

Te Anamata ā-Kai o Tō Tātou Tāone

Our City's Food Future

Background document



Ngā ihirangi

Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Apitihaka 1: Hua Parakore – He horopaki Kaupapa Māori Appendix 1: Kaupapa Māori context | 4 |
| Apitihaka 2: Te Horopaki ā rohe, ā-motu hoki Appendix 2: Regional and national context | 7 |
| Apitihaka 3: Te Horopaki o te kāwanatanga ā-rohe Appendix 3: Local government context | 8 |
| Apitihaka 4: Hāngaitanga rautaki Appendix 4: Strategic context | 10 |
| Apitihaka 5: Ngā kōrero Appendix 5: What we've heard | 13 |
| Apitihaka 6: Ngā mahi kua kōkirihia kētia e mātou Appendix 6: What we're doing | 14 |
| Apitihaka 7: He kuputaka reo Māori Appendix 7: Glossary | 15 |



Apitihaka 1: Hua Parakore - He horopaki Kaupapa Māori

Appendix 1: Kaupapa Māori context

This action plan adopts the Hua Parakore framework to amplify mana motuhake and whanaungatanga about Māori soil and kai sovereignty.

Wellington City Council acknowledges that the Hua Parakore framework used in this action plan comes from Te Waka Kai Ora (TWKO) and is a taonga shaped by mātauranga where TWKO is the kaitiaki. The Hua Parakore framework was embedded in this work when the Council engaged with Papawhakaritorito Trust, and Dr. Jessica Hutchings, in the development of kaupapa Māori pathways that are embedded with diverse Māori communities.

Māori kai and soil sovereignty

Māori kai sovereignty has been described as the ability to guarantee culturally appropriate food-secure futures for whānau. This includes re-connecting with the tikanga and mātauranga of tūpuna in the production of kai, wild harvest and hunting and gathering.


Māori soil sovereignty sees soil as a living taonga. It has been described as the ability to care for and nurture the health and mauri of soil to support and sustain it for current and future generations.

Hua Parakore framework

The Hua Parakore framework is the first validation and verification system of tikanga for Kai Atua. It has been adopted by Māori food farmers, growers, producers, fermenters, and cooks to strengthen Kaupapa Māori pathways for kai production and storytelling. It is an indigenous, holistic framework based on the wisdom and mātauranga of tūpuna. It connects Taiao as a woven universe where the relationships between tangata whenua and whenua are indivisible.

Hua Parakore and healthy soils

The framework is also applied to Kaupapa Māori soil health, and can help in elevating the mana of Hine-ahu-One. Adopting this framework connects the Māori activities of Wellington City Council with those of other Hua Parakore producers and kaupapa Māori. This includes māra kai, pātaka kai, and kaimoana projects and programmes across the motu, restoring whanaungatanga kai networks at a national level.



Ngā Kaupapa o te Hua Parakore

Principles of Hua Parakore

Whakapapa
Wairua
Māramatanga
Mauri
Mana
Te Ao Tūroa



Apitihaka 2: Te horopaki ā rohe, ā-motu hoki

Appendix 2: Regional and national context

Regional context

The actions presented in Our City's Food Future seek to engage with regional food system conversations. An example of these regional conversations is the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. The WMMP is currently reviewing Wellington's waste needs, including organic and food waste and will create the framework for the infrastructure in the region. The soils that make up Wellington City largely are not highly fertile, however, Wellington is surrounded by regional farmers growing on highly productive lands. These regional farms provide products for many of Wellington's farmers' markets, grocery stores, cafes, and restaurants. Central government's National Policy Statement on Highly Productive Lands has introduced efforts to preserve the elite Class 1

soils that make up the country's most productive land. Our approach to planning for future growth and maintaining a compact city helps to ensure sprawl into the wider region is limited, which will protect class 1 soils further up the Coast. Māori have specific relationships with soils throughout Aotearoa and are the caretaker of the soil whakapapa. By holding relationships with soil, Māori are in relationship with Hine-Ahu-One. This relationship is sacred and is sourced back to the creation narratives of Māori. Soils are seen as ancestral bodies that carry the footprints and mauri of tūpuna. Māori relationships with soil and the rebuilding of pūrākau is an important part of Māori soil and kai sovereignty. Regional food system advocacy efforts such as the protection of Class 1 soils are relevant for the Council to consider.

