BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
The Aotearoa New Zealand International Development Studies Network (DevNet) Biennial Conference 2014

27-29 November 2014

Hosted by the Department of Geography, and National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Editor: Dr Douglas Hill
Department of Geography, University of Otago
PO Box 56, Dunedin 9054, New Zealand
Welcome from the co-Chairs of the Organising Committee of Devnet 2014:

Tēnā koutou katoa

We are delighted to welcome delegates to Dunedin for the 2014 edition of the Aotearoa New Zealand International Development Studies Network (DevNet) Biennial Conference. Devnet 2014 is co-hosted by three academic partners at the University of Otago, namely the Department of Geography, the National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (NCPACS) and the Department of Tourism.

This year’s conference, entitled From Vulnerability to Resilience: Partnerships for Development provides a forum for discussion and reflection on a range of pressing issues in what we anticipate will be an open and welcoming environment for academics, policy-makers and practitioners. The title of the conference has been chosen to reflect the range of inter-related vulnerabilities that mark the current era, encompassing issues around poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, disasters, climate change and food security. As challenging as these circumstances are, the emphasis on resilience reflects the many new and innovative approaches to mitigating these vulnerabilities, which seek to ensure more secure livelihoods and enhanced well-being for communities and individuals in the Global South. In turn, the focus on partnerships acknowledges that development assistance is currently at a crucial juncture, as focus shifts beyond the Millennium Development Goals towards a post 2015 agenda and new donors assume greater prominence.

We trust that you will find the selection of high quality keynotes, panel presentations and workshops assembled here stimulating and thought-provoking. We are fortunate to have a broad representation of delegates from Universities, Non-Government Organisations and Government Ministries drawn from many parts of the world that collectively bring a wealth of different perspectives to our deliberations. In addition to the academic programme, there are many opportunities throughout the conference for renewing old friendships or forging new ones, including a social programme that aims to facilitate networking and provide all delegates with opportunities to experience the University of Otago, and the city of Dunedin and its surrounds.

Whilst many people have contributed to the planning and organisation of this conference, the Devnet Steering Committee has been particularly important in terms of advice and support in the early planning stages. Special thanks also go to Navé Wald and Diana Evans, both of the University of Otago, who have worked tirelessly in bringing this event together. In addition, the running of this conference would not be possible without our fantastic Postgraduate Volunteers. They will be on hand throughout the conference to make sure that your time here is trouble-free.

On behalf of the Devnet Planning Committee we wish you a happy and successful time at the conference. We anticipate that you will enjoy your stay in Dunedin and return to your place of work with fresh impetus for moving forward in tackling the many troubling issues that we all confront as development professionals.

Best wishes

Doug Hill and Regina Scheyvens
About Devnet

The Aotearoa New Zealand International Development Studies Network links people and organisations involved and interested in the broad field of international development in Aotearoa New Zealand and the wider world. The network connects academics, students and development practitioners to facilitate the exchange of ideas, information and research. Further details of DevNet can be found here: http://www.devnet.org.nz/

The Devnet Steering Committee is eager to hear from you:

**Auckland University** Yvonne Underhill-Sem [y.underhill-sem@auckland.ac.nz]

**Council for International Development** Wren Green [Wren@cid.org.nz]

**Lincoln University** Michael Lyne, [Michael.Lyne@lincoln.ac.nz]

**Massey University** Regina Scheyvens, [R.A.Scheyvens@massey.ac.nz] (Co-chair)

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade** John Egan [john.egan@mfat.govt.nz]

**University of Canterbury** Kelly Dombroski [kelly.dombroski@canterbury.ac.nz]

**University of Otago** Douglas Hill; [dph@geography.otago.ac.nz] (Co-chair)

**University of Waikato** John Campbell [jrc@waikato.ac.nz]

**Victoria University of Wellington** John Overton [John.Overton@vuw.ac.nz]
The Aotearoa NZ International Development Studies Network Biennial Conference 2014

**Thursday 27th November**

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<td>8.00 am onwards</td>
<td>Registration in Castle Lecture Theatre</td>
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<td><strong>08.45-10.00am Welcome and KEYNOTE LECTURE – Dr Gill Greer CEO VSA</strong></td>
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<td>Cross-Sectoral Convergence and Partnerships for the Post 2015 Development Agenda</td>
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<td>CHAIR: Doug Hill VENUE: BURNS 2</td>
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<td>10.00 am -10.30 am</td>
<td>Morning Tea</td>
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<td>10.30 am -12.00 noon</td>
<td>Vulnerability and Resilience in Post-Conflict Societies</td>
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<td>CHAIR: Andreas Neef</td>
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<td>Glenn Banks The Bottom-Line or the Bottom-Billion? The Difficulties of Articulating Private Sector Interests with Development</td>
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<td>Melissa Bungcaras Giving Power to Women to Improve their Resilience: the Women's Resilience Index</td>
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<td>Paul Beumelburg Education as Sustainable Development in the Pacific</td>
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<td>Tony Binns 40 years of Research in Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>Helen Ware Resilience and Vulnerability in Post-Conflict Societies: Solomon Islands, Timor Leste and Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>Regina Scheyvens Possibilities of the Private Sector Acting More Responsibly in the Post-2015 Era: Views from the Tourism Industry</td>
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<td>Linda McCord Participatory Ethnographic Evaluative Research (PEER): Delivering Both Large, Rich Data Sets and Empowering Research Participants</td>
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<td>Rosie Paterson Looking Beyond Vocational Education: The Community Processes of Gendered Empowerment in Papua New Guinea</td>
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<td>Chandima Daskon Culture and Community Resilience</td>
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<td>Murray Sheard Building Governance Integrity in Post-Conflict States</td>
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<td>Cheryl McEwan Community Development and Renewable Energy: Exploring the Role and Potential of the Private Sector in South Africa</td>
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<td>Jean Burke Using government data to create a community linguistic profile: the case of Swahili in Australia</td>
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<td>Denise Arnold What Factors Influence the Delivery of Quality Teaching in Rural Cambodia, and is there a Sustainable Solution?</td>
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<td>Kumudika Boyagoda From Vulnerability to Resilience: The Demography of Women’s Social Capital and its Implications</td>
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The Aotearoa NZ International Development Studies Network Biennial Conference 2014

### Emma Mawdsley

Financialisation for Development? When Hedge Fund Managers Become ‘Partners in Development’

### Rohana Ulluwishewa and Sriyalatha Kumarasinghe

Spirituality and Sustainable Development

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### December 2014: Two Opportunities to Re-Shape New Zealand Aid

- **1.00 pm - 2.30 pm**
  - Resilience and Peacebuilding
    - **CHAIR:** Kevin Clemens
  - Bio-physical aspects of Development
    - **CHAIR:** Nave Wald
  - Disaster and Resilience
    - **CHAIR:** Helen Ware
  - Civil Participation in Local Governance
    - **CHAIR:** SungYong Lee
  - Getting into Consultancy

### John Overton

Paddling on One Side of the Canoe? – The Update

### Gabrielle Emery and Jenny Wells

Humanitarian Law and Resilient Communities

### Dean Stronge

Livelihood Impacts of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in the Solomon Islands

### Joy Davidson, Dolores Devesi, Carlos Caideron, Dickson Grey, Elisha Pitaneo and Vanessa Lolohea

The Value of Youth-Based Organisations in Pacific Disaster Response

### Daniel Fridberg

The Challenges for Participatory Processes in a Conflict-Ridden Context – A Story of Planning a Park in the Midst of Jerusalem

### Linda McCord

Tips and Tricks to Translate your Academic Experience into a Format that INGO’s will Recognize and Value

### Jo Spratt

Donors and Self Centred Objectives: Possibilities and Requirements for New Zealand ODA

### Patrik Johanssen

Peacebuilding and Resilience

### M.O. Obiakor, S.C. Wilson, L. L. Perez, M. Tighe

Antimony as an Emerging Contaminant in Natural Waters: Ecotoxicological Perspective and Challenges for Sustainable Management

### Chris Cattaway

The Role of Learning in Building Resilience

### Janine Joyce

Participatory Development in Myanmar’s Dry Zone Region: The Village Book

### Gerard Prinsen

New Zealand’s Withdrawal from Development Cooperation with Africa and its Implications

### Danica Waiti

Widening the Lens on Resilience Outcomes

### Isaac Arah

Monitoring Water Quality of River Bodies of Mining Communities in Ghana

### Anne Tadgell

Managed Retreat as CCA and DRR in Manila

### Chloe Brown

Grassroots Local Development in Cambodia
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<td>3.00 pm – 4.30 pm</td>
<td>Aid Effectiveness and the Changing role of Donors CHAIR: Glenn Banks</td>
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<td>Development and Resistance CHAIR: Kelly Dombroski</td>
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<td>Health, Well-being and Gender CHAIR: Kesaya Baba</td>
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<td>Livelihoods and Resilience CHAIR: Dennis Rockell</td>
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<td>David Paterson Development Futures 2025: The Blue Print</td>
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<td>Navé Wald Uncomfortable Bedfellows or Equal Partners? Practitioners, Grassroots Organisations and Participatory Development</td>
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<td>David Fielding and Aurélie Lepine Female Empowerment and Wellbeing: Evidence from Africa</td>
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<td>Maria Acela Katrina Padua Small Farmer Access to Premium Prices for Copra in the Philippines: A Case Study of the Coconut Oil Chain in Camarines Sur Province</td>
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<td>Jean Burke Trafficking of Children in East Africa</td>
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<td>Thomas Stubbs Catalyzing Aid? The IMF and Donor Behaviour</td>
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<td>Hannah Bulloch Development Discourse as Oppression or Resistance? The Politics of Development Subjectivities on a Philippine Island</td>
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<td>Pamela Thomas The role of Samoan Women’s Health Committees: A Study of Community Vulnerability and Resilience</td>
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<td>Jesusa Grace J. Molina Integration of Agta’s Indigenous Knowledge into the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policies and Plans of Casiguran</td>
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<td>Jennie Ozumba Widowhood Disinheritance Amongst the Igbo, Nigeria</td>
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<td>Severine Blaise, Pierre-Yves Le Meur, John Overton and Gerard Prinsen The Sovereignty of Pacific Island States</td>
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<td>Thomas McNamara NGOs as Actants and Placeholders</td>
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<td>Susan Crabtree Maternal health in Papua New Guinea: Antenatal care as Isomorphic Mimicry</td>
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<td>Tim Leyland Livestock Livelihoods and Disasters</td>
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<td>Lauren Brown Agency and Development in a Globalised World: The Relationship between Sex trafficking and Microfinance in Cambodia</td>
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<td>Hesthi Nugroho, Ronlyn Duncan and Roddy Hale Knowledge Governance for the Adoption of Conservation Agriculture in Rural Villages in East Java, Indonesia</td>
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### Friday 28th November

**Keynote Speaker Anthony Bebbington, Clark University**

*Mining, Risk and Resilience in the ‘Other’ Pacific*

**CHAIR:** Glenn Banks  
**VENUE:** BURNS 2  
*Supported by Asia Pacific Viewpoint*

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<th>Chair(s)</th>
<th>Room: St David Seminar</th>
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</table>
| 9.00 am – 10.00 am | **Keynote Speaker**  
Anthony Bebbington, Clark University  
*Mining, Risk and Resilience in the ‘Other’ Pacific*  
**CHAIR:** Glenn Banks  
**VENUE:** BURNS 2  
*Supported by Asia Pacific Viewpoint* | | |
| 10.00 am – 10.30 am | **Morning Tea** | | |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **New Partnerships for Development**  
**CHAIR:** David Paterson | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Career in Development and Peacebuilding: Prospects and Ethical Dilemmas**  
**CHAIR:** Doug Hill | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Post-Development and Diverse Economies**  
**CHAIR:** Paul Hodge | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Development and Peace in Practice**  
**CHAIR:** Paul Beumelburg | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Youth, Sport and Development**  
**CHAIR:** Paul Beumelburg | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Jamie Newth**  
**Partnering for Innovation** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Kevin Clements, Marie Nissanka and SungYong Lee** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Kelly Dombroski**  
**Multiplying Possibilities: Postdevelopment, Toilets, and Sustainability in Northwest China and Beyond** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Kesaya Baba**  
**Mainstreaming Youth in Pacific Development** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Michelle Greene**  
**Young Pacific Island Women, Empowerment and PE** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Hang Anh Thi Dinh**  
**The Challenges of Partnerships between Non-Profit Organisations and Multinational Companies in Three Case Studies in Vietnam** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Linda McCord and Tracey Skelton**  
**Hip-Hop, Communism and Social Development: Lao’s Unlikely Trio** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Jeph Mathias and Gerard Prinsen**  
**Development as “Community Regime Shift”** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Jerram Bateman, Tony Binns and Etienne Nel**  
**Football and Development in Sierra Leone** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Calvin Michel Sidjaya**  
**Assimilationist Laws and Right to Development** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Yvonne Underhill-Sem**  
**Cuban ‘Co-ops’ and Wanigela ‘Wantoks’: Diverse Economic Practices in Place** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Lisette Robles**  
**Resilience Beyond Territories: A Perspective on Foreign Students’ Social Vulnerability and Resilience During Disasters** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
| 10.30 am – 12.00 noon | **Joy Davidson and Maria Borovnik**  
**Young Pacific People Creating a Purposeful Future** | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Room 6 |
### Lunch & DevNet Forum  
**VENUE:** St David Seminar Room 1

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<td>12.00 noon – 1.00 pm</td>
<td><a href="#">Lunch &amp; DevNet Forum</a></td>
<td><a href="#">Aid, Donors and their Publics</a></td>
<td><a href="#">International Volunteers</a></td>
<td><a href="#">Marginalisation and Poverty Alleviation in India</a></td>
<td><a href="#">ICT, Social Media and Development</a></td>
<td><a href="#">Pro-Poor Tourism</a></td>
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| 1.00 – 2.30 pm | Room: Aid, Donors and their Publics  
CHAIR: Wardlow Friesen | Room: International Volunteers  
CHAIR: Emma Mawdsley | Room: Marginalisation and Poverty Alleviation in India  
CHAIR: Emma Mawdsley | Room: ICT, Social Media and Development  
CHAIR: Polly Stupples | Room: Pro-Poor Tourism  
CHAIR: Maria Borovnik |
| Seth Le Leu  
The Post 2015 Agenda: The Possibilities and Challenges | Jane Banfield, Alice Banfield, Christina Reymer and Sera Price  
From Service Delivery to Partnership: The Changing Face of International Volunteering | Doug Hill  
Accumulation and Exclusion in Neo-Liberal India | Sharon McLennan  
Techno-optimism or Information Imperialism: Paradoxes in Online Networking, Social Media and Development | Kalthia Sari Martokusumo  
Critical Factors in the Success of Community-Based Tourism: A Case Study of Balinese villages |
| Terence Wood, Alexandra Humphrey Cifuentes, Jonathan Pryke  
Putting our Money where our mouths are? Donations to NGOs and support for ODA in Australia | Terence Wood, Alexandra Humphrey Cifuentes, Jonathan Pryke  
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| Stephen Knowles  
Developing countries in need: Which characteristics appeal most to people when donating money? | Stephen Knowles  
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| 2.30 pm - 3.00 pm | [Afternoon Tea](#) | [Developing countries in need: Which characteristics appeal most to people when donating money?](#) | [Developing countries in need: Which characteristics appeal most to people when donating money?](#) | [Developing countries in need: Which characteristics appeal most to people when donating money?](#) | [Developing countries in need: Which characteristics appeal most to people when donating money?](#) | [Developing countries in need: Which characteristics appeal most to people when donating money?](#) |

### Other Sessions

- **Dinner & Networking**
- **IAP Conference 2013**
- **Superpower Panel**
- **Current Issues in Development**
- **Challenges and Opportunities in International Development**
- **International Development Studies Network Biennial Conference 2014**
- **The Aotearoa NZ International Development Studies Network Biennial Conference 2014**
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<td>3.00 pm – 4.30 pm</td>
<td>Corporate Community Development</td>
<td>Local Scale Development</td>
<td>Aid and NGOs</td>
<td>Measuring and Monitoring for Results</td>
<td>Health Well-being and Gender II</td>
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<td>CHAIR: Hesthi Nugroho</td>
<td>CHAIR: Tim Leyland</td>
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<td>CHAIR: Susan Crabtree</td>
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<td>Glenn Banks</td>
<td>Talking the Talk: Management Level Understanding and Discourse of Community Development in Papua New Guinea’s Mining Sector</td>
<td>Yuanheng Zheng Intervening and Rebuilding Development Projects: Political Representation of Miao deputies in China</td>
<td>Gisela Purcell International Mentoring of Entrepreneurs in Samoa</td>
<td>Hannah Stewart and Mike Lee Measuring for Results</td>
<td>World Vision Vanuatu team The Changing Face of WaSH in Vanuatu</td>
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<td>Regina Scheyvens</td>
<td>Tourism and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the Pacific: Company Views of their Contributions to Local Development</td>
<td>Alejandra Parra Unleashing the Power of Community: Community Planning in North East Valley</td>
<td>Honour Stewart Leveraging Sustainable Livelihoods though the Development of Fairtrade Business and Partnerships</td>
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<td>Giulia Erika Soria Right to health: Tuberculosis in the Philippines</td>
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<td>Sharon McLennan</td>
<td>Business as a Development Guide in the Pacific: Perspectives from Mining and Tourism</td>
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<td>4.30 pm – 5.30 pm</td>
<td><strong>Keynote Speaker Emma Mawdsley Cambridge University</strong></td>
<td><strong>After the Honeymoon? The Next Decade of South-South Development Cooperation</strong></td>
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<td>8.30 am – 10.00 am</td>
<td>Aid Effectiveness CHAIR: Adrian Nel</td>
<td>Rethinking Development and Empowerment CHAIR: Doug Hill</td>
<td>Creative Contributions: the Creative Economy Agenda and Creative Methods of Engagement CHAIR: Denise Arnold</td>
<td>Resilience and Indigenous Communities CHAIR: Gerard Prinsen</td>
<td>Gender, Mobilities and Remittance CHAIR: Danica Waiti</td>
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<td>Milos Blucher EU Development Aid Priorities in the 21st Century</td>
<td>Brent Doberstein and Anne Tadgell Adding Value to Garbage: Increasing Resilience in Waste Picking Communities in S.E. Asian Cities</td>
<td>Polly Stuppies Questioning the Creative Economy</td>
<td>Paul Hodge Building Resilience Through Relationships: Community Development Practice in Inter-Cultural Settings</td>
<td>Belinda Dodson and Riley Dillon Gender and Migration in the Post-2015 Agenda: Insights from Southern Africa</td>
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<td>12.00 noon – 12.15 pm</td>
<td>Andreas Neef Resource Grabs in the Green Economy</td>
<td>Jacqueline Fa’amatuainu Climate Law in the Pacific</td>
<td>Joseph Whitworth The Role of Planning in Urban India: Lessons and Consequences from the Hyderabad Metro Rail, Telangana</td>
<td>David Duriesmith In Search of the Good Men: Gender Equitable Men, Feminism and Development</td>
<td>Martin de Jong Small yet Strong: Voices from Oceania on the Environment</td>
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<td>12.15 pm – 1.30 pm</td>
<td>Abiodun Okunola Trans-Domestic Land Grab in Nigeria</td>
<td>Heather Masaki Exploring Climate Change, Gender and Diaspora: Perspectives of Pacific Women in Auckland</td>
<td>Suryani Eka Wijaya Urban Public Transport Governance in Indonesia</td>
<td>Seth Offei Land-Grabbing and Sustainable Agriculture in Ghana</td>
<td>Gonzalo Mardones Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping of a Protected Area Buffer Zone in the Temperate Rainforest of Southern Chile</td>
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<td>Adrian Nel A Critical Reflection on Equity in Ugandan Carbon Forestry</td>
<td>Ximena Flores-Palacios Samoa. Linking Climate Change and Population Movements</td>
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12.00 noon – 12.15 pm Lunch

