

H5 bird flu

He Aratohu

Tikanga Manu Mate

Bird handling and disposal guidance

For Marae, Iwi, and Hapū



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mai ngā pātai, ngā wheako, me ngā whakaaro
hei whakapai ake i tēnei aratohu.

Mō ngā whakahoutanga hou me ētahi atu
rauemi, tirohia te pae tukutuku
www.ttw.nz/mataki.

This guidance will be updated as new
knowledge becomes available and as
practitioners share their experiences
adapting to H5 bird flu. Contact Te
Tira Whakamātaki with your questions,
experiences, and suggestions for
improvement. For the latest updates and
additional resources check out
www.ttw.nz/mataki.

This guidance was developed by Te Tira
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While TTW has worked to ensure cultural
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Communities are encouraged to consider this
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Guide 2 of 3

**He taonga te manu.
He taonga te moana.
He taonga te whenua.**

**The birds are taonga.
The waters are taonga.
The lands are taonga.**



Kupu whakataki | Introduction

Iwi, hapū, and marae will likely be among the first to encounter sick or dead birds on their whenua.

As tangata whenua and kaitiaki, you hold both the responsibility and the right to respond in ways that honour tikanga while protecting your people and your taiao.

This guidance provides practical steps for the safe handling and disposal of sick or dead birds during an H5 bird flu outbreak.

It builds on government safety protocols while integrating tikanga Māori and recognising the specific needs of marae, iwi and hapū.

Ngā mātāpono matua | Core principles

This guidance is built on three core principles:

1. Te tikanga me te haumarū

Ka taea te ū ki te tikanga me te tiaki hoki i te oranga o te tangata. He mea nui ēnei mea e rua.

2. Rangatiratanga

Kei ngā iwi, ngā hapū, me ngā marae te mana i te whenua me ngā whakaritenga hei tiaki i te taiao, hei tiaki i te tangata hoki.

3. Te mahi ngātahi

Ahakoā ka mahi ngātahi tātou me ngā pokapū, kei a tātou tonu te mana me te tino rangatiratanga.

1. Tikanga and safety together

We can honour tikanga while protecting ourselves and our whānau, because both matter.

2. Self-determination

Iwi, hapū, and marae have the right and responsibility to make decisions about their whenua and their response.

3. Working together

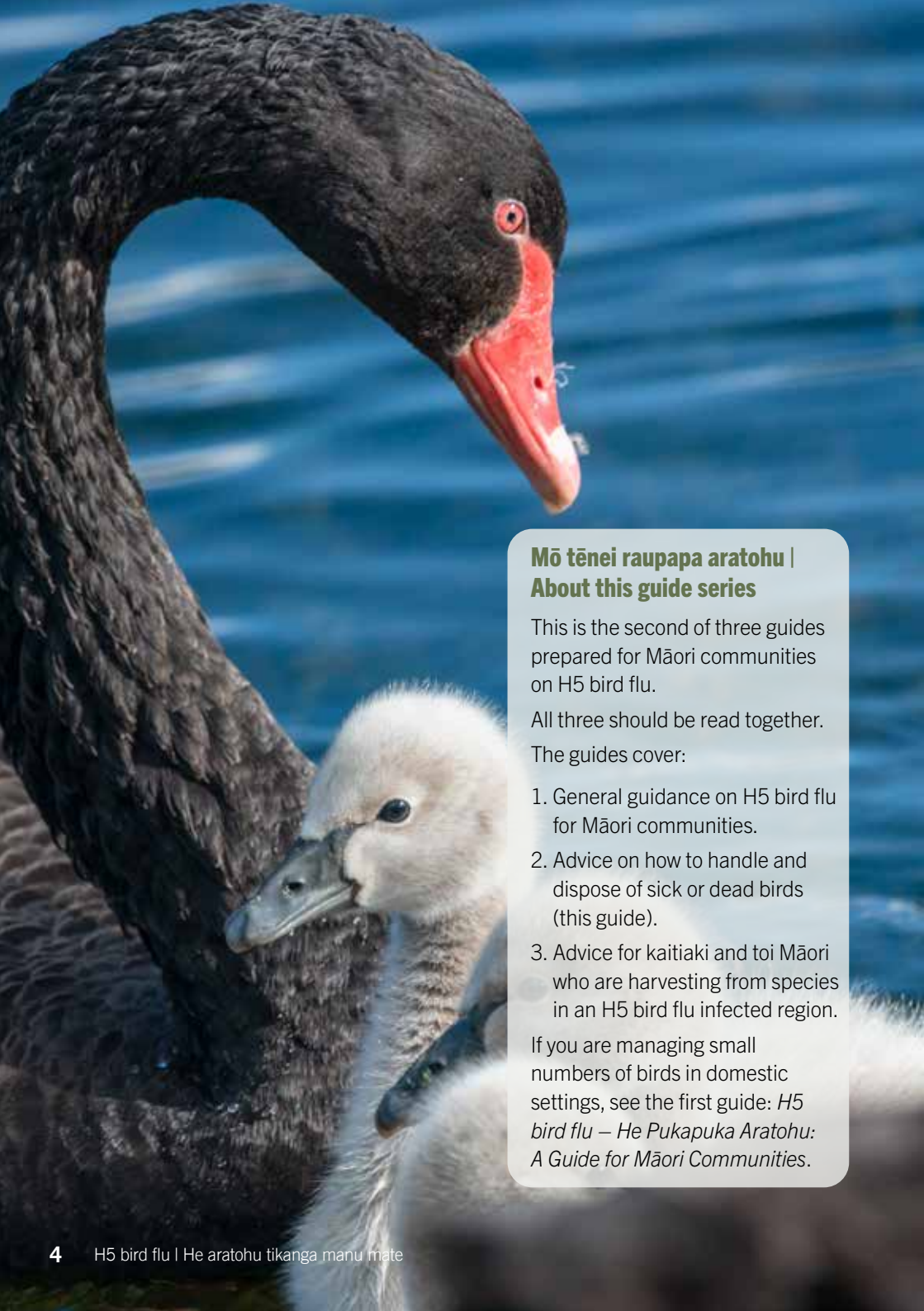
We work with agencies while maintaining our tino rangatiratanga.

