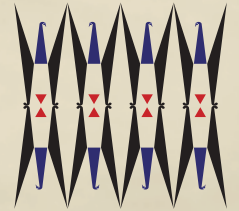


Ngā Pae o te



Māramatanga

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga

Horizons of Insight

MID-TERM REVIEW

REPORT TO THE TERTIARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

APRIL 2005

*The National Institute of Research Excellence
for Māori Development and Advancement*

The Māori name for the National Institute of Research Excellence for Māori Development and Advancement, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga, means 'horizons of insight'. This is symbolic of the role of the Institute in assembling a critical mass of excellent researchers to undertake high quality research that leads to practical outcomes which result in the development and advancement of Māori.



The Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga logo is a stylistic representation of the Institute, its participating research entities and research kaupapa. The manu (bird) graphic represents the eight participating research entities that came together to establish Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. Each of the participating research entities is standing with their wings raised and touching to show unity. The top four manu look towards each other to share their thoughts and knowledge while the bottom four look outward to see what they may be able to learn beyond the bounds of their core group. The red triangles between the feet of the manu represent the future members that will come or go as the organisation grows and changes. Around the eye of each bird there is a small koru. This decoration shows their mana as they are all equals. The manu stand on the horizon as the top four and the bottom four reflect each other. This reflection is also visible along the vertical axis. This reflective expression represents the notion that knowledge is multi-dimensional.

The logo was designed by Michael (Takarangi) Rather from Te Atihaunui ā Pāpārangī - Wanganui River and Ngāti Porou.

Whakataukī

Ko te pae tawhiti arumia kia tata
Ko te pae tata whakamaua
Kia puta i te whēiao ki te aomārama

*Seek to bring the distant horizon closer
But the closer horizon, grasp it
So you may emerge from darkness into enlightenment**

*Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga express appreciation to Hone Sadler for the whakataukī and the translation.

Our Vision, Mission and Values

Our Vision

The transformation of New Zealand society to achieve full participation by Māori in all aspects of society and the economy.

Our Mission

To provide excellent research, training and knowledge transfer to support achievement of the vision.

Our Values

We value:

- The Māori language and culture
- The unique contribution that Māori knowledge and identity can make to research, training and knowledge exchange
- The way our Māori communities and their social and cultural practices inform and underpin the unique contribution of Māori research
- The growth of new research leaders and of the pool of emergent Māori researchers
- The way our research will lead to the consolidation and strengthening of the corpus of research driven from a Māori world view
- The way Māori research will expand intellectual horizons and thereby inform the transformation of society

Contents

Joint Directors' Foreword.....	6
Section 1: About Us.....	8
Our Founding Members.....	8
Achieving our Vision.....	8
Our Strategic Focus.....	9
Our Institute.....	9
Governance.....	10
Management.....	10
Funding Arrangements.....	11
Host Institution.....	11
Section 2: Our Programmes.....	12
Programme Rationale.....	12
The Research Programme.....	13
The Capability Building Programme.....	15
The Knowledge Exchange Programme.....	18
Quality Assurance.....	19
Business Support.....	20
Section 3: Our Achievements.....	22
Progress towards Implementation of the Proposal to the CoRE Fund.....	22
Progress towards Achievement of the Vision of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.....	22
Research.....	22
Capability Building.....	24
Knowledge Exchange.....	26
Centre Development.....	28
Section 4: Centre Development.....	29
Institute operations.....	29
Review outcomes.....	30
Host Institution relationship.....	31
Section 5: Prospects.....	33
Excellence.....	33
Succession Planning.....	34
Maximising our Impact through Knowledge Exchange.....	35
Centre Development and Participation in Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.....	36
Value of the Investment in Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.....	37
Potential to become Self-funding.....	38
Conclusion.....	38
Appendices.....	39
Appendix 1: List of Key Personnel.....	39
Appendix 2: Organisational Structures.....	41
Appendix 3: Supporting Evidence.....	44

List of Tables

Table 1: Research Themes and Sub-Themes	44
Table 2: Distribution of Contestable Research Projects to Member Entities	48
Table 3: Distribution of Demonstration Research projects.....	49
Table 4: MAI Doctoral Programme	51
Table 5: Doctoral Stipend Holders – 2004	51
Table 6: Doctoral Stipend Holders – 2005	52
Table 7: Bridging Grants and Post-doctoral Fellows – 2005.....	53
Table 8: Summer Internship Programme	54
Table 9: Policy Seminar Series	56
Table 10: Public Seminar Series	57
Table 11: Knowledge Exchange Projects / Programmes – non-contestable.....	58
Table 12: Contestable Conference / Course Attendance	58
Table 13: Contestable Projects (other than conference/course attendance).....	61

Joint Directors' Foreword

As Joint Directors, we welcome the opportunity presented by this Mid-term Review to report on progress towards the implementation of the proposal and achievement of the vision of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has established a new paradigm for research in which a critical mass of excellent researchers:

- integrate Māori strengths in the critical enabling disciplines of education, health and science;
- ground their research in the Māori culture and world view;
- identify research problems that address key issues in Māori and New Zealand society from the Māori experience of them;
- draw on the Māori and Western intellectual traditions and experience to generate new hypotheses for resolution of research problems that can be tested using discipline-based methodologies; and
- can achieve research results that span the leading edges of disciplines ranging from the sciences to fine arts.

This programme of research is supported by an innovative, vertically integrated programme of Capability Building that will ensure excellent research is sustained where it exists now, is nurtured where it is developing, and seeded where it is currently absent. Our national programme for research training has systematically accelerated recruitment and mentoring of students across the transitions from undergraduate to postgraduate, doctoral and post-doctoral studies. The programme works to develop high-level conceptual and communication skills of students to prepare them for roles as leaders in research as well as in the Māori and national communities. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is also supporting the development of research culture and infrastructure in Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa.

Our vision of the transformation of New Zealand society cannot be achieved unless knowledge generated by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is successfully transferred to both Māori and wider society. Nor can the high multipliers we seek on the investment in research be achieved until the results of our research are actively applied by others, including:

- people at all levels of the education system, policy agencies and government;
- the Māori and national communities; and
- sectors of the international and academic communities with interests in indigenous development.

This complex set of audiences, each with its own very different needs, means Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga must not only communicate the results of research and its applications but it must also have research results to transfer that will contribute to achievement of the vision across those audiences.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has established highly robust and transparent governance and business support systems for our Research, Capability Building, and Knowledge Exchange programmes. In our operating context, research results can either alienate or bring together groups within society whose interests are often perceived to be in conflict. It is therefore crucial that the governance and management structures as well as the policies, processes and infrastructure of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga act to ensure that:

- Māori communities can engage confidently with researchers supported by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga;
- Māori research is demystified and normalised for academic colleagues, who will use our research results in their own research and teaching, as well as for other end-users, such as policy agencies and the national community; and
- public funds are applied efficiently and effectively to produce outcomes that support the Government's high-level goals for the Centres of Research Excellence.

The outcome of these efforts is a Centre that, we believe, meets the Government's high-level goals for the Centres of Research Excellence and we look forward to the opportunity to provide the evidence in support of this belief to the Review Team. This report to the Review Team provides a multi-year review of our work that supplements the two previous Annual Reports against our Annual Plans.



Professor Linda Smith
Joint Director



Associate Professor Michael Walker
Joint Director

Section 1: About Us

This section gives a brief overview of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga, the National Institute of Research Excellence for Māori Development and Advancement.

Our Founding Members

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga consists of Participating Research Entities (Māori research units within institutions such as the Universities) from eight institutions spread throughout New Zealand.

The founding Participating Research Entities in Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga are:

- The University of Auckland acting through Te Wānanga o Waipapa;
- The University of Otago acting through the Eru Pōmare Māori Health Research Centre, Wellington;
- Victoria University of Wellington acting through He Pārekereke: The Institute for Research and Development in Education; and the Māori Business Unit, School of Business and Public Management;
- Waikato University;
- Te Wānanga o Aotearoa;
- Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi;
- Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research; and
- Auckland War Memorial Museum.

Achieving our Vision

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga (Horizons of Insight) seeks to transform New Zealand society so that Māori participate in all aspects of society and the economy. In pursuit of its vision, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga brings together a critical mass of excellent Māori researchers from across disciplines and institutions to:

- collaborate in research on problems that are defined from a Māori perspective;
- focus on applying their discipline-based methodologies to the resolution of those problems; and
- develop integrated solutions and accelerated social transformations that significantly benefit both Māori and the nation.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga harnesses Māori research strength in three critical enablers – education, health and science – and must achieve high multipliers on the Research, Capability Building and Knowledge Exchange supported by the Institute. Unrelenting commitment to excellence in the research supported by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga will ensure that improved socio-economic performance by Māori follows and, through contributions to national goals, give the Government a strong return on its investment in research.

Our Strategic Focus

To achieve our vision and mission, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has embarked on a comprehensive suite of programmes of Research, Capability Building and Knowledge Exchange. The strategic focus of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is on research programmes built around the following major themes:

- Healthy Communities in Sustainable Environments;
- Social and Educational Transformation; and
- New Frontiers of Knowledge.

The research themes do not stand in isolation but are interdependent. Thus, education, health and science are key enablers that must advance together if Māori social and economic advancement is to be achieved. Improvements in education will be facilitated by gains in Māori health and vice versa. Similarly, science is an important social and economic enabler that depends on a good level of education for a community to benefit from the opportunities science provides. The inter-dependence of these enabling disciplines thus demands co-ordinated effort among our researchers.

The work of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is also characterised by the need to:

- draw on Māori and mainstream knowledge and thought to raise standards of research;
- improve uptake of research through engagement with Māori social structures; and
- expand and deepen both Māori and national research capability.

To meet these needs, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga must first ensure critical engagement of expert Māori and their communities in the formulation, conduct and communication of research. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga must also secure the support of our academic colleagues, on whom we depend for peer recognition of excellence, supervision of postgraduate students, and conversion of our research results into academic curricula in tertiary education.

Our Institute

In our operating context, research results can both challenge and bring together groups within society whose interests are often perceived to be in conflict. The work of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is thus fundamentally different from that of other Centres of Research Excellence. Managing the risks associated with research that may be controversial demands that the operating structures of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga be highly robust and transparent and that rigorous pursuit of excellence in research be clearly evident.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has established a Secretariat to:

- manage and support the programmes of the Institute; and
- develop and extend networks of people and institutions involving our Participating Research Entities, Māori researchers, and Māori communities together with policy agencies and other end-users of our research results.

To date, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga funds have been primarily distributed through contestable processes that address our research themes and that encourage emerging and accomplished researchers to engage in collaborative and cross-disciplinary research with Māori communities.

The processes and their underpinning policies have been derived from models such as the Marsden Fund and are closely integrated with the systems of our Host Institution, the University of Auckland.

Governance

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is established as an Institute hosted by the University of Auckland and governed in accordance with the provisions of the University's Policy on Units, Centres and Institutes. The members of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga are the eight Participating Research Entities that signed the constitution of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. These include the University of Auckland, which participates through its Te Wānanga o Waipapa, and is also the Host Institution.

The Constitution of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga (dated 3 July 2002) was signed by responsible officers of all the Participating Research Entities. The document covers, amongst other things, membership, governance, Governing Board, Director(s), intellectual property and the formulation of the research and training strategy (now referred to as the Capability Building Programme).

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is governed by its own board, established under the constitution of the Institute and the University's Policy on Units, Centres and Institutes. The role of the Board is to guide and monitor the activities of the Institute in accordance with the guidelines of the Centres for Research Excellence published by the Tertiary Education Commission as at October 2003, the constitution of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga, and the University of Auckland policy governing the operation of University Institutes. The Board is currently made up of five members plus the Joint Directors. Board members are appointed by the University after consultation with the Participating Research Entities of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. The Board currently includes four members external to the University of Auckland and has met up to six times a year. Professor Tom Barnes (University of Auckland) is the Acting Chair of the Governing Board replacing Adjunct Professor Michael Brown (Ngāti Awa, Te Rārawa, Ngā Puhi) who recently retired from the University of Auckland.

Management

Joint Directors, Professor Linda Tuhiwai Smith (Ngāti Awa, Ngāti Porou) and Associate Professor Michael Walker (Whakatōhea) are responsible for the overall functioning of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga and the Secretariat. The Joint Directors currently receive advice, recommendations and reports from an Executive Committee and a Research Committee (and associated Sub-Committee) that consist of senior researchers from the member entities.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is currently managed by the Joint Directors, an Executive Research Officer and a secretariat of programme officers and administrative support staff. This is set to change with the appointment of three new managers in 2005.

