



Mā te Reo, Me te Reo, Mō te Reo

Waiariki

Mā te Reo Fact Sheet 2011

He Pārongo Poto

Introduction

Mā te Reo

The Mā te Reo Fund (the Fund) was established in 2001 to provide financial support to projects that contribute to community based Māori language revitalisation. The Fund provides opportunities for iwi, hapū, whānau, Māori communities, Māori organisations and individuals to realise their aspirations in relation to te reo Māori.

The purpose of the Fund is to provide funding assistance to initiatives that contribute to the achievement of the following objectives:

- Increase the number of Māori able to speak Māori to some extent;
- Increase the proficiency levels of Māori with Māori language skills;
- Increase opportunities for Māori to use the Māori language in targeted domains; and
- Support iwi, hapū, and local communities in becoming the leading parties in ensuring local-level language revitalisation.

Waiariki¹ Key Findings

- 165 Māori language revitalisation projects received Mā te Reo funding over a ten year period from 2001 – 2010;
- Over \$2.3 million was provided by the Mā te Reo fund for community driven te reo Māori revitalisation initiatives from 2001 – 2010;
- Wānanga reo² represents over 58% of the regions Mā te Reo investment;
- 69% of all funded projects observed an increased use of te reo Māori within their communities as a direct result of the project;
- 34% of all funded projects indicated that their projects were building community leadership within their iwi, hapū, marae, whānau or community; and
- Almost 30% of all funded projects report that their te reo Māori initiatives prioritised tikanga Māori as part of their te reo Māori delivery.

¹The Waiariki region includes the Rotorua, Tauranga, Whakātane and Taupō areas.

²The Wānanga Reo category includes Kura Reo Whakapakari Reo, kura reo ā-iwi, language programmes and classes.

He Kupu Whakataki

Mā te Reo

He mea whakatū te tahua nei, a Mā te Reo, i te tau 2001, hei tautoko ā-pūtea i ngā kaupapa ka whakapakari ake i te reo Māori i roto i ngā hapori. He huarahi tēnei tahua e ea ai ngā wawata reo Māori o ngā iwi, o ngā hapū, o ngā whānau, o ngā hapori Māori, o ngā rōpū Māori, tae atu ki ngā Māori takitahi nei.

Ko te kaupapa whānui, kia tohaina he moni ki ngā mahi e āta whakatinana haere ana i ngā whāinga e rārangi ake nei:

- Kia nui ake ngā Māori e mōhio ana ki te kōrero Māori, ahakoa pēhea te kaha o te mōhio;
- Kia matatau ake ngā Māori he pūkenga reo Māori tonu ō rātou;
- Kia māmā ake ki te iwi Māori te kōrero i te reo Māori i ētahi wāhi, ki ētahi kaupapa ka tohua;
- Kia tautokona atu ngā iwi, ngā hapū me ngā hapori Māori, kia noho ai ko rātou tonu ngā kaiarataki i ngā mahi whakaora i te reo i ō rātou rohe.

