

Annual Report 2021/2022



Kia Ūkaipō
anō Te Reo

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Published under section 25 of Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016.
Te Mātāwai is an independent Statutory Entity with its functions defined in Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016.

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 2022.

He Mihi

I te tangihanga o te riroriro, ko koe ia tēnā.

I te rapunga, ko te kitea.
I te pōuri, kua mārama.

I te korenga o te ngoi, nāu i amo ake.

Kia paremata atu ahau, Te Mātāwai, ki a koutou
katoa, nāu te reo i toko ki runga.

When there was work to be done, you were there
with us.

In seeking ways forward, you showed us.
In the face of unknowns, you provided clarity.

When energies waned, you picked us up.
Thank you ALL for lending weight to te reo Māori.



Bernie O'Donnell
(Hoa Toihau)



Reikura Kahi
(Hoa Toihau)

Muriwai Ihakara

He maimai aroha

E koe ia, Hinekura.
E koe ia, Te Waiiti.
E koe ia, Pikiao, Te Arawa.

Nō te marama i kohia ai ngā hua o te whenua
i kohia ai tō uri e te kāhui rere pō.
Ko te tiāre o te pare kawakawa te kōrewarewa
nei i a Tini rāua ko Mano.
Ko te haku o te tangi te wawara nei i a
Pokotaringa, i a Tārāuma.

Mōu rā, e te tāpui tāmaka o te ao Māori,
Muriwai. Ahakoa totoko ana te kupu kī i te
pēhi o te aroha me te tangi, kīhai ki te kupu
“hāmama, waiatatia te korōria” o te wā ki
a koe i Te Poari o Te Mātāwai. Ko te pakari
tahitanga, katanga ngātahi, auē tahitanga,

wānanga tahitanga, moemoeā tahitanga kia
rere te reo, kia māori te reo; tae atu ki te
rangarangaihitanga o tōu ngākau kia Te Arawa
te reo, kātahi ka ora.

Nunumi tonu atu koe ki waenga i ngā pou
reo, ngā poutaki nāna i amo te whawhai mō
te reo.

Mahue kau mai ana mātou, ō hoa here, ka
mahara iho ki a koe.

Muriwai Ihakara
Mema Poari | Poutaki o te Pae Motuhake o Te
Arawa i Te Mātāwai
15.08.2019 – 09.01.2022



Hoa Toihau Report

Kia tau iho ngā tauwhiro tangā o te wāhi ngaro ki runga i tō tātou Kīngi Māori, a Kīngi Tūheitia, tae atu ki te whare ariki. Paimārire.

Kei ngā mate tāruru nui o te wā, whakangaro atu rā koutou. Hoki ki a ngā mahuetanga iho, tātou e takatū tonu nei, tēnā tātou.

Tērā te tongi kura a Kīngi Tāwhiao,

Māku anō e hanga i tōku nei whare, ko ngā pou o roto he māhoe he patatē, ko te tāhūhū, he hīnau. Me whakatupu ki te hua o te rengarenga, me whakapakari ki te hua o te kawariki.

“The house of my people will be made from a ridge-pole of hīnau, with supporting pillars of māhoe and patatē. Raise the people on the fruit of the rengarenga, strengthen them with the fruits of the kawariki” - Kīngi Tāwhiao

This prophetic saying by Kīngi Tāwhiao, second Māori King, describes the traits that shall bear out his convictions through principles, ingrained in the Māori people. A living house designed to stand the passing of time, dependent on and consisting of te reo, our traditions, and our beliefs. The time is ripe for us to reflect on the prophetic words of Kīngi Tāwhiao as we move to exist within a culturally authentic house where our reo thrives, and where our storytellers can hone and share their insights and experiences with confidence and pride to future generations. In doing so we may once again profess that our language has been restored as the nurturing first language within our whānau and on our marae.

This year marks 50 years since the Māori language petition and 40 years since the establishment of Kōhanga Reo. These critical movements activated Māori to reclaim their language and tikanga. We salute the efforts of our iwi leaders, reo champions, and past Board members, as well as the late Muriwai Ihakara whose legacy lives on within the many kaupapa reo Māori he established in his time.

We acknowledge also the valuable contribution of our previous co-chair, Tiare Tepana to Te Mātāwai. Tiare’s relentless advocacy for te reo Māori has moved us ever closer to ensuring that intergenerational transmission of our language from our kaumātua to our mokopuna continues.

The foundation of support for the Maihi Māori is securely in place. There have been numerous kaupapa that we have supported over several years and we are seeing the fruits of their labour - their efforts and successes are at the centre of who we are and what we do and why we do it.

This year has seen an increased focus on clarifying the authority that iwi and Māori hold within Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora and how Te Mātāwai gives effect to that when it works in partnership with the Crown and its agencies. It has been an extremely busy and productive time, with the Board’s involvement taking on many forms – from attentive relationship building at the partnership level to direct participation in unique projects, and representation at signature Māori language events.

Te Rūnanga Reo, the forum where Board members and Ministers meet face to face to discuss, plan and strategise how to collectivise all our efforts was held in May 2022. After a lapse of three years, this year’s Rūnanga Reo provided an opportunity to reset the partnership approach. It also provided a catalyst for reflection and planning by our Board and set in train a self-review process so the Board can be clear about what it needs to progress its strategic plan.

For collective effort to be materialised, the leading authority of Te Mātāwai and our mandate within Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora needs to be fully understood and recognised by Ministers and their agencies. We have not yet seen the level of clarity and synergy needed between Te Mātāwai and

the Crown to effectively drive our shared vision for Māori language revitalisation, and we will continue to raise this issue as a matter of priority. As our Treaty and language revitalisation partner, it is crucial that the Crown is conscious of equity and demonstrates a willingness to allocate resources where they will be most impactful for our whānau, kāinga, hāpori and iwi. We believe that through ongoing conversations with Crown representatives and the support committed by Ministers at the Rūnanga Reo we can bridge this conceptual gap and move to coordinate ourselves across Te Whare in support of better outcomes and the advancement of Māori language revitalisation. Until then, we welcome the chance to continue conversations with each of the Ministers individually.

The broad scope of Te Mātāwai's work can be seen throughout projects including *He Tohu Huarahi Māori* bilingual road signs programme with Waka Kotahi, *He Ara Poutama mō te Reo Māori* the data microsimulation tool with Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and the Ministry of Education, and the launch of Reo Rua Tāone with Hon. Nanaia Mahuta, representatives from iwi and local councils and support from Department of Internal Affairs and Kaupare Consultancy.

Te Mātāwai's foundational orientation towards our kāinga, hāpori and iwi can be seen in our presentation at Kotahitanga Wānanga, hosted by Pou Tikanga National Iwi Chairs Forum in May, where we shared Te Mātāwai's work, and in our participation at the Matariki Awards where members of our Board and staff presented the Community Award and co-presented the Te Reo award.

Our developing involvement with Crown agencies brings the attributes of successful partnership into sharper focus, and this clarity provides an evolving framework and set of standards which Te Mātāwai will carry with us into all future partnerships. Over the coming years Te Mātāwai will encourage movement away from unilateral ways of relating that have been historically common at ministerial levels and promote more effective and progressive models of working as equals alongside Crown agencies.

The review of the Māori Language Act 2016 has also generated reflection on the fundamentals of language revitalisation by our Board, and reaffirmed Te Mātāwai's perspective that Māori language revitalisation is principally the purview of tangata Māori.

As the Māori language movement continues to grow, we are excited to see more and more whānau walking and talking their way back to our mother tongue. The reality of language revitalisation is that once enough people begin their language learning journeys, the movement will become self-sustaining. We are currently in the phase of growing a critical mass of whānau who are learning, and sustained resourcing and support at this point is imperative to the success of Māori language revitalisation.

Expanding investment opportunities at this crucial time will propel Māori language revitalisation forward, helping to increase the number of speakers and immersion domains, and integrating Māori language use into the everyday right across Aotearoa.

Bernie O'Donnell
(Hoa Toihau)

Reikura Kahi
(Hoa Toihau)

Tumu Whakarae Report

At the heart of Te Mātāwai's work is the vision *Kia Ūkaipō anō Te Reo* - restoring Māori as a nurturing first language to our people.

Te Mātāwai's innovative organisational model is driven by incisive evidence-based strategy, as we seek to build capability across the Māori language revitalisation movement through relationships, resourcing, and the devolution of power.

Our Tari works to develop Te Mātāwai processes and practices in culturally appropriate ways, with input and agreement from Kāhui. Underpinning our work is the importance of being responsive to the distinct experiences and needs of our Kāhui, kaitono, and whānau. Te Mātāwai's use of bespoke design and our ability to be agile and reflexive are key features of our approach. While these qualities do add layers of complexity to our work, the results we see across our Kāhui speak for themselves. Te Mātāwai is committed to empowering the people of our Kāhui to lead change within their own communities. By brokering relationships between communities, decision makers, and government agencies, we help to foster mutual confidence in these connections. This naturally leads to improved information flow, richer collaboration, and an increasing visibility and acknowledgement of community-lead successes.

In order to achieve *Kia Ūkaipō anō Te Reo*, work within Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora must also generate the conditions for systems change. Through collaborative relationships and intelligent strategy, Te Mātāwai is redefining what the partnership model can look like, shifting the frame of what has previously been thought possible.

By practising engagement that is intentional, responsive, and cooperative, Te Mātāwai welcomes all of our partnership organisations into an imagination space where we can develop leading-edge strategy together. Centring the shared vision of the

Maihi Māori and the Maihi Karauna motivates us to ask hard questions to ensure that the way we do things truly serves our Kāhui, and our collective goal of Māori language revitalisation.

While expanding frames of possibility and treading new ground can be challenging, it is also a necessary part of growth, and the next few years represent a space of exciting possibility as we lean into our maturing partnerships across Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. As everyone on the Māori language journey knows, it takes courage and fortitude to trailblaze a path into the future.

We remain inspired and motivated by whānau across Aotearoa as they make their journeys home to our mother tongue, crystallising the vision of *Kia Ūkaipō anō Te Reo*





Our Purpose and Functions

Te Mātāwai was established as an independent statutory entity as required by Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori | Māori Language Act 2016 (the Act). The purposes and functions that Te Mātāwai is authorised to undertake on behalf of iwi and Māori (refer Section 18 and 19 of the Act¹) are:

- 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 and the Minister of Finance, to provide oversight of, and direction to, the Māori Television Service.

These functions of Te Mātāwai cover three key areas of responsibility:

- **Leadership** in relation to the Maihi Māori strategy and the Māori Television Service
- **Direct Investment** into Kāinga, Hapori and Iwi in alignment with Maihi Māori
- **Influence** the progress of Māori language revitalisation in Crown and community spaces

¹ [Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 No 17 \(as at 28 October 2021\), Public Act – New Zealand Legislation](#)

Our Governance

Te Mātāwai is governed by a Board comprised of thirteen members:

- Seven members represent Kāhui ā-rohe o ngā iwi
- Four members represent Kāhui ā-Reo Tukutuku
- Two members are appointed by the Minister for Māori Development

In this financial year, our Board was co-chaired by Reikura Kahi and Charlie (Tiare) Tepana for the major part of the year, with Bernie O'Donnell replacing Charlie on 23 June 2022. Together, members of our Board provide core stewardship of the Maihi Māori, championing the revitalisation of Māori language through strategic leadership of Te Mātāwai, and advocacy across the language revitalisation movement. Our Board also fulfils a leadership role across Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora, working in partnership with the Crown to give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.



Our Board

Kāhui ā-Rohe o Ngā Iwi



Te Tai Tokerau

Aperahama Kerepeti-Edwards

Chair of Te Pae Motuhake o Te Tai Tokerau



Te Arawa

Bryce Murray

Chair of Te Pae Motuhake o Te Arawa



Te Tai Rāwhiti

Mātai Smith

Chair of Te Pae Motuhake o Te Tai Rāwhiti



Tainui

Charlie (Tiare) Tepana

Co-chair of Te Mātāwai until 23 June 2022
Chair of Te Pae Motuhake o Tainui



Mātaatua

Dr Te Kahautu Maxwell

Chair of Te Pae Motuhake o Mātaatua



Te Tai Hau-ā-uru

Karepa Wall

Chair of Te Whāiti ki Te Taiuru



Te Waipounamu

Paulette Tamati-Elliffe

Chair of Te Pae Motuhake o Te Tai Tonga

Te Reo Tukutuku

Te Reo Tukutuku Board members represent the interests Māori language organisations across four sectors: education, media, community, and urban interests.



Mātauranga
Brenda Soutar



Pāpāho
Kylie Brown



Hapori
Dr Teina Boasa-Dean



Te Hunga Noho Tāone
Bernie O'Donnell
Co-chair of Te Mātāwai from 24 June 2022
Chair of Te Pae Motuhake o Te Reo Tukutuku

Ministerial Appointees



Reikura Kahi
Co-chair of Te Mātāwai



Wenarata Kingi

Subcommittees

Te Mātāwai has three Board subcommittees at the governance level, made up of members of our Board as well as one additional independent member in Komiti Tātari Tūraru. These subcommittees support the smooth and efficient functioning of Te Mātāwai by providing practical guidance to the Board in relation to key areas of responsibility.

Komiti Tātari Tūraru | Audit and Risk Subcommittee

Karepa Wall (Subcommittee Chair), Reikura Kahi, Wenarata Kingi, Pania Gray (independent member)

The Audit and Risk Committee provides advice and insights to the Board on risk management, the effectiveness of internal controls, performance reporting and governance. The Committee operates under a charter which was reviewed in April 2020.

Komiti Rangahau | Research Subcommittee

Dr Teina Boasa-Dean (Subcommittee Chair), Tiare Tepana, Dr Te Kahautu Maxwell, Bernie O'Donnell

The Komiti Rangahau oversees the strategic research and evaluation direction of Te Mātāwai in pursuit of Mana Motuhake. The Komiti sets the Strategic Research Agenda, provide support to develop the research and evaluation work programme, promotes, advises, and shares research findings with key stakeholders.

Komiti Tautapa | Appointments and Nominations

Kylie Brown (Subcommittee Chair), Paulette Tamati-Elliffe, Mātai Smith, Reikura Kahi, Brenda Soutar, Dr Teina Boasa-Dean, Wenarata Kingi

The Appointments and Nominations Committee oversees the Board's legislative responsibility to provide nominations to the Boards of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho and makes direct appointments to Whakaata Māori.

Board Attendance July 2021 - June 2022

Key √ = Attended ■ = Absent ■ = Not a Board member

First	Last	14-Jul	18-Aug	15-Sep	13-Oct	17-Nov	15-Dec	15-Feb	20-Apr	18-May	22-Jun
Aperehama	Edwards	■	■	√	√	√	√	■	■	√	√
Bernie	O'Donnell	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Brenda	Soutar	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Charlie	Tepana	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Karepa	Wall	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Kylie	Brown	■	√	√	√	√	■	√	√	√	√
Matai	Smith	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	■	√
Muriwai	Ihakara	√	■	■	■	√	■	■	■	■	■
Paulette	Tamati-Elliffe	√	√	√	√	√	√	■	√	√	■
Reikura	Kahi	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Te Kahautu	Maxwell	■	■	√	√	■	■	√	√	√	√
Te Waihoroi	Shortland	■	√	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Wenarata	Kingi	■	■	■	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Teina	Boasa-Dean	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Bryce	Murray	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	√	√	√

Te Ture mō te Reo Māori - Partner

Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora is the conceptual framework illustrating the relationship between the Māori and Crown strategies, which underpin the implementation of Te Ture mō te Reo Māori. The Maihi Māori was launched in 2017 and was informed and developed by the aspirations and priorities of iwi and Māori. This strategy is designed with a micro-level focus on homes and community-based settings where intergenerational language transmission occurs. The Maihi Karauna carries the macro-level focus of influencing and changing institutional systems and settings to support language revitalisation. These two Maihi come together in a partnership called Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora.

Outcomes (why?)



Tuakiri

Te reo Māori use in hapū, iwi and communities enhances local identity and community cohesion.

Audacious Goals



By 2040 one million people (or more) will be using te reo Māori in community immersion domains

TE POU KAIĀWHĀ

Te pou tuatahi o te whare

Awakened to te reo Māori/revitalisation will mean:

- Increases in the number of whānau members commencing te reo Māori journey
- Increases in the number of reo Māori immersion opportunities targeting whānau
- Increases in the number of Māori with strengthened cultural identity and affiliation



Maihi Māori Strategy

KIA MAURIORA TE REO

The overarching vision of the Maihi Māori is **Kia Ūkaipō anō Te Reo*, the Māori language being restored as the nurturing first language. The daigram below sets out the high-level outcomes, the audacious goals, and the main approaches driving the Maihi Māori.

Shared Vision



Vision



KIA ŪKAIPŌ ANŌ TE REO

Whakatipuranga

Whānau (homes) are supported to re-establish and maintain te reo Māori as a nurturing language.

By 2040 te reo Māori will be the first language of 25% of all Māori children (age 0-7)

TE POU TUARONGO

Te pou o muri o te whare

Transmitting te reo Māori will mean:

- Increases in the proportion of Māori speaking homes
- Increases in reo immersion (community) environments
- Increases the proportion of Māori children as first language te reo Māori speakers

TE POU TOKOMANAWA

Te pou o waenga o te whare

Engaging in te reo Māori/revitalisation will mean:

- Increases in the number of whānau engaging in immersion opportunities
- Increases te reo Māori usage in the home and community
- Increases in usage of local/iwi language

Approach (How?)



Reo Immersion Environments



Reo Revitalisation Planning

Statement of Intent 2021 - 2024

Our Statement of Intent (SOI) sets out the strategic and operational direction that Te Mātāwai will pursue over a three-year period and details how Te Mātāwai will account for our performance to primary stakeholders, iwi and Māori¹. Being the first year of operationalising the SOI 2021-2024, our focus for activity, particularly under the Maihi Māori, has centred on establishing a platform from which changes can be measured.

Our Statement of Intent centres around five core outcomes that carry material impacts for Māori language revitalisation. This annual report features some of the quotes, stories, and pictures from whānau who have shared their progress, their challenges, and their positive experiences across the five outcome areas. The following paragraphs provide a summary of our progress against what we said we would do in our first year of this Statement of Intent. For more information on our performance check out the Performance Measures near the back of this report.

Whānau Wellbeing

Te Mātāwai has developed a framework for measuring Whānau Wellbeing, based on the reports provided to us by whānau. The emergent themes throughout these reports are of people experiencing increased confidence, connectivity, self-agency, and sense of identity alongside their developing language skills. These are the variables that form Whānau Wellbeing that Te Mātāwai will use to measure our performance and contribution.

Immersion Domains

An immersion domain can be something bound by time, by kaupapa, by location, or by

the people present². Te Mātāwai has supported over fifty different types of immersion domains via investment, from kāinga, māra kai, sports arenas, and marae through to digital platforms and events.

Intergenerational Transmission

Te Mātāwai utilises evidence-based research to better understand the factors and contexts which contribute to changes in language behaviour and support successful language revitalisation. Our research has shown that the value of community-based language champions who can motivate and enable, the creation of safe and structured environments, and the commitment to speaking te reo Māori as a whānau are essential features of enabling intergenerational transmission. These features cannot be underplayed³.

Reo Movements

Te Mātāwai utilises social media and digital platforms to publicise valuable language learning opportunities, and to promote whānau participation in Māori language activities across Aotearoa. We receive high levels of engagement from our communities through our social media platforms⁴ and these have become an important avenue for people to seek information and share feedback with Te Mātāwai.

² Refer to the Our Performance section of this report for a list of the immersion domain types supported by Te Mātāwai

³ For more detail on this refer to the Research section on pg 80

⁴ Examples of engagement include one learner sharing how they travelled hours after seeing the advertisement of the Tohekura on our website, and multiple inquiries seeking guidance on how to participate in Toi-toi Wānanga Reo. More information on our social media strategy can be found in Te Tuku section.

¹ Refer to the Our Performance section of this report for more detail on our performance metrics that speak to our financial reporting

Iwi Identity at Local and National Level

Investment activities have allowed whānau the time and space to deepen their knowledge of their own whakapapa and whenua. The impact of this has been expressed by whānau who are learning and using their own reo ā iwi, and through people sharing their experiences of being at their marae and participating in kaupapa of importance for their community.

The framework over the page details the activities undertaken by Te Mātāwai and shows how these connect to the initiatives led by whānau across the many and varied kāinga, hapori and iwi spaces.

**...an informed,
connected,
sustainable and
influential whānau
and community
leadership
model...**



Kia Ūkaipō Anō Te Reo

Te Mātāwai intends to optimise engagement and collaboration with its whānau, hapū, iwi, hapori and other partners in order to develop a strong and sustainable Māori language body and activities.

Kāinga I



Whānau Wellbeing

ORANGA O TE WHĀNAU

More whānau are feeling confident in navigating their Māori language journey. They know who they are, use the Māori language every day, are actively connected and participate in Māori language and cultural activities



Immersion Domains

RUMAKI

Whānau have regular access to bilingual and immersion domains across a variety of kaupapa, locations and timings. These provide a safe space for all whānau to use the Māori language relative to their proficiency levels

Te Tuku

CREATING THE ENABLING DECISIONS

Leadership and Relationships

Bold and brave leadership at all levels of Māori language revitalisation.

Talent development

A framework that attracts, retains, and grows ngā Kaipupuri i te Mauri o Te Whare.

Data and information

Knowledge, research and evidence promotes best practice and informs better

Processes

POLICIES AND SYSTEMS

Processes and solutions are whānau-centred, community-led and fit for purpose.

Resource

An enhanced resourcing model that enables whānau and community-led solutions.

...An informed, connected, sustainable
and influential whānau and community,
leadership model...

Te Mātāwai SOI 2021-2024

Hapori | Iwi



Intergenerational Transmission

REO TUKU IHO

More whānau are increasing their daily use of Māori language. Use across generations is both ascending and descending.



Reo Movements

KŌKIRITANGA REO

Increased numbers of whānau are being drawn into movements where Māori language and identity is preferred and enhanced. Local level clusters are led by whānau, marae, hapū, haponi and iwi.



Iwi Identity at Local and National Level

TUAKIRI

Whānau have an increased sense of iwi identity where the Māori language is both visible and valued at the local and national level.

Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora

LEADERSHIP AND AFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS

Collaboration

Align, collaborate and partner with others to maximise the Māori language revitalisation efforts.

Leadership

Bold and brave leadership at all levels of Māori language revitalisation.

Accountability

Te Mātāwai are effectively reporting and accountable to ngā Kaipupuri i te Mauri o Te Whare.