Appendix One lists the members of the Governing Board, the Secretariat and the associated committees of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. Appendix Two contains the governance and organisational structures of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

Funding Arrangements

The current funding arrangements of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga are recorded in a contract between the Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) and the University of Auckland as the Host Institution. For specific details the contract itself should be referred to. The contract term and funding is for 3 years ending 30 June 2005 (and extended to 30 June 2006). The approved funding amounts are as follows. These exclude GST and are subject to TEC being funded by Government at required levels for the years 4 - 6:

Year ending 30 June	2003	\$3,262,222
	2004	\$3,306,667
	2005	\$3,546,667
	2006	\$3,546,667
	2007	\$3,546,667
	2008	\$3,546,667

Host Institution

The University of Auckland acts as the host of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is line-managed through the Faculty of Arts, headed by the Dean of Arts, Professor John Morrow. The Institute is situated within the Faculty of Arts at the Auckland City Campus. The Faculty provides office space for the Secretariat to be housed in the Rehutai Building within the Waipapa Marae Complex. Key line-management support provided by the Faculty of Arts includes Finance, Human Resources, and Information Technology.

Management advice and support pertaining to research and to the operation of research contracts is provided by two other units, the Research Office and Uniservices, within the University of Auckland. These units also provide advice on other issues such as ownership and commercialisation of intellectual property.

Section 2: Our Programmes

This section outlines the Research, Capability Building, and Knowledge Exchange programmes of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. Each of the three programmes provides a spectrum of opportunities to institutions and researchers. Also included in this section is a brief description of the quality assurance process and the business support function.

Programme Rationale

The purpose of the Centres of Research Excellence (CoRE) is to support “leading edge, international standard innovative research that fosters excellence and contributes both to New Zealand's national goals and to knowledge transfer”. The award of CoRE funds to Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga provides the opportunity to develop completely new paradigms for Research, Capability Building and Knowledge Exchange that contribute to New Zealand's national goals through Māori development and advancement. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga thus has the opportunity to be a change agent that creates a new field of endeavour increases Māori participation in research and advanced education.

The Research, Capability Building, and Knowledge Exchange programmes are designed to:

- foster development of the new research paradigm;
- enhance uptake of research results;
- systematically engage Māori communities in research; and
- recruit Māori students into advanced education and research training.

If Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is to be judged a successful CoRE, we must first make unique and excellent contributions to knowledge through our Research Programme. Central to the success of this endeavour is the commitment of the researchers themselves to the vision of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga as it is the researchers who must personify the grounding of our research and definition of research problems from the Māori experience of the world. The researchers must then discover and present powerful evidence that persuades different audiences to change what they do even though their interests may be in opposition to each other.

Second, we must ensure through our Knowledge Exchange Programme that the results of our research are actively taken up and applied by others, including people at all levels of the education system, policy agencies and government, together with the Māori community and sectors of the international and academic communities with interests in indigenous development. Only in this way can the high multipliers we seek on the investment in research be achieved. Finally, our Capability Building Programme must secure the succession of a larger cohort of excellent Māori researchers to replace the small number of Māori researchers who are considered excellent now.

Mechanisms for support of programmes

As noted above, our operating context demands that Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has highly robust and transparent systems. For this reason, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has so

far used fully-contestable funding mechanisms supported by rigorous policies and processes that are modelled on the Marsden Fund and consistent with the systems of the University of Auckland. The funding mechanism for the Research Programme has then been adapted for use with the Capability Building and Knowledge Exchange Programmes. Our funding mechanisms are now well established and our researchers are familiar with them.

Our approach to assessment of proposals in the Research Programme has been to approve excellent proposals immediately and then to work with other proposals that have potential so that they can be reconsidered for approval. Through this strategy, unsuccessful applicants gain experience of the research proposal process and receive detailed feedback together with advice on how to improve their proposals. This approach builds the capability and capacity of our researchers to conceive, design and carry out research while minimising the number of proposals that are rejected outright.

The Board of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has recently encouraged development of further funding mechanisms to meet needs that have been identified from our experience with the Research Programme. These include the development of mechanisms for admitting new researchers who may not belong to Participating Research Entities, as well as soliciting research projects from new combinations of researchers. Our Demonstration Projects also showed that an approach in which we offer both seeding and development grants can lead to productive outcomes, particularly with institutions such as the two wānanga. These ancillary funding options permit flexibility that allows us to respond quickly to opportunities and to support completely new ideas, which often emerge from student research or from research initiated through seed funding.

The Research Programme

The primary function of this programme has been to identify and support excellent research projects to be funded through the contestable research rounds. Typically, there is one call per year for this fund in the second half of the year. Proposals are assessed by our Research Committee, and recommendations are made to the Board for approval of projects for funding. Once the Board has approved the projects, contracts for the research are signed by the University of Auckland as the legal authority and the institutions where successful applicants are located.

The three research themes embrace broad and wide-ranging areas. Each of the themes and their sub-themes encourage both discipline-based and multi-disciplinary approaches to research within Māori contexts. The themes address major ‘problems’ faced by other developed societies and economies, including those with embedded indigenous communities. The themes also foster opportunities for unique contributions to fundamental knowledge that spring from Māori world-views, perspectives and language. Finally, the research themes reflect the multi-faceted nature of research problems affecting Māori communities and so present opportunities for collaborations between researchers and communities to resolve those research problems.

The themes and their associated sub-themes are:

Healthy Communities in Healthy Environments

- Developing Healthy Environments
- Strengthening the Generations
- Advancing Knowledge of Disease

Educational and Social Transformations

- Building Bridges between Māori and Public Institutions
- Strengthening Citizenship and Participation
- Improving Educational Outcomes for Māori, especially in Science and Māori Medium Education

New Frontiers of Knowledge

- Developing the Edge Between Māori Knowledge and Science
- Strengthening the Production of Higher Level Knowledge
- Developing Knowledge of Māori Arts, Culture and Identity

A complete description of each of the themes and sub-themes is contained in the supporting documents (Document 2).

Table 1 in Appendix 3 gives each of the themes and sub-themes and the research projects that are either completed or in progress. To date, all of the sub-themes have at least one corresponding project mapped against them.

Demonstration Projects

In its first year of operation, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga funded four multi-disciplinary projects that emerge from our location at the interface between Māori and Western intellectual traditions. In addition to providing new knowledge aimed at solving particular problems relevant to Māori, these projects set out to explore the new research paradigm the Institute was seeking to develop. This paradigm required explicit recognition of the central role of Māori culture in defining and executing research in particular fields relevant to the needs of New Zealand. This unique characteristic does not currently exist in any field of research except the developing field of Kaupapa Māori. In addition, the demonstration projects served as a test-bed for building an infrastructure with associated systems and procedures to support that approach to research.

The Demonstration Projects were required to:

- (a) Include preliminary investigations or scoping studies building from Māori knowledge and perspectives;
- (b) Demonstrate engagement with communities (negotiating community agreements where necessary);
- (c) Establish collaborative research teams including researchers from other institutions; and
- (d) Seed the development of funding proposals to other agencies together with proposals at the end of the first year to the CoRE Research Committee for on-going funding where appropriate.

Each Demonstration Project was evaluated by the Research Committee of the Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

Table 3 in Appendix 4 identifies the demonstration projects. Three of the four projects have now been completed. The outcomes of these projects are discussed in Section 3: Our Achievements.

The Capability Building Programme

The primary purpose of this programme is to expand and strengthen both Māori and national capability and capacity for excellent research and its applications. Achieving research excellence requires that there be individuals with advanced education and research training and an infrastructure that supports research activity. Sustaining research excellence requires links among the compulsory and tertiary education systems, research, science and technology systems, as well as with society and the economy. The challenge that Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga faces is to build excellent Māori research capability in the face of serious under-representation of Māori in advanced tertiary education, the absence of infrastructure dedicated to the support of Māori research, and a historic lack of engagement by Māori communities in research and development.

The approach of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has therefore been to build research capability by focusing on areas where the strongest contribution can be made because of: (1) the unique strengths and skills that the Institute can bring together and (2) the opportunity provided to the Institute to work across institutions and communities. To that end, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga, which is not a teaching institution, has focused its activities within the Capability Building Programme on bridging the transitions of a research career from under-graduate study to research leadership.

Programme activities

The Capability Building Programme (and associated budget) has as its primary areas of focus:

- Building Māori capability and capacity at the doctoral level;
- Enabling research grounded in the Māori world view;
- Enhancing institutional infrastructures to strengthen the capacity for Māori research; and
- Strengthening the capacity of researchers and Māori communities to engage with and learn from one another.

Activities within this area of the programme are intended to build capability and capacity of both individuals and institutions. Although the MAI Doctoral support and mentoring is the longest-standing activity in the Capability Building Programme, the individual-based activities are presented in the order they would be experienced by a cohort of students advancing through their training.

Summer internships

The purpose of this activity is to recruit talented Māori students into post-graduate study by engaging them in a research project over the summer break. Over the past two years, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has provided up to 16 summer internships per year to students at the upper under-graduate or Masters levels. This programme is being expanded to 20 Summer interns for the 2005/06 summer break. The students are supervised by academic staff at their own institution and are expected to provide two written reports and a seminar presentation to the PhD students at the doctoral writing retreat held in January each year at the Waikato Endowed College at Hopuhopu. In turn, the doctoral candidates are expected to attend the presentations and to act as tuakana (older siblings) for the interns.

MAI doctoral support and mentoring

MAI doctoral support and mentoring is the centre-piece of the Capability Building Programme and is delivered across four sites with a fifth site being added in 2005. The MAI doctoral support and mentoring activity:

- seeks to increase completion rates while shortening completion times;
- provides multi-disciplinary and cross-institutional support to students;
- develops advanced conceptual and communication skills by requiring students to interact effectively across disciplines;
- cross-trains students in the application of their skills to Māori development and advancement; and
- prepares students for the leadership roles in which they will inevitably find themselves as a consequence of their advanced education.

Doctoral stipends, the doctoral conference and the PhD writing retreat are other activities that support the MAI Doctoral programme. The programme for the Doctoral Conference is arranged by doctoral students involved in the MAI programme. Logistical and financial support is provided by the Secretariat of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

The rationale for the PhD writing retreat is that Māori PhD candidates are in general older than non-Māori candidates because they have taken substantial breaks between degrees (candidates at the first writing retreat in January 2004 had a median age of 45 years). As a consequence, Māori PhD candidates may tend to have greater and more complex personal commitments and professional responsibilities than non-Māori candidates. These commitments mitigate against focussed effort on research and writing for their PhD theses.

The PhD writing retreat requires the doctoral candidates to commit themselves to completing a significant piece of writing during a week in residence at the Waikato Endowed College at Hopuhopu. A programme of academic support and advice is provided while the candidates are in residence. In turn, the residents are required to mentor the summer interns when they present their research projects at the retreat.

Post-doctoral fellowships and post-doctoral bridging grants

Post-doctoral research is regarded as the first step in a research career. The post-doctoral fellowship assists an emerging researcher to publish from their doctoral research, to be immersed in a research culture with mentorship, to take on responsibilities in research management and student supervision and to establish a research programme of their own. It has been extremely rare for Māori researchers to gain post-doctoral fellowships. This is partly because most post-doctoral opportunities are greater in the sciences, where there have been few Māori, or because Māori are already employed or seen as employable in more senior management positions. In the case of some of our current Māori scientists they have not received career mentoring and their research interests may not fit areas where post-doctoral fellowships are being offered. The increasing number of doctoral graduates will increase the need for career mentoring and research development. The post-doctoral area provides a relatively new career pathway for Māori that will help position individuals for academic appointments, for research work and for work in Māori development.

Workshops and conferences (contestable)

These workshops are designed to assist researchers to produce high quality research proposals and to assist community-based researchers to receive further training.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga helped fund the Kaupapa Māori Research, Theory and Praxis Conference convened by Dr Leonie Pihama IRI, The International Research Institute for Māori and Indigenous Education, in November 2004 at Waipapa Marae. This was an extremely successful event originally planned for 40 people but in the end accommodating 400 people. A film of this conference is being produced by Dr Pihama.

We have granted funding to Dr Joanna Kidman of He Parekerekere at Victoria University to hold an International Conference on Indigenous Knowledge and Academic Realities in June 2005. Their website is www.vuw.ac.nz/indigenouknowledges/

We have provided support to the Auckland War Memorial Museum to fund a symposium in June 2005 for Māori curators and Museum researchers.

Wānanga mentoring

The Wānanga mentoring programme is designed to help build research culture and infrastructure in Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa. Both institutions are seeking support to build research capacity by growing staff skills and by developing research policies and procedures. Te Wānanga o Aotearoa, for example, participated in the 2004 Performance Based Research Fund assessment exercise. Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi chose not to participate in the first round but has recently received accreditation from NZQA to offer a PhD programme. We have provided funding to assist staff development and to strengthen their Research Offices so that they can provide improved infrastructure support for staff and students.

