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NEW ZEALAND NOW

www.newzealandnow.govt.nz

To view videos of our featured migrants, download copies of LINKZ, or find out more about how to make New Zealand your home, visit www.newzealandnow.govt.nz

Find us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/newtonewzealand
Welcome to New Zealand

Hi once again to our regular readers, and to all of our new subscribers and recent arrivals, welcome.

As the General Manager of Settlement, Protection and Attraction in Immigration New Zealand, my role is to ensure you have the right information to help you settle successfully and make a positive contribution to our country.

This quarterly magazine is one way we work to provide you with the information you may need. We value the skills and knowledge you bring and we want to ensure you can use your talents to help build New Zealand’s economy by contributing to our businesses and industries – or by investing in or starting your own.

We have a great country, here on the edge of the world. New Zealand is a fantastic place to live, with a temperate climate, magnificent landscapes and a distinctive culture. This is a place where you can be what you want to be.

Each issue of LINKZ features one or more of New Zealand’s regions. This issue features the Marlborough and Nelson Tasman regions at the top of the South Island.

We value your feedback about this magazine or about any other aspect of settling successfully in New Zealand. If you have comments, please do let us know by email: settlementinformation@mbie.govt.nz

Many thanks and best wishes for your future here.

Steve McGill
General Manager
Settlement, Protection and Attraction
Immigration New Zealand

Sharing is caring

If you have experienced or witnessed racism in New Zealand, you are invited to share your stories and your hopes on the That’s Us website.

That’s Us will help people realise when they’ve said something unfair or biased, says Race Relations Commissioner Dame Susan Devoy, who launched the campaign on behalf of the Human Rights Commission.

“Many people don’t think racial intolerance or racism is a problem, often because they do not experience it themselves,” she said.

“Our national identity isn’t just about a flag. Our national identity is about who we are as people and how we treat each other on our streets, on our rugby fields, in our communities.”

www.thatsus.co.nz

CAB Language Connect is the new name for CAB Language Link – reducing confusion with the government interpreter service Language Line.

Language Connect is a free, independent and confidential telephone and e-mail service for newcomers to New Zealand. It offers the CAB services of information, advice and support in 22 languages.

To contact Language Connect, phone 0800 788 877 or, from overseas, +64 9 624 2550; or email language@cab.org.nz
Safety patrols add value

The recently created Wellington Safety Patrol, which brings together patrollers from a range of cultural backgrounds, is proving its value, patrolling the streets during the Super Rugby final and the second Bledisloe Cup match. Later this year, similar patrols will launch in Christchurch.

**Wellington patrol contact:** Synteche Collins.
(04) 381 2016 | synteche.collins@police.govt.nz

**Christchurch patrol contact:** Inspector Hirone Waretini.
(03) 363 7400 | hirone.waretini@police.govt.nz

Celebrating migrant volunteers

In June, migrants, their families and community representatives gathered to celebrate Wellington’s annual Volunteer Connect awards. The awards, which recognise the contribution migrant volunteers make to the Wellington community, are organised by Volunteer Wellington, Citizens Advice Bureau Wellington and the Job Mentoring Service of English Language Partners. More than 30 awards were presented. Pictured are Wellington Deputy Mayor Justin Lester and Volunteer Connect Award winner Laupama Talifasia Tamalii.

Writing for migrant audiences

If you want to know how to write clear, easy-to-understand English for newcomers to New Zealand, you may find the new KEEPING IT CLEAR guide useful. KEEPING IT CLEAR is published by Immigration New Zealand and is available as a set of cards and online. Visit:

www.immigration.govt.nz/keepingitclear

Immigration New Zealand showcases migrant employers

Commonsense Organics, the Malaghan Institute of Medical Research and Powershop were the inaugural winners of the Immigration Gold Showcase category at this year’s Wellington Gold Awards. The awards, this year held in July, celebrate Wellington business. Pictured from left are Nigel Bickle, Deputy Chief Executive Immigration New Zealand, and Marion Wood and Anna Pitches of Commonsense Organics.
ROHE – TE TAU IHU O TE WAKA-A-MĀUI

Te Tau Ihu o te waka-a-Māui, by Nelson artist Brian Flintoff.

TE TAU IHU O TE WAKA-A-MĀUI
– the prow of the canoe of Māui
The eight tribes of Te Tau Ihu

The Nelson-Marlborough region is known as Te Tau Ihu o te Waka-a-Māui after a legend that the cultural hero Māui, standing astride his canoe (the South Island), fished up the North Island from the sea. Eight tribes live in Te Tau Ihu: three from the Kurahaupō canoe (Rangitāne, Ngāti Kuia and Ngāti Apa); three from the Waikato (Ngāti Toa, Ngāti Kōata and Ngāti Rārua); and two from Taranaki (Ngāti Tama and Te Ātiawa). 

Resources

Te Tau Ihu has been occupied by more waves of tribes than most other regions in New Zealand because the sounds, bays, lakes and plains were particularly rich and fertile and the area was the intersection of multiple trade routes between the North and South Islands. For instance, stone, such as argillite and pounamu (greenstone), was traded northwards, and basalt and obsidian traded southwards.

Giants, mystical beings and early tribes

The earliest occupants of Te Tau Ihu are remembered in two ways. The first, comprising the Tūrehu, Patupaiarehe, Tūtūmaiao, Maeroro, Ngā Rapuwai and the Kāhui Tīpua, are described in mystical terms such as giants. A second, more human group includes: Ngāti Hāwea, the first occupiers; the Waitaha, who held dominance for about 200 years; and Ngāti Māmoe, who migrated from the North Island.

Kurahaupō tribes

About 500 – 600 years ago, peoples from the Kurahaupō canoe settled much of the lower North Island and the Te Tau Ihu, pushing the descendants of Ngāti Hāwea, the Waitaha and Ngāti Māmoe further south to the West Coast, Canterbury, Otago and Southland.

The oldest Kurahaupō tribe in the region, Ngāti Huia, comes from members of the canoe that landed at Te Tai Tapu near present-day Whakatū (Nelson). Other Kurahaupō tribes later migrated from the North Island, including Ngāti Wairangi from Whanganui, Ngāi Tara from Wellington, Rangitāne from Hawke’s Bay and the Manawatū, Ngāti Apa from Rangitākei and Ngāti Tūmatakōkiri from Taupō.

A time of many battles

Around 300 years ago, the tribal landscape became more complex as Ngāi Tahu arrived from the East Coast of the North Island. After a turbulent period, Ngāti Kuia, Rangitāne and Ngāti Apa emerged as the dominant tribes. Ngāti Tūmatakōkiri virtually ceased to exist. Ngāti Wairangi moved further south to settle the West Coast. Ngāi Tahu occupied lands to the south of Nelson and Marlborough, where they became the largest tribe in the South Island.

Musket War invasions and land losses

During the 1820s, musket-wielding tribes from the Waikato – Ngāti Toa, Ngāti Kōata and Ngāti Rārua, and their allies from Taranaki, Te Ātiawa and Ngāti Tama – overran the Kurahaupō tribes in a widespread and devastating conflict. After the arrival of European settlers, the Tau Ihu tribes lost most of their lands and also suffered from discriminatory Government policies.

The tribes today

Today, the eight tribes have not only survived but have flourished to make increasingly significant contributions to the region. In 1977, the tribes formed the Whakatū Incorporation to manage their remaining lands. The corporation has grown its assets from $77 million to more than $260 million. A number of settlements under the Treaty of Waitangi, worth more than $130 million, were signed in 2014. Tau Ihu tribes have established administrative structures to develop these assets and to work with Government and local authorities to improve the future of local Māori.
Welcome to Nelson

I wish you a warm welcome to the best place to live in New Zealand – the Nelson region.

We are blessed with an enviable climate, high in sunshine hours and protected from cold southerly weather, and a landscape that ranges from sandy beaches to rugged mountains.

We are proud of our vibrant arts and culture scene. Nelson City Council has made it a focus to support a year-round calendar of events offering celebrations for our residents and attractions for visitors.