Mō wai tēnei aratohu | Who this guide is for

This guidance is designed for:

- ▶ Marae communities and trustees responsible for marae grounds and facilities
- ▶ Iwi and hapū environmental teams, kaitiaki, and landowners
- ▶ Papakāinga and Māori community leaders managing shared spaces; and
- ▶ Anyone responsible for larger areas of Māori land where birds may be found.





Mō tēnei raupapa aratohu | About this guide series

This is the second of three guides prepared for Māori communities on H5 bird flu.

All three should be read together.

The guides cover:

1. General guidance on H5 bird flu for Māori communities.
2. Advice on how to handle and dispose of sick or dead birds (this guide).
3. Advice for kaitiaki and toi Māori who are harvesting from species in an H5 bird flu infected region.

If you are managing small numbers of birds in domestic settings, see the first guide: *H5 bird flu – He Pukapuka Aratohu: A Guide for Māori Communities*.

Rārangi Take | Contents

1	Kupu whakataki Introductions
2	Ngā mātāpono matua Core principles
3	Mō wai tēnei aratohu Who this guide is for
6	Wāhanga 1 Ngā tikanga me te haumaruru Tikanga and safety first
8	Wāhanga 2 Te arotake mātua First actions
13	Wāhanga 3 Ngā ara tuku manu mate Disposal options
15	Wāhanga 4 Ngā ārai haumaruru Personal protection
18	Wāhanga 5 Te horoi me te patuero Cleaning and disinfection
20	Wāhanga 6 Ngā rautaki taiao Māori environmental management tools
22	Wāhanga 7 Te mahi ngātahi Working with Government agencies
25	Ngā nama waea me ngā rārangi mahi Emergency contacts and checklists
28	He kōrero whakakapi Final words
29	He puna kōrero Further information

Wāhanga 1

Ngā tikanga me te haumaruru | Tikanga and safety first

When taonga species become sick or die from H5 bird flu, Māori face a tension between the obligation to care for them according to tikanga and the need to protect people from disease. This tension is real, but it can be navigated.

Te tapu o ngā manu kua mate | The tapu of deceased birds

Dead or dying birds, particularly taonga species, carry tapu. This is especially true when they have died from disease. How to approach them, handle them, and farewell them must acknowledge this tapu while ensuring safety.

Tikanga will vary between rohe, but some common approaches include:

- Offering karakia before approaching affected areas.
- Acknowledging the whakapapa connection between people and birds.
- Recognising that the disease, not the birds themselves, is the threat.
- Ensuring a proper farewell, and a disposal that honours their status as taonga.

Te mōrea ki te taiao, te mōrea ki te tangata | Environmental versus human risk

One of the most difficult decisions you may face is whether to handle dead birds or leave them to decompose naturally. Both approaches have benefits and risks (see Wāhanga 2), but whatever you choose to do you need to have a plan and the appropriate equipment.

Te whakataau ngātahi | Collective decision-making

Decisions about how to respond should not be made by one person alone. This applies to both the tikanga that will guide your response and the practical actions that may need to be taken.

An avian influenza outbreak may begin with the discovery of a group of sick or dead birds on your whenua. You may already be monitoring or managing affected birds before the disease is confirmed.

Undertaking a site assessment in advance can help you prepare. This includes identifying significant sites, understanding access and operational needs, and planning how affected birds may be handled and disposed of.

Early planning helps ensure any response is safe, practical, and aligned with the tikanga, values, and aspirations of your iwi, hapū, or marae.

Before an outbreak occurs:

- Discuss at marae, hapū, or iwi level what your protocols will be
- Identify who will lead the response and who will support them
- Clarify what role kaumātua or tohunga will have in guiding tikanga during an outbreak
- Agree on how you will balance tikanga requirements with safety needs

During an outbreak:

- Consult with kaumātua and leaders before taking action
- Make decisions collectively where possible, rather than individually
- Ensure tikanga guidance is available to those doing the physical work



Wāhanga 2

Te arotake mātua | First actions

When you discover sick or dead birds on your whenua, your first priority is reporting. This creates the foundation for all subsequent decisions.