Visiting scholars

Excellent research is measured internationally. As a world leader in indigenous research, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is attracting interest from a wide range of indigenous and other organisations and individuals. Similarly, our researchers have sought international expertise to help build their capacity and to provide intellectual leadership in their areas of interest. We have hosted a number of delegations from Sami, (University of Trømso), Native America (University of Minnesota, University of Arizona), First Nations Canada (University of British Columbia), Latin America (Chile) and Human Rights delegations from Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines.

In 2005 we have hosted a First Nations intern for three months. We will also be providing financial support to assist our member entities to bring international scholars to New Zealand.

The Knowledge Exchange Programme

The vision of the transformation of New Zealand society cannot be achieved unless knowledge generated by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is successfully transferred to both Māori and the wider society. Nor can the high multipliers we seek on the investment in research be achieved until the results of our research are actively applied by others, including people at all levels of the education system, policy agencies and government, together with the Māori community and sectors of the international and academic communities with interests in indigenous development.

This complex set of audiences, each with its own very different needs, means Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga must not only communicate the results of research and its applications but it must also have research results to transfer that will contribute to achievement of the vision of transformation. It must do this by persuading those audiences to work together for the benefit of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

We use the term Knowledge Exchange in preference to Knowledge Transfer because knowledge will have to be transferred to us before we can successfully transfer knowledge to the Māori, national, and international/academic audiences. Because neither Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga nor our researchers can expect to know automatically what will persuade our audiences to take up and apply our research results, we cannot succeed in improving the uptake of our research results by engaging in run-of-the-mill transfers of knowledge from researchers to end-users. We must in fact understand the needs of the users when formulating research proposals and so ensure that the research results account for their interests.

The Knowledge Exchange Programme (and associated budget) has as primary areas of focus:

- improving the uptake of research through engagement with Māori, national and international/academic communities.
- working closely with Māori communities, both to inform and to change their perspectives of research; and

- establishing the Māori academic research journal in order to promote the Institute and showcase its research.

In the original proposal to the Royal Society of New Zealand, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga identified the following key audiences for Knowledge Exchange:

- Māori community;
- national community; and
- international/academic community.

Activities within the Knowledge Exchange Programme that are either fully implemented or are in the process of being implemented include a publication programme, a series of public events including community hui, seminars and conferences, a schools programme and a policy seminar series.

Our publication programme includes the publication of an international academic journal. The journal is entitled *AlterNative* and a two volume First Edition is due out in June 2005. *AlterNative* has an International Advisory Board and an Editorial Board. We also intend to publish a monograph series of papers produced either from research that we have funded or from the seminar series and the policy seminar series.

Our public events programme is a mix of contestable events conducted by our member entities and events conducted directly by us such as the Biennial International Conference and showcasing activities. We also fund a series of community hui and assist researchers who have abstracts accepted to present academic papers at international conferences. Copies of all conference papers funded by us are submitted to us for our records and if not already accepted for publication elsewhere are sent out for review for potential inclusion in our publications. Our next Biennial Conference will be in June 2006 and we have started preliminary planning for this event.

We have been developing a pilot schools programme aimed primarily at strengthening the curriculum of Māori medium education. We plan for this to be delivered before the end of 2005. The programme will transfer research knowledge funded by us into a curriculum unit of work and into the Māori language using interactive technologies. It is thus a curriculum and technology transfer to schools.

Associate Professor Walker and Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga are collaborating in the University of Auckland Starpath initiative. Our main contribution is support for the on-going work of a tuakana-teina science programme and the development of specific projects to support Māori educational pathways to tertiary education.

In February 2005, we conducted our first research and policy seminar series at Turnbull House in Wellington. The series aims to engage researchers and policy analysts in knowledge exchange.

Quality Assurance

As a Centre of Research Excellence, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga:

- is accountable for public and other funding received and provides value for money;
- seeks to achieve excellence in all its activities and knows that it achieves excellence; and
- endeavours to maximise progress towards achievement of its vision and provide evidence of this progress.

Therefore, an active programme of monitoring and evaluation is central to the operation of the Institute.

The quality assurance processes of the Institute have been established to address the distinct requirements of reporting on compliance, research quality and fulfilment of its national role by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

Compliance Reporting

Accountability for funding is through the Board of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga and the University of Auckland. To date, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has demonstrated a high success rate in delivery of the required outputs. Also, when required, it has provided, clear explanations when delivery of outputs does not meet the criteria and clear descriptions of actions taken to address issues raised by any failure to deliver.

Reporting on Research Quality

As well as reporting on compliance, the Secretariat of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga focuses on supporting excellent research using accepted measures of quality assurance. These include rigorous and transparent selection processes, standardised templates and contracts and regular contact in the form of progress reports and visits with the researchers.

The independent Research Committee comprises members who are both highly qualified for their work and who take their role seriously. The Committee assesses all contestable applications for funding. It is worth noting that only one proposal in ten was considered worthy of immediate funding in a recent funding round and the proposals that were considered fundable after revision had to get over some rigorous hurdles. The Research Committee also makes use of external peer review when required.

Fulfilling our National Role

Achieving the vision of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga demands a higher level of performance than the standard accountabilities required by either the TEC funding contract or the standard academic benchmarks. This requires a focus on excellence in all that is undertaken by the Institute, and on continually learning as it develops and matures, to ensure that the Institute's stakeholders' expectations of excellence are met.

Business Support

The function of business support is to provide management support to the Joint Directors and staff of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. This is done with support from the Faculty of Arts. Key tasks include the facilitation and management of planning, budgeting,

financial, contract and human resource processes. Administrative support to the Institute is also a part of this function.

The bi-monthly newsletter, the Institute website and other forms of communication are a part of the business support function.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is currently implementing an integrated business support model. This follows on from a recent structural review undertaken by an external consultant. A key outcome of this review will allow the Joint Directors to take a more strategic role by freeing them of the bulk of their administrative and managerial workloads. The removal of those tasks will also allow the Joint Directors to focus on high level interaction with the University of Auckland acting as host and the member entities, with a long-term view of embedding excellent Māori research and researchers within the respective institutions and further into Māori communities.

Section 3: Our Achievements

This section summarises some of the achievements of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga in the four programme areas of the Institute – Research, Capability Building, Knowledge Exchange and Centre Development.

Progress towards Implementation of the Proposal to the CoRE Fund

The key achievement in implementing the proposal of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has been the establishment of the Research, Capability Building, and Knowledge Exchange programmes and in establishing the governance and management systems of the Institute. These achievements are treated in detail in Section 2: Our Programmes.

Progress towards Achievement of the Vision of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga

The following parts of this section use samples of our activities to illustrate the distinctive nature of the different programmes.

Research

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has successfully established a new paradigm for research in which a critical mass of excellent researchers have committed themselves to the vision of transformation articulated by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. The paragraphs below illustrate how the key elements of the new paradigm have been translated into research projects that:

- integrate Māori strengths in the critical enabling disciplines of education, health and science;
- ground the work of researchers in the Māori culture and world view;
- identify research problems that address key issues in Māori and New Zealand society from the Māori experience of them;
- draw on the Māori and Western intellectual traditions and experience to generate new hypotheses for resolution of research problems that can be tested using discipline-based methodologies; and
- can achieve research results that span the leading edges of disciplines ranging from the sciences to fine arts.

Integrating Māori strengths in the critical enabling disciplines of education, health and science

The project “*Amplifying youth voices: Taitamariki speak back on growing up in Aotearoa*” brings together complementary qualitative (a Marsden Funded project entitled *Youth First*) and quantitative (*Youth Health Survey*) research projects. The *Youth First* project has powerful testimonies but no quantitative information of the sort that policy-makers find persuasive. Conversely, the *Youth Health Survey* has numbers but no stories to “make real” the young people from whose lives the numbers are extracted. To give only one brief example, within the *Youth First* data are extended testimonies of a group of young women who describe their fear of going to the doctor because of lack of privacy

and confidentiality in a small community and how this impacts on their decision-making around health care, in particular around contraceptive use. These testimonies can be juxtaposed with statistics from the *Youth Health Survey* which show that taitamariki (Māori youth) were more likely to report difficulties accessing health care, than their Pākehā peers. This project thus has the opportunity to amplify the voices of youth who entrusted their experiences, opinions and ideas to the separate research projects by speaking back to those who might implement changes on their behalf.

This project will lead to the synthesis of complementary qualitative and quantitative data that can underpin persuasive advice for policy-makers in health, education and justice. The impetus in the work is to integrate results from the two studies into “hard-to-ignore” formats that can be reported in the academic literature, in policy advice, and in knowledge exchange with public audiences.

Grounding research in the Māori culture and world view

The new project *Bring me beyond vulnerability: Elderly care of Māori* identifies for the first time that there is an inconsistency between the cultural ideal that Māori have a strong preference for taking care of their elderly within the whānau environment, and the experienced reality of many Māori elderly who live within their own tribal rohe (districts) in rural areas, whereas their children and grandchildren have moved to urban areas in pursuit of work and other opportunities. The positive, and demanding role of kaumātua and kuia in Māori society, complemented by an assurance of care and respect (Durie, M. *Launching Māori Futures*. Huia Publishers, Wellington, 2003) is not necessarily achieved as a consequence.

The techniques of needs assessment and co-ordination of services currently employed in the health system, often fail to take account of the distinctive spatial structure of the Māori population. The care of elderly Māori suffers as a consequence. Because the number of elderly Māori is forecast to grow, specific services and care practices that are consistent with Māori values and culture will be required, to ensure that the next generation of elderly Māori achieve the honoured position in Māori society that should be due to them.

Identifying research problems that address key issues in Māori and New Zealand society from the Māori experience of them

In a similar vein, the mental health of Māori is one of the most important health issues impacting on Māori today. Māori experience high rates of suicide and incarceration in psychiatric institutions or gaols. Psychiatric hospital admission and re-admission rates are substantially higher for Māori than for non-Māori. In addition, diagnoses are frequently changed on re-admission, suggesting that mental health practices for diagnosis and management are inadequate for Māori.

Despite the evidence that Western systems of mental health are proving to be of questionable use to Māori, research into the Māori mental health remains neglected. The project *Te Kokonga Ngākau – Mo wai te Mātauranga* will involve listening to, recording, and collating hitherto un-systematised evidence of a Māori lexicon/patois of terminology

relating to states of mind and mental health. The project brings together Māori health, mental health, Māori health providers and Māori cultural experts in a research project that will establish Māori mental health research capacity. This underpinning work will begin the search for understanding of Māori mental health and is ultimately expected to impact on the provision of mental health services and on education in mental health.

Drawing on the Māori and Western intellectual traditions and experience to generate new hypotheses for resolution of research problems that can be tested using discipline-based methodologies

Although traditional knowledge studies have become increasingly common in countries like Canada and Australia in the last 30 years, very few wildlife management decisions are made according to the tikanga of the indigenous groups. The research project *Mauriora ki Nga Oi – Hauraki Traditional Knowledge of Grey-faced Petrels* presents an opportunity for mātauranga (traditional knowledge) not only to be recorded, but also to be incorporated into and used to make management decisions. The research will support the Hauraki community's use of their mātauranga to re-establish their kaitiaki (guardian) status over the Aldermen Islands and to take a lead role in the conservation and management decisions relating to the island ecosystems and the sustainable harvest of oi. The project will be carried out in conjunction with parallel scientific work for which an application has been submitted to the Foundation for Research Science and Technology (FRST). The work is expected to lead to enhanced social and cultural outcomes for the Hauraki community and through a greater stake in management, to improved success of the populations of oi in the Hauraki rohe.

Achieving research results that span the leading edges of disciplines ranging from the sciences to fine arts

Results obtained so far clearly indicate that the question asked in the project title, *A new paradigm for evolution: does the flow of energy determine the rate of evolutionary change?* can be answered in the affirmative. The project is testing the hypothesis that rates of evolution are faster for species living in the tropics than for closely-related species living in cooler climates. Results from nearly forty species of plants sampled from the western Pacific clearly indicate that rates of evolution are significantly higher in the tropics than in temperate regions, and at lower rather than higher altitudes. In essence, life, including the generation of variation and consequently, of evolution, happens faster in warm rather than in cold environments. This hypothesis was first considered by Sir Charles Darwin but has not been subjected to experimental test until now. A manuscript reporting the results of the project is currently being prepared for publication. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is the primary funder of this work and we look forward to being associated with the work when it is finally published.