Our climate and lifestyle have always drawn people to settle in Nelson. They have brought with them a variety of unique skills that mean we have some very diverse industries flourishing here, providing many exciting opportunities.

If you have chosen Nelson as your new home, as so many from all over the world have, you have made an excellent choice and we look forward to getting to know you better as you settle into our stunning city.

Rachel Reese
Mayor of Nelson

Welcome to Tasman

I would like to extend the warmest of welcomes to you. There is a lot to like about Tasman and even more to love about it!

Abel Tasman National Park is probably our most famous landmark and shows some of the world-renowned beaches and pristine native bush that we are so proud of. If you get the chance, it is well worth a visit. Nestled within all this natural beauty are 17 settlements – each with their own unique character and appeal.

Tasman also offers lots of amazing cycling, including the Tasman Great Taste Trail. Once the trail is fully completed, it will be the largest regional cycle trail in New Zealand at more than 175kms long!

Tasman is one of New Zealand’s fastest-growing districts. We have a strong economy and a skilled workforce, advanced infrastructure and excellent schools and hospitals. We are lucky to call such a fantastic place home.

We’re glad you came!

Richard Kempthorne
Mayor of Tasman District
Stunning landscapes and an enviably temperate climate provide inspiration to those who live, work, create and play in the Nelson Tasman region and it’s no wonder that this was one of New Zealand’s earliest European settlements, founded in 1842.
Located in the upper northwest of the South Island, at the geographical centre of New Zealand, there are a number of unique aspects to this region. Nowhere else in the world, for example, will you find three very distinctive national parks in a relatively small area, offering glistening waters, golden sands, spectacular native forests, lakes and mountain ranges, easily accessible year-round.

With an ideal growing climate, Nelson produces all of New Zealand’s commercial hops and has consequently become the country’s craft brewing capital with 11 craft breweries, while the region’s 25 boutique wineries excel at producing aromatic wines and chardonnay. Other horticultural stand-outs include apples and berries, while the ocean’s produce has made Port Nelson the largest fishing port in Australasia.
Top left: Onetahuti – between bays, on the Abel Tasman coastal track.
Top right: Te Waikoropupu Springs’ water is the clearest on the planet.
Bottom: Golden Bay, a beach in Abel Tasman National Park.
The region’s broad economy, based on the export of goods from the horticultural, forestry, seafood and agricultural sectors, means the region has kept pace with changing market trends. Tourism is also up there with the big earners as the rest of the world discovers us, not to mention fellow New Zealanders from other regions returning year after year on holiday.

Ideas and creativity flourish: hundreds of artists and craftspeople produce thought-provoking and inspiring work, while an innovative commercial sector is supported by strong primary production in the rural hinterland.

With a population of more than 46,000, Nelson City has a compact layout with a bustling, vibrant business district and a number of striking features, including sea views, historic buildings, the Cathedral, the Maitai River, Rocks Road and Tahunanui Beach.

A further 47,000 people live in the wider region and enjoy the huge range of outdoor activities, including some of the best mountain-biking trails in the country, sporting facilities (Nelson was the site of the first New Zealand rugby game in 1870!), parks, reserves, beaches and even a nearby ski field. We can honestly say there is something here for everyone!
People are also at the heart of our region. Family values and a strong sense of local community underpin day-to-day life here. Nelson Tasman is recognised as an ideal place to raise children, not only for the reasons outlined already but also for the range of educational opportunities available to students of all ages.

We welcome newcomers and the rich diversity they bring to our lives: we look forward to learning more about you and your culture, and sharing everything our exceptional region offers.
NEW HEIGHTS OF HAPPINESS

Singapore-born Fendi Jalalludin and his family dreamed of living in the shadow of mountains – they’ve found that, and much more, since settling in Nelson.

When Fendi Jalalludin and wife Rozanna were thinking about moving from their native Singapore to New Zealand, they dreamed of the majestic mountains of the Volcanic Plateau and Queenstown. After living in three other parts of the country, they now have the mountains around Nelson as their daily backdrop – and they have no plans to move.

Unexpected dreams are also coming closer to fruition: for instance, when they buy a house, Fendi will be able to have a “man cave” (a room or shed dedicated to a guy’s hobbies). In Singapore, where the family lived before, Fendi says you must be a millionaire to have a house with a patio, garden or a man cave.

“So it is possible here in New Zealand. You can have your own garden, you can have your own garage to turn into a man cave. Here there are a lot of DIY (do-it-yourself) opportunities; most of us in Singapore just buy things and somebody will come and fix it for you, and that’s it,” he says.

“I’d like to build a treehouse for the kids, I’d like to build my own car. All my tools are there, just waiting.”

Fendi, Rozanna, and nine-year-old twins Dewi and Dewa have been living in New Zealand since early 2010. Fendi works for Vehicle Inspection New Zealand (VINZ) in Nelson as a site service manager – a world away from when he first came here, posted to Waiouru Military Camp for a few months in 2002 while working for the Singapore Armed Forces. The views of Mount Ruapehu drew him back.

“When I got married, I told my wife, ‘We shall go to New Zealand for a honeymoon.’ So we went to Queenstown and she just fell in love with it. She said, ‘Okay, when we have kids, probably we would come back here to live.’”

They did just that after Fendi’s military service ended. Fendi found work as a diesel mechanic in Whakatane and then Auckland. His next job was for VINZ, as a vehicle inspector in Dunedin, then the company transferred him to Nelson in June this year.
Shifting from tropical Singapore to the colder climates of New Zealand took some getting used to. “From 30 degrees, we went down to 20 degrees in Auckland, and then down to zero degrees in Dunedin. It was a bit of a shocker but the kids adapted much quicker than we do. We just have to do more exercise to get warm,” laughs Fendi. “Rozanna is still trying to cope with the chill. Nelson is too cold for her, she puts on layers and layers and layers.”

The internet was their best friend while researching their move to Nelson: the couple looked at houses to rent on Trade Me and Google Maps, and read ERO (Education Review Office) reports to decide on a school for the children.

They’ve settled in Mapua, a seaside town 20 minutes’ drive west of Nelson, where Fendi works. The children walk to school, and since they grew up speaking English in Singapore, language isn’t a problem. In summer, the family plans to tackle the cycling tracks around Nelson and go fishing on the nearby wharf.

Don’t get Fendi talking about the tropical fruits that were so readily available in Singapore, though – one mention of Thai mangoes and durian and he begins pining for the sweet fruits.

Problems with ISIS in the Middle East have affected how Muslims are treated in some countries, but Fendi hasn’t experienced that here. “I find it quite easy to be a Muslim here in New Zealand because most Kiwis accept us and so far I haven’t had any problems,” he says.

Finding halal meat and food is fairly easy. Nelson currently doesn’t have a mosque, but the Muslim community there rents a hall in which they gather to say their Friday prayers.

Fendi warns prospective migrants that moving here will probably bring them a pleasant surprise. “Just be prepared that you will have more time to spend with your family, and for yourself,” he says. “In Singapore, we won’t have time to just go for a cycle on the weekend with the family.”

He’s glad the family took a chance and got on that plane in 2010. “For those who, like me, came here and then looked for a job, I would say in the end everything will be fine – because if it is not, it is not the end. We just have to try our best.”
Migrants drive business growth

Employing migrants keeps this nationwide vehicle-inspecting company in top gear.

The shortage of skilled tradespeople in New Zealand’s building industry has been in the headlines lately. Dave Law, HR manager for Vehicle Inspection New Zealand (VINZ), says the problem extends to the automotive industry too. Employing migrants helps him meet VINZ’s staffing requirements as the company expands.

Under their contract with the NZ Transport Agency, VINZ is prohibited from carrying mechanical maintenance/repair work, therefore can’t employ apprentices. Vehicle inspectors must be qualified, experienced diesel mechanics and/or automotive technicians with a high standard of written and spoken English. Dave says they have targeted countries such as the UK, South Africa, Fiji and Singapore through overseas newspapers and websites.

