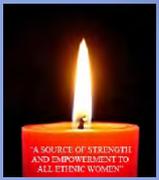




SHAMA HAMILTON ETHNIC WOMEN'S CENTRE

Presentation to Hamilton City Council
24 November 2015



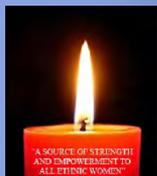
Issues

- ▣ Refugee clients
- ▣ Interpreters & translation
- ▣ Transport
- ▣ Housing
- ▣ Working with Men
- ▣ Funding



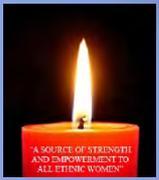
Refugee Clients

- ▣ High needs
- ▣ Complexity of cases
- ▣ Longer-term support needed
- ▣ Number of referrals increasing
- ▣ New commitment to increase quota



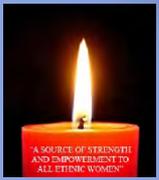
Interpreters & Translation

- ▣ Complexity of language needs
- ▣ Access to language line
- ▣ Access to mainstream NGO services
- ▣ Access to interpreters
- ▣ Quality of interpreting
- ▣ Consequences of using volunteers



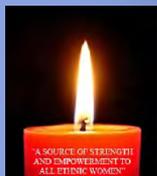
Transport

- ▣ Inaccessibility of public transport (language, cost, time)
- ▣ Lack of experience
- ▣ Restrictions on movement
- ▣ Lack of car ownership or access to family vehicle



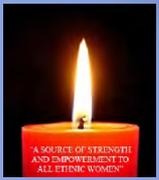
Housing

- ❑ Not meeting Housing NZ requirements
- ❑ Lack of language skills to look for housing
- ❑ Lack of transport to view potential housing options
- ❑ Lack of support from private housing sector
- ❑ Few options



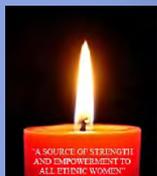
Working with Men

- ▣ No effective support services around social work and building social networks
- ▣ Safe house for men
- ▣ Programmes for men



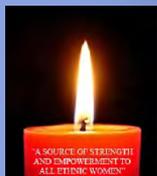
Funding

- ▣ Good support from local funders
- ▣ Good support from DIA
- ▣ Other central government funding an issue
- ▣ Meeting with Ministers
- ▣ Lack of secure, long-term funding
- ▣ New Requirements



Support from HCC

- ▣ Lobbying & advocacy
- ▣ Creative transport solutions
- ▣ Connecting us to private sector funders
- ▣ Connecting us to businesses
- ▣ Profiling migrant communities & individuals in a positive way



Challenges for the Future

- ▣ Space
- ▣ Expansion of services – regionally & number of services
- ▣ Effective communication
- ▣ Employment opportunities for unskilled people
- ▣ Developing our own income stream

K'aute Pasifika Services



The Project: Collaborative Venture between

- Midland Health Network
- WINTEC
- K'aute Pasifika/ Pacific Midland Collective



Indicative Value of the Project

- \$3 million - \$4 million. (Excluding land)



What is the project based on?

- Identified needs of the Pacific community. (HCC Feasibility Study, 2009)
 - GP Practice
 - Allied Health Support Services, (Physio, Pharmacy, Midwifery)
 - Pan Pacific Early Childhood Centre
 - Head Office / Pacific Regional HUB.

Draft Footprint

○ Total Site:	3718 m ²
○ Build:	1418 m ²
○ Carpark:	1758 m ²
○ Outdoor Area - ECEC:	250 m ²
○ Contingency:	300 m ²

Option 1:

Central City Purchase:

Option 2;

- a. Ground Floor; Retail/Medical Centre/Childcare Centre @ 2,310sq.m.
Mid Floor (off Nisbet) carparking @ 2,310sq.m.
Upper Floor; Community Centre/Administration @ 2,310sq.m.
Total GFA; 4,620sq.m.



Option 2:

Central City Purchase:

- a. **NEW Ground and Upper Floor @1,920sq.m EACH.**
Ground Medical Centre/Childcare Centre, Upper Floor Community Centre/Administration
Total GFA; 3,840sq.m.