Capability Building

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has established an innovative, vertically integrated programme of Capability Building that will ensure that excellent research is sustained where it exists now, is nurtured where it is developing, and seeded where it is currently absent. When the CoRE funds were awarded, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga set itself the

goal of 500 PhD candidates either completed, or in progress towards completion of their PhDs, within five years. This ambitious goal seemed well beyond reach at that time and was viewed as a “stretch” target. After three years, however, the target is starting to appear achievable. Establishment of the MAI programme on a national basis has been followed by substantial new enrolments in PhD study programmes, acceleration of completions, and fewer losses of candidates through withdrawal from studies.

Individual-based activities

The MAI programme achieves these outcomes by breaking down the isolation of Māori students within disciplinary and institutional silos. The programme guides students through preparation for PhD study, enrolment, research proposal writing, and in the reporting and application of research results. By being brought together on a regular basis to discuss their work, these students must learn to communicate the key concepts of their disciplines to each other in simple language and also to acquire the key concepts of other disciplines. These high level skills are central to development of big picture understanding and to the development of skills in research collaboration. They are also skills that are critical preparation for the leadership roles these students will, by virtue of their advanced education, play in the Māori and national communities following their graduation.

Our national programme for research training has systematically accelerated recruitment and mentoring of students across the transitions from undergraduate to postgraduate, doctoral and post-doctoral studies. Our Summer Intern programme addresses an issue that was recognised by one of our researchers, Dr Shane Wright, who found that promising Māori students reaching the upper levels of undergraduate degrees in the School of Biological Sciences at the University, did not see themselves as having the potential for post-graduate study. The Summer Intern programme provides a means for assisting promising Māori students to take up opportunities for research experience to find out whether they are suited for post-graduate study. The result has been that a high proportion of these students have carried out successful research projects, have enjoyed the contact with PhD candidates that they gain at the MAI Doctoral Writing Retreat, and subsequently go on to post-graduate study.

Our Bridging Grants provide short-term funding support so that students who have completed their PhD write-up can work on publishing their thesis work, whether as a book or as articles in peer-reviewed journals. So far the manuscript for one PhD project has been written up as a book and delivered to the publisher in England; one project is currently under way, and one other currently awaits final approval. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has also awarded six post-doctoral fellowships. The Fellows are working on projects in a range of areas, including education, health, wildlife and management.

Wānanga Mentoring

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is also supporting the development of a quality research culture and infrastructure in Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi and Te Wānanga o Aotearoa. The two wānanga were first invited, in collaboration with the Joint Directors, to assess their own needs and to develop proposals to build their own research capability

and capacity. In turn, the Secretariat developed its own mentoring strategies for working with the wānanga, which are very different from each other in their origins and history and which have very different capabilities, aspirations and needs.

Te Wānanga o Aotearoa has twelve campuses, is the largest tertiary education provider in New Zealand, and specialises in providing pre-degree programmes to second-chance learners. It has a very large teaching staff, some of whom have research experience and some of whom have research potential. Te Wānanga o Aotearoa participated in the PBRF and scored 0.68, which provides a baseline measure for the success of our work with the wānanga. Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi is a much smaller institution that has focused on building academic programmes to post-graduate level and that has recently been accredited for PhD granting status. Although Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi did not participate in the PBRF, the institution has made key appointments of staff who have PhDs and are research active.

The proposals from the two wānanga have been approved by the Board of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga and the projects are under way. Te Wānanga o Aotearoa is focussing efforts on building research culture and infrastructure. The wānanga is mentoring research assistants and teachers who have research potential and is producing a regular research newsletter to promote the idea of research as a worthy activity among the staff within the wānanga. The wānanga has also established a Research Office and Institutional Ethics Committee to ensure that research is managed appropriately. Important indicators of the development of research at the wānanga have been the funding of a literacy research project and acceptance of abstracts from the project at an international conference on education in Spain.

Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi is:

- holding a conference whose purpose is to encourage staff and students of the wānanga to recognise that they do in fact do research when, for example, carving or composing waiata, even if they do not view such work as research; and
- holding workshops for post-graduate students around a range of research methodologies.

Indicators of the development of research at the wānanga have been the funding of a research project on the effects of forestry and associated mills on Māori communities and their environments in the Bay of Plenty. This work was presented at one of the Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga seminars at the University of Auckland in 2004 and the first report of the project is likely to be published as a monograph by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

Knowledge Exchange

Establishment of our Knowledge Exchange programme has been secondary to the establishment of the Research, Capability Building and Business Support Programmes of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. This distribution of emphasis is practical and reflects the fact that completion of research projects is required before knowledge exchange can occur.

Now that the other programmes are well established, the Knowledge Exchange Programme is being given priority for full implementation.

Despite the lower priority that it has received, the Knowledge Exchange Programme already has some significant achievements. The highlight of our Knowledge Exchange Programme to date, has undoubtedly been the inaugural Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga International Conference, which was held in June 2004 at Te Papa Tongarewa in Wellington. As in all our work, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga sets out to do things differently from other research conferences. Differentiating ourselves began with the systematic inclusion of Māori communities from different parts of the country (Kaitaia, Ōrākei, Whakatane, Tūranga, Taranaki, Christchurch and Motupōhue) in conference activities, beginning in the communities before the gathering at Te Papa Tongarewa for formal presentations of papers.

The conference identified a range of issues that have particular relevance for Māori and indigenous communities in the twenty-first century, including issues related to indigenous systems of knowledge, contemporary forms of art and representation, biotechnology, international agreements, and issues of protection and conservation. The conference received excellent feedback and evaluations and could well have set new standards for research with indigenous communities, not only here in New Zealand but throughout the world. The major addresses were recorded and have been made available to Participating Research Entities of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga as teaching resources. A refereed Conference Proceedings is being published and will be available in 2005.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has funded Dr Shaun Awatere (Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research) to facilitate three community workshops that will bring together Ngāi Tai researchers and Manaaki Whenua scientists and data base analysts to build local science based capacity within the Ngāi Tai rohe. This funding will assist the local researchers to access, interpret, and apply land resource information to underpin their land management decision-making.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has also run an academic and a policy seminar series. The academic seminars have been run at the University of Auckland and are focused on presenting the results of research supported by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. It is intended that this series will in future years move around our Participating Research Entities to extend the reach of the programme. Two policy seminars have also been held in Wellington in 2005. The seminars target senior managers in central government and were well attended.

Research publications are a critical element of any knowledge transfer programme and this holds also for Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga which is publishing in a variety of media, including video and DVD formats. As noted above, we are publishing the proceedings of our international conference. We are also publishing the collected papers from:

- our summer interns;
- our academic seminar series; and

- papers presented at conferences by researchers whose attendance was supported by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

An important element of the Knowledge Exchange Programme of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is *AlterNative*, our international academic journal. We currently hold enough papers for two issues of the journal and plan to publish these during 2005. A contractor has been recruited to carry out the editorial and related work.

Centre Development

The very existence of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga can be seen as a significant achievement in New Zealand research. In bringing together researchers distributed across eight Participating Research Entities of four very different types of institution to collaborate in Research, Capability Building and Knowledge Exchange, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has an extremely complex operating environment. At the site visit in which the proposal was presented to the panel assessing applications to the CoRE Fund, comment was made that the proposed expenditure on the Secretariat was high. Experience has now demonstrated that the size of the Secretariat that was originally proposed was in fact appropriate.

Thus the staff of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga have, for the first three years of our existence, been forced to work extremely hard to establish and deliver the programmes of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. While the programmes of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga have been successfully established and delivered, this has been at some cost to the personal research programmes of the Joint Directors, who were forced into micro-management of the programmes to ensure that they were carried out successfully. The problems associated with the lack of capacity in the Secretariat were recognised early by the Board of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga but it was not until 2004 that it was confirmed that these problems stemmed directly from that lack of capacity.

The Board commissioned a series of reviews by external consultants during 2004. These reviews identified that the problems did indeed arise from lack of capacity and resulted in the approval by the Board of several new positions, together with the provision of research support for the Joint Directors. Recruitments for the new positions are all but complete and we expect that Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga will be operating at full capacity in all its programmes by the beginning of its fourth year. The advantage of the delay in reaching this point is that, in creating these positions, we know much better what is needed as the outset and so can closely match out capacity to our functions.

Section 4: Centre Development

This section briefly outlines a number of challenges that Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has faced as it has developed and matured as an organisation.

Institute operations

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is a relatively complex and dynamic Centre of Research Excellence (CoRE) that is challenging to manage and govern.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is complex because:

- it is multi-disciplined, rather than single-disciplined;
- it has eight Participating Research Entities, which include universities, wānanga, a crown research institute and a museum; and
- it has three paramount goals to meet (see Achieving our Vision, Section 1: About Us).

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is dynamic because:

- it has started from scratch, and not as an addition to an existing research centre;
- it is operating in an area where there is limited research capability; and
- its research activities take place within a new and evolving research paradigm.

In the early stages, development of the systems and processes of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga was most effective in the academic programme areas and least effective in the business support areas. As noted however, in Section 3: Our Achievements, the initial shortage of capacity in the Secretariat meant that Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga struggled to establish operating systems that met the needs of the Institute. Thus:

- the boundaries, between the responsibilities of the University of Auckland as host, were not recognized, for example:
 - the Board for the governance (programme strategy and compliance with the TEC contract) of the Institute; and
 - the Faculty of Arts for line management (including HR, IT and Finance);
- the strategy of the Institute was implicit (in the heads of the Joint Directors) rather than explicit;
- financial reporting did not meet the Institute governance requirements of the Board;
- job and position descriptions of staff members made it difficult to establish clear boundaries between positions; and
- contract output schedules, document control within the programmes of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga mitigated against effective contract management.

The above issues resulted in the Board of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga recruiting two management consultants (Mr Murray Lee – structure; Mr Neil Prichard – finances) to review the structures, systems and practices of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga so that the University of Auckland, as host, and the Tertiary Education Commission, as funder, can

be sure that Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has an appropriate infrastructure to achieve its goals and objectives in a cost effective and efficient manner.

Review outcomes

Structure, capacity, and role clarity

The structure of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has now been strengthened substantially with the creation of three new positions reporting to the Joint Directors. These positions are responsible for managing the Capability Building and Knowledge Exchange Programmes together with the Business Support Function. The previous position of Executive Research Officer becomes the Research Manager in line with the positions in the other programmes. Job and position descriptions for the remaining staff have been clarified and a programme of work planning and review established. Appendix Two contains the organisational structures of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

The review also considered the terms of reference for the Board and Committees of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. The outcome of the review is that the Executive Committee will be replaced by the Executive Management Team, which comprises the Joint Directors together with the Programme and Business Support Managers. The existing Research Committee will then become a Programme Committee that has three subcommittees, each responsible for the operation of a single programme. External review of the Research Programme, and secondarily of the other programmes, will be carried out by a new committee, the Research Advisory Panel. This panel will comprise national and international experts in research in the areas of interest to Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

Boundary between governance and line management responsibilities

Integration of the contract documents and financial management of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga with the Research Office of the University of Auckland and Faculty of Arts systems, respectively, was substantially achieved in 2004 before the structural review was initiated. There were, however, a number of occasions where the line management and governance functions came into conflict, primarily over HR issues and ineffective communication. These have been resolved by clarification of the boundary between the governance and line management functions and by establishment of conventions for communication across the boundary.

Making the strategy of the Institute explicit

More hands-on Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga management is required to manage others to achieve excellence than is required in a traditional university environment where people pursue excellence individually. This difference is fundamental. Managing Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga requires a more detailed and cohesive approach. Comprehensive strategic and operational plans need to be developed and implemented. Performance expectations need to be based on plan requirements, and performance monitored against these requirements.

The lack of capacity in the early days resulted in the Joint Directors carrying out management rather than strategic roles. Operational responsibility is now focused on the new management positions with the Joint Directors now becoming responsible for

strategic planning. Considerable effort has now been invested not only in development of a strategic planning framework but also in making explicit statements of the philosophy underlying the programmes of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. These statements have been presented to the Board. Strategic and Operating Plans together with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Annual Work Plans for the Secretariat staff are now being developed in preparation for the next planning cycle (mid-late 2005).

Making financial reporting meet Institute governance requirements

The financial review by Mr Neil Prichard successfully reconciled the services performed for Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga by the Faculty of Arts accountants with the reporting needs of the Board. In essence, the accountants were used to preparing management rather than financial accounts. The financial reporting to the Board now meets the current Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for financial reporting. Mr Prichard noted in the course of his reports to the Board that the Faculty of Arts accountants have provided an excellent service to Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga that was obscured by the difficulties with the nature of the reports provided to the Board.

