The accidental migrant
CONTENTS

WAIKATO

02 Broadcast
News from around New Zealand.

REGIONAL

5 The heart of the Waikato
An introduction to the River City of Hamilton and the Waikato region.

8 Rohe – Tainui (Waikato)
Regional history and culture

10 The accidental migrant
Aurore Scordino from the French Caribbean island of St. Martin is now a Hamilton-based emergency vet.

14 New horizons, open spaces
Engineer Ian Visagie from South Africa and his family live on a large section of land just outside Hamilton, and life is good.

20 When globetrotters settle down
After traveling the world, Emma Lonsdale and her family chose to put down roots in the Waikato town of Cambridge.
GETTING AROUND

24 Taking the wheel
A Hamilton-based driving school is catering for migrants and refugees.

HEALTH

26 Protecting your family from disease
Inoculations will help keep you, your family and the community healthy.

COMMUNITY

28 Making it click
Migrant volunteers are powering a computer mentoring programme run by Hamilton City Libraries.

30 Freedom of the airwaves
Around New Zealand, 12 Community Access radio stations offer a range of cultural and non-English language programmes.

MĀORI

32 A history of loss and renewal
34 Te reo Māori: Greetings

INFORMATION FOR MIGRANTS

35 Settlement services
36 Local information for new migrants

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 New Zealand Now.

Find us on Facebook: www.facebook.com/newtonnewzealand
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 time we feature the Waikato – thanks to the new migrants who share their settlement stories.

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

Occupation Outlook 2016

Occupation Outlook is for anyone looking for job prospects and career options in New Zealand.

This award-winning mobile app gives you a quick look at the job prospects, skill requirements and pay rates for New Zealand’s 60 most in-demand trades and professions, then links you to information on how to follow each career option.

The 2016 update was released in February. It’s free to download from both iTunes and GooglePlay.

ASB Polyfest
16 -19 March,
Manukau Sports Bowl, Auckland

March is a big month for Polynesian activity in Auckland and the public has the opportunity to experience the ASB Polyfest. This festival is an annual secondary schools event celebrating the cultural identity and heritage of the region’s many Pacific cultures. This is the event’s 41st year.

Students compete on five stages, with traditional performances from the Cook Islands, Aotearoa, Niue, Samoa and Tonga, and a Diversity stage includes performances from many of the other cultures now part of New Zealand.

www.asbpolyfest.co.nz
ANZAC Day 2016

On Monday 25 April 1915 it will be 101 years since the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) – now known as the Anzacs – landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey. So began an unsuccessful campaign that ended eight months later with the troops leaving by ship. More than 130,000 men died during the campaign, including more than 8700 Australians and 2779 New Zealanders.

ANZAC Day was created in 1916 and is marked as a public holiday in both Australia and New Zealand, where it is seen as a part of national identity. Growing numbers of people attend the Dawn Services held in most towns each year.

The Dawn Service finishes with the fourth verse of For the Fallen.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old;
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.

The Last Post is then played by a lone bugler, followed by a minute’s silence and the playing of the Reveille.

See www.employment.govt.nz/publicholidays
www.nzhistory.net.nz/war/anzac-day/poppies

Easter in New Zealand

25–28 March, nationwide

As part of its European heritage, New Zealand celebrates Easter. Good Friday and Easter Monday are public holidays, making this the last major holiday break before winter. This can mean crowded roads, so drive carefully.

There are laws to protect people who work on public holidays. You can check these at www.employment.govt.nz/publicholidays

One family tradition is the Easter egg hunt, where parents hide chocolate or (less often) decorated hard-boiled eggs for their children to find and eat. Egg hunts are usually held on Easter Monday.

WOMAD 2016

18-20 March, New Plymouth

For over 30 years the World of Music and Dance (WOMAD) festival has delighted audiences around the world. The event travels from country to country, and many say the New Zealand WOMAD is easily the best because of the venue; Taranaki’s TSB Bowl of Brooklands in New Plymouth.

This has become a must-do event for Kiwis of every kind. There are camping options, and local accommodation outside the venue.

For the full performance artist list and other details visit www.womad.co.nz
Mayor of Hamilton, Julie Hardaker

A warm welcome to you no matter where in New Zealand you may be – and to those of you here in the River City, I’m delighted you have chosen Hamilton as your new home.

Hamilton is home to more than 160 ethnicities and our cultural diversity is a source of great pride. Each ethnic group has its own distinct culture and plays an important role in the unique makeup of our city.

Hamilton is a great place to live, especially for families. We have excellent schools and lots of recreational and entertainment options on our doorstep, with beaches, mountains and big-city attractions within two hours’ drive.

On behalf of Hamilton, I wish you the best of success for the future as you settle into life in our city. I hope you take full advantage of everything our city has to offer and enjoy making Hamilton home.

Julie Hardaker
Mayor
The heart of the **Waikato**

As one of our most liveable and fastest-growing cities, situated just 100km from the country’s largest city, Auckland. Hamilton and the surrounding region is an attractive place to live – and a popular choice for newcomers to New Zealand.

Hamilton, the heart of the Waikato, has a population of 156,000, and is growing every year as more people come to live in the city. It’s New Zealand’s largest inland city, the fourth biggest in the country and one of the most youthful – with a lower median age than both the Waikato region, and New Zealand overall – and this is expected to continue into the future.
Hamilton is spoilt for choice for places to relax and enjoy. The city is home to some of the most spectacular gardens in the country, including the international award-winning Hamilton Gardens, an internationally recognised zoo, one of New Zealand’s largest aquatic centres, and world-class international sports stadiums and event facilities. Extensive walkways and cycleways link our residential areas to the beautiful Waikato River, New Zealand’s longest river, which flows right through the city. Hamilton’s south end boasts an arts and cultural precinct, with inspiring exhibitions at the Waikato Museum, music and theatre, and an impressive selection of cafés, bars and award-winning restaurants.

A cricket match underway at Seddon Park.
Hamilton’s economy

- Hamilton is a major logistics centre. It is situated between New Zealand’s two main sea ports (Auckland and Tauranga) and it is on the Waikato Expressway and the main railway link.