Being an accredited employer with Immigration New Zealand (INZ) has helped speed up recruitment. “We had to go through quite a process to convince INZ we couldn’t find local people, and that VINZ is a good employer who will provide new migrants with a bright future,” says Dave.

Migrants come through either the talent visa or work-to-residence visa process, and it usually takes 4–6 weeks if all documents are ready. “Being an accredited employer allows the information to flow much easier between us, the migrant and Immigration New Zealand.”

When employing a migrant, remember you’re actually employing the whole family “because you’re bringing out their wife or spouse, and children”, Dave explains.

New staff members are paired up with a “buddy”, if possible a fellow migrant, to help them adjust to the job and community.

“You have to be satisfied the entire family is committed to coming as well. It’s a major focus to involve the family in the process, because this is crucial to their settlement.”

To help families settle, VINZ provides information about the area’s history, schools and leisure activities. New staff members are paired up with a “buddy”, if possible a fellow migrant, to help them adjust to the job and community.

Employing migrants gives Dave valuable options. “We can provide training for them, and if they’re willing to move anywhere in New Zealand, we can provide career opportunities. We have worked really hard at getting this right, so for VINZ it’s proved a success story.”

Fendi with Dave Law, HR Manager (VINZ).
BREAKING NEW GROUND

A move to Nelson has opened up unexpected opportunities for Philippines-born Mylene Mera.
There are certain things Mylene Mera just didn’t do while she was living in Southeast Asia: learning to drive, and – unsurprisingly – building a snowman. Now she’s living in Nelson, she can do both.

Born in the Philippines, Mylene had never seen snow before setting foot in New Zealand. For the past two winters she’s visited Saint Arnaud, a village in the mountains south-west of Nelson, to get her hands on something she’d only seen in books and movies.

“We made a snowman – a skinny snowman, because we went there towards the end of winter so there was not much snow,” she laughs.

Nelson was also a great place to get behind the wheel. Living in major Asian cities, Mylene could rely on public transport instead of driving through very congested traffic. When she arrived in Auckland from Malaysia in August 2012, Mylene started taking driving lessons – but regular practice in Nelson helped build up her confidence until she got her restricted licence.

“When I came to Nelson [in July 2013], a work colleague would sit with me during lunchtime and supervise me while I drove around town,” Mylene says.

If you buy a New Zealand King Salmon (NZKS) product from the supermarket, there’s a chance Mylene worked on it. She’s a product development technologist: this involves developing new food products, improving existing ones, reducing waste, packaging, technical artwork, and testing a food’s physical and chemical properties.

Mylene’s qualification – a bachelor of science in food technology, gained in the Philippines – and work experience for large international companies meant she was in demand here. After hearing about New Zealand from friends, she submitted an Expression of Interest through the Immigration New Zealand website (immigration.govt.nz), and around a month later she was invited to apply for a skilled migrant visa.

She says often other migrants don’t need to use an agency to help with their application. “It is very expensive and also you will be providing the same requirements or documentation as if you are applying on your own,” she says.

Mylene says online forums, such as Yahoo! Groups, are a good place to learn about the experiences of other migrants, and you can always ask a question through the Immigration New Zealand website.

It took Mylene just three days to find a temporary job in her field when she first arrived in Auckland, thanks to a friend already here. Personal teasing is a big part of “Filipino-style” humour, she explains, and she’s had to adapt that to fit in with local workplaces. “You have to know the boundaries. But Kiwis are very, very friendly.”
The move to Nelson nearly a year later was a bit more difficult to adjust to, though. “When I first arrived in Nelson, I was freezing, although I checked the temperature and saw it was the same as in Auckland,” she laughs. “During that winter, I was wearing five layers. Now, I’m proud to say I’m just wearing three layers!”

She talks to her mother online almost every day, and has had to get to know her nephew through Skype rather than in person. “I miss the milestones, the birthdays and family get-togethers,” she says. “Sometimes I get homesick, so I don’t talk to them when I am homesick because I don’t want to cry.”

There’s less pressure at work, which is a welcome change. “Overseas the pace is very fast, people are expected to work hard. When I was in Singapore, I was working until 4am, 5am sometimes if I really needed to finish off a report, and then I still had to work weekends. Here the work-life balance is really observed, so I have a very relaxed life in New Zealand.”

You wouldn’t think it, to look at a typical weekly schedule. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, Mylene studies: she’s doing a master of professional studies in food safety, online through the University of Auckland. Tuesday brings sewing class, and on Thursday she has dinner with her boyfriend Jeff, whom she met at work. The weekend could involve church, shopping at a local market, or going tramping (also known as hiking) with Jeff.

“What is good with Nelson is that if I want to be in the mountains, I just go to the Grampians or the Centre of New Zealand walk; but if I want to be by the water, I go to Tahuna Beach,” she explains.

“I get to have the time to do everything I want to do. Comparing Nelson to the Philippines, traffic in Nelson is like 10 cars in a queue; traffic in the Philippines is up to 10 kilometres, bumper to bumper.

“What I like most about New Zealand is that the environment is very pristine and the air you breathe is less polluted compared to Manila. It feels very safe as well.”
Investing in people

Choosing the right migrants and helping them settle will pay dividends.

A successful migrant hire is an investment, not an expense – even if it might take a while to find the right person to help them settle.

Jemma McCowan, general manager of marketing for New Zealand King Salmon (NZKS), knows this applies from a technical level right up to senior management. Time and money are well spent if a person can smoothly integrate into the company and community.

She estimates a company could invest up to 50 per cent more time and money hiring a senior-level migrant from offshore compared to someone already in the country. More time is spent during recruitment. “We will make a greater effort to meet that person and ensure they fit in, because we need the right people in there leading our long-term planning and strategic decisions,” Jemma says.

A couple of years ago, they hired a chief operating officer from overseas. “It has been really exciting to use the experience he has built for many years in the salmon industry from around the world,” she adds.

“There was lots of to-ing and fro-ing. From the candidate’s perspective, he had plenty of questions to ask because that was a big move for him, and we had plenty of questions to ask because it was such a big role to fill and we knew how influential that role would be in the business.”

Other times, the new migrant’s manager needs to support their settlement, even up to a year after the hire. Mylene has worked hard to collaborate with colleagues and improve her technical English language skills; Jemma says a company should offer training to encourage upskilling, and also encourage other staff to be more patient.

“Having English as their second language, people still might be thinking hard behind the scenes but they can’t necessarily get it across in quite the same way. So we need to appreciate that,” says Jemma.

“Mylene has really come through in leaps and bounds as her confidence has improved, and that is great for the business, for productivity.”

Jemma McCowan, New Zealand King Salmon.
Welcome to Marlborough

This is a wonderful place to live and the numbers of new arrivals to our region is testimony to that.

People who move to Marlborough tell us how lucky they feel to have found such a spot right in the centre of New Zealand. They love our brilliant weather – Blenheim regularly tops the poll as the sunniest town in New Zealand – the locals are friendly and hospitable, and there is every opportunity to live a relaxed and healthy lifestyle.

This is also a region where quality is highly valued. We’re world famous for the superb wines emerging from our wonderful vineyards, but you’ll also discover the region is the total food basket with quality produce, from wines and craft beers to seafood and speciality crops.

Given the great weather, the outdoor lifestyle is one of our big attractions.

The Marlborough Sounds are close at hand, offering boating and diving, fishing, eco-tours, scenic native bush walks and places to stay. The high country is equally accessible, with tramping and skiing on offer.

Whether you’re seeking a country lifestyle in one of our lively rural communities, or a move to urban Blenheim or Picton, you’ll find interesting and talented people who’ve opted to come and share our beautiful Marlborough environment.

We welcome you to this very special part of New Zealand,

Alistair Sowman
Marlborough Mayor
Marlborough is a region of breathtaking scenic beauty; its sunny skies, clear waters and gourmet delights offer adventure and indulgence in equal measure.
With the longest coastline of any region and more than three-quarters of the nation’s vineyards located here, Marlborough is the lead region for New Zealand’s wine and aquaculture industries. Residents are proud of the stunning Marlborough Sounds and the equally stunning Marlborough sauvignon blanc, New Zealand’s flagship export wine.