Our Mahi Across the Kāhui ā-Rohe o Ngā Iwi, o Ngā Rāngai

Kāinga, Hapori, iwi



Overview

Te Mātāwai plays an important part in the revitalisation of Māori language across Aotearoa. And while our specific activities and functions help to propel this journey, we know that sites of transformational change lie all across the motu, led by people in kāinga, hāpori and iwi.

The experiences of Māori over the past 180 years as a result of Crown legislation have profoundly impacted upon the transmission of Māori language between generations. The loss of our mother tongue has contributed to significant social, economic, spiritual, and cultural trauma and disadvantage for our people. Yet despite these challenges, we continue to witness the deep desire of tangata whenua to reclaim their Māori language, which speaks to the incredible determination and resilience of our people.

Central themes that illustrate the dynamic and thriving Māori language revitalisation movement are clear throughout the following highlights from each Kāhui. Across the board, reports show an increase in whānau confidence to use Māori language in kāinga, marae, and within wider community settings. This is underpinned by kaupapa that empower whānau to learn together in intergenerational settings, promote tuakana-teina learning relationships, and provide tailor-made language planning support.

The utilisation of innovative and engaging modes of teaching has also meant Māori language learning opportunities are now more widely accessible than ever. This is evident in the diversity of Māori language domains and learning spaces, the growing popularity of total immersion environments, and increasing registrations for Kura Reo. Kāhui are applying special focus on intergenerational transmission of Māori language, while at the same time ensuring the recording and preservation of mātauranga for future generations. Resources are being created to capture and share iwi-specific dialects and tikanga, and these now serve as valuable assets for whānau as they deepen their tuakiritanga and continue their whakapapa

journeys. Holistic approaches to Māori language revitalisation are supporting more people to engage in formal cultural practices including karanga, pōwhiri, and whakatau, and this in turn is helping to develop the capability of language champions and leaders of all ages.

Intergenerational transmission is the gold standard of language revitalisation fulfilment, and it is whānau themselves who carry the knowledge on how best to achieve this outcome. Communities across Aotearoa utilise their own unique skills and wisdom to facilitate opportunities for language revitalisation within their takiwā. For this reason, Te Mātāwai maintains an organisational structure that traverses the gap between Tari and tangata in order to facilitate the flow of resources and support. Maintaining these open pathways for communication and support enables Te Mātāwai to honour the foundational importance of relationships. Te Mātāwai has made concerted improvements in the way we capture and analyse data over 2021 and 2022, and the information we now have reflects the challenges and successes of the Māori language revitalisation. These new insights are intended to enable whānau, kaitono, and Kāhui to strategically plan their activities, while also celebrating their achievements within the wider context of the Māori language revitalisation movement.

Kāhui	Total investment 21/22
Te Tai Rāwhiti	\$1,054,180.00
Te Arawa	\$974,925.00
Te Tai Tokerau	\$1,395,402.37
Te Reo Tūkūtu	\$2,269,547.00
Mātaatua	\$1,377,201.00
Tainui	\$1,020,685.00
Te Waipounamu	\$1,007,440.00
Te Tai Hau-ā-uru	\$957,944.00
Total	\$10,057,324.37

Pae Motuhake

Pae Motuhake are community-based advisory panels made up of Māori language proponents, practitioners, advocates, and experts across the Māori language movement. There are eight Pae Motuhake across Aotearoa which provide the infrastructure for community-led language development, each consisting of a chair and panel members:

- Ngā Kāhui ā-rohe o ngā iwi Board members Chair their respective Pae Motuhake
- Te Kāhui o Te Reo Tūkūtu Board members select a Chair for their Pae Motuhake
- Each Kāhui manages appointments to their own Pae Motuhake

Pae Motuhake each act as a bridge and pathway by which Kāhui exercise mana motuhake in how they access investment, deliver services, and provide opportunities to their people and informing the Board of language activities and needs on the ground.

Pae Motuhake work within their own Kāhui to support the development of investment plans, and this side-by-side approach enables Kāhui to maximise potential for investment within their communities¹.

The establishment of Kaiāwhina and Pou Reo roles within Pae Motuhake during the 2021/2022 financial year has improved operational capacity in Kāhui. Currently Kaiāwhina are engaged in six Kāhui, Pou Reo are operating in six Kāhui, and work is underway to embed these roles across all Pae Motuhake by June 2023.

¹ Note that the analysis was of activities that had been completed and funded in the 2021/22 financial year.



Insights

The success of Māori language revitalisation hinges on the goodwill of many people volunteering their time, energy, and expertise. While community leaders and Māori language proponents are certainly adept at creating conditions for language acquisition despite scant resourcing, we must be acutely aware of the limits to this energy. Added pressures experienced by whānau throughout the pandemic and as a result of current economic shifts mean that resource and investment is not spreading as far as it used to. Ultimately, more opportunities for investment towards our Kāinga, Hapori and Iwi will positively impact our journey towards achieving the vision of Te Maihi Māori.

With the implementation of a single investment round we have been able to improve our quality of service and responsiveness to kaitono. During the 2021/2022 investment round we increased our human resource capacity, and this enabled us to turn investment decisions from the Board into outcome letters for our kaitono in

just three days. This also meant that kaitono could accept an investment offer and/or seek clarification sooner, and this streamlined process allowed the contract negotiation stage to start significantly sooner than in previous years.

For the first time ever, Te Mātāuru¹ has had the capacity and capability to create a calendar of events for our Tari, Pae Motuhake, Board, Kāhui and Pae Tukutuku. This allows us to track which activities we have invested in and when they are happening. This resource has already proven helpful in creating a coordinated approach to Tari attendance at Kaupapa, as well as providing activities with promotional material and merchandise. We have been able to specifically identify all Kura Reo programmes taking place across Kāhui, and this information has reached a wide audience on social media, addressing one of our more frequently asked questions.

1

Te Mātāwai's investment team

50

Unique immersion domain types were supported through investment

93%

Of investment activities contribute to intergenerational transmission of Māori language

57%

Completed contracts offered more than one activity type

Te Mātāwai Baseline Data

A key goal for 2021/2022 was setting baseline data from which shift might be detected. Te Mātāwai has extracted information from completed initiatives across each Kāhui to set the first baselines. The parameters and components¹ that make up each of our five outcome areas have been converted into percentages reflecting the contribution of kaupapa towards each of the five outcomes. Note that initiatives can contribute to more than one outcome simultaneously - for example, one wānanga can contribute to both Whānau Wellbeing and Intergenerational Transmission.

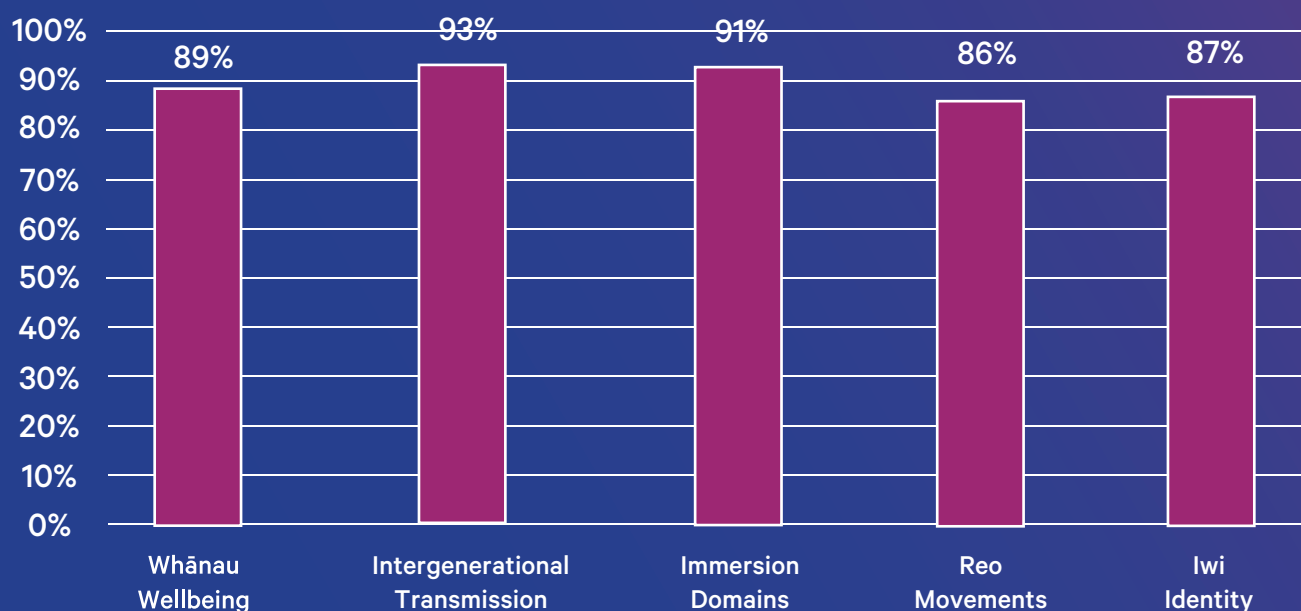
As this information forms the baseline of Te Mātāwai data, historic initiatives from 2017 to 2022 have been assessed against the 2021-24 Statement of Intent. Initiatives prior to 2021 have been retrospectively assessed and may not have captured information for all SOI outcome areas. Information provided by Kaitono in the earlier years of Te Mātāwai

operations has subsequently evolved as Te Mātāwai has evolved. As we have become clearer about what we are seeking from Kaitono, so too have Kaitono responded with the provision of information that is rich in whānau experiences of growth, challenges, and ultimately their story of change and development. This desire to improve our processes, reporting and data collection methods will always be ongoing. This year in particular Te Mātāwai has created survey tools and reporting templates to assist with future data collection for the baseline reporting framework. Each individual Kāhui report as set out in the following sections expands this data for each specific Kāhui.



¹ A list of elements associated with the five outcomes within the baseline reporting framework.

Contribution of 2021/22 Activities to Statement of Intent Outcomes Areas





How Te Mātāwai Collects Information

Kaitono Reports



As part of the Te Mātāwai Investment programme with kāinga, hapori and iwi, kaitono share their experiences, challenges, and achievements with the Tari. These reports are shared in both written and verbal formats, and show the range, diversity and benefit of projects led by kaitono. Tari staff attend activities where possible and are able to observe first-hand these successes which are sometimes difficult to convey in words. Salient reflections highlighted in kaitono reports include:

- Increased access to Māori language provision and language domains
- The development of bespoke resources
- Growing familiarity and use of digital platforms, including online resources and zoom
- Increased development and use of language strategies
- Local projects provide safe environments for whānau to participate
- Greater whānau and iwi connectivity as a result of confidence developed through participation in projects.

Other emerging themes demonstrate the thoughtful way that kaitono are designing initiatives. We are seeing more projects that support the learning of language for specific communities and contexts. This includes dialect, domain, and genre-specific language, such as language in the home and language used by lawyers. Kaitono are also reporting the increase in use of their services over several years. This underscores that although not always visible after a single year of investment,

impact can blossom from sustained support and investment. Across all Kāhui, we have seen inspirational outcomes regardless of whether initiatives are high or humble cost projects.

While kaitono have expressed their appreciation of Te Mātāwai support, they also clearly state the need for more investment opportunities. There is currently insufficient investment available to meet the needs of whānau, kāinga, hapori and iwi.



Fun Facts

68

Māori language
events took place
across eight kāhui

224

Total number of
wānanga supported

93

Total number of
language classes

94

Total number of
initiatives that focused
on language planning

58,822

Estimate number of people impacted through our initiatives¹

¹ 58,822 is the midpoint. Kaitono estimated between 41,296 to 76,349 people would be directly involved in initiatives supported by Te Mātāwai. This estimated figure does not include resource development initiatives.





Kāhui Reports

This is where it all happens

This section includes a report from each of our eight Kāhui, highlighting their impacts, expanding on their investment strategies, and sharing examples of the initiatives being led by kaitono around Aotearoa.



Te Tai Tokerau

Overview

Māori language kaupapa across Te Tai Tokerau take on many forms, designed by and for the people of this kāhui. Through 34 investment contracts this year, Te Tai Tokerau has promoted the learning of Māori language through wānanga, publications, and by delivering opportunities for whānau to learn together across generations. Underpinning all of this activity is the drive to create natural learning opportunities, and to provide resources that support Māori language revitalisation and the unique language variations of Te Tai Tokerau.



Through investments from Te Mātāwai, the people of Te Tai Tokerau have been empowered to deliver:

- Kaupapa that increase whānau confidence to use Māori language in a variety of settings including kāinga, marae, and within wider communities.
- Programmes that utilise modern and engaging methods of teaching and learning that work for kaiako and taura.
- Opportunities for wāhine to deliver karanga for the first time while attending wānanga.
- Total immersion learning environments which continue to increase in popularity.

Whānau within the rohe express a clear desire to continue developing their Māori language proficiency and to reclaim mātauranga that is now becoming more accessible.

“Participants enjoyed learning the older Ngāti Ruamahue waiata, those which are not sung anymore. Listening as stories unfold was special. Amazing lift of wairua for a hapū and people to witness and be a part of.”

Investment

In the 2021-2022 Financial Year, 34 new contracts were approved within this kāhui. The table below outlines the spread of activity types across the approved contracts.

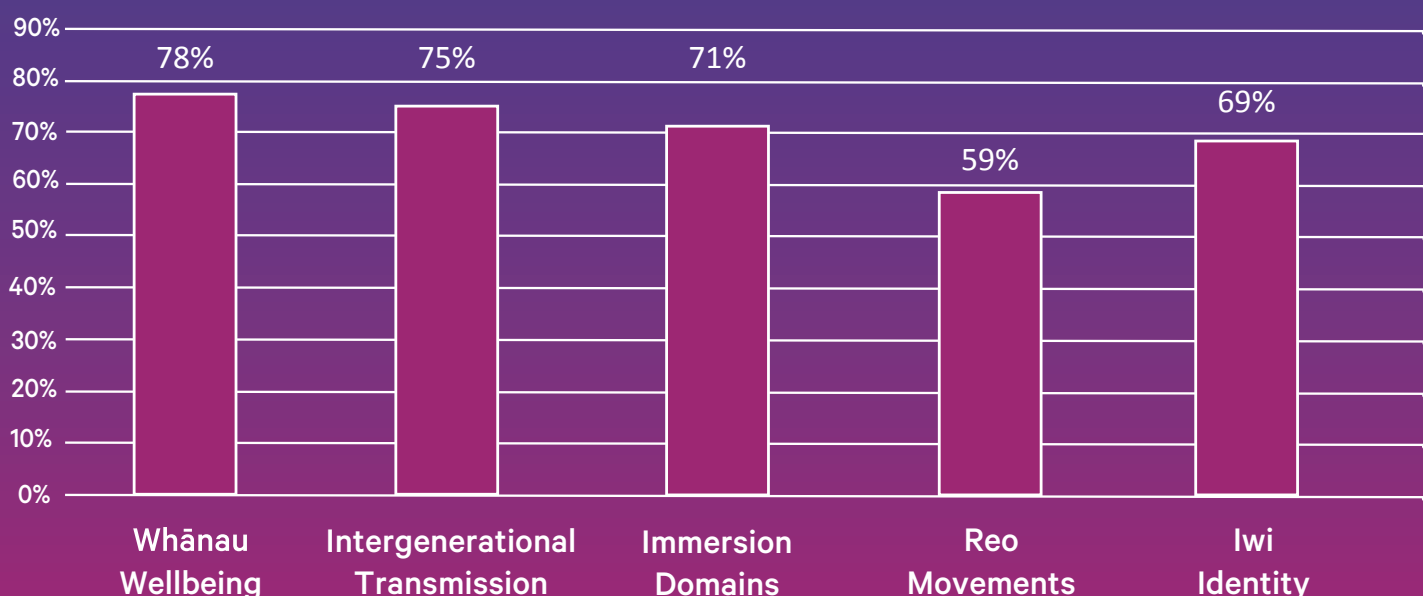
Activity Type	Total # of 21/22 approved contracts	Percentage of contracts
Resource Production	14	41%
Kura Reo	3	9%
Wānanga	29	85%
Language Classes	8	24%
Language Planning	7	21%
Events	6	18%
Other	3	9%

Te Mātāwai Baseline Data

Initiatives can contribute to more than one outcome simultaneously, for example, one wānanga can contribute to both Immersion Domains and Intergenerational Transmission. During the 2021-22 Financial Year, Te Mātāwai was able to set the first baselines for each Kāhui¹. Te Mātāwai has extracted information from 59 completed initiatives in Te Tai Tokerau from 2017 to 2021. The graph below demonstrates Te Tai Tokerau initiatives predominantly contributing towards Whānau Wellbeing and Intergenerational Transmission. The significant contribution to Whānau wellbeing is indicative of Te Tai Tokerau initiatives that have focused on developing engaging programmes tailored to the unique needs of whānau in Te Tai Tokerau.

1 Refer to 'Kāinga, Hapori, Iwi' introduction section for more information on baseline data.

Te Tai Tokerau Project Contribution to SOI Outcome Areas from 2017 - 2021



Kaupapa Insights

Te Taumata Wānanga Reo | Kaupare Consultancy

Tailored by and for the people of Te Tai Tokerau, Te Taumata is a wānanga reo that focuses on strengthening and developing Te Tai Tokerau reo, tikanga and mātauranga. Te Taumata draws upon the years of experience and knowledge within the kāhui kaiako.

The teaching structure used at Te Taumata is based on the Kura Reo full immersion programme. Attendees are divided into seven different groups based on their Māori language proficiency. This facilitates a customised learning experience for each group. The entire wānanga is noho marae and the attendees are encouraged to strictly adhere to rumaki reo. Events are held during the evenings including kauwhau, tautohetohe, pō patapātai and waiata sessions. All of these are facilitated in the Māori language.

“To grow and reaffirm the language in the home, to ensure the language in the homes never gets lost.”

“The spirit of the wānanga , the lively vibe of the wānanga and the level of those that attended the hui; the language was strong.”

“Taitokerau identity, the language of home, the stories of home.”

Many participants have carried the knowledge and skills acquired during Te Taumata back into kāinga, making positive changes in their home environments to ensure that the Māori language revitalisation journey continues to be nourished within the whānau unit.



Witi Wētā is a graphic novel aimed at engaging rangatahi with Te Reo o Te Tai Tokerau. This resource tells the story of Witi and his friends as they navigate through traditional and historical events.

Alongside the use of Te Tai Tokerau dialect, the specific scenarios depicted in Witi Wētā serve to strengthen a sense of iwi identity for readers.

Intentional use of spoken-style phraseology throughout this resource enables readers to confidently incorporate these phrases into their daily communication. Witi Weta is designed to build on already established knowledge for people across all ages and stages of language learning. While the scope of this initial resource focuses on beginners,

the vision is to expand the Witi Wētā world to meet the readership of Te Tai Tokerau at all levels of language acquisition.

“The great thing for me was listening to the cadences of home, and the stories shared by these language experts.”



Te Kura Reo ki Whirinaki¹ was a full immersion multi-day event held in Hokianga. Led by Mātanga Reo who descend from Whirinaki and the wider Te Tai Kōkerau rohe, tauira spent four days engaged in te ao Māori, exploring and developing their tikanga, mātauranga and Māori language. This year the event reached over one hundred tauira from Te Tai Tokerau.

The goal of the Kura Reo is to promote Māori language use amongst whānau of Hokianga and Te Hikutū, and to normalise Māori language in everyday settings. This is achieved by facilitating language acquisition opportunities for people at beginner through to intermediate levels of proficiency and building their confidence to use Māori language within marae and kāinga domains.

By encouraging people at the beginning of their reo journeys, the Kura Reo can grow the pool of active speakers, leading to greater transmission of knowledge across communities.

1 <https://www.facebook.com/KuraReoKiWhirinaki/>

Tauira felt that this kaupapa supported their mita², tuakiritanga and whanaungatanga by allowing them to learn on their own whenua in a whānau-for-whānau environment. This was strongly felt particularly by people living away from their whenua - as exemplified by the strong desire of urban whānau to return home, to learn their pepeha, whakapapa, Māori language, and to build connections with other whānau. By providing this opportunity Kura Reo ki Whirinaki directly contributes to whānau wellbeing and intergenerational transmission of kōrero specific to this region.

“The feelings, and everything about this project were beautiful.”

2 Intonation



“It’s more fun and enjoyable when you get to learn from nannys and koros, uncles and aunties. But then also them loving us, to teach them things we know”.

Tainui

Overview

Māori language revitalisation continues to grow across Tainui and is especially visible in the increased capability of iwi to use Māori language in formal settings, including workplaces and on marae. Kaupapa focused specifically on whaikōrero and karanga have led to positive shifts and increased confidence for people participating in marae events. Increased opportunities to perform paepae duties has meant more people across Tainui are now able to fulfil these responsibilities comfortably and confidently. Poukai provide an important opportunity for participants to apply what they have learnt in wānanga and language classes within a community setting.



Through investments from Te Mātāwai, the Tainui Kāhui have been empowered to deliver:

- Kaupapa that intentionally focus on teaching and maintaining reo ā-iwi.
- Opportunities for beginners to acquire language, supported by Tuakana-Teina relationships.
- Support for whānau on whakapapa journeys.
- In-person wānanga that cater to the learning needs of whānau and tamariki, from beginner through to advanced speakers.

Highlighted across kaupapa is the increase in confidence to use Māori language in the home, marae, and communities. The positive impacts of the growing Māori language environment are experienced by elders and tamariki alike with intergenerational transmission happening in real time.

Investment

In the 2021-2022 Financial Year, 21 new contracts were approved within this kāhui. The table below outlines the spread of activity types across the approved contracts.