12.15 pm – 1.30 pm Policy Round Table – Post SIDS Reflections CHAIR: Yvonne Underhill-Sem VENUE: Burns 2

1.30 pm CATLINS TOUR Departs
Cross-Sectoral Convergence and Partnerships for the Post 2015 Development Agenda

Gill Greer
CEO, Volunteer Service Abroad

As member states at the UN continue to debate the draft Sustainable Development Goals there is considerable divergence of views about what the global priorities for a better world should be. This paper will briefly discuss some of those views and priorities, together with aspects of the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Rio+20 Conference (2012) which relate to the debate. One of the major criticisms of the MDGs is that they focus on the “what” rather than the “how” of the development agenda. Today, however, there is considerable discussion about the need to “do development differently” and the content of these discussions varies widely. One of the most widely discussed views is the need for cross-sectoral convergence and partnerships as we heard at the recent Small Island developing States Conference in Samoa with its theme of sustainable development through genuine and durable partnerships. This paper will examine some of the ideas related to this concept of convergence, and what the implications might be, globally, regionally and locally. It will also consider what factors can make partnerships between the “unlike” successful, what the risks can be, and how these can be addressed in policy and practice.

Working with the Grain of Locality: Post Conflict Reconstruction and Reconciliation

Kevin Clements
University of Otago, New Zealand

In post colonial /post conflict societies the challenge facing external intervenors is how to develop partnerships that are emancipatory and empowering for local actors. This paper looks at diverse ways in which external intervenors can add value to locality while avoiding neo-colonial dependent and didactic relationships. It will focus particular attention on the concepts of political hybridity and partnership in order to see how these two processes might mitigate neo-colonial bias in vulnerable and stressed communities.
Resilience and Vulnerability in Post-Conflict Societies: Solomon Islands, Timor Leste and Sierra Leone

Helen Ware
University of New England, Australia

Much of the inter-linked literature in the fields of resilience and vulnerability assumes conditions where civil society is relatively united. Even in peaceful societies conflicting interests mean that this is rarely the case. However, in post-conflict States, which have recently experienced active combat between competing parties this condition is evidently not satisfied. This paper examines the resources which social groups within post-conflict societies can bring to bear to re-build a reformed system of governance which will reduce vulnerability to a cycle of recurrent violent conflict. The methodology draws upon insights from peace studies and the use of a gender lens. Whilst the debate over the extent to which various types and distributions of economic resources serve to fuel or prevent armed conflict continues to generate as much heat as light, the positive role of bridging social capital is generally acknowledged. The case studies examining possible transitions from vulnerability to resilience covered here include the Solomon Islands, Timor Leste and Sierra Leone.

Building Governance Integrity in Post-Conflict States

Dr Murray Sheard
TEAR Fund NZ

The immediate post-war phase is a crucial “open moment” setting the stage for the future direction of a country, but this period rarely lives up to the hope and expectations of citizens and international agencies. Corruption and lack of accountability become entrenched, leading to disenchantment with the international community, the interim government and decreasing trust in democracy and its institutions. An upsurge in corruption can quickly drain a post-conflict state of legitimacy, increase its fragility and even return it to violent conflict. Half of post-war countries resume violent conflict within ten years. Disaffected, excluded citizens can become spoilers and begin to support extremist groups.

Based on a study conducted by Integrity Action, of 8 post-war states, this paper, shows how top down governance reforms underestimate social accountability mechanisms that can build transparency, accountability, and stability and reconcile divisions from below in a collaborative process. An alternative approach is needed where citizens are engaged in the allocation and impact of public resources that affect their lives. As well as fighting corruption, this can re-engage citizens in the democratic process. Contrary to received wisdom, this can happen from the earliest post-war stages.

Private Sector

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The Bottom-Line or the Bottom-Billion? The Difficulties of Articulating Private Sector Interests with Development

Glenn Banks
Massey University, New Zealand

There is a growing critique of what for the previous decade has been widely touted as the most recent ‘magic bullet’ for development: the private sector. The paper deals with two under-conceptualised aspects of the debate around the ‘private sector’ in development: definitions, and the limits and constraints of the private sector’s role in development. In terms of the first of these, ‘the private sector’ can take a wide variety of forms, and is far from a homogenous entity, and hence the articulation with development, and development
assistance, is also going to be multi-faceted and varied. Two examples considered briefly to illustrate this point are PPP and CSR. Blowfield and Dolan’s (2014) have usefully proposed three developmental assessment criteria for CSR type-activities that can be applied to assess the limits and constraints of other private sector connections with, and claims to, development. These criteria proceed through a hierarchy from a ‘willingness’ to get involved in activities with a development rather than a profit motive; the extent to which ‘primacy’ is given to the benefits to the poor; and the extent to which the private sector actor is ‘consciously and accountably’ striving to address poverty and marginalisation.

**Possibilities of the Private Sector Acting More Responsibilities in the Post-2015 Era: Views from the Tourism Industry**

*Regina Scheyvens*  
*Massey University, New Zealand*

The post-2015 development era, with it’s emphasis on business contributing to sustainable development globally, presents opportunities for tourism players that wish to demonstrate commitment to development in tourism destinations. Simultaneously, however, it also raises expectations of what they can deliver in terms of sustainable and responsible practices. Based on a meeting of a small group of sustainable business leaders from the tourism industry in London earlier this year, this paper discusses the potential for the tourism industry to act more responsibly post-2015. A number of barriers were noted, often underpinned by the clash between the dominant business model which is based upon short-term planning with a narrow focus on finances, and a sideline agenda of longer term planning with social, economic and environmental goals. It was asserted that most businesses do not respond to the soft language of business responsibility, rather, they only make substantive changes if they are obliged to do so: as one commentator suggested, “We need to take CSR away from the softer language of responsibility and more towards obligation”. Tourism businesses might be forced to change in future, however, as we move from a situation whereby CSR reporting has mainly been driven by the needs of Communication sections, to more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the impacts and effectiveness of CSR activities.

**Community Development and Renewable Energy: Exploring the Role and Potential of the Private Sector in South Africa**

*Cheryl McEwan*  
*Durham University, United Kingdom*

Investment opportunities in the renewable energy sector in the ‘rising powers’ is also increasing the potential for private sector involvement in development. In South Africa, a government-led procurement programme aims to increase the share of renewable energy in the national grid by procuring energy from private providers. It also requires independent power producers (IPPs) to contribute to ‘community development’ in the form of job creation, local ownership, economic development and socio-economic development. Through this example, the paper examines the evolving relationships between the state and the private sector in delivering social and economic development and empowerment in South Africa. It then explores the challenges facing IPPs in engaging with community development and speculates on their potential (or otherwise) to deliver economic and socioeconomic development to local communities.

**Financialisation for Development? When Hedge Fund Managers Become 'Partners in Development'**

*Emma Mawdsley*  
*Cambridge University, UK*

A very specific part of the rapid growth in ‘private sector-led development’ is the financial sector. A significantly growing share of ODA and emerging forms of public-funded development financing are going towards facilitating and developing financial services and actors. These include commercial banks, Sovereign
Wealth Funds, hedge funds, private equity funds and various other forms of financial intermediary organisations. To take just one example, in January 2014, Justine Greening, Minister of State for the UK’s DFID announced a new partnership with London Stock Exchange Group to support capital market development in sub Saharan Africa, something which includes a project to strengthen and expand the Tanzanian stock exchange. Donor policies and funding for Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), Financial Intermediaries (FIs), and new investor and private-sector friendly definitions of ‘foreign aid’ are all enrolled in an emerging finance development assemblage. In this sector-based case study, I will examine the opportunities, risks and challenges associated with this drive for greater financialisation of low and middle income country economies.

### Innovative Methodologies for Researchers and Practitioners

**Room: St David Seminar Room 4**

**Convenors: Maria Borovnik**

**Thursday 27th November**

**Time: 10.30 am – 12.00 noon**

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**Giving Power to Women to Improve their Resilience: the Women's Resilience Index**

*Melissa Bungcaras*  
*ActionAid Australia*

There is growing recognition that in addition to natural disasters and climatic hazards, a combination of social, political, economic and cultural shocks contribute to people's vulnerability. Many current approaches have failed to adequately address the multiple challenges of these evolving contexts. Structural inequalities, existing gender discrimination and unequal power relations also mean women are often hardest hit, take longer to recover, and may not recover as fully. Similarly, the way women experience vulnerability is very different to men. Women’s agency in humanitarian contexts has not been fully acknowledged, though they are the first to respond to a crisis. It is clear from the evidence, and analysis, that affected communities, and particularly women, should be at the centre and lead disaster risk reduction and resilience initiatives. Through analysis of these factors, and informed by the experience of some of the poorest communities in South Asia, the development of the Women’s Resilience Index will see a comprehensive framework developed for understanding women’s vulnerabilities, their role in resilience and opportunities for enhancing their agency. This will in turn support building community resilience matched by gender sensitive programming whereby the private sector and government response understands, prioritises, responds to and benefits both women and men.

**Participatory Ethnographic Evaluative Research (PEER): Delivering Both Large, Rich Data Sets and Empowering Research Participants**

*Linda McCord*

In this paper I discuss the experience of conducting a baseline study of young women’s experiences of working in the garment factory industry in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR). The baseline study employed an innovative methodology, Participatory Ethnographic Evaluative Research (also known as PEER). I argue that PEER is an innovative and powerful research tool because it enables the collection of large, detail data sets as well as the empowerment and capacity building of research participants, yet it is under-utilized in the development sector. PEER delivers data that is otherwise rarely collected in much of the research conducted by development practitioners and consultants, data that reports highly personal and often traumatic experiences. Without this type of data development researchers risk missing some of the most pressing problems that marginalized people face, which has obvious implications for gaps in the design of development programs and projects.
Using Government Data to Create a Community Linguistic Profile: The Case of Swahili in Australia

Jean Burke
Australian Catholic University, Australia

Community profiles generally focus on ethnicity or countries of birth as the central characteristic of communities. However, language is also an identity marker and cultural aspect around which communities organise themselves, participate and access services. Developing a community profile based on linguistic characteristics is an innovative approach applicable to understanding minority communities. This paper demonstrates and examines the creation of a community profile of Swahili-speakers in Australia from statistical analysis of Australian Bureau of Statistics Census data using Tablebuilder and the Settlement Reporting Facility (SRF) of the Department of Immigration and Border Protection.

Swahili is one of the fastest growing languages in Australia spoken by refugees and migrants from East and Central Africa. 3537 settlers who arrived between January 1999 and July 2013 declared their main language to be Swahili. The majority had been born in DRC (45%), Congo Republic (12%), Burundi (14%), Tanzania (13%) and Kenya (4%). Government data only records one language, and main language is not a mandatory item in SRF. Hence Swahili may be undercounted, especially as many Swahili-speakers are multilingual. This paper argues that including multilingual and mandatory language items in government data collection is important for more accuracy in equitable service planning.

Education for Sustainable Development

Room: St David Seminar Room 5
Convenors: Bill Fogarty
Thursday 27th November
Time: 10.30 am – 12.00 noon

Education as Sustainable Development in the Pacific

Paul Beumelburg
Massey University, New Zealand

ESD emerged out of Agenda 21 following the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Education was considered to be vital in achieving sustainable development. The United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) 2005-2014 recognises the importance of ESD today. The DESD seeks to integrate the principles, values, and practices of SD into all aspects of education and learning, in order to address the social, economic, cultural and environmental problems we face in the 21st century. As the decade ends, it is timely to review how ESD has shaped student conceptions of SD in both developing and developed countries.

This session will have a particular focus on how ESD might be interpreted in developing countries especially as it relates sustainable development in the Pacific and the contribution of Pacific livelihoods to resilience in the 21st century. With sustainable development goals (SDG’s) expected to follow on from the MDG’s sustainability is sure to be a key theme of the post 2015 development agenda. A facilitated group discussion will take place on the nature of future Pacific ESD programmes in supporting Pacific development that is truly sustainable.

Looking Beyond Vocational Education: The Community Processes of Gendered Empowerment in Papua New Guinea

Rosie Paterson
Auckland University, New Zealand

This paper introduces my proposed research which aims to investigate the potential of vocational education for girls in relation to community development in rural Melanesia. This will be addressed through the investigation of how a woman’s income-generating activities and her sense of empowerment has been
influenced by her vocational education. It will be informed by intersectional analysis in education (Unterhalter 2012) and theories of women’s empowerment in development (Kabeer). My paper will outline how I intend to put intersectional analysis to work in the provision of vocational education in East New Britain, Papua New Guinea.

**What Factors Influence the Delivery of Quality Teaching in Rural Cambodia, and is there a Sustainable Solution?**

*Denise Arnold*

*The Cambodia Charitable Trust, New Zealand*

Quality teaching is a critical part of the drive for Education For All. What do teachers in a developing country think the characteristics of a quality teacher are, and what factors influence the delivery of quality teaching the most? In developed countries, teacher job satisfaction and engagement is critical. In Cambodia the lack of resources in terms of salary, training and teaching materials is seen by the teachers as the most important. How then do we assist when there is what seems a bottomless pit of need, and schools will never be sustainable as they are essentially consumers? What are the sustainable solutions?

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**40 Years of Research in Sierra Leone**

*Tony Binns*

*University of Otago, New Zealand*

Despite rapid economic growth since the end of the decade long civil war in 2002, Sierra Leone is still one of the world’s poorest countries. Over 70% of the population depend on farming for their livelihoods, but production methods have changed little over generations. The paper focuses on two research projects concerning food production in rural and urban areas. The first is an ongoing longitudinal study undertaken over 40 years which examines the complex relationships between diamond mining and rural development in the Eastern Province. Whereas mining is often seen as having a negative impact on the rural economy, a number of positive effects have been overlooked. The second research study is concerned with examining the significance of urban agriculture in Freetown, the capital city, which experienced rapid population growth during the civil war. In the post-conflict period, urban agriculture is making a valuable contribution to livelihoods in providing food, income and employment. There is a need to understand the positive attributes of urban agriculture, and both national and local government should recognise its significance in future development planning strategies.

**Culture and Community Resilience**

*Chandima Daskon*

*University of Otago, New Zealand*

Can local cultural values contribute to rebuilding and strengthening resilience of war-affected communities? As for development, culture is an essential factor in conflict and conflict resolution and, more importantly, it is intrinsic to sustainable peace building process. Culturally sensitive approaches inform the significance of cultural contexts not only in understanding the roots of conflicts, but also in preventing, mitigating and recovering from conflicts situations. The principal aim of this paper is to introduce the idea of ‘cultural capital’ by referring to my own doctoral research on ‘Cultural Traditions and Sustainable Livelihoods’, and to relate the findings to issues concerning the restoration of community resilience in the postconflict context. The idea of cultural resilience explains how diverse cultural values, customs, religious norms and knowledge systems contribute to conquer vulnerabilities and to strengthen security and sustainability of human societies. My field
research in Sri Lanka confirmed that cultural traditions which are longestablished in communities are vital ‘resources’, not only in meeting their aspirations, but more importantly in strengthening a sense of belonging, in negotiating identities and achieving community sustainability.

From Vulnerability to Resilience: The Demography of Women’s Social Capital and Its Implications

Kumudika Boyagoda
University of Waikato, New Zealand

In contemporary development policy and planning, the value of social capital has increased as a remedy for poverty alleviation. However, women’s economic betterment is more connected to their human, financial and physical capital; social capital of women remains affixed to their reproductive role. Improving these other resources therefore gains policy priority. If and when social capital of women and their productive role is connected, it is usually through their reproductive role – i.e. women rich in social capital are assumed to increase labour force participation by delegating household duties to kin, neighbours and friends, thereby increasing income and social position. The present paper, drawn from a study of female-headed households in Sri Lanka notes that these assumptions relates to a lack of nuanced analyses of women’s social capital. A quantitative and qualitative analysis of the demography of female heads’ social capital, for example, who belonged to their social networks and what roles these network members play revealed that women do possess different types of social networks and these contribute to women’s upward mobility as a resource on its own. In developing country contexts where poor women are vulnerable due to lack of human, financial and physical resources, the paper highlights the importance of identifying and promoting the role of social capital for women’s economic (and social) advancement.

