The objective of the ‘Poipoia te Kākano, kia Puāwai’ Kāinga Tahi Kāinga Rua research programme is to enable mātauranga Māori about housing solutions that work for Māori to blossom by nurturing research that is by, with and for whānau, hapū, īwi and hāpori Māori. Through the programme, stories of home and housing developments on whenua Māori are being told by, with, and for, four different research whānau. This telling of their own stories is about mana motuhake, or Māori self-determination over housing research priorities, methodologies, and the utilization of research findings. In this way the science and mātauranga (knowledge) of Māori housing, homes, places and people can be built and strengthened for Māori vitality, sustainability and wellbeing. This presentation will introduce the whānau, and their case studies ara, ko ngā kākano e poipoia nei e te rangahau - kia puawai. Stretching from Te Whānau a Apanui to Te Matau o Maui, the studies are a realisation of kaupapa Māori research in te ao hurihuri – where the research tables and resources are turned and old ‘sites of research’ and ‘data extraction’, whānau, hapū, īwi and hāpori Māori, have become the ‘neo-masters’ of research agendas and research.

Ehara ia i te ihumanea, engari he ihu oneone kē
Although not the most ‘ihu manea’ - experienced researchers - each of the case study whānau are ‘ihu oneone’ – hardworking ahikā and haukāinga dwellers. Project one by Beverley Te Huia with rangatahi from Ngāti Mihiroa, are seeking answers to rangatahi questions about the hapū journey back to their whēnua at Waipuka:
- Is communal/hapū living still relevant or important to Māori in the modern era?
- What are the benefits (if any) of papakāinga living?
- What are the benefits (if any of Papakāinga to the whakapapa of taiao?

Project two – Te Kinakina wetlands restoration by Kathleen Morrison and Violet Pou is located in Te Kaha – Te Whānau a Apanui. The researchers are documenting the return of the life to the valley wetlands that, in turn, ignites the memories, flavours, sounds and sights that connect them to whenua Māori - to home. The research method is first voice pedagogy as narrative. A photographic essay and accompanying narrative will document the stages of te whakahoutanga o te taiororua - the restoration and return of life to the valley.

Project three – Mahue Pera Ahu Whenua Trust, are documenting an intergenerational story of mātauranga about the whenua, whakapapa and the the fulfilment of aspirations for papakāinga and a return to kāinga tahi. For this whānau, the papakāinga is a setting that embodies oranga and an holistic approach to wellbeing. The vision for the hapū – Ngai Te Rangi Koanaki – to have papakāinga on their whenua, transportation to the papakāinga, roading and onsite electric car stations - and to keep whānau connected – aligns with the whakatauāki ‘the future will look like what the past once looked like’.

Finally, in Project four, Morehu Munroe is finding mātauranga Māori solutions through research that will assist the Wairoa community to continue to grow and flourish. In an initial investigation to inform his research, Morehu spoke to as many people as he could asking them to consider and comment on hapū and īwi research needs. He is now walking alongside whānau so they can tell their stories of being or returning home and the implications of this for their housing aspirations