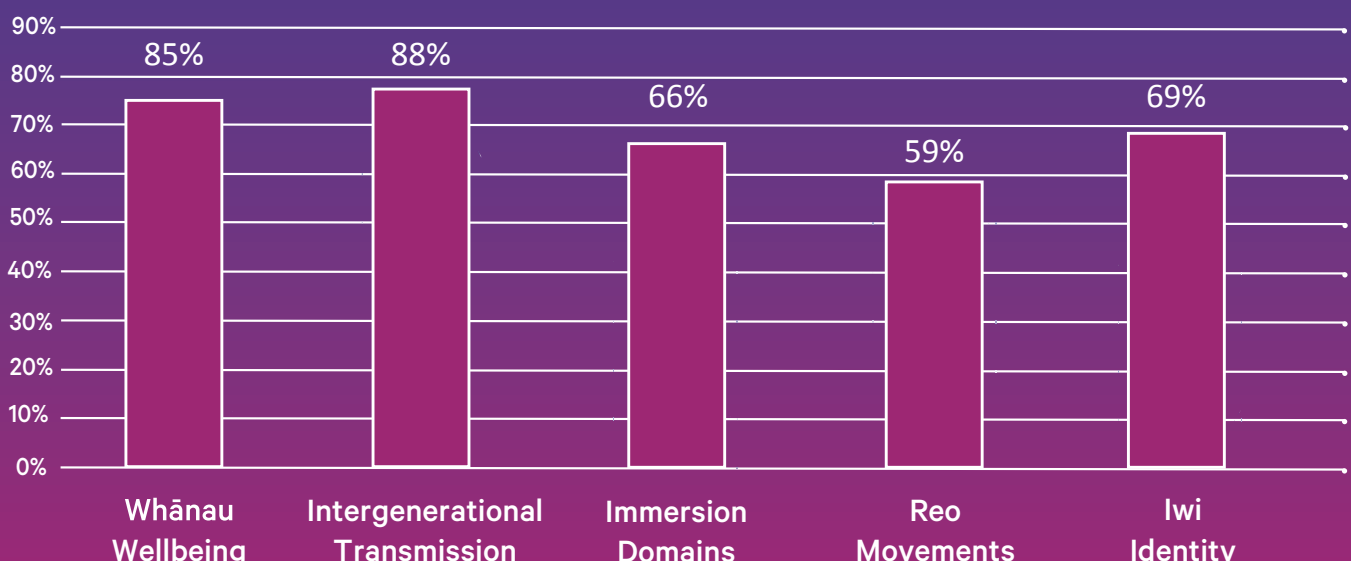
Activity Type	Total # of 21/22 approved contracts	Percentage of contracts
Resource Production	9	43%
Kura Reo	2	10%
Wānanga	20	98%
Language Classes	7	33%
Language Planning	4	19%
Events	2	10%
Other	4	19%

Te Mātāwai Baseline Data

Initiatives can contribute to more than one outcome simultaneously - for example, one wānanga can contribute to both Immersion Domains and Intergenerational Transmission. During the 2021-22 Financial Year, Te Mātāwai was able to set the first baselines for each Kāhui¹. Te Mātāwai has extracted information from 68 completed initiatives in Tainui from 2017 to 2021. The graph below demonstrates Tainui initiatives predominantly contributing towards Intergenerational Transmission and Whānau Wellbeing. The significant contribution to Intergenerational Transmission is indicative of Tainui initiatives that have focused on developing whaikōrero, karanga and karakia.

¹ Refer to 'Kāinga, Hapori, Iwi' introduction section for more information on baseline data.

Tainui Project Contribution to SOI Outcome Areas from 2017 - 2021



Kaupapa Insights

Te Puuaha o Te Reo | Mamae Takerei

This is an initiative for whaanau, hapuu, and iwi that focuses on group engagement in the language, waiata, and mooteatea. To celebrate their marae when poukai are held at Te Puuaha-o-Waikato. Te Puuaha o Te Reo was initiated so that participants could learn their local reo Māori, an initiative that inspires people to pursue their language journey in a safe environment.

Te Puuaha o Te Reo programme was designed to enable learning at a pace suiting each individual learner. Participants, who at times felt hesitant to lead small passages scripted for them, were supported through a buddy system. Tuakana-teina modelling encouraged less fluent tauira to gain confidence using Māori language while tuakana were able to hone their teaching skills.

Tangihanga has been an important space for learners to utilise Māori language, with

people emboldened to speak and sing waiata during tangihanga on their marae. For learners, speaking in their own domain feels reassuring. The presence of Paepae Kaumātua providing warm encouragement if mistakes occur is an important layer of tautoko for those growing more familiar with Māori language.

A focus on whakapapa also underpins whānau wellbeing and iwi identity, and this exercise enabled students to extend their “*Ko wai au?*” activity. Tauira took steps to research and understand their whakapapa, bringing findings back to share with the rōpū if they chose. Students relished the knowledge gained through this process and expressed delight when their whakapapa converged with that of other students, linking up whānau across Tainui.



Te Whare Kōrero o Te Tumuaki | Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust

Te Whare Kōrero o Te Tumuaki was designed to meet the needs of advanced Māori language speakers within Ngāti Hauā. Through five full immersion wānanga, speakers were able to strengthen their reo, whaikōrero and karanga capabilities while enhancing their knowledge and understanding of matters pertaining to Ngāti Hauā and Tumuakitanga.

Students were fortunate to be led by kaiako Rahui Papa alongside other Ngāti Hauā kaumātua and, despite COVID-19 lockdowns, three wānanga were held in person with the remaining two facilitated via Zoom. There was consistent attendance by fifteen to twenty whānau members across all wānanga and a range of different kaupapa were covered during the programme including

whakapapa, tikanga and kawa, impacts of colonisation, succession planning and leadership. Te Whare Kōrero o Te Tumuaki saw a huge amount of knowledge and understanding about Ngāti Hauā identity shared within the group. Students expressed gratitude at being afforded the opportunity to join this kaupapa and learn from Rahui Papa.

In August 2021, Ngāti Hauā were very fortunate to be physically welcomed onto Tūrangawaewae marae for the coronation of Kīngi Tūheitia. During that pōwhiri, students of Te Whare Kōrero o Te Tumuaki were given the opportunity by kaumātua to speak on the paepae and lead waiata mōteatea. Allowing the younger generation to speak signals a significant and important move for Ngāti Hauā iwi.



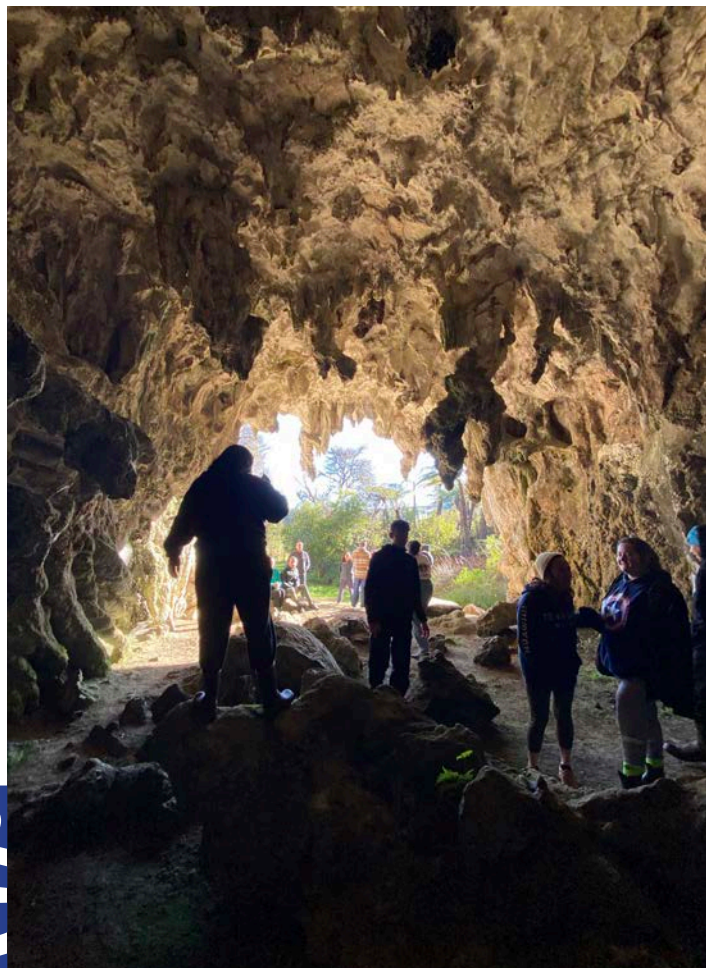
The vision of Te Kāhu Kōrako is whānau learning together. This series of two wānanga was designed to empower the next generation to lead programme delivery under the guidance of senior whānau members. During wānanga, participants enjoyed language learning in a fun environment and gaining new language experiences alongside their tamariki. The contents of Te Kāhu Kōrako was created to allow both parents and children to learn in tandem with material suitable for different age groups.

Te Kāhu Kōrako used a ZePA model (Higgins & Rewi, 2014) to better map the efficacy of programmes and assess the ways in which Te Kāhu Kōrako model is benefitting participants. Of this cohort, 76% are proficient speakers, 24% are beginners, and for 56% Māori language is their first language. Most Te Kāhu Kōrako participants are speaking Māori language on a daily basis at home, kura, marae and even at their workplaces.

“There is a small group of rangatahi that have been brought together successfully to learn and enhance their knowledge of te reo Māori and tikanga from a Hauraki viewpoint.”

Te Kāhu Kōrako tauira had the opportunity to put their learning into practice during preparations for a rāhui around Waiheke Island. Coinciding with a scheduled wānanga at Piritahi marae at Waiheke, Te Kāhu Kōrako pivoted plans and instead joined over 300 people from iwi and the community as Herearoa Skipper led the rāhui ceremony. Tauira spent time preparing waiata, kōrero, karanga, and hāngi, and witnessing the commencement of the rāhui intended to help restore kaimoana and enact kaitiakitanga around Waiheke.

Te Kāhu Kōrako is currently committed to completing a Hauraki Papakupu as a resource for Pare Hauraki iwi who are beginning their reo journey. Hauraki kupu have been gathered over a period of fifteen years from ngā mōteatea, old manuscripts, publications, and the online portal ‘te reo tupu’. The book will be a collaborative project with Hauraki reo experts.



Toitōi Manawa was implemented to develop and bring our whānau together under the umbrella of our language. Bringing together teina and tuākana on their language journey as a whānau was wonderful. The focus of this kaupapa was whānau being together on this journey.

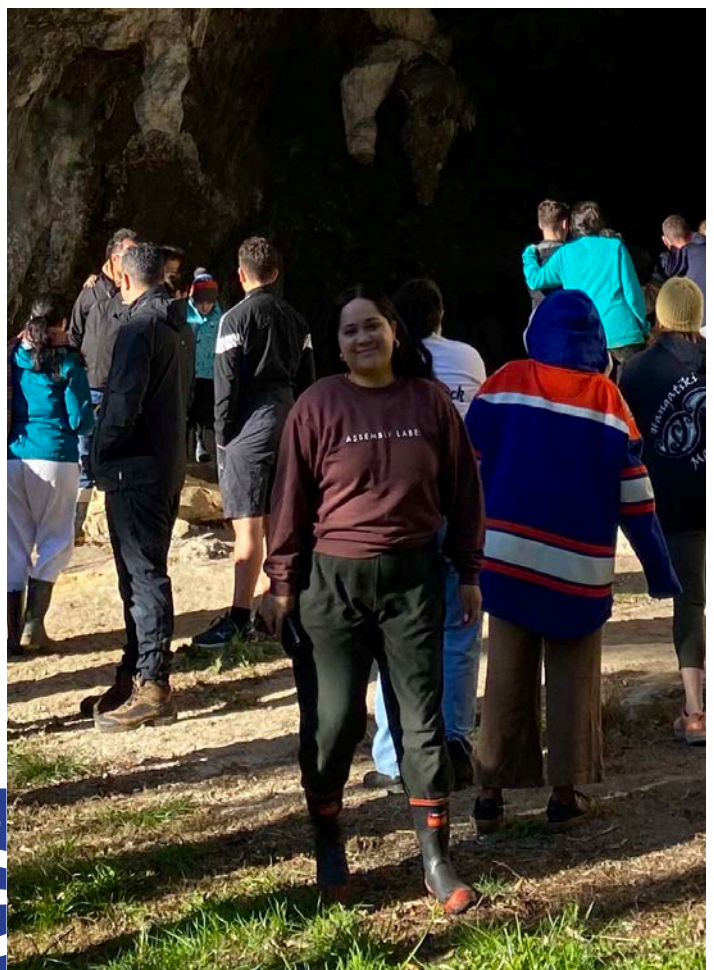
Toitōi Manawa Wānanga Reo delivered Māori language learning within a whānau environment by engaging participants of all ages through kura pō and wānanga. The key focus of this programme was whānau wellbeing and iwi identity supported through the development of pepeha capacity and Māori language confidence. The intergenerational nature of this programme highlighted the importance and impact of moving towards goals collectively.

One of the goals was for 'Teina and tuākana to learn together'. This was a key focus of activities, knowing that relationships were at the foundation of this programme. From beginning to end the focus of the Kura Pō

was working together. At each language level were children, young adults, adults and kaumātua. Activities for older and younger members of the whānau in the classes were woven together, including activities that supported the Noho Marae. A part of the Noho Marae was given over to the tuākana group to lead. Another goal was to develop the teaching skills of the tuākana group. No matter what, the focus of this goal was significant.

“This whole wānanga has been such a huge moment in my reo journey. Being able to learn and stay with my whānau has been so amazing and it has helped me grow in confidence with reo and my place here. Staying on the marae has helped me feel more connected to my whakapapa”.

“Simple ways to make our pepeha more meaningful, making connections to the places we’re talking about... the thinking and poetic way of explaining something like where I come from and how wonderful it is truly mind blowing”.



Te Arawa

Overview

Throughout this year Te Arawa community leaders have initiated a variety of learning opportunities and tools for the people of this Kāhui. With a steady focus on learning environments such as wānanga and language classes, kaupapa have attracted participants from all age groups and facilitated opportunities for transfer of knowledge across generations.



Through investments from Te Mātāwai, the people of Te Arawa have been empowered to deliver:

- Te Whakarauora Reo o Ngāti Rongomai
 - This kaupapa attracted all age groups with the transfer of Ngāti Rongomai knowledge from kaumātua to tamariki.
- Hei Kura mō Te Arawa
 - Places where speaking Māori language for this cohort is strong is in kōhanga, in the home, at school or on the marae. This applied to the more fluent group who were 30% of the entire kāhui.
- Te Rautaki Reo a Ngāti Uenukukōpako
 - Committed tauira expanded their language skills with support through Te Ataarangi. Experienced tutors fostered te reo growth and demonstrated a strong commitment to support Ngāti Uenukukōpako

Te Arawa Kāhui represents groups of dedicated learners who aspire to deliver whaikōrero, and karanga, and support the paepae with waiata. Some are younger, some are older, but all are keen. Continuing to resource and promote opportunities to engage in Māori language revitalisation is a necessity for the people of Te Arawa Kāhui.

Investment

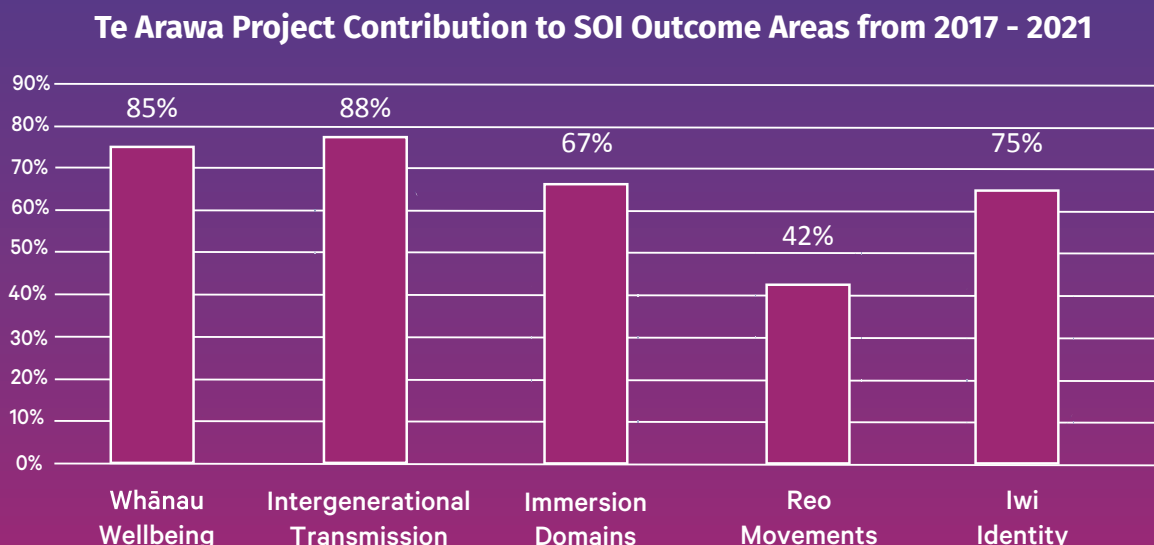
In the 2021-2022 Financial Year, 16 new contracts were approved. The table below outlines the spread of activity types across the approved contracts.

Activity Type	Total # of 21/22 approved contracts	Percentage of contracts
Resource Production	4	25%
Kura Reo	2	13%
Wānanga	14	88%
Language Classes	8	50%
Language Planning	2	13%
Events	2	13%
Other	0	0%

Te Mātāwai Baseline Data

Initiatives can contribute to more than one outcome simultaneously - for example, one wānanga can contribute to both Immersion Domains and Intergenerational Transmission. During the 2021-22 Financial Year, Te Mātāwai was able to set the first baselines for each Kāhui¹. Te Mātāwai has extracted information from 60 completed initiatives in Te Arawa from 2017 to 2021. The graph below demonstrates Te Arawa initiatives predominantly contributing towards Intergenerational Transmission and Whānau Wellbeing. The significant contribution to Intergenerational Transmission is indicative of Te Arawa initiatives that have focused on developing wānanga and opportunities for intergenerational learning.

1 Refer to 'Kāinga, Hapori, Iwi' introduction section for more information on baseline data.



Kaupapa Insights

Mahinga Hangahanga | Whakaue Marae

This kaupapa was for the descendants of the region to learn the language related to food, that is, the implements used for food gathering and their component parts, the words/activities related to gathering and preparing food in season, and the different strategies used in traditional times to hunt, source, and grow food, to fish, net and cook food. The programme was achieved according to the outcomes in their tono. 18 students attended this kaupapa (14 young adults, 4 adults (19-60)). One of the outcomes achieved was that 100% of attendees can now recite two karakia related to food. Given the small amount of funding received for the project (\$3,600.00), what was achieved was quite significant.

100% of attendees:

- Have learned the relevance of Matariki to food
- Know the stories about the Gods and how Tūmataunga consumed the progeny of his older and younger siblings and how this connects to food
- Are able to identify traditional foods
- Have learned and collected a number of karakia for food
- Are able to identify the component parts of food gathering implements



To assist, to support Te Ataarangi Pou Reo in their work holding night classes. It focuses on the activities of rākau placement, teaching in an immersion environment, gathering resources to assist teaching, and working together with Pou Reo in their classes. This initiative was completed by the 12 Pou Reo despite the difficulties of last year. The main goal was achieved, to hold a Te Ataarangi night school in the Rohe. The Pou are committed to this kaupapa and carried out the activities with passion to revitalise the language within the region. In time they will become experts in this work.

Important outcomes of the initiative include:

- Huritāo pūrongo – to plan, to wānanga, and discuss the benefits, difficulties and challenges for each kura to succeed through whanaungatanga.
- Teaching using rākau – by focusing on the Pukapuka Tuatahi a Te Ataarangi, and the Kura Tuarā o te Ataarangi.

- Even though the Pou Reo have a deep understanding of the reo and words to be taught, teaching someone with no language is quite remarkable



The main objective was to teach descendants their Tūwharetoatanga through historical stories, karakia, mōteatea, whakapapa, reo, whaikōrero, and karanga to enable them to see, hear and understand the responses to complex questions of the Māori world such as who are you, where are you from, and who do you belong to?

This was also a prime opportunity for taura to ask questions about themselves and to grow in anticipation of future wānanga. Pouako also took the time to look at the development of taura. Resources related to whakapapa, tauparapara, kupu hou, whakataukī, whakatauākī, waiata tahito and other support resources were handed out to students for homework to assist in their development. Just to confirm, these resources are not publicly available, they are only made available to students of the kaupapa.

Important outcomes of this initiative include:

- The majority of participants in the kaupapa had limited language.
- The lessons were well ordered; beginning with reciting pepeha, pao, mihimihi, whaikōrero, karanga, reciting whakapapa, and recounting stories.
- The iwi are quite clear, it is time to impart to tamariki and mokopuna their Tūwharetoatanga via activities handed down by their own bloodlines.
- To instill in them [Tūwharetoa descendants] their own knowledge thereby enlightening them as to who they are.



Moko Ora Wānanga | Moko Ora

The main goal was to hold a wānanga, to bring together tattoo artists of today who aspire to reviving the art of moko, to wānanga the language, practices and customs of moko. Six wānanga were held in 2021. Four focused on language and traditions (karakia/mōteatea/pūrākau), and two focused on the art itself (te whakaniko/ngā tohu/whakapapa). The goals set down for this year were achieved despite the difficulties and many disruptions of the time.

We strongly encouraged tattoo artists to go and learn the language, and based on this, more than 20 students have searched out language learning wānanga, to be immersed in the language and te ao māori. They have seen the value of te reo Māori, and now understand that the language and customs go hand in hand with moko.

Some important outcomes:

- Some tauira who participated in the

kaupapa, entered with no Māori language and have started learning the language (some students contributed karakia or waiata to the wānanga from their own rohe/iwi/marae/hapū)

100% o ngā tauira;

- Tattoo artists have improved their language and tikanga
- Have learned many karakia, waiata and important stories, including how to coin neologisms
- Have started publishing resources like vocabulary and whakataukī collections
- Of significant benefit was their understanding of the language of moko, karakia, whakataukī, of new words, stories and histories pertaining to moko. hītori o te moko.



Te Tai Hau-ā-uru

Overview

Te Whāiti ki te Taiuru spent the year focused on raising critical awareness within their rohe. Through set priorities, investments have been largely focused on wānanga and language planning - two key instrumental components of language revitalisation. Of the 38 new contracts approved throughout the rohe, 90% were related to whānau wellbeing. Intergenerational transmission and immersion domains were also key components of the majority of the tono, demonstrating that focus areas in investment planning have been achieved.



While public health measures have provided challenges when planning face-to-face to kaupapa and large events, the people of Te Tai Hau-ā-uru have adapted and found other ways to acknowledge champions and raise the status and value of Māori language in their communities. In-person events still play a central role in language revitalisation, and leaders across the kāhui continue to drive plans forward in the coming year, to enable communities across Te Tai Hau-ā-uru to meet their goals.

Through investments from Te Mātāwai, the people of Te Tai Hau-ā-uru have been empowered to deliver:

- Critical awareness campaigns that raise the leadership profile of language champions.
- The establishment of initiatives to support language leadership development.

- Reo tuku iho kaupapa which are a key feature necessary for the success of Māori language revitalisation.

Kaitono have highlighted the normalisation of Māori language and increased use within the community is also prevalent. Alongside insights from tono evaluations, this highlights the increase in confidence of Te Tai Hau-ā-uru whānau to speak Māori language more widely in community spaces.



Investment

In the 2021-2022 Financial Year, 38 new contracts were approved. The table below outlines the spread of activity types across the approved contracts.