Spirituality and Sustainable Development

Rohana Ulluwishewa and Sriyalatha Kumarasinghe
Free Lance Researcher/Writer and University of Otago, New Zealand

Looking beyond the materialistic boundary of the conventional development paradigm, this paper identifies our spiritual underdevelopment which is being reflected as self-centeredness and greed, as the root cause of conventional development’s failure to alleviate poverty and inequality, achieve sustainability and deliver happiness to humanity. Conventional development ignores this truth, and attempts to change almost everything in the external world except ourselves. Though the changes we bring to the external world by pursuing conventional development generate more material wealth, as the selfishness and greed within us remains unchanged, we fail to generate wealth in an environmentally sustainable manner, to distribute the wealth equally and to deliver happiness to all. While all great religions advocate the reduction of our selfishness and greed, modern scientific evidence suggest that they are temporary signs of our spiritual underdevelopment. As we develop spiritually, our selfishness and greed are replaced by selfless love. Then spontaneously emerge a form of development driven by love which can eliminate poverty and inequality, achieve environmental sustainability and deliver happiness to all. This paper concludes with policy measures required to promote the new form of development. This paper is based on the author’s book ‘Spirituality and Sustainable Development’ published by Palgrave Macmillan in May 2014.
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**Paddling on One Side of the Canoe? – The Update**

*John Overton*
*Victoria University, New Zealand*

A team of researchers published a detailed paper in 2011 on the state-of-affairs of New Zealand’s aid programme, titled "Paddling on One Side of the Canoe? The Changing Nature of New Zealand's Development Assistance Programme". John Overton (Victoria University) was one of the authors. In this 2014 DevNet presentation, John will provide an update on events since 2011. This includes a participant’s commentary on the five-yearly OECD-DAC peer review of New Zealand’s aid programme that is currently taking place. On these two bases, John will make a policy forecast for post-2015 on past trends.

**Donors and Self Centred Objectives: Possibilities and Requirements for New Zealand ODA**

*Jo Spratt*
*Australian National University, Australia*

Self-interest in Official Development Assistance (ODA) can be defined in several different ways. In this paper I establish a definitional continuum. I then focus on ‘dual-benefit’ ODA, which emerges from this continuum: the idea that a donor country’s economic, diplomatic and/or geostrategic goals can be met at the same time as development goals in a country receiving that donor’s ODA. The idea of dual benefit has pervaded New Zealand’s ODA since its inception, with the exception of the period between 2002 and 2009. I examine the evidence for dual-benefit ODA and draw conclusions regarding what this means for New Zealand’s ODA.

**New Zealand’s Withdrawal from Development Cooperation with Africa and its Implications**

*Gerard Prinsen*
*Massey University, New Zealand*

Between 2004 and 2013, New Zealand cut its development cooperation with Africa back from 9% of the aid budget to less than 1%. Most development aid has been re-directed to countries in "the realm of New Zealand" in the Pacific, as a Parliamentary inquiry described it in 2010. This almost exclusive attention for our immediate neighbourhood is going to impair New Zealand's international diplomatic standing, for example in the Security Council where two-thirds of the agenda revolves around Africa. The looking away from Africa will also turn New Zealand’s commercial actors into 'Johnny-come-latelies' when Africa’s largest economies become the global economic giants of the 2020s. Moreover, in the fields of development cooperation and structural poverty reduction, New Zealand risks losing touch with professional developments; by the year 2025 about 80% of the world's poorest will live in the African countries who have not become economic giants.
Vulnerability and conflict are interrelated. Communities living in contexts characterised by conflict, weak governance and lack of legitimate state institutions are less resilient than communities living in more stable contexts. At the same time, conflict further erodes community resilience by weakening institutions, access to resources and markets. Resilient communities have the ability to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from, shocks in a way that reduces vulnerability and facilitates growth. A resilience approach integrates development and humanitarian principles and focuses on crisis prevention and preparedness. To be successful, four key strategic needs are identified as essential to establishing community resilience: good governance; economic development; conflict resolution; and strengthening civil society. This paper explores how development and humanitarian programmes that strengthen community understanding of, and their ability to advocate for, rights under international law can positively influence overall community resilience in situations of armed conflict. Strengthening the ability of communities to demand respect for, and the upholding of rights and responsibilities enshrined in international humanitarian law during times of armed conflict is critical to protecting lives and fostering stability. This paper examines case studies where community level advocacy on international humanitarian legal issues has successfully enhanced protection and strengthened community resilience.

**Resilience Thinking for Peacebuilders**

*Patrik Johansson*

*University of Otago, New Zealand*

Post-war peacebuilding is a delicate undertaking, and even the most promising process will face challenges and setbacks, purposeful as well as accidental. Examples include residual violence, coups d’états, terrorist attacks, delays of implementation, but also poverty and unemployment. Sometimes these challenges derail a peacebuilding process, whereas at other times the process recovers, and is soon back on track. The ability to withstand challenges should be an important indicator of the quality of peace and the success of post-war peacebuilding, and the concept of “resilience” is gaining ground in peacebuilding research and practice.

The paper argues that applying resilience thinking to peace and peacebuilding needs to go beyond using a popular label to describe what this field of research and practice is already doing. Instead, inspired by ecological resilience, the paper asks how various analytical tools of resilience thinking can be understood and employed in the analysis of peace and peacebuilding. The paper also considers the level of analysis for resilient peace, asking what it means to apply resilience thinking not to an ecological system such as a lake, or to an actor like an individual or a family, but to a set of social relations.

**Widening the Lens on Resilience Outcomes**

*Danica Waiti*

*ChildFund New Zealand*

Building community resilience is a key focus of ChildFund New Zealand’s work in Kenya, Zambia, Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Timor Leste. Our unique approach of providing long-term support to dedicated communities in each of these countries is supplemented by shorter-term focused projects. Combined, this approach allows ChildFund New Zealand to respond to the basic humanitarian needs (for example: health; education; child
protection) of vulnerable communities and, at a later point, layer family and individual support on top, creating a holistic model of development.

Increased resilience is thus a goal that we seek on many different levels at a community-level, family-level and individual-level. This paper will describe the different ways we foster resilience in our programmes and projects and the kind of activities we support at each level.

Case studies will be used to highlight the role of social and cultural capital, and of women and children in the areas we work. Increasing resilience can achieve so much more than food security and income generation although these are important outcomes. We welcome the opportunity to broaden this discourse through a discussion on the ChildFund approach and the range of outcomes we foresee.

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**Livelihood Impacts of IAS in the Solomon Islands**

*Dean Stronge*

*Massey University, New Zealand*

Invasive alien species (IAS) are an important driver of global environmental change and a factor affecting development and human well-being. There are significant gaps in IAS knowledge, particularly regarding their numbers and impacts in developing countries. Developing countries are particularly vulnerable to IAS because of the constraints they can place on issues such as economic growth, poverty alleviation and food security.

A qualitative study was undertaken within the Solomon Islands to determine what impacts little fire ants (LFA) and giant African snails (GAS) pose to those reliant on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods. While all households have a diversified asset base from which they derive income, the foundation for most households is subsistence agriculture which provides an essential safety net to people. Even if they are cash poor, people have rarely gone hungry.

The presented results will show that while the livelihood impacts of LFA are mixed, GAS is almost entirely bad; destroying this livelihood foundation and increasing the vulnerability of communities to shocks and undermining their well-being.

The presentation will highlight why this cross cutting issue has ramifications for all development sectors, either directly or indirectly and why it needs to be mainstreamed into the development agenda.

**Antimony as an Emerging Contaminant in Natural Waters: Ecotoxicological Perspective and Challenges for Sustainable Management**

*M.O. Obiakor, S.C. Wilson, L. L. Pereg, M. Tighe*

*University of New England, Australia*

The rare antimony property of existing both in metallic and non-metallic forms is a dynamic feature underpinning the chemical behaviour, environmental distribution and biological toxicity of the element. Antimony occurs naturally in the environment at low concentrations with less than 1µg/l in natural waters except geothermal waters. It is a highly toxic element which is increasing exponentially in our environment due to surfeit of current and emerging utilities. Anthropogenic activities have elevated the environmental concentrations above safety threshold than the natural processes, potentially lowering ecosystem resilience and increasing public health risks posed by this essential metalloid. Community concern about the impact of human and environmental exposure is high and decision-makers have indicated that their management decisions for the contamination are hindered by a lack of sound scientific information quantifying the real risks. Litanies of research publications and critical reviews are emerging in scientific domain addressing
different themes surrounding antimony complex physicochemical characteristics and its related eco-
distribution effects. However, there is limited research data on its ecotoxicology compared to other economic
metals. Developing demonstrations display the intricate process of metalloid contaminant interactions with
biomolecules, metabolic and signal transduction pathways and genetic machinery, supplementarily creating
challenges for ecological risk assessment, predictive extrapolation of realistic safe margins and sustainable
management of antimony. This paper briefly highlights antimony general background on use and
environmental distribution; and critically reviews the bioaccumulation and concomitant trophodynamics in
food chains and webs; single action toxicity and mixture effect analysis; and in vitro and in vivo genotoxicity
along biological organisation as ecotoxicological catalogues necessary to be integrated in the metalloid
information cache for pertinent management strategies. Conclusions are drawn from the quoted literature
reports and portray research holes and challenges needed to be addressed for full grasp on the gapping
antimony ecotoxicity.

Monitoring Water Quality of River Bodies of Mining Communities in Ghana

Isaac Arah
University of New England, Australia

The Ghanaian mining industry has contributed greatly towards the socio-economic development of the
country but its negative impacts, particularly on natural resources, raise a question about the net effect of
mining on mining communities in Ghana. One major natural resource which is negatively affected by mining is
water. The quantity and quality of water available in mining communities in Ghana is declining rapidly as
mining activities increase. This is caused by the direct use of water from rivers by miners and also the
discharge of mining waste into rivers from mines. This is depriving many communities of their source of clean
drinking water. This study sought to investigate the effectiveness of government efforts to ensure the quality
of water in these areas is maintained by using the MERI (monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement)
approach as a framework. It was ascertained that attempts are made to address the monitoring, evaluation
and reporting aspects but little improvement occurs. A number of solutions are recommended. These include
establishing more stringent water quality monitoring programs, investigating waste disposal from production
sites of mines and introducing progressive rehabilitation as opposed to post-mining rehabilitation.
Additionally, adequately resourcing regulatory bodies and stricter sanctions for offenders is essential.

Impacts of a Donor-Funded Extension Service on Small Farmers in the Mutasa
District of Zimbabwe

Munyaradzi Machila
Lincoln University, New Zealand

Zimbabwe has a pluralistic agricultural extension system. In addition to the public extension service, donors
contract private service providers to deliver a range of extension services in specific project areas. This study
focuses on extension services delivered by a local agribusiness firm and funded by USAID in the Mutasa district
of Zimbabwe’s Manicaland province. The purpose is to assess the impact of these services on household
outcomes such as farm income, and perceived benefits such as improved diet, health, child education, savings
and access to support services. The study analyses survey data gathered from 94 client and 90 non-client rural
households in June 2014. Propensity score matching was used to identify an appropriate control group within
the group of non-clients. Descriptive statistics were compared across the control and client groups, and the
impact of the extension service on each outcome estimated using two-stage least squares regression with
instrumental variables to account for selection bias. The results show that outsourced extension services
contributed significantly to household crop income, net crop income and expenditure on farm inputs and
services. In addition, clients perceived a range of socio-economic benefits such as improved food security and
better access to support networks. The financial costs and benefits of these services will be assessed in a
second paper.
The Value of Youth-Based Organisations in Pacific Disaster Response

Joy Davidson, TEAR Fund New Zealand
Dolores Devesi, Oxfam New Zealand
Carlos Calderon, Oxfam New Zealand
Dickson Gray, Ola Fou Pasifika Youth Development, Solomon Islands
Elisha Pitanoe, Ola Fou Pasifika Youth Development, Solomon Islands
Vanessa Lolohea, Tonga National Youth Congress
TEAR Fund Oxfam

This paper draws on two recent Pacific disaster responses to highlight the value of working with youth-based organisations in disaster response. Oxfam New Zealand responded to Cyclone Ian in Tonga in partnership with the Tongan National Youth Congress, and TEAR Fund New Zealand responded to the flooding in Solomon Islands in partnership with Ola Fou Pasifika Youth Development. The paper will discuss the challenges and the strengths that were experienced in working through these youth-based agencies, which was a first for TEAR Fund and Oxfam. Monitoring and evaluation findings from the responses will inform the presentation, together with focus group and interview findings around understanding the role young Pacific Islanders play in disaster response. Results challenge the sometimes negative conceptualisations held around Pacific youth, and present a picture of young people deeply concerned about their community resilience and recovery from disaster. Youth-based organisations have strong capacity to mobilise and have staff embedded in numerous communities who can respond quickly to disaster impacts and gather important information needed for response. Youth organizations also tend to have a natural inclusiveness approach towards gender and age. Working with youth-based organisations, and having young people visible and responding in communities also increases the respect communities hold of young people. Today these groups are listened to and they are seen in their communities as valid agents of change. Agencies responding to Pacific disaster should work to engage young people in this response due to both the effectiveness this can give the response and the change in community views on young people it can bring about.

The Role of Learning in Building Resilience

Chris Cattaway
Global Achievements, New Zealand

In response its 2011 Humanitarian Emergency Response Review, DfID and Save the Children UK have initiated The Humanitarian Leadership Academy. This global, sector-wide humanitarian capacity building initiative will catalyse transformational change in the way that local and national resilience and response capacity is built to respond to increasing demands. DfID is currently processing an initial GBP 20million grant, representing 40% of the first 5-year budget, with the balance to be raised from institutional and corporate sources and partnerships.

Dunedin-based Chris Cattaway has consulted for the Academy for the past 12 months. Last year he led an extensive consultation, engagement events and scoping study for the Asia Pacific Region. He has subsequently co-authored the The Philippines Academy Centre strategy which will be one of the first centres to be set-up this year. The Academy will assist organisations; as users and providers of learning products and services, to adopt Organisation Development and Learning & Development approaches, and contribute to, and draw from, a global body of knowledge to make a range of contextualised and quality-assured learning resources available worldwide.

Chris will introduce the Humanitarian Leadership Academy vision, and share insights from consultation and subsequent planning.
Managed Retreat as CCA and DRR in Manila

Anne Tadgell
University of Waterloo, Canada

Recent discourse has begun to marry development, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction theories and strategies. Resettlement has been practiced in development and disaster management contexts for decades. More recently, the facilitated movement of vulnerable populations away from high risk areas, referred to as ‘managed retreat,’ has been explored as climate change adaptation. Resettlement is a form of managed retreat. This research explores the idea of utilizing resettlement as a unified climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiative. It presents a definition of managed retreat best practice through resettlement, constructed from insights learned from development, disaster management, and climate change adaptation literatures. There are five best-practice components for using resettlement as managed retreat. It must be: proactive, permanent, clearly communicated with those being moved, provide incentives and compensation, and protect existing social networks. This definition was tested through field work in Manila, in an investigation of the feasibility of employing managed retreat as climate change adaptation using the existing resettlement infrastructure in the coastal megacity. Examples will be drawn from this field work in Manila.

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The Challenges for Participatory Processes in a Conflict-Ridden Context – A Story of Planning a Park in the Midst of Jerusalem

Daniel Fridberg
University of Otago, New Zealand

Public participation in urban planning is a rapidly evolving practice, which aims at engaging the public – the primary target group of every urban planning– in the planning process, both as a source for local knowledge and as a partner for the planning and implementation processes.

Several theoretical and methodological models were introduced in the academic literature in the past few decades for conducting participatory processes. However, the influences of a conflict-ridden context present a significant challenge for the practitioner, which the theoretical models don’t usually consider. Specifically, a context of a continuing conflict presents two main challenges for participatory processes:

It makes the public question the planning authority’s motivation for the process and hence, makes it difficult for the local authority to gain the public’s trust.

It hurts the relations and reduces the chance for cooperation between neighbouring communities, which share natural resources such as land, water etc.

The presentation examines the challenges and outcomes of a public participation process in urban planning of a neighbourhood park, which took place in Jerusalem, Israel, in 2012. This process aimed at engaging in an inter-communal dialogue process between the municipal planning authority of the city of Jerusalem together with several communities - Jewish and Palestinian.

The presentation will demonstrate ways in which the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict influences the reality of inter-communal relations, as well as public and local-government relations in Jerusalem, which is situated at the very heart of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. These influences, with the challenges they present for conducting effective planning participatory processes will be reviewed from the point of view of the practitioner – the facilitator of the participatory process. Following that, considerations of process design and modifications of the theoretical framework will be discussed.
Participatory Development in Myanmar’s Dry Zone Region: The Village Book

Janine Joyce
University of Otago, New Zealand

This paper will share a collective story about participatory development and bottom-up planning in Myanmar’s centrally located Dry Zone area. Communities in Myaing and Pakokku Townships spoke about their experiences of engaging with participatory rural appraisal tools and collectively forming the strategic planning document known as the Village Book. This process was facilitated by specially trained youth fellows who worked alongside NGO Actionaid Myanmar (AaM) to build capacity and trust in their home communities, as everyone came together to manage the challenges of climate change and water conflict.

I will share the people’s description and experience of themselves as agents; their challenges; their successes; and their ongoing needs.

Their story comes from a recent Monterey University Peace builder fellowship gathering stories on water conflict. This represents a larger narrative involving the collaborated stories of Peace builder fellows into Myanmar, West bank, Ethiopia and Mexico.

Grassroots Local Development in Cambodia

Chloe Brown
University of Otago, New Zealand

This presentation will examine the opportunities and limitations of the grassroots movements for rural development in Cambodia through a case study of a local organisation located in Svay Rieng Province. Tompeang Russey Khmer (TRK), a rurally-based Cambodian non-governmental organisation, is a model of grassroots organisation implementing local ownership to mobilise the local rural population for community development.

TRK will be used to illustrate the strengths of grassroots approaches to rural development in Cambodia; emphasising the value of local decision making, community participation, and grassroots mobilisation/movements. Like other grassroots local groups, TRK is closely connected to the rural community in which it works. This connection has beneficial effects on an organisations reputation and status, both seen as culturally important in generating trust with the local Cambodian people and community. As opposed to the Cambodian Government, grassroots approaches to development are seen as having a legitimate and authentic understanding of the rural context in which they work, and a respect for the will and voices of the local people.

Local ownership of locally driven social projects is one of many key factors understood to contribute to the success of rural development in Cambodia. The importance of local ownership and local participation in development projects will be examined through a number of social projects established and managed by the case study. These projects, including the building of rural kindergartens and connecting villages to the national electricity grid, emphasize the role of local ownership in initiating, executing, and maintaining the development projects.