Centrally located in the north-east corner of the South Island, the region is well connected with direct road, rail, ferry and air links to the three main centres of Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland, assisting business and tourism movement.

The whole region is scenically spectacular: against a backdrop of rugged mountains, the Wairau Plains are carpeted in vineyards, olive groves and cherry orchards, lit by brilliant Marlborough sunshine by day, and the equally brilliant night sky revealing millions of stars.

The Marlborough Sounds is unequalled as a special place of winding waterways, sheltered bays and ancient forest, where it’s possible to cruise, kayak, water-ski or sail the endless bays, or hike or mountain-bike along the scenic trails, including the famous Queen Charlotte Track.

The towns are pretty: historic Havelock at the head of the Pelorus Sound, Picton looking out on its harbour vista, Blenheim blessed with beautiful public gardens and riverside reserves.

The region offers a packed calendar of events ranging from rugged adventure sport to cosy winter music and literature gatherings, to a springtime garden festival – and not forgetting the nationally and internationally acclaimed performers drawn to our brand new theatre.

Behind all the goings-on, life hums along in time with the seasons, punctuated by the excitement of the latest wine vintage and the bustle of the tourist season.

Wine and tourism have helped Marlborough to become a region of increasingly diverse nationalities and talent. This is a safe, easy, happy place to live, work and visit – everything is accessible, the lifestyle is easy, the people reflect all that is best about the warm, genuine Kiwi character, and the pace of life is laid-back or as lively as you want it to be.
The Marlborough Sounds are the coastal boundary between the Marlborough and Nelson Tasman regions.
IN LOVE WITH THE OUTDOORS

Living in small-town Blenheim has given this English family the chance to throw themselves into an active life.
On any given day, you will be lucky to catch Jeremy Marshall and his family at home. They are more likely to be out playing hockey or soccer, at the beach, swimming, or doing any number of other activities. Life is busy, and life is good.

Being in a small town – Blenheim has approximately 30,000 people – is part of what makes this possible, as there is less traffic and shorter distances between activities.

“We’re actually able to fit more in than we would, and so the kids get more opportunities to do things,” Jeremy explains. “My wife goes running in the mornings and I get to do a bit of cycling when I can. We can, on a weekend, drop everything and go up the ski field if there is snow. It’s easier to do those things.”

British-born Jeremy is the assistant principal at Marlborough Boys’ College. He and wife Helen, also a teacher, had resigned from their jobs in 2004 and planned to go travelling, footloose and fancy-free. Before leaving the UK, they attended a roadshow run by Education Personnel, a New Zealand-based organisation that recruits teachers, and Jeremy signed up with them.

A couple of weeks later, he was on the phone being interviewed for a job at Marlborough Boys’ College, running the chemistry department and supporting staff development. His bachelor in science degree and post-graduate certificate of education were comparable to teacher qualifications here, so it was easy to get them recognised by NZQA (the New Zealand Qualifications Authority). After two months, work visas in hand, he and Helen were on a plane to New Zealand.

They’d planned to come here for two years but stayed for five, and job satisfaction had a lot to do with that.

“You are treated far more as a professional and that helps enormously. You still work very, very hard but because you are trusted as a professional, it makes it easier to do your job and that makes it more rewarding,” says Jeremy. “Being a teacher in this country is far more rewarding.”

Jeremy and Helen’s first child, Zoe, was born here three years later. Family matters drew them back to the UK in 2009, and son Scott was born there in 2010, but Jeremy says affordable access to the outdoors made returning to New Zealand in 2013 an easy decision. The young ones had no objections.

“Zoe was quite excited, because she was born here and she considers herself a Kiwi. Scott was only two, so it didn’t really dawn on him what was happening; wherever we were, he was happy,” Jeremy explains.
New Zealand’s connection to the outdoors also extends to ingredients being available on a more seasonal basis, he discovered.

“I think cooking seasonally is far more healthy. I still remember going to get swedes to make Cornish pasties and being told they weren’t in season, so I had to adjust the ingredients for the Cornish pasties. But I like that,” he says.

“I have become a bit of a dab hand at bacon-and-egg pie, some Kiwi-type dishes. I’m not so good at pavlova, but I think that’s an art in itself.”

There’s a lot to love about Blenheim, and Jeremy is a cheerleader for its many virtues. He describes excellent sports facilities, lots of sunshine, vineyards stretching in all directions surrounded by a bowl of hills and mountains.

“It is absolutely spectacular. All year round it is constantly changing, because of the leaves on the vines changing. You are so close to the beaches and yet you can go and climb a mountain, Mount Richmond, which is taller than [Scotland’s] Ben Nevis, and sleep in a hut virtually on the top and look over to Nelson,” Jeremy enthuses.

As with most migrants, Jeremy and Helen find being so far away from family is a challenge. They’re currently renovating their house to make it warmer, as many older New Zealand homes were built without proper insulation and central heating. You need to adjust your expectations and enjoy what’s here, he explains. “If you can’t accept you’re not going to have all the things you have in the UK, you shouldn’t be moving.”

New Zealand’s two islands and various regions offer very different advantages, so Jeremy advises potential migrants to think carefully about what kind of lifestyle they want – and research whether a region has the kind of jobs they’re looking for.

“If you’re very much a city person, you really need to look at, say, Wellington or Auckland or Christchurch. If you’re looking for a more outdoor lifestyle, you definitely can’t go far wrong in going to Nelson or Marlborough – those places that still offer the facilities and the amenities that you need because of the population, but your access to the outdoors is going to be much easier.”
Lessons well learned

Factor in personality and family situation for a lasting migrant hire.

You can check a migrant’s qualifications as much as you like, but Wayne Hegarty believes checking the “human angle” is even more important for a successful hire.

When one British teacher approached Marlborough Boys College directly for a job, Hegarty, the principal, arranged for an associate in England to do some personal vetting. The candidate was asked to bring their partner and family along to a meeting with the associate, who Hegarty had briefed.

“I asked them to see, ‘Is this a functioning family, is this a person who obviously cares for their partner and children?’ because they are values that I personally hold as important.”

That candidate has been at the school for three years and is “a great appointment”, Hegarty says.

He has employed migrant teachers in science and maths when there have been no suitable applicants in New Zealand at the time. The school has engaged Education Personnel, a Government-approved education recruiter, to find candidates, do interviews and run background checks.

“Their fee, payable by the school, is 13.5 per cent of the appointee’s first year’s salary, so it is not an insignificant amount to a state school,” adds Hegarty. That investment can be put at risk if a partner doesn’t settle well or misses family back home – as happened with a British maths teacher Hegarty brought over, who only stayed for two years.

“I would not say the person was a failure, because he was a good teacher and for two years we got value from him,” he says. “If it had’ve been a year, I would have been very, very, very frustrated.”

All new staff go through an extensive induction programme. Migrants also receive support from the faculty in which they work.

Hegarty’s best tip? Make sure people understand what life in provincial New Zealand is like before they move.

“Make sure people understand what life in provincial New Zealand is like before they move. You can try all the local bars in a night in Blenheim. To come to us, people have got to be interested in small-town living and love the outdoors.”
A LEAP OF FAITH

Good timing and great chemistry prompted wine buffs Raffaela Dragani, from Italy, and Adam Kubrock, from America, to switch from seasonal workers to permanent residents.

It could have gone either way, but in the end, chemistry won out. Italian-born Raffaela Dragani and American Adam Kubrock met at a Blenheim winery, when both were debating whether to stay in New Zealand.

Marlborough’s booming wine industry meant exciting job opportunities were on offer. The bonus of a blossoming relationship was enough to make the pair decide to build a life here.

Raffaela has wine in the blood: her father is a winemaker and her family owns a small cellar in Italy. In fact, the small town she’s from is full of wineries. “Since I was a kid, I was exposed to the wine industry. It’s what I love,” she says.

