

2024 New Zealand Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship Guidelines for referees

NGĀ ARATOHU MĀ NGĀ KAITAUTOKO

The **Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship** is one of the Aotearoa New Zealand Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowships. Mana Tūārangi is designed to support researchers with expansive and international reputations to make contributions that will extend beyond their own career span.

Supported by the New Zealand Government with funding from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Nā Te Hīkina Whakatutuki te mana hāpai.

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

Background

He whakamārama

The New Zealand Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship is one of three Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowships designed to support researchers at different career stages to produce excellent and impactful research and to develop into leaders in their fields, their respective host organisations and across the whole of the Aotearoa New Zealand science, innovation and technology (SI&T) system. It is expected that Fellows, throughout their careers, will contribute to positive outcomes for Aotearoa New Zealand, including by [embedding Te Tiriti o Waitangi](#) in their work and their community.

The Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowships will support researchers with expansive and international reputations to make contributions that will extend beyond their own career span.

The suite of Tāwhia te Mana Research Fellowships additionally aims to:

- improve the retention of talented future research leaders within the SI&T system, both during the fellowship and in their post-fellowship careers, through development of a strong track record
- support career development, to empower Fellows to become leaders in their fields, their organisations and across the SI&T system
- improve equity and diversity within the SI&T system, in particular by creating opportunities for Māori, Pacific peoples and women who are excellent researchers and future leaders of research
- reward and support a range of boundary-pushing research activities, including those that focus on generating impact from research.

The duration of the Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship is for one to two years with a total value of \$220,000. Two Fellowships will be awarded annually.

The Fellowship is supported by the New Zealand Government with funding from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and administered by Royal Society Te Apārangi.

Information for referees

Ngā mōhiohio mā ngā kaitautoko

You have been asked to provide a reference for an applicant applying for a New Zealand Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship. Your referee report is due **Wednesday 21 August 2024, 2pm (NZST)**.

Please note that it is the applicant's responsibility to solicit a referee report from three referees. **Applications that are not supported by the necessary two referee reports at the referee deadline will be withdrawn from further consideration.** Should you, for ANY reason, be unable to submit a referee report in time, please contact the applicant as soon as possible to give them time to solicit another report before the deadline.

Confidentiality

Matatapu

The contents of the referee reports are confidential in every respect. A referee report is submitted on the understanding that: (i) it will only be used in the appraisal process; (ii) it is confidential to the selection panels appointed by Royal Society Te Apārangi; and, (iii) that it will not be made available to the applicant or the public (this includes all comments).

Referee's comments

Ngā kōrero a ngā kaitautoko

The referee reports play an important part in assuring that the selection process selects distinguished researchers with expansive career success and a prominent international reputation.

Applicants are asked to nominate two referees of which at least one should be able to comment on their capability as a researcher. Where relevant, applicants may choose to invite one referee that can comment on other aspects important for their career as a researcher, e.g. working with communities, stakeholder relationships, demonstration of leadership, research service or any other aspects that may be relevant.

Referees should not have a conflict of interest with the applicant, i.e. they should not hold a line of management role over the applicant at the proposed host institution, and they should not be directly involved in the applicant's proposed research.

Referees will be provided with a MS Word template on the referee portal, and are asked to comment on:

1. **The quality of Applicant's research to date.** Please comment on the applicant's research excellence and their national and international reputation
2. **The Applicant's Leadership quality.** Please comment on the calibre of the applicant as a research leader, which may include their vision for their field of work, team leadership, knowledge transfer activity, entrepreneurial activity and how they will embed Te Tiriti o Waitangi in their research community
3. **Benefits to wider New Zealand Science, Innovation and Technology (SI&T) system.** Please comment on how the applicant has benefitted the New Zealand (SI&T) system in addition to undertaking excellent research. This could include strengthening international or domestic research connections, mentoring and training of early career researchers and research students or anything else not already discussed above
4. **Proposed project contributions.** Please comment on how the proposed project enhance, or leverage off, the applicant's excellence in research, their leadership, and (where relevant) their ability to create benefits to the wider New Zealand SI&T system?

Referees are additionally given the opportunity to give an overall free text reference of the applicant that supports and further explains the given scores. The free text will be made available to the selection panel if the application is selected for final review.

Lastly, referees must indicate in what capacity they know the applicant, and whether they have any perceived conflict of interest in acting as a referee for the applicant.

If you are concerned about a potential conflict of interest you may have with an applicant, please see [Appendix I: Conflicts of interest](#).

If you are concerned about your suitability as a referee, please see [Appendix II: Referee suitability](#).

For a glossary of commonly used Māori concepts, words and phrases commonly seen in proposals, please see [Appendix III: Glossary of te reo Māori terms](#).

