MATATAU WHENUA
GUIDELINES

Introduction

The Matatau Whenua Guidelines will assist Whenua Māori landowners and decision-makers incorporate traditional Māori knowledge, or mātauranga, into land-use decision-making. The guidelines, are divided into three phases and nine stages, that provides a structured process for gathering mātauranga to inform past, present, and future land-use decisions. Mātauranga, encompassing all forms of Māori knowledge, practice, and values, is important in land-use decision-making. Central to Matatau Whenua is the whakatauki: Kia whakatōmuri te haere whakamua (we face our past as we move into the future. Matatau Whenua helps to incorporate all forms of historical and ancestral sources of information into a holistic understanding of the whenua. It specifically draws on pūrakau, kōrero tuku iho, mōteatea, whakapapa, ngā tuhinga komiti and other forms of knowledge.

Where do the guidelines come from?

The Matatau Whenua Guidelines are based on the key findings and results of the Matatau Whenua inquiry into the mātauranga needs of a Māori Incorporation pilot study conducted between the Scion research team, Waerenga Lands Trust, and Neville Nepia as the hapū researcher. The Matatau Whenua Project is closely aligned to the Our Land and Water National Science Challenge programme, Pohewa Pae Tāwhiti (Visualising Horizons), a multi-model decision framework for whenua Māori landowners. Pohewa Pae Tawhiti is designed for rural advisors, consultants or managers that are familiar with the tools or models. land-use futures programme focused on multiple threads of decision-making.

How do the guidelines work?

The guidelines are separated into three phases and nine stages that underpin decision-making. For every stage, there are key questions to help guide decision-makers to prepare and gather mātauranga about their land and people in preparation for a decision-making forum. See 'Protocols for the guidelines' for more details.

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TE TAKE SETTING THE PURPOSE

One: **Why gather traditional knowledge?** Identify key decision-makers before starting a project. They also influence and shape gathering of mātauranga to make decisions.

Two: **What areas are we interested in?** Collaborate with knowledgeable individuals to identify and map important significant sites. Use existing resources to supplement this information.

Three: **What areas are we interested in?** Meet with a research team to plan and design the gathering of unknown information. Identify key knowledge holders and assign responsibilties.

KOHI KŌRERO GATHERING KNOWLEDGE

Four: **How do we secure, organise and store knowledge?** Digitise important documents and organise them neatly. Set up strong data protection measures and follow cultural guidelines.

Five: **What and where can we look for traditional knowledge?** Identify and sort traditional knowledge. Determine the best ways to gather this knowledge.

Six: **What do we do with the knowledge?** Record findings in various ways. You'll gather information and analyse the results.

TOHA KŌRERO SHARING KNOWLEDGE

Seven: **Who do we tell?** Decide what results to share and who to share them with. Set clear rules for sharing and get approval before sharing.

Eight: **Where to next?** Consider different options for sharing your findings. Get help from a communication expert to ensure your reporting suits your audience and matches your goals.

Nine: **How will the results impact on land-use change?** Check your success indicators and update your profile. Decide the next steps for the project and share these decisions with the right people. Everyone should be aware of what's happening and who's responsible. This ensures accountability.

MATATAU WHENUA
OVERVIEW OF THE FRAMEWORK

PHASE		STAGE	EXPLANATIONS	GUIDING QUESTIONS	ACTIVITIES AND ACTIONS
TE TAKE SETTING THE PURPOSE	To get stated on how you can use traditional knowledge to make decisions land-use change, the landowners need to be clear about the purpose of gathering mātauranga, areas of interest and who is involved	One: Purpose *Kaupapa*	Prior to understanding traditional knowledge, decisions makers need to determine who makes those decisions, why the search is happening, and how the search will be carried out.	Decide the purpose for gathering traditional knowledge - *Which areas are we interested in?*	• Decision-makers • Establish purpose • Determine approach
		Two: Site *Whenua*	Determine the area or areas of interest. From this point, a scope of existing information sources is carried out.	Decide on the areas of interest for landowners - *Which areas are we interested in?*	• Sites of interest • Existing information sources
		Three: People *Tangata*	This stage focuses on who will be involved, and how, and the nature of the roles and responsibilities.	People involved in the kaupapa - *Who will be involved, and what would they do?*	• Determine plan • Key knowledge holders • Roles and responsibilities
KOHI KŌRERO GATHERING KNOWLEDGE	Gathering mātauranga is not like gathering general information. There are protocols involved in the gathering, and where the knowledge will come from, and the process for working with the traditional knowledge.	Four: Approach *Tikanga*	Setting up the infrastructure and systems to look after data is the focus in this stage. Storage, organisation, and archiving of data is a feature.	A strategy to secure, organise and store the knowledge – *How will we do this?*	• Data security • Data management
		Five: Knowledge *Kōrero Tuku Iho*	Thinking about gathering traditional knowledge and how and where the knowledge will come from is critical in this stage	Types of knowledge and information sources – *What and where can we look for knowledge?*	• Data collection • Sourcing knowledge
		Six: Process *Whiri kōrero*	Decisions about how the findings will be processed are important in this stage. The way the findings are presented is considered.	How that knowledge will be processed – *What do we do with the knowledge?*	• Analysis • Tools to process traditional knowledge • Capture findings
TOHA KŌRERO SHARING KNOWLEDGE	The information can be shared once the knowledge has been gathered and analysed or processed. Decisions will need to be made on who will share the knowledge, and how it will be shared for future decision-making.	Seven: Ma wai?	This stage looks at how the findings will be presented, the protocols for sharing the results will be established, and whom the results are intended for.	How and to whom will the findings be shared appropriately – *Who do we inform?*	• Determine findings format • Sharing protocols • Intended audience
		Eight: Share *Toha atu*	The focus is on communicating the findings and thinking about messaging, formats, and expectations leading to decision-making.	Where will the findings be shared and followed – *Where to next?*	• Reporting results • Engage communication support
		Nine: Decide - *Whakatau*	Identification of follow-up actions to either confirm review or renew the traditional knowledge output.	Follow up on the next steps leading to a decision – *How will the findings and feedback inform decision-making?*	• Determine follow-up for decision-making and share decisions.

