

“We buy food if there is money left from rent and bills, but there is no money left.”

Faye Southcombe

“Any person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion, is outside the country of his/ her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience is unwilling to avail himself/ herself of the protection of that country.”

(UNHCR 1995)

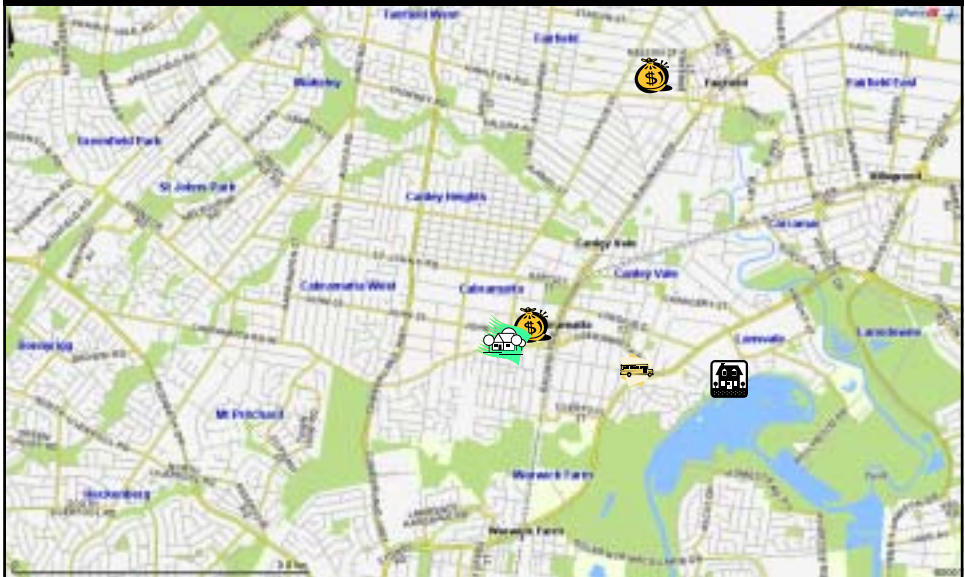
Summary of Entitlements for Australian Immigrants

	IHSS	English	Work	Torture & Trauma counselling	Public health care (Medicare)
Humanitarian Entrants (200, 204)	6- 12 months	510 hours	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
Sponsored Entrants (202)	Partly	510 hours	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
Asylum Seekers who apply within 45 days	-	-	Eligible	Eligible <i>(blue 'interim' Medicare card)</i>	-
Asylum Seekers applying on or after 45 days	-	-	-	Eligible <i>(blue 'interim' Medicare card) except in NSW</i>	-

Australia accepts humanitarian entrants to *escape* rights violations.



Location: Lansvale



Food is a human right

(Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948)

Food insecurity and hunger stem from social injustice/ inequity.

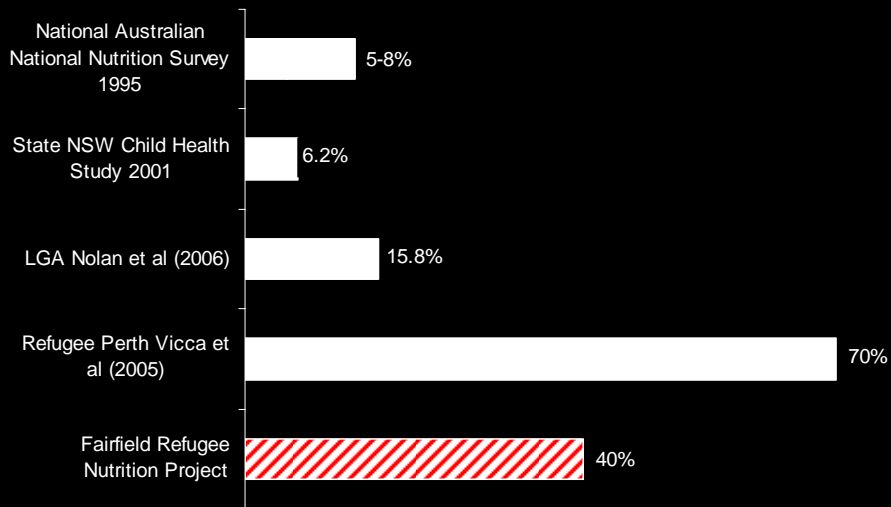
Poverty relates to food insecurity and hunger.