Online web-based referee reports

Ngā pūrongo kaitautoko ā-tukutuku tuihono

Referees will be emailed a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) link to a web-based portal to complete their report. The timing of this invite is determined by the applicant. Applicants have been asked to confirm that their chosen referee are willing to submit a referee report before the invite is emailed to the referee.

Clicking on the URL will take you to the referee portal

Sign up to the portal

Rēhita ki te tomokanga

If you have interacted with this portal before (e.g., for the Prime Ministers Science Prize or Ngā Puanga Pūtaiao Fellowship), you will already have a profile. Please use this existing Username and Password. Otherwise, you will need to sign up to the portal.

The screenshot shows a sign-up form with the following elements:

- Two tabs: "Sign In" and "Sign Up".
- Three sign-up options: "Sign up with Google" (red button), "Sign up with ORCID iD" (green button), and "REANVZ TUAKIRI" (white button).
- Input fields for "E-mail*", "Username*", "Password*", and "Password (again)*".
- A reCAPTCHA section with an "I'm not a robot" checkbox and a reCAPTCHA logo.
- A black "SIGN UP »" button at the bottom.

It is preferred that all referees sign up by adding or creating an ORCID iD, but this is not mandatory. Alternatively, you can sign up using a number of options using i.e. TUAKIRI; Google or create a new account.

- To sign up with ORCID click the green “Sign up with ORCID iD” option and add your 16 digit ORCID iD and password.
- To create an ORCID iD click the green “Sign up with ORCID iD” option and follow the link “Don't have an ORCID iD yet? Register now” and follow the instructions.

Please continue to **use the same logon** for all interactions with Royal Society Te Apārangi portals. Creating multiple user accounts will cause problems with your portal profile and records.

Personal Profile

Tō Kīwhaiaro

Every person (including applicants and referees) using the portal for the first time must create a profile and must input at a minimum of the following:

- Name
- Contact email address
- Agree to the Privacy Statement
- **Organisation Affiliations:** Primary place of employment or education
- **Protection Pattern:** Provide Protection Pattern settings.

Other questions that are asked for making a profile are optional for referees. There is no need to answer, just press “Skip and Complete” or “Next” through all unrequired sections.

Submitting your referee report

Te tuku i tō pūrongo kaitautoko

When you have finished all sections of the referee report, upload the completed referee report to the Portal. Then you must click “Submit” on the portal before it will be included in the assessment process.

Contact us

Whakapā mai

If you are unable to submit your report before the deadline, you should **notify the applicant** as soon as possible to give them time to solicit another report before the deadline. It is not possible to extend the deadline for referee reports.

If you have any questions with regard to submission of the report, please address enquiries by email to: tawhia@royalsociety.org.nz or phone: + 64 4 470 5764

Additional information on the [Tāwhia te Mana Fellowships](#) is available on our website.

Appendix I: Conflicts of interest

Āpitiḡanga I: Ngā take whai-taharua

We want to make sure that there is a practically and procedurally fair process to apply for a Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship. Therefore, we will aim to take into account real and perceived conflicts of interest between applicants, referees and panel members along the application and assessment process.

Referees should ideally not have a direct conflict of interest with the applicant, i.e. they should not hold a line of management role over the applicant at the proposed host organisation, and they should not be directly involved in the applicant's proposed research, as funding of the application would be seen to benefit the referee. It is recommended to use referees you have not co-published within the last 5 years.

It is expected and acknowledged that each participant in the application and assessment process will have a range of outside interests and obligations. We also imagine you will likely have wide-ranging whakapapa and whanaunga relationships across Aotearoa and the rest of the Pacific due to whānau, iwi, hapū, motu/island, community and research sector ties. We believe that the best approach to deal with potential conflicts of interest is:

- for some relationships to be generally considered conflicted
- to clearly outline, and declare, a perceived conflict as it arises
- for all participants to be flexible in navigating potential conflicts
- for a clear record of the nature of any perceived conflict and the action taken in accounting for this to be noted/documenteḡ.

For the purposes of Mana Tūārangi Distinguished Researcher Fellowship applications, a referee is generally deemed to be conflicted if:

- they are a panel member in the current funding round
- they are the applicant's parent, sibling or child
- they have a low level of comfort assessing the application due to their relationship with the applicant.