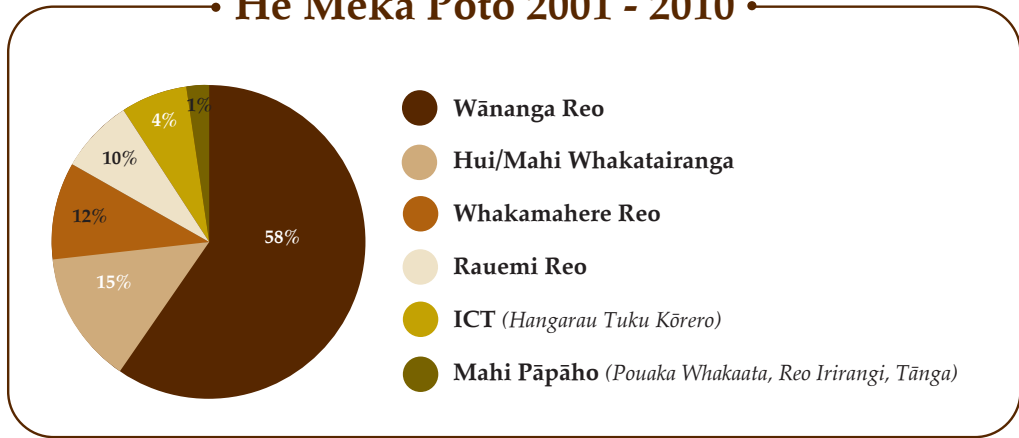
Ngā Kōrero Mātāmua mō Waiariki¹

- 165 ngā kaupapa whakaora i te reo Māori i tautokona ki te tahua o Mā te Reo i te tekau tau mai i te 2001 ki te 2010;
- I hipa atu i te \$2.3 miriona te nui o te moni i tohaina i raro i a Mā te Reo kia kawea ai e te hapori ētahi kaupapa whakaora ake i te reo Māori;
- Ko tētahi 58% o aua moni i pau ki ngā wānanga reo²;
- E 69% o ngā kaupapa i tautokona e mea mai ana nā aua kaupapa tonu i kaha ake ai te rere o te reo Māori i ō rātou hapori;
- E 34% o ngā kaupapa i mea mai e āwhina ana ā rātou kaupapa ki te whakatipu i ētahi kaiārahi mō te iwi, mō te hapū, mō te whānau, mō te hapori;
- He tata ki te 30% o ngā kaupapa e kī mai ana i poua atu ngā tikanga Māori hei tumu mō ā rātou kaupapa whakapakari i te reo Māori.

¹Kei roto i tēnei rohe o Waiariki a Rotorua, a Tauranga, a Whakātane me Taupō.

²Kei roto katoa i te karangatanga 'wānanga reo' ngā Kura Reo Whakapakari Reo, ngā kura reo ā-iwi, tae atu ki ērā atu momo akoranga reo Māori.

He Meka Poto 2001 - 2010



Outcomes

In the Waiariki region, providers identified five primary outcomes as a result of the Mā te Reo investment. Primary outcomes included the promotion of te reo Māori; the accessibility to te reo Māori domains and/or resources; reinforced reo Māori domains within the communities; strengthened community leadership; increased acquisition and use of te reo Māori. These primary outcomes are aligned to the overall objectives of the Mā te Reo fund and the 2003 Māori Language Strategy.

Secondary outcomes included an increased confidence to speak te reo Māori; and an ongoing commitment towards learning and pursuing opportunities to speak te reo Māori.

These outcomes were identified from a set of 15 outcome-focused themes that demonstrated the impact of the Mā te Reo investment on language revitalisation in each region.

This fact sheet provides a summary of Mā te Reo funded projects³ in the Waiariki region for funding rounds 1 – 10 (2001 to 2010). Summary information draws on self-identified responses from funded providers about how Mā te Reo funding has contributed to the development of te reo Māori within their whānau, hapū, iwi and communities.

Ngā Hua

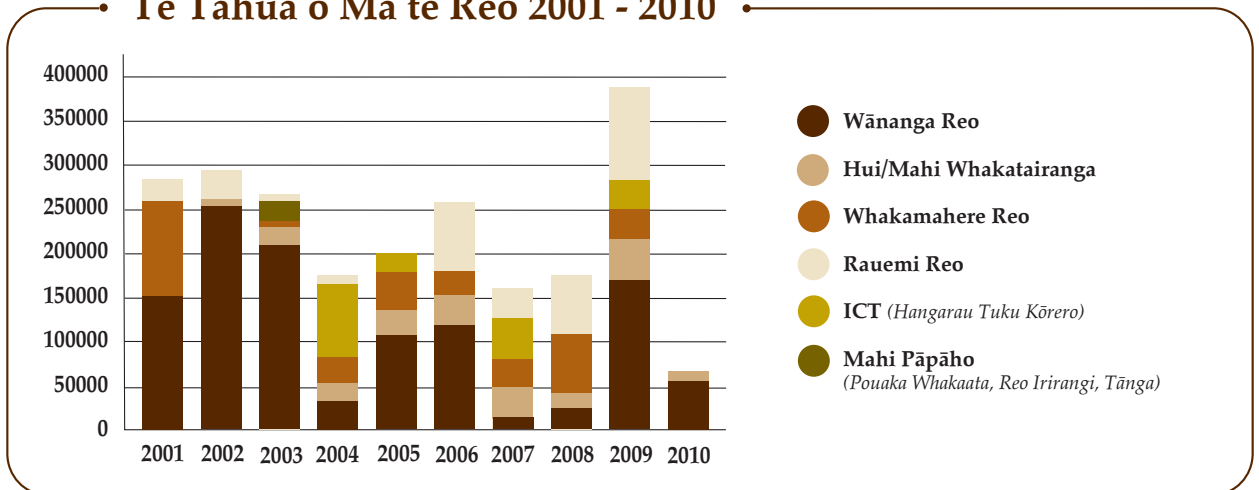
I te rohe o Waiariki, i tohua e ngā kaihora kaupapa ētahi mea e rima koia ngā hua matua i puta ake i te tahua o Mā te Reo. Inā ia, ko te whakatairangatanga o te reo Māori; ko te wātea ake o ētahi wāhi kōrero Māori, o ētahi rauemi reo Māori; ko te tū tāmore tonu o ētahi wāhi kōrero Māori i te hapori; ko te poipoia o ētahi kaiārahi mō te hapori, mō te iwi; ko te kaha ake o te ako me te rere o te reo Māori. He haere kōtūi tonu ēnei hua me ngā whāinga whānui o Mā te Reo, tae atu ki ō te Rautaki Reo Māori o te tau 2003.