- Hamilton is at the centre of the Waikato, one of the richest agricultural and pastoral areas in the world and New Zealand’s largest dairy-producing region.

- Hamilton’s economy is now valued at more than $8 billion. In the year to September 2015, gross domestic product grew by 3.2 per cent, faster than the New Zealand economy as a whole, which was 2.8 per cent. That means the city has a strong, growing economy.

- Hamilton is attracting more migrants to live. A total of 1,401 newcomers arrived in the city in the year to September 2015, compared to 817 in the previous year.

- More people are visiting Hamilton, and spending time here. The number of guests staying in the city increased by 5.2 per cent in the year to September 2015.

Each June Hamilton hosts the largest agricultural event by value in the Southern Hemisphere – New Zealand Fieldays.
Rohe – Tainui (Waikato)
Regional Māori tribes

By Prof. Rawiri Taonui.

Tainui Canoe

The ancestral canoe Tainui, captained by Hoturoa, landed at Kāwhia Harbour on the west coast of the North Island, from where the Tainui tribes expanded inland through the Waikato district.

The tribes

By the 18th century, Tainui had expanded into four distinct areas: Tāmaki (Auckland), which included tribes such as Ngāti Te Ata, Ngāti Tamaoho and Ngāi Tai; the northern Waikato River around Hamilton, comprising Ngāti Mahuta and other tribes; several southern tribes, including Ngāti Maniapoto and Ngāti Raukawa around Te Kūiti and Ōtorohanga; and a related group in the Coromandel–Hauraki area including the Marutūahu Confederation and Ngāti Pāoa.

Tribal pepeha

The pepeha (tribal sayings) ‘Mōkau kei runga, Tāmaki kei raro, Pare Waikato, Pare Hauraki’ (Mōkau to the south, Auckland to the North, the district of Waikato, the district of Coromandel) describes the geographic extent of the Tainui–Waikato tribes.

Tainui and Kingitanga are based here in Ngaurawahia, where the Waipa and Waikato rivers meet (flowing right to left).
Another saying – ‘Waikato taniwha rau, he piko he taniwha, he piko he taniwha’ (The Waikato River of 100 guardians/chiefs, at each bend a chief, at each bend a chief) – describes the tribes stretched along the length of the Waikato River. As one of the largest tribal groupings in New Zealand, Tainui is indeed a taniwha.

Auckland
Several Auckland tribes descend from crew members left by the Tainui as it passed through Auckland, including Marama (the wife of Hoturoa), Taikehu, Taihaua and Rakataura (a famous priest) and his sons Hape and Riu-ki-uta. Descent is also traced from two 17th-century military leaders, Maki and Kāwharu, who conquered much of the isthmus in separate campaigns. Te Wherowhero, the first Māori King, was born at Maunga Taketake (the everlasting mountain), now the runway at Auckland Airport, and his son Tāwhiao lived at Pukekawa, the site of the Auckland Museum. A Treaty of Waitangi settlement for land losses during colonisation is nearing the final stages of agreement.

The Kingitanga Tribes
The tribal centre of Ngāruawāhia and Mount Taupiri stand at the strategic confluence of the Waipā and Waikato Rivers. These tribes are descended from Whatihua, the son of the ancestor Tāwhao. They established the Kingitanga in 1858 to counter European domination. In response, the government invaded the Waikato and confiscated 500,000 hectares of land centred around Hamilton. A Treaty settlement worth $170 million, the first of the modern era, was signed in 1995, and Waikato-Tainui have built that into assets worth more than $600 million.

Hauraki
The fourth kin zone, sometimes called the Marutūahu confederation, after Marutūahu who migrated from Kāwhia, is centred on the Coromandel Peninsula and East Auckland to the Tāmaki River. Another ancestor, Pāoa, came from Ngāruawāhia. The Marutūahu and Pāoa groups first intermarried with, and then subsumed, earlier tribes including Ngāti Pou, Ngāti Hei, Ngāti Hako and Ngāti Huarere, mainly of the Te Arawa grouping. These tribes also lost most of their land and, like their relations, are negotiating settlements.

The southern tribes
Stretching from the upper Mōkau and Whanganui Rivers, to Te Küiti and Ōtorohanga, and eastward to Matamata, these tribes descend from Tūrongo, the brother of Whatihua. Rewi Maniapoto, one of their more famous chiefs, distinguished himself during the 1860s Land Wars with the words ‘E Hoa, ka whāwhai tonu mātou ake, ake, ake’ (‘Friend, I shall fight you for ever and ever’) at the Battle of Orākau, where 300 men, women and children, out of ammunition and food, were killed in the swamps as they attempted to flee government forces. Another of their chiefs, Wiremu Tamihana, was the prime instigator of the Kingitanga. These tribes are in the midst of final Treaty negotiations with the government.
THE ACCIDENTAL MIGRANT

St Martin-born Aurore Scordino, who first came to New Zealand on holiday, is a Skilled Migrant who has made Hamilton her home.
While holidaying in New Zealand in 2013, Aurore Scordino received three job offers without even really trying. It made her think, “Why not move here?”

The emergency veterinarian (vet) was in demand because New Zealand currently doesn’t train enough vets. Also, being an emergency vet requires a broad set of skills, that are always in demand.

“You have to be a general practitioner, anaesthetist, cardiologist, ultra-sonographer, radiologist, clinical pathologist,” explains Aurore. “If you have an animal that comes in with multiple organ failure, you need to be able to know which tests to run to find out what is going on, how to fix it and then to actually fix it.”

Hamilton-based Aurore grew up on the small French Caribbean island of St Martin. After finishing high school, she lived in France for two years studying. Then she moved to the United States and studied at universities in Florida and Washington State for nearly 10 years, gaining a doctorate in Veterinary Medicine and specialising as an emergency vet.

Kiwi friends in the US would show her pictures of New Zealand, she says. Then a few years ago, her mother brought her here for a holiday. They arrived in April 2013 and spent 10 days travelling the North Island. “I fell in love with New Zealand, literally. Even at Auckland Airport, it sounds weird, but there was something in the air and I felt at home.”

While she was in Gisborne, a colleague suggested she visit an emergency practice. Aurore arranged to visit one in Hamilton, but practice owner Keith Houston thought it was a job interview – a miscommunication they realised when, at the end of the visit, Keith told her she was hired.