Ngā mahi mātua | First steps

1. Do not touch or move the birds initially
2. Keep people and animals away from the area
3. Count the birds and identify species if possible
4. Only take photos if you can do so safely.
5. Note the location precisely (GPS coordinates if available)

Te whakapā atu | Reporting

Mēnā ka kitea e toru neke atu rānei ngā manu māuiui, kua mate rānei i te wāhi kotahi

Waea wawe atu ki tēnei nama:

0800 80 99 66

E wātea ana tēnei nama i ngā wā katoa.

Me whakarite ngā whakaahua me te wāhi i kitea ai ngā manu.

If you see 3 or more sick or dead birds together

Call the exotic pest and disease hotline immediately:

0800 80 99 66

This hotline operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

You can also report online at: report.mpi.govt.nz



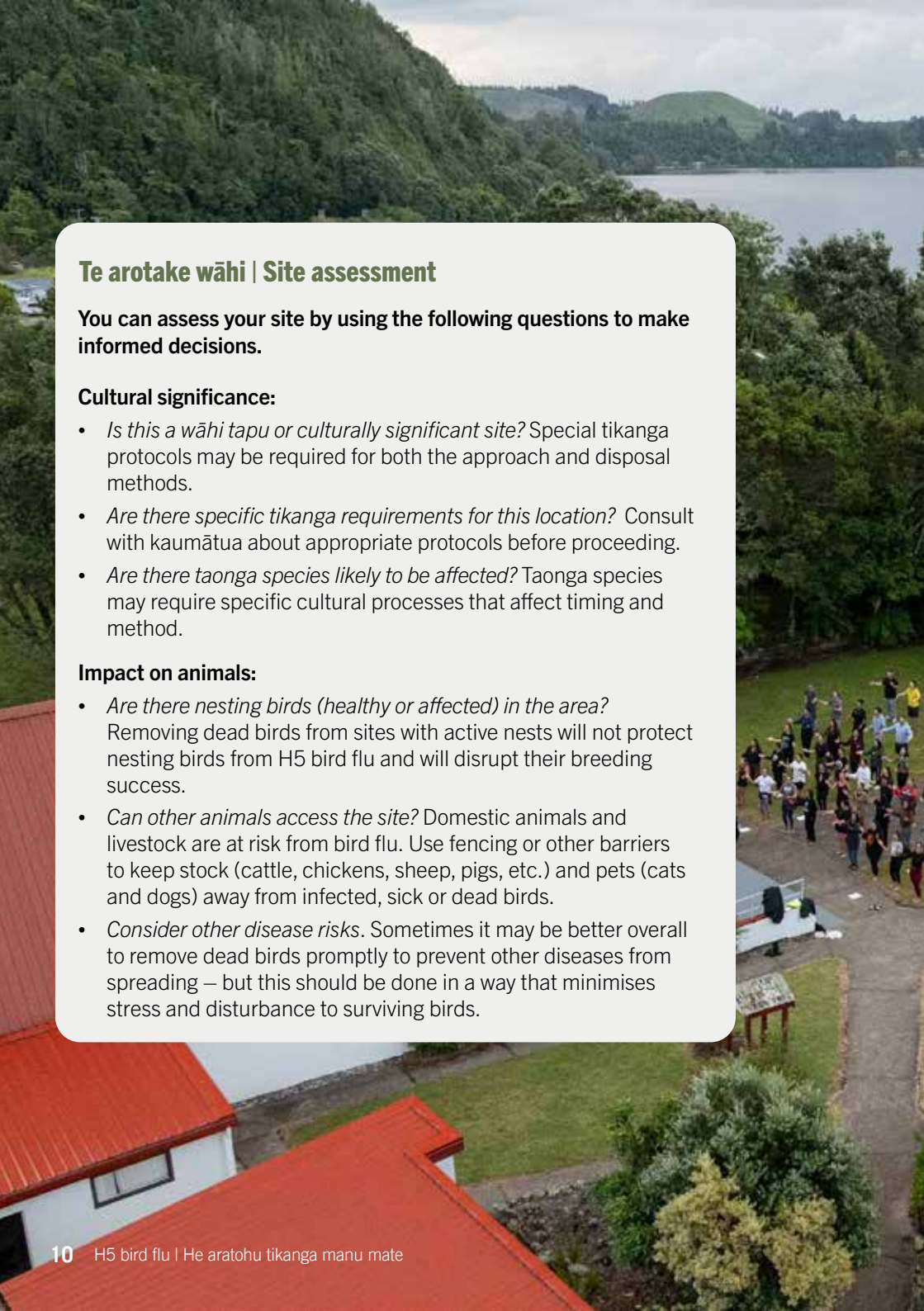
When you call, be prepared to provide:

- Precise location information
- Number of birds affected
- Species names if known
- How many appear to be sick or dead
- Date and time of observation
- Any photos you have
- Your contact details

MPI will assess the information and advise you on next steps.

If further investigation is needed, MPI will undertake this work and provide guidance throughout the process. If no investigation is required, MPI will advise what can be done with the manu.

Where the manu is a native species and no further MPI investigation is required, DOC may take over management of the case and work to follow existing agreements and processes for customary activities within your rohe.

The background image shows a scenic view of a lake surrounded by lush green hills and forests. In the foreground, there's a red-roofed building and a paved area where a group of people is gathered. The text is overlaid on a white rounded rectangle.