Her current job at Matua Wines, as laboratory (lab) and quality manager, is the result of two promotions – a third is in the works – since she began there in 2013. Raffaela had enjoyed working in Blenheim during the vintage (when grapes are picked and wine created) of 2008, so tried her luck here again a few years later, when Italy’s economy was struggling.

She got two job offers in just three days, and took a five-month contract as a lab technician with Indevin during the vintage of 2013. Raffaela’s master’s degree in chemistry meant she came here on an essential-skill work visa, and when the chance to extend that visa arose, she grabbed it.
Adam works at Hillersden in Blenheim as a winemaker. When he first discovered a passion for wine, he pursued it by moving back to Walla Walla, a small city in Washington state, where fellow workers talked about working in New Zealand. One put him in touch with Indevin in 2011 and he got a 12-month working holiday visa. Within a few weeks he was on a plane.

Five weeks in the winery’s cellar, plus a trip around the spellbinding South Island, was enough to convince him to stay put. “The wine industry here in Marlborough has really exploded in the past few years, there has been a lot of extra production and they were keen to keep me on,” he says.

During his third vintage, Raffaela joined Indevin and the two met. They were both at a crossroads in late 2013 – should they stay or should they go? – but ended up encouraging each other to aim for promotions.
Adam landed his first job as an assistant winemaker with NZ Wineries, and Raffaela got her dream job with Matua: a permanent role as a lab supervisor, overseeing the lab’s renovations as new owners overhauled the winery’s technology.

“I had the joy of deciding how the lab was going to look and that never happens. You always start in a place that’s already there,” she says.

Coming from Italy, a country of “old churches, old buildings” and a proud food tradition, meant making some adjustments. “At first I felt like I’m in an American TV show: everything looks so new that it kind of looks fake,” says Raffaela.

It took longer than she expected to find cheap, fresh produce and the type of cheeses and cured meats available in Italy. “But I’m not the kind of migrant that says, ‘Okay, I’m going to New Zealand, I need to have my mozzarella.’ I try to enjoy what I have here; when I go home, I enjoy what I have at home.”
What she gets here is experience and opportunities in a thriving industry. “The type of chances I have here, the promotions; my career would have never moved like this in Italy, ever.”

Nothing replaces family and long-time friends, though Adam says they’ve met some “incredible people” in Blenheim.

“No matter where you live, I think it is about the people around you. We have game nights, we do wine tastings, we have dinners, all that fun stuff – but there are some struggles with living in a small town as well. You do have to come up with ways to get out and about, and you do have to plan ahead to go home and visit people,” he adds.

Blenheim isn’t too far from Wellington or Christchurch, but Adam says outdoor equipment and clothing are more difficult to get here. “Bring technical gear, hiking shoes: they tend to be pretty expensive here compared to back home.”

When they submitted a joint application for residency, getting original documents of things like Raffaela’s degree was particularly difficult – but vital.

“In Italy especially, the culture is very different. You might write to somebody and you will hear back from them in five months! But things worked out the second time around,” says Adam.

Both know where they’ll be in five years’ time: right here, learning at work, building friendships, hopefully owning a home. But Raffaela cautions that migrants need to be serious about making such a big move, and understand the type of area (countryside or city) they’re moving to. Once there, it’s up to them to make it work.

“One of the reasons why I love this region is that opportunities are up for grabs if you want to work hard.”
When words aren’t needed

As part of Treasury Wine Estates, a global wine company with over 70 brands worldwide, Matua has no language problems with migrants - and there are other ways to communicate in the wine world.

Matua has an innovative way of ensuring that migrants who speak English as a second language can easily navigate the workplace.

Marlborough-based Greg Rowdon, chief winemaker at Matua, says many of their cellar hands speak Spanish, French and Italian as their first languages.

“That has never hindered us, as a lot of our systems are orientated around not having language as a barrier,” he explains.

“We have a lot of visual elements in terms of how we communicate instructions, and our winery is set up in a very mathematical way because maths can be a common language.”

In the wine industry, the need for skilled labour hits a high over what’s called the ‘vintage’.

“There are only a finite number of Kiwis available to work during vintage. To put this into context, our cellar has 10 permanent employees but will swell up to 50 employees through the vintage,” says Greg.

Because of this, they maintain an Approval In Principle (AIP) arrangement with Immigration NZ (INZ). This means Matua tells INZ the estimated number of skilled migrants they need, and the visa process is shortened for those applicants.

Matua advertises on wine-industry websites, and usually conducts interviews over Skype. “When we meet the person face-to-face, my experience is that the Skype interview is fairly reflective of the person who arrives,” Greg says.

Matua works hard to ensure new arrivals feel at home. “We like to welcome people at the airport, and arrange accommodation. We help with setting up bank accounts and IRD numbers, which can be a challenge if English isn’t your first language. We provide transport from the accommodation to the winery and a hearty, healthy meal for each shift worked.”

A diverse workforce is good for business, he adds. “Employing Raffaela has been an absolute revelation in terms of the skillset she has brought to our business. Her fresh set of eyes, seeing problems or opportunities from different angles, has added a huge amount of value.”

Greg Rowdon, Treasury Wine Estates.
The pick of regions

New Zealand’s wine industry is going from strength to strength. Marcus Pickens of Wine Marlborough talks about how the industry’s success is changing the region and its main town, Blenheim.

New Zealand is famous for the quality of its sauvignon blanc wines. They are, say many critics, the best in the world. And the best place in New Zealand to grow sauvignon blanc grapes is Marlborough, with its sunny climate and well-drained river plains.

Today Marlborough dominates New Zealand’s wine industry – and production is expanding. Around 240 square kilometres of the region are planted in grape vines, producing around 75 per cent of New Zealand’s grape harvest. Over the next five years, around another 68 square kilometres will be added.
This growth is transforming the region’s main town of Blenheim, says Marcus Pickens, general manager of Wine Marlborough, who moved from Auckland in 2008.

He lists some of the developments he has seen. The Raupo Café, run by Frenchman Stephane Ughetto, opened the year he arrived. The indoor pool complex was redeveloped and launched as part of a larger sports facility in 2012. The new theatre, which seats 700 in the main auditorium and which opened this year, is already attracting international quality performers – including the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra.

New Zealand’s wine industry was largely established by early migrants from the wine-growing countries of Europe. Frank Yukich, whose father Ivan migrated from Dalmatia, was the first to see the potential in Marlborough’s landscape of fields of dry grass, then grazed by sheep. He established the region’s first commercial vineyard in 1973, and planted the first sauvignon blanc grapes two years later.

Today migrants play a major role in the vitality of New Zealand’s wine industry. Many of the skilled machinery operators who bring in the grape harvests and prune the vines originally come from the Pacific Islands, and Europeans and North Americans have a strong presence among the winemakers and vineyard owners.

The migrants bring with them their skills, experience and ideas, says Marcus. “They challenge the way we do things. They make us better.”

And in the next five years, Marlborough will need more. Planned grapevine plantings are expected to require around 200 new permanent workers, but the demand won’t just be in the wine industry. As the region’s population rises, there will be a growing demand for a range of skilled workers. Teachers, doctors, financial professionals and tradespeople: all will be needed.

Marcus is pleased he made the move from Auckland. “Marlborough has been brilliant for me.”

He likes the quality of life, the absence of time spent stuck in traffic. He likes the pace of life and the friendliness. “People stop and say hello and spend the time of day with you.” On the weekends, he can take his children for overnight walks to mountain huts or try out a new mountain-bike trail.

He has also become part of the governing committees for a sports group and a tourism organisation. “There are so many opportunities to get involved with the local community.”

For a country town, Blenheim is highly connected. Wellington is a 25-minute flight away, and Marcus sees Marlborough in a global context.

“They challenge the way we do things. They make us better.”