Option 3:

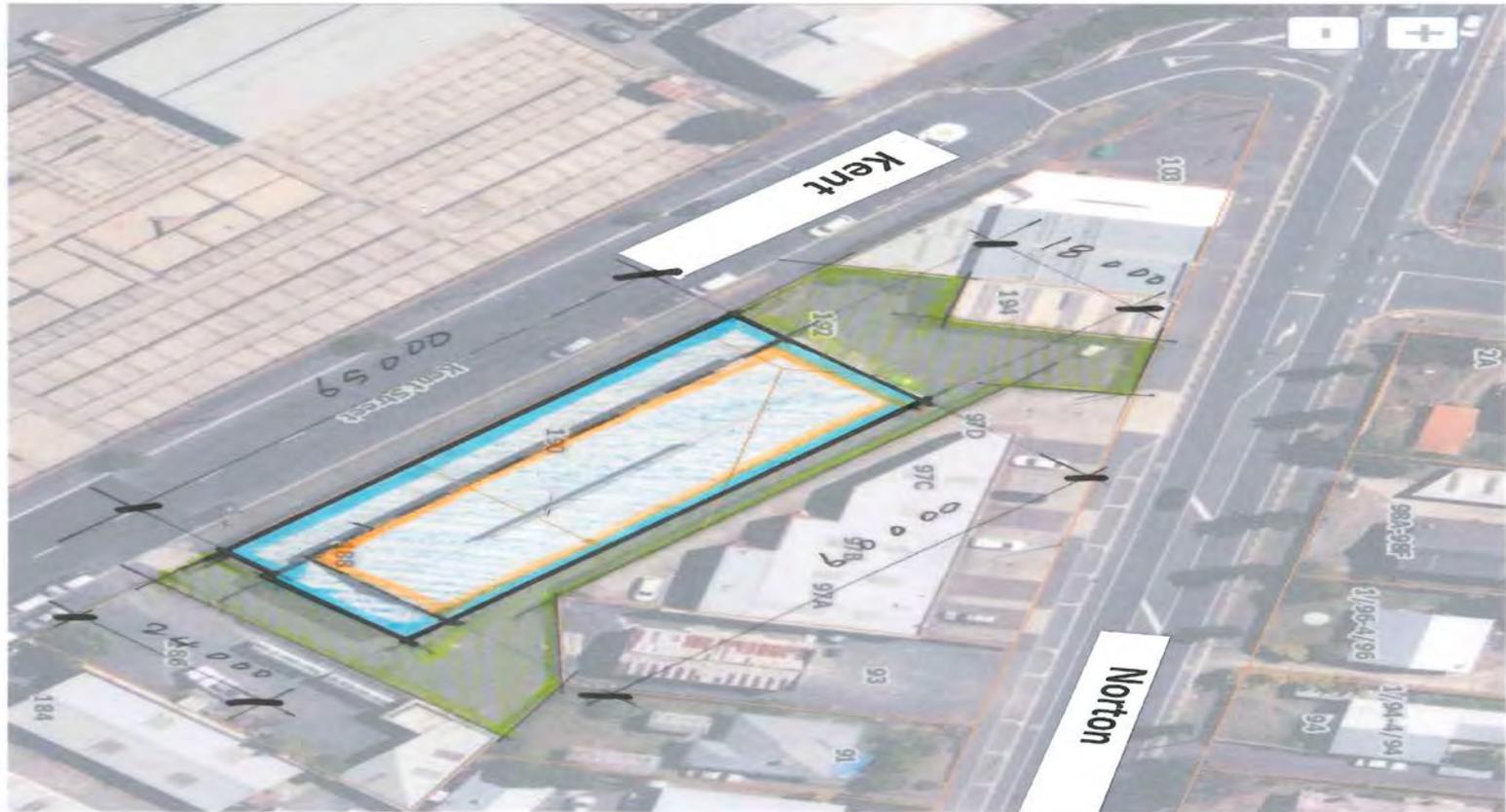
Central City Lease:



Option 4:

Private property purchase - Frankton:

- a. Refitted Ground Floor; Medical Centre/Childcare Centre @ 1,560sq.m.
Refitted and Extended Upper Floor; Community Centre/Administration @1,080sq.m.
Total GFA; 2,640sq.m.



Our ideal Position:

- HCC is the Landlord offering Pasifika Community a perpetual long-term peppercorn lease on a property
- A commitment from HCC to waive all fees associated with Project / Build (Assumption that fees = 5-10% of total cost + FoC)
- Assistance with planning and FoC
- Advice on future development areas Assist in negotiations with Tainui to purchase Tristram / Collingwood Carpark

Fafetai lava
Malo
Ko rabwa
Vinaka Vakalevu
Fakaue lahi
Thank you



Our multicultural future

New Zealanders talk about multiculturalism

Report of a series of workshops
February-June 2015



Context

63,900 large net gain of non-New Zealand citizens – MBIE

120,000 International Student by the end of 2015 - MoE

Statistics NZ population forecast for 2038:

20 per cent Māori; 21 per cent Asian;