Appendix II: Referee suitability

Āpitianga II: Te tōtika o te kaitautoko

A suitable referee will be able to comment on one or more of the following:

- What is your opinion of the applicant's research quality (excellence in research)?
- What is your opinion of the applicant's leadership qualities? This may include their leadership for their field of work, team leadership, knowledge transfer activity, entrepreneurial activity, and how they will embed Te Tiriti o Waitangi in their research and community.
- What is your opinion on how the applicant has benefited the wider New Zealand Science, Innovation and Technology system? This may include strengthening of international or domestic research connections, mentoring and training of early career researchers and research students or as otherwise relevant.
- What is your opinion on the proposed project, its likelihood of success, and its ability to make contributions that will extend beyond the career span of the applicant?

Alternatively, applicants may choose to invite one referee that can comment on other aspects important for their career as a researcher, e.g. working with communities, stakeholder relationships, demonstration of leadership, research service or any other aspects that may be relevant. In that case, the referee can choose to comment on the questions above as they see relevant and place more emphasis on the free-writing box.

To help in assessing your appropriateness as a referee, please consider the following:

- Whether you wish to act as a referee for the applicant
- Whether a conflict of interest exists in that you have a line management role over the applicant
- Whether a conflict of interest exists in that you are, or could be, directly involved in the proposed programme of research
- Whether the applicant is a relative or close friend.

If you choose to withdraw as a referee, please advise the applicant as soon as possible so another referee can be contacted.

Appendix III: Glossary of te reo Māori terms

Āpitianga III: Papakupu o ngā kupu reo Māori

Definitions taken from maoridictionary.co.nz

Ka mihi ki a Ahorangi Angus Macfarlane, Te Whare Wānanga o Waitaha, mō tēnei. With thanks to Professor Angus Macfarlane, University of Canterbury, for his input.

Aotearoa	the Māori name for New Zealand
Aroha	affection, sympathy, charity, compassion, love, empathy
Atua	ancestor with continuing influence, god, demon, supernatural being, deity, ghost, object of superstitious regard, strange being - although often translated as 'god' and now also used for the Christian God
Hapū	kinship group, clan, tribe, subtribe - section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society. It consisted of a number of whānau sharing descent from a common ancestor, usually being named after the ancestor, but sometimes from an important event in the group's history. A number of related hapū usually shared adjacent territories forming a looser tribal federation (iwi)
Hau kāinga	home, true home, local people of a marae, home people
Hauora	health, wellbeing
Hui	gathering, meeting, assembly
Iwi	extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race - often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory
Kāinga	home, address, residence, village, settlement, habitation, habitat, dwelling
Kaitiaki	trustee, minder, guard, custodian, guardian, caregiver, keeper, steward
Kaitiakitanga	guardianship, stewardship, trusteeship
Kaumātua	adult, elder, elderly man, elderly woman, senior person - a person of status within the whānau or iwi
Kaupapa	philosophy, topic, policy, matter for discussion, plan, purpose, scheme, proposal, agenda, subject, programme, theme, issue, initiative

Kaupapa Māori	Māori approach, Māori topic, Māori customary practice, Māori institution, Māori agenda, Māori principles, Māori ideology - a philosophical doctrine, incorporating the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values of Māori society
Koha	gift, present, offering, donation, contribution - especially one maintaining social relationships and has connotations of reciprocity
Kōiwi tangata	human bones or remains
Kōrero	to tell, say, speak, read, talk, address; speech, narrative, story, news, account, discussion, conversation, discourse, statement, information
Mamae	be painful, sore, hurt
Mana	prestige, authority, control, power, influence, status, spiritual power, charisma - mana is a supernatural force in a person, place or object. Mana goes hand in hand with tapu, one affecting the other. The more prestigious the event, person or object, the more it is surrounded by tapu and mana. Mana is the enduring, indestructible power of the atua and is inherited at birth, the more senior the descent, the greater the mana. The authority of mana and tapu is inherited and delegated through the senior line from the atua as their human agent to act on revealed will. Since authority is a spiritual gift delegated by the atua, man remains the agent, never the source of mana. This divine choice is confirmed by the elders, initiated by the tohunga under traditional consecratory rites (tohi). Mana gives a person the authority to lead, organise and regulate communal expeditions and activities, to make decisions regarding social and political matters. A person or tribe's mana can increase from successful ventures or decrease through the lack of success
Manaakitanga	hospitality, kindness, generosity, support - the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others
Māori	Māori, Indigenous New Zealander, Indigenous person of Aotearoa/New Zealand - a new use of the word resulting from Pākehā contact in order to distinguish between people of Māori descent and the colonisers
Marae	courtyard - the open area in front of the wharenuī (meeting house), where formal greetings and discussions take place. Often also used to include the complex of buildings around the marae
Mātauranga	knowledge, wisdom, understanding, skill - sometimes used in the plural; education - an extension of the original meaning and commonly used in modern Māori with this meaning