And in the next five years, Marlborough will need more. Planned grapevine plantings are expected to require around 200 new permanent workers, but the demand won’t just be in the wine industry. As the region’s population rises, there will be a growing demand for a range of skilled workers. Teachers, doctors, financial professionals and tradespeople: all will be needed.
Participants are drawing on job-search coaching they received in Careers New Zealand’s new programme Work Connect, running under the Migrant Futures initiative, to secure jobs in Auckland.

“Work Connect is a 10-hour career coaching and employment mentoring programme designed to help international students, skilled migrants and their partners prepare for the workforce and develop their employability skills,” explains Careers New Zealand’s manager of Migrant Futures, Navazesh Smith.

“Our end goal is to help these talented and skilled people become work-ready for New Zealand’s job market, by coaching them on how to tailor CVs to suit the roles they’re applying for and helping them prepare and present themselves for job interviews.

“We want skilled migrants to be able to use the experience and qualifications they brought to New Zealand. We’re encouraging our workshop participants to look beyond job advertisements in newspapers or online, and become comfortable with networking at conferences or approaching businesses directly,” says Navazesh.

Many Work Connect participants credit the programme with providing them an overview of the job market and introducing them to new methods of job seeking.

“A way to get a job in New Zealand is by knowing the right person. I have therefore changed my ways. I go to conferences to meet people and email others I know about job opportunities,” said one participant.

Success stories

As a qualified engineer with an MBA in marketing, Fahad Zubair arrived in Auckland this year from Karachi, Pakistan. He experienced the same barriers to work as many migrants – no local job experience and being considered over-qualified for roles.

Fahad found designing his CV and cover letter, along with preparation tips for interviews and
one-on-one career coaching, particularly helpful in preparing him for the New Zealand job market.

“Fahad has taken what he learned in Work Connect and successfully applied it to his job search,” says Navazesh. “He recognised the importance of being flexible, and was willing to travel a long distance to reach his new workplace. He has now secured a role at Allied Faxi New Zealand Food Co Ltd in quality assurance, giving him job security and some well-deserved New Zealand work experience. Fahad sees this opportunity as the first important step in forging his career in New Zealand.”

Fahad’s advice for New Zealand employers hiring new migrants is to think of them as an asset – not as an expense. He thinks it would be beneficial for employers of new migrants to introduce them to the philosophy and values of the company, and commit to learning about their experience in their home country.

Another Work Connect success story is that of Kshitij Holay, a design and manufacturing engineer who arrived in Auckland from Pune, India in 2015.

Kshitij had to quickly get accustomed to the Kiwi culture, which he initially found challenging. He considered the mock interview and developing his ‘elevator pitch’ – how he would sell his skills to an employer in the amount of time it takes to ride an elevator – as the best parts of the programme for him.

“Joining Work Connect brought out a positivity in me, which boosted my confidence in interviews.”

As an international student, Kshitij found there was a lot of work involved in studying the job market. He believes “It’s always better to be smart rather than being only studious. Keep a game plan, have vision and act accordingly.”

Kshitij now works as a full-time design engineer and enjoys the friendly atmosphere at work.

He says it’s always a bonus hiring a migrant, as international students are better learners and adapters.

“Migrants bring with them unique ideas and different ways of approaching problems and technology. This can be considered as their X factor, and can bring multi-directional problem-solving to companies. Plus Kiwis can enjoy and learn different languages, food and ideas from these students!”

And when it comes to supporting new migrants starting out in the workplace, Kshitij says it would be good if they were given more opportunities, such as internships.

“We are proud of Fahad’s and Kshitij’s efforts in finding work in New Zealand. Work Connect is a proven and rewarding programme for our international students, skilled migrants and their partners,” says Navazesh.

About Work Connect

Work Connect is a free programme currently only offered in Auckland. It includes a one-hour introductory group workshop, followed by three one-hour, one-on-one coaching sessions designed to tailor job-search guidance to an individual’s situation, qualifications, experience and goals.

For more information about the programme, visit http://bit.ly/2dqNWHW or phone 0800 222 733.
Drink driving is a serious offence and the chances of getting caught are high. You can be stopped by the police and breath-tested at any time. If your breath-test alcohol levels are high, you can be asked to take a blood test to measure the alcohol level in your blood.

If you have held a Resident Visa for less than two years, there are additional risks. If you are convicted of driving with alcohol blood or breath levels above certain legal limits, you will become liable to be deported.

Limits and penalties

If you are under 20 years old
If you are under 20, the alcohol limit is zero. A single drink will put you over the limit. If you have a measureable alcohol level of less than 150 micrograms per litre of breath and less than 30 milligrams per 100 millilitres of blood, you can be fined and given 50 demerit points against your driver’s license.

If your alcohol levels are over these limits, you are committing a criminal offence. This can lead to a range of penalties:

- disqualification from driving;
- 50 demerit points against your driver’s license;
- a fine or imprisonment.

If you are over 20 years old:

- If you have an alcohol level of over 150 micrograms per litre of breath or over 30 milligrams per 100 millilitres of blood, you can be fined and given 50 demerit points.
- If you have an alcohol level of over 250 micrograms per litre of breath or over 50 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood, you are committing a criminal offence.
This can lead to a range of penalties:
› disqualification from driving;
› 50 demerit points;
› a fine or imprisonment.

If you have held a Resident Visa for less than two years and you are convicted of a criminal offence for which the court has the power to impose a sentence of imprisonment of three months or more, you will become liable to be deported.

Staying within the limit

Many factors affect how quickly your body takes up alcohol. These include your body type, whether you are a man or woman, your weight, how much alcohol you have consumed and how quickly, and how much and how recently you have eaten.

A simple measure you can use to help you work out how much alcohol you have been drinking is the ‘standard drink’.

A standard drink is the equivalent of 10g of alcohol. Bottles, cans and casks carry labels that will tell you how many standard drinks they contain, but as a general rule a standard drink is 330ml of beer, 100ml of wine or 30ml of straight spirits.

Often a drink will have more alcohol than you think.

The Institute of Environmental Science and Research (ESR) has estimated that at most, adults may be able to drink two standard drinks in the first hour, and then a single drink each hour and are likely to remain under the drink-driving limits for adults over the age of 20.

A single drink affects your ability to drive safely; there is no ‘safe’ level. The New Zealand Police point out it is safest not to drink and drive at all.

If you are going to drink, it is best not to drive. Plan to call a taxi, take a bus or get someone who has not been drinking to drive you home.

Visit the Health Promotion Agency’s website to:
› find out what happens when you drink;
› see whether you should be concerned about your drinking pattern;
› discover tips about how to drink less.

alcohol.org.nz

If you or someone you know needs advice, information and support related to alcohol or drug use, contact the Alcohol Drug Helpline:

24 hours a day, 7 days a week
FREE from a mobile or landline
Phone 0800 787 797 or text 8681
www.alcoholdrughelp.org.nz
Enrolling with your local doctor

Enrolling with your local doctor will save you money and help keep you and your family healthy.

**Why enrol?**

Enrolment is easy, costs nothing and benefits you, your family and your community.

When you enrol, you pay less for visits to your regular doctor and you pay just $5 for each subsidised medicine the doctor prescribes for you.

In addition to this:

› You will have access to free interpretation services if you need them. (Metropolitan Auckland area only)

› Your doctor’s practice will help you take part in prevention programmes, such as cervical and breast screening, and it will send you immunisation reminders for your children

› The practice will help you to manage conditions such as diabetes and high blood pressure and to address other health-related issues, such as smoking, to achieve a healthy lifestyle.

Because you and your doctor will probably be seeing each other for a number of years, you should choose a doctor and a practice you feel comfortable with. Remember to ask about the fees the practice charges.

People who have strong relationships with their doctors and general practice teams tend to be diagnosed more quickly and spend less time in hospital.

**Who can enrol?**

If you are a New Zealand citizen (this includes people from the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau) or resident, you are eligible for the full range of publicly funded health and disability services.

This is also generally the case if you hold a residence class visa; you hold a work visa that allows you to stay in New Zealand for at least two consecutive years; or you are an Australian citizen or permanent resident staying in New Zealand for two years or more.