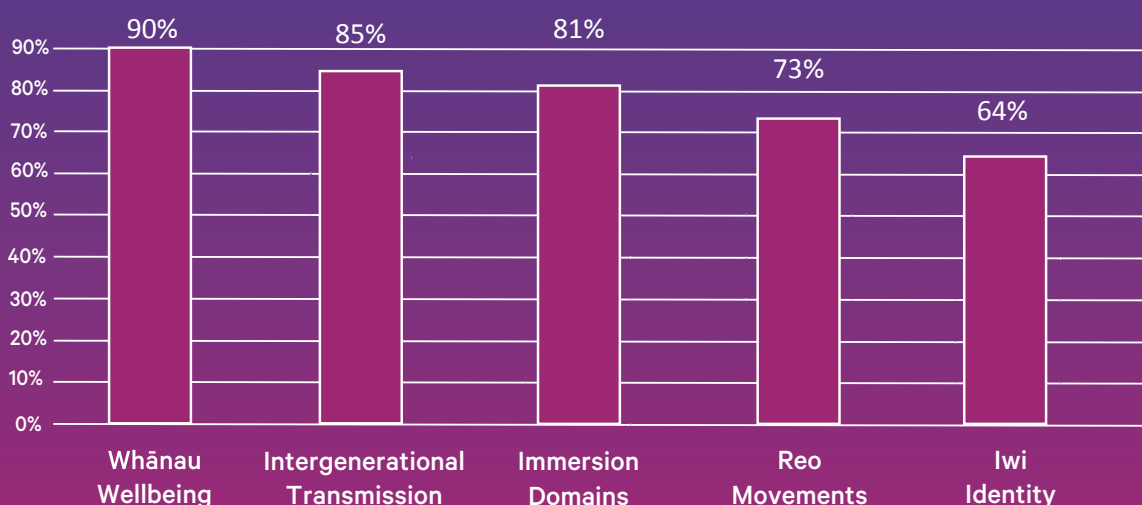
Activity Type	Total # of 21/22 approved contracts	Percentage of contracts
Resource Production	10	56%
Kura Reo	1	6%
Wānanga	14	78%
Language Classes	9	50%
Language Planning	5	28%
Events	3	17%
Other	2	11%

Te Mātāwai Baseline Data

Initiatives can contribute to more than one outcome simultaneously - for example, one wānanga can contribute to both Immersion Domains and Intergenerational Transmission. During the 2021-22 Financial Year, Te Mātāwai was able to set the first baselines for each Kāhui¹. Te Mātāwai has extracted information from 59 completed initiatives in Te Tai Hau-ā-uru from 2017 to 2021. The graph below demonstrates Te Tai Hau-ā-uru initiatives predominantly contributing towards Intergenerational Transmission and Whānau Wellbeing. The significant contribution to Intergenerational Transmission is indicative of Te Tai Hau-ā-uru initiatives that have focused on developing language champions and fostering Māori language in kāinga.

¹ Refer to 'Kāinga, Hapori, Iwi' introduction section for more information on baseline data.

Te Tai Hau-ā-uru Project Contribution to SOI Outcome Areas from 2017 - 2021



Kaupapa Insights

Reohina | Gareth Kahui

Reohina was set up as an immersion programme to teach those in the region of Ngāmotu who want to learn the language. Initially the kaupapa was for tauira looking for a language pathway. However, because of the way in which classes were organised, tauira found speaking, waiata, karakia and other things quite challenging. The focus of the classes then shifted to raising students' confidence to pursue the level of language they aspire to. Immersion will be revisited at some other time. Kei whakahokia nei te rumaki ki ngā marama o te tēnei takiwā.

Reohina provided a nurturing space for language learning and participants expressed their excitement of having a sense of belonging and warmth, and the chance to come to a space to kōrero Māori together.

Without Reohina, Māori language would be less spoken, heard, and nurtured. For some participants, it was their only opportunity to interact with Māori language. Meeting together meant knowledge exchange could more easily take place with people sharing waiata they had learnt with others.

Participants of Reohina are ready to engage in tertiary education, with some tauira registering for levels 3-4 and others preparing to study for level 5 at Te Wānanga o Aotearoa. Tauira are able to use their language in everyday situations, at work, doing mihi, down at the cafe, talking to grandparents and throughout other community spheres.



Ekena Te Waka Reo empowers whānau Māori to bring Māori language and tikanga Māori back into the home where they can live and flourish again. The Ekena Te Waka Reo project supports a community where Māori is the language of use, where tikanga Māori is woven into everyday life and where these values and skills are passed down from grandparents and parents to their tamariki and mokopuna.

The kaupapa is made up of the following activities:

- Reo 2 Go Club offers fun, whānau orientated reo immersion events
- Te Puna Ihi Manaaki supports whānau language planning
- Tōkihi supports development of community-based reo leaders

- Te Puna Reo Hub provides a full immersion space for people to maintain their reo usage

Highlights from the different kaupapa that make up Ekena Te Waka Reo include Matariki celebrations and the reaffirmation of current connections with mana whenua. This has been invaluable in maintaining a strong base for whānau who feel supported on their reo journeys and through this pandemic.

The Trust has identified twenty-five people as Pou Reo and is committed to supporting these people in their leadership development. Ekena Te Waka Reo also ensures that adult participants are critically aware of the importance of intergenerational transmission of Māori language (tuku ihotanga). Tamariki and mokopuna of adult participants are now hearing Māori language in their homes daily because of the support from the Trust.

“It has become second nature for participants at varying stages of their Reo capability to switch to using Te Reo whilst participating.”



This kaupapa centred on raising the mana of whānau individually and collectively. Tri Taitoko Reo Whānau supported this rōpū to reclaim and strengthen their identity through the learning and use of te reo me ōna tikanga. This programme was designed to have a flow-on effect into the wider community. Whānau were able to build confidence and competence in Māori language to a level whereby they take a leadership role in promoting and supporting language revitalisation with other whānau, their marae, hapū and iwi.

Through participation in this programme whānau have achieved the following:

- Māori language has been incorporated into all Tri Taitoko hui, events and activities.
- Whānau have been provided with learning resources that support and encourage use of Māori language in their homes on a daily basis.

“Prior to the karakia/waiata sessions we had some of the whānau attending marae activities, but not all, and those that did stated they weren’t always comfortable anywhere other than ‘out the back or in the kitchen’. As the attendance at the waiata sessions grew we noticed that more whānau were attending the marae sessions, and also coming into the sessions in the wharenuī.”

- Whānau have stated they are able to participate with understanding and confidence in situations where Māori language and tikanga are predominant

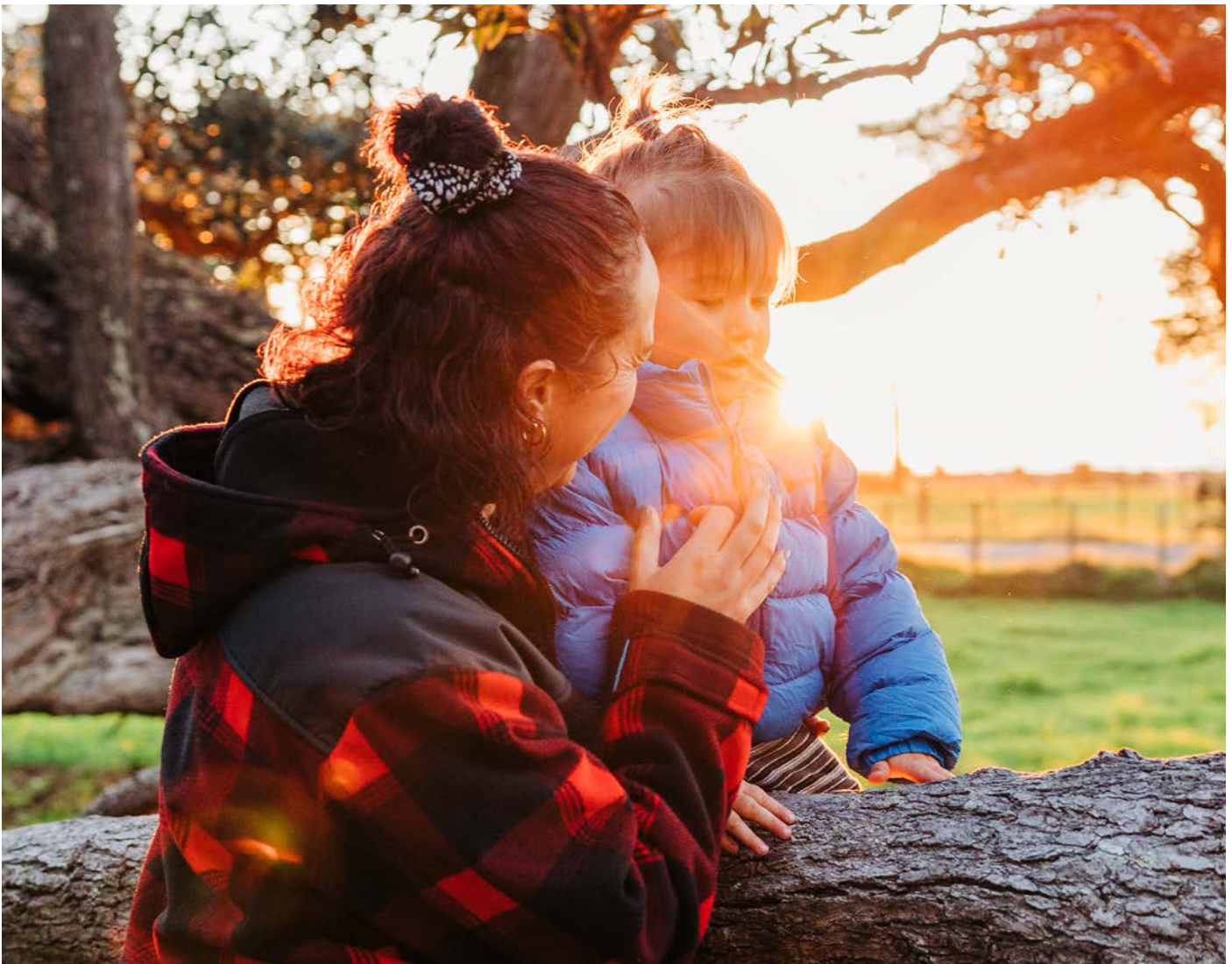
As a result, Māori language use has increased amongst the group. Whānau have increased knowledge and understanding of karakia, waiata, mihimihi, pepeha, and whakataukī. Whānau have reported feeling more confident to practice, share, develop and promote these practices daily in their homes, marae, and communities. Whānau have expressed their desire to engage with more opportunities to practice these activities and grow and develop their skills further.



There were three wānanga. Although a second or third venue was not available, the initiative was completed. They were restrained, indeed the nation was, by Covid. Despite this, they persevered with arrangements.

- The majority who attended the wānanga engaged in speaking Māori, being on the paepae, and fulfilling paepae duties.
- All those who attended the hui were speakers of te reo Māori. The language ability of each person, however, has improved.
- Where will the language benefits be seen and heard? Language benefits will be heard and seen on the paepae throughout the region.

- Since the very first wānanga whakapapa, histories, stories and the connections between hapū and iwi have been spoken of. They now have a deeper knowledge about themselves. Whanaunga, hapū and iwi can now link themselves to what was taught.



Te Tai Rāwhiti

Overview

Te Tai Rāwhiti have been leading kaupapa with a focus on mātauranga ā-iwi and the creation and maintenance of immersion domains. Through a variety of projects and programmes, participants across the Kāhui have reconnected with the stories and history of their rohe, connecting names to the whenua and deepening their hapū and iwi identity. Notably, kaitono have highlighted increased rangatahi engagement and participation in leadership activities, especially in the decision-making space for Māori language and tikanga of Kahungunu ki Tāmaki nui-a-Rua.



Through investments from Te Mātāwai, the people of Te Tai Rāwhiti have been empowered to deliver:

- Online classes which enabled whānau members across Te Tai Rāwhiti to engage, with the added bonus of being accessible to whānau based overseas.
- New immersion domains where participants were able to confidently develop their Māori language.
- Opportunities for whānau to create Māori language speaking networks.
- More sites of immersion outside of kāinga and marae spaces, such as RaRau Mai.

Initiatives across Te Tai Rāwhiti have increased the capability of whānau and, as a result, more people are now confident to take on active roles in formal settings such as pōwhiri and whakatau.

“For most participants the total immersion in te reo Māori strengthened their cultural identity and inspired them to continue their te reo Māori journey.”

“This kaupapa has provided this whānau with an essential immersion space with other reo speaking whānau of the hapori. Their reo has bloomed over the last few months.”



Investment

In the 2021-2022 Financial Year, 16 new contracts were approved. The table below outlines the spread of activity types across the approved contracts.

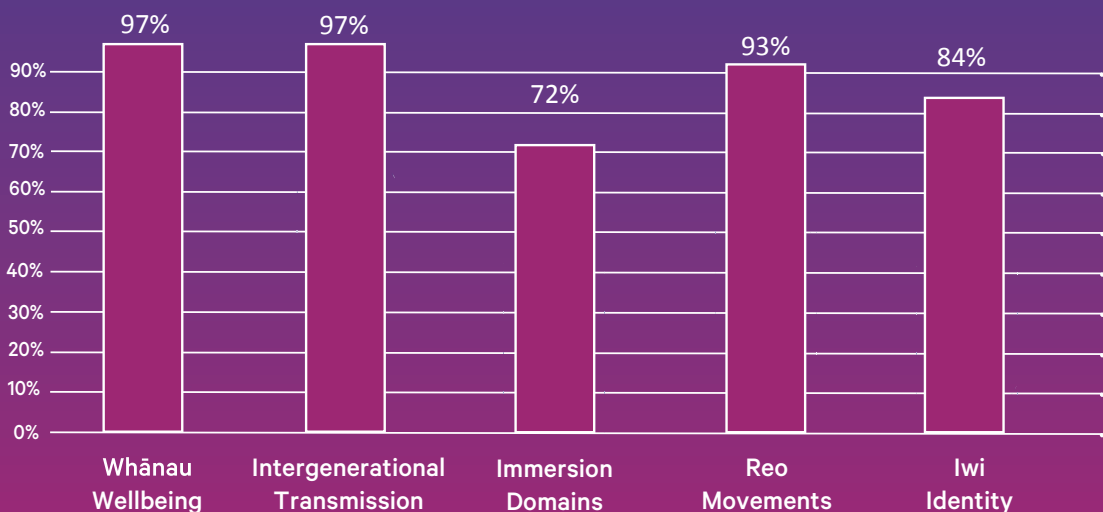
Activity Type	Total # of 21/22 approved contracts	Percentage of contracts
Resource Production	8	50%
Kura Reo	4	25%
Wānanga	12	75%
Language Classes	8	50%
Language Planning	8	50%
Events	3	19%
Other	4	25%

Te Mātāwai Baseline Data

Initiatives can contribute to more than one outcome simultaneously - for example, one wānanga can contribute to both Immersion Domains and Intergenerational Transmission. During the 2021-22 Financial Year, Te Mātāwai was able to set the first baselines for each Kāhui¹. Te Mātāwai has extracted information from 61 completed initiatives in Te Tai Rāwhiti from 2017 to 2021. The graph below demonstrates Te Tai Rāwhiti initiatives predominantly contributing towards Intergenerational Transmission and Whānau Wellbeing. The significant contribution to Intergenerational Transmission is indicative of Te Tai Rāwhiti initiatives that have focused on developing immersion domains and Māori language networks.

1 Refer to ‘Kāinga, Hapori, Iwi’ introduction section for more information on baseline data.

Te Tai Rāwhiti Project Contribution to SOI Outcome Areas from 2017 - 2021



Kaupapa Insights

Ringa Raupā | Koniahī Ltd

Ringa Raupā created a series of videos that captures the language of the industrious, those who use their hands, te ringa raupā. This is a resource for the descendants of Ngāti Porou, those who have an ear for the language, who wish to learn the language of the industrious, who want to learn their iwi dialect. This initiative attracted those with whakapapa links to orators and to the region. This resource will be an example of the language that is not heard or seen outside of Ngāti Porou for their descendants.

- A resource for Te Tai Rāwhiti, for Ngāti Porou
- Kaumātua have now realised that the language is endangered, it is not being taken up by their mokopuna, or too few of them are taking it up, or it is regarded as a foreign language

- This is why the elders have set about handing down stories that have not yet been handed down to their descendants in the language that was used by their elders.

“Reconnecting with whānau around Aotearoa and Te Whenua Moemoeā online during Whānau Reo akomanga”



Whānau Reo is one of many examples of Māori language development and revitalization at a whānau level. This kaupapa created a safe and nurturing space for whānau to learn Māori language while also providing important opportunities for tuakiritanga through whakapapa, whenua, awa, marae, and tīpuna. Having their own whānau members lead both the akomanga and wānanga activities ensures continued engagement from participants. Encouragingly, Māori language has become the vehicle for language development and whānau connection for the Whaitiri and Pepuere whānau.

Whānau Reo akomanga were utilised to introduce mātauranga ā-iwi to whānau, building knowledge prior to entering into the wānanga and hīkoi spaces. Once in wānanga or hīkoi spaces, whānau were able to connect directly to the mātauranga ā-iwi through pepeha, whakapapa, and waiata. By walking the whenua, awa, marae, and wāhi tapu, this

rōpū connected people to places - ka ruku hoki ki ngā kōrero tuku iho.

This kaupapa met the goals and aspirations of whānau by increasing knowledge of Te Tai Rāwhiti's history, improving participants' understanding of grammar and structure of Māori language, and through the teaching of karakia and waiata.



Rangitāne Tangata Reo | Rangitāne o Tamaki-Nui-A-Rua Incorporated

Rangitāne Tangata Reo delivered a variety of kaupapa with the central goal of continuing to advance the Rangitāne Tangata Reo Strategy. Kaupapa brought together participants at different stages in their Māori language journeys and included focused elements of tuakiri and Mātauranga Māori.

Te Kura Wainui is a paepae development programme focused on increasing the capability of the iwi. Consisting of 2-hour classes across twenty weeks, this popular programme was oversubscribed at enrolment, and attendance was consistent throughout the year.

Te Kura Wainui classes focused on teaching Mātauranga Māori (hītori, whaikōrero, pōhiri process, waiata tawhito, kupu whakarite, tikanga and kawa).

“Whānau Reo gives me the opportunity to learn something I would never have been given the chance without our weekly akomanga”

It is evident there is a strong desire to maintain and grow the capability of those who have paepae responsibilities. There are also more people of Rangitāne descent interested in learning the ancient oriori. Through these classes, a rōpu of kaikōrero and kaikaranga have been identified and their skills developed to now support kaumātua and help carry out responsibilities at pōhiri.

Kāinga Kōrero caters to whānau that have started their Māori language journey. Designed as 1-hour classes across eighteen weeks, Kāinga Kōrero participants were taught local history to support pepeha

learning, as well as the Rangitāne dialect. The eighteen whānau who attended this programme were encouraged to set short-term goals and were supported in achieving them during the Kāinga Kōrero classes. Key highlights included whānau increasing their confidence to deliver their pepeha and leading karakia. Whānau also reported using more Māori language at their respective mahi.

Te Kura Reo o Ngāti Kahungunu | Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated

Te Kura Reo o Ngāti Kahungunu celebrated its fifth year running, being held from 14-18 October 2021. Despite some challenges with COVID-19, Kura Reo total immersion wānanga remained popular and in demand by Ngāti Kahungunu seeking to increase and develop their Māori language proficiency.

Most people attending Kura Reo were aged 15 and 35, representing a younger cohort of learners. While most identified themselves as intermediate level learners, participants also highlighted the increase in confidence amongst new and developing Māori Language speakers. Most people responded well to the total immersion environment and noted that it strengthened their cultural identity and inspired them to continue with their Māori language journey.

Rangatahi featured more prominently in the teaching panel for this Kura Reo, which provided a place for emerging speakers amongst the youth and opportunities for succession planning. The teaching styles of these rangatahi were well received and resonated with those that attended the Kura Reo. This initiative showed an emergence of new Māori language champions within the region.

Mātaatua

Overview

Across Mātaatua many whānau are now returning home with the desire and motivation to enhance their Māori language proficiency in kāinga and on the marae. Whānau are reconnecting with their whenua, engaging with their whakapapa, and are supported through a range of kaupapa happening throughout Mātaatua. Many kaupapa are using Mātauranga Māori including kapa haka, whaikōrero, and karanga as the vehicle to teach Māori language, and are driving the increased capability of whānau to perform whaikōrero and karanga on the marae.



Through investments from Te Mātāwai, the people of Mātaatua have been empowered to deliver:

- Programmes that connect people to place, history and tūrangawaewae.
- Events that promote use of Māori language in creative and artistic ways.
- A range of learning settings that span generations, suit different styles of engagement, and are accessible for overseas whānau.
- Kaupapa that have reached thousands of people across the kāhui.

Kaupapa throughout Mātaatua are showing great benefits in simultaneously increasing the use of Māori language and preserving tikanga, while ensuring the skills and knowledge are maintained and transmitted for future generations.



Investment

In the 2021-2022 Financial Year 18 new contracts were approved. The table below outlines the spread of activity types across the approved contracts.

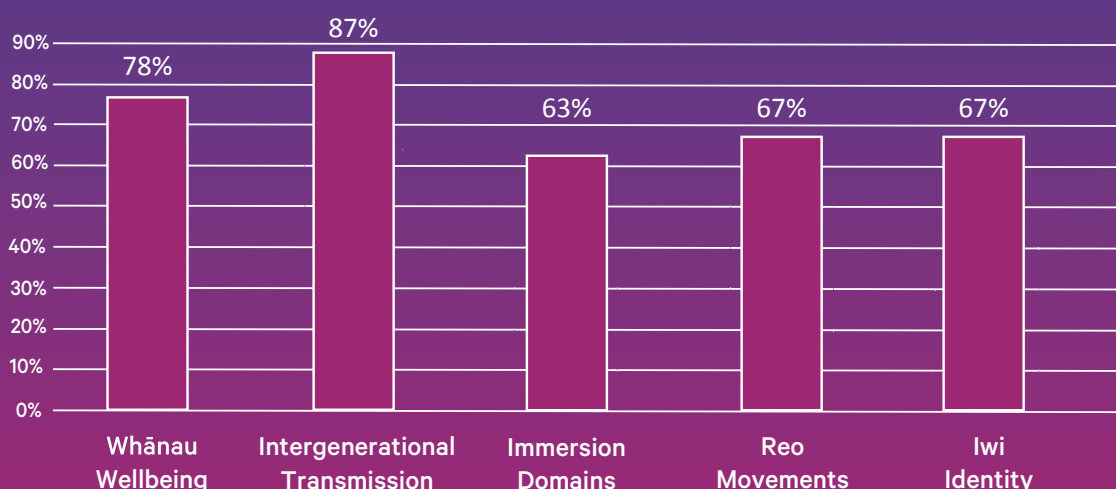
Activity Type	Total # of 21/22 approved contracts	Percentage of contracts
Resource Production	22	58%
Kura Reo	5	13%
Wānanga	21	55%
Language Classes	10	26%
Language Planning	5	13%
Events	5	13%
Other	0	0%

Te Mātāwai Baseline Data

Initiatives can contribute to more than one outcome simultaneously - for example, one wānanga can contribute to both Immersion Domains and Intergenerational Transmission. During the 2021-22 Financial Year, Te Mātāwai was able to set the first baselines for each Kāhui¹. Te Mātāwai has extracted information from 79 completed initiatives in Mātaatua from 2017 to 2021. The graph below demonstrates Mātaatua initiatives predominantly contributing towards Intergenerational Transmission and Whānau Wellbeing. The significant contribution to Intergenerational Transmission is indicative of Mātaatua initiatives that have focused on developing creative programmes and resources that were engaging for people across ages and stages of Māori language learning.