Te arotake wāhi | Site assessment

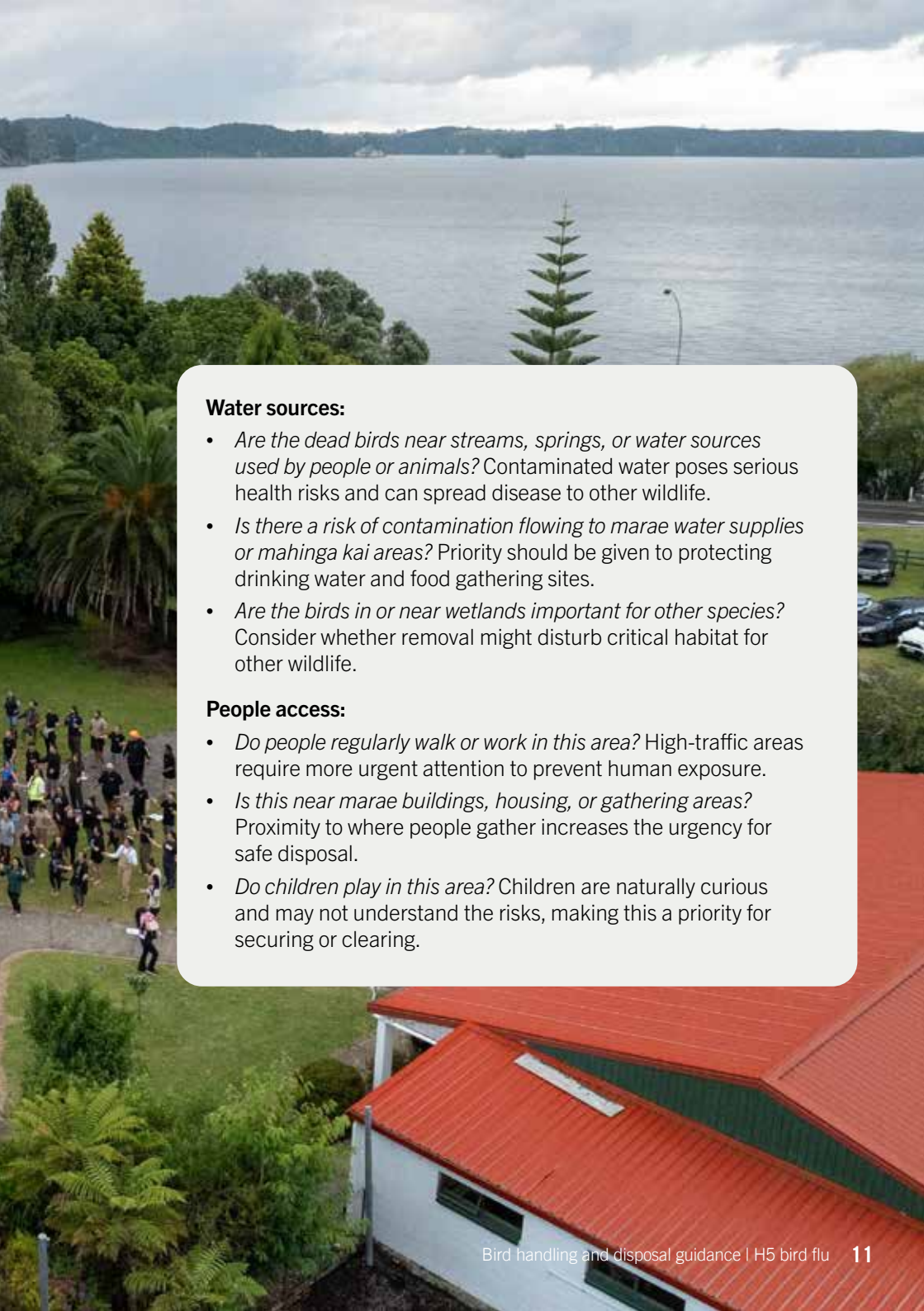
You can assess your site by using the following questions to make informed decisions.

Cultural significance:

- *Is this a wāhi tapu or culturally significant site?* Special tikanga protocols may be required for both the approach and disposal methods.
- *Are there specific tikanga requirements for this location?* Consult with kaumātua about appropriate protocols before proceeding.
- *Are there taonga species likely to be affected?* Taonga species may require specific cultural processes that affect timing and method.

Impact on animals:

- *Are there nesting birds (healthy or affected) in the area?*
Removing dead birds from sites with active nests will not protect nesting birds from H5 bird flu and will disrupt their breeding success.
- *Can other animals access the site?* Domestic animals and livestock are at risk from bird flu. Use fencing or other barriers to keep stock (cattle, chickens, sheep, pigs, etc.) and pets (cats and dogs) away from infected, sick or dead birds.
- *Consider other disease risks.* Sometimes it may be better overall to remove dead birds promptly to prevent other diseases from spreading – but this should be done in a way that minimises stress and disturbance to surviving birds.



Water sources:

- *Are the dead birds near streams, springs, or water sources used by people or animals?* Contaminated water poses serious health risks and can spread disease to other wildlife.
- *Is there a risk of contamination flowing to marae water supplies or mahinga kai areas?* Priority should be given to protecting drinking water and food gathering sites.
- *Are the birds in or near wetlands important for other species?* Consider whether removal might disturb critical habitat for other wildlife.

