

How will we tackle poverty?

Gisborne *TacklingPoverty*NZ workshop, 31 August 2016



Working Families/Working Poor	Gangs and Drug Users	Children Under 12	Health and Mental Health	Elderly	Māori
<p>Innovating the current system Innovating the current financial system by reducing or removing GST on basic items, cutting dishonour charges for lower income families, and providing access to low-interest loans.</p>	<p>Services Reviewing current services and bringing services directly to gang families and wananga, and ensure they are whanau-led (e.g. Ruia Sisters in Red and Notorious).</p>	<p>Intervention and support Having earlier intervention and support for struggling students by building trusting relationships between people and providers.</p>	<p>Dress-up shop Creating a dress-up shop to provide professional clothes for those without clothes, such as for a job interview.</p>	<p>Collated information Creating a Plunket booklet for the elderly; a simplified, universal booklet for elderly to inform them of where to go for help.</p>	<p>Correct the statistics Correcting the institutionalised racism of colonisation that results in the over-representation of Māori in negative statistics (e.g. Māori incarceration, Māori mortality rates, more medical tests conducted for non-Māori).</p>
<p>Saving schemes Creating incentives to save and encouraging financial literacy by creating short-term saving schemes to help with budgeting (e.g. Christmas Clubs or saving for car registration).</p>	<p>Whanau Listening to the experience of gang whanau and involving whanau – from the beginning to the end – and letting them set goals.</p>	<p>Education system Making systems adaptable to individual needs by implementing a strength-based educational system and updating the delivery of that system for 2017 and the long-term.</p>	<p>Drug management Improving prescription drug management.</p>	<p>Housing Building more Kaumātua Flats (Kaumātua flats are available for people who are 65 years and over). Building these houses will create jobs and also provide housing for elderly.</p>	<p>Healing Healing for Tairawhiti cultural oppression by 2019, by: restoring mana; unveiling the truth of Māori history in Tairawhiti; restoring identity; restoring indigenous healing; restoring connectedness; and embracing traditional practices.</p>
<p>Re-teaching Re-teaching basic life skills and educating families so that all can contribute (e.g. through a family mentor).</p>	<p>Acceptance Accepting the scale of the problems, especially by the community at large.</p>	<p>Engage youth Keeping youth engaged in learning for longer by creating more modern trade apprenticeships, encouraging outdoor education programmes and supporting initiatives such as CACTUS (Combined Adolescent Challenge Training Unit Support).</p>	<p>Fluoride Taking fluoride out of the water in Gisborne.</p>	<p>Programmes Creating programmes that combat loneliness and encourage elderly to live interactive and active lifestyles (e.g. implementing a programme where elderly can interact with animals and creating walking, swimming and tai chi groups).</p>	<p>Asking what it means to be Māori Addressing lost identities and rethinking what being Māori means, by creating a sense of belonging through cultural education. Drugs, alcohol and gangs are not who Māori are.</p>

<p>Parental leave Increasing paid parental leave.</p>	<p>Re-integration Improving re-integration after prison sentences, particularly for women.</p> <p>i.) Job opportunities – Increasing job opportunities by ensuring social enterprises provide jobs to those who mainstream employers might not consider.</p> <p>ii.) Housing – Increasing access to quality housing, including creating a bank of emergency accommodation, supported housing for those in need, and halfway houses for people coming out of prison.</p>	<p>Access to information Ensuring children and families have access to information about education.</p>	<p>Sugar tax Taxing sugar to discourage unhealthy eating.</p>	<p>Intergenerational connections Encouraging more interaction between the young and elderly (e.g. through elderly teaching young people basic life skills and young people teaching elderly technological skills; by integrating retirement homes and nurseries; encouraging single mums to volunteer with the elderly; creating a space for elderly to read to the blind and teach young people how to read; and implementing an ‘adopt a Grandparent service’).</p>	<p>Connectivity Celebrating success and encouraging collective living arrangements (e.g. through the ‘20 houses’ model – build 20 units in one area so that nannies, papas, ‘empty nesters’, young parents, and whanau are not isolated).</p>
<p>Seasonal workers Creating: a smooth pay system; an income to cover the basics; and increased holiday pay to help seasonal workers in the off-season. This could be a WINZ system (e.g. seasonal workers could volunteer over the off-season but would be paid by WINZ).</p>	<p>Local prison Drawing upon the Norwegian prison model of local prisons to decrease impact on whanau.</p>	<p>Family relationships Strengthening family relationships and role modelling ‘better ways’ to interact as a family. This should include ‘teaching parents how to teach.’</p>	<p>External review Implementing an external review of the mental health system and mental health services. This review would ensure that the right people are in the right roles, that staff have the appropriate workload and pay, and could potentially increase funding for mental health. A review would also ensure central government acknowledge the need for change.</p>	<p>Emergency and health services Creating and implementing an emergency police contact or panic button for elderly, and encouraging GPs to know who their elderly patients are and who is living alone.</p>	<p>Incorporation Increasing effective engagement with whanau, and ensuring Māori-to-Māori are in conversation rather than just Māori-to-non-Māori, especially in the implementation of any ‘hows’.</p>
<p>Employers Implementing a lower tax-rate for employers who offer employees a living wage and redundancy packages.</p>	<p>Support and rehabilitation Ensuring more support is there for those dealing with addictions (e.g. a local drug and alcohol court and a local rehabilitation unit in the Gisborne/Tairāwhiti region).</p>	<p>Access and affordability Improving access to, and affordability of, early childhood education (ECE) by identifying children who are not attending childcare, checking in with parents and caregivers and</p>	<p>Services hub Creating a one-stop shop where services collaborate to share information (potentially through a database) but also ensure confidentiality. This integrated approach would</p>	<p>Home-help jobs Creating home-help jobs with extended hours. This service will create jobs in the community while also providing prolonged support for the elderly.</p>	<p>Māori male primary teachers Encouraging more Māori male primary school teachers.</p>

