Māori language.

## 6 Other Expenses

	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
Audit fees for the current year financial statements audit	55,871	54,342
Office lease expense	69,900	83,771
Office supplies and cleaning	93,968	106,581
Printing and design	58,081	52,289
IT hardware (below capex threshold)	51,642	18,661
Hui costs (travel, catering, meeting rooms)	261,748	272,793
Consultancy	348,217	123,565
Translations	16,643	33,590
Other operating expenses	42,571	49,391
Advertising	31,695	3,859
Bank fees	189	185
Licensing	69,735	83,160
Interest	–	1
Repairs and maintenance	290	–
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>1,100,550</b>	<b>882,188</b>

## 7 Personnel Costs

	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
Salaries and wages	923,942	1,003,016
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	24,519	27,661
<b>Total personnel costs</b>	<b>948,461</b>	<b>1,030,677</b>

In the 2020 year, Te Mātāwai employed 7 full-time staff (2019: 8).

During the year ended 30 June 2020 compensation and other benefits in relation to cessation of employment costing \$178,149 (2019: nil) were paid.

### SALARIES AND WAGES

Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense as employees provide services.

### SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

Obligations for contributions to KiwiSaver are accounted for as defined contribution superannuation schemes and are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses as incurred.

## 8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
Cash at bank – cheque account	293,655	189,502
Cash at bank – savings account	4,368,868	2,573,085
Travel card indemnity	60,000	60,000
Short-term deposits	13,326,192	15,017,753
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>18,048,175</b>	<b>17,840,340</b>

### (A) TRAVEL CARD INDEMNITY

Te Mātāwai maintains a term deposit of \$60,000 with ASB on 7 days maturity as security for the bank for a travel card issued to APX Travel Management. The interest rate is 3.0%.

### (B) SHORT-TERM DEPOSITS

The deposits are bearing fixed interest rates between 1.30–3.0% (2019: 2.69–2.84%). These deposits have an average maturity of 90 days.

## 9 Trade and Other Receivables

	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
Other receivables	50,000	15,345
<b>Total debtors and other receivables from exchange transactions</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>15,345</b>

Trade and other receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for credit losses. Trade and other receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation.

## 10 Property, Plant and Equipment

2019	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENT	TOTAL
<b>COST</b>			
Balance as at 1 July 2019	11,656	178,448	190,104
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>11,656</b>	<b>178,448</b>	<b>190,104</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</b>			
Balance as at 1 July 2019	(598)	(4,957)	(5,555)
<b>Year ended 30 June 2020</b>			
Depreciation charge	(3,587)	(29,741)	(33,328)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>(4,185)</b>	<b>(34,698)</b>	<b>(38,883)</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>			
<b>As at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>7,472</b>	<b>143,750</b>	<b>151,222</b>

## 11 Trade and Other Payables

	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
Trade payables	410,436	219,402
Payables to the community	540,884	186,875
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	<b>951,320</b>	<b>406,277</b>
<b>Total creditors and other payables from exchange transactions</b>	<b>951,320</b>	<b>406,277</b>

Trade and other receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for credit losses. Trade and other receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation.

## 12 Employee Benefits Liabilities

	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
Salary accrual	8,097	9,902
Annual leave	7,920	43,779
<b>Total current portion</b>	<b>16,017</b>	<b>53,681</b>

### SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS

Employee entitlements that Te Mātāwai expects to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at undiscounted nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include: salaries and wages accrued up to balance date; and annual leave earned but not yet taken at balance date.

## 13 Commitments and Operating Leases

As at 30 June 2020 Te Mātāwai had no capital commitments (2019: nil).

OPERATING LEASES AS LESSEE	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
Not later than one year	72,600	72,600
Later than one year and not later than five years	230,100	162,900
Later than five years	–	–
<b>Total non-cancellable operating leases</b>	<b>302,700</b>	<b>235,500</b>

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### TE MĀTĀURU COMMITMENTS

At year end, Te Mātāwai had approved and committed to \$6.2 million of investment under Te Mātāuru (2019: \$6.3 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 2020	ACTUAL 2019
<b>Board members</b>		
Full-time-equivalent members	13	13
Board remuneration	(322,123)	(302,461)
<b>Executive Management Team</b>		
Full-time-equivalent members	0.6	1
Tumu Whakarae	(184,507)	(238,072)
<b>Total full-time-equivalent personnel</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Total key management personnel compensation</b>	<b>(506,630)</b>	<b>(540,533)</b>

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 Remuneration

### BOARD MEMBER REMUNERATION

BOARD MEMBER	ACTUAL 2020	ACTUAL 2019
Waihoroi Shortland	36,540	36,540
Mereana Selby	36,540	36,540
Robin Hapi	22,470	22,470
Paulette Tamati-Elliffe	22,470	22,470
Hēmi Dale	22,470	22,470
Teina Boasa-Dean	22,470	16,853
Dr Te Kahautu Maxwell	22,470	7,490
Kylie Brown	22,470	16,853
Reikura Kahi	22,470	5,617
Charlie Tepana	18,725	-
Muriwai Ihakara	18,725	-
Dr Ruakere Hond	14,980	22,470
Jeremy Tātere MacLeod	11,235	22,470
Mātai Smith	11,235	-
Karepa Wall	9,363	-
Pānia Papa	3,745	22,470
Dr Cathy Dewes	3,745	22,470
Bentham Ohia	-	14,044
Dr Hiria Hape	-	5,617
Te Manahau Morrison	-	5,617
<b>Total Board remuneration</b>	<b>322,123</b>	<b>302,461</b>

No Board members have received compensation of other payments in relation to cessation (2019: nil).