Arā anō ētahi hua mātāmuri i tautohua, pēnei i te aumangea ake ki te kōrero i te reo Māori, i te oke roa kia mau te reo, kia korerotia anō te reo i ngā wāhi maha.

He mea āta tautohu ēnei hua i tētahi huinga kaupapa 15 ko ngā hua te arotahinga, e whakaatu ana i te pānga o ngā whakapaunga pūtea i raro i a Mā te Reo ki te whakaoranga ake o te reo i tēnā rohe, i tēnā rohe.

Ko tā tēnei puka pārongo, he whakatakoto i ngā kōrero poto mō ngā kaupapa Mā te Reo³ i kawea i roto o Waiariki i ngā tohanga pūtea 1 – 10 (2001 to 2010). Nō roto mai ēnei pārongo i ngā whakautu a te hunga i whiwhi pūtea ki ngā uiui mō te wāhi ki te tahua o Mā te Reo i roto i ngā mahi whakapakari ake i te reo Māori i roto i ō rātou whānau, i ō rātou hapū, i ō rātou iwi, i ō rātou hapori.

Te Tahua o Mā te Reo 2001 - 2010



³All Mā te Reo funded projects that were completed in the period 2001 – 2010 were included in the study.

³Katoa ngā kaupapa o Mā te Reo i oti i te tekau tau mai i te 2001 ki te 2010, kei roto i tēnei whakarāpopototanga.

Themes

Increased use of te reo Māori

Sixty-nine percent of funded projects in Waiariki reported an increased use of te reo Māori within their communities as a result of a Mā te Reo funded event, language resource or wānanga. Providers of Mā te Reo funded projects reported an increase in intergenerational language transmission as a direct result of Mā te Reo investment. Mā te Reo funding provides communities with the opportunity to realise some of their te reo Māori goals while also aligning with the goals of the Māori Language Strategy⁴.

Ētahi Atu Āhuatanga Hei Kōrero

Ka kaha ake te kawea o te reo Māori e te ngutu o te tokomaha

E 69% o ngā kaupapa i whiwhi pūtea e mea mai ana i kaha ake te rere o te reo Māori i waenga i ō rātou hapori, ā, ko tētahi taiopenga, ko tētahi rauemi, ko tētahi wānanga rānei i tautokona e Mā te Reo te pūtakenga. Ko tā ētahi i pūrongo mai ai, i kaha ake anō te whāngaihia o te reo mai i tētahi whakatupuranga ki tētahi. E kitea ana he tino huarahi a Mā te Reo e tutuki ai ētahi o ngā wawata reo Māori o ngā hapori, e tutuki anō ai ngā whāinga o te Rautaki Reo Māori⁴.

As the majority of my students come from all walks of life ranging from teachers, commercial fisherman, kaiāwhina of the local kohanga reo, grandparents and parents, their use of te reo Māori has increased as these people are now able to use what they have learnt within the whānau, hapu [and] iwi contexts and are able to pass this information onto their tamariki and mokopuna.

- Te Ataarangī, Te Whānau a Apanui (2001)

Building Community Leadership

Thirty-four percent of providers indicated that their projects were building te reo Māori capacity within their iwi, hapū, marae, whānau or community. Roles such as kaikōrero and kaikaranga were being primed within these projects as a method of building the cultural capacity and capability of the marae.

Mate atu he tētēkura ...

E 34% o ngā kaupapa i tohu mai e whakatupu ana ā rātou kaupapa i tētahi puna kaikōrero Māori mō te iwi, mō te hapū, mō te marae, mō te whānau, mō te hapori. I roto i ēnei kaupapa, e poipoia ana he tāngata hei kawea i ērā mahi nui i roto i ngā hui Māori, pērā i te karanga, i te whaikōrero, e ea tonu ai ēnei tikanga i runga i ngā marae.