National context

In response to COVID-19, central government released several new food system efforts. These efforts include the Ministry of Social Development "Food Secure Communities" funding schemes, the Ministry of Education expansion of the national school lunch programme, the Ministry of the Environment's Waste Minimisation Fund and national waste strategy and emissions reduction plan, and the Ministry of Primary Industries funding and coordination of central government food rescue efforts and coordination of the United Nations Food Systems Dialogues. There are also several kaupapa Māori and Māori-led initiatives about soil and kai sovereignty. These include the work of Para Kore to increase the capacity and capability of whānau and iwi towards zero waste and carbon neutral; Kore Hiakai to feed whānau Māori; Te Waka Kai Ora and the Hua Parakore validation and verification system; as well as the Kai Oranga | Food for Wellbeing program managed by Awanuiārangi across the motu to increase mātauranga and tikanga about Kai Oranga.

Other Councils across Aotearoa New Zealand are engaged in sustainable food systems work. Auckland City Council lists "Grow a low-carbon, resilient food system" as one of the eight key actions within Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Action Framework. In the South Island, Christchurch City Council passed a Food Resilience Policy in 2014 and a Healthy Food Action Plan in 2017. Dunedin City Council runs Good Food Dunedin to transform Dunedin into a thriving and sustainable food city. Dunedin City Council has also created a Good Food Dunedin Charter.

Apitihaka 3: Te horopaki o te kāwanatanga ā-rohe

Appendix 3: Local government context

Ngā tūranga o te Kaunihera

The Council's role

Council's [Social Wellbeing Framework](#) outlines our role in influencing outcomes, and forms how we support social and environmental wellbeing in the local food system. We acknowledge the vast amount of work food banks, retailers, and redistributors, urban and local growers, marae, entrepreneurs, restaurants and other advocates and supporters do to create a thriving Wellington food system.

A note about space...

In a city that is continuing to densify, Wellington has many communities with a wide array of interests and needs which the Council considers when it comes to public and private spaces. We will take a balanced, ecosystem approach to ensure the communities' needs and aspirations are considered. We need collaboration on all levels, with private partnerships, communities, and within Council to achieve these goals.



Nothing like fresh strawberries at Miramar Prison Garden!

Examples of work that Wellington City Council is doing to support social, environmental, economic, and cultural wellbeing in our various roles:

Provider

The Council provides land access for Wellington's urban agriculture, māra kai, and community garden sites. We provide and coordinate waste management operations, meaning the Council is able to plan how composting efforts can be effectively carried out. We partner with local organisations to provide events and programmes to the community, such as Community Gardens Open Day, Local Food Week and the Zero Together programme.

Funder

The Council funds a wide range of sustainable food systems' initiatives throughout the city. These systems support the local food economy: Māori kai systems; agroecology; and food security. Council is

supporting a sustainable food system through the procurement process. Our funding role provides crucial resources to align with social wellbeing goals, climate change, and Te Tiriti partnerships.

Partner

Council works with local, regional, and central government partners as well as Mana Whenua, iwi, and the community. Together, we combine expertise, networks, and resources to support opportunities in our regional food basket. These partnerships have been especially important during activations of local emergency welfare responses to coordinate essential needs and resources. Our approach to planning for growth is another example of regional partnership.

Facilitator

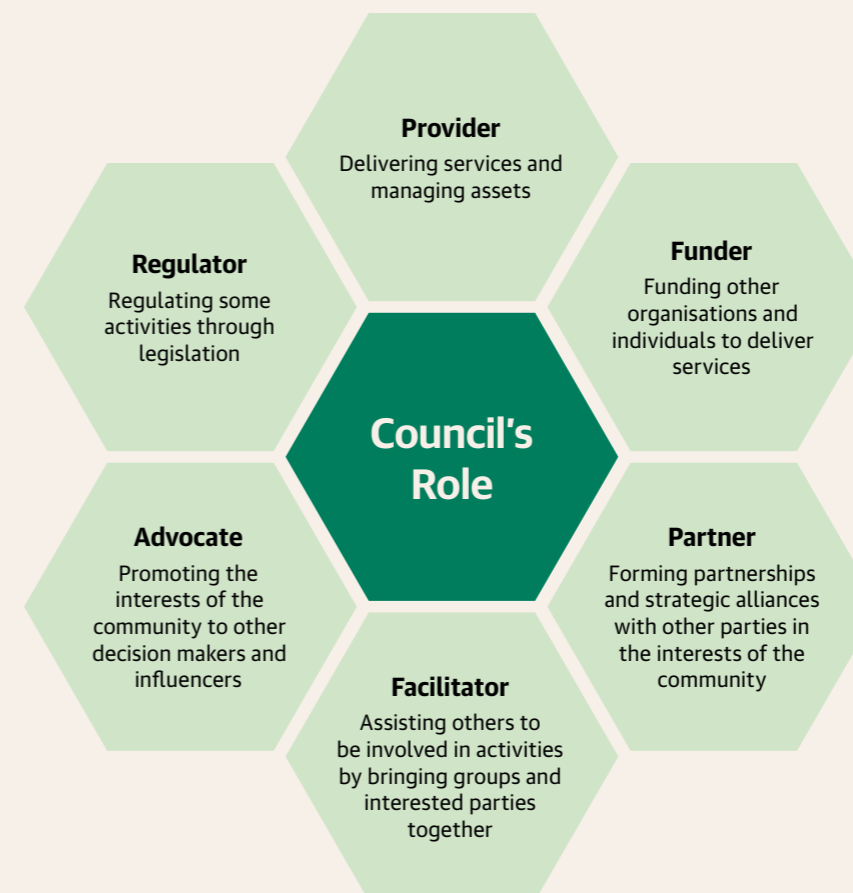
Through creating the Sustainable Food Network, Council facilitates conversations between external partners to inspire collaboration and action in Wellington's food systems' sector. Honouring the Council's Tiriti relationships, we partnered with Mana Whenua and Māori in the region for the Māori Kai Sovereignty Wānanga to contribute to a Māori-led kai future. During an Emergency Welfare Response, the Council partners with food providers, marae, and iwi to ensure communities' needs are met.

