

Tutalka

एकता | STANDING IN SOLIDARITY

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Dialogue on Land Use 2010



Left: Participants at the land use workshop at the Waterfront Hotel in Lautoka.

The Citizens' Constitutional Forum (CCF) conducted a workshop on 'Dialogue on Land Use 2010 and Beyond' at the Waterfront Hotel, Lautoka from 11-12 November 2010.

This is the first workshop conducted by CCF on land issues since the December 2006 political upheaval in Fiji.

The Workshop focused on three areas:-

- a Retrospective look on various government policies on land and the various perspectives on land use.
- a Current view on the Land Reform and the Land Use Decree 2010.
- a Future perspective to look at the impacts, challenges, roles and responsibilities of

landowners and tenants.

"The land issue is fraught with serious stumbling blocks which we must overcome in order to reach a solution for future generations," CCF Chief Executive Officer Rev Akuila Yabaki said.

"We need to recognise that land is a divisive issue not only between communities but also among the iTaukei, because the distribution of productive land among the iTaukei is uneven and changing circumstances have placed significant

pressure on those families and mataqali that lack sufficient land to sustain a livelihood," Rev Yabaki said.

CCF has in the past convened: a National Land Workshop under the theme "What are Good Land Policies for Fiji for the 21st Century?" on 2 July 2002; a Land Workshop in Sigatoka on 31 January 2004; a Land Workshop in Ra on 19 November, 2004; and a Land Workshop in Labasa on 18 August 2006.

By: Mosmi Bhim

Peace journalism and the media

A leading international expert in peace media, Dr Jake Lynch, presented a Public Lecture on 29 November 2010 on 'Peace Journalism and the Media - Challenges and Opportunities'.

Organised by the Citizens' Constitutional Forum, it was held at JJ's on the Park, Suva. Dr Lynch is the Director of Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Sydney, and the Secretary General of the International Peace Research Association. He was a television and print media reporter for many decades, and reported for the BBC and Sky news. "Fiji's media faces the challenge of enabling

public debate over key issues in difficult times. Some of the old ways of doing that important job are no longer available. No longer can they simply call opposition politicians and commentators to get them to criticise the government," Dr Lynch said. "But that does not absolve them of responsibility to their readers and audiences. They must use their creativity to find new ways to illuminate the public sphere and bring choices, interests and values into focus."

"It would be in Fiji's interests to lift censorship, to liberate and encourage the

creative sectors of its economy. Peace is the most powerful idea on earth."

"Just imagine if Fiji, at the heart of the Pacific region, could create ways to communicate peace – a new compact based on fairness, justice and human rights, honest about problems and open to solutions. It could generate substantial benefits for Fiji's own society and economy, and it could improve all our lives," Dr Lynch said.

By: Mosmi Bhim

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The past few months has seen exciting new activities being conducted by CCF on promoting human rights and multiculturalism.

A school essay competition on multiculturalism was successfully completed, and CCF's short film on racism 'Enduring Hope' was taken on a mobile film roadshow to the West.

Dr Dimitrina Petrova presented a lecture on equality and non-discrimination laws, and human rights was better conveyed through creative ideas of young people utilised in the Peace Day celebrations, and by CCF sponsoring a school to perform on a multiculturalism theme at the Tadra Kahani competition.

The Education and Youth team have continued their workshop programs and further new activities are expected to be completed before the Christmas break.

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CCF makes a submission on the Village By-laws

The Citizens' Constitutional Forum has raised a concern that the government must ensure that the proposed Village By-laws promotes and protects the human rights of all members of the community, particularly the rights of women, children and young adults.

This concern was raised in a submission sent to the government by CCF on 14 September 2010.

The submission states that the By-laws should not give excessive or arbitrary powers that could be abused.

The CCF expressed concern that the draft provisions provide for the Village Headman and nominated assistants to be the village police, which may result in arbitrary arrest, detention, and inconsistent arresting procedures. "Peers investigating peers may moreover lead to bias, unequal treatment and poor governance," the submission states.

CCF expressed reservations that the By-laws create separate laws, which are not only based on geographical positioning but which make separate laws applicable to a

particular race. This contravenes the principles of non-discrimination stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other International Human Rights Instruments, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD).

The submission states that Fiji is a party to the ICERD and the state must at all times look to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination. The By-laws in its current form contain various provisions which contradict the ICERD.