Ensuring effective contract management

Documentation control is elevated from secondary to primary importance as Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga activity levels increase and mature, the files become more extensive and complex, and it becomes critical that key documents can always be located. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga files are now kept in a central office file. The originals of key files, such as contracts, are now copied when needed for use as working files. In addition, a system of recording who has which file and when it will be returned has been implemented. Consideration is also being given to using secure, off-site storage for files

Host Institution relationship

The creation of the CoREs as new activities within the Government-funded research system has created completely new relationships among researchers, research units, institutions, and the Government as funder. The CoREs were created to establish collaborations across disciplines and institutions and to operate at a national scale from within individual universities. The CoREs are managed under two new types of contract with the TEC – one with each Host Institution, and one with each CoRE. The CoREs are also explicitly intended to collaborate across institutions that may in the past have competed for public resources. It should therefore come as no surprise that some time has been required for the new relationships established as a result of creation of the CoREs to settle down.

The relationship between Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga and the University of Auckland has taken time to develop but is now well set-up for the future. Challenges that had to be overcome in developing the relationship included:

- uncertainty about the respective roles of the Faculty of Arts and the Board of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga;
- capacity shortage and managerial inexperience within Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga; and
- the variety and complexity of the programme of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga itself.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga moved quickly to establish robust processes for letting contracts to researchers both inside and outside the University of Auckland. During the first year, a University of Auckland contract was used until the contract now used by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga was approved by the Board for use in October 2003. As noted previously, considerable effort has been invested in the integration of the contract management system of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga with that of the University's Research Office. The work of the management consultants recruited by the Board has also helped greatly in clarifying the integration of the financial management and reporting for Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga within the Faculty of Arts systems.

In sum, the relationships among Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga and the offices of the University with which we deal are now established and working effectively at both organisational and institutional levels. We are pleased to report that these systems are also working well in the management of relationships with our Participating Research Entities.

Section 5: Prospects

The role established by the Government for the Centres of Research Excellence (CoRE) is to “support leading edge, international standard innovative research that fosters excellence and contributes both to New Zealand's national goals and to knowledge transfer”. This role recognises that research is central to meeting current and future needs of societies in general. The role further recognises that the larger-scale research problems whose resolution contributes to “New Zealand's national goals” are complex and require the co-ordinated application of skills from multiple research disciplines. As a CoRE, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is committed to the delivery of excellent research, capability building and knowledge exchange. In its ongoing commitment to its programmes, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga will face a number of challenges, including those discussed below and others that will emerge in the future.

Excellence

The issue of excellence is critical for Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga because, in contrast with the other CoREs, we must define as well as demonstrate excellence in our research as well as in the other elements of our programme. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga brings excellent Māori researchers together in collaborations across disciplines that seek integrated solutions to problems under our research themes. These collaborations greatly increase the reach of the researchers in generating constructive change in society through application of their skills and through the students they train. As long as the research supported by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is excellent, the improved socio-economic performance of Māori that should follow will give the Government a strong return on its investment through contributions to national goals.

We believe that the research supported by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga will achieve excellence when it is:

- unique in being clearly differentiated from research done by other providers; and
- excellent according to the orthodox measures of research excellence.

It is essential that the research led, and funded, by the Institute is clearly differentiated from research done by other providers and that the researchers are prepared to question orthodoxy if it ensures their work will make a difference for Māori. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga will not make a difference for Māori, however, if its work is not actively applied by others. This will not occur unless it is accepted as being excellent. The Institute must be able to discover and present powerful evidence that can persuade audiences whose interests are frequently seen to be in opposition to each other to change what they do. That is, as noted in our original proposal, excellence must be driven by accountability to the needs of three very different audiences (Māori, national and international/academic) that the Institute seeks to address.

It is, unfortunately, much more difficult to measure what constitutes excellence in Māori research. There is not a well-developed community of Māori researchers whose work provides a strong evidence base for assessment of what is excellent research that is driven from Māori assumptions. There is instead a small number of individual researchers who

have been recognised as excellent using measures such as the PBRF but who are widely distributed among many different disciplines. As a consequence, Māori research is described by the Ministry of Education as an ‘emerging research area’ (Tertiary Education Strategy 2002-2007). Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is thus faced with the situation where we must deliver excellent research in the absence of an adequate basis for determining what is excellent research in our domain.

In measuring the success or otherwise of the research we support, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga must therefore weather the transition from having our research outputs compared with research done from orthodox bases and assumptions to being able to measure our outputs against a larger body of research from the same (Māori) bases and assumptions than there is at present. Along the way, there may be a single piece of research that leads to the successful nation-wide application of research as occurred with the establishment of the Kohanga Reo which sprang from the result of a single piece of linguistic research. Perhaps more important, however, is the development of a broadly based body of Māori research. Effective communication of the results of the research to our different audiences will then demystify and normalise the research, its results and its applications. Researchers and funders will then be much better placed to distinguish the excellent from other research in our domain whereas end-users will be able to make better-informed judgements about the likely applications of research that they take up.

Our strategy for achieving excellence in the absence of adequate historical evidence has been to create the conditions that will foster and sustain excellence, beginning from our areas of current strength. To achieve this outcome, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga:

- aligns the identity and commitment of our researchers with a rigorous intellectual environment; and
- uses expert, senior researchers who have committed themselves to Māori development and advancement to select the research projects they consider will advance transformation of society most effectively.

To confirm that we are indeed carrying out excellent research, we are establishing an International Research Advisory Panel. The purpose of the panel is to provide an independent measure of assurance of the quality of the work that:

- will be accepted by research funders and end-users; and
- can forestall challenges to our work in a political environment where Māori initiatives are scrutinised very closely.

Succession Planning

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has a central role in securing the succession of excellent researchers to replace the small number of senior academics we currently have. It has been observed that the median age of the PhD candidates at the 2004 MAI PhD writing retreat at Hopuhopu was 45 years. This is only 5-10 years younger than the senior academic researchers, both within Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga and nationally, who are rated excellent now.

The challenge for Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is to accelerate PhD completion by the current cohort of PhD candidates, many of whom already occupy senior, leadership positions in both their organisations and their communities. We must then unblock the recruitment pipeline, by increasing the flow of promising Māori students into undergraduate and post-graduate study. In a strict sense, undergraduate recruitment is beyond the brief of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga as a CoRE. In reality, however, the future of Māori research will not be secure until Māori students are adequately represented in the national undergraduate population.

The individual-based initiatives in our Capability Building programme are designed specifically to overcome the problem of recruitment into post-graduate, PhD and post-doctoral studies followed by the establishment of research careers. Because the CoREs have been established to foster cooperation among institutions, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has been able to work across institutions to encourage the recruitment of students into post-graduate study independent of the institution they attend. In principle, the establishment of the CoREs should benefit tertiary institutions in general, and we are encouraged that at least one university is recognising the benefit of increased enrolments of PhD students that are occurring as a result of its participation in Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

We also consider it important to encourage other institutions to invest in their own Māori research capacity. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has been able to offer post-doctoral positions to be held at institutions other than the University of Auckland. The opportunity to have post-doctoral fellows without expending their own resources allows our Participating Research Entities to explore the potential contribution that research on issues of interest to Māori can make to their own research development. By working closely with these institutions as such initiatives develop, we hope to expand opportunities for the cohort of PhD-credentialed researchers we seek to train.

We also note that, as Māori students are greatly under-represented in tertiary study, an important element of our Knowledge Exchange programme is to enhance recruitment to tertiary study in the universities and wānanga through work with schools. Many of our researchers, as well as our specialists in education research, also work with schools on initiatives to enhance retention of Māori students to the senior levels in schools and their subsequent recruitment into tertiary study. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has greatly expanded the ability of research and researchers to establish direct links with students in schools through the purchase of a video-conferencing system that can be inter-faced with video-conferencing systems in schools, for example the kura kaupapa that participate in the Kaupapa Atawhai Whakawhiti Mātauranga (KAWM) video conferencing network. We are currently considering a proposal for our first project to achieve this outcome.

Maximising our Impact through Knowledge Exchange

Because Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga brings together a critical mass of researchers distributed across three critical enabling disciplines and has the opportunity to recruit researchers from other key disciplines (see below), the Institute is ideally placed to communicate the results of research and to contribute to their application in diverse

arenas. Our strategic goal for knowledge exchange is to achieve transfer of knowledge that accelerates the transformation of society sought by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga by bringing about multiplicative change not incremental change.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has an exciting role to play in the transformation of society through its location as a CoRE at the interface between the Māori and national communities. Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has the opportunity to systematise the multipliers on research investment that can be achieved through active application of our research results by others in the Māori and national communities. For perhaps the first time, the funding awarded to Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga puts Māori researchers in a position where they can consistently deliver good news about solutions achieved and not just bad news about problems that require urgent responses. Furthermore, the Capability Building Programme permits training of a much greater number of researchers who can contribute to both demystification and normalisation of Māori research, its results and its applications in both the Māori and national communities.

Our ability to exchange knowledge with the national and international academic communities will determine whether or not our research is considered excellent according to the standard measures of research excellence. The academic community in New Zealand has substantial ability to influence New Zealand society over the course of a generation through its role in training of teachers and future leaders. Internationally, uptake of knowledge produced by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga will be led by the academic community at whom much of our reporting of research results is directed. Recognition by these national and international academic communities that research emanating from Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is excellent will give comfort to government and funding agencies in New Zealand that there is substance in research results or applications that may challenge accepted orthodoxy from time to time. Ensuring that our research is seen as excellent internationally can also be expected to place Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga and New Zealand in a position of leadership in the development and advancement of indigenous people.

Centre Development and Participation in Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga

Since Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga was established, we have faced an ongoing dilemma over the need to:

- manage competition for a finite funding resource that can generate excellence; and
- carry out our role as the Māori CoRE with responsibility for excellence in Māori research nationally.

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga was formed as a coalition of researchers (primarily Māori) who submitted their CVs, and Māori research groups from the Participating Research Entities that assisted in preparing our original application to the CoRE Fund. Not all researchers or research groups accepted the invitation to join Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga, some preferring to align themselves with other applications to the CoRE Fund. Since the establishment of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga, we have received formal requests from

other tertiary institutions as well as informal inquiries from predominantly Māori organisations and individuals seeking to join Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

Now that the systems for supporting our programmes are established, our plan for dealing with this dilemma is a managed expansion of participation by individual researchers rather than through entry of new Participating Research Entities. Including individual researchers should ensure that Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga continues to grow and develop without taking on substantial risks associated with the entry of new organisations. New Participating Entities would most likely be either well-established research organisations such as universities, museums and CRIs or organisations such as wānanga, polytechnical institutes and PTEs seeking to establish research activities and associated funding. The established research organisations could have the potential to out-compete current Participating Research Entities such as the wānanga whereas the latter would be likely to require investment in research capability building that would be expensive in both time and funding. Both would distract us from our key functions as a CoRE whereas including individual researchers would permit us to gain the benefit of excellent individual researchers who will bring expertise outside the areas where we are strong now.

Value of the Investment in Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga

We believe the long-term value proposition of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga lies in the contribution the Institute can make to national goals. In particular, Māori have the potential for national and international impact in research equivalent to the impact that Māori have historically had in the fine arts, the performing arts and sport.

Because of our nation's unique history, Māori have a contribution to make in research and its associated social and economic benefits that is proportionately far greater than the representation of Māori in our population. Māori have the unique history of having colonised New Zealand from the small islands of the tropical Pacific and had to undergo significant adaptation for colonisation to succeed. Māori thus bring an indigenous New Zealand intellectual tradition that can expand the intellectual scope of a metropolitan society of the 21st century. A cursory examination of the reports of the Waitangi Tribunal readily demonstrates the contributions already made by the Māori intellectual tradition. Dialogue between the Māori and Western intellectual traditions thus offers benefits in research that are unique to New Zealand.

Although Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga has been established to deliver excellent research in the short term, we believe the greatest value of the Institute lies in the contribution it will make through the Capability Building programme over the longer term. The training of a generation of Māori scholars will provide the intellectual leadership to generate and capture the value for the nation of the expanded intellectual scope that we consider to be possible. These scholars will also become assets through the leadership positions they will occupy in Māori and New Zealand society. Their roles as researchers, intellectuals and teachers will lead to alignments (directly or through the students they train) with other leaders of Māori society, many of whom will have responsibility for Māori social and economic assets, especially those being returned through the Treaty settlements processes.

