CRITICAL AREAS OF FOCUS FOR NEW ZEALAND

There are four critical areas New Zealand needs to focus on over the next 5-7 years. The goal of this focus area is to recognise the role of Māori as kaitiaki and the centrality of mātauranga Māori in New Zealand's biosecurity system. A Māori world view, including Māori beliefs and concepts, has been embedded in the work of the Implementation Plan.

Elevation of Te Ao Māori

Māori as landowners with economic interests in primary production (agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing, and marine farming) and tourism, rely on robust biosecurity processes to safeguard their businesses.

At the same time, Māori bring a unique knowledge

and perspective (mātauranga Māori) to biosecurity in their role as kaitiaki (guardians) of New Zealand's taonga, and as partners with the Crown through Te Tiriti o Waitangi. The biosecurity system will be much stronger with Māori supporting, driving and benefiting from it.

Understanding of Te Ao Māori concepts about the protection, sustainability and management of the environment and taonga for present and future generations is essential for any organisation or individual engaged in biosecurity activities in New Zealand.



Kaupapa

Māori participation in system stewardship and leadership roles. The biosecurity system will benefit through Māori having formally acknowledged roles and responsibilities as kaitiaki. Barriers will be identified and addressed and Māori values and mātauranga will be realised when decisions are made.

Building Māori capability and capacity.

Developing capability will enhance educational and vocational pathways to promote biosecurity careers amongst Māori. The system will draw knowledge from a variety of sources including mātauranga Māori me ana tikanga (the knowledge systems, values and practices through which Māori engage and interact with their environment).

The environment and taonga species are actively protected via robust relationships.

Māori values and mātauranga are explicitly considered in designing and implementing responses; include building systems to protect mātauranga and foster high trust relationships with national biological collections. More science resources will be put into understanding native taonga species and the unique and specific roles they play in biosecurity.



Current projects

- Hapū Biosecurity Kaitiakitanga Grants Programme.
- Creating kaitiakitanga as an environmental services enterprise.
 Organisations can contract kaitiaki expertise.
- Biosecurity Communication Network

 Māori communicators participate and contribute.
- Biosecurity Award nominations celebrating Māori biosecurity champions.
- Sharing data when you can incorporate, protect and utilise the the value in mātauranga Māori.

• Contribute to the data commons – establish common data sharing standards that can help build relationships.



What we can do

- Build Māori capability by working with tertiary institutions to create pathways for young Māori into biosecurity careers.
- Identify how to support mātauranga Māori and Kaupapa Māori responsiveness in the biosecurity science plan.
- Identify and address the barriers to Māori participating in biosecurity management, at local, regional, national and international levels.
- Review readiness/response and pest management in the system and establish formal roles and responsibilities for Māori.
- Māori have a formal participative role in the stewardship and leadership of the system.
- Ensure Māori engagement is embedded in official biosecurity policy frameworks.
- Tikanga and Treaty programmes and the concept of kaitiakitanga for non-Māori are implemented.

Te Ao Māori and the Implementation Plan



By establishing system stewardship arrangements, providing leadership to drive delivery of Biosecurity 2025, and monitoring and reporting on system health. Māori bring a unique knowledge and perspective to biosecurity in their role as kaitiaki (guardians) of New Zealand's taonga, and as partners with the Crown through Te Tiriti o Waitangi. In these roles, Māori can support, drive, and benefit from the implementation of this Plan.



By proactive biosecurity behaviours and support collaboration across the system. It is recognised Māori have strong values for the moana, whenua and taiao (ocean, land and environment). It is important these connections are cultivated and promoted. Raising awareness of the importance of biosecurity and promoting Māori connection to the ocean, land and environment will support a resilient system.



By biosecurity organisations sharing knowledge, and working together in science, research and technology. Supporting and promoting existing mātauranga and new knowledge and protect mātauranga against exploitation.



With a systems approach to investment in biosecurity skills and strategic assets, including regulatory frameworks and networks. The skills, expertise and capabilities of Māori and mana whenua will empower an enduring biosecurity system. Kaitiakitanga needs to be made central by improving connections between Māori, iwi, hapū and non-Māori system participants.



By establishing ways to share data, to unleash its value for analytics, science, research and intelligence. Māori collections are important for iwi and hapū and the protection of these collections are paramount. Trust will allow Māori to share their data so its value is recognised and protected and New Zealand's unique biodiversity is protected for our future.

It takes all of us to protect what we've got It's time to get started

Get involved and ask questions by emailing **biosecurity2025@mpi.govt.nz**Read about Biosecurity 2025 online **www.thisisus.nz**