CCF stressed that Fiji is a multicultural society where customary laws and traditions of many minorities exist outside the national legal system; to codify in law the customary way of life of one ethnic group could be highly divisive.

In sum, CCF expressed the view that having different sets of laws for Fiji's diverse populations will result in racial segregation and the formation of racial prejudices, as well as unequal development in the economic and professional sectors.

By: Sunayna Nandni

Media Release

Casino plans historically opposed in Fiji

The Citizens' Constitutional Forum (CCF) is deeply concerned that the government has invited expressions of interest for the development and operation of a casino in Fiji, despite widespread opposition expressed against that proposal last year.

Historically, there has always been a widespread opposition to the idea of opening a casino in Fiji.

Previous elected governments had to shelve proposals for casinos due to the concerns expressed by individuals, civil society, religious organisations and parliamentarians.

CCF and several other civil society groups and individuals, had expressed concern last year, against the building of a casino in Fiji because it is known world over that casinos can have collateral damages. CCF is also concerned that the plans to build a casino is going ahead without any process that would be equivalent to parliamentary debate and public



Above: Slot machines used in casinos.

consultation," CCF Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Rev Akuila Yabaki said.

If a casino does get built in Fiji, suitable regulations need to be in place to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to:

- The impact on social welfare and culture;
- The casino is restricted to tourists or those with a certain income threshold;
- Measures to reduce possibilities of gambling addictions;
- Fiji does not become susceptible to new

crimes due to the influx of gambling tourists.

An Oxfam 2006 report found that the operation of a foreign-owned casino in Vanuatu since the 1980s had not generated any increase in tourist numbers, and neither had it generated any economic growth.

The report further found that all the profits were repatriated

overseas and none were reinvested back into Vanuatu. Although initially intended for the wealthy tourists, the report found that in recent times the casino in Vanuatu was being patronised more by the poorer ni-Vanuatu, including women market vendors, hoping to strike it rich. The casino has created a growing social problem of gambling in Vanuatu.

In June 2010, the Solomon Islands Democratic Party had called for a reform of gambling legislation because of the social problems being caused by casinos in the capital Honiara.

Recent trends in equality and non-discrimination law



The Executive Director of the British-based organisation Equal Rights Trust, Dr Dimitrina Petrova, recently gave a public lecture in Fiji on the topic: 'Recent Trends in Equality and Non-Discrimination Law'.

The public lecture was held at the Marine Studies Lecture Theatre, University of the South Pacific, Suva, on 1 September 2010 and was attended by over 60 people.

Dr Petrova spoke on the historical development of different concepts of equality and how they have been enshrined in legislation and policies around the world, the aims of equality laws and the recent trends in equality and non-discrimination laws.

While revealing that there was no legal definition on minorities, she revealed that it was generally agreed that it is a group that is less than 50 per cent, is non-dominant, has different characteristics than the rest of the population and wishes to preserve a separate cultural identity. She highlighted that one of key criteria for indigenous groups was that it was "a politically underprivileged group, who share a different identity than the nation in power."

Dr Petrova elaborated that The Declaration of the Principles on Equality, agreed on by 128 experts in 2008, defines the right to equality as a basic human right and in doing so, combines human rights and equality law concepts. "It provides a global expression of equality between discriminated people, ensures consistency in the way different nations treat



Above: Dr. Dimitrina Petrova speaking at the public lecture at the Marine Studies Lecture Theatre, USP, Suva.

the right to equality, and ends inconsistencies in the rights afforded to different discriminated groups within the same societies and nations and so ends the current hierarchy of discrimination," she said.

Dr Petrova highlighted that equal treatment is not equivalent to identical treatment, and that to be effective, the right to equality requires positive action which includes a range of legislative, administrative and policy measures to overcome past disadvantages and to accelerate progress towards equality of particular groups.

"The right to non-discrimination is a free-standing, fundamental right, subsumed in the right to equality. Discrimination

based on any other ground (other than those in the definitions) must be prohibited where such discrimination causes or perpetuates systemic disadvantage; undermines human dignity; or adversely affects the equal enjoyment of a person's rights and freedoms in a serious manner," she said.

"Discrimination may be direct or indirect. Direct discrimination occurs when for a reason related to one or more prohibited grounds, a person or a group of persons is treated less favourably than another person or another group of persons in a comparable situation; or when for a reason related to one or more prohibited grounds a person or a group of persons is subject to a detriment."