1 Refer to 'Kāinga, Hapori, Iwi' introduction section for more information on baseline data.

Mātaatua Project Contribution to SOI Outcome Areas from 2017 - 2021



Kaupapa Insights

Whāriki Hāhi: Hiwa te Moemoeā | Tehira Jack-Kino

It is said that people glorify being in the presence of Te Matua Hui i te Rangi. Descendants will benefit from the Hāhi Māori of Tauranga Moana. That is, they will carry out and strengthen attributes of the language and customs, by utilising hymns, waiata and karakia of the Hāhi as learning resources for students to develop their spoken reo Māori.

Whāriki Hāhi: Hiwa te Moemoeā has provided extended whānau with opportunities to learn together. Designed to include base knowledge for people at the beginning of their Māori language journeys, this kaupapa delivered activities through whakamoemiti, karakia, and hīmene. Whānau were able to retain the knowledge from repetitive exposure to new learnings and can now

create small phrases to mihi and use short sentences at mealtime.

Whānau have been able to build their confidence to actively participate in karakia and hīmene, growing more confident with a view to participating in these at the marae. While some whānau started with very little Māori language and understanding, everyone gained knowledge, confidence and insight as to how they can use more Māori language in and around their homes, workplaces and within their wider communities. It is clear that whānau have grown in their tuakiritanga and tūrangawaewae through the delivery of this kaupapa.



Tōku Reo Kāuta | Hora Margaret Dillon

The main focus of Tōku Reo Kāuta was to awaken the mind, spirit and voice to the language of the kāuta, the language of those behind the scenes, the language of the home. Tauira were encouraged to resort to traditional modes of learning, to listening, observing, and doing. Language immersion is then taken back to the home, forest, to food plantations with kaumātua and relatives at their side.

Following are some observations:

- At the start of this kaupapa, use of the language amongst themselves was minimal.
- Whānau became more familiar with the ways and ancient Māori practices.
- They speak simple language amongst themselves and to their children.
- Although mistakes were made, from mistakes comes eventual mastery.
- During the wānanga the language of the home flowed, so too the stories/activities handed down by their fathers/mothers.
- They now have a greater belief in their identity. They know who they are, where they are from, their whakapapa, their hapū/marae. The seeds of success was planted within them.
- Their ability to speak on the marae at some future date has improved.



Tohekura - Te Kura Reo o te Whakatōhea | Whakatōhea Māori Trust Board

Tohekura - Te Kura Reo o te Whakatōhea set out to achieve several goals. To broaden the knowledge of tauira to the many sentence structures, to introduce them to more words and sentences that will increase their ability to speak te reo Māori. To increase students' ability to write te reo Māori. To increase the status of te reo Māori by taking part in activities pertaining to all dialects and the many faces of the language. To increase students' understanding of how tikanga and reo go hand in hand. To increase the number of word sources for students to make speaking the language easier for them. To increase the quality of te reo Māori by teaching them correct language, the only pathway to quality language. To place them in an immersion environment for five days, to strengthen their language and to meet new friends; there are a number who are isolated in their own space.

Tohekura - Te Kura Reo o Te Whakatōhea was held from 3 - 6 June at Kutarere Marae, and this year marked the fifth year of programme delivery since its inception. Tohekura provides marae and hapū the opportunity to organise and run initiatives sharing their

local stories throughout the Kura Reo.

At full capacity, Tohekura fostered Māori language development for over 190 people across all levels:

- 64 Tohetamariki (children)
- 52 Toheiti (Beginners)
- 46 Tohemata (Intermediate)
- 29 Tohetoa (Advanced)

Whirimako Black, Prof Taiarahia Black and Associate Prof Te Kahautu Maxwell were all guest speakers at the Kura Reo. The programme delivered both classroom learning and excursions to special landmarks such as Te Motu o Hokianga (accessible only by water barge), and Onekawa te Māwhai Pā (ancient palisade). The teaching panel and course content reflected rich knowledge in Mātaatua teachings and customs, with a strong focus on Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Tūruki of Te Haahi Ringatū. His teachings and prophecies remain today as significant parts of what it means to be from Whakatōhea.



Apanui E Tū focuses on fostering and promoting the use of tikanga, kawa and other traditional Māori practices to create stronger communities through whakaaro nui. Apanui E Tū is a localised initiative focused on engagement and development of Māori language and Apanuitanga with whānau. The vision speaks beyond language acquisition aspirations and deeper into the core of identity, iwi distinction and an interdependent ideal that ignites mana, tapu and mauri within descendants.

Apanui E Tū 2022 was delivered online for the first time, allowing more whānau from further afield to participate in the annual event. The three-day online event hosted activities ranging from whānau Kahoot competitions in Māori language, to launching new waiata composed especially for Apanui E Tū. There were activities for all levels of Māori language speakers but at its core, the online event was an opportunity to showcase Māori language as a natural language of communication for uri of Te Whānau a Apanui. At its peak, the event attracted over 3,000 online viewers that participated and engaged with the activities.

The informal and engaging nature of the Māori language activities was appreciated by whānau attending. Whānau felt comfortable participating in a fun, relaxed environment and the event increased their willingness to pursue their own Māori language journeys. For some whānau, their experience of Māori language was only formal language used on the marae. The opportunity to access the language in a new way that was relevant for them, in a familiar context and without the pressure to reply, resulted in an increased desire to discover the language.



Te Waipounamu

Overview

Communities across Te Waipounamu are engaged in language learning in diverse settings across homes, kura, and in the natural environment. Intergenerational attendance at kaupapa has seen key benefits including the sharing of knowledge and language and strengthening of whānau wellbeing.

Te Waipounamu's Pou Reo has supported multiple Māori language initiatives across the kāhui, witnessing development of Māori language champions and their growing confidence to lead initiatives within their own communities. Language champions have been supported to evolve their skills, resulting in increased delivery of Māori language initiatives and support at the papatipu marae level.



Through investments from Te Mātāwai, the people of Te Waipounamu have been empowered to deliver:

- Kaupapa that supports development of hapū and iwi identity.
- Creation of resources that encompass important mātauranga for future generations.
- Programmes that develop rangatahi leadership.
- Tailor made language development planning for whānau at all stages of language learning.

Kaitono across Te Waipounamu have highlighted the increased confidence of

whānau to use Māori language as a result of attending their kaupapa. The people of Te Waipounamu enthusiastically welcome opportunities to move beyond formal learning settings and integrate Māori language into all spheres of their lives.



Investment

In the 2021-2022 Financial Year 24 new contracts were approved. The table below outlines the spread of activity types across the approved contracts.

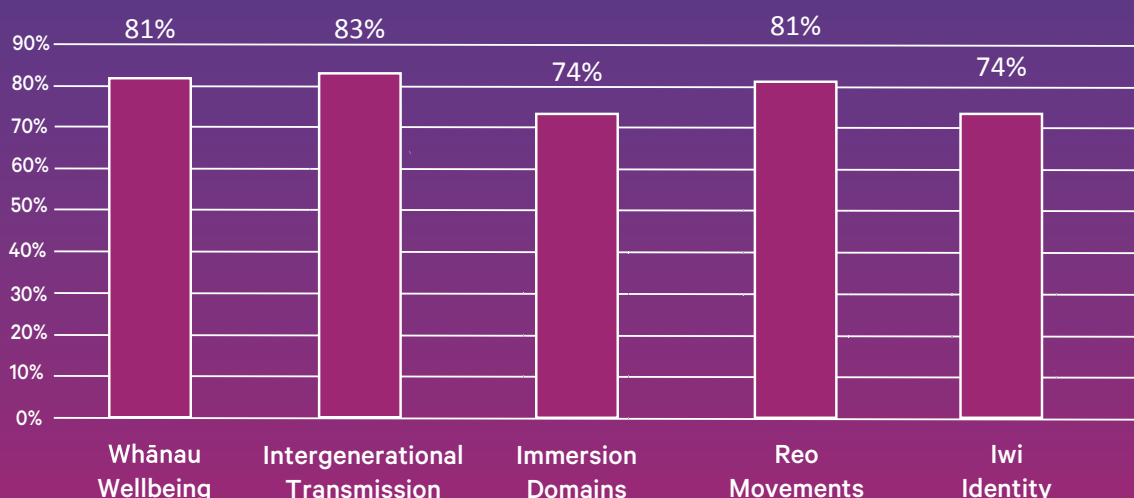
Activity Type	Total # of 21/22 approved contracts	Percentage of contracts
Resource Production	4	17%
Kura Reo	5	21%
Wānanga	14	58%
Language Classes	3	13%
Language Planning	8	33%
Events	5	21%
Other	2	8%

Te Mātāwai Baseline Data

Initiatives can contribute to more than one outcome simultaneously - for example, one wānanga can contribute to both Immersion Domains and Intergenerational Transmission. During the 2021-22 Financial Year, Te Mātāwai was able to set the first baselines for each Kāhui¹. Te Mātāwai has extracted information from 42 completed initiatives in Te Waipounamu from 2017 to 2021. The graph below demonstrates Te Waipounamu initiatives predominantly contributing towards Intergenerational Transmission, Whānau Wellbeing, and Reo Movements. The significant contribution to these areas is indicative of Te Waipounamu initiatives that have

1 Refer to 'Kāinga, Hapori, Iwi' introduction section for more information on baseline data.

Te Waipounamu Project Contribution to SOI Outcome Areas from 2017 - 2021



Kaupapa Insights

Te Kura Reo o Rangitāne o Wairau | Te Rūnanga a Rangitāne o Wairau Inc

Te Kura reo o Rangitāne o Wairau brought together people of Rangitāne ki Wairau from all language levels, from those who continue to learn the language, to those refining their reo, to fluent speakers. Attendees spoke about the wonderful benefits of being together, the attendance to the language heard, and disseminating that language to those who did not have the good fortune to attend.

Te Kura Reo o Rangitāne o Wairau¹ created a diverse and culturally safe environment for the development of te reo o Rangitāne ki te Wairau. Te Kura Reo developed a kaupapa to revitalise and re-establish language transmission pathways and empower people of Rangitāne o Wairau to speak and traverse their Māori language. Within this kaupapa

Māori language has become the guide by which generations navigate through their tikanga, kōrero tuku iho and hononga whakapapa.

**“Ko tōku hiahia, tōku
moemoeā kia kōrero te
Tauihu o Te Waka a Maui I te
reo Māori”**



1 Kura Reo 2022: https://youtu.be/-nCHH0S4g_Q



Ka pū te rūhā ka hao te rakatahi, this whakataukī is being implemented by descendants who live in Ōtākou. Weaving together outside activities, traditional accounts of growing food, as a further extension of the language for whānau of Ōtākou. The environment is being used to introduce the language of this domain and of that space. The focus for ka hao te rakatahi is to restore the words and phrases for growing food, for being in the outdoors, to descendants.

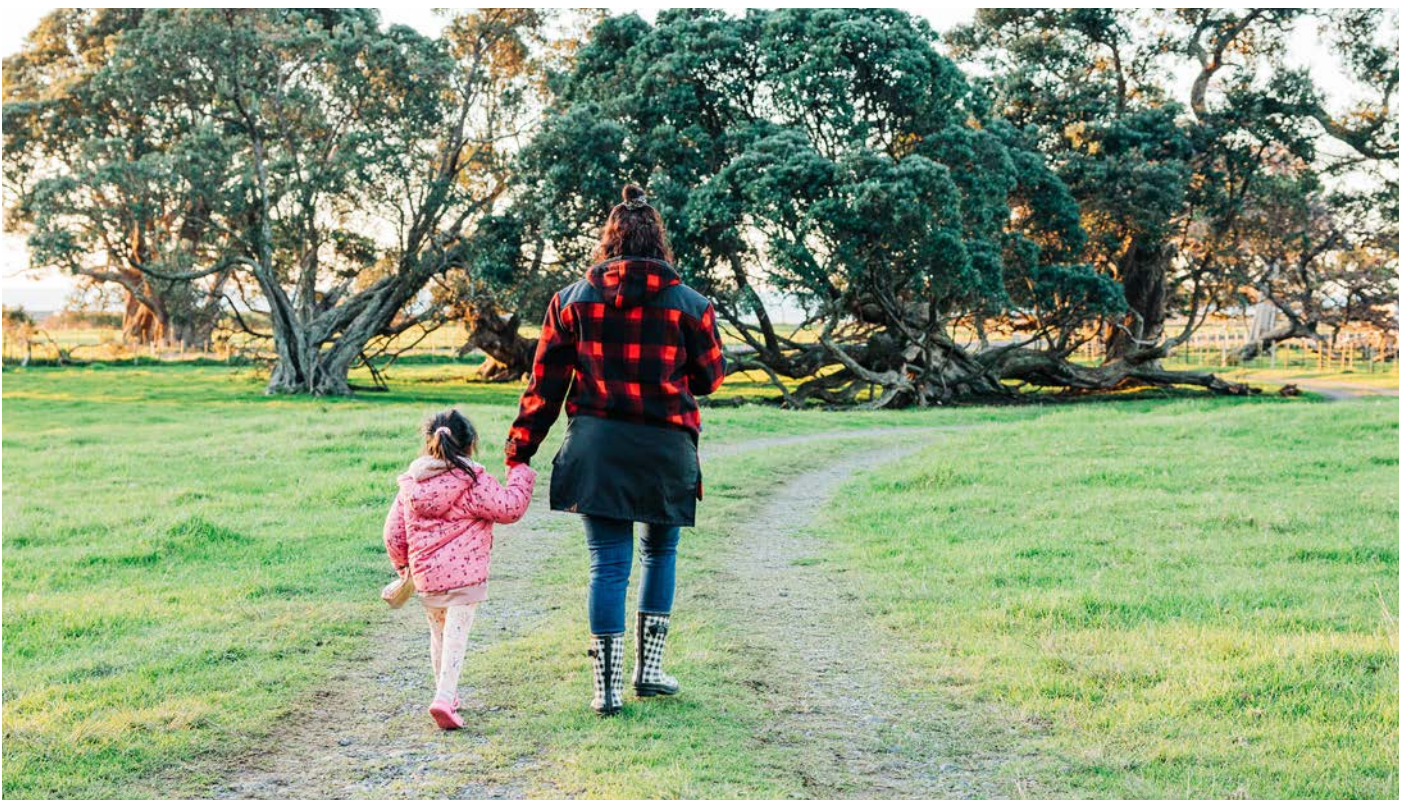
- The hui supported descendants of the hapū to carry out initiatives to develop language within the environment and of growing crops.
- This was an opportunity for the tuākana of the hapū to discuss research that goes hand in hand with tikanga and mātauranga Māori in this research for descendants who will be future leaders.
- Ka Hao te Rakatahi created resources relevant to the language of gardening in the hapū, resources they can be proud of.

Ka Hao te Rakatahi provided Māori language

leadership opportunities for participating hapū members, predominantly rakatahi who are proficient in Māori language, who are passionate about te ao tūroa. Throughout this programme rakatahi took part in activities like pūrākau, eeling, learning traditional names of native plants and animals, as well as the origins of some of the names. These exercises rakatahi to better understand Māori connections to the environment.

Wānaka were also held to examine 19th century manuscripts and tribal archives relevant to the group's mahika kai traditions. Ongoing work is underway to collect and collate specific words, terms and phrases about the gathering and harvesting of natural resources within the environment, with plans to hold future wānaka to further embed understandings of the application and use of te reo within this domain.

Rakatahi participating in this kaupapa are the next generation of hapū leaders, who will guide future generations in traditions and practices such as mahika kai, champion Māori language, and serve as advocates and kaitiaki of our environment.



Te Reo o te Kāinga ki te Waipounamu provided the opportunity to establish a localised Māori language plan for whānau within the Te Waipounamu region. By targeting the whānau environment as the rumaki reo, this kaupapa provided support for whānau to develop Māori language that was applicable and useful in everyday life within the kāinga. Plans were based on interactive approaches with content moulded to cater to the generational needs of those within each whānau environment. Resources such as opening karakia, Ngāti Toa mōteatea and local stories and whakataukī were provided to give more context and growth to the speakers in this environment.

Whanaungatanga has been important to the whānau and helped meaningfully connect them to Ngāti Toa Rangatira in Te Taihū. Kaiako have been impressed with whānau, noting increased ambition to take up challenges and push themselves further in the acquisition of Māori language. Some tauira have requested to only kōrero Māori when seeing kaiako at events and this has translated into small but important gains in the community. Foremost, in-home sessions

provide the first opportunity to break down barriers and address challenges. It is in kāinga that language proponents and teachers are effectively able to champion Māori language and reassure learners that they are supported to learn together within their communities.

Te Reo o te Kāinga ki te Waipounamu is currently planning next steps to hold an iwi event, Te Ipukarea, with the goal of moving te reo into the hāpori, as well investigating possibilities for Māori language in community based kaupapa.

“One of the things that I have taken from this course is the importance not just of knowing kupu Māori but of actually practising it. And there is a difference between how much you know and how much you actually do and practise in everyday life”



Te Reo Tukutuku

Sector-Based Communities

Overview

Kaupapa investments through Te Reo Tukutuku focus on language development and transmission with many kaupapa designed to meet the unique needs and challenges experienced by urban-based whānau. Through creative thinking, projects facilitated through kāhui meet people where they are providing Māori language opportunities in creative, digital, and class-based learning formats. Kaupapa that create and support the implementation of language plans for homes, hāpori and marae are central to developing whānau-wide language skills across generations.



Through investments from Te Mātāwai, Te Reo Tukutuku have been empowered to deliver:

- Innovative kaupapa that promote the use of Māori language in a variety of contexts, in particular, theatre production.
- Increased registrations across Kura Reo, which precipitate intergenerational language exchange.
- Learning spaces which are accessible for people across Aotearoa.
- Opportunities for reconnection and deepening of tuakiritanga.

The work of Te Reo Tukutuku is an important piece of the language revitalisation movement. It attracts people through innovative experiences and across a

range of platforms. The creation of inventive pathways into Māori language domains is crucial for engaging people who benefit from diverse ways of learning.

“A key goal is to revitalise the use of reo Māori both through the live productions, and through increased numbers of scripts available for performance anywhere in Aotearoa. It has value for beginning reo speakers, but is particularly accessible for medium proficiency speakers.”

Investment

In the 2021-2022 Financial Year 24 new contracts were approved. The table below outlines the spread of activity types across the approved contracts.

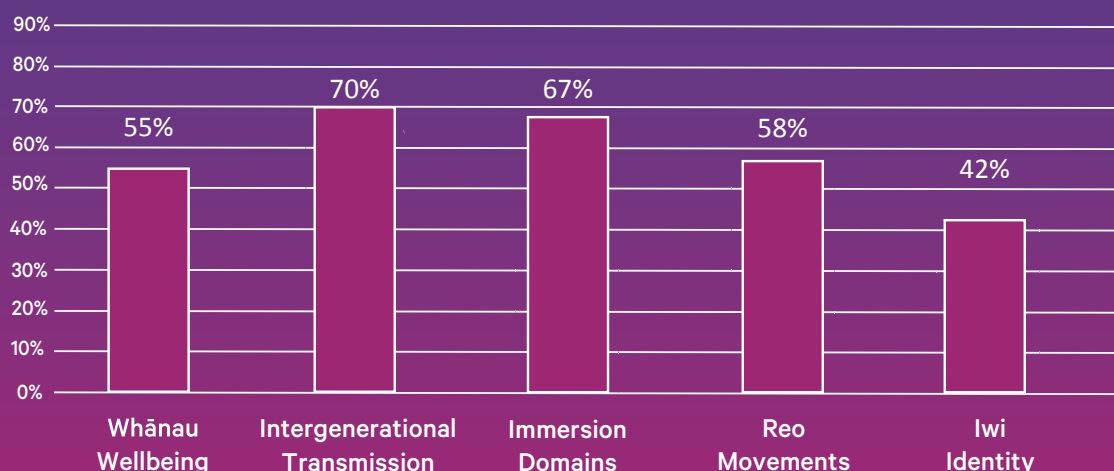
Activity Type	Total # of 21/22 approved contracts	Percentage of contracts
Resource Production	17	71%
Kura Reo	7	29%
Wānanga	6	25%
Language Classes	2	8%
Language Planning	6	25%
Events	8	33%
Other	4	17%

Te Mātāwai Baseline Data

Initiatives can contribute to more than one outcome simultaneously - for example, one wānanga can contribute to both Immersion Domains and Intergenerational Transmission. During the 2021-22 Financial Year, Te Mātāwai was able to set the first baselines for each Kāhui¹. Te Mātāwai has extracted information from 64 completed initiatives in Te Reo Tūkutu from 2017 to 2021. The graph below demonstrates Te Reo Tūkutu initiatives predominantly contributing towards Intergenerational Transmission and Immersion Domains. The significant contribution to Immersion Domains is indicative of Te Reo Tūkutu initiatives that have

¹ Refer to 'Kāinga, Hapori, Iwi' introduction section for more information on baseline data.

Te Reo Tūkutu Project Contribution to SOI Outcome Areas from 2017 - 2021



Kaupapa Insights

Te Ārero Māori | Te Reo Irirangi o Te Hiku o Te Ika Incorporated

Rongo is a mobile app for Māori language pronunciation. Currently in the review stage, this tool is designed for both learners and second language speakers to help people acquire skills in Māori language pronunciation.

The app provides a digital pathway for people to practise and play with generic Māori language sounds including long and short vowels, diphthongs, words, and phrases. Users receive real-time feedback through the app and are prompted to repeat and practise words and phrases to improve pronunciation. With over 230 phrases across 24 levels, users are guided to master basic sounds before moving to more complex sound combinations.