11 per cent Pacific; 66 per cent Pākehā



Workshop format

- Planned to last for one hour
- Groups of 12 or multiples of 12 (6-46 people)
- Facilitated by former Race Relations Commissioner Joris de Bres
- Two questions
 - “An aspect of a successful multicultural society is..”
 - “A barrier to a successful multicultural society is..”
- Everyone contributes
- Summary of discussion sent to participants

Workshop participation

- Total of 34 workshops held from February to June 2015 from Auckland to Invercargill
- 581 people participated
- Local Government NZ zone workshops covered mayors and councillors from Northland to Manawatu
- Two workshops were held at Parliament
- Seven workshops were held specifically to obtain young people's views

Report: Our Multicultural Future

- Report was published early August 2015
- Includes all 34 workshop summaries and an analysis
- Analysis is divided into five areas:
 - The Treaty
 - People
 - Communities
 - Institutions
 - Newcomers

The Treaty and Multiculturalism

Theme	Vision	Barriers
The Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Widespread acknowledgment of the centrality of the Treaty for multiculturalism (Treaty based Multiculturalism)- Strong support for Treaty education, learning te reo, relationships with tangata whenua	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some concern that multiculturalism might undermine the status of Māori• Some perceived tension between biculturalism and multiculturalism• Seen as resolvable but being a journey

Individual = People

Theme	Vision	Barriers
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Values, e.g. respect, understanding, curiosity- Feelings, e.g. safety, comfort, confidence- Skills, e.g. language and cultural competence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Racism, discrimination, intolerance, xenophobia- Negative feelings, e.g. fear of difference, change monoculturalism and monolingualism- Lack of English language proficiency <p>Education commonly identified as a key driver of change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Values (in the curriculum and school environment)- Knowledge- Skills- Celebration and affirmation- Teacher training and professional development

Communities

Theme	Vision	Barriers
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Key attributes, e.g. harmony, safety, inclusion, diversity, shared sense of belonging and identity- Cultural mosaic, mainstream is multicultural, cultural maintenance- Opportunities and spaces to intermingle and engage- Integration while maintaining own cultures- Community capability, organisations have the resources, skills and networks they need	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Racism, religious intolerance, exclusion• Lack of public voice of minorities, lack of mandated leadership, conflict within• Lack of resources for community organisations• Pressure to assimilate, reluctance to integrate• Geographical separation• Leaders not walking the talk of multiculturalism

Institutions

Theme	Vision	Barriers
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Law – e.g. framework, definition, principles, recognition of cultures, languages and beliefs, government infrastructure, public sector cultural capability, accommodation and accessibility- Policies – e.g. multicultural policy, language policy- Human rights and equal opportunities- Participation in decision making – seats at the table- Representative and accessible public services- Media representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not enough government focus on diversity• Policies and practices need updating• Inequalities in power, resources, access• Unequal representation in decision making• Structural discrimination in public agencies• Media are unrepresentative and Eurocentric and reinforce stereotypes

Newcomers

Theme	Vision	Barriers
Newcomers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The settlement journey: welcome, support, information, cultural maintenance, integration, Treaty education, marae experience- Employment: skilled migrants get skilled employment, international students and temporary workers are well looked after- Community capability: community groups are resourced to provide ongoing support- Migrant families are supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Settlement support inadequate, too short term and under-resourced• Community organisations struggle to maintain services• Employment: non-recognition of qualifications, poor working conditions, stresses of uncertainty, discrimination• Migrants' economic and social contribution undervalued and they become scapegoats

Process from here

- Take outcomes of workshops to people responsible for these areas
- Identify what they are able and willing to do
- Develop a draft strategic action plan
- Further consultation with participants from the first phase to develop a strategic action plan by mid 2016
- Phase 2

Phase 2: Mainstreaming Cultural Diversity

- Strategic agenda for multiculturalism and multilingualism – developing a national plan in response to “Our Multicultural Future”, through engagement with those who can facilitate change and further public consultation.

Phase 2: Mainstreaming Cultural Diversity

- Cultural diversity in education: Implementing the cultural diversity principle of Te Whariki and the NZ Curriculum – a facilitated dialogue between ECE centres, schools and communities to identify best practice and new initiatives

Phase 2: Mainstreaming Cultural Diversity

- Cultural diversity in decision making: Promoting greater representation of ethnic communities on school boards of trustees, councils and area health boards – stories of existing members, expressions of interest, publicity, facilitated engagement with BOT's, councils, health boards and communities prior to the 2016 BOT and local government elections (June and October)

Phase 2: Mainstreaming Cultural Diversity

- Cultural diversity in public services: Promoting responsiveness of public agencies to ethnic communities – meetings, identifying best practice, facilitated workshops

Thankyou

