

NGĀ HUA O TE MATA REO WĀNANGA REPORT

TE TAI HAU-Ā-URU

Date: 1 November 2019
Venue: Te Awahou Nieuwe Stroom, Foxton

Number of Te Whāiti: Five **Number of Kaitono:** Five



Ngā Hua o te Mata Reo wānanga background

Ko ngā whakamārama o Te Hua o te Mata Reo:

- Ko ngā hua i puta mai i ngā tini kaupapa whakatairanga i te reo rangatira kia rangatira ai.
- Ko te 'mata' ko ngā mataawaka, ko te mata o te arero e tohu ana ko wai koe, nō hea koe. Arara ko te reo Māori.

Ngā Hua o te Mata Reo wānanga are an engagement and community development mechanism for Pae Motuhake members and kaitono to come together as a collective and share their stories. In Te Tai Hau-ā-uru wānanga, kaitono were invited to present on their project and share what went well, what changes they saw, what they have learnt, what processes could be improved and to share other insights. The wānanga allowed Te Whāiti (the equivalent to Te Pae Motuhake in this region) to get a snapshot of early outcomes that have been achieved across their Kāhui.

Kaitono presentations

Invited kaitono were asked to prepare a presentation for the wānanga around the following questions. The intention was to create a space where kaitono could share their learnings, celebrate their successes and identify any areas that they believe could be improved.

- An overview of your project
- What worked?
- What didn't work?
- What could be done better?
- What outcomes did you see?

As a general guideline, kaitono presentations were advised to be 20 minutes long. There was also time allocated for questions after presentations.

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List of kaitono and summary of their kaupapa

Kaitono Name	Presenter Name	Project Name
R & K Consultants Limited	Toni Roberts	Kura Whakarauora
Language planning workshops facilitated by matanga reo to assist whānau and organisations to create te reo Māori plans to normalise te reo within their homes and communities.		
Gareth Kahui	Gareth Kahui	Keeping it Reo
Creation of more avenues for bringing te reo speakers and learners together in the wider New Plymouth community to normalise reo usage. Activities have included website development and te reo events.		
TOI (Toi Ora Initiative Inc.)	Karangawai Marsh Te Tau	RaRau Mai 2
Delivery of innovative Māori medium mahi toi programmes through which kaimahi toi enhance their capacity for provision of activities in te reo. RaRau Mai is a no-cost reo Māori whānau art programme delivered in Palmerston North twice-weekly for tamariki/whānau and once a month for mātua and kaumātua. Other initiatives include noho marae and Ora Te Toi art exhibitions.		
Mata Rau Limited	Nick Fonotoe	Te Reo Mata Rau – Te Whānau Hautapu
A whānau-focussed project to strengthen whānau reo (most members were reo speakers), to ensure that te reo remained the reo matua of the whānau, and to strengthen links to Muaupoko heritage. The project was delivered through monthly wānanga run at the grandparents' home.		
Ōtaki Waka Hoe Charitable Trust	Roimata Baker	He Waka mō te Reo
Creation of strategies and resources to normalise te reo Māori in waka ama activities, on and off the water, in the Otaki region. The kaupapa involves supporting tutors to build their reo capacity, as many of the kaihoe are te reo speakers.		



Themes from kaitono

Analysis of the key themes emerging from kaitono, grouped around the questions outlined in the previous section, have provided the following learnings.

What worked?

- Involvement of highly skilled individuals with experience in their own communities in the delivery of kaupapa (e.g. the Kura Whakarauora team included experienced language planners; facilitators with real life experience; in combination members with the required range of skills, experience and background in language revitalisation – both theory and practice).
- Facilitators of success for the Kura Whakarauora included - content delivered is relevant, understandable and practical; fun is mixed in with delivery of that content; real life case studies are presented; rotational workshops enable participants to have access to all facilitators and quickly distributes content.
- Partnering with iwi, other Māori community groups and community champions to engage whānau and other community stakeholders.
- Kaitono working with skilled mentors.
- Kaitono develop a track record and are thereby able to refine their content over time.
- For appropriate activities charge only a nominal registration fee (commitment fee to help ensure attendance) but offer free participation for those who cannot afford any fee.
- Using venues appropriate to activities and sourcing venues that provide facilities and are also a source of participants.
- Having quality resources to support delivery that are provided at no or low cost to participants, such as workbooks and the text 'Māori at Home' by Scotty and Stacey Morrison.
- Use of the tuakana-teina model whereby more proficient speakers support those with lesser fluency.
- Supporting those in leadership roles (e.g. waka ama tutors) to develop their reo capacity.
- Development of tailored community resources to support activities (e.g. resource kits for waka ama tutors that could be worn and used on the water).
- Sport merchandise developed that doubled as te reo resources.
- Focussing initiatives on the things whānau need to speak te reo every day.

What didn't work?

- Many of those participating in initiatives have substantial commitments, are time poor or have difficulties organising which presents a challenge for kaitono in terms of ensuring attendance and maintaining full and active participation. Examples of the ways that these issues were addressed included keeping learning sessions short and relaxed, and facilitators taking kaupapa to whānau (rather than expecting participation at wānanga).
- Activities that didn't take account of the developmental stage of tamariki and their need for short duration and play-based activities.
- Difficulties in maintaining momentum when there are extended periods between delivery (e.g. wānanga held only monthly) or at completion of an initiative.
- There are challenges in facilitating immersion-style delivery when some participants have little reo, but still need to be engaged.

What could be done better?

- There is a need to grow the numbers of language planning practitioners and facilitators who are readily available. A workforce development plan is required to provide and strengthen a pipeline using initiatives such as train the trainers.
- Further work is required in order to maintain the momentum generated through initiatives funded to date. For example, there is huge demand for more Kura Whakarauora that is currently unmet and one on one mentoring (e.g. kaiarahi positions) would be of high value to support whānau to implement their plans when they return home. More follow-up is required.
- Greater opportunities for kaitono and whānau to participate in Kura Whakarauora so that everyone is working towards a clear shared vision.
- Kaitono expressed aspirations for longer term research and evaluation into the impact of Kura Whakarauora in terms of language use.
- Ensuring that delivery for tamariki is developmentally appropriate, and includes, for example, play-based activities.
- Opportunities to reinforce learnings between face-to-face delivery where required.
- Providing online access to resources so they are more accessible, and creating templates for resources so they can be adapted for use by other groups (e.g. resources used more widely in waka ama sports code and by other sports codes)

Summary of early outcomes

Kaitono were also asked to share the outcomes that they are seeing as a result of their initiative. The early outcomes as shared by kaitono are outlined below.

- Stimulating a desire and motivation among a diversity of community members, including tamariki, to speak Māori more often and increased confidence and proficiency.
- Generating a desire among whānau to have a language plan that reflects their realities and is not too ambitious, and whānau developing and implementing their plans.
- Participants influencing their own whānau to start using te reo.
- Building networks with other participants in their communities to grow communities of support for using te reo.
- Enrolment in te reo courses as a direct result of participation.
- Increased language use in the home and in other places such as schools.
- Increased participation in Māori community settings such as marae.
- Greater critical awareness in relation to te reo, the impacts of colonisation and in wider aspects of participants' lives has been generated through Kura Whakarauora.
- Strengthened whānau cohesion.
- Creation of networks to share whānau-developed outputs, such as language plans.
- A focus of Kura Whakarauora is raising critical awareness, and it has been observed that kaitono who attend the Kura Whakarauora are able to submit higher quality tonos than those who have not.

