

By looking into these policies and frameworks, we have observed that there are several types of policies and planning frameworks that include some aspects of food security as part of the policy. There are no explicit policies or planning frameworks that address food security as a primary issue; somewhat nutritious food is always part of an overarching policy or framework which aims to promote health and nutrition.

From the government perspective, food in New Zealand is regulated as public health and food safety issue rather than treating it as a security and equity issue. This is likely due to food security being a 'wicked' problem as the issue of food security is not based around the food itself, making it hard to make policy and framework which can solve this wicked problem. To address the food security problem, multiple issues such as inequalities, income, education and physical accessibility must be resolved which could in turn, provide a clearer approach required from government to create framework or policy that will solve the wicked problem of fe

Figure1: Graph showing percentage of families accessing food through 6 different means.

A survey carried out reveals that a high percentage of people accessing food from the supermarket compared to the

school mentioned gardening in barrels adjacent to the classrooms as well as a minor garden planted by one of the parents and maintained by junior school children.

The presence of online tools can also be employed to enable the education sector to minimize waste with an example being SmartView, which was created by the Christchurch City Council. This represents an online map that displays fruit and nut trees available to the public. For some time, the council has been planting trees in strategic locations such as in close proximity to schools, which ensures easy access for students. By picking fruit as required instead of buying it, the fruit is less likely to be wasted because people will only collect as much as they need.

Community Public Health which is an organization that provides public health services in Canterbury, South Canterbury, the West Coast, and the Chatham Islands have produced a document called *Nourishing Futures with Better Kai*. This document outlines ways in which communities can create meals utilizing leftovers. Most importantly, when people have some knowledge and understanding of the importance of reducing food waste, it is likely that they are more likely to adhere to waste sorting standards than those without composting systems that are unaware of waste reduction techniques. In a study conducted by (Schupp et al., 2018), it investigated whether there was any correlation between the presence of composting systems in classrooms and whether some misorting of waste was occurring with results carried out in Washington. Schools are showing that schools with compost systems had 7% incorrectly sorted compost compared with schools without compost bins, which had 30% incorrectly sorted compost (Schupp et al., 2018).

Conclusion

In conclusion our research evidence shows that there is a need for policy or framework that guarantees the security of food or makes it more readily accessible to ensure people can attain nutrients required to live a healthy and active life. The promotion of early education on sustainable food production and recycling should be at the forefront of attempts to make food inequality an issue of the past.

Furthermore, the perception of food security needs to change in order to start managing food security as an individual issue, rather than through the public health lens in relation to other problems. By addressing food security as a product of other key goals, the primary issue will never be resolved.

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