People access:

- *Do people regularly walk or work in this area?* High-traffic areas require more urgent attention to prevent human exposure.
- *Is this near marae buildings, housing, or gathering areas?* Proximity to where people gather increases the urgency for safe disposal.
- *Do children play in this area?* Children are naturally curious and may not understand the risks, making this a priority for securing or clearing.

He kōrero whakakapi | Final words

When considering what to do, it is worth considering the benefits and risks of each action including whether or not to leave dead birds to decompose in situ, or remove and dispose of them.

Benefits and risks

Te waiho i ngā manu kia whakapono māori noa

Ngā hua: Kāore te tangata e pā atu ki ngā manu poke, ka whakapopo māori noa iho, ā, he iti noa te raweke.

Whaiwhakaarotia: Tērā pea ka tāhawahawatia te taiao, ka pā hoki ki ngā puna wai, ke taumaha te ngākau o te whānau i te kitenga atu, ā, tērā anō pea he para.

Leaving birds to decompose in situ (at place)

Benefits: No direct human contact with infected birds, natural process, minimal disturbance.

Considerations: May increase environmental contamination, could affect water sources, visible distress to whānau, could be viewed as wasteful.

Benefits and risks

Te tango me te tuku i ngā manu

Ngā hua: Ka iti ake te tāhawahawa o te taiao, ka wātea hoki ki te poroporoakitia ngā manu, ka tiakina ngā puna wai me ngā kararehe, ā, ka iti ake te para.

Whaiwhakaarotia: Me pā atu te tangata ki ngā manu poke, nō reira me tika ngā ārai haumaruru me ngā tikanga tuku.

Removing and disposing of birds

Benefits: Reduces environmental contamination, allows for any tikanga-based farewell wanted, protects water sources and other animals, reduces perceptions of waste.

Considerations: Requires human contact with infected material, needs proper protective equipment, and disposal in a suitable landfill or waste management facility. Leaving in situ might lead to contamination in other places.

Wāhanga 3

Ngā ara tuku manu mate | Disposal options

There are several options for disposing of dead birds, each with different practical and tikanga considerations. The best option depends on the number of birds, your location, and your community's preferences.

Ngā manu torutoru | Small numbers of birds

When dealing with only a few birds (typically less than 10) our advice is:

Nehu ki te whenua | Burial on your land

This is often the preferred option, returning the birds to Pāpātūānuku. This requires:

- Digging a hole at least 60cm deep, and at least 30 metres from any water source (streams, wells, springs).
- The hole needs to be deep enough to prevent scavengers from disturbing or digging up the birds. Your existing pit might be suitable if covered.
- Do not bury birds in plastic bags, place them directly in the earth.
- Cover completely with soil and mark the location if desired.
- Follow appropriate tikanga (e.g. karakia) before and/or after burial.
- Check with your regional council about any specific burial rules for your property.

Local arrangements for animal disposal and emergency response vary across Aotearoa. Check with your local council to understand what support and services are available in your area. Having these conversations early can help iwi, hapū, marae and communities plan and respond with confidence should a mortality event occur.

Practical considerations for dealing with birds with bird flu

- Keep the area clear of people and animals.
- Consider placing a rāhui on the immediate area.
- Monitor for changes in the number of affected birds.
- Maintain contact with the 0800 DOC HOT (0800 362 468) team regarding native species disposal options.
- Contact and report any sick or dying birds to MPI.

Te tiaki i ngā wai me ngā awa | Water and waterways

Protecting water sources is essential both for human health and for respecting the mauri of waterways:

- Remove dead birds from drinking water sources if you can do so safely
- Bury or dispose of birds downstream of any water intakes
- Test water quality if contamination is suspected
- Inform downstream users if there has been contamination
- For more information, refer to Taumata Arowai
www.taumataarowai.govt.nz/for-the-public/safe-water-every-day-for-everyone/avian-influenza



Wāhanga 4

Ngā ārai haumarū | Personal protection

If you handle dead or sick birds, personal protection is essential. H5 bird flu can be transmitted to humans through direct contact with infected birds, their droppings, or contaminated surfaces.

Ngā ārai haumarū | Protective equipment

Rārangi ārai haumarū mātua

- ☐ Ngā komoringa aupuru porowhiu (tapeha, pākawa ota rānei).
- ☐ He ārai kanohi (P2/N95 te mea pai ake).
- ☐ He ārai karu (mōhiti haumarū, ārai mata rānei).
- ☐ Kākahu tūpoki (hāte ringaroa, tarau roa, hū kati).
- ☐ Ngā pēke kirihou mō te tuku para.
- ☐ Patuero (he mehanga whakakōmā nō te whare, he patuero arumoni rānei).
- ☐ He koko, he taputapu kē atu rānei kia kore e pā ā-ringa.

Essential protective equipment checklist

- ☐ Disposable gloves (nitrile preferred or vinyl).
- ☐ Face mask (P2/N95 essential – correctly fitted and seal-checked).
- ☐ Eye protection (safety glasses or face shield).
- ☐ Waterproof outer layer that cover your clothes (not used for general wearing).
- ☐ Plastic bags for disposal.
- ☐ Disinfectant (household bleach solution or commercial disinfectant).
- ☐ Shovel or other tools to avoid direct hand contact.