[Our project] built the capacity on our paepae tapu where, for awhile we as a hapū have experienced a shortage of fluent speakers on the pae, now with support & guidance from the paheke, our paepae is starting to merge with tāne whaikōrero.

- Wānanga Reo, Hinengakau Development Trust (2005)

⁴Te Rautaki Reo Māori o te tau 2003.

⁴Te Rautaki Reo Māori o te tau 2003.

Disclaimer

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Tikanga and te reo Māori

Almost 30% of projects in the region report that their te reo Māori initiatives prioritised tikanga Māori as part of their te reo Māori delivery. Tikanga Māori are being acknowledged, practiced and maintained in the communities delivering these projects.

Tikanga ā-marae (protocols of the marae) such as karanga, whaikōrero, waiata, and kawa are identified by providers as being significant themes that are interwoven into their te reo Māori project. One provider notes that while their project focuses on te reo Māori, it is also enhancing and strengthening the groups' knowledge and use of tikanga. These projects strengthen the tribal and regional features of the language.

Encouragement in [use of] Te Reo Rangatira helps to enhance the social and cultural wellness of the collective.

Tikanga, kawa and the rudiments of our Māori worldview is notably enhanced and conversely applied in mundane marae and community areas.

- Maungarongo Marae Trustees (2002)

Conclusions

In the Waiariki region, 165 projects were funded by Mā te Reo over a ten year period providing services and resources to its communities for the development, acquisition and revitalisation of te reo Māori.

Provider responses indicate a generally positive outlook to the future of te reo Māori and are reassured by their efforts within their communities in attempting to revitalise and normalise te reo. Provider responses support the view that the Mā te Reo programme is filling an essential gap that is not covered by other formal language learning options by increasing opportunities for whānau, iwi and communities to learn te reo Māori, tikanga, whakapapa, mātauranga, and waiata in an environment and manner appropriate to them.⁵

Te haere kōtui o ngā tikanga Māori me te reo Māori

Ko tōna 30% o ngā kaupapa e mea mai ana i āta kōkūhua atu e rātou ngā tikanga Māori hei tūāpapa mō ā rātou kaupapa whakapakari reo. E kaha ana hoki te haria, te manaakitia o ngā tikanga Māori i ngā hapori i tū ai ēnei kaupapa.

E tohu mai ana ngā kaihora kaupapa he mea āta rauwiri atu ngā tikanga o te marae, pērā i te karanga, i te whaikōrero, i te waiata, i te kawa, ki roto i ā rātou kaupapa whakaora reo. Ko tā tētahi i kī mai ai, ahakoa ko te reo Māori te aronga nui, nā runga i te arotahi ki tērā, kua mārāma ake, kua kaha ake anō hoki te hāpai i ngā tikanga. Waihoki, he whakapakari anō tā ngā kaupapa i ngā āhuatanga reo taketake ake o te rohe.

He Kupu Whakamutunga

I te rohe o Waiariki, 165 ngā kaupapa i tū i roto i te tekau tau, nā Mā te Reo ngā huruhuru i tū ai. I whakahaerehia he wānanga reo, i takoto he rauemi, he aha atu ki ngā hapori, mei kore e kaha ake ai, e hauora ake ai te reo, e matatau ake ai ōna kaikōrero.

E pēnei ana ngā kaituku kaupapa, kua anga tā rātou titiro ki ngā rā kei mua i te aroaro me te whakaaro ka pūmau tonu te reo Māori ki te mata o te whenua. Me te paku hiki anō pea o ngā manawa i te mōhio ko ā rātou kaupapa tonu kei te āwhina ki te whakahoki haere anō i te reo Māori ki tōna tūranga hauora, ki tōna tūranga māori o mua. Ā, kei te whakaae mai ko Mā te Reo tonu tēnei e tiriwā nei i ngā āputa i ngā ngakinga a ngā whare mātauranga toronui. Kua hora i a Mā te Reo ngā kaupapa huhua e ako ai ngā whānau, ngā iwi, ngā hapori i te reo Māori, i ngā tikanga, i ngā whakapapa, i ngā mātauranga, i ngā waiata Māori, i roto i ētahi taiao, i runga anō i ētahi tikanga e rite ana, e hāngai ana ki a rātou.⁵

'Kia ita!'

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
MAORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION



FOR MORE INFORMATION refer to our websites
www.ma-tereo.co.nz • www.kōreromāori.co.nz
or contact us on 04 471 0244

⁵2008, Aatea Solutions, Mā te Reo Outcomes Evaluation Report.

⁵2008, Aatea Solutions, Te Pūrongo Arotake i ngā Hua o Mā te Reo.