“I said, ‘Well I’m not even moving here – what are you talking about?’” laughs Aurore. “In the end, I guess I was the right person in the right place.”

After visiting other practices in Auckland and being offered two more jobs, Aurore took a job working for Keith as head emergency and critical care clinician at Hamilton’s Care Vets and the Waikato After Hours Veterinary Hospital.

Arranging to bring her dogs to New Zealand was “an ordeal”, she recalls. Aurore asked Keith and other Kiwi vets to recommend the best quarantine area. Then she asked the quarantine people who they’d recommend for transporting animals.

It took nearly five months to arrange everything, from blood tests to vet visits. Animals travel in a pressurised cargo hold, and are held in quarantine for 10 days after arriving in New Zealand. The transport company Aurore chose offered attended quarantine, so she visited her dogs every day once in New Zealand.

Aurore arrived in October 2013; Keith arranged for someone to pick her up from the airport, and organised temporary accommodation. She eventually found somewhere to live through the website Trade Me. “It’s really hard to find a place to rent with dogs!” she explains.

The large drop in income between the US and New Zealand makes living here “tough financially” for Aurore, since she’s also paying off a large student debt. Food and furniture are very expensive compared to the US, she says, though the quality of food here is much better. She buys from cheaper supermarkets, and gets meat and produce from small shops where you can get to know the owners.

Because of her shift work, Aurore had little time to explore, so it took her longer to settle in. She contacted Hamilton Council to find out about local events, and got advice from co-workers. Aurore relishes the outdoors lifestyle; Hamilton has plenty of parks, and she takes her dogs walking by the river.
She’s found it more difficult to meet people here, though. “Kiwis are very secluded in their family and friend circles,” she says. “I’m still struggling with that.”

Aurore has found Māori people more willing to strike up impromptu conversations with strangers, and one Māori woman even organised a blessing for Aurore for helping her pet.

“That meant a lot to me, because I know they don’t do this for many people.”

One of Aurore’s teachers used to say, “Bloom where you’re planted.” That’s how Aurore tries to live her life, and she believes it’s important to accept new customs. “If you’re going to come to a country, you need to bring the positive, but you cannot change it. You need to get used to it. I still have a hard time seeing people walk barefoot, but it’s their prerogative. I love New Zealand and would not change it for the world!”

Now she’s a resident, and here to stay. For others thinking of making the move, Aurore suggests visiting first to experience the culture. “Don’t think about the things that you’re going to miss, but the things that you’re going to gain. And there are many great things,” she says.

“I’d never thought I could find a place where I would have an amazing employer, an amazing job and live in such a beautiful country.”
Open all hours

Migrants’ skill and availability help to keep our animals healthy – day and night.

When hiring vets for his businesses, veterinarian Keith Houston looks for highly skilled people who can also deal with the challenges of after-hours emergency medicine – and often migrants fit the bill.

Keith owns a chain of Care Vets practices in the North Island, as well as the Waikato After Hours Veterinary Hospital. He says New Zealand currently lacks suitably experienced vets, so he hires migrants to fill the gaps.

“I think the vet school is going to increase their intake, and thus output, soon,” he says. “But generally the high-skill veterinarians, with 3-5 years’ experience, due to high demand they’re all in work in New Zealand.”

Keith has been in business for approximately 40 years, and employed Aurore as a Skilled Migrant. He’s hired people from Chile, Serbia, England, Scotland, USA, Canada, the Caribbean and South Africa, and finds American-trained vets are particularly suited to after-hours work.

Migrants respond to advertisements on the New Zealand Veterinary Association website and in local industry journals. “We don’t advertise in the American journals, because one vet I know that did, received a flood of applicants and sorting them out was riddled with difficulties,” he says.

Keith and a manager complete the employer paperwork themselves, though it takes longer than he’d like. “It’s a simple enough process. It’s just the requirements you have to meet,” he says.

He’s found migrants coming from America will be taking a pay cut – which may create pressure if they’re still paying off debt from their studies. Most are attracted by lifestyle opportunities, but need help adjusting to life away from family and friends.

“You need to be there to support them all the way through, especially in that first year of finding houses, finding their feet,” says Keith.

But it’s worth the effort.

“There’s a whole world out there of really skilled people who, due to different circumstances, would love the chance to work in New Zealand,” Keith says.
NEW HORIZONS, OPEN SPACES

A desire for opportunity and safety prompted Ian Visagie and his family to move from South Africa to New Zealand.

When Ian Visagie and his wife Karien started a family, it made them think about where they wanted their children to grow up.

So in January 2014, they left their native South Africa – and now enjoy the safe, open spaces of Hamilton and the Waikato.

Ian grew up in the Northern Cape province of South Africa, and studied electronic engineering in Stellenbosch, Cape Town. Almost a decade later, while doing development work for an electronic design company, he met Karien. After waiting two years for her to have a working holiday in the UK, they were married.

Living in the Winelands area, near Cape Town, meant they enjoyed good weather and weren’t troubled by security concerns. But having children got them thinking about future opportunities and personal safety.

They drew up a shortlist of countries looking for people with Ian’s skills: New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Ireland.

"Weather-wise, it was actually only New Zealand or Australia that were options," Ian explains. “But in the end, after we did more investigation, we thought New Zealand would be a better place, a bit more family friendly. And Karien is very afraid of snakes!"

Ian found most job opportunities were in Auckland, but they were keen to live somewhere more rural. He searched for jobs on the website Seek, and also contacted a recruitment agency, which got him an interview with Hamilton-based company Gallagher. Gallagher makes animal management, fuel and security systems, and after three Skype interviews – one with the recruitment agency and two with Gallagher – Ian had a job.

His work visa came after around a month, then they had three months to pack up and sell their house. “We decided to bring our furniture here, and that’s also good to do. Furniture’s very expensive in New Zealand,” says Ian.
When they arrived, Gallagher had arranged temporary accommodation for three weeks, plus a car. Ian and Karien found a house to rent, but their furniture hadn’t arrived yet – luckily, before arriving they’d made contact with another migrant South African family, so that family helped them with temporary furniture.