Being located physically within the rural community it wishes to support and develop, grassroots movements are often directly impacted by the problems and conditions they seek to change. The presentation will conclude with an examination of some of the limitations and challenges faced by small grassroots organisations striving for rural development in Cambodia. Although this case study of TRK does not necessarily represent the general trends of rural development in Cambodia, it is hoped it highlights some of the typical issues commonly observed by local development actors in many other parts of the country.
## Tips and Tricks to Translate your Academic Experience into a Format that INGO’s will Recognize and Value

**Linda McCord**  
*Independent Researcher, New Zealand*

## Aid Effectiveness and the Changing Role of Donors

**Convenors:** Glenn Banks  
**Room:** St David Seminar Room 1  
**Time:** Thursday 27th November  
**Time:** 3.00 pm – 4.30 pm

## Development Futures 2025: The Blue Print

**David Paterson**  
*World Vision*

How will the world’s poorest people be most effectively lifted out of poverty in 2025? This paper presents a ten-year view of where the development sector may head, and the roles that NGOs might play within that. There appears to be an accelerating rate of change, and a range of potential discontinuities, in the ‘development’ process and sector as we know it. Development’s future pathway will be even less linear and predictable than before. A new generation of development actors and methods are emerging. Given such change, the future relevance of traditional NGO actors is also increasingly on the line. The ‘future-back’ views that this paper produced have served as a touchstone to help guide and test decision making for World Vision New Zealand’s directional, prioritisation and investment. Based on information gathered from agencies and conferences all over the world, Development Futures 2025 uses tectonic shifts in development to frame critical considerations for INGOs to remain relevant and useful contributors to poverty alleviation.

## Catalyzing Aid? The IMF and Donor Behaviour

**Thomas Stubbs**  
*University of Cambridge, United Kingdom*

Does the presence of International Monetary Fund (IMF) programs catalyze aid? While the IMF has often asserted that its programs encourage additional aid flows by signaling policy credibility, few studies have empirically investigated this claim. Using panel data for 136 recipient countries between 1986 and 2009, this paper examines IMF aid catalysis for different types of aid as well as across different donors. We find strong evidence for IMF catalysis on total aid. Across different types of aid, IMF catalysis is strongest for general budget support and debt-related aid, but weak or non-existent for education and health aid. Among Development Assistance Committee donors, IMF aid catalysis is strong primarily for countries with greater voting shares in the IMF, especially the USA. Surprisingly, the presence of a Fund program displays a significantly negative relationship with Australian and New Zealand aid. Amongst major multilateral donors, catalysis exists for all institutions covered, including United Nations agencies, development banks, and the European Union. Taken together, these findings emphasize the Fund’s multi-dimensional impact on the global development agenda “an erstwhile overlooked variable in studies of aid allocation” while casting doubts on the purported positive effects of Fund programs on aid for social policy.
The Sovereignty of Pacific Island States

Séverine Blaise¹, Pierre-Yves Lemeur², John Overton³ and Gerard Prinsen⁴

¹Université de la Nouvelle Caledonie, New Caledonia, ²Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France, ³Victoria University Wellington and ⁴Massey University, New Zealand

For most island states in the Pacific, the classic concept of a Westphalian sovereignty is becoming problematic. On the one hand, Pacific island states may need to respond to a global debate that seems to do away with the classic concept of state sovereignty. Arguably, in this global debate, state sovereignty is ‘threatened’ by international interventionism (agreed via international treaties or imposed via the international ‘war on terror’), or ‘undermined’ by globalisation (e.g. Richard Joyce). Small states, island states, are the first to feel the consequences.

On the other hand, Pacific states may need to reply to a critique that portrays them as ‘dependent’ on (post-)colonial metropolises, or they may need to react to suggestions they define sovereignty on their own and uniquely Pacific terms – for example in relational terms (e.g. Epeli Hau’ofa) or in terms of Indigenous sovereignty (e.g. Jean-Marie Tjibaou).

This paper reviews the relevance of the global debate about sovereignty for the Pacific and it investigates what the Pacific debate about sovereignty contributes to the global discussions. Between 2011-2014, the authors have been involved in a research project into policy sovereignty in the Pacific, supported by the Marsden Fund.

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Uncomfortable Bedfellows or Equal Partners? Practitioners, Grassroots Organisations and Participatory Development

Navé Wald

University of Otago, New Zealand

While ‘participation’ in development theory and practice has shifted from the critical margins to the mainstream orthodoxy, debates over its merits and potentials have lingered on. This paper is situated within these ongoing debates and it seeks to add to both theoretical and practical knowledge of participation as a transformative methodology and the role of development practitioners within this transformation. First, anarchism is suggested as a theoretical framework for engaging with what participatory development ought to achieve. Second, empirical experiences of an unusual form of partnership between development practitioners and grassroots peasant-indigenous organisations in northwest Argentina are examined within an anarchist framework. Although not self-identifying as anarchist, these organisations adhere to ideals of horizontal prefigurative politics and radical democracy that are associated with anarchist political philosophy and praxis. These experiences of ‘anarchistic partnerships’ challenge the NGO-social movement divide and offer an unexplored form of radical development practice that is worthy of further attention. This paper is concerned with familiar debates in development studies and offers some preliminary directions for advancing theoretical and practical knowledge regarding transformative participation.
Development Discourse as Oppression or Resistance? The Politics of Development Subjectivities on a Philippine Island

Hannah Bulloch
Australian National University

One of the major concerns anthropological studies of development have engaged with, has been the extent to which development discourses challenge or buttress existing status quos. Not surprisingly, conclusions have been varied, largely because development discourse itself is highly variable, depending on who is deploying it, how and for what purpose. However, in this paper I suggest that the question – whether a particular iteration of development discourse, in a particular ethnographic context, challenges or reinforces established hierarchies – is too simplistic. It ignores the fact that discourses can simultaneously operate differentially at different levels of a hierarchy. What challenges local hierarchies may reinforce international hierarchies and vice versa. I draw on long-term ethnographic study of the way the concept of development (and local cognates) are interpreted and deployed on the island of Siquijor, in the Central Visayas region of the Philippines. I examine the ways in which people and groups draw on ideas of development to manoeuvre within or manipulate the status quo, and how this can (re)produce subjectivities that are at once emancipatory and oppressive.

NGOs as Actants and Placeholders

Thomas McNamara
University of Melbourne, Australia

The vast majority of literature that examines NGOs focuses on the efficacy of their projects. Ethnography on the subject is typically embedded within the organisation and explores interactions among NGO staff members and between staff and beneficiaries. This is little work that elucidates how rural actors use the presence of NGOs in their intercommunity bargaining and local meaning-making. This paper will propose a framework for analysing how NGOs are utilized by villagers in ways which are not encapsulated by examinations of their projects. It will posit that an NGO can be understood as both a nonhuman macro-actant and as a collection of micro-actors that it cannot be reduced to. Utilizing actor-network theory the paper will argue that the presence of an NGO’s impacts on rural life can be examined in four ways: enabling differing villager strategies; mediating the meanings of interactions between villagers; providing context to local political and moral transactions; and gathering actors of differing spatial and temporal orders. To demonstrate the efficacy of utilizing this framework the paper will conclude with two ethnographic vignettes. The first of these demonstrates that an NGO’s presence is co-created and utilized by community-embedded actors in manners that are not encapsulated by its projects. The second story shows how NGO projects are used by community members to signal and enact intracommunity relationships, without regard for the aims or efficacy of that intervention.

Health, Well-Being and Gender

Convenors: Kesaya Baba

Room: St David Seminar Room 5
Friday 28th November
Time: 1.00 pm – 2.30 pm

Female Empowerment and Wellbeing: Evidence from Africa

David Fielding and Aurélie Lepine
University of Otago and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

We use household survey data from Senegal to model the effects of empowerment within the home on married women’s wellbeing. The estimated effects of empowerment are large, and of a similar magnitude to the effects of morbidity. The size of the empowerment effect is robust to alternative estimation techniques, including an Instrumental Variables estimator. Although the quality of women’s informal social support
networks has no significant direct effect on wellbeing, it does have a significant indirect effect through empowerment.

The Role of Samoan Women’s Health Committees: A Study of Community Vulnerability and Resilience

Pamela Thomas
Australian National University, Australia

Public health initiatives have a long and varied history in Pacific Island countries. Sixty years before a global policy for primary health care was enshrined in the Alma Ata Declaration of 1978 several Pacific Island countries had extensive rural networks of community based health initiatives providing first aid, simple treatments, access to basic medication and support for improved water supply, household hygiene and infection control. The model for these community initiatives was the Samoan village-based Women’s Health Committees, established in 1923 by the New Zealand administration and by 1929 considered to be “a brilliant illustration of the possibilities of preventive medicine” (Lambert 1929). The Women’s Health Committees fulfilled most Alma Ata requirements - they were based on the New Zealand ideology of equality of access, affordable health services and individual and community responsibilities in implementing primary health care.

As the paper explores, the Committees, promoted by the New Zealand administration in response to a seriously deteriorating health situation, were established in strict accordance with indigenous etiquette and the ceremonial requirements of a hierarchically ranked society. Led by high ranking village women, the Committees were to become powerful village-based organisations that incorporated all village women but did not represent equality of access. Now considered an integral part of the traditional village system, their success was based on their adherence to the traditional ranking system and the power of their women leaders who could ensure that health-related activities and regular health clinics were undertaken.

This paper considers the factors that led to the long-term resilience of the Committees, their wider political impact, the impact they had on the empowerment of women, and how their very success has made them vulnerable to current social and economic development activities. The paper provides a case study of social and political change through the interaction of traditional culture and individual and community action.

Maternal Health in Papua New Guinea: Antenatal Care as Isomorphic Mimicry

Susan Crabtree
University of Auckland, New Zealand

The difference in maternal health outcomes between the developed and developing world represents the greatest disparity of any development indicators. This paper examines strategies for improving maternal health taking Papua New Guinea as a case study.

Maternal health is an important part of the normal life course for many women and in most cases pregnancy, birth and the post birth recovery period is rightly a significant, but essentially social event, celebrated in families and communities. However, for 15% of women, without access to functioning health care systems, adverse maternal health events can lead to death or lifelong disability. In many developing countries, maternal health care represents a key component and a litmus test of the functionality of the health care system.

This paper explores findings from my (in progress) PhD data relating to the importance of good governance, management and supervision, with appropriate leadership and strategic oversight. Without these key components, transfer of institutions becomes simply isomorphic mimicry.
Small Farmer Access to Premium Prices for Copra in the Philippines: A Case Study of the Coconut Oil Chain in Camarines Sur Province

Maria Acela Katrina Padua
Lincoln University, New Zealand

Coconut oil is a major industry in the Philippines. Apart from being the country’s largest agricultural export earner, it is also consumed almost as a food staple in the domestic market. Even so, small coconut farmers remain amongst the poorest farmers in the country. Coconut oil processors pay premium prices for high quality copra – the product delivered by coconut farmers. This paper examines the coconut oil chain in Camarines Sur province, focusing on the ability of small farmers to benefit from premium prices. Evidence from other countries suggests that the ability of smallholders to capture quality premiums is often compromised by problems in the measurement and enforcement of standards, asymmetries in power and information along the value chain, and the non-trivial cost of collective action in lobbying and marketing activities. This research uses case studies to test for the presence of similar problems in Camarines Sur, and to identify effective ways of improving returns to small coconut farmers.

Integration of Agta’s Indigenous Knowledge into the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Policies and Plans of Casiguran

Jesusa Grace J. Molina
University of Auckland, New Zealand

Due to a combination of physical, socio-economic, and political factors, the Agta, an indigenous group in Casiguran, Philippines, are highly susceptible to the threat of natural hazards, especially typhoons. Despite their vulnerabilities, the Agta possess valuable indigenous knowledge, generated through practical and longstanding experiences, culture, and local resources, which they utilize in coping and in ensuring their safety from the detrimental impacts of disasters. However, the decision making and planning processes of the local government in the area of disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) remain insensitive to Agta’s knowledge and local conditions, putting them in a more precarious condition. With the aid of qualitative methodologies such as interviews, document analysis, and participant observation, it is argued that there is a need for integrating Agta’s indigenous knowledge into the existing DRRM policies and plans of the local government in respect of the rights to development and survival of the former and in response to the legal obligation of the latter. A theoretical framework defining the process of harmonizing indigenous knowledge and science-based DRRM information guided the investigation. The study recommends mechanisms to ensure Agta’s inclusion in the local government’s DRRM processes such as representation in the DRRM council, documentation and integration of indigenous knowledge in different sectors such as health and education, awareness raising, and capacity building.

Livestock Livelihoods and Disasters

Tim Leyland
Vetwork UK, New Zealand

There is recognition in the humanitarian sector of the need to consider livelihoods as well as lives in humanitarian response. This challenges some aspects of the historical practice where the humanitarian imperative is seen to require a speedy response and is commonly carried out by external actors. As part of this debate, and in response to the fact that many of the people affected by natural and man-made disasters depend on livestock for their livelihoods, the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) were
developed. LEGS contains guidance on the design, implementation and evaluation of livestock-based livelihoods responses in disasters, including participatory tools to identify timely and appropriate responses, supported by technical standards on destocking, veterinary services, water, feed, shelter and restocking. Case studies show that the livelihoods-based standards can improve the quality and timeliness of response during and after a crisis, moving away from the traditional ‘welfare’ approach to relief towards a more participatory process based on the people’s knowledge, capacity and livelihoods strategies. LEGS provides tools and frameworks for the protection of livelihood assets, the redevelopment of livelihood strategies during and after a crisis. It contributes to the debate among practitioners about the importance of livelihoods in humanitarian response.

Knowledge Governance for the Adoption of Conservation Agriculture in Rural Villages of East Java, Indonesia

Hesthi Nugroho, Ronlyn Duncan and Roddy Hale
Lincoln University, New Zealand

This paper presents research that is evaluating the governance of knowledge in the implementation of sustainable development in Southeast Asia. It focuses on the introduction of a conservation agriculture programme in East Java, as part of a pilot project to implement conservation agriculture policy in Indonesia. Drawing on a theoretical framework from the field of science studies and adopting qualitative research methods, the research is evaluating how local and indigenous knowledge have been encountered and integrated into implementation processes conducted by Indonesian public agencies. This research will contribute to developing better ways to integrate local knowledge into agricultural development programmes in South-East Asian countries.

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 Trafficking of Children in East Africa

Jean Burke
Australian Catholic University, Australia

Throughout East Africa, there are widespread practices of shared community responsibility for care of children. However there are also cases of children in Uganda and children with albinism in Tanzania being attacked and killed for the purposes of using their body parts for witchcraft ceremonies. These human rights abuses are driven by trade in organs and linked at times to trafficking of persons over borders, selling of children and grave robberies. Children, both generally and of particular types, are vulnerable to attacks due to being easy to locate and capture, with less ability to defend themselves and because of beliefs that their body parts are more powerful for use in witchcraft practices. This paper draws on analysis of online media reports to describe the vulnerabilities amongst those targeted in contexts of poverty and inequality and the strategies that have been used to increase their resilience and protect their human rights. It also analyses the networks and partnerships between local community groups, NGOs, state and international bodies, such as UNICEF and the UN, that have developed to rehabilitate mutilated children, educate communities and advocate for change.
Widowhood Disinheritance Amongst the Igbo, Nigeria

Jennie Ozumba
University of Auckland, New Zealand

Widowhood disinheritance is a human rights abuse that is particularly rampant amongst the Igbo of South-Eastern Nigeria. The discrimination of widows is strongly linked to the general subordinate status of women in Nigeria. The government’s reticence to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 29 years after ratification has allowed sex-based discrimination to persist in certain key areas. In particular, the government has failed in its obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of widows in Igboland, by “not wanting to interfere in culture”. Some states have enacted laws outlawing the maltreatment of widows and prohibit forced evictions and property seizure. However, these laws fall short of eliminating all forms of discrimination faced by widows, leaving discriminatory inheritance practices untouched. I argue that a rights-based approach is a helpful way to address widowhood disinheritance. This framework is robust because it is predicated upon fundamental human rights principles which include equality and non-discrimination. Nigeria is party to all the core international human rights treaties, including CEDAW. Therefore a framework grounded on CEDAW is useful in understanding the issue and proffering solutions to the elimination of this rights violation.

Agency and Development in a Globalised World: The Relationship between Sex Trafficking and Microfinance in Cambodia

Lauren Brown
University of Otago, New Zealand

The aim of this research is to examine the relationship between sex trafficking and microfinance in Cambodia, and the role that non-governmental organisations (NGO) play in empowering vulnerable women and creating resilient communities. Cultural and historical representations of women and children targeted by traffickers, along with practical means of empowerment, must be considered and incorporated into the ways that NGO actors address the prevalence of sex trafficking in Cambodia. While furthering development, they have the power to change the narrative that is dominated by globalisation processes and gendered victimisation. An international political economy, the ways that Cambodian culture and economy are affected by sex trafficking, and the effectiveness of microfinance are identified and discussed. By considering the complexity of social structure and development status, it becomes possible to identify and promote points of initiative for intervention. This discussion fulfils the aim in identifying a potential correlation between sex trafficking and microfinance programmes in Cambodia. However, some findings from academic literature and key informants present debate as the importance of contextual analyses are recognised. Whilst the success of this relationship is debated in literature and results vary in practice, the primary recognition of the prospect and its progression is a valuable starting point for future research and approach.

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Keynote Lecture

**Room:** Burns 2

**Convenors:** Glenn Banks

**Friday 28th November**

**Time:** 9.00 am – 10.00 am

**Mining, Risk and Resilience in the ‘Other’ Pacific**

*Anthony Bebbington*

*Clark University, United States of America*

The title of this paper marks a deliberate attempt to connect my recent research on mining conflicts in Latin America with both the theme and the location of DevNet. That said, the paper suggests that exploring Latin America’s relationship to the Pacific is increasingly important for analyzing dynamics surrounding extractive industry. The paper also explores ways in which interpreting extractive industry through the lenses of resilience, risk and vulnerability can be helpful for understanding the conflicts that surround resource extraction, as well as the relationships between these conflicts and environmental governance. The first part of the paper is largely descriptive, and addresses the nature and scope of investments in extractive industries in this “other Pacific”. The argument here is that given its scale, the extractive economy has come to transform debates on development in many countries, and that along the way it has also transformed relationships between society and environment. The paper then suggests that the geography of these investments is changing the actual and perceived distribution of risk and uncertainty in the region. The nature of this risk is also being affected by climate change and its implications for the geographies of water (in all its forms: ice, subsurface, surface, precipitation). I argue that much of the contention surrounding extractive industries can be understood as conflicts over the unequal distribution of this risk, over how to interpret the significance of this risk, and over the ways in which resilience might be enhanced in the face of this risk. In the final section the paper explores the relationships between this conflict and resilience, suggesting that under certain (though not all) circumstances, conflict can be a pathway towards enhanced resilience. These arguments are grounded in the cases of two quite distinct countries, Peru and El Salvador. In particular, I will draw on recent experiences in El Salvador in which I have been involved as a way of talking about the difficulties in governing extractive industry in a way that manages risk and builds resilience.