The final version of the mobile app Rongo will be available in the Apple App Store and on the Rongo website¹ once it has been officially launched.

1 <https://rongo.app/whakapapa>

“It’s important to pronounce Māori properly to honour and respect the language and to make oneself understood when speaking.”

Ngā Kura Whakarauora Reo o Te Kaunihera Māori | New Zealand Māori Council

A Kura Reo was held for the New Zealand Māori Council to teach the different branches of the Council how to develop language revitalisation plans for their regions, districts and homes for whānau and leaders of those branches. This activity was looked at within the Kura Reo itself.

Holding Kura Reo in person on the marae, in venues where gathering people and students together physically was straightforward. Making the learning of words and speaking through entertaining, waiata, histories, pepehā, and speaking the language of every day conversation. This includes being a permanent part of being whānau. Part of the Kura Reo was especially designated for strategic language planning for each whānau and each branch of the region.

Kura Reo night classes combined Māori language study with opportunities to learn about tikanga Māori. Students engaged

quickly and were able to speak after a few short lessons, sharing questions about whakapapa (Nā wai koe? Ko wai tō koroua? What is another name for Māmā?) and exploring te Tikanga o te Whakapapa together. Catering for ten to twenty-four students per class, each rōpū was supported by kaiako to learn in a fun environment, utilising repetition to grow a solid foundation of reo knowledge.

“The level of proficiency is continuously increasing across the different generations who are in attendance. This kura reo is an immersion kaupapa and is applauded for the immersion opportunity it provides for reo Māori speakers of Te Waipounamu. The age minimum to register is 13 years old.”

Te Reo Matahiapo (TRM) is a Māori language revitalisation initiative delivered via three community-based partners ¹ in West and South Auckland, who aim to create positive Māori language outcomes for whānau and hāpori across Tāmaki Makaurau. The collective goal is to create a Māori language learning pathway to facilitate increased engagement, use and fluency of Te Reo. This programme is designed to be relevant to individual whānau and hāpori, to nurture aspirations of Māori-speaking homes, and to provide tools to make those aspirations achievable. Outcomes varied across each of our hāpori, as the Māori language needs were different across all whānau. There is a wide range of highlights from each community-based partner:

- MUMA comprises three groups designed to accommodate differing Māori language capabilities. Over 75% of lessons are delivered in the Māori language, and tauira are achieving high level confidence in language acquisition across grammar, vocabulary, language features, and literary devices. Tauira receive support and encouragement to set goals to progress their Māori language learning.
- Manurewa Marae leads a collaborative approach to revitalising Māori language in urban marae and urban community settings. All ākonga participating in this programme can now stand confidently and present their pepeha and mihimihi; join and lead karakia and waiata; and start basic conversations in Māori language.
- Te Whānau o Waipareira facilitated three groups designed to accommodate differing Māori language capabilities. The programme covered sentence structures, language features, literary devices, and adornments of the Māori language. Ākonga also learnt how to mihi, recite pepeha and learn their whakapapa.

¹ Community based partners: Manukau Urban Māori Authority (MUMA / Ngā Whare Waatea Marae), Manurewa Marae and Te Whānau o Waipareira Trust

Participants can now hold basic conversations confidently and lead on key roles such as karakia, waiata and

“I am more confident in my identity, the language doesn’t feel foreign coming off my tongue because everyone is so encouraging and understanding, I don’t feel judged for trying to reclaim my culture.”





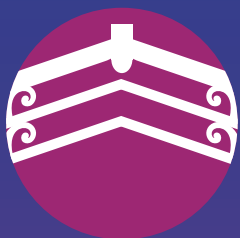
Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora

Working in Partnership



The national approach to Māori language revitalisation is conceptualised through the Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora model. This structure articulates the interconnectedness of the Maihi Māori and Maihi Karauna and affirms the primary interest that iwi and Māori hold in all things Māori language. It is the framework that underpins how Te Mātāwai, on behalf of iwi and Māori, and the Crown work together towards our shared goal of restoring te reo Māori as a thriving language.

This interconnectedness compels strong partnership and the careful setting and balance of shared priorities. Through an equitable and coordinated approach to resource allocation we could achieve material language revitalisation. Excessive focus in one area can cause disruption to another and with the increasing demand for Māori language expertise, collaborative partnership is ever critical to achieving our shared vision for Māori language revitalisation in Aotearoa.



Review of Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori | Māori Language Act 2016

Te Mātāwai played an active role at all levels of the review, including the Steering and Working groups. As an independent statutory entity that was established under this legislation, we continue to evolve and develop and see it incumbent that the legislation complements this growth and matures to reflect true Treaty partnership.

Stakeholder feedback gathered as part of the review process echoed sentiments expressed in He Puapua¹ - that equitable power sharing is essential to support a true partnership approach. Feedback gathered from both

Maihi Māori and Maihi Karauna stakeholders affirmed that iwi and Māori should be leading the Māori language revitalisation movement by virtue of their primary interest in te reo as a taonga. The Crown's role of supporting and contributing at macro and systems-change levels remains relevant and important. At the time of writing, the Review was still in process, but will expect to be completed by November 2022.

¹ The He Puapua report, published in 2019, sets out a plan to realise the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in New Zealand. The Working Group use he puapua to refer to the breaking of usual political and societal norms and approaches.

Bilingual Road Signs. . . Coming to a School Near You

The He Tohu Huarahi Māori bilingual road signs programme is all about increasing the visibility of Māori language through road signs and is being led in partnership with Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency. He Tohu Huarahi Māori is special for two reasons; it is paving the way for Māori language to be seen around the streets in the places we live and play, while the programme approach itself serves as an exemplar of how active partnership can be realised.

A legislative amendment in the land transport sector in April 2022 specified that all new 'school' road signs be bilingual. Te Mātāwai, in partnership with Waka Kotahi and the Minister for Land Transport, the Hon. Michael Wood, held events in May to celebrate the first new bilingual Kura/School signs in Ahuriri and Rotorua. The unveiling of the new Kura School sign at Whangamarino School, Rotorua, was made extra special by the presence of the Vercoe Whānau. It was Hawea Vercoe who over three decades ago fought

for bilingual signage on school buses, and this event symbolised his vision coming into reality.

In terms of the partnership exemplar, Te Mātāwai was active at all three tiers of decision-making, with Board members participating in the Partnership Group and senior staff providing advice in the Steering and Working groups. Opportunities were provided for Pae Motuhake input during the design-phase, and in the establishment of an expert panel of Māori language translators from across the motu. This demonstrated an appreciation by Waka Kotahi of the resource required to ensure that the knowledge and expertise was appropriately utilised. Te Mātāwai remains excited about the opportunities that lie ahead for language revitalisation in this space.



Rūnanga Reo

The Rūnanga Reo is a partnership forum where Government Ministers and Te Mātāwai Board members meet and discuss strategic issues and opportunities for Māori language revitalisation across Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. This year's Rūnanga Reo, the first for three years, was held on 17th May 2022 and brought together seven Ministers with six members of our Board. While the absence of fora over preceding years signalled inactive partnership, Te Mātāwai is optimistic that our recent meeting reaffirms our collective commitment to Māori language revitalisation and the work that takes place across Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora.

Though the Rūnanga Reo has the potential to be a site of equal authority which keeps us strategically aligned throughout the implementation of the Maihi Māori and Maihi Karauna, there are still some tensions.

The lack of clarity for Crown agencies on the status of Te Mātāwai and our leading authority and mandate within Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. Contributing to this is the lack of clarity for Crown agencies on the status of Te Mātāwai and our leading authority and mandate within Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. Success within Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora hinges on the ongoing commitment of Ministers.

Over the past year Te Mātāwai has met with Minister Jackson more than ever before. The mutual commitment to this partnership has laid the foundation for the success of the 2022 Rūnanga Reo. We acknowledge the hard work of Minister Jackson in bringing his ministerial colleagues into this space. Ultimately Rūnanga Reo holds untapped potential for us to develop and implement a well-crafted strategy across Te Whare



He Ara Poutama mō te reo Māori

He Ara Poutama is a partnership project between Te Mātāwai, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, and the Ministry of Education, and the development process has involved negotiating different styles of approaching our work together. A world first, He Ara Poutama mō te reo Māori is a microsimulation tool which helps us to understand more about who the speakers of Māori language are now, and who they might be in the future. Te Mātāwai looks forward to continued engagement with our partners to announce and launch upcoming initiatives together.

Research utilising this new lever has so far focused on the impact of regional investment initiatives, and immersion domains and characteristics that influence the success of immersion communities. Our summary report completed in June 2022 shows that:

- Small rural areas have a high proportion of Māori language speakers
- Urban areas have lower proportions of Māori language speakers
- Most Māori language speakers reside in Te Tai Tokerau Kāhui (which encompasses the major population centre of Tāmaki Makaurau)
- 6.2% of Māori live in one of the 24 community immersion domains

The research produced so far highlights the importance of bespoke investment strategies for different stages of language revitalisation. Quick gains can be made in areas with many language-ready people, where higher levels of language transmission and fluency can occur in the short term. However, this must be balanced with initiatives that build language-readiness in communities with fewer Māori language speakers in order to sustain the revitalisation of Māori language more widely.

He Ara Poutama has also provided insights

about language use and fluency across generations. This shows that communities with a high proportion of Māori language speakers also tend to have a high proportion of tamariki and rangatahi living in whānau immersion environments. From our research we have found that:

- 50% of tamariki live in whānau immersion domains, covering 24 areas across the motu
- The most important indicator for rangatahi language acquisition is having another Māori language speaker in the home
- While 19.8% of people within our Māori population can have a conversation, 23.1% tamariki and rangatahi live in whānau immersion domains

Māori language transmission is happening at faster rates for our young generations, with the proportion of tamariki and rangatahi now living in whānau immersion domains being greater than the proportion of reo speakers in their community generally. Māori language revitalisation is an intergenerational effort - taking a whole generation to see measurable change in the number of speakers. The story told by He Ara Poutama affirms that the efforts of whānau to actively foster conditions and domains for language learning are having profoundly positive impacts for the Māori language revitalisation movement.





Te Tuku

What Te Mātāwai does behind the scenes



Te Tuku encompasses the activity of the Board, Pae Motuhake, and Tari of Te Mātāwai, who provide leadership, advocacy, and concrete support towards the visions Kia Ūkaipō anō Te Reo and Kia Reo Mauri Ora. Together we ensure that Te Mātāwai continues to be a strong, smart, agile, and responsive entity. Through expert strategic and operational planning and implementation, the activities and achievements of Te Tuku are substantial. This success lies largely in the fierce commitment of staff to the kaupapa, and their dedication to creating the best conditions for Māori language engagement across kāinga, hapori and iwi.

Getting Our Legacy Groups Together

On 29 June 2022, Te Mātāwai hosted an online forum for the ten national organisations listed in Schedule Four of Te Ture mō te Reo Māori 2016¹. The purpose of this event

¹ 1. Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust, Te Rūnanga Nui o Ngā Kura Kaupapa Māori o Aotearoa, Te Ringa Raupā o ngā Kura-ā-Iwi, Te Taihū o Ngā Wānanga, Te Whakaruruhau o ngā Reo Irirangi Māori o Aotearoa,

was to engage directly with all of our national organisations and to facilitate the conversation about revitalising the Māori language from the perspective of the Broadcasting, Education, Community and Urban sectors. Seventeen participants, representing all four of the sector groupings, took the opportunity to share their perspectives with Te Mātāwai Board members and Te Mātāwai staff. Small group workshops within the forum allowed participants to discuss their roles and aspirations within Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. Participants shared the challenges that these sector-based groups (who are also iwi-based groups) face when managing their support and provision for their communities, vis a vis government activity or other Kāhui ā-iwi activity. Equity and authority were underlying themes and the desire for Te Mātāwai to continue to support and advocate for and on their behalf was affirmed.

Ngā Aho Whakaari, Te Rūnanga o Te Ātaarangi Trust, Māori Women's Welfare League, New Zealand Māori Council, National Urban Māori Authority Incorporated.

Extending Our Provision of Support into the Community

The guiding principle behind Te Mātāwai's community engagement is mana motuhake and the belief that people know best the solutions that work for them. Our task is to empower communities to develop and implement Māori language revitalisation kaupapa that meet the needs of whānau across their own Kāhui.

We foster collaborative, trusting relationships, and through Pae Motuhake and the newly established roles of Kaiāwhina and Pou Reo, we can provide valuable on-the-ground support for whānau and kaitono. These relationships also work to create a positive feedback loop whereby real-time information shared with our Board

and Tari enables us to refine and improve our processes which in turn leads to more effective support feeding back into Kāhui. We still have more to do to ensure our Pou Reo and Kaiāwhina are appropriately supported and that is a focus for the coming year.

Simplifying the Application Process

The introduction of a single integrated investment round per year has improved the application process for kaitono and allowed for much more efficiency in the processing and assessment of applications through Te Mātāwai. The latest investment round received 325 applications which were processed by Pae Motuhake before being sent to the Board for consideration. Notifications were sent to kaitono by 30 June 2022. This new streamlined approach provides kaitono with:

- Consistent communication and clarity.
- A simplified schedule of key dates including deadlines for registering as a provider, applying for investment, and commencement and ending Kaupapa.
- More time to consider and develop a clear proposal with a longer application period of eight weeks.
- A full year to complete their project.

The single integrated investment round also frees up Board meeting time for members to focus on strategic matters and allows Te Mātāwai to more accurately budget for investments.

Despite these positive changes, demand for investment continues to outstrip the pool of available resources. As a result, Pae Motuhake are increasingly recommending conditional contracts for investment projects where kaitono receive partial funding for their kaupapa. As the number of high-quality applications continues to grow, it is clearer than ever that there is an eagerness in our communities for more Māori language learning opportunities. Te Mātāwai will continue to advocate for further funding to meet the aspirations of our people and ensure that all whānau Māori are able to journey home to their reo.

The number of contracts generated and approved over 2022 for the 22/23 investment round is almost double that of previous years and indicates a significant increase in volume and workload for the Tari to manage.

Investment Metrics for 21/22 Financial Year

Metric	2020/2021 number of items	2021/2022 number of items	2020/2021 \$ Value	2021/2022 \$ Value
Number of Investment Funding Rounds Managed ¹	15	12 ¹		
Applications Submitted	467	325		
Assessment of applications	1470	2008		
Contracts Generated and Approved	188	337	\$10,720,404.00	16,786,042.74
Reports submitted by Kaitono and processed by Tari	484	548 ²	\$10,339,727.14	10,884,340.85
Contracts Completed by Kaitono	149	169		

1 In 2021/22 some Kāhui had two investment rounds in one financial year as a result of the new single integrated round.

2 This increase reflects the work between our Tari and kaitono who had contracts spanning two or three years to complete.

Research and Insights

Te Mātāwai's research is first and foremost motivated by whānau. Our research team designs incisive projects that contribute to a rich body of mātauranga for use across our Kāhui. By producing insights into the shape and flow of Māori language revitalisation, Te Mātāwai can provide more comprehensive information which empowers whānau as they create durable and sustainable plans for their own Māori language learning.

Te Mātāwai Pre and Post Survey

The identification of a gap in our research and evaluation made the development and implementation of a participant survey a high priority for Te Mātāwai over the last year. The survey itself is strategically designed in two halves - the first completed before participation in kaupapa, and the second completed after - with the objective of capturing shifts in the Māori language confidence of participants across the span of each initiative.

As part of the development process, the survey was reviewed and tested by a small cohort of kaitono and their tauira before being launched.

Improvements in the way Te Mātāwai captures information means that we are more accurately able to tell the story of language revitalisation in Aotearoa. We can clearly pinpoint where support is needed as well as highlight successes - drawing out the attributes that contribute to Māori language acquisition. Ultimately, our research is intended to be accessible and useful for whānau, informing and inspiring their Māori language journeys.

In June 2022 Te Mātāwai administered this survey¹ to 219 Kaitono across the eight Kāhui who participated in the 21/22 single integrated investment round. The feedback gathered will record participants' experiences and the micro shifts and impacts they have noticed.



¹ More information about the Te Mātāwai survey can be found in the 'Our Performance' section of this report under Output 2.2.



Intergenerational Transmission Research with Te Ataarangi

Te Mātāwai collaborated with Te Ataarangi on a research project exploring how this influential pedagogy has impacted intergenerational transmission of Māori language and contributed to the ongoing establishment and maintenance of immersion domains and communities in Aotearoa. Te Ataarangi has been contributing to Māori language revitalisation since the late 1970's by helping ākonga to affirm their tuakiri and fostering reciprocity whereby students share what they have learnt with others.

The research was conducted within a strong kaupapa Māori framework and shared commitment to uphold the values of Te Mātāwai as well as the tikanga and philosophies of Te Ataarangi. Researchers versed in Te Ataarangi formed part of the research team and their knowledge and relationships within Te Ataarangi were invaluable in connecting us with research participants. Through the course of our research, we identified and interviewed ten whānau who have successfully transmitted Māori language across four generations.

Our findings have illuminated the importance of language champions within the revitalisation movement. Te Ataarangi embeds speaking Māori language as a normal daily practice, and as a result graduates often go on to form the centre of new language domains - inviting and encouraging others around them to kōrero Māori and weaving together networks of Māori language speakers. Te Ataarangi language champions make considerable contributions to Māori language immersion communities by:

- Organising whānau wānanga and activities to encourage extended family to engage with and speak Māori language.
- Facilitating rangatahi wānanga using more interactive and engaging methods of teaching and learning.

- Creating whānau and hapū resources and language plans.
- Setting up Kōhanga and Kura in their communities.
- Supporting marae, iwi, hapū, Hāhi, Kōhanga, Kura Kaupapa Māori, Whare Wānanga/Kuratini as kaikaranga, kaitautoko, kaiāwhina and Kaiako.
- Contributing to their rohe by volunteering their time to administration, management, mentoring and teaching.

This research project highlighted that Te Ataarangi whānau also expand language domains beyond kāinga, hāpori and iwi spaces, practising te reo me ngā tikanga Māori in workplaces, sports teams, clubs, and throughout mainstream and kaupapa Māori organisations. This increases Māori language visibility, thereby broadening the possibility for new language domains to emerge. By acting as motivators and enablers, Te Ataarangi ākonga, kaiako, and wider whānau help propel Māori language revitalisation efforts forward.

From collaborating with Te Ataarangi on this research project, Te Mātāwai have gained further insights into the creation of immersion domains, and the common factors that drive their success. To share these findings with a wide audience, we have produced a series of video case studies featuring Te Ataarangi whānau sharing their experiences of Māori language learning and revitalisation. We are hopeful that this body of research will showcase the work of Te Ataarangi and generate future funding opportunities for this important kaupapa.

Focusing in on Marae-Based Initiatives

Te Mātāwai's increased research capacity over 2021 and 2022 has provided us with a unique opportunity to zero in on one specific area of our work, and to view Māori language revitalisation initiatives and impacts from a different perspective. The research we conducted over this period focused on marae-based initiatives, and these insights now sit alongside Kāhui reports to provide a more comprehensive picture of Te Mātāwai's impact via investments.

There are a myriad benefits of engaging with marae-led kaupapa for people across Kāhui with opportunities to build cultural identity and connection resulting in an increase in use of Māori language in participants' everyday lives. Networks formed through marae-based activities are a key factor that strengthens the capacity of whānau to support and participate in their own iwi and hapū activities¹. Further insights show that marae-based initiatives:

- Empower kaitono to deliver to their strengths, designing content relevant to local iwi, hapū and marae.
- Provide preferred learning experiences for participants who wish to deepen their connection to marae and tuakiri.
- Promote resource development for kāinga, hāpori and iwi as tools to assist with their learning.
- Unify collective capacity through a network of experts who are connected to marae.
- Strengthen tikanga.
- Utilise venues of choice that are accessible for many whānau.

Opportunities for whānau to connect into collective groups based at marae also fosters

access to local kaumātua, kuia and experts. This forms a foundation for the sustainability and transmission of knowledge – whare wānanga, whare kōrero.

Challenges

Time stands out as the biggest challenge to organising and implementing kaupapa whakarauora reo. Marae are frequently balancing multiple responsibilities, with tangihanga necessarily taking precedence over wānanga. Other barriers include accessibility, especially for marae in remote locations, and for urban Māori living at distance from their marae. Initiatives also need to consider barriers such as fear of judgement when speaking Māori language at the marae.



1 Te Paetawhiti, 2020:69

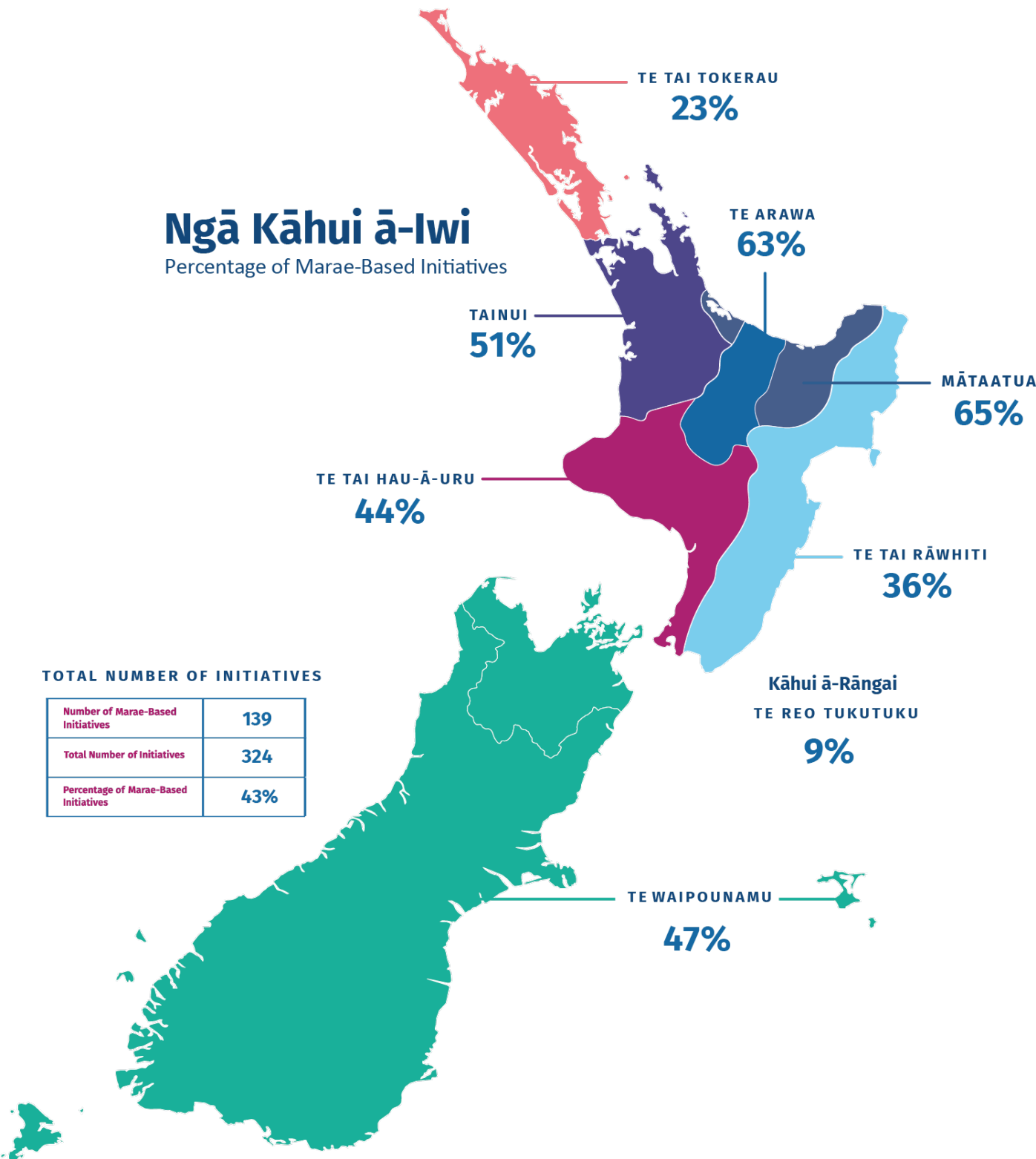
Quantitative Data Analysis

A total of 402 initiatives have been completed from 2017/18, 18/19 and 2021/22, and a total of 324 contracts have been assessed against the SOI Outcome Areas. This is the first time that Te Mātāwai has completed data analysis of this scope.