Potential to become Self-funding

Our situation therefore contrasts quite sharply with the situation of the other CoREs, which are much more closely associated with commercial applications of research and technological developments. Our research outputs are likely to contribute to social and economic development in the sciences through increased participation by Māori in society and the economy. Our research outputs are thus primarily public goods whose value is unlikely to be appropriable by individual people or institutions. In contrast, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga shares with the other CoREs the lack of standing as a legal entity. As a consequence, we cannot commercialise or otherwise capture the economic benefit of the intellectual property (IP) generated through research supported by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. In addition, the institutions participating in Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga will wish to own any IP produced using their facilities (even though it is funded by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga) and will also have much greater capacity to commercialise IP.

We therefore hold the view that the greatest value to the nation will come from the contribution to national goals through the programmes of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. These are explicitly long-term investments whose value can be difficult to measure and is delivered over long-run time frames. We note the view of other CoRE Directors that the CoREs in general are unlikely to be able to capture enough of the benefits of IP commercialisation to become self-funding at any stage.

One of the key challenges facing Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is thus viability beyond year six of the current funding. Because appropriation of financial benefits of our research will be very difficult, it is most unlikely that Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga could continue to operate in the current manner without ongoing support. In the absence of such support, Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga would shift from being both a research organisation and a strategic research funder to being a contract research organisation with a short- rather than a long-term focus. Large research contracts would be required to sustain the current infrastructure, which was built to maximise the effectiveness of the investment in fundamental research and research training provided by Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.

Conclusion

Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga is grateful for this opportunity to report on progress towards implementation of the proposal and towards achievement of the vision of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga. We believe that excellent progress has been made across all of our programmes and hope that the review team concurs with this assessment.

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Key Personnel

Governing Board

Adjunct Professor Michael Brown (Ngāti Kahu, Te Rarawa, Te Aupouri, Ngāpuhi)
Pro Vice-Chancellor (Māori), University of Auckland – Former Chair

Professor Tom Barnes

Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research), University of Auckland – Acting Chair

Professor Mason Durie (Ngāti Rangitāne, Ngāti Kauwhata, Ngāti Raukawa)
Associate Vice-Chancellor (Māori), Massey University – resigned (December 2004)

Alison Paterson

Dr Farah Palmer (Ngāti Mahuta, Ngāti Waiora)
Department of Management, College of Business, Massey University

Ms Brenda Tahi (Te Whānau ā Ruataupare, Ngāti Porou)
Consultant

Mr Mike Stevens (Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Kauwhata)
Moana Pacific Fisheries Ltd, Auckland

Secretariat

Joint Directors

Professor Linda Smith (Ngāti Awa, Ngāti Porou)
Associate Professor Michael Walker (Whakatōhea)

Executive Research Officer

Dr Clive Aspin (Ngāti Maru ki Hauraki)

Programme Officers

Ms Donna Gardiner (Ngaiterangi, Ngāti Ranginui)
Ms Mera Penehira (Ngāti Raukawa)
Mr Simon Rangiwāhia (Ngāti Ruanui)
Mr Joseph TeRito (Ngāti Kahungunu, Rongomaiwahine)

Senior Advisor Research

Emeritus Professor Leslie R Tūmoana Williams
(Rongowhakaata, Ngāti Maru)

Post-doctoral fellows

Dr Mere Kēpa (Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Whātua, Ngai Tūhoe)

Dr Adreanne Ormond (Rongomaiwahine)

Dr Paul Reynolds (Ngā Puhi, Ngāti Tūwharetoa)

Administrators

Ms Premika Sirisena

Ms Anahera Rāwiri (Ngāti Whātua)

Research Committee

Professor Gary Hook

Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi

Mr Rauru Kirikiri

Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research

Dr Tracey McIntosh

The University of Auckland

Dr Papaarangi Reid

The University of Otago

Professor Terry Sturm

The University of Auckland

Research Sub-committee

Professor Patricia Johnston

Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi

Dr Elizabeth McKinley

The University of Waikato

Dr Shane Wright

The University of Auckland

Executive Committee

Mr Rob Cooper

The University of Auckland

Professor Ngāpare Hopa

Te Wānanga o Aotearoa

Dr Joanna Kidman

Victoria University of Wellington

Professor Margaret Mutu

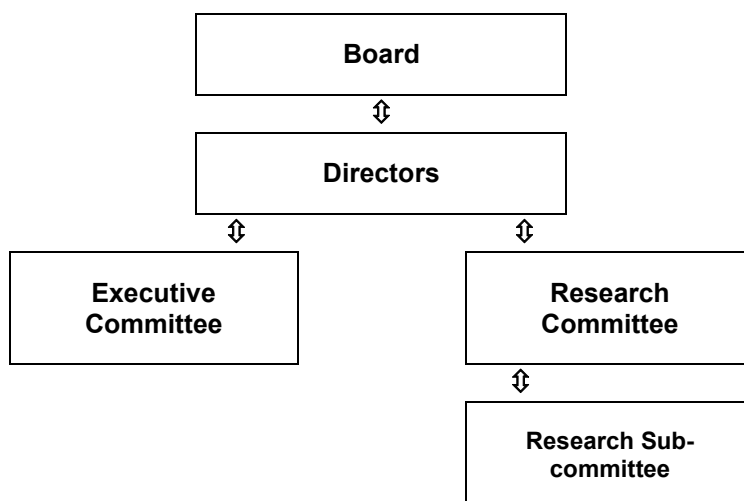
The University of Auckland

Dr Rongo Wētere

Te Wānanga o Aotearoa

Appendix 2: Organisational Structures

Current Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga Committee Structure

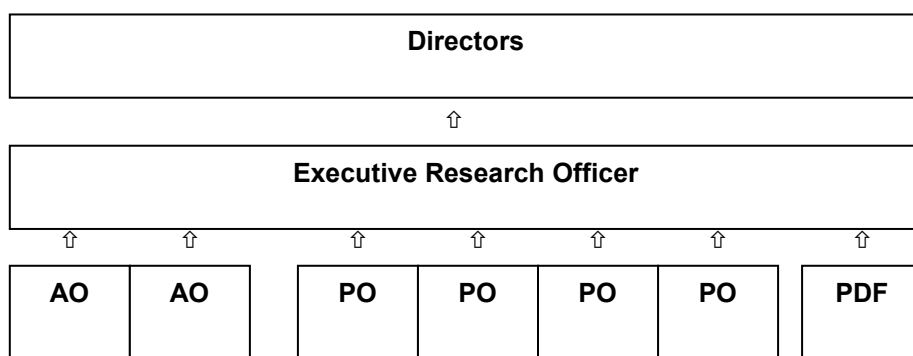


These committees can be placed in a framework that clarifies their respective levels and roles as per the following matrix.

Current Institute Committee Framework

Level	Committee	Advisory to	Role
Governance	Board	Vice-Chancellor	The governance of the Institute
Management: ○ Institutional	Executive Committee	Directors	High-level operational management advice
Management: ○ Research	Research Committee	Directors	Advise on research policy and proposals
Management: ○ Knowledge Exchange	Research Sub-committee	Research Committee	Advise on knowledge exchange proposals

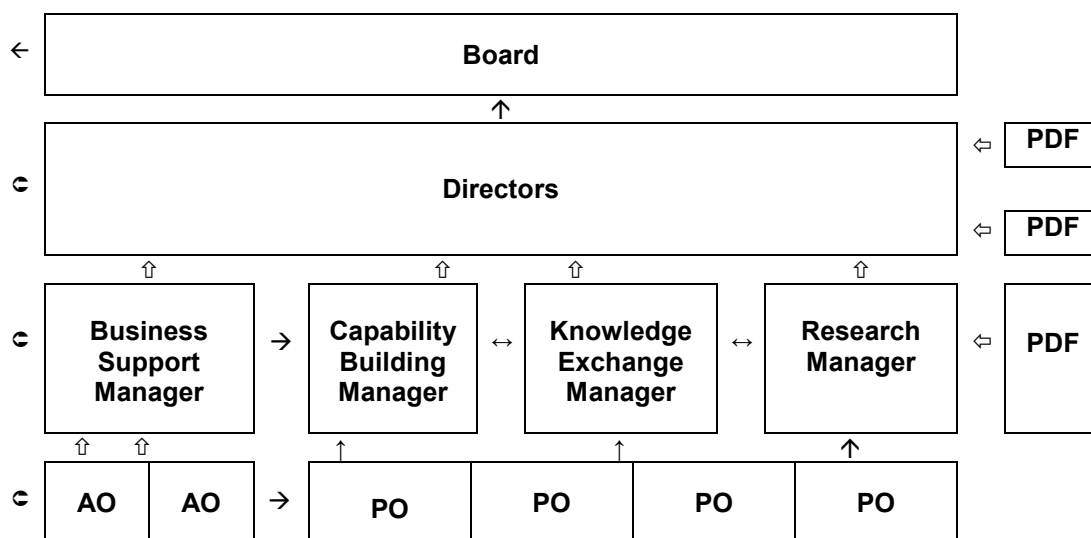
Current Simplified Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga Management Structure



Key

- PDF = Post-doctoral Fellow
- PO = Programme Officer
- AO = Administration Officer
- ↑ = Reporting

Planned 2005 Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga Structure



Key

- PDF = Post-doctoral Fellow
- PO = Programme Officer
- AO = Administration Officer
- ↑ = Reporting
- ⤴ = Reporting
- ↑ = Primary reporting link
- ⤴ = Secondary reporting links
- ← = Vice-Chancellor accountability link
- ⤴ = Faculty accountability link
- = Support
- ↔ = Liaison

The structure requires the appointment of three new positions, which are planned for early 2005:

- Business Support Manager (temporary appointment recently made)
- Capability Building Manager (recently appointed)
- Knowledge Exchange Manager

It also entails the restructuring of the previous Executive Research Officer position into that of Research Manager.

The Institute management team is comprised of the joint directors and the four managers.

Appendix 3: Supporting Evidence

RESEARCH FUND

Table 1: Research Themes and Sub-Themes

Distribution of **contestable** research projects (completed, in progress, and pending) across the three Research Themes and their Sub-Themes. Note that this does not include the Demonstration Projects and that each project is assigned to a **primary theme only**.

Theme 1 Sub-theme	Healthy Communities in Healthy Environments			Advancing Knowledge of disease
	Developing Healthy Environments	Strengthening the generations		
Dr Papaarangi Reid University of Otago RF1-007-03				Towards the development of guidelines for the handling, use and storage of Māori genetic material in research Completion date: March 2005
Dr James Ātaria Manaaki Whenua RF1-012-03	Ko te Huarahi ki Mua: Roads for Change Completion date: December 2005			
Dr Leonie Pihama University of Auckland RF1-015-03	Eugenics, Race Ideologies and Biotechnology in Aotearoa: A scoping study Project Completed: December 2004			
Professor Patricia Johnston Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiāraangi RF1-019-03	Social Change in the Eastern Bay of Plenty: Outcomes of the Forestry Industry on Māori Communities Completion date: June 2005			

Dr Clive Aspin University of Auckland RF1-02-04			Responding to the changing pattern of the HIV/AIDS epidemic: Measures to improve the health and well-being of Māori men who have sex with men Completion date: December 2005
Dr Sue Crengle University of Auckland RF1-012-04			Amplifying Youth voices: The synthesis of two major youth research studies on taitamariki Completion date: December 2005
Bridget Robson University of Otago RF2-03-04			Kaupapa Māori Epidemiology in Health Research – Finding our own standards (pending)
Dr James Ātaria Manaaki Whenua RF2-010-04	He moemoea mo Ahuriri: A vision plan and health assessment for the Ahuriri Estuary Completion date: March 2007		
Dr Mere Kēpa University of Auckland RF2-01-04		Bring 'Me' Beyond Vulnerability, Elderly Care of Māori, by Māori Completion date: 30 April 2006	

Educational and social transformations			
Theme 2	<i>Building bridges between Māori and Public Institutions</i>	<i>Strengthening Citizenship and Participation</i>	<i>Improving educational outcomes for Māori, especially in Science and Māori medium education</i>
Sub theme			
Dr Joanna Kidman Victoria University RF1-004-03		Through our eyes: Mapping the social landscapes of Māori youth Completion date: December 2005	
Professor Russell Bishop University of Waikato RF1-005-03			Te Kotahitanga: Improving the educational achievement of Māori students in mainstream education – a longitudinal study of two schools Project completed: December 2004
Dr Margie Hohepa University of Auckland RF1-010-03			“Whāngaia te hinengaro”: reading to learn in te reo Māori - reading comprehension and language development in te reo Māori literacy, Y4 to Y8 Completion date: December 2005
Dr Liz McKinley University of Waikato RF1-020-03			Science, matauranga Māori and schools: an exploration of possibilities for Putaiao Project completed: June 2004
Dr Ngapare Hopa Te Wānanga o Aotearoa RF1-006-04			He Kumete Kōrero: An Adult Māori Literacy Study. (Phase II) Completion date: 31 March 2005
Professor Colin Mantell University of Auckland RF1-09-04	Te Kokanga – mo wai te matauranga? Completion date: December 2005		

New Frontiers of Knowledge			
Theme 3	<i>Developing the edge between Māori knowledge and science</i>	<i>Strengthening the production of higher level knowledge</i>	<i>Developing knowledge of Māori Arts, Culture and Identity</i>
Sub theme			
Dr Shane Wright University of Auckland RF1-001-03		A new paradigm for evolution: does the flow of energy determine the rate of evolutionary change? Completion date: June 2005	
Professor Margaret Mutu University of Auckland RF1-006-03			Te Reo, a language for Māori alone? An enquiry into the views of Māori Completion date: August 2005
Brett Graham Te Wānanga o Aotearoa RF1-010-04			Mangoroa Completion date: 31 March 2006
Anaru Reedy Te Wānanga o Aotearoa RF2-07-04	Investigation into a selected number of principle star and meridian star pairs in the northern and southern hemisphere and how they rise and set within the traditional Polynesian and Māori star compass (pending)		
Moana Nepia University of Auckland RF2-05-04			Future Moves in Māori Dance (pending)
Dr Phil Lyver Manaaki Whenua RF2-14-04	Mauriora ki ngā Ōi – Hauraki Traditional Knowledge of Grey-faced Petrels (pending)		

Table 2: Distribution of Contestable Research Projects to Member Entities

Institution ^{1,2}	Number of Projects awarded
University of Auckland	9
University of Waikato	2
Te Wānanga o Aotearoa ²	3
Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangī	1
Victoria University of Wellington	1
University of Otago	2
Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research	3
Auckland War Memorial Museum	0
Total	21

Notes:

1. Member institutions determine which of their Māori research entities are eligible to participate in the research of Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga.
2. One Principal Investigator (Graham) took up a position at TWAOA after submitting the application while at the University of Auckland.