"Indirect discrimination occurs when a provision, criterion or practice would put persons having a status or a characteristic associated with one or more prohibited grounds at a particular disadvantage compared with other persons."

"States must introduce such measures as are necessary to protect individuals from any adverse treatment or adverse consequences as a reaction to a complaint or proceedings aimed at enforcing compliance with equality provisions."

"In civil proceedings, it shall be for the respondent to prove that there has been no breach of the right to equality. Sanctions for breach of the right to equality must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive," Dr Petrova said.

The full version of Dr Petrova's lecture is expected to be published in a booklet early next year.

By: Mosmi Bhim

CCF celebrates *International Day of Peace*

The 21st of September is the International Peace Day. Sure thing! Everybody knows that! At least here in Fiji, I detect. But why is it exactly the 21/9? That question cannot be answered by everybody. And the Peace Symbol, that we all know very well, where exactly does it come from? No idea! But RodneyYee, CCF's Programme Manager, explained to us the background in his opening speech and we learnt that...

The internationally recognized symbol for peace was originally designed for the British nuclear disarmament movement in 1958. The symbol is a combination of the semaphore signals for the letters "N" and "D," standing for Nuclear Disarmament. In semaphore, the letter "N" is formed by a person holding two flags in an upside-down "V," and the letter "D" is formed by holding one flag pointed straight up and the other pointed straight down.



The symbol became the badge of CND and wearing it became a sign of support for the campaign for unilateral nuclear disarmament and the anti-war movement worldwide. It is probably the most powerful, memorable and adaptable image ever designed for a secular cause.

The ensuing welcoming speech by CCF CEO Akuila Yabaki, emphasized again the importance of the World Peace Day for Fiji. The garden and yard of our office building at Denison Road filled up with various and numerous guests joining to celebrate the event.

The next item on the agenda was a serenade performed by the CCF staff on one of the most famous peace songs by John Lennon, IMAGINE.

John Lennon, who by the way would have celebrated his 70th birthday in October 2010, wouldn't have had great pleasure during our performance...our voices were unfortunately a bit thin, especially without any instrumental accompaniment!

But we're working on it and our aim is to perfect it ASAP!

During the opening of the wide buffet, the ice was broken in the genial company. Everybody got into a lively conversation and shared experiences and ideas.

After the refreshments, CCF offered, in addition, a very special treat – a fashion show with interesting and unusual creations by young and not yet established Fijian Designers, who interpolated the Peace Symbol to their own fashion models. The tent venue in CCF's garden morphed into a catwalk. The group of young and amateur models strode along the row of our guests and drew bucket-loads of applause.

To bring our Peace Day celebrations to a conclusion there was again a photo session in the yard in which all guests took part by showing their engagement for a more peaceful world with the two finger peace sign!

Peace forever and everywhere in the world!!



Top: CCF CEO, Rev. Yabaki lights the peace candles with CCF Youth Liaison Officer, Losana Tuiraviravi.

Below: CCF Peace Day Fashion Show pictures.

By: Ulli Cannizzo Marcus

IMAGINE- John Lennon

*Imagine there's no Heaven
It's easy if you try
No Hell below us
Above us only sky
Imagine all the people
Living for today
Imagine there's no countries
It isn't hard to do
Nothing to kill or die for*

*And no religion too
Imagine all the people
Living life in peace ...
You may say I am a dreamer
But I'm not the only one
I hope someday you'll join us
And the world will be as one
Imagine no possessions
I wonder if you can*

*No need for greed or hunger
A brotherhood of man
Imagine all the people
Sharing all the world ... (yuhuuuh)
You may say I am a dreamer
But I'm not the only one
I hope someday you'll join us
And the world will be as one*



Sila Central shines at Tadra Kahani



Above: Students of Sila Central High School gear up for their performance at 2010 Tadra Kahani.

The crowd went wild at the Vodafone Arena as Sila Central High School (SCHS) was announced the second runner up of the 2010 Tadra Kahani Competition.

The Citizens' Constitutional Forum (CCF) was the proud sponsor of SCHS who entered the competition for the first time.

A total of 14 schools took part in the annual competition organized by Communications Fiji Limited.

Speaking to *Tutaka*, CCF Project Support Officer, Jone Lali said the sponsorship of Tadra Kahani was part of a new activity under CCF's youth programme and part of CCF's work on Countering Racism and Promoting Multiculturalism.