## TOTAL ANNUAL REMUNERATION BY BAND FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	NO. EMPLOYEES 2020	NO. EMPLOYEES 2019
\$100,000–\$109,999	1	1
\$110,000–\$119,999	–	1
\$130,000–\$159,999	1	–
\$170,000–\$179,999	–	1
\$190,000–\$199,999	1	–
\$240,000–\$259,999	–	1
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

Employee remuneration does not include compensation in relation to cessation.

## 16 COVID-19

### COVID-19 IMPACT

The impact of the COVID-19 Alert Level 4 had minimal impact on the 2019–2020 financial and service performance of Te Mātāwai as all Te Mātāuru funding rounds had been completed by the date of the lockdown.

The lockdown did result in some Kaitono seeking variations to their contracts to defer milestone reporting dates, while others chose to take their delivery online utilising digital means of delivery.

Planned advertising and promotion of the 2020–2021 funding rounds was deferred until the return to Level 1, which may have an impact on Te Mātāuru applications and expenditure in 2020–2021.

On 30 June 2020 the Minister for Māori Development approved a variation to the Kirimana Hoko noting that three outputs would not be delivered by 30 June 2020 due to the lockdown. These were:

- 2.2 Monitoring and evaluation projects – now due to be completed by 31 August 2020;
- 2.4 Monitoring and evaluation framework for Te Whare o te reo Māori – now due to be completed by 31 December 2020; and
- 3.6 Policy position on te reo in the education sector – now due to be completed by 31 December 2020.

## 17 Explanation of Major Variances against Budget

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

#### INTEREST REVENUE:

Interest revenue was generated on funds held on term deposit. Lower than expected interest rates resulted in less revenue than had been budgeted for.

#### PERSONNEL COSTS:

Personnel costs were less than budget due to carrying vacancies.

#### EVALUATION:

Evaluation of Te Mātāuru investments is funded by an allocation from the annual funding for Te Mātāuru. It was budgeted for as part of the research programme for the year.

#### SPONSORSHIPS:

This was a one-off sponsorship for the Māori Language Awards approved by the Board from reserves.

#### TE MĀTĀURU:

The budget for Te Mātāuru assumed a monthly outgoing of \$1,000,000. The average monthly outgoing was approximately \$850,000, resulting in the variance to budget.

#### CONTRACTORS AND CONSULTANTS:

Carrying additional vacancies throughout the year necessitated additional contractor resources.

## 18 Events Occurring after the Balance Date

There were no significant events after balance date.

## 19 Contingencies

Te Mātāwai has no contingencies as at 30 June 2020 (2019: \$101,000).

# Board Attendance

JULY 2019 TO JUNE 2020

	JUL 19	AUG 19	SEPT 19	OCT 19	NOV 19	DEC 19	FEB 20	MAR 20	APR 20	MAY 20	JUN 20
Waihoroi Shortland				NM		NM		NM		NM	
Mereana Selby				NM		NM		NM		NM	
Teina Boasa-Dean				NM		NM		NM		NM	
Kylie Brown				NM		NM		NM		NM	
Hēmi Dale				NM		NM		NM		NM	
Dr Cathy Dewes (res. Aug 19)											
Robin Hapi				NM		NM		NM		NM	
Dr Ruakere Hond (res. Jan 20)				NM		NM					
Muriwai Ihakara (start Sept 19)				NM		NM		NM		NM	
Reikura Kahi				NM		NM		NM		NM	
Jeremy Tātere MacLeod (res. Dec 19)				NM		NM					
Dr Te Kauhautu Maxwell				NM		NM		NM		NM	
Pānia Papa (res. Aug 19)											
Mātai Smith (start Jan 20)								NM		NM	
Paulette Tamati-Elliff				NM		NM		NM		NM	
Charlie Tepana (start Sep 19)				NM		NM		NM		NM	
Karepa Wall (start Feb 20)								NM		NM	

**KEY** ● ABSENT ● PRESENT

## Directory

### OFFICE:

Te Mātāwai  
Level 4  
139 Featherston Street  
Wellington 6011

### POSTAL ADDRESS:

PO Box 844  
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Ph: 64 4 4998907  
Web: [www.tematawai.maori.nz](http://www.tematawai.maori.nz)  
Email: [patai@tematawai.maori.nz](mailto:patai@tematawai.maori.nz)

### AUDITOR:

Audit New Zealand  
Wellington

On behalf of the Controller and Auditor-General

### BANKER:

ASB Bank, Wellington