New Partnerships for Development

**Room:** St David Seminar Room 1

**Convenors:** David Paterson

**Friday 28th November**

**Time:** 10.30 am – 12.00 noon

**Partnering for Innovation**

*Jamie Newth*

*World Vision*

As a consequence of shifting trends in philanthropy, the rise of social entrepreneurship, and changes in societal attitudes towards aid and development, traditional NGOs are being forced to innovate the ways they engage donors, resource programmes, and remain relevant. This creates significant challenges for such organisations that have deeply engrained institutional logics, and established donor propositions and development programme methodologies. This creates a tension that is further complicated by the organisations’ lack of an innovation mandate. This is born from being funded by donors (and a government), and governed by boards that often have little appetite for failure. Partnerships provide a potential solution as
they can allow experimentation at the edge of the organisation whilst remaining ‘solid at the core’. Partnerships can also de-risk novel fundraising initiatives and leverage the capabilities, resources, and influence of partners. While these partnerships have clear potential to create new value for NGOs, it requires capabilities and ways of operating that can be challenging and problematic. This paper explores the challenges of hybridisation, innovation through partnerships, and social entrepreneurship for NGOs as they strive to retain relevant and maximise impact.

**The Challenges of Partnerships between Non-Profit Organisations and Multinational Companies in Three Case Studies in Vietnam**

*Hang Anh Thi Dinh*

*University of Auckland, New Zealand*

Collaborative activities among different sectors have become more prominent in international development in recent years. One type of collaborative engagement is the partnership between the multinational companies (MNCs) and non-profit organisations (NPOs) - two increasingly influential actors in global governance. Nonetheless, little research has been devoted to understand the challenges of NPO-MNC partnerships in a particular developing country context. Grounded in network theories and adopting force field analysis framework by Kurt Lewin, this study sets out to examine the motivations and challenges of NPO-MNC partnership in Vietnam. A qualitative approach is adopted with a comparative analysis of three cases of partnerships between NPOs and Multinational Corporations (MNCs). The results suggest that changes in CSR strategy of MNCs at the global level encouraged them to partner with NPOs. Partnerships were also motivated by internal needs of both parties to utilize the resources (expertise, funding, visibility). The study identifies some of the challenges that influence the partnerships’ performance, most notably human and financial resource constraints, differences in expectations and lack of clarity in communication; however, most of challenges were found at the early phase of the partnerships. The study also finds that both sectors consider partnerships as essential elements of their activities and are further diversifying their partnerships by engaging with various partners.

**Assimilasionist Laws and Right to Development**

*Calvin Michel Sidjaya*

*Massey University*

Chinese Indonesian is an ethnic minority that comprises of 1.20% of Indonesian populations and has settled at least since 15th century. Despite their long presence, they had been considered considered as ‘Alien National’ and target of numerous assimilationist laws during New Order (1965-1998) period. The laws forced Chinese Indonesian to assimilate and forced them to give up their identity, cultural and political rights (Suryadinata, 1976). However, Chinese-Indonesian in contemporary Indonesia is stereotyped as middle class and become the source of jealousy from native Indonesians (Nonini, 2006). In the context of development as freedom (Sen, 1999), Chinese Indonesian is a unique case study as the community is stereotyped being wealthier than average Indonesians, however their political, social, and cultural rights are compromised.

Through this study, I want to see how assimilationist laws impacted the perception of development of ethnic minorities that loses their cultural rights. Chinese-Indonesians may have achieved economic development, but not full development as human being. As this paper is a desk-based research, the data consists of online questionnaire with open-ended questions and analysis of assimilationist laws issued during the period of 1965-1998. This paper will present preliminary findings from the questionnaire and desk research, exploring the concept of development as freedom in relation to Chinese Indonesians.
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<td>Career in Development and Peacebuilding: Prospects and Ethical Dilemmas</td>
<td>Friday 28th November</td>
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<td>Time: 10.30 am – 12.00 noon</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Kevin Clements, Marie Nissanka and SungYong Lee</strong></td>
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<td>Round Table Discussion which will include code of conduct, ethical issues in practice, organisational learning and dilemmas as external supporters/interveners.</td>
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<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>Post Development and Diverse Economies</td>
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<td>Time: 10.30 am – 12.00 noon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convenors: Doug Hill</td>
<td><strong>Multiplying Possibilities: Postdevelopment, Toilets, and Sustainability in Northwest China and Beyond</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Kelly Dombroski</strong></td>
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<td>University of Canterbury, New Zealand</td>
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<td>The Millenium Development Goals for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are based on the water-hungry, private WASH systems common to the minority world. While water-based sanitation systems with private toilets are certainly one way of promoting hygiene, there are a wide range of possible hygiene and sanitation practices already being practiced in the majority world, some of which may be more sustainable and effective in promoting health for people in poverty or materially simple circumstances. Drawing on ethnographic research with Han, Tibetan, and Hui Chinese people in varying accommodations, this paper explores the water, sanitation and hygiene assemblages that work to keep health in the Northwest Chinese city of Xining. I conclude that even in homes without private toilets, hygiene and sanitation may not necessarily be compromised, and that local hygiene practice may actually be one of multiple possible WASH futures.</td>
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<th>Event</th>
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<td>Hip-Hop, Communism and Social Development: Lao’s Unlikely Trio</td>
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<td><strong>Linda McCord and Tracey Skelton</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1Independent Researcher, New Zealand and 2National University of Singapore, Singapore</td>
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<td>In this paper, we detail the efforts of a group of young men to create a powerful, positive identity for Lao youth through the establishment of a Hip Hop Dance Academy in Vientiane. While the development literature has begun to address the importance of including men in development initiatives aimed at empowering women and girls, research on the efforts of young men in enabling social development is thin on the ground. Lao PDR is a young country, with 38 per cent of the population aged 15 years or under, and many Lao youth face significant development challenges in terms of food security, access to medical care, education and employment opportunities. Culturally, too, Lao youth are marginalized within the region, seen as the ‘poor cousins’ to many of the countries surrounding them. Lao Youth, and particularly young Lao men face a number of challenges to their social development: under-employment, lack of opportunity and high levels of drug use, specifically Ya-Bah, a dirty form of amphetamines that are highly addictive and very damaging to physical and mental health. Against such odds, Lao Bang Fai, the hip-hop dance association, has managed to create a positive youth identity with far-reaching impacts across the country. Navigating complex political sensitivities,</td>
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geographic challenges and financial constraints, they have succeeded in providing a positive youth identity that has given hope and direction to many young Lao people.

**Cuban ‘Co-ops’ and Wanigela ‘Wantoks’: Diverse Economic Practices in Place**

*Yvonne Underhill-Sem*

*University of Auckland, New Zealand*

Cuba is in the throes of a significant social and economic transition and there is a healthy willingness to work differently to enhance the livelihoods of many and various communities. The alternative economic option being promoted is that of the free market. How might the innovative agricultural practices which emerged under socialism and are underpinned by the values of community economies survive this inevitable transition? Wanigela in Oro Province, Papua New Guinea is also in the throes of significant social and economic transition with current practices of agroindustrial ‘land grabbing’ widening webs of complicity. Amongst this are long standing references to the importance of non-human agents. How might the innovative practices of semi-subsistence agriculture which emerged under low density conditions and are underpinned by complex reference to non-human worlds, withstand pressure to conform to neoliberal capitalist practices whose promises still carry often irrefutable, but nonetheless imaginary, weight? This paper works with the feminist inspired community economy framework initially proposed by Gibson Graham (2005) to examine the value of reading the economy differently in places where capitalist practices have taken root relatively recently and where women’s place in these transitions is underplayed.

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**Mainstreaming Youth in Pacific Development**

*Kesaya Baba*

*Victoria University Wellington*

The number of young people in the global population has hit a record high and the need to recognise and include youth in international development is also growing. In the Pacific there are almost two million youth, accounting for nearly a fifth of the population. Despite this, development outcomes are poor for young people in the Pacific. According to regional agencies, this is due in part to a lack of harmonisation between organisations and government agencies on coordinated youth strategies, a failure of some to align projects with regional and international mandates or national youth policies and the compartmentalisation of so-called “youth issues”.

Youth mainstreaming has the potential to break down these barriers to youth development in the Pacific. This paper presents a definition of youth mainstreaming in a Pacific development context, explores the challenges and opportunities for youth mainstreaming in New Zealand-led development initiatives in the Pacific and makes recommendations for agencies to incorporate a youth perspective in their work. It finds partnership and youth participation are key to improving development outcomes for youth.

This paper is useful for advocates of youth and development practitioners. All development agencies working in the Pacific should consider mainstreaming youth.
Development as "Community Regime Shift"

Jeph Mathias and Gerard Prinsen
Massey/Independent Consultant, New Zealand

Development eludes definition because it’s overarching determinants “human-human and human-environment relationships” situate it in a continuously changing context. On top of that, people’s values, vision, time, place and identity all modify the meaning of development. Today’s rapidly changing, complex social and environmental contexts demand communities understand and respond to unpredicted problems. Beyond linear, stepwise, additions to what they already do, this may demand communities re-order that complex suite of relationships, attitudes and behavior called culture. In this presentation, we argue that to address vulnerability and resilience communities may need to achieve “regime shift’s” a term borrowed from ecology to describe non-linear persistent changes in systems’ structure and function.

Such “community regime shifts” may require facilitation by various old and new leaders in a community. We argue that development professionals can validly support “community regime shift”, but only if we reflect on our vision, underlying logic, legitimacy and what we measure our practice by. We recommend focusing on outcomes (changed attitudes, behavior or relationships), rather than the linear “if A then B” logic of logframes or results chains. We will make a few suggestions regarding participation, embracing complexity, appreciating stories, and recognizing deep but subtle markers of resilience.

Resilience beyond Territories: A Perspective on Foreign Students' Social Vulnerability and Resilience During Disasters

Lisette R. Robles
Keio University, Japan

Disaster situations, among other life experiences are meaningful sources of narratives. It is through these recapturing of challenging circumstances that encapsulates stories of resilience. Vulnerabilities and social resilience are relational features of individuals and communities. With vulnerabilities based on their social characteristics and features; social resilience commence on the basis of their conditions and existing social dynamics. We significantly see both vulnerability and resilience to be largely a culmination of the prevailing social conditions during critical moments; nevertheless the spatial aspect is also worth including as we try to understand how is it to be resilient. It is one thing to experience the disaster within the bounds of one’s homeland, and its another matter to experience it elsewhere. Hence, the paper intends to explore the disaster experience of temporary migrants – such as the foreign students and the resilience activated among them during catastrophic conditions. This will focus on the forms of resilience activated among the Filipino foreign students in Japan during the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011. The discussion will identify the points of social vulnerabilities present among the migrant students and an analysis of their resilience as manifested in their physical and online convergence during the 3.11 disaster.
Youth, Sport and Development

Convenors: Paul Beumelburg

Room: St David Seminar Room 6

Friday 28th November
Time: 10.30 am – 12.00 noon

Young Pacific Island Women, Empowerment and PE

Michelle Greene
Massey University, New Zealand

In the New Zealand context, Pacific women and girls are argued to be disadvantaged because they experience higher unemployment, when employed they often work in positions that require little skill and are poorly paid, they hold fewer positions of power and have greater levels of poverty (Statistics New Zealand, Casswell et al., 2011). In terms of physical health, Pacific women are seen to be overweight and unfit and have poorer health outcomes. Research by Azzarito and Solomon (2005) suggests that capturing young people early via the PE classroom with rest to health and exercise experiences is essential, thus empowering them to make positive health choices that can have a bearing on later life. However, many young people, especially girls, disengage from this setting, seeing it to be a disempowering process rather than a space where positive transformation can occur. With this in mind, the aim of my research is to investigate how young Pacific Island women are empowered or disempowered through their experiences in the PE classroom. I wish to explore if there are ways to improve the delivery of the PE curriculum to ensure it is meaningful, engaging and most importantly empowering for young women of Pacific Island descent.

Football and Development in Sierra Leone

Jerram Bateman, Tony Binns and Etienne Nel
University of Otago, New Zealand

The role that sport, and football in particular, can play in conflict resolution and development has gained increased attention within international development literature over the past two decades. Much of this literature, however, focuses on the implementation of ‘sport for peace and development’ initiatives being implemented by outside agencies, with community-driven responses to community-defined needs not as prominently discussed. Drawing on qualitative fieldwork undertaken within the Lower Bambara Chiefdom in the Eastern Province of Sierra Leone, this paper explores anecdotal evidence of football being used to ease tension within the chiefdom toward the end of the civil war, as well as some of the ways in which the community has used football to generate livelihoods, and fulfil self-defined development needs, since the war ended in 2002. The use of football as a conduit for change, however, has also led to increased exposure to some of the more insidious elements of sport, a number of which will be discussed here.

Young Pacific People Creating a Purposeful Future

Joy Davidson and Maria Borovnik
TEAR Fund & Massey University

Drawing on Solomon Islands and Kiribati as case studies, this paper will discuss how Pacific youth reflect on their own processes of empowerment and agency to bring about the future they want. Negative conceptualisations held around Pacific youth, often held to be a vulnerable and problematic sector of Pacific society, will be contested by examining the many ways in which young people are positively and actively contributing to their communities and to the futures they desire. Emphasis will be placed on the young people’s voices and how they reflect on themselves, their social environment and a possible future. Participatory and focus group methods were used in both case studies to understand how young people perceive their situation, what difficulties they experience, in particular with regard to their future, and what actions they are prepared to take to overcome obstacles. Results show that young people are keen to live a purposeful life and can contribute to strong, resilient communities. Yet, there are many socially constructed constraints to deal with when trying to actively contribute to communities and to feel empowered.
Development policy and practice must build on understandings of young people as socially situated contributors, and the factors that constrain and enable youth agency and empowerment, in order to legitimise and support them as agents of positive change.

### Aid, Donors and their Publics

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#### The Post 2015 Agenda: The Possibilities and Challenges

*Seth Le Leu*  
*World Vision*

2014 and the clock is ticking on a new, improved, more universal global development framework called post-2015. The [UN High Level Panel report](http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/UN-Report.pdf) (HLP) says the replacement for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) world leaders signed up to in 2000 must be transformative. However, to do that our politicians need to rise above national interest and address the world’s problems from a truly global perspective.

“We can be the first generation in human history to end hunger and ensure that every person achieves a basic standard of wellbeing. There can be no excuses. This is a universal agenda, for which everyone must accept their proper share of responsibility.”

New Zealand has traded globally on its reputation as a thought leader. As a country we are well-placed, with our collective experience in effective development, to bring a fresh voice to the debate as the search for sustainable development goals (SDGs) heads into the intergovernmental negotiations later this year (2014).

This paper seeks to discuss the transformative agenda.

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#### Putting our Money where our mouths are? Donations to NGOs and support for ODA in Australia

*Terence Wood, Alexandra Humphrey Cifuentes, Jonathan Pryke*  
*Australian National University, Australia*

This paper examines support for aid amongst the Australian public. It draws on two new datasets – one based on surveyed support for government aid (ODA), and one based on actual private donations to non-governmental aid organisations (NGOs). In the paper these data are combined with census information and election results to isolate factors associated with differing levels of support for aid. Our analysis shows that parts of Australia where surveyed support for ODA are highest are also, on average, the parts of the country which have the highest proportion of the population who give to NGOs. Findings also show tertiary education to be the strongest positive socio-economic correlate of both support for ODA and NGO donations. Income, on the other hand, once other factors are controlled for, is actually negatively correlated with support for aid (although the relationship is not statistically significant for NGO donations). We also find more religious parts of the country to be less supportive of ODA and also home to lower proportions of NGO donors. Politically, we find Green party voting to be strongly correlated with both support for government ODA and private donations. There is also a positive association between Labor voting (and a commensurate negative relationship for Coalition voting) and support for ODA. However, in the case of the major parties, the appears to be no relationship between their support and NGO donations.
Developing Countries in Need: Which Characteristics Appeal Most to People When Donating Money?

Stephen Knowles  
University of Otago, New Zealand

A discrete choice experiment was conducted to discover the relative importance of five characteristics of developing countries considered by people when choosing countries to donate money to. The experiment was administered via an online survey involving almost 700 university-student participants (potential donors). The most important recipient-country characteristic for participants on average is hunger and malnutrition, followed by child mortality, quality of infrastructure, income per capita, and, least importantly, ties to the donor’s home country. A cluster analysis of participants’ individual ‘part-worth utilities’ representing the relative importance of the country characteristics reveals they are not strongly correlated with participants’ demographic characteristics.

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From Service Delivery to Partnership: The Changing Face of International Volunteering

Jane Banfield, Alice Banfield, Christina Reymer and Sera Price

How has volunteering changed over the past 50 years? Who should be volunteering? What’s the best way forward - long-term, short-term or virtual?

Who really benefits the most from it? Are we achieving true partnership?

Drawing on the panelists’ experiences over the past four decades as well as current research, this panel will explore the above questions, seeking to critically examine the way international volunteering has evolved and its relevance in present-day development.

Taking an appreciative approach, the panel will discuss the merits of volunteering to both the host countries and New Zealand and weigh these in balance with its potential pitfalls.