"We want to make the public more aware of the concept of Multiculturalism, and what a better way then to use the youth of Fiji as they are going to be the leaders of tomorrow. I gladly took up the challenge of working with the SCHS school which we eventually sponsored," he added.

He added that the SCHS theme "To gather in togetherness" was in line with CCF's work and goal as an organization.

Jone added selecting a school to sponsor was the biggest challenge for CCF. "Most schools that were taking part had already selected their themes but luckily, SCHS was a last minute entry and CCF was able to partner with them," he said.

Apart from being the second runner up, SCHS scooped three special awards for best costume, best set design and best

backdrop.

Mr Epi Rawalai, the Head of Department of Language from SCHS said they were grateful for CCF's support as SCHS was a last minute entry to the competition. "The win of the special prizes was a big boost to the school and the students," he said.

Mr Rawalai said that the school and students felt encouraged to participate in future competitions.

SCHS wowed the audience with a variety of costumes and a range of ethnic diversity in their performances.

The concept of the whole stage show was drawn up by the students under Mr Rawalai's guidance and the costumes were designed by Elizabeth Manufoteanoa.

CCF would like to sponsor a school participating at Tadra Kahani annually as there are many messages that can be portrayed through creative arts.

Lomary Secondary School won the first prize at the 2010 Tadra Kahani competition. International School, Suva, was the first runner up, while Sila Central High School was the second runner up.

Prizes won by Sila Central

- Best costume design
- Best set design
- Best backdrop
- Second runner up in Tadra Kahani

By: Sunayna Nandni



National essay competition 2010

How Important Is Multiculturalism In Fiji?

Fiji is known to the world for its friendly people and the various cultures they come from. This is what makes Fiji unique from other countries in the world. The importance of multiculturalism in Fiji is that in order to live in peace and harmony, it is essential to practice it. This will bring about understanding, tolerance and unity in people which is vital for a nation to develop successfully.

Furthermore, if multiculturalism is practiced by one and all, then without a doubt Fiji will be climbing towards the height of success. As an example, if we consider a single stick and a bunch of sticks. If one tries breaking the single stick it breaks easily while breaking a bunch of sticks is difficult. The lesson is very clear and simple with an important message conveying the importance of unity which can only be achieved if everyone realizes the significance of it. Moreover, since there is a wide range of cultures present in Fiji, there is an opportunity for everyone to learn new and useful skills from other cultures which may come in handy for an individual, family or society in times of difficulties.

It is also worthy to note that socializing and interacting with people of other cultures will give an individual a view on how a different culture's perspective on certain issues are.

In a nutshell, it can be said that multiculturalism is of the essence for a country like Fiji where many different cultures reside together. If there is understanding, tolerance and unity amongst them, then even the strongest power in the world will never be able to break them apart.

Jimmy Carter had once quoted "We become not a melting pot but a beautiful mosaic. Different people, different beliefs, different yearnings, different hopes, different dreams".

If there was only one culture present in Fiji then it would certainly be tedious to reside in. Therefore, different cultures with different festivals, beliefs, traditions, and skills add to the flavor of Fiji's richness and diversity which is exemplary to all countries as there are no wars despite so many cultures residing together. All this is possible only because of multiculturalism.



Above: Sheenal Narayan, the first prize winner of the national essay competition.

First Prize

By: Sheenal Narayan
Mahatma Gandhi Memorial School



Above: Noleen Narayan, the second prize winner of the national essay competition.

In order to know the importance, we first need to understand "Multiculturalism", often a misleading word, but what does it mean? Does it mean a world where all cultures thrive equally well and each is equally respected?

Oddly enough but the true meaning lies not in the

intent of the word itself, but in the real world application of it. Multiculturalism is the acceptance or promotion of multiple ethnic cultures, applied to the demographic make-up of a specific place, usually at the organizational level eg the nation of Fiji as a whole.

The importance of multiculturalism of which Fiji Islands itself is a perfect example, is that itself is a perfect example, is that it is a fairer system that allows people to truly express who they are within a society, that is

more tolerant and that adopts better to social issues. Multiculturalism promotes cultural diversity; it implies a positive endorsement, even celebration or festivals example of which is the recent Hibiscus festival that signified the true value and meaning of living in a multicultural society.

The importance of multiculturalism carries with it the values, antiracism, a sense of interracial

community and treating persons as individuals. All of these values are important because they compliment each other. It is important to learn about cultures of others in order to understand them and embrace as interracial community and to accept others as individuals. Sometime things may be taboo in some cultures, but one may not know and offend someone. This is not being a racist, but it is being ignorant and could be avoided by embracing multiculturalism and diversity.