While the longitudinal information was gathered from 324 projects that were

completed by 1st June 2021¹, the analysis of this data was completed during the 2021/2022 financial year and has provided a fulsome picture of activities happening in and around marae.

1 An additional 74 contracts have been completed since the first harvest and have not been included in this report.



Te Papa Kōrero

Te Papa Kōrero is a quarterly forum that brings together Chief Executives from Maihi Karauna agencies and Te Mātāwai. A work in progress, Te Papa Kōrero has yet to reach its potential to lead the work required for Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. Much groundwork has been laid so that we can now look at Te

Whare o te Reo Mauriora together and strive to create new modes of working together that engender true partnership. Te Mātāwai continues to manage the expectations of ourselves and others by articulating our mandate and the scope of our work and clarifying what we are aiming to achieve.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

Through the UNDRIP kaupapa, Te Mātāwai had an opportunity to develop further our connection with the Iwi Chairs Forum who lead the work on developing an implementation plan for UNDRIP. Though the importance of the Māori language is already a feature on the landscape of the Iwi Chairs Forum, raising the level of awareness of the

work of Te Mātāwai and its connectivity to the work of the Iwi Chairs Forum is always valuable. Te Mātāwai had the opportunity to participate in a consultation process, as well as present at an Iwi Chairs Forum meeting. By fostering this relationship, we hope to be able to support future gains for Māori language revitalisation efforts.



Our Performance



Organisational Health and Capability

Our People

Te Mātāwai brings together passionate people, and this is embodied by the strong collegial atmosphere in our Tari. Born out of necessity, our staff have created a culture of skill sharing and collaboration across teams and projects, and as such we become more than the sum of our parts. While leadership sets the tone for the Tari, a sense of purpose and energy is shared by all employees. We operate on the basis of moving forward together, and we continue to grow this synchronicity through manaakitanga and kotahitanga.

The past year has presented challenges to achieving everything Te Mātāwai had set out to do. At times we underestimated the impacts of COVID-19, and mitigations plans were not always sufficient to maintain momentum in certain areas. March and June 2022 saw high levels of staff requiring sick leave, as reflected throughout Aotearoa. Te Mātāwai continues to prioritise and support the wellbeing of our deeply committed staff.

Our diverse and impassioned Board comprises rangatira of high authority, who set our strategic direction and provide robust leadership to Te Mātāwai and within Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. While bringing together such a wealth of expertise and breadth of experience can present its own challenges, the diversity of the Te Mātāwai’s Board is an absolute strength of our organisation.

Demand for Te Mātāwai engagement has risen, and as such our focus has been on building capacity in our Tari¹ in order to maximise our support for Kāhui. We have welcomed more staff and continue to focus on strategic use of our energy and resources. COVID-19 continues to affect investment programmes, our Board and office services. The challenges presented by the pandemic have required kaitono² to not only identify their limitations, but to accept those limitations regardless of the hard work that they have put into contingency planning. The key learning for us all has been ‘knowing one’s limitations’, and where possible remembering terms such as manaaki and aroha ki te tangata.

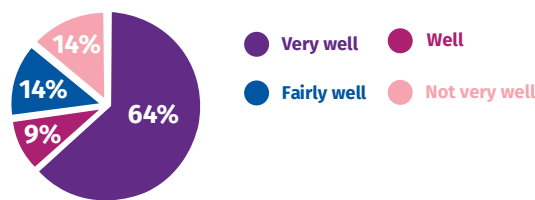
Te Mātāwai is proud of our kaitono, who continue to build their capabilities to design kaupapa and facilitate learning in whānau. Kaitono are growing in confidence, and their passion feeds back into our Tari as they share the projects they are leading across our Kāhui.

The Tari has increased engagement with kaitono which has resulted in 82% of eligible contracts being completed, in comparison to 50% in 2020. This can be attributed to several factors including greater experience,

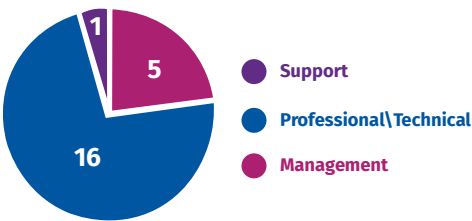
1 Te Mātāwai Office staff

2 Successful applicants

Our staff assess their level of Māori language proficiency as:



Staff Roles



increased capability and efficiency, and improved clarity for staff and kaitono around their specific investment roles.

Since 2019, Te Mātāwai has received 895 applications, accepted 525 and declined 331.

Te Mātāwai continues to experience the same issue of oversubscription, with annual applications exceeding our available investment budget by \$4.5 million. Interestingly, the last year saw the least number of declines in applications, with some Pae Motuhake reluctant to decline applications and instead disbursing smaller investments across more projects.

Being a Good Employer

Te Mātāwai is committed to being a good employer and creating a safe and healthy work environment for all staff. We recognise the need to look after our kaimahi and their wellbeing. We set this out in policies to demonstrate that their health and wellbeing is a priority. More importantly, we reinforce this in staff meetings and general discussions between peers and managers.

Ko te manaaki i te whānau, he manaaki i te kaimahi, he manaaki hoki i Te Mātāwai.

Our personnel policies are regularly reviewed to ensure they are compliant with legislation and that they are appropriate for Te Mātāwai.

Equal Employment Opportunities

Te Mātāwai values people and is committed to the principles of equal employment opportunity and equity for all employees and potential employees. In all cases, Te Mātāwai

will appoint the best-qualified person to any position in which it is recruiting and remunerate, train, develop and appraise staff without discrimination.

Remuneration

Te Mātāwai seeks to attract and retain the best person for the job. Accordingly, we pay rates consistent with the market for all positions, and the remuneration is regularly reviewed.

Bullying, Harassment and Discrimination

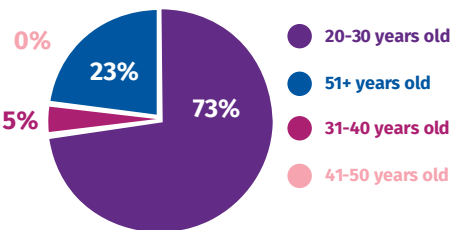
Te Mātāwai has policies in place to prevent and address bullying, harassment, and discrimination in the workplace and to promote a safe and healthy work environment.

Recruitment

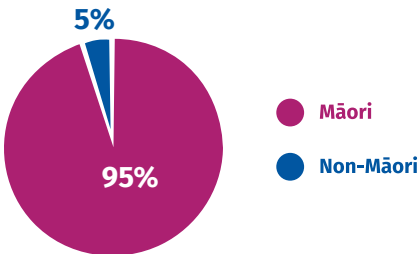
Te Mātāwai is committed to being a good employer, and our recruitment policy is based on providing a fair and transparent process for all parties. Our recruitment focuses on employees with good levels of Māori language, cultural proficiency, and specialist technical skills. Te Mātāwai is aware of the value and application of these skills, especially when our staff engage with whānau in the community.

It is important that our staff are able to operate professionally and culturally and thereby create an atmosphere that is inviting and welcoming where whānau feel comfortable and confident engaging with Te Mātāwai.

Age Range of Staff

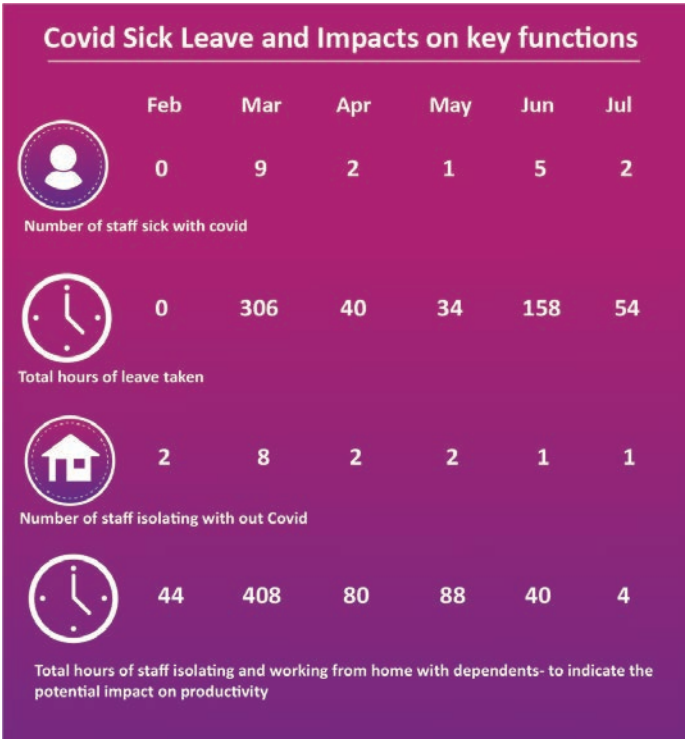


Our Staff are Comprised of:



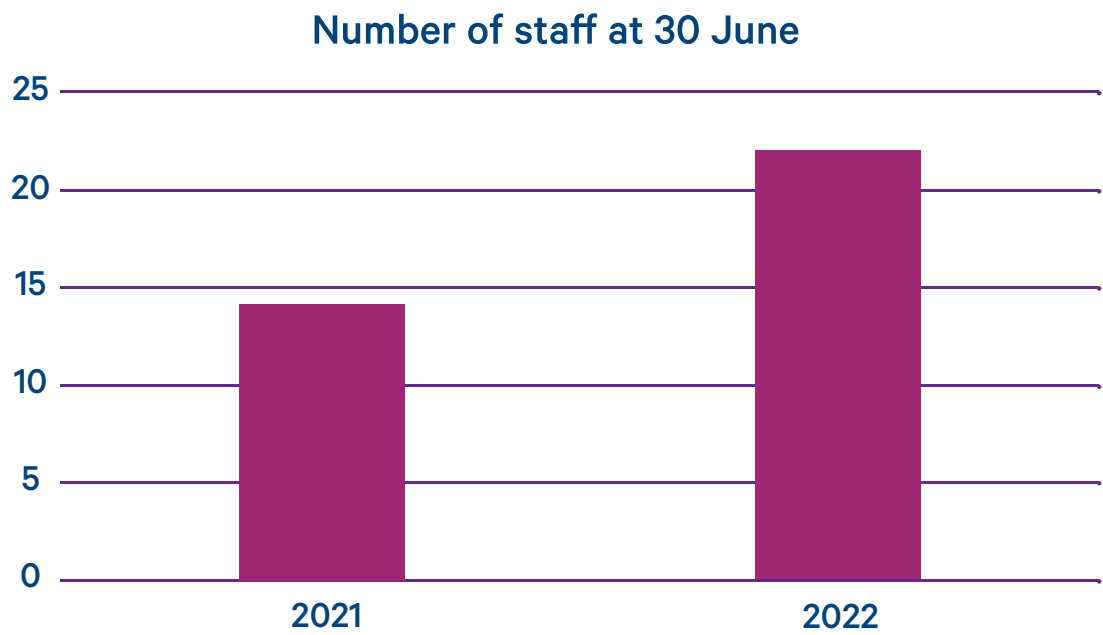
Wellbeing

Te Mātāwai is committed to a safe, positive, and healthy workplace through providing strong leadership, fostering good working relationships, and ensuring robust policies and procedures. Measures taken to promote wellbeing include supporting staff to seek regular eye tests and annual influenza vaccines. Ongoing access to the Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) is available to all staff if required. Staff are also supported and encouraged to take part in activities that promote healthy living. An Ohu Hauora has been created to provide another avenue for staff to raise concerns with staff representatives. Weekly indoor netball games and waiata practice help provide for more holistic staff wellbeing.



Our Response to COVID-19

We saw further lockdowns in 2021/22 with the return of COVID-19. Having learnt from previous lockdowns, transition to working in an online environment was seamless. Staff were equipped with the tools and software to function from home, and there were daily virtual interactions to ensure that staff were managing the demands of working from home. Staff wellbeing was monitored by managers, and staff were provided with information on how to access EAP if needed. Staff were able to continue to support Kaitono, who were managing whānau demands, while delivering their Māori language initiatives. Staff continued to interact by way of regular Zoom meetings, and our Board and Pae Motuhake continued to meet virtually to ensure support for staff as well as monitor the delivery of services to the Board and existing contracts.



Performance Measures

Appropriations

Te Mātāwai received funding of \$14.817 million from the Estimates of Appropriation for 'Whakarauora Reo mō te Whānau, Hapū, Iwi me te Hapori (family, tribal and community Māori language revitalisation)'. This appropriation is intended to achieve progress towards the development and revitalisation of the Māori language within homes and communities through the:

- Operation of Te Mātāwai, including the fulfilment of its statutory functions.
- Provision of leadership, influence and advice that supports Māori to protect, sustain and grow their language for use across generations in whānau, homes and communities.
- Support of community-led initiatives aimed at re-establishing and maintaining te reo Māori as a first language within Māori whānau, homes and communities.

Below is our reporting of performance against the measures associated with this provision of this funding.

	Assessment of Performance	2020/21	2021/22
100 % of Te Mātāwai research and investment funds allocated in accordance with Board approved criteria	All research and 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 Agenda Priorities.	Achieved	Achieved
60% of whānau surveyed report increased opportunities to hear and use Māori language as a result of participating in Te Mātāwai supported initiatives	<p>Te Mātāwai developed a database to support the analysis of information collected through the standard investment reporting processes.</p> <p><i>Te Mātāwai data derived from investment contract reporting shows that 80 percent of the total number of projects completed in 2021/22 reported outcomes that increased opportunities to hear and use te reo Māori.¹</i></p>	Achieved	Achieved

¹ This is based on 98 of 122 completed contracts that offered language classes, kura reo and wānanga as activities in 2021/22 financial year.

Kirimana Hoko – Our Agreement with the Minister for Māori Development

This section contains our performance report against the three outputs included in our annual Kirimana Hoko (Purchase Agreement). The Māori Language Act 2016 requires that Te Mātāwai enter into an annual Purchase Agreement with the Minister for Māori Development. This agreement outlines Te Mātāwai's delivery outputs and performance measures against which progress is assessed and reported on every six months.

The three outputs align to our three focus areas of Kāinga, Hapori, Iwi; Te Tuku; and Te Matatū. Detailed reports on performance for each output are summarised below.

Output One | Kāinga, Hapori and Iwi

This output includes the investment in community initiatives aimed at revitalising Māori language through the Maihi Māori strategy.

REVENUE CROWN	\$9,687,000
INTEREST INCOME	-
OTHER REVENUE	-
TOTAL REVENUE	\$9,687,000
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$11,023,946
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-\$1,336,946

Kāinga, Hapori and Iwi: Output 1.1	Performance Measures & Standards
Support the development of strong and sustainable Māori language bodies and activities. This will be done through investments, promotions, research and the provision of information and guidance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish a baseline and parameters from whānau involved in Te Mātāwai investments to ascertain:<ul style="list-style-type: none">whānau, individuals, using, speaking, and learning te reoimmersions domains (Quantities and types)the state of intergenerational transmissionthe state of community clusters and networksthe prevalence and use of local language variationImplement, or link 25% of all Te Mātāwai investments to a language plan.Tailored guidelines and templates for language planning will be created to support whānau, hapori, iwi and users.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Run a promotional campaign with vignettes to promote successful pathways. ● Support the development of whānau-led research programmes to enable Pae Motuhake to better understand the needs of the whānau and thereby inform investment plans that will guide and inform allocation of investments.
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Status: Achieved

A data collection framework has been developed that enables Te Mātāwai to set baselines and track its contribution against the five specified outcomes. We have extracted information from milestone reporting of 492 completed initiatives to set the first baselines. The established baselines from whānau involved in Te Mātāwai investments show that 45% of our investments contributed to whānau and individuals, using, speaking, and learning the Māori language; and that 70% of our investments contributed to enabling immersion domains.

As we increase immersion opportunities for our kāinga, hapori and iwi, we have identified 50 types of domains² that our investments supported. Some examples of the types of immersion domains are specific eg. Hastings Arena, and others are generic such as kāinga, yoga retreats, māra kai, and sports arenas. Many are traditional domains such as Hāhi/whakapono Māori, Te Whare Tū Taua, marae, while some are very contemporary such as YouTube and online webinars. Increasing the type and number of immersion domains is essential to revitalisation.

- **62% of our investments contributed to Intergenerational Transmission.** The state of intergenerational transmission was measured against the number of initiatives that reported that there was transmission of language and mātauranga Māori across multiple generations, both descending and ascending.
- **35% of our investments contribute to community clusters and networks.** Community clusters and networks are directly linked to our Kōkiritanga Reo outcome.
- **56% of our investments enable our kāinga, hapori and iwi to learn and use local**

² Full list of domains: Marae, Waka ama – Awa, Whare Wānanga, Art Classes, Māori Hub Pokapū (Te Tinana), Charitable Trusts, Yoga Retreats, Kapiti Island, Movie theatres, Festivals, Reo Māori hubs, Mau Rākau, Home/Kāinga, Kapa Haka, Workspaces, Universities, Te Whare Tū Tauā, Puna Reo, Hāpati, Kōhanga Reo, Te Ataarangī, Ngāhere, Kura Kaupapa, Pakihi, Schools, Rūnanga, Public Libraries, Community Hubs, Hastings Arena, Reo Irirangi Māori, Online webinars, Golf Courses, Facebook Groups, Manukau Urban Māori Authority, ZOOM Wānanga, Te Puna Reo o Raparapaririki, Sports Arenas, Radio Kahungunu, Netball Courts, Radio Ngāti Porou, Club Rooms, Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga, Te Whānau o Waipareira Trusts, Basketball courts, Raukatamea YouTube, Te Hāhi Ringatū, Community Organisations, Te Matatini, Community Workplaces, Whare Kawhe.

language variation. Reo-ā-Iwi refers to dialect and regional language variation.

- **26% of all Te Mātāwai investments were either aligned to, developed, or implemented a language plan.** Investments this year saw the hosting of 576 language planning hui where 1584 participants developed their language plans. 955 language plans are now in place.

We have created two language plan templates for whānau. The language planning guidelines have been derived from the He Rau Ora – Good practice in Māori language revitalisation literature review³. The templates and guidelines have a strong focus on increasing the use of Māori language in the home, with guides on how to access and create immersion domains. We have also taken note of language planning initiatives we have invested in so far to expand our understanding of how to advise on implementing language plans in kāinga, hapori and Iwi.

A promotional campaign was run in June 2022. The Toitōi Manawa⁴ vignette reached 6073 people on Facebook and 1727 viewers on Instagram. Work is ongoing to assess the impact of this campaign, and this data will inform campaigns going forward. The Kura Whakarauora Reo⁵ vignette was produced from video footage from Kaitono initiatives and demonstrated successful pathways for Māori language learning. This campaign was aimed at our kāinga, hapori and iwi, and reached 3770 people on Facebook and 453 viewers on Instagram.

The Komiti Rangahau (Te Mātāwai Board Research Sub-Committee) approved the programme to support the development of whānau-led research, and planning work necessary to support a successful roll-out was completed. A specific focus was made on engagement approach as the programme will be developed alongside whānau in our kāhui and research institutes. The programme will be rolled out in 2022/2023.

Kāinga, Hapori and Iwi: Output 1.2	Performance Measures & Standards
Strengthen a community-based network and provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 50% of Kāhui have Pou Reo.● Host a Taumata Reo for language champions. [DEFERRED TO 22/23 FINANCIAL YEAR]

Status: Achieved

By the end of June 2022 five out of eight Kāhui had appointed Pou Reo. This role assists Te Mātāwai by building capability and capacity across the regions. Our aim is to have Pou Reo

³ <https://www.tematawai.maori.nz/mi/research-and-evaluation/our-research/he-rau-ora/>

⁴ Toitōi Manawa <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=beuzC2bSM2Q&t=4s>

⁵ Kura Whakarauora Reo <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1GE0kApMjGQ&t=172s>

in place across all Kāhui in 2022/23.

As with many Te Mātāwai supported events this year, Taumata Reo was deferred to 2022/23 due to ongoing challenges presented by COVID-19. By deferring this event we will see improved participation and safety for all attendees.

Output Two | Te Tuku

This output includes the development and delivery of services, information, insights, and data to support the goals of the Maihi Māori and where applicable, Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora.

REVENUE CROWN	\$5,000,000
INTEREST INCOME	\$92,008
OTHER REVENUE	\$8,076
TOTAL REVENUE	\$5,100,084
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$4,446,516
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	\$653,568

Te Tuku: Output 2.1	Performance Measures & Standards
Contribute to the five outcome areas of the SOI, and ultimately the Maihi Māori, by further refining our data, information, and management systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data collection, management and reporting system is in place.

Status: Partly Achieved

Te Mātāwai currently has multiple systems in place for the management of investment applications, assessments and reporting, data collection, analysis, and financial management. However, these multiple systems are neither integrated nor calibrated to collect, analyse, and report the data we require. Our goal of procuring a new system before June 2022 has been delayed due to the ongoing effects of COVID-19. Low staff capacity across our tari, as well as impacts for external providers tasked with participating in investigations and managing procurement, mean we were unable to initiate a formal procurement process.