Table 3: Distribution of Demonstration Research projects

Contract Number	Title	Principal Investigator and Institution	Outputs/outcomes	Project update
RDP 001	INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS. UKU: Sustainable Earth-Fibre Composite Housing Feasibility Study	Mr Kipa Morgan Faculty of Engineering University of Auckland	Phase I – Report (completed 15 January 04) Phase II Report (Due – 30 June 05)	Completion expected June 2005
RDP 002	TOXIC. Iwi Consequences of Toxic Waste Burial in Geothermally Active Ground	Professor Gary Hook Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangī	n/a	Project proposal refined and resubmitted to Research Fund as 03-RF1-019
RDP 003	PROTOCOLS. Protocols for research with vulnerable and marginalized Māori	Dr Fiona Cram Eileen Clark	Phase I – Report Phase II Summary Report – researchers, agencies and groups and proposals identified sought (received 5 June 2004) Phase II – Report (completed July 2004)	Project completed
RDP 004	MATHS/SCIENCE. Māori in mathematics and science education	Dr Liz McKinley University of Waikato	Phase I – Report (completed 18 August 03) Phase II Report (completed – 30 June 04) See also <i>Caricatures, culture and classrooms</i> – Conference paper)	Project completed
RDP 005 (Phase I)	ADULT LITERACY. Adult learning at Te Wānanga o Aotearoa and in the Wider Community	Dr Ngāpare Hopa Sen Wong Ted Te Kohu Douglas TWOA	Literature Review (Draft received) Paper/Report on Māori Literacy Full Proposal to Ngā Pae o te Māramatanga Research Fund (18 October 2003)	Project completed
RDP 006 (Actual contract number – Phase II of	ADULT LITERACY. He Kumete Kōrero: An Adult Māori Literacy Study (Also contract RF1-006-04)	Dr Ngāpare Hopa Sen Wong Ted Te Kohu Douglas TWOA	Final Report (due 31 March 2005)	Project due for completion middle of 2005

above)				
RDP 006	DUAL INTELLECTUAL TRADITIONS. Te Kaimānga: A study of Māori Knowledge	Dr Charles Royal	n/a	Project not recommended for funded

CAPABILITY BUILDING

Table 4: MAI Doctoral Programme

MAI Site	Academic Coordinator	Administrative Coordinator	Institution
Tāmaki (Auckland)	Emeritus Professor Les Williams Dr Ciive Aspin, Professor Linda Smith	Wiremu Doherty	University of Auckland
Waikato	Dr Sarah-Jane Tiakiwai	Joseph MacFarlane	Waikato University
Pōneke (Wellington)	Dr Joanna Kidman Wally Penetito	Margaret Wilkie	Victoria University Wellington
Ōtautahi (Christchurch)	Dr Hazel Phillips		Te Tapuae o Rēhua
Otago	Currently under negotiation		Te Tapuae o Rēhua

Table 5: Doctoral Stipend Holders – 2004

MAI Site	Fellow	Institution	Doctoral Stipend	Doctorate Title
Tāmaki	Kathy Corscadden	Manukau Institute of Technology	July 2004 –July 2005	Access and equity issues associated with information and communication technology and Māori education
Waikato	Melissa Taitimu	University of Auckland	July 2004-July 2005	When two worlds collide: A Māori understanding of spiritual and psychotic experiences
	Riri Ellis	Waikato University	July 2004 December 2004	Enhancing Māori health through an engagement with social marketing: Tauranga Moana speaks out
	Des Kahotea	Waikato University	July 2004 –December 2004	Rebel discourses
Pōneke	Shaun Wakelin	Victoria University of Wellington	July 2004 –July 2005	‘Realistic Dreaming’ toward convivial communities of inquiry: A reappraisal of the trajectory of Ivan Illich’s thought in uncertain times
	Te Taite Cooper	Victoria University of Wellington	July 2004 – July 2005	Māori mental health developments: a descriptive and prescriptive study

Ōtautahi	Pauline Harris	University of Canterbury	July 2004 – December 2004	The search for temporal coincidences between gamma ray bursts and neutrino events detected in Radio Ice Cherenkov Experiment
	Anna Sutton		July 2004 –December 2004	The Politicisation of Māori Women's representation in textual analysis
Open	Lynne Pere	University of Otago	July 2004 –July 2005	The relationship between cultural identity and well-being for Māori
	Amohia Boulton	Massey University	July 2004-July 2005	A model for understanding cultural performance standards in Māori mental health
	Diane Rūwhiu	University of Otago	July 2004 –July 2005	Examining the role of social capital in the attainment of sustainable advantages in Māori enterprise

Table 6: Doctoral Stipend Holders – 2005

MAI Site	Fellow	Institute	Doctoral Stipend	Doctorate Title
Tāmaki	Mārama Muru-Lanning	University of Auckland	February 2005 –July 2005	The St Lawrence and the Waikato: A study of new river stakeholder discourse
	Joseph Te Rito	University of Auckland	February 2005 –July 2005	The Marginalisation of the Indigenous peoples of the Ōmāhu area of Heretaunga
	Jenny Lee	University of Auckland	February 2005 –July 2005	Ako: Māori Secondary teachers at work
Waikato	Robert Joseph	Waikato University	February 2005 –July 2005	Authentic self determination through the good governance of themselves: good indigenous self governance in a post treaty settlement context in New Zealand and Canada.
	Katarina Simon	Waikato University	February 2005 – July 2005	Synergistic conservatory values? Māori tikanga, science, resource management and law
Pōneke	Elizabeth Allen	Victoria University of Wellington	Paid out for the full year	Thirty years of Lesbian organising in Aotearoa, New Zealand
	Shaun Wakelin	Victoria University of Wellington	February 2005 – July 2005	'Realistic Dreaming' toward convivial communities of inquiry: A reappraisal of the trajectory of Ivan Illich's thought in uncertain

					times
	Te Taite Cooper	Victoria University of Wellington	February 2005 – July 2005	February 2005 – July 2005	Distant voices from the past: Māori Well-being for the future
Otautahi	Simon Lambert	University of Canterbury	February 2005 – July 2005	February 2005 – July 2005	“Māori Bioprotection: added cost or added value?”
	Vern Peri	University of Canterbury	February 2005 – July 2005	February 2005 – July 2005	Antiscarp development and evolution in the Southern Alps of New Zealand. Analysis of several case studies and implications for the classification of uphill facing scarps
	Pauline Harris	University of Canterbury	April 2005 – September 2005	April 2005 – September 2005	The search for temporal coincidences between gamma ray bursts and neutrino events detected in Radio Ice Cherenkov Experiment

Table 7: Bridging Grants and Post-doctoral Fellows – 2005

MAI site	Fellow	Institute	Complete
Waikato	Dr Dominic O'Sullivan	Waikato University	2005 – 2006 2006 -2007
	Dr Sarah Jane Tiakiwai		April 2005 – July 2005
Tāmaki	Dr Jon Lois Battista	University of Auckland	February 2005 – August 2005
	Nicole Coupe under discussion		

Table 8: Summer Internship Programme

	2003/04	Student	Host Institution	Project Title	Supervisor
1	08	Marty Davis	University of Auckland	Hauora o ngā Tāne Māori	Dr Rhys Jones
2	05	Te Rautangata Brown	Manaaki Whenua	Māori Cultural Values Database – protocols and structures for utilisation in Māori Development	Shaun Awatere, Gary Barker
3	06	Candice Downes	University of Waikato	Communication of Māori views on biotechnology by the media	Associate Professor Juliet Roper
4	02	Koryn Dunstan	University of Waikato	Indigenous Marketing: True Forms of Profitability	Trisha Koslow (Masters Supervisor)
5	13	Fiona Winiata	University of Otago	Ngā Whare Oranga (examining inequalities that Māori face when seeking accommodation)	Associate Professor Philippa Howden-Chapman
6	17	Āwhina Rāwiri	University of Auckland	On-Line Dictionary of Te Reo o te Taitokerau – Consolidation and Expansion	Associate Professor Richard Benton
7	07	Tangihaere Ormsby	University of Waikato	Ngā Pāpaka ā Rangataua: Hei hea ngā kai?	Conrad Pilditch
8	10	Edward Simon	University of Waikato	Participation and Representation: A case study of a specific whanau within a Post Treaty Settlement structure	Haupai Puke
9	04	Cherie Chu	Victoria University of Wellington	Mentoring Models for Māori Students in Tertiary Education	Wally Penetito
10	14	Nepia Māhuika	University of Waikato	Reconstructing Māori Pedagogies: Understanding and reconstructing Māori Pedagogies to meet specific iwi learning needs and aspirations	Dr Nesta Devine
11	15	Shaun Wakelin	Victoria University of Wellington	Intellectual Capacity of 'at Risk' Youth	Joanne Kidman
12	16	Roma Warren	University of Waikato	The New Zealand Constitution: The New Frontier of Knowledge	Dr John Hopkins
13	03	Robert Barlow	University of Waikato	Improving access to information technology for Māori	Wayne Rumble
14	11	Stuart Te Tamaki	University of Auckland	Testing the Circa-semilunar Clock Hypothesis in the Intertidal Isopod <i>Scyphax ornatus</i>	Associate Professor Michael Walker

	2004/05	Student	Host Institution	Project Title	Supervisor
1	09	Malcolm Mulholland	Te Wānanga o Aotearoa (Christchurch)	Independent Investigative Research in Iwi Radio Stations	Dr Cheryl Smith and Dr Pip Bruce-Ferguson
2	15	Brendan Little	Eru Pōmare Māori Health Research Centre, University of Otago	Unequal Treatment – a feasibility study of pain management in an A & E department	Donna Cormack
3	10	Mark Ormsby	University of Waikato	Educational Frameworks for Māori within local and regional museums throughout the Waikato, King Country and Taranaki provinces	Bronwyn Labrum
4	24	Carey Robson	Eru Pōmare Māori Health Research Centre, University of Otago	Representation of Māori Health in the News Media	Donna Cormack
5	21	Michelle Ormsby	University of Waikato	Demystifying the Foreshore and Seabed: A Breakdown of the Major Conceptual Issues and Beyond	Matiu Dickson
6	20	Margaret Wilkie	Victoria University of Wellington	Kaupapa Māori Research, Theory and Frameworks in New Zealand Tertiary Education: a Literature Review	Dr Rob Strathdee
7	07	Raewyn Bennett	Te Wānanga o Aotearoa	Scoping a report on the socio-cultural impacts of rapid urban development in Tauranga Moana on tangata whenua	Des Kahotea
8	19	Keri Newman	University of Waikato	The traditional relationship between whakamomori and suicide	Ngaire Wilson
9	06	Te Aroha Mane-Wheoki	University of Auckland	Do Mainstream Mono-Cultural Survey Methods Accurately Analyse and Present information on Māori-medium television programmes	Dr Ann Sullivan
10	05	Te Makarini Tēmara	Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangī	Ngā Waiata a te Makarini	Monte Aranga
11	08	Maria Maniapoto	Victoria University of Wellington	What is Māori Educational Leadership?	Kabini Sanga
12	13	Dennis Pounamu	Victoria University of Wellington	Kawakawa as a symbol that encompasses the totality of life and death and its use in ritual to bridge	Ngaire Wilson