Last but not least, a multicultural society like Fiji's is not only important, it also show sthe true meaning of co-operation and unity as the saying goes :UNITED WE STAND, DIVDED WE FALL. Lastly a food for thought, "God made out of one man, to dwell upon the entire surface of earth," (Acts 17:26) and in God's sight, human of every race or nationality are equal." (Acts 10:34,35)

By: Noleen Narayan
Natabua High School
Second prize winner.

I am a thirteen year old male living in Suva and I attend a multi-cultural School. I am of mixed cultures and my neighbors are Chinese, Indian and mixed ethnicities. How important is multiculturalism in Fiji? My answer is next to being an honest hardworking law abiding citizen it ranks a close second most important.

God has put us altogether in one country, is therefore our privilege and responsibility to respect and live together in peace and harmony. I know this sound so cliché but we should continue to strive to live in peaceful co-existence because we are all equal regardless of colour, creed, race, religion, sexual orientation and political affiliation.

I believe that when people of various cultures with their difference ideas, beliefs and aspirations come together for the common good we now only excel and complement each other but push our country forward where it belongs. Just like a beautiful looking delicious meal which is usually made up of a variety

of ingredients so too is our beautiful country with its blend of many cultures. On our own we are unique but when we all combine we become so much richer and colorful.

The diversity of multiculturalism in Fiji is enormous. Our festivals and pageants feature contestants of different cultures our dances are changing and the contemporary ones have combined Indian, Fijian, Polynesian and Chinese in one dance, this is rarely if ever found in any other country in the world, I cannot speak for anyone else but I cannot imagine going to schools or church and begin only with people of my race this would be abnormal but simply not right.

Note: These essays are the original copies as submitted by the winners.



Above:Tristan Goulding, the third prize winner of the national essay competition.

By: Tristan Goulding
Marist Brothers Primary School
Third prize winner.

Perceptions about human rights

Human rights is still commonly confused as 'women's rights'.

It's not always easy to discuss human rights in the community as people have varied perceptions and different views about what human rights is.

Being the Education Officer for CCF, my team is regularly out in various communities trying to educate people about human rights through community workshops.

The CCF education team has facilitated more than a 100 training workshops to over 3,800 people throughout Viti Levu in the provinces of Ra, Tailevu and Naitasiri.

Over the past three years, I noticed that the human rights concepts appear to be the most difficult for people to grasp. Some common misconceptions people have of human rights are:

- It interferes and contradicts with traditional leadership and traditional governance, where youths are claiming that it is their right not to attend village meetings and work;
- Human Rights contradict with religious and cultural values and beliefs;
- Women become too dominant at the family level and disrespect the husbands;
- Children tend to get more power as they can take their parents to court for inflicting corporal punishment, therefore showing no respect to the parents; and

Side: Participants at a workshop in Naitasiri listen to the session on human rights.

Down: Human rights brochure used by the CCF team as an advocacy tool.



- Men asking 'what about men's rights?' as there are children and women's rights.

The CCF's community education program aims to clarify the misinterpretations and misconceptions by taking an approach that is meaningful and relevant to the community's cultural context.

Some methods that the program is using are integrating human rights with culture and religion as these are very strong community institutions, to make it more acceptable to people, and so they can recognize that principles of human rights are in harmony with traditional and religious values.

We also approach cultural and traditional groups as partners to promote greater respect for and observance of human rights and draw on cultural and religious values to reinforce its application by emphasizing



the common core values shared by all cultures: respect, equality, non-discrimination and the value of life.

We often see after workshops that communities recognize and appreciate the principles of human rights as a way to promote peace, unity and multiculturalism in the family, village, school, work place, country and the world.

Human rights are the inherent rights of every human being and are not privileges.

By: Sereima Lutubala

Media Release

Three national languages for Fiji

Citizens' Constitutional Forum (CCF) calls on the government not to declare one particular language as the national language for Fiji, as this would be detrimental to Fiji's image as a multicultural nation with diverse identities.

Many countries in the world have several official languages, such as: Switzerland, Belgium, Bolivia, Burundi, Djibouti, Norway, Kenya and Ireland. These countries have a national identity, without having had the need for a national language.