		asking why the 20 hours free early childhood education and care scheme is not being used and then addressing these needs.	assist in removing structural and institutionalised poverty and would put a stop to siloed support systems.		
Minimum wage Increasing the minimum wage.	Education Ensuring appropriate drug education is available in the community.	Antenatal care Improving antenatal care.	Changing the perception of mental health Ensuring service providers change the way they engage with patients by asking 'what matters to you', not 'what's the matter with you', improving responsive services by removing judgement, and encouraging tolerance and empathy by building trust and understanding.	Transportation Encouraging SuperGrans to create a 'Superbus' which facilitates transportation for elderly.	Community gardens Initiating a Maara Kai programme – the Te Puni Kōkiri Maara Kai Programme provides financial assistance to community groups wanting to set up sustainable community garden projects, such as fruit forests.
Training Consulting stakeholders to develop a plan which ensures availability of skilled seasonal workers and implements targeted training for Tairāwhiti region. This would also increase job security because jobs would reflect demand (e.g. through looking at local industries such as forestry and horticulture).	Reviewing access Reviewing access to alcohol licencing.	Supporting existing groups Supporting community groups that are already established and encouraging groups to collaborate, support each other and scale-up (e.g. Te Ora Hou, -9+ and Tu Tangata).	Service delivery Improving service delivery for hard to access groups such as homeless or mentally ill (e.g. through innovation, social media, building relationships not just delivering services and by listening not directing).	Abuse and neglect Raising awareness of abused elderly (e.g. advertisements on Television, radio and newspapers).	
Grants Promoting awareness of small business centre grants.	Youth centre Creating a youth centre/safe zone for children.	Community governance Encouraging community governance to reduce bureaucracy (e.g. a community washing machine could be installed at a school, allowing	Local rehabilitation centre Creating a local rehabilitation centre, which would include meeting rooms, specialists and car parking.	Funding Reviewing and potentially increasing funding and resources for the elderly (e.g. through lowering medical and prescription costs, reviewing the 'living pension', creating a	

		support for struggling families).		superannuation scheme like Australia's, and eliminating rate penalties and GST for 65+ year-olds).	
Stand-down periods Removing stand-down period in jobs. (From Work and Income New Zealand: 'A stand down is a period, of up to a maximum of two weeks, where the client cannot receive a benefit payment.' Source: http://www.workandincome.govt.nz/about-work-and-income/our-services/what-is-a-stand-down.html)			Support homes Creating support homes for those with mental illness.		
Transportation Encouraging employers to provide transport for employees to and from work.			Health professionals Increasing accountability of health professionals and service providers and facilitate the possibility of retraining.		
Financial training/literacy Ensuring financial training is a part of any job so that employees learn financial literacy.			Therapy and counselling Improving access to therapy and counselling for homeless.		
KiwiSaver Encouraging employees and employers to contribute to KiwiSaver.					
Union Setting up a Seasonal Workers Union.					
PEP scheme Putting people back on marae under the PEP scheme (Project Employment Programme) – designed to provide fully					

tax-funded jobs and short-term jobs for those at risk of long-term unemployment.					
Hub Bringing the Hub to the community instead of the community to the Hub.					
Funding Implementing ongoing local funding.					
Belonging Encouraging whanaungatanga (relationship, kinship, sense of family connection) (e.g. getting a ride to town with neighbours, getting neighbours to do your shopping, or having a Saturday driving service).					
Pasifika Encouraging Pacific Islanders to seek help both within and outside the Pacific Island Community, and encouraging employers to provide information about support services and networks available to the Pacific Island community.					
Mobile health clinic Creating a mobile health clinic.					
Sharing meals Creating a 'sharing meal' system.					
Emergency housing Creating affordable emergency housing (e.g. through transportable shipping containers).					

Housing regulations Reviewing housing regulations to improve housing stock.					
---	--	--	--	--	--

69 hows