We have completed a needs assessment and investigated the types of systems available and have identified a system capable of catering to our investment, data, financial and management reporting needs. Te Mātāwai is ready to initiate its procurement process so that the preferred platform is ready for use by the end of the 2022 financial year. The new system will provide more functionality and greater efficiency, enabling staff to add greater value to our activities. Additionally, a new system will provide real time information to support the Board, Pae Motuhake and Tari with decision-making around language investment.

Te Tuku: Output 2.2	Performance Measures & Standards
Invest in research and evaluation that informs the implementation and delivery of community language funding under the Maihi Māori.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Te Mātāwai survey is administered. • Increased relationships with national Māori language organisation and iwi - Host a forum with stakeholders. • Create and pilot an instrument to measure shift.

Status: Achieved

This year Te Mātāwai has developed various tools to measure shifts within Māori language revitalisation. The Te Mātāwai Survey has been developed for the purpose of gathering feedback and insights, which our management team and Board can utilise to better understand how to support Pae Motuhake and Kaitono in the upcoming years. Results from this survey will be included in the quarterly reports to the Board

Across the year Te Mātāwai held individual meetings with representatives from Te Taura Whiri, Te Reo Whakapuaki Irirangi, and Māori Television Service as listed in Schedule Four of Te Ture mō te Reo Māori Act 2016. These meetings were led by our Te Reo Tukutuku Kāhui, with Pae Motuhake, Pou Reo and Kaiāwhina as our representatives who occupy these spheres. These meetings were important for relationship development, and likely contributed to the strong turnout at the Stakeholder Engagement Forum with national Māori language organisations, held on 29 June 2022.

Te Tuku: Output 2.3	Performance Measures & Standards
Increased communication and provision of information for all stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national communications strategy is implemented. • Host a national forum for Māori language organisations.

Status: Achieved

A National Communications Strategy for the period 2022 – 2024 was completed in March 2022 and approved by the Board in April 2022. The Strategy focuses our activities towards initiatives that grow awareness of Te Mātāwai and maximise the impact of our work program. Implementation has begun and remains ongoing.

Te Mātāwai hosted the online National Stakeholder Engagement Forum on 29 June 2022. The purpose of this event was to enhance engagement with the ten national organisations listed in Schedule Four of Te Ture mō te Reo Māori 2016. There were seventeen participants representing all four of the sector groupings - Broadcasting, Education, Community and Urban - alongside four Te Mātāwai board members and six Te Mātāwai staff and support. Small group workshops allowed participants to share their perspectives on their unique role within Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. Valuable insights were shared, in particular the challenge that these sector-based groups (who are also iwi-based groups) face when managing their support and provision for their communities, vis a vis government activity or other Kāhui ā-iwi activity.

Output Three | Te Matatū: Strategic Leadership in Te Reo Māori

This output provides for the delivery of the statutory role of Te Mātāwai to provide leadership in promoting the health and wellbeing of Māori language for iwi and Māori.

REVENUE CROWN	\$130,000
INTEREST INCOME	-
OTHER REVENUE	-
TOTAL REVENUE	\$130,000
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$19,351
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	\$110,649

Te Matatū: Output 3.1	Performance Measures & Standards
Report on performance against the Kirimana Hoko to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori.	<p>Te Mātāwai will produce two reports on its progress towards the outputs set out in this Kirimana Hoko. Reports to be presented by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 28 February 2022 - Relating to a statement of financial position and non-financial performance for the period 1 July - 31 December 2021 and any outstanding outputs

	<p>rolled over from the 2020/21 Kirimana Hoko to this 2021/22 Kirimana Hoko completed by 31 December 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 31 July 2022 - Relating to performance for the period 1 January - 30 June 2022.
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Status: Achieved

There are no outstanding outputs rolled over from 21/22.

Te Matatū: Output 3.2	Performance Measures & Standards
<p>Fulfil its functions under Te Ture mō te Reo Māori 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appoint four of the seven members of the Board of the Whakaata Māori as vacancies arise. ● Provide at least two (2) nominations to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori for vacancies arising on the Boards of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Māngai Pāho as requested. ● Forward its Annual Report to Te Minita Whanaketanga Māori for tabling in Parliament as soon as practicable, but within 6 months of the end of the financial year. ● Engage with the Māori Television Services to ensure that its accountability documents reflect the role that the Service has in supporting the objectives of the Maihi Māori.

Status: Achieved

Te Mātāwai has fulfilled all obligations under Te Ture mō te Reo Māori 2016:

- Four Te Mātāwai appointments to Whakaata Māori are currently in place.
- No nominations were requested by Te Minita Whanaketanga for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori or Te Māngai Pāho during 2021/22.
- Te Mātāwai forwarded its Annual Report 2020/21 to the Minister for Māori Development in December 2021.
- Te Mātāwai approved the Whakaata Māori Statement of Intent in June 2022, with an intention to address some of the mechanisms employed to measure language use as part of the wider Te Huapae Outcomes Framework review.
- We are satisfied that the SOI reflects the role that Whakaata Māori holds in supporting the current objectives of the Maihi Māori.

- Te Mātāwai is seeking to set up a joint Board meeting with Māori Television Service to tighten the relationship and clarify expectations going forward.

Te Matatū: Output 3.3	Performance Measures & Standards
Demonstrate Leadership in te reo Māori revitalisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Host 15 meetings with key Māori language interest entities from Maihi Karauna. ● Provide opportunities for the Board to share the direction and priorities of Te Mātāwai. ● Actively contribute towards the review of the MLA as a partner. ● Continue to actively participate in Te Whare o Te Reo Mauriora Shared Research Agenda Group and continue to work collaboratively with Te Taura Whiri i Te Reo Māori on the overarching monitoring and evaluation framework for the Whare.

Status: Achieved

Te Matatū⁶, the Tumu Whakarae and Hoa-Toihau hosted meetings with Chief Executives, senior officials, Board Chairs, and representatives from:

- Te Puni Kōkiri
- Te Matatini
- Te Arawhiti
- Whakaata Māori
- Te Māngai Pāho
- Land and Transport Agency
- The Minister for Māori Development
- Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori | Māori Language Commission
- Department of Internal Affairs
- Ministry of Culture and Heritage
- The Public Service Commission

Through these meetings Te Mātāwai was able to increase clarity regarding our role as a Partner with the Crown in revitalising the Māori language, as well as our expectations and strategic intentions. Additional engagements took place by way of working groups led by Te Mātāwai and other agencies, and further connections were fostered through fora requested by a number of organisations listed above. This provided an opportunity for Te Mātāwai to

⁶ Te Mātāwai Strategy Unit

further understand how Crown stakeholders conceptualise their roles in Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. Despite COVID-19 disruptions, engagement has been meaningful, and we look forward to further opportunities for Te Mātāwai and Crown stakeholders to work together toward more effective, efficient, and complementary Māori language activity.

Co-Chairs and Board members have embraced several opportunities to share Te Mātāwai direction throughout 2021 and 2022. These engagements included:

- Strengthening Rangatiratanga & Kotahitanga Wānanga – He Pou Tikanga in March 2022 (An Iwi Leaders Chair Forum)
- He Tohu Huarahi Māori – bilingual signage events in Napier and Rotorua in May 2022 (NZ Land Transport)
- Presenting at the Māori Broadcasting Kura Whakarauora in Auckland and the online Te Tiriti-based Futures and Anti-racism Webinar
- Te Reo Tukutuku stakeholder engagement forum (online)
- Taranaki Language Symposium in Waitōtara

Board members have also collectively shared Te Mātāwai's position during consultation on matters like the Data and Statistics Bill, public consultation on bilingual signs, and through the Māori Language Act review process. Te Mātāwai has three Board members on the Steering Group of the Māori Language Act 2016 review, and two staff involved in the Working Group. Te Mātāwai remains active in collaborating with the Secretariat on the development of the final Steering Group report. This piece of work is ongoing through 2022/23.

Te Mātāwai actively participated in the Shared Research Agenda, attending all hui and contributing to planning and delivery. As kaitiaki of He Ara Poutama mō te Reo Māori (He Ara Poutama)⁷, Te Mātāwai and Te Taura Whiri are jointly responsible for the management, security, access, and use of the microsimulation model. Te Mātāwai has been working collaboratively with Te Taura Whiri staff to establish a permanent housing of the He Ara Poutama tool, and the setting of Tikanga to ensure the data is accessed and utilised appropriately. We have now established an application process for future projects that want to utilise He Ara Poutama. He Ara Poutama was presented to available Board members and has stimulated conversation and discussion. We plan to use He Ara Poutama in the upcoming hui rautaki for Pae Motuhake in August 2022. Te Mātāwai also provided feedback on the Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora formative evaluation draft findings and report.

⁷ Microsimulation Overview Model

Statement of Responsibility

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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 2022.



Reikura Kahi

Hoa Toihau

9 December 2022



Bernie O'Donnell

Hoa Toihau

9 December 2022



Te Mātāwai Financial statements

for the year ended 30 June 2022



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Independent Auditor's Report

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To the readers of Te Mātāwai's financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2022

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Te Mātāwai. The Auditor-General has appointed me, Brent Kennerley, using the staff and resources of Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the performance information, including the performance information for an appropriation, of Te Mātāwai on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited:

- the financial statements of Te Mātāwai on pages 105 to 119, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, 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 89 to 98.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of Te Mātāwai on pages 105 to 119:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2022; 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 89 to 98:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects, Te Mātāwai's performance for the year ended 30 June 2022, including:
 - for each class of reportable outputs:
 - its standards of delivery performance achieved as compared with forecasts included in the purchase agreement for the financial year; and
 - its actual revenue and output expenses as compared with the forecasts included in the purchase agreement for the financial year; and
 - what has been achieved with the appropriation and
 - the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred compared with the appropriated or forecast expenses or capital expenditure.
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

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

Other matters

The financial statements and the performance information of Te Mātāwai for the year ended 30 June 2021 was audited by another appointed auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on the financial statements and the performance information on 1 November 2021.

Our audit was completed on 9 December 2022. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed. I was appointed as the auditor of Te Mātāwai after their financial year-end, which has resulted in our audit being completed later than required by legislation.

Basis for 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 internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within Te Mātāwai's framework for reporting its performance.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on Te Mātāwai's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the performance information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Te Mātāwai to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and the performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 88, 99 & 120, 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.



Brent Kennerley
Grant Thornton New Zealand Audit Limited
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Te Mātāwai
Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Actual 2022 \$	Budget 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Revenue from Crown		14,817,000	14,817,000	14,816,999
Interest revenue		92,008	84,000	91,229
Other revenue		8,076	12,274	8,699
Total revenue		14,917,084	14,913,274	14,916,927
Depreciation expense	9	57,953	43,600	38,569
Amortisation expense	10	18,920	-	-
Board fees	14,15	311,262	324,250	312,760
Contractors and consultants		55,562	63,181	977,685
Pae Motuhake panel costs		301,781	487,360	333,339
Personnel costs	6	2,243,650	2,250,605	1,080,770
Sponsorship		-	185,000	-
Research, Data and Information		432,531	936,008	246,102
Kāinga, Hapori & Iwi Māori Language Investment	4	11,023,946	11,648,721	9,874,887
Professional fees		135,019	178,108	137,982
Strategic Partnership and Engagement Expenses		19,351	130,000	-
Communication & Promotions		210,744	200,000	41,916
Other expenses	5	679,184	982,809	737,843
Total operating expenditure		15,489,813	17,429,642	13,781,853
Surplus/(deficit)		(572,729)	(2,516,368)	1,135,074

Te Mātāwai
Statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2022

	Note	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,7	18,071,656	18,588,035
Trade and other receivables	3,8	-	3,715
Accrued interest		14,843	6,430
Prepayments		25,416	15,792
GST receivable		299,314	262,082
Total current assets		18,411,229	18,876,054
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	168,949	152,638
Intangible assets	10	37,840	56,760
Total non-current assets		206,789	209,398
Total assets		18,618,018	19,085,452
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	3,11	227,182	245,061
Employee benefits liabilities	12	158,513	63,922
PAYE payable		82,428	53,847
Total current liabilities		468,123	362,830
Net assets		18,149,895	18,722,622
EQUITY			
Accumulated funds		18,149,895	18,722,622
Total equity		18,149,895	18,722,622

Te Mātāwai
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Balance at 1 July	18,722,622	17,587,548
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	<u>(572,729)</u>	<u>1,135,074</u>
Balance at 30 June	<u>18,149,895</u>	<u>18,722,622</u>

Te Mātāwai
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Revenue from Crown		14,821,296	14,863,284
Other revenue		8,076	8,699
Payments to the Community		(10,843,644)	(10,413,072)
Payments to suppliers		(2,089,271)	(2,596,744)
Payments to staff and Board members		(2,422,169)	(1,341,031)
Net cash flow from operating activities		<u>(525,712)</u>	<u>521,136</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		83,595	114,929
Purchase of intangible assets		-	(56,760)
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment		(74,262)	(39,986)
Net cash flow from investing activities		<u>9,333</u>	<u>18,183</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash flow from financing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(516,379)	539,319
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>18,588,035</u>	<u>18,048,716</u>
Cash, cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of the year	7	<u>18,071,656</u>	<u>18,588,035</u>

1 Statement of accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2022

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 2021, and were approved by the Board on 31 October 2022.

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 Kāinga, Hapori & Iwi Māori Language Investment

Te Mātāwai funds Māori language investments in kāinga, hapori and iwi which are discretionary grants. Discretionary grants are those grants where Te Mātāwai has no obligation to award the grant on receipt of the grant application. Discretionary grants with substantive conditions are expensed at the earlier of the grant payment date or when the grant conditions have been satisfied. Conditions are milestones that must be met to be eligible for funding. Te Mātāwai does not award discretionary grants without substantive conditions. Kāinga, Hapori and Iwi Māori Language Investment 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 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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	2.50 - 5.40 years	19% - 40%
Computer equipment	3.25 years	31%

(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) Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

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 Intangible assets

Website costs are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the website. These are subsequently recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. The website is expected to bring future economic benefits to the entity which can be directly attributed to the asset. The website is now fully operational and amortised from 1 July 2022, over an estimated useful life of 3 years.

Realised gains and losses arising from the disposal of intangible assets are recognised in statement of comprehensive revenue and expense in the year in which the disposal occurs.

2.9 Creditors and other payables

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

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.10 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.

2.11 Comparative balances

Comparative balances have been reclassified and restated to conform with changes in presentation and classification adopted in the current period.

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:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	18,071,656	18,588,035
Trade and other receivables	-	3,715
Total loans and receivables	18,071,656	18,591,750
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade and other payables	227,182	245,061
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	227,182	245,061

4 Kāinga, Hapori & Iwi Māori Language Investment

Te Mātāuru funding

Te Mātāwai received Crown appropriation funding of \$14.8 million of which \$9.7 million was allocated to funding Māori language investment in kāinga, hapori, and iwi (2021: \$9.3 million). This expenditure is recognised in the financial statements when all conditions have been met and milestones approved by the Tumu Whakarae.

5 Other expenses

	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Advertising	58,769	6,543
Audit fee	63,416	56,521
Staff wellbeing	8,384	2,598
Hui costs (travel, catering, meeting rooms)	92,781	236,492
IT hardware (below capex threshold)	67,496	38,912
Licensing	75,960	68,760
Office lease expense	80,910	77,240
Office supplies and cleaning	56,840	72,912
Printing and design	27,524	64,072
Staff development	50,424	9,570
Translations	13,409	26,800
Website	14,187	7,825
Other operating expenses	69,084	69,598
Total other expenses	679,184	737,843

6 Personnel costs

	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Salaries and wages	2,180,862	1,050,499
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	62,698	30,271
Total personnel costs	2,243,560	1,080,770

In the 2022 year Te Mātāwai employed 19 full time staff (2021: 9).

During the year ended 30 June 2022 there were no compensation or other benefits in relation to cessation of employment paid (2021: Nil).

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.

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Cash at bank	6,842,825	1,653,990
Short term deposits	<u>11,228,831</u>	<u>16,934,045</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>18,071,656</u>	<u>18,588,035</u>

(a) Short term deposits

The deposits are bearing fixed interest rates between 1.0 - 1.25% (2021: 0.25 - 0.35%). These deposits have an average maturity of 100 days.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

\$5,225,462 of the \$18,071,656 cash and cash equivalents has been tagged to contract milestones in Māori language investments which are yet to be completed.

8 Trade and other receivables

	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Other receivables	-	3,715
Total debtors and other receivables from exchange transactions	-	<u>3,715</u>

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.

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Computer equipment	Leasehold improvement s	Total
Cost			
Balance as at 1 July 2021	<u>11,656</u>	<u>218,434</u>	<u>230,090</u>
Additions	<u>24,067</u>	<u>50,197</u>	<u>74,264</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2022	<u>35,723</u>	<u>268,631</u>	<u>304,354</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1 July 2021	<u>(7,772)</u>	<u>(69,680)</u>	<u>(77,452)</u>
Depreciation charge	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>(52,953)</u>	<u>(57,953)</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2022	<u>(12,772)</u>	<u>(122,633)</u>	<u>(135,405)</u>
Net book value			
As at 30 June 2022	<u>16,489</u>	<u>152,460</u>	<u>168,949</u>

10 Intangible assets

	Website \$	Total \$
Cost		
Balance as at 1 July 2021	<u>56,760</u>	<u>56,760</u>
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2022	<u>56,760</u>	<u>56,760</u>
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 1 July 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amortisation charge	<u>(18,920)</u>	<u>(18,920)</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2022	<u>(18,920)</u>	<u>(18,920)</u>
Net book value		
As at 30 June 2022	<u>37,840</u>	<u>37,840</u>

11 Trade and other payables

	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Trade payables	73,405	151,263
Payables to the Community	-	2,700
Accrued expense	<u>153,777</u>	<u>91,098</u>
Total trade and other payables	<u>227,182</u>	<u>245,061</u>
Total creditors and other payables from exchange transactions	<u>227,182</u>	<u>245,061</u>

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. Therefore, the carrying values of creditors and other payables approximate their fair values.

12 Employee benefits liabilities

	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Salary accrual	63,389	22,205
Annual leave	<u>95,124</u>	<u>41,717</u>
Total current portion	<u>158,513</u>	<u>63,922</u>

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 2022 Te Mātāwai had no capital commitments (2021: Nil).

Operating leases as lessee

Te Mātāwai leases its office premises and photocopier. The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Not later than one year	70,125	72,600
Later than one year and not later than five years	87,375	157,500
Later than five years	-	-
Total non-cancellable operating leases	157,500	230,100

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.

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 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Council members		
Full-time equivalent members	13	13
Board remuneration	(311,262)	(312,760)
Executive Management Team		
Full-time equivalent members	5	4
Management team remuneration	(868,796)	(554,563)
Total full-time equivalent personnel	18	17
Total key management personnel compensation	(1,180,058)	(867,323)

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.

All Board member interests and the approved investment contracts are disclosed on the Te Mātāwai website at www.tematawai.maori.nz.

15 Remuneration

Board member remuneration

	Actual 2022 \$	Actual 2021 \$
Board Member		
Charlie Tepana (co-chair)	36,540	29,505
Reikura Kahi (co-chair)	36,540	29,505
Karepa Wall	24,717	22,470
Kylie Brown	22,470	22,470
Mātai Smith	22,470	22,470
Paulette Tamati-Eliffie	22,470	22,470
Te Kahautu Maxwell	22,470	22,470
Teina Boasa-Dean	22,470	22,470
Bernie O'Donnell	22,470	16,853
Brenda Soutar	22,470	5,617
Abraham Edwards	18,725	-
Wenarata Kingi	16,853	-
Muriwai Ihakara	11,235	22,470
Bryce Murray	5,618	-
Waihoroi Shortland	3,744	29,505
Hemi Dale	-	5,617
Mereana Selby	-	23,888
Robin Hapi	-	14,980
Total executive leadership team remuneration	311,262	312,760

No board members have received compensation of other payments in relation to cessation (2021: Nil).

Payment of \$8,000 was made to an independent member of the Audit and Risk Committee during the financial year (2021: \$6,000).

Total annual remuneration paid or payable by band for full time employees that is or exceeds \$100,000 as at 30 June 2022:

	Number of employees	
	2022	2021
\$110,000 - \$119,999	1	1
\$130,000 - \$139,999	-	1
\$140,000 - \$149,999	1	-
\$150,000 - \$159,999	1	-
\$160,000 - \$169,999	1	1
\$240,000 - \$259,999	1	1
Total employees	5	4

Employee remuneration does not include compensation in relation to cessation.

16 Explanation of major variances against budget

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

Kāinga, Hapori and Iwi Māori Language Investment

We had planned to bring on board eight Pou Reo (one for each of the eight Kahui) at a total cost of \$650,000 for the year. We only appointed five Pou Reo, with the majority being in place much later than expected.

We had also planned to hold a hui taumata to create a network of te reo Māori champions. Due to COVID, the event has been deferred until November 2022.

Strategic Partnerships and Engagement

We had planned to spend \$130,000 on engagement costs relating to Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora activities. We had planned numerous in person engagements relating to the Review of Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 and the Media Sector Review. Due to COVID, almost all of the stakeholder consultation engagements were carried out online which significantly reduced the costs to Te Mātāwai.

Research, Data and Information

A number of projects were started later than planned or did not go ahead during the year. COVID impacted on our timelines and on our ability to procure external providers to assist with the delivery of the activities. These projects have been carried over into the 2022/23 financial year.

Pae Motuhake expenses

Each of our eight Pae Motuhake meet regularly over the year. The majority of those hui took place online due to COVID. Minimal face to face hui went ahead which meant lower than expected costs for the year.

Sponsorship

We had planned to sponsor \$185,000 for two major events during the year. These events were cancelled during the year due to COVID.

17 Events occurring after the balance date

There were no significant events after balance date.

18 Contingencies

Te Mātāwai has no contingencies as at 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil).

19 Breach of statutory reporting deadline

Te Mātāwai is required under Māori Language Act 2016 to complete its audited financial statements and service performance information by 31 October 2022. This timeframe was not met due to the late completion of the audit.

Papatohu

Directory

Tari

Te Mātāwai
Papa 4
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Te Whanga-nui-a-Tara 6011

Office

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Wāhi Pōhi

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Īmēra: patai@tematawai.maori.nz

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Kaiarotake

Mana Arotake o Aotearoa
Te Whanga-nui-a-Tara
Mā te Kaitohutohu me te Tumuaki Mana Arotake

Auditor

Audit New Zealand
Wellington

Pēke

ASB Bank
Te Whanga-nui-a-Tara

Banker

ASB Bank
Wellington