Buying a home was the next goal, and the search highlighted differences between the countries. In South Africa the houses are better quality and larger, says Ian; here there are more older, wooden houses, frequently with dampness issues. “We had that with our rental property – that was not a good experience for us. If you leave any leather products in your cupboard, mould will form on them. So it’s best to have a look at properties in wintertime,” he advises. “The newer houses are of a much better standard.”

Eventually, they bought a house on a large section just outside Hamilton. They would not have bought such a section in South Africa. “Due to the crime, if you go for a section or a bigger area around your house, you’re very vulnerable,” says Ian.

“Our section is about 6,000 square metres and there’s a lot of grass there for the children to run on. Now we can do gardening and grow our own vegetables.”

Ian’s job involves analysing problems in animal management technology so Gallagher’s products can be improved. He finds the workplace culture welcoming and quite similar to South Africa, where people “work hard and play hard.”

Children Sebastian, 6, and Mila, 4, have settled in well, perhaps because they shifted before starting school. Ian and Karien have found New Zealand’s education system to be of a similar standard to South Africa’s, although there it’s “quite expensive” to send children to a good-quality school and here it’s free although parents are asked for a small contribution.

They’ve registered with a primary healthcare provider (doctor), which reduces the cost of seeing a doctor, and all children under 13 are eligible for free doctor’s services too. “What’s new to us is that you have to go and wait, sometimes for an hour, to be seen, but it’s really good care.”

On weekends, the family loves walking around Hamilton Gardens, the lake and other tracks. “In South Africa, if you want to go to a place where it’s maintained, then most of the time you need to pay for it. Here there are all these places you can go and it’s free,” says Ian.
Adjusting to the climate took some doing, though: Ian says Hamilton is cold and damp in winter (though that helps keep the trees green), and all year round the sun is “really harsh”.

“You can feel the difference if you go outside. You must wear protection in the sun.”

This is balanced by a sense of personal freedom. “Kiwis don’t judge people at all. They don’t care about, say, if I go cut off all my hair. Nobody will actually say something about it – they’ll just accept it.”

The Visagies are residents now, and making plans for the future. When Mila begins school later this year, Karien hopes to find work too. Then they’ll finish the house renovations and explore their adopted home country.
Diversity breeds success

A global workforce brings new perspectives to growing Kiwi companies.

It’s appropriate that a company selling everything from animal management devices to fuel systems is also a bit of a melting pot when it comes to staffing.

Gallagher began in the late 1930s, after founder Bill Gallagher Senior invented the electric fence. Today the company produces systems for animal management, security and fuel. It employs more than 700 people in New Zealand and has offices in Australia and the United States.

Gallagher’s human resources adviser, Dianne Bielski-Colmer, says they have many different nationalities in their New Zealand offices, making Gallagher “a bit of a melting pot”. They particularly hire migrants in research and development (R&D) roles.

“It enables us to have the right staff coming in a lot quicker,” she explains. “It would be a bit more of a challenge going through the standard process, but with that accreditation, it makes it a lot more seamless.”

Once new migrants are here, helping the whole family settle is key. “If they’re having challenges at home, it’ll spread into their work.”

Depending on the situation, Dianne provides temporary accommodation, transport, and advice on housing and schools. “For Ian, I left little gifts in the hotel room for his children.”

Since the organisation is quite multicultural, new migrants are easily welcomed – and the benefits to the company are soon obvious.

“Migrants tend to challenge the status quo because they have worked in different environments and done things quite differently,” says Dianne.

“The New Zealand market is limited in terms of R&D experience. Migrants have that international perspective, having worked for bigger organisations and having had more exposure to that global scale. So for us it fills quite a big hole.”

Being an Accredited Employer with Immigration New Zealand helps Gallagher address another crucial issue: minimising the time between hiring and when a migrant begins work.

“Migrants tend to challenge the status quo because they have worked in different environments and done things quite differently,” says Dianne.

“It engages the staff, professionally and socially. It adds a whole new dynamic to your organisation, and it makes your workplace a bit more exciting.”
Clockwise from top left: Gallagher headquarters; Ian Visagie at work; Human Resources Adviser, Dianne Bieleski-Colmer.
WHEN GLOBE-TROTTERS SETTLE DOWN

Detailed preparation and experience in moving countries helped English migrant Emma Lonsdale and her family adjust to Kiwi life.
They’ve lived in Luxembourg, Pakistan and Morocco, and are no strangers to starting again. But Emma Lonsdale and her family are putting down roots in Cambridge, and loving their lives here.

Emma’s husband Jason had worked for Britain’s Foreign & Commonwealth Office, which meant moving to a different country every few years. But eventually they decided to give priority to Emma’s career as a clinical psychologist.

The couple had visited New Zealand in 1999 on a six-week backpacking holiday, says Jason, and particularly loved tramping in the South Island. “We thought, ‘This is the sort of place we might want to move to in the future,’” he says.

Fast-forward 11 years – children Ronan and Ellie had joined the family, and Jason’s contract in Morocco was coming to an end. Emma says they wanted to settle down somewhere after doing three diplomatic postings in a row: “We were fed up with meeting really nice people and then having to say goodbye after two or three years,” she says.

So they began to plan a year before they arrived here, especially researching the most flexible visa options for their situation. Emma registered with the New Zealand Psychologists Board and began applying for jobs; she got one with Waikato District Health Board in Hamilton, then applied for a work-to-residency visa.

“Having the sort of visa that we had really, really paid off for us, because it meant that the timing was ours,” she says.

Emma’s team leader arranged motel accommodation in the nearby small town of Cambridge for two weeks as part of their resettlement package. They arrived on a Tuesday in August 2011, and the kids started school three days later. Ellie had only just turned five and was particularly keen to get going, explains Emma. “We had to go in on the Friday morning, buy the uniform, put her in it and put her in the class. She couldn’t wait,” she adds. “I think the structure of school actually helped them settle.”

While Jason focused on childcare and doing contract work, Emma dived straight into working in mental health services for children and teenagers. She found it satisfying, but challenging.

“There’s a hard work ethic in New Zealand. I’m used to, you know, going home at 4pm on a Friday in the UK, and there was a bit less of that over here. Plus there are always kids and families to be seen.”