"Although CCF supports the recent move by the government to name all Fiji citizens as 'Fijians', we maintain that the three languages – Fijian, English and

Hindi – remain as national languages," CCF Chief Executive Officer Reverend Akuila Yabaki said. "We call on the government to respect multiculturalism and diversity. Fiji needs to retain its identity as a multiracial nation with diverse groups and languages."

"The Ministry of iTaukei Affairs should not impose the vernacular iTaukei as the national language for Fiji, as this would be insensitive to other ethnic groups who speak other languages as their mother tongue," Rev Yabaki said. "Having three national languages has been good for Fiji, as it has encouraged sharing of words and phrases, as well as music, arts, cultural and religious events



Above: The three languages are used in most official publications in Fiji.

from different racial groups," Rev Yabaki said.

CCF staff attend ALARA

Two staff members from the CCF increased their knowledge on participation and citizen empowerment after taking part in the 8th Action Learning and Action Research Association (ALARA) World Congress in Melbourne, Australia.

CCF Research Officer Lisa Ralifo and Education Support Officer Bulutani Matai participated in the ALARA conference from 6-9 September 2010.

Speaking to *Tutaka*, Lisa said the purpose of the Congress was to advance thinking and practice in participatory methods.

"It also gave us an opportunity for sharing across continents, disciplines and cultures," Lisa said.

Bulutani added that he was grateful for an opportunity to attend and contribute to the ALARA.

He stressed that overall, the congress was an enlightening and insightful experience

that provided for good regional and global networking, shared thinking and gathering of knowledge.

Workshops, standard and catalytic papers around thematic streams of decolonizing praxis, education and learning, feminist action research, health and wellbeing, international community development, social ecology and systems/organization development were shared and discussed.

Lisa and Bulutani recently conducted a skills share with CCF Staff and the Board members to share the philosophy behind participatory action research and action learning and discuss how elements of the approach could be adopted in each of CCF's programme areas.

At the conference they also learnt and have been able to share with other staff of CCF a number of innovative tools, methods and facilitation techniques to increase community engagement and ownership of the issues that CCF advocates for.

By: Sunayna Nandni

CCF takes *Enduring Hope* on a Roadshow



Above: Reactions of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) College students in Ba while watching *Enduring Hope*.

The Citizens' Constitutional Forum's short movie on racism, *Enduring Hope*, was shown to three schools and three communities in the western division of Fiji during a mobile film road show. The mobile road show was held from 2-4 August 2010 in the three major town areas in the western division - Sigatoka, Lautoka and Ba.

Close to 685 students viewed the movie at the Sigatoka Methodist College. Principal Mr Serupepeli Udre said that the school was deeply honored to have CCF present the movie and it had a good theme of multiculturalism which the students could relate to.

"After CCF's visit, a lot of students started enquiring about non-government organizations. Some students expressed an interest in working with NGO's as well," he said.

The movie was also shown at the Lautoka Central College and at the DAV College in Ba. The teachers in both schools agreed to use *Enduring Hope* as a reference material for social studies and it is available in the schools libraries.

Event organiser Kameli Tikoitoga said the reaction of the kids to certain scenes of racial discrimination in the movie was overwhelming.

The movie was shown in three different communities in the evenings. In Sigatoka, it was shown in Cuvu; in Lautoka, it was shown at the Natokowaqa Community Hall; and in Ba, it was shown at the Sorokoba Village Hall. The 30-minute movie *Enduring Hope* was produced by CCF earlier this year to promote multiculturalism.

By: Sunayna Nandni

Staff News



August: Analaisa Nacola has taken the post of Education Support Officer. She has a Bachelor of Arts in Education and a Postgraduate Diploma in Development studies from the University of the South Pacific. She has worked as a secondary school teacher and a part-time facilitator at the Fiji Institute of Technology. Analaisa hopes to reach out to the community to the best of her ability.



August: Viniana Cakau has taken the post of Education Support Officer. She is currently completing a Bachelor in Arts majoring in Sociology at the University of the South Pacific. She has previous experience as a social worker. Viniana says she joined CCF because of her passion to help the grassroots people through awareness and education of human rights, rule of law, multiculturalism and good governance.



November: Jaynen Mangal, the legal officer at CCF, resigned to leave for New Zealand. Jaynen joined CCF in February. He says his work at CCF has felt like an achievement as fighting for equal human rights is an achievement in itself. Jaynen left for New Zealand for further studies and to join his wife.

By : Sunayna Nandni