Finally, it will explore the opportunities which international volunteering presents for building bridges across the Pacific, bringing people face to face with people, and what the future of this may look like.
## Accumulation and Exclusion in Neo-Liberal India

**Doug Hill**  
*University of Otago, New Zealand*

India’s embrace of a more open and liberalized economic structure in the past twenty years has been able to engender considerable economic growth and in doing so has increased the opportunities of a large number of people. However, the continuing social and spatial unevenness of India’s development means this process has been far from uncontested or unproblematic. This paper examines some of the challenges associated with the current phase of India’s economic restructuring, focusing in particular on debates over the challenges of ensuring inclusive development in a country where a significant proportion of the population remains marginalized from the fruits of the economic boom. While considerable optimism has accompanied the election of the new BJP-led NDA government, significant doubts remain about the sustainability of its authoritarian populist style of governance and the emphasis on technological fixes to remedy enduring problems of poverty and exclusion. The paper argues that the acceptability of this model of development reflects, among other things, the increased influence of the domestic corporate sector, the growing assertiveness of the middle class and the rise of aspirational, neo-liberal subjectivities amongst the population more generally. In such an environment, it is unlikely that the more intractable poverty in the rural areas will be seriously addressed. At the same time, the government is likely to be increasing assertive in silencing dissenting voices who oppose its agenda.

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## Are Faith-Based Organisations More "Holistic" than Secular NGOs?: Religious Sex Workers and (Post)Development in South India

**Nikki Aaron**  
*University of Otago, New Zealand*

In recent years, scholars have began to praise faith-based organisations (FBOs) for their potential to ignite a more holistic approach to development. In this paper, I will present a fieldwork-based case study which investigates the dynamics between devadasi women in South India and the government and non-government organisations seeking to help them. Devadasis are Hindu Dalit women who are dedicated to the goddess Yellamma and typically enter sex work through this dedication. Missionaries have been interested in devadasis since their early colonial entry to India, but since the 1980s government and non-government organisations have been providing assistance to devadasis, believing they are exploited by religion and practicing a tradition in need of eradication. Through interviews, observation and analysis of two secular organisations and one Christian FBO, I will demonstrate that, in this particular case, the FBO is not providing a more holistic care model to devadasis, despite their frequent use of the term ‘holistic care.’ More specifically, what constitutes ‘holistic care’, and can ‘holistic care’ be sensitively enacted by Christians who are working with Hindus? Finally, the neoliberal model of development which is currently in place largely restricts devadasi women from receiving any substantial assistance. Though controversial, using a post-development theoretical framework has the potential to create a space where religion can thrive, and development can take place. I will conclude by discussing this potentiality in the context of devadasis, looking to a way forward for the place of religion in development in this context.
Public Distribution System and Poverty in India

Lara Faye Mula and Madhusudan Bhattarai
University of Auckland, New Zealand

India’s Public Distribution System (PDS) is one of the largest social safety net programs in the developing world. It addresses food insecurity faced by the poor and vulnerable by entitling eligible households to selected commodities at subsidised prices. Although the PDS has been functioning for over 50 years, India still has the highest prevalence of malnutrition in the world. Recently, its effectiveness has also been questioned. Hence, this study analyses the effectiveness of the PDS as a social safety net measure in addressing food insecurity by directly reducing income poverty through government transfers. Using household level panel data compiled by ICRISAT on 18 villages across 5 states, this paper assesses the depth and severity of poverty and how the PDS has contributed in narrowing this poverty gap. The preliminary results suggest that the PDS can have a significant impact on poverty reduction but the results vary across states. We have found that the impacts of the PDS transfer to households are more pronounced on percentage changes in poverty gap and squared poverty gap indices than head count poverty, which implies that the lower stratum of rural poor are more critically dependent on PDS support than others.

ICT, Social Media and Development

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Techno-optimism or Information Imperialism: Paradoxes in Online Networking, Social Media and Development

Sharon McLennan

Within development theory and practice the growth and spread of ICT is reflected in the emergence of ICT4D (Information and Communication Technology for Development), a growing area of practice and research that is concerned with the use of ICT to support development aims and objectives, to help overcome the digital divide and to assist NGOs and governments in development work. However while early ICT4D literature and practice was supply driven and concerned with reducing the digital divide, it is the potential of networked social interaction and web 2.0 that has captured much recent attention with proponents using the terms ICT4D 2.0 and Development 2.0, to highlight the way in which ICT has become not just an assemblage of hardware, software, and user behaviour, but an ‘architecture of participation’. As noted in the panel abstract, this contrasts with the critiques of neo-colonialism, with critics noting that ICT can exacerbate economic inequalities, and can contributes to cultural imperialism and ethnocentrism. Drawing on ethnographic research with the online development-oriented network project Honduras.com, this paper reflects on these debates, and on the wider implications of social media in development practice. Using the networking concepts of disintermediation, participation, and diversity/homophily, this paper explores the paradoxical nature of ICT and social media in development, providing a cautionary note to those who look to social media to provide answers to contemporary development dilemmas.

Social Media and Empowerment of the Women Rights Movement in Iran

Hakimeh Khajeh
Massey University

The theme of gender equality and women’s empowerment has become one of the central parts of International development discourse. Another increasing important theme is the role of the Internet and social media as it is believed it will provides for generating free information, political organizing and creating spaces for a variety of voices particularly within authoritarian regime; this makes it particularly relevant to the discourse of gender equality and women’s empowerment. Reflecting on these popularity and hopes, this
research will explore the role of social media in empowering the women’s rights movement in Iran. More specifically, it aims to answer the question of whether or not social media can play a mediating role in the empowerment of women and women’s movement asking for gender equality in Iran. To narrow my research question, I particularly concentrate on the case study of the “One Million Signatures” or “change for equality” Campaign in Iran.

**Social Media and Maori Political Engagement**

*Joanne Waitoa*

*Massey University*

This paper explores the potential of social media to enhance Māori development via political engagement, using the Mana Party Facebook pages as a case study. It is informed by Kaupapa Māori and empowerment theories and involves interviews with the Mana Party president, Mana Party Facebook page moderators, and users of the Mana Party Facebook pages to investigate the efficacy of using social media to increase Māori political awareness and participation.

The research found that Mana Party objectives were met to varying degrees. It also found that social media has both positive and negative implications for indigenous development. While social media aligns with tikanga Māori through Tino Rangatiratanga and whanaungatanga, it can conflict with tikanga Māori due to lack of respect, cultural misappropriation, sharing of sacred information, subversion of traditional hierarchy and absence of a 'seen face'. The paper explores tensions in the use of social media for political engagement among indigenous peoples and offers a framework of how indigenous groups might use social media in a way that emphasises the positive and mitigates the negative aspects of the platform.

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**Critical Factors in the Success of Community-Based Tourism: A Case Study of Balinese Villages**

*Kathlia Sari Martokusumo*

*Massey University, New Zealand*

My research is about community-based tourism (CBT) in Bali, a popular mass tourism destination in Indonesia. Presented as an unalloyed good and the antithesis of ‘bad’ mass tourism, CBT is expected to create broad equitable distribution of benefits, expand livelihood options, empower local communities, and conserve both culture and the environment. In practice, however, it is difficult to find successful examples of CBT. Most projects have failed to produce significant benefits and are too dependent on external assistance. Using four Balinese villages as case study sites and sustainable livelihood approach as a conceptual framework, I am examining the local community’s perception of the outcomes of the tourism project and identify criteria that make a CBT initiative being considered successful according to (1) local people and (2) other. I am also exploring what the factors (or conditions) are that would lead to a CBT initiative being successful according to (1) local people and (2) other stakeholders. By investigating the critical factors that make a CBT project successful, including the types of external assistance that are most effective in supporting CBT, it is hoped that this study will inform future tourism planning, especially in Indonesian context.
Yours, Mine, Ours: Protecting Siapo Livelihoods

Lauretta Ah Sam
University of Auckland, New Zealand

For generations siapo (Samoan bark cloth) has played a prominent role in Samoan ceremonies. However, economic imperatives have driven its commercialization within the tourism industry, a vital development sector for Samoa.

Siapo is transformed into a variety of heritage-based products and sold as souvenirs. Thus, it has become an important source of income for many siapo-makers who primarily produce siapo to sell. On the other hand, commercialization has given rise to anxieties around the misappropriation of siapo as a Traditional Cultural Expression (TCE). The need for legal protection of Traditional Knowledge (TK) and TCEs are increasingly being recognized at national and regional levels. Samoa is currently developing a legal protection framework for TK and TCEs. How can the dual, yet somewhat contradictory imperatives of protection and commercialization be accommodated within legal and non-legal protection initiatives in Samoa? How might regulation affect siapo-makers’ livelihoods? This paper is based on primary research in Samoa which focused on the nature of social relations mediated by the exchange of siapo as a way to illuminate the complex understandings and relationships surrounding cultural property. Participants included both urban and village-based siapo-makers, lawyers, artists, and culture experts involved in the protection of TK and TCEs.

Tourism, Climate Change and Vulnerability: The Case of the Maldives

Ahmed Inaz
University of Auckland, New Zealand

Tourism is a significant and growing economic activity in many small island developing states (SIDS) even though the impacts of climate variability and change are already being felt. In the Maldives this is particular so with 87 percent of GDP attributed to tourism and an estimated 94 percent of the employment involved. There are a range of current adaptation measures available to the tourism sector to reduce vulnerability of tourism dependent communities to the impacts of climate change and variability. This paper analyses the effectiveness of these adaptation measures. In doing so, it critically reviews the challenges that SIDS such as the Maldives confront due to the climate change and how the tourism sector could be a ‘Noah’s Ark’ to confront both economic development and climate change challenges. The study seeks to understand how the inequitable power relations and weak institutions can undermine ongoing adaptation measures to reduce vulnerabilities in the SIDS.

Assessing Public and Non-Profit, Private Combination Governance Model for Protected Areas: A Case Study from Malawi

Felix Bello
University of Otago, New Zealand

The aim of this paper is to critically examine the performance of Not for Profit Organisations in the management of protected areas under Government ownership and to assess the contribution of tourism to biodiversity conservation in such protected areas. The paper further examines the nature and scope of local community participation in protected area tourism planning. Majete Wildlife Reserve, currently under a Public and Not for Profit Organisation Governance Model, is used as a case study. Majete Wildlife Reserve is the first protected area under public – private partnership in Malawi with management responsibility under, a Not for Profit Organisation.

Underfunding, understaffing, and vulnerability to human impacts have been some of the major factors affecting protected areas’ ability to effectively contribute to biodiversity conservation in Malawi. Due to
decreasing government funding, publicly managed protected areas have suffered the most environmental degradation, habitat loss and poaching. For example in Majete Wildlife Reserve, elephants were poached to extinction by the mid 1980's and by 2003; the reserve was almost devoid of wildlife. The declining government funding and inefficiencies associated with direct government provision of goods and services, has led to a shift away from government dominance in protected area management in most countries.

Malawi has not been left behind in this shift as it seeks to involve other players in the management, ownership and financing of protected areas. The Public and Not for Profit Organisation Governance Model, was adopted for Majete Wildlife Reserve in 2003 with the aim of achieving effective conservation of biodiversity. Under this model, Majete Wildlife Reserve has witnessed the re-introduction of over 2550 animals and construction of conservation and tourism infrastructure. From zero tourists in 2003, the reserve received 7,614 paying tourists in 2013, generating US$332,000 which is almost 33% of its annual operational budget. There are 19 Community Based Organisations around the reserve through which management interfaces with the local communities. Functional participation has been achieved with much focus in the sharing of benefits and not in decision making.

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<th>Corporate Community Development</th>
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**Talking the Talk: Management Level Understanding and Discourse of Community Development in Papua New Guinea’s Mining Sector**

*Glenn Banks*

*Massey University, New Zealand*

The mining sector in Papua New Guinea has been subject to significant scholarship and review in terms of its developmental impacts and effects, with much of it pointing to a broad range of negative outcomes for communities. There has been less work carried out on the deliberate development interventions of the corporations – the motives, understandings and effectiveness of their community development efforts. This paper – part of a larger investigation into these corporate community development (CCD) efforts – provides a discussion of initial findings from surveys and interviews at the corporate management level. These indicate three areas of initial interest: the effect of differences in scale and sophistication of the institutional framework for the management and delivery of CCD; the differences on the emphasis on links upwards to international industry and corporate standards (which paradoxically for the larger companies provides both more guidance on both systems and processes, and yet less scope for flexible, locally-informed agency and engagement); and some common concerns around the development of community dependency and a desire to deliver sustainable outcomes and futures.

**Tourism and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the Pacific: Company Views of their Contributions to Local Development**

*Regina Scheyvens*

*Massey University, New Zealand*

Tourism is one of the leading sources of foreign exchange in the Pacific, and is of central importance to several island states. Beyond jobs created and tax revenue, tourism can contribute directly to development when companies engage in practices to support development of communities in which they are located. This paper is based on a survey of tourism businesses in Fiji which directly explored their perceptions of their contributions to local development. Analysis of responses from 23 hotels, resorts and tour operators revealed that while almost all tourism businesses were responding to ad hoc requests from the community and give donations, this was not a sustainable model of development. The most innovative tourism enterprises were involved in developing indigenous businesses including training in business skills, business partnerships with
landowners or mentoring. Other positive practices involved working in partnership with communities and other stakeholders, including the government, to improve community wellbeing through longer-term programmes in the education and health sectors. Ideally, CSR initiatives should be strategic, build genuine partnerships, and aim to have enduring benefits for communities.

**CSR in tourism: Reflections from a Fijian Village**

*Emma Hughes*  
*Massey University, New Zealand*

While there is a wealth of literature exploring the nature of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its benefits to companies, there is limited discussion about how such practices might support community development priorities and foster long term sustainable and inclusive development. In particular, there has been minimal work on this to date in the Pacific. In a region where multinational business is critical to the economy there is a need to carefully assess the implications of CSR for community development. Focusing on tourism, a growth sector for the region, and in particular on Fiji, the main tourist destination in the South Pacific, this study takes a community perspective on CSR. This presentation shares preliminary findings from fieldwork undertaken in communities neighbouring international hotel chains in Fiji. It explores the impact of community development activities and reflects on their capacity to bring about positive, sustainable change.

**Business as a Development Guide in the Pacific: Perspectives from Mining and Tourism**

*Sharon McLennan*  
*Massey University, New Zealand*

As we move beyond 2015 businesses are no longer seen as just a tool for economic development, rather they are increasingly being called upon to become agents of development and to contribute to intentional development processes. In response, Blowfield and Dolan (2014:25) have developed three criteria for business as a development agent, arguing that for a corporation to be considered an agent of development there should be an expected, calculated development benefit, that primacy should be given to the poor and marginalised, and that the company must consciously and accountably strive to address poverty and marginalisation. This paper explores these criteria in relation to the Corporate Community Development (CCD) initiatives of mining and tourism corporations operating in Papua New Guinea and Fiji, examining the extent to which these businesses are acting as development agents. It draws on preliminary data from the project, including community-based fieldwork and company surveys, comparing the company and community aspirations and priorities of CCD in each location and the motives of the different actors in influencing the shape of CCD, reflecting on the extent to which businesses in the Pacific act as development agents.
Intervening and Rebuilding Development Projects: Political Representation of Miao Deputies in China

Yuanheng Zheng
Massey University, New Zealand

This paper is based on a field research on the achievements and challenges of the deputies in representing the interests of both the state and the community in Leishan county people’s congress (LCPC) in a Miao area in China’s Guizhou province. The deputies play their roles in promoting, intervening and rebuilding development projects as both agent and remonstrator of the regime. They promote development projects of the state as the agent. They intervene and rebuild them as the remonstrator. Even though there wasn’t a real and meaningful election, the deputies play their remonstrating role by soliciting opinions from the community and submitting related motions to the LCPC, while continuing holding their responsibility as the agent of the state. They help with rearranging the priority of an agenda for the community and involve into the development projects in terms of livelihood, education, agriculture and construction of infrastructure. However, many of them don’t possess real power, except those who are incumbent officials. Therefore, their rebuilding to development projects as remonstrator of the regime or advocate of the community rely on their embeddedness into the power organs such as the corresponding county government and their real power expansion.

Unleashing the Power of Community: Community Planning in North East Valley

Alejandra Parra
University of Otago, New Zealand

Community planning (CP) is when a community makes decisions about issues that matter to them. There are diverse views on the role, function and process of community planning. From the formal planning perspective, CP is initiated by formal institutions so communities can have an input on decision making processes and improve the quality of state services. From the communities’ perspectives, CP is initiated by themselves to allow a transformation of community members from being service users to active citizens. Literature on CP suggests that outcomes improve relations of power, social justice, democracy and governance. This research seeks to explore the approach to CP in Dunedin’s North East Valley (NEV). The NEV Community Development Project has been operating since the 1990s with a goal of creating a better place for the children through community development. Based on interviews, workshops and participant observation, this research identifies the barriers to community planning and how this kind of processes can be supported. Initial findings indicate barriers are related to difficulty in engaging community members and lack of flexibility in formal planning process. The conclusions of this study should help find ways to support community planning, from inside and outside communities.

Building Community Resilience through Community Capitals

Dora Kuir-Ayius
Massey University, New Zealand

Community Resilience is the basis of sustainable communities. Achieving sustainable communities involves understanding the complex relationship between community resilience and community capitals. This study aimed to explore whether the delivery of health services contributed to the building of community resilience in
mine impacted communities. I interviewed Papua New Guinea (PNG) government members, mine officials and community members, and collected documentary data. Analysis show that there was lack of resilience in health services, and this varied with the stages of mining: beginning, established, and after mine closure. A PNG "bilum community capitals metaphor" is used to show how community resilience can be built.

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**International Mentoring of Entrepreneurs in Samoa**

*Gisela Purcell*

*Massey University, New Zealand*

Donor countries are increasingly supporting the private sector in developing countries through business mentoring, however the challenges facing indigenous entrepreneurs are quite different to those experienced by their mentors. This paper investigates the value of donor-funded, cross-cultural mentoring through an examination of the Pacific Business Mentoring Programme in Samoa, an initiative of the NZ Aid Programme. The research is based on interviews with entrepreneurs in Samoa and a survey of their NZ mentors. Findings show that mentoring can assist with both business development and the personal growth of the entrepreneur, however many claimed benefits are difficult to quantify. Where a mentor does not have a sound understanding of the local context, there is a danger of mentoring becoming another form of western domination. With increased cultural understanding, mentors can assist indigenous entrepreneurs to create more sustainable business models which balance local cultural values with modern business principles.

