



TE RAUTOKI Ā-TOI: TOIURU REPORT

TE WAIPOUNAMU

SEPTEMBER 2020

Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi
Allen + Clarke





Document status:	Final
Version and date:	30 September 2020
Author(s):	Pounamu Jade Aikman
Filing Location:	W:\Te Mātāwai (TWWoA)\Evaluation of Te Matauru\3. Formative evaluation\Kahui level reports\Waipounamu
Peer / technical review:	Marnie Carter
Verification that QA changes made:	Pounamu Jade Aikman
Proof read:	Hannah Simmonds
Formatting:	Hannah Simmonds
Final QA check and approved for release:	Marnie Carter

Allen + Clarke has been independently certified as compliant with ISO9001:2015 Quality Management Systems



Quality
ISO 9001





CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT	4
1.1. The Kāhui Investment Model.....	4
1.2. Toiuru	4
1.3. Mātaatua data collection methods	5
2. MĀTAATUA EVALUATION FINDINGS	5
2.1. Design of the Kāhui Investment Model.....	5
2.2. Pae Motuhake.....	5
2.3. Funding implementation	5
2.4. Reo revitalisation investments	6
2.5. Emerging outcomes	7
3. CONCLUSION	8



1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1.1. The Kāhui Investment Model

The Kāhui Investment Model has been implemented by Te Mātāwai to invest in kaupapa to revitalise te reo Māori. Key features of the model include:

- The funding investment is delivered through eight Kāhui across Aotearoa; seven representing iwi and regional groupings, and one representing sector-based roopū. The funding is split equally across the eight Kāhui.
- Each Kāhui has a Pae Motuhake comprised of te reo champions and advocates. Pae Motuhake provide leadership over te reo Māori revitalisation efforts at a local level, and determine reo revitalisation investment priorities.
- During annual funding rounds, the Pae Motuhake receive applications from individuals and organisations for funding to deliver reo revitalisation kaupapa, programmes and activities. Pae Motuhake investment decisions are ratified by the board of Te Mātāwai.
- The Te Mātāwai tari provides support to the Pae Motuhake through the Te Mātāuru team, and leads administrative functions such as contract management.

1.2. Toiuru

Te Mātāwai has commissioned a formative evaluation of the Kāhui Investment Model, to see what parts of the model are working well, and which areas need improvement. The evaluation is intended to provide information to Pae Motuhake, the Te Mātāwai Board and staff on how well the model delivers on the goals and objectives of Pae Motuhake, Kāhui and the Maihi Māori Strategy, and what improvements can be made to ensure it continues to produce a positive impact on the revitalisation of te reo. Toiuru is the name of the formative evaluation, chosen for the following reasons:

- Ko te Toiuru ka tīmata mai i waho o te waharoa o te pā. I reira kua wānangatia te whakaeke atu ki te marae, ngā kaiwhaikōrero, ngā kaikaranga, te ara whakaeke. Mai i te tīmatanga ki te mutunga.
- Koina te mahi tuatahi he waihanga i te ara haere kia ū, kia tau ai ki te wāhi e tūmanakohia ana mō te katoa.

Toiuru signals being at the entrance, beginning, or waharoa of a project, from where informed decisions can be made. Toiuru is thus an evaluation of the Kāhui Investment Model over its first two years. Toiuru was underpinned by kaupapa Māori, and more broadly informed by the mātāpono of manaaki, aroha, tika, and mahi tahi. This report provides a summary of the key findings from data collection undertaken in Te Waipounamu.



1.3. Te Waipounamu data collection methods

Evaluation data collection methods in Te Waipounamu included the following activities:

- a review of documents including the Te Waipounamu Investment Plan, guidance and operational documents related to the Kāhui Investment Model, and funding application materials.
- in-depth interviews with two Pae Motuhake members and five kaitono.
- a review of monitoring data drawn from the Te Mātāpuna system on the funding distribution and initiatives funded.
- data captured at Ngā Hua o Te Mata Reo Wānanga held on 18 February 2020, in Ōtautahi.