When she worked in England, Emma received nearly eight weeks of paid annual leave a year, but standard New Zealand employment contracts only offer half that number. “To get here and have four weeks plus your public holidays, and kids at home – that was tight,” she says.
After two-and-a-half years, she set up a private practice in Cambridge and she now sees clients four days a week, letting her spend more time with Ronan and Ellie. Jason initially struggled to find work, but now has a full-time job with the Department of Corrections (which manages New Zealand’s prisons).

The Lonsdales have kept a home in the UK but bought a house after just two weeks here. It’s a slice of paradise: there are approximately 25 hectares of land around the house, so they’ve put in an orchard, chickens and ducks, a garden, a tree house and a trampoline. Jason says that sort of space is unaffordable in England, and he can’t understand why people subdivide and sell off portions of land here.

“People from the UK come because they want bigger sections. It’s one of the reasons we bought this place,” he explains.

Going from Morocco’s dry landscape to the lush, green Waikato was quite a change for Ronan and Ellie. “In Morocco it was very hard to go outside for long periods of time in a day, because it was just so hot,” says Ronan. Here, there are more trees for him and his friends to climb, streams in which to swim, and space in the back yard to run around with water guns.

He’s found people are friendlier here, and he’s also glad to be in a smaller school with more interesting ways of teaching. “I think the schooling in New Zealand is definitely a lot better than the schooling I had in Morocco,” he says. “You enjoy the learning more.”

Ellie loves being able to walk, or ride her bicycle or scooter, to school. “Sometimes when it rains, I just use my umbrella and it’s see-through and it’s really nice to walk in the rain,” she says. “New Zealand’s really good points are the beaches and the fact that we found a lot of good places to stay for holidays.”

As a family, they enjoy going to the local farmers’ market, meeting friends or driving to the beach. Emma’s joined a book club, Jason acts in local theatre productions, and Ellie and Ronan go to Brownies and Scouts.

Emma and Jason are happy to have their children growing up Kiwi, in a more outdoors and relaxed culture. Summer rituals, such as going camping with friends, take priority over frequently renovating your home. “Kiwis understand that spending time with other people is what really makes life worthwhile,” says Emma. “I think the kids benefit from that.”

Ronan and Ellie are very settled now, but Emma says in some ways it was more difficult for Ronan.

“What people might not realise about New Zealand, kids are doing regular sport from the age of five: rugby, hockey, netball. So when he arrived and wanted to give rugby a go, he was several years behind the boys already playing rugby,” she explains. “So I would say, come sooner rather than later.”

People from the UK often think New Zealand is “a bit like the UK was 50 years ago”, says Jason, but that isn’t the case. It’s also important to recognise that life isn’t perfect here, as New Zealand has its own issues around immigration and race relations, he adds.
“One of the things I’ve noticed as an outsider is that there are some underlying tensions here between Māori and non-Māori that aren’t completely resolved yet,” he says.

Also, there are bigger cultural differences than most British people expect: the Māori culture is rich, and also the fact that Kiwis are a hardier bunch of people because of their pioneer history.

“Here, people enjoy fishing, tramping, hunting, but not in the same way as in the UK,” Jason explains. “It’s a bigger outdoors here, when you get into the outdoors. The fishing is a lot more serious: you go out and it’s sea fishing, catching big fish. Men are very serious about their fishing here.”

If you’re going to make the big move, Emma and Jason agree, give yourself a decent chance to settle in. “A year, in my experience, is never long enough. That’s the time when you are feeling at your lowest,” he says. “We’ve been here three years now; we’ve made friendships, we’ve settled into the community. This could be our home for the rest of our lives.”
Taking the wheel

Hamilton is home to a remarkable new community driving school designed to meet the needs of refugees and migrants.

New Zealand is a nation of car owners and drivers. Whether shopping, going to the dentist, getting to work, or dropping the kids off at school, we usually go by car.

Surveys show that of the time we spend in travel, 79 percent is spent in private cars or vans; public transport accounts for only 4.1 percent.

Sometimes we travel by car because it suits us, and sometimes because we must: if you live in a suburb far from a bus stop, there is little choice. Then there is work: many job descriptions require applicants to have a New Zealand driver licence.

So for many migrants, being able to drive is second only to English as an essential life skill, says Tania Pointon, the co-ordinator of Hamilton’s recently launched Passport 2 Drive community driving school.

How life-changing getting a driver licence can be is something she now witnesses regularly. One recent student passed his licence on the Friday, applied for a licence-required job on the Saturday, and was at work painting houses on the Monday.

“He called in afterwards, and all he could say was ‘Thank you Tania, thank you Tania’,“ she remembers.

Tania began the Passport 2 Drive project in addition to her role as finance manager for the Hamilton Migrant Services Trust.
Persuaded by Tania and by the good reputation of the Trust, the Community Road Safety Fund of the New Zealand Transport Authority paid for the training of qualified instructors, the WEL Energy Trust paid for the lease of a dual-control vehicle, and Trust Waikato provided start-up funding.

It was a brave initiative. Tania and the Trust knew little about setting up a driving school, but they had someone they trusted: a soft-spoken former NZ Driver Licensing (NZDL) driving testing officer called Robbie Tahau.

Robbie, who had spent over 10,000 hours testing drivers, first in culturally mixed Manukau and then in Hamilton, would be the school’s first employee.

If many native English-speaking New Zealanders find getting a driving licence stressful, what is it like for migrants or, for that matter, refugees, who speak little English?

Suddenly, here they are, out on the road, dealing with the complexities of flush medians, mirror blind spots and merging traffic in a new language and an unfamiliar road environment.

Robbie maintains a calm manner and he is careful to relay his instructions to the interpreter in the back seat well in advance.

He takes his duties seriously, assessing every learner individually, creating a customised development plan, and giving a true-to-life simulated driving test before the actual test takes place.

He is in the business of creating safe, legal drivers, and he is doing so reliably.

When nationally the driving licence test pass rate for migrants sits well under 60 percent, the rate for Passport 2 Drive’s customers is much higher.

“We sit on close to a 100 percent pass rate,” says Robbie, with some pride.