**Leveraging Sustainable Livelihoods through the Development of Fairtrade Business and Partnerships**

*Honour Stewart*

*Fairtrade ANZ, New Zealand*

The presentation on “leveraging sustainable livelihoods through the development of Fairtrade business and partnerships” builds on the lessons learned from completed and on-going Fairtrade development projects globally in Latin America, Africa and Asia over the past 25 years; and particularly on Fairtrade ANZ’s projects in East Timor, Papua New Guinea and the South Pacific Island Countries. Funded by a variety of donors, including the New Zealand Aid Programme (NZAID), the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Bank International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Inter-Church Cooperation Organization (ICCO), Fairtrade ANZ’s project has provided an opportunity to expand and up-scale Fairtrade’s global success in ANZ’s immediate neighbouring countries.

This presentation outlines Fairtrade’s experience in promoting development and growth through trade; the role of international standards as platforms to build commitment to human rights and promote greater empowerment and inclusion of groups like children, women and waged workers; and the importance of supporting the development of producer organizations not only to engage business but to deliver socially relevant services to their members, contributing to the empowerment of the poorest touched by international supply chains.

Anna Baldwin
Massey University

This paper will present the preliminary findings of my research, which examines the role of interfaith-dialogue initiatives in peace building. The Community of Santà Egidio is an international faith run community, working in 77 countries worldwide. It began as a small community based-initiative in Rome 30 years ago. Its main principles are based on peace between all religions, and they are involved in large-scale and interfaith activities, as well as international conflict mediation. In Jerusalem I met with the Interfaith Encounter Association and the Interreligious Coordinating Council of Israel where I was able to gain a greater scope for interfaith dialogues within a conflict context.

For this research, qualitative fieldwork was conducted in two locations; Rome, where the Community of Santà Egidioâ was founded, and Jerusalem where I met with several community-based interfaith organizations. In conducting this research I have been analyzing the challenges and possibilities surrounding religious institutions/organizations role within peace building, asking whether there is a legitimate space for the collaboration of different faiths within the peace process, and if so what might this look like.

Intersection of Cultural Politics and Gender: Local and International Development NGOs Representation of Women in Nepal

Eurica Thapa
University of Auckland, New Zealand

Intersection of cultural politics and gender: Local and International development NGOs representation of Women in Nepal This presentation draws on the literature reviewed as part of a study examining the intersection of cultural politics with gender. In particular, the intersection of gender and caste inequalities in relation to the development process of Nepal. Katherine Neilson Rankin’s theorization of the caste system, that a society built on ‘consensual interdependence’ will not be in sync with human rights-based standards of justice applicable in the western world underpins this study. In considering the participation of women in the development agenda of Nepal, this theorisation is used to inform a critique of the effectiveness of local and international development non-government organisations mandates and their representation of Nepalese women at home and abroad. Government interactions with NGO mandates are also examined.

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Measuring for Results

Hannah Stewart and Mike Lee
Volunteer Service Abroad, New Zealand

Volunteer Service Abroad (VSA) is New Zealand's largest and most experienced volunteering agency working in international development. This session will focus on some of the challenges VSA faced in measuring the outcomes of its diverse range of volunteer assignments, carried out by kiwi volunteers sharing skills to meet the needs of local communities. It will then discuss how VSA has implemented a results framework and provide examples of its work in the wider Pacific. This includes an in-depth independent review of the VSA Timor-Leste programme.
Monitoring as the New Evaluation: Reframing Development Accountability

Murray Boardman
Deakin University, Australia

A key challenge that continues for development programmes is around the broad concept of accountability. This concept has branched into aligned concepts that include programme effectiveness, programme quality and evidence-base. Historically, development has had a very strong concentration, if not a dependency, on evaluations as the principle approach to determining whether accountability requirements have been fulfilled. In this, the role of monitoring has often remained weakly understood and variably implemented, often being treated as a management function.

This paper looks at some of the challenges presented with an emphasis on evaluation to provide a measure of accountability. This is contrasted by revitalising monitoring methods which can equally, or superiorly, inform on accountability. Field examples, focusing on vulnerability and resilience, will show the potential benefits of such approaches, especially participatory monitoring. Implications for current programme management and policies, within implementing agencies and donors, will also be outlined.

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The Changing Face of WaSH in Vanuatu

World Vision Vanuatu team

The UN Development Programme report on Vanuatu showed that 26.3% of children are stunted and 11% underweight (1). However, World Vision found pockets of villages in remote locations where 63% of children were stunted and 40% underweight (2). These levels are well above the critical threshold according to World Vision’s “Triggers for Action”. World Vision Vanuatu has a legacy of water projects, with progression over the past 32 years from water to WATSAN (3) to WASH (4). Project outcomes have moved from improved community health to improved child wellbeing, reflecting lessons learnt from previous projects and World Vision refining child wellbeing outcomes. Coherent with aid effectiveness principles and international development best practice, World Vision is delivering an integrated WASH and nutrition program in Vanuatu, with CWBT 2 (5) as its overarching goal. This integrated approach recognises that silo approaches are not as effective. The three year project in the Tafea Area Development Program (ADP), costing USD970,000, is funded through the New Zealand Aid Programme and has 2200 direct beneficiaries. Within 12 months there have been significant gains such as 42% increase in people knowing three causes of diarrhoea, 8% increase in children receiving minimum dietary requirements and 34% increase in regular hand washing. These gains exceed initial targets, which we believe is largely due to the integrated approach to delivery as well as leveraging off investment made by the Australian Aid Program in a maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) project overlapping with the integrated WASH project. Due to the initial success of this integrated approach, World Vision Vanuatu is moving towards an integrated WASH and MCHN sectoral program across four ADPs. All projects will have the same goal, outcomes and outputs, but enable contextualisation for the different island locations during implementation.

Right to Health: Tuberculosis in the Philippines

Giulia Erika M. Soria
University of Auckland, New Zealand

Health and human rights are two inextricably linked discourses that together can significantly advance the well-being of people worldwide. My research explores this linkage by looking at Tuberculosis, a major public health issue, through a right to health framework. This framework seeks to ensure that people’s well-being is being realized and it recognizes the duty of ratifying states to uphold the right to health. I am asking whether the National Tuberculosis Programme of the Philippines is enabling the state to respect, protect and fulfil the right to health of its people? To answer this question, in-depth interviews of key health workers and a critical discourse analysis of programme documents have been carried out using a right-based assessment tool. Preliminary data shows various factors preventing state health workers from fully fulfilling the right to health. It is therefore necessary to modify certain aspects of the programme to ensure that Philippines’ right to health are respected, protected and fulfilled.

Cost-Effectiveness of Option B+ in Developing Countries: A Review of the Evidence

Nneka Christiana Orji
University of Adelaide, Australia

Vesico-Vaginal Fistula (VVF) is a leading cause of maternal mortality in Nigeria. The Nigeria demographic health survey reports that annually no fewer than 12,000 women develop VVF. Annual incidence is estimated at 2.11 per 1000 births. Despite the enormity and the huge socio-economic burden attached with it, no cost effectiveness analysis of treating VVF has been conducted.

This study aimed at conducting a cost effectiveness analysis of treating women with VVF at the National Obstetric Fistula Research Center in South-Eastern Nigeria (NOFIC), was retrospective. Data was extracted from hospital records over an 18month period (Jan 2012-June 2013) with a sample size of 200. We compared life expectancy before and after surgery and quality of life weights before and after surgery. Incremental cost effectiveness ratio was calculated and a costing model was developed for the intervention.

Results: The average life expectancy for women in Nigeria is 52.12 years but was found to be 50.8 years for women living with VVF.

Conclusion: Surgical repair of VVF is associated with improved quality of life. Result from this work has profound implication for achieving MDG-5 (Improve maternal health), future research to enhance sustainability beyond the post MDG agenda and resource allocation for VVF intervention.
After the Honeymoon? The Next Decade of South-South Development Cooperation

Emma Mawdsley  
Cambridge University, United Kingdom

Many Southern development partners rapidly accelerated and expanded long-standing development cooperation programmes around the time of the early new millennium, initiating what the UN has called ‘the rise of the South’ in international development. By and large, they have been strikingly successful in winning approval from partner countries, creating investment and growth, and challenging western-led ‘mainstream’ development norms, modalities and governance regimes. A number of problems have, of course, also presented themselves as the visibility, voice and impact of Southern development actors has grown. What does the next decade hold for SSDC? This paper sets out emerging challenges and trends which will test the narratives, identities and agendas of SSDC in the years ahead.

EU Development Aid Priorities in the 21st century

Milos Blucher  
University of Canterbury, New Zealand

The European Union (EU) and its Member States (when considered together) constitute the world’s largest development aid donor. The 21st century has so far seen a notable scaling up of EU development aid; this has been driven by a political commitment to ambitious targets, which nonetheless remain largely unmet. This aid is not without controversy, and it has been argued that it is not targeted towards those countries that need it most. Therefore, the aim of this project is to examine the extent to which the distribution of development aid given by the EU is based on the relative needs of recipient countries. This analysis is important because the EU seeks to cast itself as a ‘normative power’ in international relations, and development aid constitutes an important part of that normative expression. Also, overall development aid imbalances can, over time, lead to the undesirable outcome of some countries becoming ‘chronically underfunded’. Considering the 21st century context of a world characterised by vast global inequalities, the EU’s attempts to find a place for itself in an increasingly multi-polar system, and the movement towards the post-2015 development architecture, it is pertinent to consider the EU’s priorities as a development aid donor.
"Following" International Aid in Solomon Islands: How Effective Is It?

Wardlow Friesen
University of Auckland, New Zealand

Solomon Islands has been one of the most aid-dependent Pacific nations in recent decades. Despite this, relatively little research or other analysis has been carried out on the effectiveness of international aid in promoting development and increasing resilience. One approach to assessing aid effectiveness is to use macroeconomic measures of GDP growth or growth of a particular sector such as agriculture. Another is to consider how successful international aid has been in achieving (or not) the MDGs leading up to the target year of 2015. This paper will briefly consider these two approaches, but also consider another way of assessing aid effectiveness: “following” specific aid-supported projects ranging from specifically targeted small-scale projects through to larger sectoral or infrastructural projects. This assessment is mostly based on secondary material such as the reports of bilateral and multilateral donors, aid monitoring groups and media reports, but may be the basis for further “on the ground” research.

Australia’s Aid to EastTimor and the Rise of China

Cristian Talesco
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

Foreign aid forms an important part of a state’s identity within the international system. The established dichotomy saw developed countries giving aid, while developing countries were receiving it. Nevertheless, China’s rise changed such dualist view. China is becoming a world power, it is the second economy, and it is still within the group of developing countries. However, it is providing a considerable amount of foreign aid worldwide. This is challenging the usual understandings of the aid regime set by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors. In particular, the rise of China in East-Timor as an aid contributor working outside the leading aid regime has incited sharp interest in Australia. Thus, this thesis will look at the approach taken by China in the delivery of foreign aid in East-Timor and how it relates to the Australian aid regime. It carefully examines the foreign aid regime that at present outlines the provisions of aid in East-Timor, debating that norms and rules of Chinese aid should be considered in light of the need to improve the traditional aid regime. By making use of the regime theory and of field research in East-Timor, this thesis aims at providing a thorough study of Chinese and Australian aid norms and instruments.

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Adding Value to Garbage: Increasing Resilience in Waste Picking Communities in S.E. Asian Cities

Brent Doberstein and Anne Tadgell
University of Waterloo, Canada

Scavenging or ‘waste picking’ activities remove an estimated 7-33% of a typical lesser developed country (LDC) city’s solid wastes, providing employment for up to 2% of a typical LDC city’s population. However, most researchers examining this issue suggest that economic gains are modest for most scavengers, mainly because associated sales to junk buyers are not normally lucrative enough to enable participants to break cycles of poverty. In many countries, waste picking is carried out by highly vulnerable groups: recent rural-to-urban migrants, women of child-bearing age, and children, many of whom have low levels of education. Interview
research (n=60) supported by Canadian CIDA/Asian Institute of Technology examined the extent to which waste pickers in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and Denpasar, Indonesia, engaged in ‘value-added’ activities which might lead to higher and more stable earnings and thus, reduced vulnerability and increased resilience. The research identified a series of common barriers waste pickers face when considering adoption of ‘value-added’ activities (e.g. sorting materials into different grades, manufacturing items out of scavenged materials, etc). Overcoming such barriers, we contend, requires the assistance of local and international aid agencies. The research concludes by proposing a preliminary model for aid programming targeting waste picker communities.

**Global Conscience in a Glocal World: NZ Youth as Development Actors**

Danielle Lewthwaite

University of Auckland, New Zealand

For the future of Development to be bright, we need brilliant minds and on-to-it, passionate Development actors coming out of high school, going through university and entering into Development-oriented careers. Having constantly heard the story that Generation Y is apathetic and disconnected, the other side of that story needs a more critical airing. My research seeks to understand what motivates young people to get involved in Development initiatives, specifically addressing the gap in the literature between awareness about social justice issues and action. Gathering the life stories of university students who are active in Development organisations, key influences are revealed. With the belief that identities are conceived and constructed as narratives, these individuals have incorporated Development not only into their knowledge-bank, but also into their self-narrative, setting them apart as Development actors. How to tailor such an impact that it becomes incorporated into a young person’s self-narrative is key to encouraging more would-be actors. Overwhelmingly, human connection has arisen as central to ongoing action, as well as encouraging “glocal” involvement. Ultimately, this understanding is vital for universities and organisations right now, to ensure that there are greater numbers of excellent partners for Development in the future.

**Politics of Difference in Development: Western Women NGO Workers in New Zealand**

Rosa Conway

University of Otago, New Zealand

In recent decades, the field of development has been heavily criticised for its Westernised notions of development and of the Global South, which scholars have argued has sustained the legacy of colonialism and colonial hierarchies. Within this, the practice of western involvement in Southern development contexts has also been problematised. However, these practices as they occur at the individual, micro-level encounters, as well as their links to projects of imperialism and westernisation, have only been the focus of a handful of studies. Gaining such understanding enables the situation of individual practice within macro-scale processes of development and provides insights into the potential of these individuals as sites for change. This research seeks to respond to these critiques of and gaps in literature on development, by exploring the ways in which eight western and/or white women development workers, based in New Zealand, reflect on and experience issues of identity, power and difference within the spaces of international development. Overall, several key themes emerged. First, there were discernible links between participants’ desires to do development and indicators of a historically constituted bourgeois feminine subjectivity as it relates to aid work. Second, the salience of ‘race’ to development encounters was clearly. Third, the dominance conferred by whiteness has been cemented through “development baggage,” that is, the lingering power effects of histories of colonialism and previous eras of development. Discussions of western involvement in Southern development projects conveyed the contemporary salience of major critiques of development as implicitly westernised, while demonstrating a deeper level of critical engagement with the project of development. Finally, participants showed much higher levels of critical engagement and reflexive thinking than did similar studies on western women (Heron 1999; 2007, Cook 2005) and proved an effective site through which to examine the embodiment of these critical concepts in development work.
Creative Contributions: The Creative Economy Agenda and Creative Methods of Engagement

Room: St David Seminar Room 3
Convenors: Denise Arnold
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Time: 8.30 am – 10.00 am

Questioning the Creative Economy

Polly Stupples
Massey University, New Zealand

The Creative Economy discourse has been growing in significance over the last 5 years, as various UN agencies have produced chunky reports detailing its productive possibilities in the context of development. This presentation explores some of the possibilities outlined in these reports, paying particular attention to the specific contributions of the arts. The presentation draws on work undertaken for a forthcoming book on Art and International Development, and highlights emerging issues in the field.

Using Art and Everyday Objects to Fight HIV/AIDS in Uganda

Cheryl McEwan¹ and Lilian Nabulime²
Durham University¹, UK; Makerere University², Uganda

This presentation examines the role of art in enabling dialogue between women and men in HIV/AIDS prevention in sub-Saharan Africa. It reports the findings of a project that sought to use sculpture for creating dialogue about taboo subjects of sex and sexuality in rural Uganda. It also examines the possibilities for using everyday objects to stimulate similar discussion about sex and disease prevention between women and men. We argue for the utility of art and everyday objects where literacy rates are low, or where modes of communication and information-sharing are predominantly orate.

Education & Empowerment? Cambodian Photovoice

Anna V. Rogers
Victoria University, New Zealand

‘Educate a Girl. Change the World.’ Faith in this ‘universal’ creed permeates development discourse. Yet a breadth of literature demonstrates education and empowerment outcomes are contextual, unpredictable, and dependent upon factors outside formal schooling. Educational access targets are being challenged by calls for quality, while Millennium Development Goals are challenged by rising calls for post-2015 rights-based development. In 2013, amidst a ‘human rights crisis’, the Cambodian national election spurred historic levels of youth engagement, including grassroots groups of women activists addressing violence against women, land rights, and political representation. Yet activists were often denied their right to public expression, and some faced violence. This research worked with six Cambodian women, all university graduates active in local NGOs promoting women’s rights. Using participatory ‘photovoice’ methodology, participants’ photographs illustrated their viewpoints on their education and empowerment. This research found participants’ formal education significantly empowering, but their political empowerment stifled by broader denial of women’s rights, which formal education institutions may hesitate to affirm or actively refuse to support. Activist groups’ grassroots education was also highly empowering—but formal schooling provided job opportunities and family endorsement, both critical to participants’ success. To enhance education/empowerment/development outcomes, the complex nexus between these must be scrutinized.
Resilience and Indigenous Communities

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Building Resilience through Relationships: Community Development Practice in Inter-Cultural Settings

Paul Hodge
University of Newcastle, Australia

In the current community development context short-term program delivery is comparatively well-funded, while community development activities that are based on long-term relationships and mobilising community strengths are not as attractive to funders. This relational community development practice largely happens outside of funded-programs or by adapting funding. While this is characteristic of community development generally, it is pronounced in Australian Aboriginal communities where there is an overarching emphasis on implementing programs to “solve problems” and an under-emphasis on relationship-building outside of outcomes focused funding. This paper draws from the voices of community development practitioners whose relational practices are largely silenced in the deficit focus that characterises Aboriginal policy and funding. Our aim is to shed light on these practices to make them more visible but also to emphasise that greater resilience for communities is partly reliant on relationships that are built in the process. We identify the themes that characterise a diverse array of instances in which practitioners are building relationships and working with community strengths often in creative and unexpected ways. We argue that these practices are central to any effective work with any community and that building resilience through relationships is a critical element in the development conversation.