2. TE WAIPOUNAMU EVALUATION FINDINGS

2.1. Design of the Kāhui Investment Model

Most aspects of the Kāhui Investment Model are considered effective, but there are areas for improvement

Pae Motuhake and kaitono in Te Waipounamu considered the flaxroots-driven nature of reo revitalisation an important element of the Kāhui Investment Model. Having Kāhui determine reo priorities and assess in-rohe applications was viewed as a strength of the model.

However, some felt the centralised nature of the model may need reconsideration. While they recognised the importance of a centralised board to govern the model, they voiced the need for more administrative support for Pae Motuhake in the regions, instead of clustering this support in Wellington.

Further, others we spoke with suggested adopting an equitable – rather than equal – model for funding distribution, to allow funding to go to Kāhui that had more demonstrable need in reo revitalisation (such as Te Waipounamu).

Te Waipounamu sees itself as having mana motuhake

Members of the Pae Motuhake for Te Waipounamu felt they had mana motuhake within their Kāhui. This is reflected in, for example, the development of reo revitalisation priorities, which have prioritised reo wānanga over kapa haka.

2.2. Pae Motuhake

The selection process for Te Waipounamu Pae Motuhake is appropriate, but the scope of work needs to be clarified before members take up their roles

The selection process for Pae Motuhake for Te Waipounamu was done through seeking nominations from each iwi. Candidates put forward their curricula vitae for consideration, and an election was held. This is



considered appropriate for selecting Pae Motuhake. However, those we spoke with emphasised the need to have the roles and responsibilities of prospective Pae Motuhake (including details of the expected time commitment) clearly communicated prior to being nominated for the role, to ensure members are able to fully commit to their duties.

Pae Motuhake need more training and support in their roles

Similar to having a clear scope of work, there is a need to provide Pae Motuhake with training to induct them into their roles. This could include training on language planning, legislation governing reo revitalisation through Te Mātāwai, and so forth (these points being raised in other Kāhui). For instance, language planning training would be useful in seeing how Te Waipounamu's investment priorities could strategically dovetail with existing kaupapa reo, such as Kōtahi Mano Kāika.

Pae Motuhake wear multiple pōtae, and are demands on their time are high

As in other Kāhui, Pae Motuhake for Te Waipounamu are 'movers and shakers' within their communities, but in that capacity, have numerous demands on their time. As such, members tend to be "really busy" and "feel really stretched" to undertake their duties on the Pae Motuhake. Balancing their other work, which is often community-based, is a challenge, and is why having a clear job description that spells out expectations is critical for the future of the Pae Motuhake. This is also a relevant consideration for Te Waipounamu's succession planning for the Pae Motuhake.

2.3. Funding implementation

Pae Motuhake moderation of applications follows a clear, standardised process

The moderation process undertaken by the Pae Motuhake follows a clear process, which is considered robust. All applications are managed through the Pūnaha online evaluation system, in which Pae Motuhake score applications in isolation from one another. Following this, the Pae Motuhake reconvenes, and they deliberate over the scores given to each applicant. This stage allows for members to clarify and/or advocate for different kaitono, as they are familiar with them being so tied into the communities. Decisions are then made on that basis.

Having profiles for kaitono would help highlight what reo kaupapa are operating in communities

It was suggested that funded kaitono have profiles written up about their kaupapa, that detail the nature of their project, what successes they are enjoying, and lessons they have learned. This would help communities see what is happening in terms of reo revitalisation within Te Waipounamu, and offer some 'news stories' about whakarauora reo in general.

Overall, kaitono in Te Waipounamu found the registration, and application processes straightforward

Kaitono in general found both the registration and application processes relatively straightforward and "easy." Despite this, experience from other Kāhui demonstrates that the current processes favour those with administrative or grant-proposal familiarity. Thus, there is a split between those who found the





processes simple, by virtue of past experience, and those that did not. Nevertheless, Te Waipounamu kaitono overall have found registering and applying uncomplicated, with a “very standard” process.