Mauri	life principle, life force, vital essence, special nature, a material symbol of a life principle, source of emotions - the essential quality and vitality of a being or entity. Also used for a physical object, individual, ecosystem or social group in which this essence is located
Moana	sea, ocean, large lake
Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa	the Pacific Ocean
Pākehā	English, foreign, European, exotic - introduced from or originating in a foreign country; New Zealander of European descent - probably originally applied to English-speaking Europeans living in Aotearoa/ New Zealand
Pepeha	tribal saying, tribal motto, proverb (especially about a tribe), set form of words, formulaic expression, saying of the ancestors, figure of speech, motto, slogan - set sayings known for their economy of words and metaphor and encapsulating many Māori values and human characteristics
Pūrākau	myth, ancient legend, story
Rangatahi	younger generation, youth
Rangatira	chief (male or female), chieftain, chieftainess, master, mistress, boss, supervisor, employer, landlord, owner, proprietor - qualities of a leader is a concern for the integrity and prosperity of the people, the land, the language and other cultural treasures (for example, oratory and song poetry), and an aggressive and sustained response to outside forces that may threaten these
Rangatiratanga	chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, chiefly authority, ownership, leadership of a social group, domain of the rangatira, noble birth, attributes of a chief
Rohe	boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land)
Rūnanga	council, tribal council, assembly, board, boardroom, iwi authority - assemblies called to discuss issues of concern to iwi or the community
Tamariki	children - normally used only in the plural
Tāne	husband, male, man
Tāngata whenua	local people, hosts, Indigenous people - people born of the whenua, i.e. of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta are buried

Taonga	treasure, anything prized - applied to anything considered to be of value including socially or culturally valuable objects, resources, phenomenon, ideas and techniques
Tapu	be sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden, under atua protection; restriction, prohibition - a supernatural condition. A person, place or thing is dedicated to an atua and is thus removed from the sphere of the profane and put into the sphere of the sacred. It is untouchable, no longer to be put to common use
Te reo Māori	Māori language
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Treaty of Waitangi
Tikanga	correct procedure, custom, habit, lore, method, manner, rule, way, code, meaning, plan, practice, convention, protocol - the customary system of values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in the social context
Tino rangatiratanga	self-determination, sovereignty, autonomy, self-government, domination, rule, control, power
Tipuna	ancestor, grandparent, grandfather, grandmother - singular form of tīpuna and the eastern dialect variation of tupuna
Tohunga	skilled person, chosen expert, priest, healer - a person chosen by the agent of an atua and the tribe as a leader in a particular field because of signs indicating talent for a particular vocation
Tupuna	ancestor, grandparent – singular form of tūpuna and the western dialect variation of tipuna
Tūrangawaewae	domicile, standing, place where one has the right to stand - place where one has rights of residence and belonging through kinship and whakapapa
Wairua	spirit, soul - spirit of a person which exists beyond death. It is the non-physical spirit, distinct from the body and the mauri
Wahine/wāhine	wahine - woman, female, lady, wife; wāhine - women, females, ladies, wives – plural form of wahine; female, women, feminine
Wairuatanga	spirituality
Wānanga	seminar, conference, forum, educational seminar; tribal knowledge, lore, learning - important traditional cultural, religious, historical, genealogical and philosophical knowledge; tertiary institution that caters for Māori learning needs - established under the Education Act 1990

Whaikōrero	oratory, oration, formal speech-making, address, speech - formal speeches usually made by men during a pōhiri/pōwhiri and other gatherings
Whakapapa	genealogy, genealogical table, lineage, descent - reciting whakapapa was, and is, an important skill and reflected the importance of genealogies in Māori society in terms of leadership, land and fishing rights, kinship and status. It is central to all Māori institutions. There are different terms for the types of whakapapa and the different ways of reciting them including: tāhū (recite a direct line of ancestry through only the senior line); whakamoe (recite a genealogy including males and their spouses); taotahi (recite genealogy in a single line of descent); hikohiko (recite genealogy in a selective way by not following a single line of descent); ure tārewa (male line of descent through the first-born male in each generation)
Whakataukī	proverb, significant saying, formulaic saying, cryptic saying, aphorism. Like whakataukī and pepeha they are essential ingredients in whaikōrero
Whānau	extended family, family group, a familiar term of address to a number of people - the primary economic unit of traditional Māori society. In the modern context the term is sometimes used to include friends who may not have any kinship ties to other members
Whānaungatanga	relationship, kinship, sense of family connection - a relationship through shared experiences and working together which provides people with a sense of belonging. It develops as a result of kinship rights and obligations, which also serve to strengthen each member of the kin group. It also extends to others to whom one develops a close familial, friendship or reciprocal relationship
Whenua	land - often used in the plural; territory, domain; country, land, nation, state