Advocate

Wellington is the capital city of Aotearoa New Zealand, therefore Council is well positioned to lead with examples of food systems' work and advocate for national efforts. We highlight the need for change at forums like the United Nations Food System Dialogues, which include government agencies, kaupapa Māori organisations, businesses, NGOs, and producers.

Regulator

As local governing body, the Council manages and realises the Reserves Act (1977) to support legislatively endorsed sustainable food initiatives and other forms of social and environmental wellbeing. We enforce land bylaws and manage gardens, road reserves, and composting infrastructure.



Apitihaka 4: Hāngaitanga rautaki

Appendix 4: Strategic context

| Tākai Here – Memoranda of Understanding with Mana Whenua | Context | | International context | | National context | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples UN Sustainable Development Goals Milan Urban Food Policy Pact | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Tiriti o Waitangi Enabling legislations – Local Government Act 2020, Resource Management Act 1991, Reserves Act 1977 (National) | |
| | Purpose | | Kia mahi ngātahi mō Pōneke Working together for Wellington’s future | | | |
| | Vision | | An inclusive, sustainable, and creative capital for people to live, work, and play | | | |
| | Community Outcomes | | Social | Economic | Cultural | Environmental |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | A people-friendly, compact, safe, and accessible capital city | A dynamic and sustainable economy | An innovative, inclusive and creative city | A sustainable, climate-friendly eco-capital |
| | Our City’s Food Future is an Action of the Wellington Resilience Strategy (2017) | | | | | |
| | Key Council Strategies and Plans | | Economic Wellbeing Strategy (2022) Te Atakura First to Zero (2019) District Plan (2022) Tupiki Ora Māori Strategy (2022) | Our City Tomorrow: He Mahere Mokowā mō Pōneke A Spatial Plan for Wellington City – Integrated Land Use and Transport Strategy (2021) Procurement Strategy (2021) | Green Network Plan (2021) Our Capital Spaces (2013) – under review Zero Waste Strategy (in development) Social Wellbeing Framework (2021) | Strategy for Children & Young People (2021) Accessible Wellington (2019) Our Natural Capital Biodiversity Strategy (2015) |
| | Social wellbeing related policies and bylaws | | Community Facilities Policy (2010) | Tūpiki Ora Māori Action Plan (2022) | Play Spaces Policy (2017) | Positive Ageing policy (2012) |
| Planning | | Long-term Plan Annual Plan Business Unit Plans | | | | |



Wellington City Council signs the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, October 18 2021.

Apitihaka 5: Ngā kōrero Appendix 5: What we've heard

Those living in Te Whanganui-a-Tara Wellington told us about their vision for Our City's Food Future. The following summarises the commissioned reports to identify community needs and desires for Wellington City's food systems' work.

Māori Kai Sovereignty Wānanga (2021)

Papawhakaritorito Charitable Trust

Mana whenua and Māori rangatiratanga, upholding the mana of ngā ātua, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, opportunities for rangatahi and intergenerational learning, kaimoana, accessible funding, Hua Parakore, māra kai, storytelling.

Huinga Māori (2021)

Protecting the environment, climate change, reducing the carbon footprint, māra kai, supporting local needs and community participation, rongoā Māori, opportunities for social enterprise, economic growth, and health & wellbeing.