Similarly, kaitono found the reporting process simple

Almost all kaitono we spoke with found the reporting process easy to manage, and overall “...has been quite simple.” One kaitono noted that having clear milestones made it straightforward to provide the reports required.

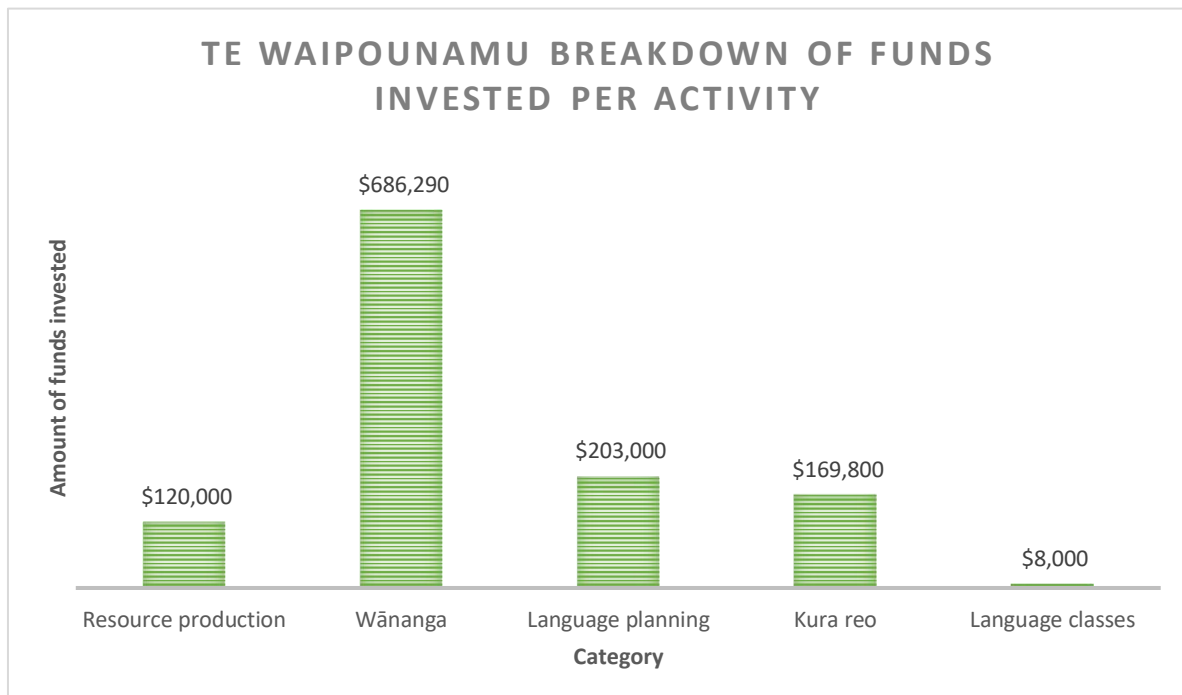
2.4. Reo revitalisation investments

The development of the first Te Waipounamu Investment Plan was rushed, but a second iteration has been produced

Because of time constraints, the development of the first Te Waipounamu Kāhui Investment Plan was rushed. Pae Motuhake reflected that it was very “government speak”, which made it unlikely for communities and whānau to understand. A second version was developed to make it more accessible and relevant, and the priorities were tested with some whānau. The new direction of the current plan is considered to have “...overall made it easier for whānau to align their kaupapa and submit applications.” The Pae Motuhake was also clear that they only wanted to support kapa haka kaupapa if they were explicitly tied to, or a part of, a reo wānanga.