13	16	Leon Takimoana	University of Waikato	the two states. Creating healthy and sustainable communities: Kaupapa Māori Support in the University of Waikato	Dr Paul Harris
14	14	Gene Pōtae	Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangī	Tikanga, has it become a tool of self-imposed subjugation?	Dr Kuni Jenkins

Table 9: Policy Seminar Series

Date	Topic	Chair	Presenters	Govt agency respondent
4 February 2005	Contractual relationships: Lessons learned	Rauru Kirikiri (Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research)	Dr Fiona Cram; Dr Pip Bruce-Fergusson (TWOA); and Dr Brad Coombes (JoA)	John Kape (FRST)
18 February 2005	Consultative relationships	Brenda Tahī (NPM Board Member)	Dr Mere Kēpa (JoA); Josie Keelan (AUT); Dr Charles Royal (MORST)	Dr Lynne Whitney (Ministry of Education)

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

Table 10: Public Seminar Series

Date	Seminar title	Presenter	Institution
27 April 04	Brown bodies, white coats: Post colonialism, Māori women and science	Dr Liz McKinley	University of Waikato
11 May 04	Diabetes in New Zealand Māori: is a genetic approach to diagnosis and management warranted?	Professor Garth Cooper	University of Auckland
19 May 04	Recovering Fagan's ill-gotten gain: Ngāti Kahu's experience in the treaty claims settlement process	Professor Margaret Mutu	University of Auckland
26 May 04	Māori education in uncertain times: Legacies, learnings and challenges	Professor Linda Tuhiwai Smith	University of Auckland
22 June 04	Does eveloution have wheels in the tropics?	Dr Shane Wright	University of Auckland
20 July 04	Monitoring the Crown	Dr Papaarangi Reid	University of Otago
3 August 04	Māori and the Arts – Panel discussion	Huhana Smith and Brett Graham	Te Papa and the University of Auckland
17 August 04	Māori education – Panel discussion	Professor Trish Johnston and Dr Margie Hohepa	Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi and the University of Auckland
24 September 04	Māori health and ethics – Panel discussion	Dr Cheryl Smith, Dr Leonie Pihama and Dr Rhys Jones	Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi and the University of Auckland
28 September 04	Construction workshops with Uuku: Harakeke reinforced soil-cement buildings	Hugh Morris and Kepa Morgan	University of Auckland
12 October 04	Māori across the disciplines – Panel discussion	Dr Brad Coombes, Mārama Muru-Lanning, Josie Keelan and Pauline Harris	University of Auckland, AUT and University of Canterbury
26 October 04	Māori cultural capitalism, intellectual property rights and pluralism	Aroha Mead	Victoria University
9 November 04	Māori research excellence – Panel discussion	Professor Ranginui Walker and Professor Hirini Moko Mead	University of Auckland and Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi

Table 11: Knowledge Exchange Projects / Programmes – non-contestable

Project number	Project	Key contact	Institution	Date	Venue	Major outputs
n/a	Research Ethics Conference	Internal	NPM	June 2004	Wellington	Proceedings/ conference video
n/a	Academic Journal	Internal	NPM	In progress	Auckland	Academic journal
n/a	Policy Seminars	Internal	NPM	February 2005	Wellington	Papers from speakers (see table 9)
n/a	Seminar Seminars	Internal	NPM	27 April – 9 November 04	Auckland	Papers from speakers (see table 10)

Table 12: Contestable Conference / Course Attendance

Code	2003	Title	Institution	Where	Conference/Course
KT1-02	Jay Takoko	PATH planning and evaluation tool - a tool for work with Iwi and Māori	IRI – UoA	Honolulu, Hawaii	Indigenous Evaluation Conference in Hawaii, January 2004
KT1-03	Dr Lyn Waymouth	Having an eye for perception. Environmental literacy in a global perspective	Māori Studies - UoA	Vancouver, Canada	American Society for Environmental History, 31 March – 4 April 2004
KT1-04	Mārama Muru-Lanning	The leadership and politics of Māori and Quebecois youth	Anthropology - UoA	Salem, Boston, USA	Association of Social Anthropologists Oceania Conference, 24 – 28 February 2004
KT1-05	Dr Mere Kēpa	TalanoaMālie, Transcultural Education and Peace	NPM - UoA	Western Samoa	Measina Samoa Conference on Higher Education, National University of Samoa, December 2003
	2004				
KT1-02	Jenny Lee	Ako Māori: Pedagogies in a kura kaupapa Māori setting	Māori Education - UoA	LA, USA	The Fourth International Conference on Diversity in Organisations, Communities and Nations, July 6-9 2004

KT1-03	Te Kawehau Hoskins	Kura kaupapa Māori : Cultural and linguistic contextualisation in education	Māori Education - UoA	LA, USA	The Fourth International Conference on Diversity in Organisations, Communities and Nations, July 6 - 9 2004
KT1-04	Dr Clive Aspin	European Educational programme in epidemiology	NPM - UoA	Florence, Italy	Course provided by the International Agency for Research on Cancer, an agency of the World Health Organisation, 21 June – 9 July 2004 Please note: There is no paper as this was course attendance only
KT1-06	Mera Penehira	He Karere: Indigenous voices in assessment	NPM - UoA	Melbourne, Australia	Sixth Biennial National Early Childhood Intervention Association (ECIA), 25 – 27 July 2004
KT1-07	Dr Clive Aspin	The role of takatāpui identity in preventing HIV transmission in Māori gay men in NZ	NPM - UoA	Bangkok, Thailand	15th International Conference on AIDS, 11-16 July 2004 No Paper: Poster presentation
KT2-02	Kataraina Pīpī	Attend and participate in a panel discussing evaluation/research with providers/hapu/iwi	IRI - UoA	Adelaide, Australia	Australasian Evaluation Society International Conference, 13 – 15 October 2004
KT2-15	Adreanne Ormond	Finding voice amidst the silence: collaborate adult and youth research	NPM - UoA	Australia	Paper yet to be submitted
2005					
KT1-04	Arapera Ngaha	Language and Identity in the Māori Community: what impact has language loss had upon understandings of identity? Is the link between these two variables intact today?	Māori Studies - UoA	Marseilles, France	Pacific "Challenges: Questioning Concepts, rethinking conflicts." 6 – 8 June, France 2005. <i>Pending</i>
KT1-05	Dr Ngapare Hopa	He Kumete Kōrero: Adult Māori Literacy study – Learning from our people	TWOA	Granada, Spain	Twelfth International Conference on Learning, 11-14 July, 2005. <i>Pending</i>
KT1-06	Malcolm Mulholland	Seabed and Foreshore: How political regimes impact upon the sustainability of a resource	Te Tapuae o Rēhua	Hawai'i, USA	Environmental, Cultural, Social and Economic Sustainability Conference, 26 February 2005
KT1-07	Paul Whitinui	The Indigenous Factor: The Role of Kapahaka as a culturally responsive learning intervention	Faculty of Education, UoA	Hawai'i, USA	Hawaii International Conference on Education, 6 – 9 January 2006. <i>Pending</i>

KT1-08	Carl Mika	The Foreshore and Seabed in New Zealand and its implications for the Māori Language	Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangī	Belfast, Ireland	Betwixt and Between: Place and Cultural Translation, 8 – 10 April 2005. <i>Pending</i>
KT1-09	Professor Margaret Mutu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovering the Crown's ill-gotten gains. 2. Justice, Indigenous Rights and the public good: Who owns the foreshore and seabed? 3. From whakapapa to registered beneficiary: the affects of urban relocation on Māori traditionally organised groups in New Zealand. 4. The Marae: A paradigm for Te Ao Māori 	Māori Studies – UoA	Marseilles, France	Pacific "Challenges: Questioning Concepts, rethinking conflicts." 6 – 8, June, France 2005. <i>Pending</i>
KT1-11	Jenny Lee	Indigenous Māori Pedagogies: Towards community and cultural regeneration	Māori Education – UoA	University of Stirling, Scotland	Centre for Research in Lifelong Learning International Conference, 24 – 26 June 2005. <i>Pending</i>
KT1-12	Dr Joanna Kidman	<p>Cultural diversity: Indigenous (Māori) Education: Generating Diverse Approaches to Culture Sustainability</p> <p>A Marae 2 day pre-conference (Indigenous Knowledges Conference)</p>	Victoria University of Wellington	Beijing, China	The Fifth International Conference on Diversity in Organisations, 30 June – 3 July 2005. <i>Pending</i>
KT1-13	Te Tuhi Robust	Repositioning for Māori in the tertiary institution: another Era or Error?		Minginui, Bay of Plenty	Conference Support and Knowledge transfer for iwi and hapū-based communities (June 05). <i>Pending</i>
				Montreal, Canada	World Forum for Childcare and Education Conference, 17 – 20 May 2005. <i>Pending</i>

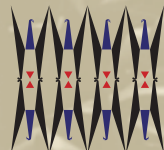
Table 13: Contestable Projects (other than conference/course attendance)

Code	2003	Title	Institution	Completion date	Major outputs	Notes
KT1-01	Dr Joanna Kidman	Voices from the disciplines: reconciling academic priorities with indigenous realities in the 21st century	Victoria University of Wellington	June 2005	Now entitled: Indigenous Knowledges Conference – proceedings / video / report	Project not yet completed
KT1-06	Rangimarie Hūnia/ Sir Hugh Kāwharu	Ngāti Whātua knowledge transfer	Ngāti Whātua o Ōrakei	tbc	Hui / CD Rom	Project not yet finalised, contract yet to be signed
KT1-07	Professor Margaret Mutu	The translation of Part 4 of Ngā Mōteatea, the waiata collected by Apirana Ngata	Māori Studies - UoA	January 2007	Completed book to publisher	Project not yet completed
KT1-08	Dr Margaret Kempton	Amplifying youth voices: taitamariki speak back on growing up in Aotearoa	UoA	n/a	Reworked as a Research Fund proposal (RF1-012-04)	n/a
KT1-09	Dr Leonie Pihama	Kaupapa Māori theory and research workshop	IRI - UoA	November 04	Proceedings / Report	yes
KT1-12	Dr Mākere Stewart-Harawira	Publishing of book	UoA	31 March 2004	Publication	Project not yet completed
KT1-14	Chanel Clarke	Symposium for Māori professionals in museums	Auckland War Memorial Museum	March 2005	Report National Conference	Project not yet completed
2004						
KT1-01	Danica Waiti			tbc		(Pending) no funding agreement
KT2-04	Dr Leonie Pihama	He Huihuinga: Sharing Knowledge amongst Māori researchers and Māori communities	IRI - UoA	September 05	Journal publication x 2 Volumes (to be completed 15 May 2005)	Final Report (due 1 September 2005)

							6 x Workshops (to be completed August 2005)	
KT2-07	Aroha Te Pareake Mead	Pacific Perspectives of Genetic resources – Profiling Māori and Pacific research	Victoria University of Wellington	n/a			Co-sponsorship of a dialogue - Fiji	(Pending, no funding agreement)
KT2-08	Dr Joanna Kidman	'The Illusion of Good Faith': Moana Jackson – Scholar in Residence – hosted by He Pārekereke to complete a text book	Victoria University of Wellington	n/a			Text book	(Pending, no funding agreement)
KT2-17	Shaun Awatere	Assessing, interpreting and applying land resource information for the sustainable development of Māori land	Manaaki Whenua	October 05			Soils Field Day and Workshop (16 July 05); Spatial Analysis Workshop (2 days) - (20 August 05)	Final Report (due 22 October 2005)
2005								
KT1-02	Dr Leonie Pihama	Kaupapa Māori.Com: Developing E Learning for Māori Researchers	IRI - UoA	n/a			Website	(Pending, no funding agreement)
KT1-03	Nin Tomas	Publication of Volume 2 of Māori Journal of Legal Writing	Faculty of Law - UoA	n/a			Journal	(Pending, no funding agreement)
KT1-10	Rangitūnoa Black	Mana takatāpui, taku reo, taku tū		n/a			Documentary and report	(Pending, no funding agreement)



Ngā Pae o te



Māramatanga

Waipapa Marae Complex, 16 Wynyard Street, Private Bag 92019, Auckland, New Zealand
Tel +64 9 373 7599 ext 86109, Fax +64 9 373 7928, info@maramatanga.ac.nz, www.maramatanga.ac.nz