Sustainable Food Opportunities for Wellington report (2018)

AECOM NZ Ltd.

Considerations for urban planning, land-use, transport, and infrastructure.

Our City Tomorrow: Integrating sustainable food and green spaces workshop: synthesis and analysis (2017)

Global Research

Urban food system accessibility, locally sourced food, community connections through gardening and green spaces, composting, the roles of Council and key stakeholders.

A Seed and a Wish: Urban Agriculture in Wellington (2014)

Charlotte Stephens

The opportunity to connect community with enterprise and business to support all sectors of urban agriculture to work together.

Edible Wellington report (2011)

Kena Duignan

The prospect for a Wellington City Council Food Strategy, recommendations for updates of current policies and bylaws.

Apitihaka 6: Ngā mahi kua kōkirihiā kētia e mātou

Appendix 6: What we're doing

Council is supporting several sustainable food system efforts. The following list summarises core pieces of past or ongoing work that have been, or currently are being, delivered by Council.

- **Local food production**
Support for community gardens and community farms through land leasing, the Wellington Community Garden Network, and Stone Soup Funding. Partnering with Te Herenga Waka-Victoria University of Wellington's Summer Research Scholarship programme to research local growing opportunities.
- **Food and nutrition security**
Support for a wide variety of food and nutrition security efforts (food banks, soup kitchens, etc) as well as food rescue, māra kai, pātaka kai, and kaimoana programmes.
- **Community education**
Funding education programmes such as Zero Together, community rongoā education programmes, and other sustainable agriculture workshops at community gardens.
- **Community connection**
Support for community garden spaces, workshops, and events that use urban food production to help Wellington residents connect with one another.
- **Food entrepreneurship**
Support for sustainable food entrepreneurs.
- **Composting**
Coordination of the Para Kai Miramar Peninsula Trial, the operation of Capital Compost (the region's only commercial composting plant), funding and coordinating community composting hubs, and support for many other community garden composting efforts.
- **Emergency Food Security**
Coordinating, facilitating, and funding various emergency food response efforts. For example, during COVID-19 lockdown, we partnered with iwi to ensure food and nutrition security.
- **Event coordination**
Hosting a series of Sustainable Food Forums and annual food system celebrations such as Organic Week, Wellington on a Plate, Bee Aware Month, Community Gardens Open Day, and Local Food Week.
- **Food system coordination**
Formation of the Wellington Sustainable Food Community Working Group, hosting of the Māori Kai Sovereignty Wānanga, membership in the Aotearoa Food Policy Network, and first New Zealand signatory of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact.
- **Strategic priorities**
Council activates programmes important for food systems, including those outlined in Appendix 4 such as Te Atakura & Tūpiki Ora.

Apitihaka 7: He kuputaka reo Māori* Appendix 7: Glossary*

We recognise the limitations of direct translations and encourage readers to study beyond the definitions below. This glossary provides an initial guide to the terms used in the action plan.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Awa | River | Motu | Island, to sever |
| Hine-ahu-one | Goddess of human life | Ngā Atua | The Gods |
| Kai | Food | Oranga | Life |
| Kaimoana | Seafood | Pātaka kai | Storehouse |
| Kaitiaki | Guardian | Pikopiko | Fern shoots, winding |
| Kaitiakitanga | Guardianship | Pūrākau | Traditional narratives |
| Kai Atua | Sacred Food | Rangatahi | Youth |
| Kaumātua | Elder | Reo | Language |
| Kete | Kit, flax-woven basket | Taiao | Environment |
| Kōura | Crayfish | Tamariki | Children |
| Kūmara | Sweet potato | Tangaroa | God of the sea |
| Mana Whenua | Collective noun referring to the specific Mana Whenua of Pōneke, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, Te Āti Awa ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui and Ngāti Toa Rangatira. Note: Definition in alignment with Tūpiki Ora. | Tangata whenua | Indigenous people |
| Mana motuhake | Autonomy | Taonga | Treasure |
| Māra (kai) | (Food) garden | Te Ao Tūroa | The Living World |
| Mātaitai | Seafood gathering spot, seafood, salty food | Te Waka Kai Ora | National Māori Organics Authority of Aotearoa |
| Mātauranga Māori | Māori knowledge | Te Wao nui a Tāne | The Great Forest of Tāne |
| Mauri | Life force | Tikanga | Custom(s) |
| Moana | Sea, ocean | Tūpuna | Ancestors |
| | | Waka | Vessel |
| | | Whakapapa | Ancestry |
| | | Whanaungatanga | Relationship(s) |

*In alphabetical order. Most definitions provided by Ōkupu.