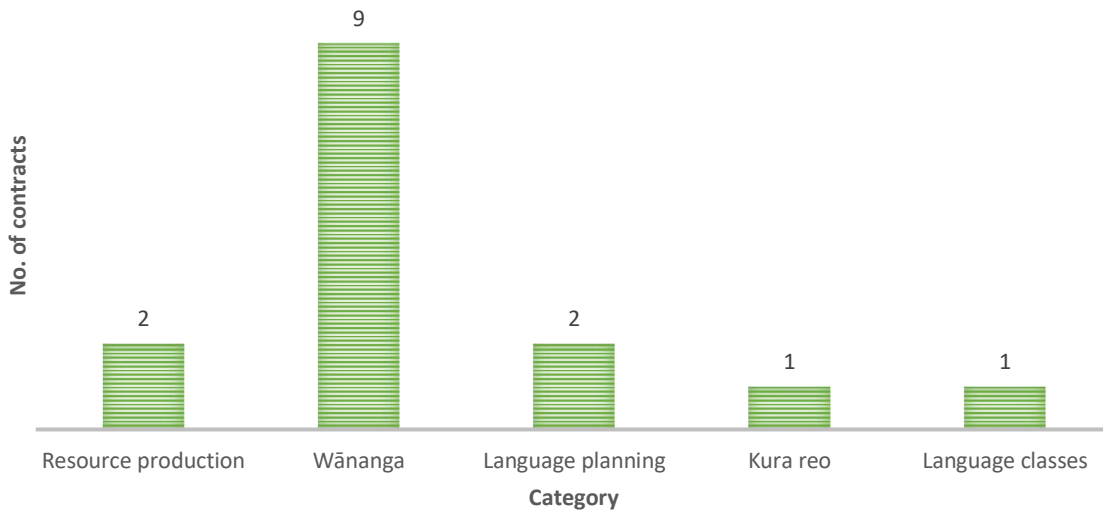
Reo wānanga have been the most common kaupapa, but digital kaupapa need more consideration

Data from the Te Matapuna system shows that wānanga are the most commonly funded and contracted kaupapa within Te Waipounamu (see graphs below).





TE WAIPOUNAMU BREAKDOWN OF CONTRACTS BY NO. OF ACTIVITIES



Pae Motuhake acknowledge that digital kaupapa, and kaupapa that cater for the more isolated regions of Te Waipounamu, are needed going forward. Other Te Waipounamu kaupapa reo have included: rūmaki reo; development of reo resources (such as booklets) that include a variety of dialects; wānanga reo for rangatahi and pakeke respectively; and a waiata composition competition.

2.5. Emerging outcomes

Some of the other emerging outcomes from kaitono funded kaupapa within Te Waipounamu include:

- Empowering pou ako to take ‘ownership’ of the programme and become kaiwhakahaere (where they have the skill/space to run their own versions of the programmes/projects) in their own whānau, marae, hapū etc.
- Strengthening reo ā-iwi.
- Reconnecting whānau to their rohe, hapū and iwi.
- Revitalising waiata tawhito.
- Intergenerational transmission of knowledge, such as handing down kōrero tawhito.
- Awakening interest, desire, and curiosity about te reo Māori and its use.
- Increasing confidence in new and developing reo Māori speakers.



3. CONCLUSION

In general, Kāhui across Aotearoa found the Kāhui Investment Model to be effective, with some suggestions offered for improvement. Te Waipounamu feels more consideration needs to be given to the centralised nature of the model, and the way funding is distributed regionally (equally versus equitably). Every Kāhui confirmed they felt they had mana motuhake in the management of their affairs, and Te Waipounamu sees itself as having regional autonomy in its reo revitalisation landscape.

As in all other Kāhui, all Pae Motuhake members recognise the difficulty of managing their 'day jobs' with the responsibilities of being on the Pae Motuhake. Similarly, many spoke of the need to have induction or training, to better prepare the Pae Motuhake for the responsibilities to be assumed. This is needed to ensure prospective Pae Motuhake are fully aware of the time commitments that must be made in undertaking their duties.

While a significant number of kaitono we spoke with in Te Waipounamu found registration, application, and reporting straightforward, experiences in other Kāhui were significantly more divided along lines of past experience and organisation familiarity with these processes. Finally, a common theme from Kāhui across the country has placed emphasis on language planning training for Pae Motuhake, and the community more generally. This is an important consideration in ensuring the sustainability of reo revitalisation into the future.