International students are not eligible to enrol and should make sure they have medical insurance.
If you are not eligible to enrol, you will still find it useful to register with a doctor as a non-enrolled patient at that general practice. Registration does not entitle you to cheaper visits or to subsidised medicines, but it does bring many of the other benefits of enrolling such as building up a relationship with a family doctor who can support you and your family’s needs.

**How to enrol?**
If you are eligible, enrolling is easy – and free.

It can take up to three months for enrolment to take place, so it is a good idea to enrol now, even if you are completely healthy.

Contact the health provider you prefer and ask if they are accepting more patients. When you enrol, take along any forms of identification and medical records you are asked for. If you are changing general practices, your medical records will be transferred to your new practice once you have completed your enrolment form.

Enrolling is an investment in a healthy future for you and your family.

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**A guide to eligibility for publicly funded health services is on the Ministry of Health website:** [www.moh.govt.nz](http://www.moh.govt.nz)

To find a doctor near you [www.healthpoint.co.nz](http://www.healthpoint.co.nz)

For free advice about health matters call Healthline: **0800 611 116**

To get trusted health information [www.healthnavigator.org.nz](http://www.healthnavigator.org.nz)

For health information in other languages [www.healthed.govt.nz](http://www.healthed.govt.nz)

For a multi-language video guide to the New Zealand health and disability system [www.yourlocaldoctor.co.nz](http://www.yourlocaldoctor.co.nz)
Family, tribes and canoes
Kaumātua (elders) in the form of koroua (male elders) and kūia (female elders) lead whānau (extended family), which is the basic unit of Māori society. Pākeke (adults) comprising matua (father), whāea (mother), mātua kēkē (uncles and aunts) are respected as parental figures. Teenagers are taitamāne (male) and taitamawahine (female) and children tamaiti (singular) or tamariki (plural). Rangatahi is another generic term for young people. Mokopuna are grandchildren. The mātāmua or tuakana, first-born sibling of each gender, were senior to all teina (juniors) males or females in their families. The hapū (sub-tribe) is the important sub-tribal unit, comprising several whānau usually named after a founding ancestor. A number of related hapū form an iwi (tribe). A waka or canoe group made up of several iwi is a looser federation of tribes typically descended from ancestors who arrived on the same founding canoe.

Mana and authority
Hapū were the key decision-making bodies in pre-European times. Today Māori are increasingly organised as larger iwi groupings. This shift occurred because the Government found it simpler to engage with larger iwi groupings rather than with the complexity of multiple sub-tribal entities. For example, the Ngāpuhi tribe comprises more than 100 hapū. Hapū were also weakened when land losses saw more than 60 per cent of Māori families move to the cities, seeking work and better opportunities.

Mana and leadership
Pre-European Māori society had three social ranking: rangatira (aristocrats), tūtua (commoners), and taurekareka or mōkai (vassals). Rangatira traced senior lineage from founding ancestors while tūtua were from junior lines. The highest ranking male was a rangatira (chief) or ariki (paramount chief). The first-born female was respected as an ariki tapairu. Today, only two tribes retain leaders from unbroken lines of descent: Ngāi Tūwharetoa at Lake Taupō under Tumutumu Te Heuheu, and Kingi Tūheitia the Māori King of the Waikato region. Mōkai were vassals or servants, often from defeated tribes. They were usually not held in custody or under restraint, but were required to do most of the menial work such as preparing food and gardening. Tohunga (learned experts) were selected at birth to be trained in sacred knowledge, the arts, oral history and genealogy. Although usually from the rangatira class, especially talented individuals might rise to tohungatanga through merit.

Today’s world
Today, many iwi have signed settlements with the Government over historical land losses. They are also recognised as primary partners under the Treaty of Waitangi. This is not without challenges. Māori living outside their tribal areas in cities are often left out of key discussions, although at 80 per cent of Māori they are the majority. Moving to the cities separated many Māori from their homeland communities (marae). Today, about 20 per cent of Māori no longer know which tribes they are from; fewer know which hapū they are from; and even fewer are involved with their tribes in meaningful ways. This separation is one cause of the problems Māori youth face in education, employment and another areas. Much work is being done to address this, although lasting solutions are some time away. Māori have adapted. Many extended whānau stay in contact through social media, such as Facebook, and tangi (funerals) and other important gatherings often occur in homes rather than on marae.
What is the Māori word/name for this?

By Prof. Rawiri Taonui

One of the best ways to improve vocabulary is to be able to learn the names of objects and places. A simple sentence for this is:

**He aha te kupu Māori mō tēnei?**
What is the Māori word for this?

Tēnei means something close to me. This can be replaced by tēnā or tērā to indicate whether the object is near the person you are talking to, or further away from both of you:

**He aha te kupu Māori mō tēnā?**
What is the Māori word for that? (by you)

**He aha te kupu Māori mō tērā?**
What is the Māori word for that? (over there)

The usual replies are:

**Ko tēpu te kupu Māori mō tēnei.**
Tēpu is the Māori word for table (near me).

**Ko turu te kupu Māori mō tēnā.**
Turu is the Māori word for chair (near you).

**Ko hōpa te kupu Māori mō tērā.**
Hōpa is the Māori word for couch (over there).

You might also ask the name of a place, such as a town:

**He aha te ingoa Māori mō tēnei tāone?**
or, **He aha te ingoa mō Nelson?**
What is the Māori name for this town?
What is the Māori name for Nelson?

The answer will be:

**Ko Whakatū te ingoa mō tēnei tāone,**
or, **Ko Whakatū te ingoa mō Nelson.**

Try some of these sentences with some words from the Nelson–Marlborough rohe:

- rohe (region, area)
- awa (river)
- whanga (bay, estuary, sound)
- maunga (mountain)
- Te Tai-o-Aorere (Tasman Bay)
- Whakatū (Nelson)
- Te Holere (Pelorus Sound)
- Tōtaranui (Queen Charlotte Sound)
- Waiharakeke (Blenheim)
- Te Koko-o-Kupe (Cloudy Bay).

Kia pai tō mahi ki te ako i te reo Māori (Good luck learning te reo Māori).

For other information on Māori language, see [www.korero.co.nz](http://www.korero.co.nz)
 Settlement services

Immigration New Zealand funds the following specialist settlement services to support the information needs of new migrants.

CAB Language Connect — free help in your language
Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) is an independent community organisation providing free, confidential information, advice, support and advocacy. CAB Language Connect is funded by Immigration New Zealand to provide the CAB service to newcomers in more than 20 languages. To use Language Connect, call 0800 78 88 77 and ask, or go to www.cab.org.nz and search for “Language Connect”.

Chinese New Settlers Services Trust — workshops about living in New Zealand for Chinese and Korean newcomers
The Chinese New Settlers Services Trust provides a series of workshops across Auckland that help Chinese and Korean newcomers learn more about settling in New Zealand. For more information, phone 09 570 1188 or go to www.chineseservice.org.nz and follow the links on the home page.

Immigration New Zealand funds three Chambers of Commerce for settlement services that match newcomers with the skills employers are seeking. These services assist newcomers with careers guidance, CV reviewing and interview performance, and improve their access to employment opportunities that match their skills and experience.

In Wellington and Canterbury…

Skilled Newcomers Programme – Wellington
For information about this programme, phone the Programmes Coordinator on 04 470 9940, email james.sauaga@wecc.org.nz, or go to www.wecc.org.nz/skillednewcomers

Connecting Canterbury Employers and Newcomers’ Skills Programme – Christchurch
For information about this programme, phone 03 353 4161, email juder@cecc.org.nz or go to www.cecc.org.nz.

In Auckland and nationwide…

Are you looking for employment?
www.newkiwis.co.nz is a free job site for skilled returning Kiwis and new migrants who are seeking employment.
Benefits:
• Access a network of around 20,000 NZ employers
• Employers advertise vacancies and can search for you
• Access to an information centre with relevant information for newcomers
• Understand the NZ job market with specialist online training courses.
New signs for migrants at the CAB

Here’s a point many Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB) volunteers want you to know – they’re not here just for New Zealand citizens.
“The CAB has always been here for everyone,” says CAB Blenheim migrant coordinator Linnette Mortlock, who has been with the local office for ten years. “New migrants hear that they have to be a ‘resident’ for five years before they can be a ‘citizen’ – but they are welcome at the CAB from when they arrive in New Zealand.