When the initiative began in June 2015, Tania could only guarantee Robbie 20 hours of instruction a week, but these days he is fully booked with a mix of refugees and migrants.

Some of the learner drivers are subsidised. The Ministry of Social Development pays part of the cost of lessons to help migrants into employment, while an MBIE-funded pilot programme for refugees covers the full cost of lessons and includes the help of volunteer mentors from the community.

But with an assessment offered for free and $50 per hour of instruction, even at full price the school is cost effective for paying clients.

Spanish-speaking Omar Martinez is about to qualify as a second instructor and there are plans to train a third instructor, this one a Somali speaker.

Tania now knows exactly how to go about setting up a driving school. “I know what a car costs. I know how many lessons we need to break even. I know how the booking system needs to work.” It’s a model she thinks the Trust could help other regions to replicate.

Later, as Robbie and Tania are being photographed in front of the instruction car, a woman approaches, greeting them warmly. Her daughter passed her licence test the day before; she is very happy.

Yes, she would be pleased to appear in the photograph.

It seems like a perfect ending.
Protecting your family from disease

From birth, our bodies come into contact with many thousands of germs, including bacteria and viruses, that can cause harmful diseases. Babies and young children often get sick because their immune systems have not seen these germs before and take longer to fight infections.

Immunisation is the most effective way to protect you and your child from several preventable diseases. Vaccines contain weakened forms or parts of a germ, and teach the body to recognise and quickly stop infection. When the real germ enters the body, the immune system is able to kill it rapidly before your child becomes unwell.

Vaccines are much safer than diseases. All vaccines offered in New Zealand are tested thoroughly and monitored for safety. Generally, a mild response is seen following vaccination, including redness and swelling at the injection site, mild fever and tiredness. Babies may be a bit irritable for a few days following vaccination.

Vaccines for children in New Zealand

New Zealand’s National Immunisation Schedule helps to provide the best protection to young children and the community through a series of vaccines. The first vaccine dose is given at six weeks of age, then at three months, five months and 15 months. To maintain protection, vaccine boosters are given before school at four years and at 11 years of age.

These vaccines are free to children up to the age of 18 years. Childhood immunisation protects against a number of diseases, including diphtheria, tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella, pertussis (whooping cough), polio and hepatitis B. At 12 years of age, girls are also immunised against human papillomavirus – this vaccine may be given at school.

A catch-up programme is recommended for children born outside of New Zealand. Your child may have received some vaccines already, but could have missed some of the vaccines available in New Zealand – for example, hepatitis B – or may not be fully protected. Discuss your child’s immunisation record with your health professional.

If you have come from a region with high rates of tuberculosis (TB), your children may be offered the BCG vaccine.

Hepatitis B is more common in some countries, including in the Asia-Pacific region. The hepatitis B vaccine is free for all children up to the age of 18 years. Babies of infected mothers may be given a dose of the vaccine at birth.
As well as providing protection to your children within New Zealand, being fully immunised may also protect them when visiting family or on holiday overseas. Immunisation reduces the risk of bringing diseases, such as measles, into New Zealand.

Vaccines are also available for adults. Adults who have not been immunised previously can also receive some vaccines for free. For all adults, booster doses of the diphtheria-tetanus vaccine are free at 45 and 65 years of age.

**Vaccines for special groups in New Zealand**

Some vaccines are funded for special groups of people with certain health conditions.

Two free vaccines are recommended during pregnancy. The whooping cough booster vaccine, given between weeks 28 and 36 of the pregnancy, provides protection from whooping cough to both the mother and her newborn baby. The influenza vaccine can be given at any time during pregnancy in the winter influenza season.

The seasonal influenza vaccine is available each year for anyone from six months of age. Many New Zealand employers provide the influenza vaccine to staff. This vaccine is free for people aged older than 65 years, people with certain medical conditions, and children aged under five years with a history of respiratory illness.

A varicella (chickenpox) vaccine is recommended from the age of 12 months for people who have not knowingly had chickenpox. Chickenpox is a very common childhood disease in New Zealand, however, if you have grown up in a country where chickenpox is uncommon, such as in the tropics, you may not have immunity to this disease. Chickenpox can be a very serious disease in adults. The vaccine is only funded for certain people to protect those at high risk of severe disease.

**Making an informed choice about immunisation**

It is important to protect yourself, your family and the community from disease. Talk to your health professional to discuss your family’s immunisation needs and concerns, especially for young children, pregnant women or those at high risk from infections, as there are several free vaccines available. Health professionals may include your doctor, practice nurse, Well Child provider, Plunket nurse, pharmacist and midwife.

To find out more about immunisation and vaccines, talk to your health professional. You can also visit the University of Auckland’s Immunisation Advisory Centre website or call the free phonenumber: www.immune.org.nz
0800 IMMUNE (466 863)

**Glossary**

*Immune response*: The body’s defence system against infection. Memory of an infection or vaccination provides protection against future attacks.

*Vaccine*: A medicine that is often injected into the arm or leg to stimulate the immune response against a particular disease-causing infection.

*Immunisation*: Protecting the body against a particular disease. It may take two or three doses of a vaccine to be fully protected.

*Fully immunised*: To have received the recommended number of doses of a vaccine to ensure best possible protection.

*Vaccine-preventable diseases*: Diseases for which a vaccine is available to help to provide protection.

*Booster*: A dose of a vaccine given to someone who has already been immunised to extend the time and increase the level of protection which may have declined.
Making it click

A computer mentoring programme run by Hamilton City Libraries is largely staffed by migrant volunteers.

The computer is a great enabler. From its keyboard you can browse the world’s knowledge, purchase an airfare, apply for a job, zoom in on Earth’s surface from space, video chat with a family member in another country, or post a lovely picture of your cat.

But 34 years on from the introduction of the first personal computer, a surprising number of people do not know how to use one.

These people aren’t necessarily the obvious ones, says lifelong learning librarian Lisa Pritchard.

When she started the Hamilton City Libraries’ computer mentor programme two years ago, Lisa thought most of the people who would make use of it would be older. But she has found that no general rule applies.

Twenty-three volunteers – 19 of them migrants – belong to the computer mentor programme, each giving up two or four hours of their time a week. Last year the programme helped around 890 library customers at five of Hamilton’s six libraries.