Tikanga consideration

For some iwi, hapū, whānau: the handling of dead birds and mammals put both the person and the equipment into a state of tapu, similar to working in a urupā or with stranded whales. If that is the case, appropriate tikanga and safety protections should be followed, and the proper cleansing or lifting of tapu should occur afterward.

Ngā tamariki me ngā kararehe | Children and animals

Do not allow children or pregnant women to be involved in bird handling activities. Infants and young children may have a higher infection rate with H5 bird flu. If children are present on the property, ensure they understand that the area is tapu and they should stay away until the work is completed and the area is blessed.

People with compromised immune systems and the elderly should also be kept away from the area – as should pets and livestock.

Additional resources to help keep you safe when handling sick or dead birds:

- **Health guidance on using personal protective equipment (PPE):**
[Avian Influenza Health and Safety Guidance](#)
- **Department of Conservation (DOC) videos on PPE:**
[DOC H5 bird flu PPE videos - YouTube](#)

Practical videos showing how to correctly put on, use, and remove PPE when responding to H5 bird flu incidents.



Te rongoā ārai mate huaketo | Seasonal flu vaccination

Getting your annual seasonal flu vaccination is an important protection measure for anyone at risk of H5 bird flu exposure during outbreaks.

This matters because it:

- **Reduces co-infection risk:** if you catch both seasonal flu and H5 bird flu at the same time you could become more sick.
- **Prevents viral mixing:** co-infection with both viruses could contribute to the emergence of new pandemic strains.
- **Maintains your health:** staying healthy helps you better serve your community during an outbreak.

The best time to get vaccinated is:

- **Before the outbreak season:** get vaccinated in autumn for winter protection.
- **During an outbreak:** it is still worth getting vaccinated during an outbreak, even if you are not already vaccinated, just need to be mindful that it takes two weeks for immunity to develop.

For whānau involved in bird handling:

- Seasonal flu vaccinations are a high priority.
- All household members are encouraged to get vaccinated.
- Vaccination status should be confirmed as current before beginning any bird handling activities.

Vaccinations are available:

- Through your GP, and are free for some at-risk groups
- At pharmacies
- At times through mobile vaccination services in rural areas

For further information on flu vaccination: [Flu \(influenza\) vaccine](#)

Wāhanga 5

Te horoi me te patuero | Cleaning and disinfection

Thorough cleaning and disinfection after bird handling is essential to prevent disease spread and to lift tapu from the affected area and equipment. PPE should be worn while performing these activities.

Ngā taputapu me ngā waka | Equipment and vehicles

All tools, vehicles, and equipment that come into contact with dead birds must be cleaned and disinfected.

- Hose down equipment outdoors, away from vegetable gardens or water sources.
- Scrub with soapy water to remove all visible dirt, feathers, or other material.
- Apply disinfectant (make your own disinfectant solutions with household bleach – see box on p23).
- Allow equipment to air dry before storage.

For vehicles:

- Scrub with soapy water to remove visible dirt, feathers, or other material. Pay particular attention to tyres, wheel wells, and undercarriage areas.
- Clean and disinfect floor mats and any surfaces that may have been contaminated.
- Wipe down door handles, steering wheel, and other frequently touched surfaces.

Ngā kākahu me ngā hū | Clothing and footwear

NOTE: PPE should be removed last, after all other tasks.

- Clean and disinfect footwear, paying attention to tread patterns where dirt can collect.
- Remove clothing outdoors and place directly in washing machine or disposal bags.
- Wash in hot water (60°C if possible) with regular detergent.
- Consider disposing of items that cannot be properly cleaned.

Te hanga mehanga patuero | Making disinfectant solution

If you are cleaning equipment, footwear, vehicles, or surfaces that may have been contaminated by H5 bird flu, you'll need a strong disinfectant solution, Please see table below for disinfectant recommendations:

Surface/Item	Disinfectant	Concentration	Directions	Contact time
Hands, arms and face	Hand sanitiser and hot soapy water	60-90% alcohol (hand sanitiser)	Wash with water and detergent, rinse, then apply hand sanitiser or alcohol wipes	15 seconds
Clothing and material capture bags	Washing machine hot wash	40°C	Wash on heavy duty/soiled cycle with detergent.	Full wash cycle
Tables (wood, plastic), tarpaulins, hard surfaces and equipment	Bleach (5-6% sodium hypochlorite)	10% solution	Mix 1 part bleach with 9 parts cold water. Rinse after use. Check product concentration to ensure correct dilution. Diluted solution remains effective for 24 hours.	10 minutes
Vehicle interiors (seats, boot linings and other hard internal surfaces)	Ethanol or Isopropyl alcohol	60-90%	Apply to cleaned surface. No rinsing required.	15 seconds
Vehicle exteriors (back trays, trailers and other external surfaces)	Bleach (5-6% sodium hypochlorite)	10% solution	Mix 1 part bleach with 9 parts cold water and apply to cleaned surfaces.	10 minutes
Soft surfaces (e.g. vehicle seats, upholstered materials)	Ethanol or Isopropyl alcohol (where appropriate)	60-90%	Apply to surface if suitable for the material. No rinsing required.	15 seconds
Clothing requiring bleach treatment	Bleach (5-6% sodium hypochlorite)	35ml bleach made up to 1 litre with cold water	Soak or treat clothing as required. Rinse thoroughly after treatment.	10 minutes

Important safety information

- Add bleach to water, not water to bleach.
- Wear gloves and eye protection and work in a well-ventilated area.
- Clean away dirt and organic material before disinfecting.
- Never mix bleach with other cleaning products.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Rinse immediately with clean water if exposed.
- Keep all bleach and disinfectants away from tamariki.