This is why the local face-to-face services for new migrants provided by 30 CABs around the country now have a new name: Migrant Connect.

The Migrant Connect brand name tells newcomers that the CAB is here for them.

The name of CAB’s multilingual phone and email service, Language Link, has also changed, to CAB Language Connect. While the word ‘link’ is confusing for some – ‘connect’ is more direct, clearly signalling the goal of connecting newcomers with information in their language.

Names aside, the quality of service will remain of the same excellent, friendly standard.

No appointment is needed to use the Migrant Connect service and the CAB branches – ably staffed by a strong contingent of volunteers – will answer questions on any subject.

“The most consistent thing about our work is the variety,” says Linnette. “The Blenheim office sees a lot of temporary workers who will visit for a single wine harvest season, who fall in love with the region – and sometimes just fall in love – and are keen to find a job in the region so they can stay on.”

Being right next door to some of the other Marlborough social services is also useful. Blenheim CAB works well with Community Law Marlborough, Budget advocates and WINZ (Work and Income New Zealand).

In Nelson, manager Hilary Clifton also works closely with agencies, including the Red Cross, which provides support for refugee communities nationwide. New Zealand places refugees of similar backgrounds together to help support their settlement, and Nelson Tasman is the ‘home’ location for newcomers from Burma, Bhutan and, very soon, Colombia.

Hilary says if she had one message for all new arrivals, it would be, “Come in and see us.” Both Nelson Tasman and the Marlborough CABs – indeed, all the CABs – have a strong base of cheerful volunteers who really do enjoy meeting and assisting newcomers to their regions.

Jill Kearns surely proves this, celebrating 30 years volunteering with the Nelson CAB this October. “We’re friendly, free and independent,” says Jill. “Migrants from countries where things might be quite different can be a bit cautious of officials. We help them to understand and trust our system and the way New Zealand works.”

More visitors and newcomers are now from countries that don’t regularly speak English – and even some that do can have different accents and ways of saying things. That makes New Zealand’s information difficult to understand.

“We’re lucky to have a great supply of local volunteers who speak different languages,” says Linnette. “And of course now there is also Language Connect!”

For contact details for all the Migrant Connect CABs nationwide, see the directory on the following pages.

Top left: Gordon Strang and Linnette Mortlock at the Blenheim CAB.
Bottom left: Hilary Clifton and Jill Kearns at Nelson Tasman CAB.
Local information for new migrants

Immigration New Zealand provides a free local information service for new migrants about living and working in New Zealand.

This service can be accessed at the Citizens Advice Bureau in 30 locations around the country.

Want to phone?
Call 0800 FOR CAB (0800 367 222) for further information

SOUTH ISLAND

NELSON–TASMAN
CAB Nelson-Tasman
9 Paru Paru Road, Nelson
Monday–Friday 9am – 4.30pm

MARLBOROUGH
CAB Marlborough
Marlborough Community Centre, 25 Alfred Street, Blenheim
Monday–Friday 9.30am – 4pm

WEST COAST
CAB Buller
Clocktower Building, 113 Palmerston Street, Westport
Monday–Friday 10am – 3pm
## Settlemnt Services

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<th>Region</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NORTH ISLAND</strong></td>
<td>CAB Whangarei</td>
<td>Municipal Building, 71 Bank Street, Whangarei</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 4.30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB New Lynn</td>
<td>New Lynn Library Building, 3 Memorial Drive, Auckland</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 4.30pm, Saturday 10am – 1pm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CAB Northcote</td>
<td>Northcote Library Buildings, 5 Ernie Mays Street, Northcote, Auckland</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9.15am–3.30pm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CAB Eden Albert</td>
<td>82 St Lukes Road (by Public Library) Mt Albert, Auckland</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 4pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Manurewa</td>
<td>Library Complex, 71 Hill Road, Manurewa, Auckland</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 4pm, Saturday 9am–11am</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CAB Auckland Central</td>
<td>1st floor, Auckland Central City Library, 44–46 Lorne Street, Auckland</td>
<td>Monday 11am–3pm, Tuesday–Thursday 9.30am – 4.30pm, Friday 11am – 3pm, Saturday (IP only) 10am – 12pm</td>
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<td>CAB Pakuranga-East Manukau</td>
<td>Library Building, Aylesbury Street, Pakuranga, Auckland</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 4.30pm, Saturday 9.30 – 11.30am</td>
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<td>CAB Browns Bay</td>
<td>2 Glen Road, Browns Bay, Auckland</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 4.30pm</td>
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<td>CAB Hamilton</td>
<td>55 Victoria Street, Hamilton</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 8.45am – 5pm</td>
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<td>CAB New Plymouth</td>
<td>Community House, 35 Leach Street, New Plymouth</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9.30am – 3.30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WHANGANUI–MANAWATU</strong></td>
<td>CAB Palmerston North</td>
<td>Community House, 77 King Street, Palmerston North</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 4.30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BAY OF PLENTY</strong></td>
<td>CAB Tauranga</td>
<td>38 Hamilton Street, Tauranga</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 5pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Rotorua</td>
<td>Community House, 1115 Haupapa Street, Rotorua</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 5.30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GISBORNE</strong></td>
<td>CAB Gisborne</td>
<td>124A Bright Street, Gisborne</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9.30am – 4pm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HAWKE’S BAY</strong></td>
<td>CAB Napier</td>
<td>Community Hub, Community House, 62 Raffles Street, Napier</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 4pm, Saturday 9.30am – 12pm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WELLINGTON</strong></td>
<td>CAB Lower Hutt</td>
<td>Apex House, Cnr Queens Drive and Laings Road, Lower Hutt</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 5pm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CAB Upper Hutt</td>
<td>18 Logan Street, Upper Hutt</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 4.30pm</td>
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<td>CAB Porirua</td>
<td>2nd Floor, Pember House, 16 Hagley Street, Porirua</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 4.30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Kapiti</td>
<td>1st Floor Coastlands Shoppingtown, Paraparaumu</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 4pm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OTAGO</strong></td>
<td>CAB Dunedin</td>
<td>283-301 Moray Place, Dunedin</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 8.45am – 5.30pm, Saturday 9.30am – 12 noon</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Outreach Mosgiel</td>
<td>Mosgiel Library, Hartstonge Avenue, Mosgiel</td>
<td>Wednesday 11.30am – 1.30pm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CAB Queenstown</td>
<td>44 Stanley Street, Queenstown</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9.30am – 4.30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTHLAND</strong></td>
<td>CAB Invercargill</td>
<td>97 Spey Street Invercargill</td>
<td>Monday–Friday 9am – 5pm, Saturday 10am – 12pm</td>
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www.newzealandnow.govt.nz/local
Only some people can give you visa advice.
If someone tells you the wrong thing, it could affect your visa and your ability to work in New Zealand.
Only licensed immigration advisers or exempt people like lawyers can provide immigration advice.
There is a list of licensed immigration advisers on the Immigration Advisers Authority (IAA) website, www.iaa.govt.nz
You can also get free advice from Community Law Centres and the Citizen’s Advice Bureau (CAB).
Immigration New Zealand does not accept applications from people who are not licensed or exempt, and recommends people use an agent who is licensed and listed on the Immigration Advisers Authority (IAA) website.
If you have any concerns about an immigration adviser, contact the IAA.
Get the right visa advice!

Get the right visa advice!
info@iaa.govt.nz
0508 422 422 (from within NZ)
+64 9 925 3838 (from overseas)

When you are new, it’s good to have a guide
The Newcomers Guide has key facts to help you settle successfully in New Zealand
Read it online, or order your own free copy at www.newzealandnow.govt.nz/resources

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