The availability of computers, and of the computer mentor programme, reflects the changing nature of libraries and the services they provide.

Up until the mid-1990s, if you asked a member of the public about what libraries do, the answer would probably have been about books: cataloguing books, caring for books, lending them out and making sure they were returned.

Today, while books are central to their role, libraries have developed a much broader vision of how they fit within society.

Libraries have become community hubs, hosting events and providing free access to the information and services people need to participate as citizens.
But access to technology and knowing how to use it are two quite different things.

Computer mentor Ezhilarasi Srinivasan, known as ‘Arasi’, understands this well. Today she is helping a customer put together a job application – job-related assistance takes about 25 percent of mentor time – but she is also called on for many other things. She might have to help with scanning and printing, with downloading e-books, with opening and saving documents, with typing, or even with the basics of using a mouse and keyboard.

It is patient, time-consuming work that the library would not be able to accomplish otherwise.

Computer-related tasks that seem small often end up expanding, says Lisa Pritchard.

“They love it,” says Lisa. “They can put it in their CV to show they have helped us, but they also get to meet mostly Kiwi-born people who are looking for their help. So they get to know and be part of the community. It’s a great thing for everyone.”

The customer will be given an appointment, usually within the next two days, and the mentor is given the customer’s name and the nature of the request.

Lisa’s volunteers come to her from the not-for-profit volunteer recruitment and placement agency Volunteering Waikato or from word-of-mouth recommendations. Each has passed a library-arranged police check and been through a 90-minute interview.

“I put them through role-play. I might, for example, pretend to be a customer needing help with a CV,” says Lisa.

Lisa’s ideal candidate is customer-focused, writes and speaks good everyday English, and has some computer skills.

Of these, it is customer focus that Lisa is most after; computer skills can be learned along the way.

“It is really important for us to get the right person for the role.”

What is the experience of mentoring like for the migrants?

“They love it,” says Lisa. “They can put it in their CV to show they have helped us, but they also get to meet mostly Kiwi-born people who are looking for their help. So they get to know and be part of the community. It’s a great thing for everyone.”
Freedom of the airwaves

Many cultural groups use Community Access radio to stay in touch with their communities. The Wellington Indian Association is one of them.

It is an unusual way of celebrating Diwali, the Indian festival of the lights. Gathered around the microphones in a small, warm, soundproof radio studio, Mukesh Patel, Neelima Bhula and Beena Patel are on air creating a special two-hour episode of Aakashwani Bharat Bhavan.

As a Bollywood singer calling out to his lovers on the street plays over the sound system, the three joke among themselves in Gujarati. Then the track ends, the room goes silent and Beena focuses on the microphone. She is next up, but over the course of the show all three will address an audience that, thanks to the internet, now extends worldwide.

Aakashwani Bharat Bhavan (in English, Radio Bharat Bhavan) began in 1994, says Mukesh, with a group from the Wellington Indian Association meeting at each other’s homes to tape-record the programme for later broadcast.

They were answering a need. At the time there was little or no programming for the New Zealand Indian community, and certainly nothing in Hindi or in Gujarati, the language and community best represented in the Wellington Indian Association.

Who listens to Aakashwani Bharat Bhavan? The programme particularly appeals to older first-generation migrants, say Mukesh. The choice of music, often from the ‘30s, ‘40s and ‘50s from personal tape and CD collections, reflects that. The programme connects listeners with their personal histories, “and they like listening to our conversation and joking around”, says Neelima.
While there are now local 24-hour commercial radio stations broadcasting in Hindi, Aakashwani Bharat Bhavan remains the only New Zealand programme in Gujarati and, being based outside of India, it is rare worldwide.

Neelima, Beena and Mukesh know they are being heard. Often people will recognise their voices, and with the spread of streaming and podcasts, the programme has attracted emails from around the world, phone calls from America, and even visits from overseas listeners who have been in Wellington.

Being a community access radio host and programmer must be satisfying. Mukesh and Neelima have been with Aakashwani Bharat Bhavan since the 1990s, and Beena, the most recent recruit, has been with the programme for a decade.

Mukesh, who has served in many roles on the executive of the Wellington Indian Association, likes the way the programme connects him to the community and the way that it forces him to keep up with the news worldwide. Neelima sees it as her way of passing on Gujarati traditions and language to the next generation and of giving something back to the wider community.

And then there is something else: all three are having fun.

Community Access radio has been an ideal platform for the Wellington Indian Association to reach out to its 1,600 members and to the wider world, says Mukesh.

He thoroughly recommends it.

**Aakashwani Bharat Bhavan**
Mondays 6-7pm
Wellington Access Radio 783am
accessradio.org.nz

**Wellington Indian Association**
www.wia.org.nz

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**NORTH ISLAND**

- Planet FM (Auckland)
  www.planetaudio.org.nz
- Free FM (Waikato)
  www.freefm.org.nz
- Access Radio Taranaki
  www.radiokidnappers.org.nz
- Radio Kidnappers (Hawke’s Bay)
  www.radiokidnappers.org.nz
- Access Manawatu
  www.accessmanawatu.co.nz
- Coast Access FM (Kapiti/Horowhenua)
  www.coastaccessradio.org.nz
- Arrow FM (Wairarapa)
  www.arrowfm.co.nz
- Wellington Access Radio
  www.accessradio.org.nz

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**SOUTH ISLAND**

- Fresh FM (Nelson/Tasman region)
  www.freshfm.net
- Plains FM 96.9 (Christchurch)
  www.plainsfm.org.nz
- Otago Access Radio (Dunedin)
  www.oar.org.nz
- Radio Southland
  www.radiosouthland.org.nz
A history of loss and renewal

Ko Taupiri te maunga, ko Waikato te awa, ko Te Wherowhero te tangata.

Taupiri is the mountain, Waikato is the river, Te Wherowhero is the man.

The Kingitanga (Kingship) was formed by the Waikato-Tainui tribes during the 1850s to unite all Māori against European colonisation and land loss.