Wāhanga 6

Ngā rautaki taiao | Māori environmental management tools

Iwi, hapū, and marae have traditional environmental management tools that can be used alongside government responses to protect people and our environment during an H5 bird flu outbreak.

Rāhui | Rāhui and restrictions

A rāhui is a traditional form of restriction that can be placed on areas, resources, or activities to protect them, or to protect people. During an H5 bird flu outbreak, rāhui can be an appropriate and effective tool.

Rāhui may be appropriate to:

- Restrict access to areas where dead birds have been found
- Prohibit gathering of kaimoana or other resources from affected areas
- Limit recreational activities in sensitive locations
- Control vehicle and foot traffic that could spread contamination

When implementing rāhui:

- Ensure proper tikanga processes are followed for your iwi or hapū
- Communicate clearly why the rāhui is in place and how long it will last
- Consider physical markers or signage to inform people (including non-Māori)
- Engage with local government, DOC and LINZ if you are considering rāhui as a tool for use on public spaces that are significant sites of interest.
- Plan for how and when the rāhui will be lifted

Te mahi ngātahi ā-iwi | Iwi-to-iwi coordination

H5 bird flu will not respect iwi or hapū boundaries. Coordination between neighbouring iwi and hapū will strengthen the response. It is important to:

- Share information about outbreaks and effective responses
- Coordinate rāhui or other restrictions across boundaries
- Pool resources for disposal or cleaning
- Be coordinated when dealing with government agencies

Mātauranga ā-taiao | Environmental knowledge systems

Traditional ecological knowledge can inform response decisions:

- Understanding seasonal patterns of bird movements and gathering places
- Knowledge of water flows and connections that may spread contamination
- Understanding relationships between species that may affect spread
- Recognition of tohu (environmental signs) that may indicate disease spread

Te mātaki taiao ā-rohe | Regional environmental monitoring

Your iwi or hapū can coordinate environmental monitoring across your rohe to track the spread of H5 bird flu and protect priority area. This might include:

- Establishing regular patrols of key sites where taonga species gather
- Creating a network of kaitiaki who can report unusual bird deaths quickly
- Sharing information between hapū to track regional patterns
- Coordinating with other iwi or hapū in adjoining area

Wāhanga 7

Te mahi ngātahi | Working with government agencies

Government agencies, particularly MPI, DOC, Health New Zealand, Ministry of Health and councils will have formal roles in an H5 bird flu response.

Ngā pokapū kāwanatanga | Government agencies

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Manatū Ahu Matua | Ministry for Primary Industries

- Leads overall H5 bird flu response coordination and public communications on animal health and biosecurity aspects
- Operates the 0800 80 99 66 exotic pest and disease hotline
- Provides technical guidance on disposal and safety
- May provide testing and laboratory services
- May lead public communication
- Coordinate with health agencies on public health communications



**Department of
Conservation**
Te Papa Atawhai

Te Papa Atawhai | Department of Conservation

- Responsible for protection of native species, public conservations lands and waters.
- Manages protection of threatened species
- Can provide specialist advice on native species

Health New Zealand

Te Whatu Ora

Te Whatu Ora | Health NZ and NPHS

- Coordinates emergency response for human health during H5 bird flu outbreak
- Supports equitable access to public health advice and services
- Public Health assessment and management of people exposed to H5 bird flu
- Management of human cases
- Development of public health guidance for workers and communities
- Provides strategic health sector oversight and coordination



Manatū Hauora | Ministry of Health

- Manages national pandemic planning and preparedness
- Oversees national reserve supplies of vaccines and antivirals
- Convenes health sector response across agencies



Regional and
Unitary Councils
Aotearoa

Ngā kaunihera ā-rohe | Regional and territorial councils

- May support emergency response coordination
- Provide local knowledge of affected areas
- Manage waste disposal services
- Enforce regional planning rules
- May provide equipment or contracting services
- May assist with community communications

Te mahi ngātahi me ngā kaunihera | Working effectively with councils

- **Contact your territorial council's emergency management team.** Discuss H5 bird flu planning and how your marae or hapū fits into their response frameworks.
- **Identify council waste management capabilities.** Some councils can provide emergency collection services, others cannot.
- **Clarify decision-making protocols.** Understand when councils can act independently and when they need regional or central government direction.
- **Discuss tikanga requirements.** Ensure council and DOC staff understand how cultural considerations could conflict with their standard procedures.
- **Establish communication channels.** Agree on how information will be shared during an outbreak.