MATATAU WHENUA
THE NINE STAGES

STAGE ONE	STAGE TWO	STAGE THREE	STAGE FOUR	STAGE FIVE	STAGE SIX	STAGE SEVEN	STAGE EIGHT	STAGE NINE
Decide the purpose for gathering traditional knowledge. *Why do we do this?*	Decide on the areas of interest for landowners. *Which areas are we interested in?*	People involved in the kaupapa. *Who will be involved and what will they do?*	A strategy used to secure, organise and store knowledge. *How do we do this?*	Types of knowledge and information sources. *What and where can we look for knowledge?*	How that knowledge will be processed. *What do we do with the knowledge?*	How and to whom will the results be shared with appropriately. *Who do we tell?*	Where the results will be shared and follow-up. *Where to next?*	Making decisions about land-use change. *How will the results impact on land-use change?*

1A. Determine key decision-makers in kaupapa:

- Whakapapa
- Pūkenga
- Availability
- Mandated roles & responsibilities

1B. Establish purpose:

- Establish a purpose for traditional knowledge capture
- Establish success indicators

1C. Determine kawa for kaupapa:

- Methodology framework - How the work will be done
- Ethical statements - What are your bottom-line principles

2A. Determine sites of interest:

Work with knowledge holder/s to map areas of interest

- Current land use
- Maara kai
- Wāhi tapu
- Battle sites
- Significant events
- Hohou i te rongo
- Marae
- Trails
- Pā sites

2B. Review existing information sources:

- Maps
- Books, reports, minutes
- Unpublished work

3A. Determine specific focus and approach:

- Trustees meet with the research team
- Confirm a research plan - timelines and budget

3B. Identify key knowledge holders:

- Tohunga
- Rangatira
- Key decision-makers
- Farm manager
- Consultant

3C. Identifying responsibilities:

- Up and coming leaders
- Whakapapa researchers
- External research support

4A. Establish mechanisms for data security:

- Tikanga around data
- Data holders
- Access
- Storage

4B. Digitise, organise and archive internal datasets:

- Māori Land Court minutes
- Localised land block minutes
- Trustee minutes
- Strategy or plans
- Monitoring plans or mechanism
- AGM reports

5A. Determine activity to capture traditional knowledge:

- Whakawhitiwhiti kōrero
- Hui
- Site visit
- Wānanga

5B. Types of traditional knowledge datasets:

- Pūrākau
- Rituals - karakia
- Video and audio footage of kōrero, performing arts
- Visual arts, whaiaro, rāranga
- Explanation of natural phenomena, trends
- Waiata, haka, tauparapara

6A. Determine the process for analysis:

- Wānanga
- Hui
- Independently determined

6B. Determine analysis tools:

- Thematic
- Statistical
- Co-constructed
- Independently determined
- No analysis

6C. Capture findings:

- Written - presentations, reports
- Graphs
- Visuals - photos, art, video

7A. Determine results type:

- Maps
- Presentations - Videos, Photos
- Oral talk
- Written reports
- Data and graphs

7B. Determine sharing protocols:

- Purpose of sharing
- What is being shared
- Checks with knowledge holders made
- Approval to share is confirmed

7C. Identifying knowledge receivers:

- Trustees, Beneficiaries
- Rangatahi, Kaumātua
- Whānau
- Researchers, students

8A. Determine reporting results:

- Wānanga, hui
- Reports - AGM
- Journal publication
- Videos
- Podcasts

8B. Engage communication expert and determine with their support:

- Audience
- Key message
- Storage
- Expectations towards decision-making

9A. Determine follow-up for decision-making:

- Review success indicators from 1A.
- Complete the Te Matatau o Te Whenua Profile
- Make further decisions to:
- *Renew or extend the project*
- *Review plans or strategy*
- *Identify follow-up actions*

9B. Sharing decision-making

- Shared decision-making agreements with appropriate people.