A vision

A chief named Wiremu Tamihana, known as the ‘Kingmaker’, believed the strength of the British lay in their unity under Queen Victoria. He advocated that Māori would be stronger under one leader rather than many chiefs, and that the relationship with Pākehā would improve if a Māori King stood equal with Pākehā Queen Victoria under the Treaty of Waitangi.
Māori appointed a first king, Pōtatau Te Wherowhero, in 1858. However, the vision of pan-tribal unity never materialised. The Kingitanga remained confined to the Waikato as tribes chose their own destinies.

Government soldiers also invaded the Waikato, forcing Tainui to fight at the battles of Meremere, Rangiriri and Orākau. After the war the government inflicted the ‘Raupatu’, confiscating 500,000 hectares of the best tribal land. This had a devastating impact. By the early 20th century the Kingitanga was in a declining state.

**Rebirth and renewal**

The movement was renewed from the 1930s onwards, mainly by Princess Te Pūea Hērangi, who played a leading role in re-establishing the Kingitanga as the centre of her people and preparing a quest to seek justice for the Raupatu.

Some 60 years later, under the leadership of Dame Te Ārikinui Te Atairangikaahu, the tribe signed a land settlement agreement under the Treaty of Waitangi, settling the Raupatu.

The Kingitanga has continued to grow. Many New Zealand Prime Ministers and heads of state from other countries now make a point of visiting the tribe’s headquarters at Hopuhopu and Tūrangawaewae to pay their respects.

**Today**

The Kingitanga holds memories of struggle, suffering and resistance. We remember the vision of Tamihana and the trials of the past. The Kingitanga also represents recovery, renaissance and revitalisation. The Kingitanga tribes of Waikato-Tainui were first to walk the path of settlement, peace and reconciliation with Pākehā. This path proves that, despite hardships, peoples from different cultures can work together.

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**Glossary**

*Kingitanga*: Hereditary leadership of the Waikato-Tainui peoples and one of the last two such continuing leaderships in Māoridom. The other is the Te Heuheu dynasty among the Tūwharetoa tribes of Lake Taupo.

*Taupiri Mountain*: The last resting place of the Waikato-Tainui kings and queens; located north of Hamilton.

*Tūrangawaewae marae*: Central marae of the Kingitanga at Ngāruawāhia; located north of Hamilton.

*Raupatu*: The name given to the 500,000 hectares of land confiscated in 1865 after the land wars.

*Te Kāhui Āriki*: The inner circle of Kingitanga elders.


*Te Ārikinui*: Overlord or paramount leader.

*Kīngi and Kingitanga*: Māori words taken from the English, meaning king and kingship.
### Formal greetings
Greetings beginning with ‘tēnā’ (pronounced ‘teh-naa’), meaning ‘near you’, are usually used during important occasions or when addressing elders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tēnā koe</th>
<th>Formal greeting to one person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tēnā kōrua</td>
<td>Formal greeting to two people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tēnā koutou</td>
<td>Formal greeting to two or more people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tēnā tātou</td>
<td>Formal inclusive greeting to everybody present including yourself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Informal greetings
‘Kia ora’ (pronounced ‘key-aar-or-raa’), literally meaning ‘be well’, is the most frequently used informal greeting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kia ora</th>
<th>Hello, thank you, good luck, well done and goodbye to any number of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kia ora koe</td>
<td>Informal greeting to one person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kia ora kōrua</td>
<td>Informal greeting to two people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kia ora koutou</td>
<td>Informal greeting to two or more people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kia ora tātou</td>
<td>Informal inclusive greeting to everybody present including yourself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General greetings
These more casual or general greetings are similar to those found in cultures around the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mōrena</th>
<th>Good morning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ata marie</td>
<td>Good and peaceful morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahiahi marie</td>
<td>Good and peaceful afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pō marie</td>
<td>Good and peaceful evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E noho rā</td>
<td>Goodbye (from a person leaving to a person staying)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E haere rā</td>
<td>Goodbye (from a person staying to a person leaving)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hel kōnā rā</td>
<td>Goodbye (less formal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Link – free help in your language
Citizens Advice Bureau is an independent community organisation providing free, confidential information, advice, support and advocacy. CAB Language Link is funded by Immigration New Zealand to provide the CAB service to newcomers in more than 20 languages. To contact CAB Language Link about any issue, phone 0800 78 88 77 or go to www.cab.org.nz and search for "Language Link".

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…

Newcomer Skills Matching Programme – Wellington
For information about this programme, phone the Government Programmes Manager on 04 470 9949, email skillsmatch@wecc.org.nz, or go to www.tinyurl.com/weccskills.

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.
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Times</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTH ISLAND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NORTHLAND</td>
<td>CAB Whangarei</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4.30pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Municipal Building, 71 Bank Street, Whangarei</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>CAB New Lynn</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4.30pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Lynn Library Building, 3 Memorial Drive, Auckland</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>10am – 1pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Northcote</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northcote Library Buildings, 5 Ernie Mays Street, Auckland</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CAB Eden Albert</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82 St Lukes Road (by Public Library) Mt Albert, Auckland</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>10am – 12pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Manurewa</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Library Complex, 7/1 Hill Road, Manurewa, Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Auckland Central</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st floor, Auckland Central City Library, 44–46 Lorne Street, Auckland</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>11am – 11am</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Pakuranga-East Manukau</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 3.30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Library Building, Aylesbury Street, Pakuranga, Auckland</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>30am – 30am</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Browns Bay</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4.30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Glen Road, Browns Bay, Auckland</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Lower Hutt</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 5pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apex House, Cnr Queens Drive and Laings Road, Lower Hutt</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>30am – 30pm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CAB Upper Hutt</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4.30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Logan Street, Upper Hutt</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CAB Porirua</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4.30pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Floor, Pember House, 16 Hagley Street, Porirua</td>
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<td></td>
<td>CAB Kapiti</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st Floor Coastlands Shoppingtown, Paraparaumu</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Wellington City</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mezzanine Floor Central Library, 65 Victoria Street, Wellington</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>11am – 1pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAB Wellington City</td>
<td>Monday–Friday</td>
<td>9am – 4pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mezzanine Floor Central Library, 65 Victoria Street, Wellington</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>11am – 1pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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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!

Immigration Advisers Authority
New Zealand Government

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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