Te tautoko i ngā mahere a te kaunihera | Supporting council planning

You are encouraged to support councils by:

- **Sharing local knowledge.** Perhaps share your understanding of bird populations, seasonal patterns, and access routes in your rohe.
- **Identifying priority sites.** Identify locations where rapid response would be most important for cultural or ecological reasons.
- **Clarifying community needs.** Share what support your hapū, iwi, marae, rōpū would want or need during an outbreak.
- **Offering support.** Share how your rōpū or organisation could work with council during an H5 bird flu response.

Te mana motuhake me te mahi ngātahi | Maintaining sovereignty while collaborating

You can work collaboratively while maintaining your right to make decisions about your own whenua and taonga:

- Be clear about your tikanga requirements from the start.
- Ask questions about any recommendations before accepting them.
- Request or suggest modifications to standard procedures when needed.
- Maintain your right to implement additional protective measures.

Ngā nama waea me ngā rārangi mahi | Emergency contacts and checklists

Ngā nama waea | Emergency contacts

Te nama waea mō ngā kīrearea me ngā mate tauhou

0800 80 99 66

E wātea ana 24/7. Waea wawe atu mēnā ka kitea e toru neke atu rānei ngā manu māuiui, kua mate rānei i te wāhi kotahi.

Exotic pest and disease hotline

0800 80 99 66

Available 24/7. Call immediately if you find 3 or more sick or dead birds together.

Te nama waea mō Te Papa Atawhai

0800 362 468

E wātea ana 24/7. Waea mēnā ka kite koe i tētahi, i ētahi rānei o ngā kararehe taketake kua māuiui, kua whara, kua mate rānei. Ā, ngā tohorā me ngā aihe kua pae ki uta.

Department of Conservation hotline

0800 362 468

Available 24/7. Call if you find one or two native animals that are sick, injured, or dead. As well as whale or dolphin strandings.

Rārangi mahi mō te marae

Whakamahia tēnei rārangi mahi hei ārahi i ngā mahi mō ngā manu mate ki te marae.

- ☐ Me mātua haumarū – me ārai atu te tangata me ngā kararehe i taua wāhi
- ☐ Tatauria ngā manu, tangohia hoki he whakaahua mai i tētahi wāhi haumarū
- ☐ Waea atu ki 0800 80 99 66 mēnā e toru, neke atu rānei, ngā manu kua pāngia
- ☐ Whakamōhio wawe atu ki te komiti marae, ki ngā tarahitī rānei
- ☐ Kōrero ki ngā kaumātua e pā ana ki ngā tikanga
- ☐ Kohia ngā ārai haumarū i mua i te whāwhā atu
- ☐ Tukua he karakia i mua i te tīmatanga o te mahi
- ☐ Tukua ngā manu i runga i ngā aratohu
- ☐ Horoia, patuerohia hoki ngā taputapu me ngā waka katoa
- ☐ Whaiwhakaarotia te whakatakoto rāhui ki te wāhi kua pāngia, mēnā e tika ana
- ☐ Tukua he karakia hei whakanoa i te otinga o te mahi
- ☐ Tuhia te pānga mai me ngā mahi i mahia hei āwhina ā muri ake



Marae response checklist

Use this checklist when responding to dead birds on marae grounds, or other sites of significance or importance.

- ☐ Safety first – keep people and animals away
- ☐ Count birds and take photos from a safe distance
- ☐ Call 0800 80 99 66 if 3 or more birds are affected
- ☐ Inform marae committee/trustees immediately
- ☐ Consult kaumātua about tikanga requirements
- ☐ Gather protective equipment before handling any dead birds
- ☐ Offer karakia before beginning work
- ☐ Dispose of birds according to guidance received
- ☐ Clean and disinfect all equipment and vehicles
- ☐ Consider rāhui on affected area if appropriate
- ☐ Offer karakia to lift tapu when work is complete
- ☐ Document incident and actions taken for future reference



He kōrero whakakapi | Final words

**“Mā te mana motuhake, mā te mātauranga, mā te haumarū hoki,
ka ora ai ā tātou taonga, ō tātou whānau.
Through self-determination, knowledge, and safety, we protect
our taonga and our whānau.”**

H5 bird flu will test our skills as kaitiaki and our ability to balance our mātauranga and practices with new challenges. By preparing now, working together, and staying true to our values, we can protect what matters most.

Future updates

Further guidance will be made available as new knowledge becomes available and as practitioners share their experiences adapting to H5 bird flu.

If there are any queries or concerns in the meantime please contact
H5N1.IwiLiaison@mpi.govt.nz

He puna kōrero | Further information

For up-to-date information and guidance on H5 bird flu, including what to do and how to prepare, the following One Health websites (MPI, DOC, Te Whatu Ora Health New Zealand) are useful. Guidance developed by Te Tira Whakamātaki is intended to provide additional information that addresses the specific cultural, environmental, and community considerations important to Māori only.

Ministry of Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



www.mpi.govt.nz/HPAI

Exotic pest and disease hotline

0800 80 99 66



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

www.doc.govt.nz/avian-influenza

Department of Conservation hotline

0800 362 468

Health New Zealand
Te Whatu Ora

www.healthnz.govt.nz/health-topics/conditions-treatments/infectious-diseases/avian-influenza



MANATŪ HAUORA

www.health.govt.nz/



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