Whether poverty is considered as a human right or not it impacts peoples ability to fully realise their rights.

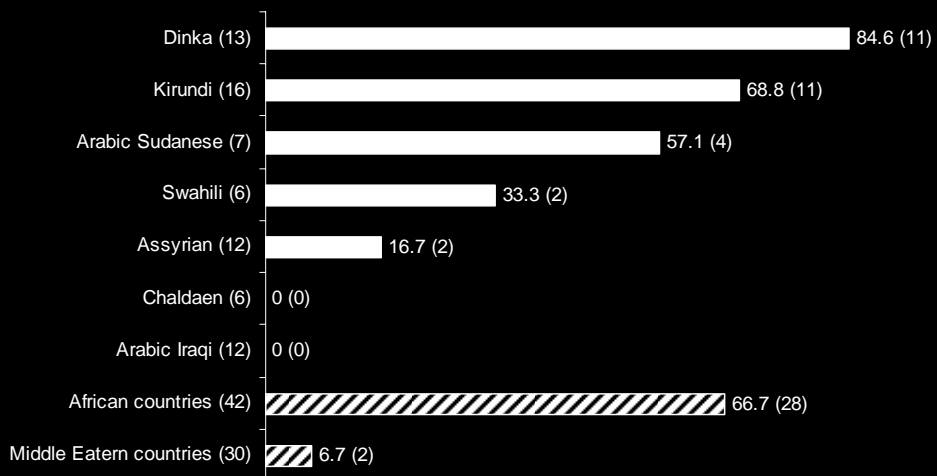
“In essence hunger is the most extreme poverty, where individuals or families cannot afford to meet their most basic need for food”

(Bread for the World Institute)

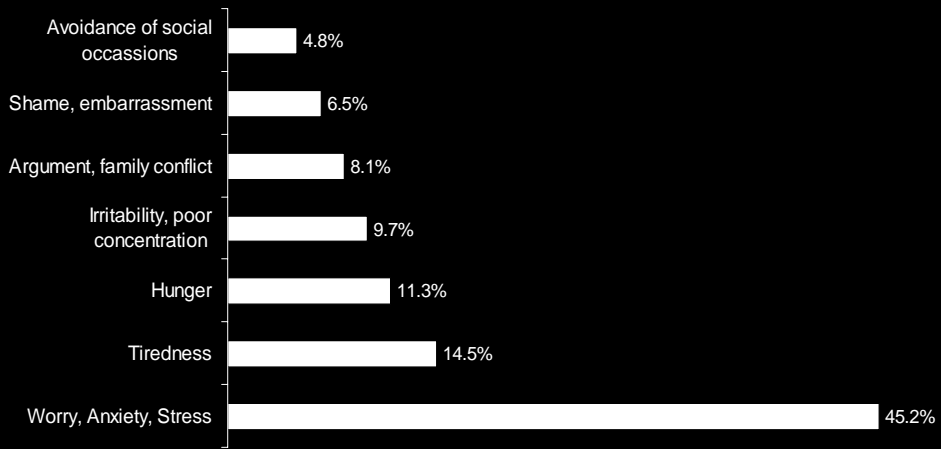
Prevalence of Food Insecurity: Current Data



Prevalence of food insecurity by language group %(n)



Impacts felt by households when experiencing a lack of food (n=30)



“One lady she put her forms for many community housing and she has two children. Her income is \$570 and her rent is \$440 so there is no money for food.”

“One lady she got bills and don’t know how to get money to pay. She pays rent and has now \$50, if **she is going to buy meat or pay bills.** And if she buys the food the electricity will be disconnected.”

“The bills sometimes come together and the school sometimes asking for money, \$20 for each child and if you got 6 or 7 **you can’t buy food because you sent the money to school.**”

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Poverty and food insecurity are often transient, experienced as a consequence of changes in dimensions such as employment status, family structure, education, housing and health.

The transitional nature of poverty and food insecurity implies that positive changes in the aforementioned dimensions would work towards alleviating the problem.

- Policy to ensure equity in the availability and affordability of nutritious food.
- Specialised medical services to monitor nutrition and the need for supplementation considering the nutritional vulnerability and poor food security.
- Consideration to the suitability and affordability of housing.
- Increased time allocated for settlement service provision, particularly for new and emerging communities.
- Consideration of the impact of school related expenses and access to funding.
- Continued community development programs aimed at good physical and mental health.