‘Responsibility and Resistance’: Moral Development in Remote Indigenous Australia

William (Bill) Fogarty and Hannah Bulloch
Australian National University, Australia

Ideals of responsibility loom large in policy settings aimed at the ‘development of the underdeveloped’. This is demonstrably so in relations between the Australian state and remote Indigenous Australians, where the former are increasingly and explicitly seeking to remake the latter as ‘responsible’ citizens. Through a case study of school attendance in the Northern Territory, we deconstruct the assumptions that underpin the imperative of responsibility in Australian Indigenous development, asking how it is tied to certain ‘regimes of truth’ about Indigenous people, and what it demands of the Indigenous actor in terms of social reformation. We identify three sites of reform through which the moral indictment of responsibility operates: the legal, the technical and the individual. Finally, we ask how and why some remote Indigenous Australians (fail) to relate and respond to the state’s attempts to establish moral contracts premised on the ideal of responsibility.

The Vulnerability of Resilience: Indigenous Learning Community Centres in Australia’s New/Old Policy Era of Indigenous Advancement

R.G. (Jerry) Schwab

The provision of education in remote Indigenous communities in Australia has always been problematic. In many communities in the Northern Territory, for example, where services are limited or absent, jobs are few, poverty is rife and where English is not the primary language, it is hardly surprising that there is a long history of educational ‘failure’—school attendance is low, local employment pathways are non-existent and levels of literacy and numeracy remain far below national standards. A recent initiative by Indigenous people in Central Australia has resulted in the creation of a handful of Learning Community Centres. These Centres express and...
celebrate the resilience of Aboriginal people who, in recognising a lack of support for appropriate community education, have used their own funds to seed and build local facilities for adult learning. However, Learning Community Centres are fragile and vulnerable in that they are reliant on conservative Territory and Commonwealth governments for operational support. They are struggling to maintain a balance between local desires and visions for informal learning and the new employment-focused Indigenous Advancement Strategy with its emphasis on formal job training.

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**Gender and Migration in the Post-2015 Agenda - Insights from Southern Africa**

*Belinda Dodson and Riley Dillon*

*Western University, Canada*

In the process of establishing the formal UN Post-2015 Development Agenda, attention is once again being focused on the relationship between gender and development. In parallel, there is a concerted push from a number of different stakeholders and institutions for migration to be recognized as an essential component of any future development framework and of national development policies and plans (IOM, 2013). While there is some mention of gender in the post-2015 migration agenda, and some recognition of the role of migration in the post-2015 gender debates, there has been little interconnection of these two parallel dialogues. To highlight the importance of the gender-migration linkage, our paper presents a case study of the migration and remittance practices of male and female migrants from Zimbabwe to Botswana. Findings demonstrate the significance of mobility in poverty reduction and livelihood strategies in this region, and the role of gender in shaping the lived experience and socio-economic outcomes of cross-border migration. Examining development through a gender and migration lens challenges several assumptions embedded in MDG and post-2015 discourses, including the very conceptualization of development and how and at what scale it should be measured.

**Sport Generated Remittances into the Pacific: Understanding the Complexities**

*Rochelle Stewart-Withers, Sam Richardson and Koli Sewabu*

*Massey University, New Zealand*

The demand for the Pacific athlete is growing and is evident in sports such as rugby - league, union and sevens. Professional and semi-professional rugby athletes from Fiji, Samoa and Tonga are one such example of sport-labour migrants who remit. There is consensus surrounding the importance of migration and ensuing remittances to social and economic development and thus poverty alleviation to the Pacific. This study explores the complexities of sport-generated remittances into the Pacific with the aim of understanding the context of sport-labour migration from the Pacific and the sport-generated remittances environment. The study of professional sport as work is in its infancy; there is a lack of data about sport-generated remittances, especially in the Pacific.
Migration Euphoria and the RSE Programme

Dennis Rockell
Massey University, New Zealand

We currently live in an era of migration optimism (De Haas, 2010). In this era there is a receptive audience both academically and politically for claims that link any form of unforced migration with development.

Against this background of optimism New Zealand’s flagship Recognised Seasonal Employer Programme has received kudos, particularly in the popular press, but also positive comments by respected local researchers and the World Bank. This contrasts with much critical literature on several of the programme’s antecedents or precursors.

My doctoral research involved close examination of both the living and working conditions of the RSE workers in New Zealand and their experiences of the RSE in two principal locations in Vanuatu, the urban location of Port Vila and the rural location of West Tanna. Findings on who comes and who benefits showed that the RSE provides a small macro-economic effect and that many families have benefitted individually. However the “hit-and-miss” nature of who benefits from the RSE means that this type of migration is no substitute for more targeted forms of development assistance.


Resource Grabs and Dispossession

Room: St David Seminar Room 1
Convenors: Belinda Dodson
Saturday 29th November
Time: 10.30 am – 12.00 noon

Resource Grabs in the Green Economy

Andreas Neef
University of Auckland, New Zealand

The production of biofuels and biomaterials has become one of the most contentious issues in global debates about emerging green economy models, raising a host of ethical, legal and development concerns. Originally hailed for their potential of decarbonizing the energy sector, both first- and second-generation biofuels have come under increasing scrutiny for their potential of jeopardizing food security at the national and local level. Biofuels and biomaterials have also been identified as a major driver of land and resource grabbing in a number of countries in the Global South, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia. Drawing on case studies from Cambodia and Tanzania, this paper will discuss the impact of biofuel and biomaterial production on rural communities, common resources, and local food and water security. Findings suggest that the rampant expansion of cropland for biofuels and biomaterials by large-scale foreign and domestic investors in the Global South risks undermining communal and individual land and resource rights among many rural communities. The paper will conclude with a discussion of the governance mechanisms and social safeguards that need to be put in place to produce and market ‘ethical biofuels and biomaterials’ that are both pro-poor and proenvironment.
Dispossessed in Zimbabwe, Repossessing in Nigeria: Has the advent of White Zimbabwean farmers brought sustainable benefits to stakeholders? Between 2000 and 2002, the Robert Mugabe led government of Zimbabwe initiated a land redistribution program which resulted in a majority of the 4500 white farmers losing the land on which they hitherto farmed. In 2004, with the active assistance of the Commercial Farmers’ Union (CFU), a number of countries spread across Africa, South America and Russia requested for the relocation of the displaced white farmers to their countries. The central Nigerian state of Kwara played host to 13 of the farmers due to the commercial agricultural skills, international contacts and high personal net-worth possessed by them (Sachikonye 2003). On arrival, the farmers were given considerable land and accorded investors’ status in order to commence and quicken positive agricultural and economic transformation locally and nationally. Generally, the narratives of global land deals commonly emphasize three features: the implication of foreign funds for land acquisition; the transnational nature of the buyers; and key drivers which always include the fuel, food and finance crises. However, the land deals involving the Zimbabwean white farmers evince a difference to these common features in: the forces driving the deals and the roles played by the government at different levels in the land deal. Due to a dearth of scientific studies on this peculiar case which can be termed “trans-domestic land grab”, this study attempts therefore to answer three basic questions: Does the land deal of the above case constitute “land grab”? What type of land use change has been engendered by the land deal? A decade after their arrival, have the Zimbabwean farmers brought about the expected benefits for stakeholders? The study will utilise participatory rural appraisal tools to meet its objectives.

Can Food Security Compromise Food Sovereignty?

Hala Nasr & Andreas Neef
University of Auckland, New Zealand

Confronted with the demographic challenges of a population of approximately 80 million, rising food prices, and increasing unrest in post-revolution Egypt, the path to domestic food security is principally articulated through the lens of agricultural development. Rather than focusing on domestic cultivation, the Egyptian state set its sights on the acquisition of land in neighbouring countries, notably Sudan and newly independent South Sudan, which have swathes of largely uncultivated arable land. Historical inequalities from the colonial era where then united Sudan was seen as a “bread-basket” under Anglo-Egyptian rule and the role of corporations in land acquisitions raise questions as to the wider implications of Egypt’s food security concerns.

Drawing on a case study from Egyptian private equity firm, Citadel Capital, international reports, and media sources in both English and Arabic, our paper will answer the following questions:

• How is food security and foreign land acquisition communicated to domestic audiences by the state, the corporate sector and the media in post-revolution Egypt?
• How are the Sudanese and South Sudanese governments complicit in Egyptian land acquisitions?
• Who benefits from Egyptian land acquisitions in Sudan and South Sudan?
• What is the impact on local communities, economies, polities and the environment in Sudan and South Sudan?

By interrogating the discourses surrounding national food security and foreign land acquisition in the Egyptian context, our paper will establish land grabbing as an expression of the corporatisation and financialisation of agriculture, and by extension, food security. Our study concludes the narrow focus on national food security risks compromising both domestic food sovereignty and that of its neighbours.
A Critical Reflection on Equity in Ugandan Carbon

Adrian Nel
University of Otago, New Zealand

This paper seeks to critically reflect on equity in Carbon forestry, using the case study of Uganda and a range of projects within it. It takes as a starting point that assertion that carbon forestry projects should not be evaluated in isolation, without reference to both the comparative experiences of the different project types, or without an understanding of the social conditions of forestry governance in any particular country. The insights here thus draw from six months of fieldwork conducted in 2012 in Uganda as the fieldwork component of a PhD; where I identified and explored three REDD, three A/R CDM projects and three Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) forestry offset projects (or prospective projects) emerging in the context of changes to forestry governance in Uganda. The conclusions are that while outcomes are differentiated across project type, evidence of asymmetrical benefits, marginalisation and exclusion, and false promises characterise the carbon forestry experience in Uganda.

-Pacific Spaces and Mobilities of Climate Change-

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Climate Law in the Pacific

Jacqueline Fa’amatuainu
University of Auckland, New Zealand

The challenge of energy supply and reducing energy’s contribution to climate change are often considered as the two overriding issues faced by the energy sector. Such issues provide a conceptual base for the external influences and opportunities in the policy formulation and implementation of sustainable energy access. In this case study, the rationale for sustainable energy deployment is examined against the energy landscape of Samoa. To identify the role of sustainable energy potential in Samoa, the existing barriers and future prospects of integrating sustainable energy systems are reviewed in light of the international climate change negotiations.

Sustainable energy through renewable or low-emission energy sources is an important area of Climate Law. Any future legal regime must give adequate attention to the growing focus on access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy as a key development issue. The current situation is that much of the world’s energy systems are driven by the demand from industry, fuel delivery, buildings, transport, refined fuels and energy supply through electricity generation. In view of the varied renewable energy resource distributions, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) share specific vulnerabilities as small economies relying heavily on imported fossil fuels to meet their power generation and other energy needs. While studies have demonstrated that renewables have the potential to greatly improve the energy security of Pacific SIDS, there are barriers towards sustainable energy uptake in the Pacific.

Sustainable energy is subject to many theories. The transition away from fossil fuel-based energy to modern energy services with renewables and energy efficiency options is a long term commitment. In this context, sustainable energy systems need to take into account the specific climate conditions of the region. This paper assumes that national institutional and regulatory frameworks, which provide robust implementation guidelines for sustainable energy will ensure the greater expansion of energy efficient methods. Accepting this proposition requires political and strategic actions to gradually phase out fossil fuels. To make sense of this, the critical context of international climate change negotiations provides a global platform to design and implement treaties to control climate change. This paper is a case study, which examines Samoa’s institutional and regulatory framework on energy through a survey of primary and secondary sources. The potential entry points are considered as an opportunity to combine climate change and energy-related policies into one
regulatory space. A functioning sustainable energy system considers all types of sustainable energy. As most of the local realities of Samoa are similar with many other SIDS, the results of this paper could generate important lessons in encouraging the process of mainstreaming across multiple state sectors in the region.

Exploring Climate Change, Gender and Diaspora: Perspectives of Pacific Women in Auckland

Heather Masaki

University of Auckland, New Zealand

There is growing concern about the dire situation of climate change facing Pacific Island countries. Many island communities are already experiencing detrimental impacts of climate change, and researchers predict that many more communities will be negatively impacted in the coming years. Yet Pacific peoples living in Auckland are also affected by impacts of climate change in the islands. Pacific diasporas often maintain strong connections to the islands, though little is known about how these connections are shaped by issues of climate change. This research explores the nature of these connections among the Pacific communities in Auckland, from the viewpoint of Pacific women. Highlighting women’s voices is critical, as research has shown how impacts of climate change are often experienced differently depending on one’s gender – specifically, women tend to experience negative impacts disproportionately. In-depth interviews with Pacific women in Auckland revealed a range of perspectives about climate change, and a strong desire to help their homelands. This suggests that Pacific communities in Auckland – and specifically Pacific women – have potential to play expanded roles in the development of climate change adaptations in Pacific Island nations.

Farewell for the New Pacific Homeless

Christina Newport

University of Auckland, New Zealand

Policy spaces are critical negotiated places for sovereign governments to articulate their vision of development. For Small Islands Developing States, this is complicated because of the ‘tied’ nature of aid and the cross-boundary effects of development issues. This is particularly so where climate and disaster related issues are framed by vulnerabilities of smallness, isolation, fragility and incapacities. Goldie’s 1898 painting depicting the arrival of Maori to New Zealand serves as a metaphor to the converging and conflicting perspectives on land loss and migration issues as emerging policy considerations for the sustainable development of Small Islands. At the time, Goldie’s acclaimed work was seen by colonisers as portraying their own survival and journey to new land and life. For others, the inaccuracies of Pacific migration and voyaging were and remain clearly apparent. This paper presents a critique of perspectives in bringing to the fore the potential statelessness of nations and homelessness of people through land loss and migration as ultimate vulnerabilities. This is based on a review of literature as part of a Cook Islands case study that examines the rationales, mechanisms and practices that contribute to shaping the policy space for SIDS like the Cook Islands.

Samoa. Linking Climate Change and Population Movements

Ximena Flores-Palacios

Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

Although there is clear evidence that climate change is stimulating population movements as people turn to migration as one strategy of adaptation, the interaction between environmental change and migration is little understood.

In the case of the Pacific Island Countries, there are some studies focused on atoll territories, but there is little empirical research on the “middle sized” Pacific nations like Samoa. There is an urgent need to understand how climate change is affecting peoples’ lives in these countries and what the linkages with migration are. The research is an exploratory study that aims to understand whether climate change is causing internal and
international population movements in Samoa. Considering that the research focuses on the linkages between people and their environment, it is crucial to consider the notion of integration across various worldviews and fields of knowledge. The study is underpinned by a theoretical framework that includes both an indigenous-based perspective and a pragmatic perspective, therefore a mixed methods design for data collection and analysis has been used.

Based on the preliminary findings of the research, it is possible to say that the effects of climate change are significant in Samoa and there is evidence of migration associated with it.

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**The Role of Planning in Urban India: Lessons and Consequences from the Hyderabad Metro Rail, Telangana**

*Joseph Whitworth*

*University of Otago, New Zealand*

Rapid urbanisation in India has led to its cities becoming increasingly fragmented and subject to massive congestion. Further, the agencies in control of urban development have been widely criticised in planning literature for their role in poor governance processes, corruption and public exclusion. Hyderabad, the largest city and capital of Andhra Pradesh (now Telangana), has suffered from these same issues and its residents endure increasingly poor mobility. In line with Central Government policy which advocates for metro rail as an urban transport solution, Hyderabad has entered the world’s largest Public Private Partnership to develop and begin implementing the Hyderabad Metro Rail. Given the scale and significance of the project, and the various stakeholders involved, the Hyderabad Metro Rail provides an interesting insight into the current state of planning and urban development in India.

This research addresses the implications of the planning process in Hyderabad, and how these are manifesting in the metro rail project. The thesis focusses on the role planning plays, and the degree to which it is used in the project. Specifically, the thesis analyses the impacts of the planning process on the wider public, and communities in the city. Further, the research addresses implications on the Hyderabad Metro Rail as a result of broader failures in the planning and regulatory frameworks in the city.

Based on intensive fieldwork amongst bureaucrats, planners, non-governmental organisations, academics, journalists, religious communities and business communities the thesis finds that poor planning frameworks have led to underutilisation of, and inadequacies in, the planning process. Further, it shows that the interaction between master planning and regulation falls significantly short of the necessary level for such a large project. In addition, coordination between urban local bodies is lacking, and the understanding of each agencies role in the project is minimal. This planning process has led to inadequacies in consultation with citizens, and exacerbation of impacts on low and middle class communities in the city.

**Urban Public Transport Governance in Indonesia**

*Suryani Eka Wijaya*

*Massey University, New Zealand*

Poor quality public transport and rising private vehicles use has resulted in heavy traffic congestion, high accident rates, increased emissions, and climate change issue in Bandung City, Indonesia. This reflects the pressing need to improve public transport governance by improving partnership between local government and the private sector, which currently dominates public transport services in Indonesia. One of the main reasons these partnerships have been unsuccessful is policy tensions in the governance of public transport, for
example in the introduction of the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system in 2008. This study aimed to identify the causes of these policy tensions both within local government and between the government and the private sector. The multi-level governance framework was used to investigate the power and legitimacy issues underlying these tensions. This study reveals that the specific tensions within the local government are caused by competition in funding for local budgets in transport infrastructure provision. In addition, the tensions between local government and the private sector are caused by participation and communication issues, which resulted in an extreme lack of integration between the BRT and other existing transport modes. These findings can contribute to improving policy and planning processes for better partnerships at the local level, which promote a high-quality public transport.

Transport & Women's Social Exclusion in Urban Pakistan

**Waheed Ahmed**  
**Massey University, New Zealand**

This paper investigates women’s experiences of transport-related social exclusion, factors responsible for this, and how women negotiate restrictions on their mobility in Islamabad-Rawalpindi, Pakistan. The theoretical framework combines the rights-based and empowerment approaches to identify constraints and opportunities for change to women’s mobility in developing countries. Although there is an emerging realization in the transport literature about the value of studying social issues such as exclusion, little research has been carried out focusing on women’s social exclusion in transport, especially with regards to urban areas in developing countries. The design of the research is largely qualitative in nature and methods such as in-depth interviews, life stories, and mobility maps have been used. The researcher conducted forty two in-depth interviews and explored life stories of domestic workers, low income women, business-women, administrators, as well as professional women in Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Besides interviewing women as the users of transport systems, the viewpoints of people including drivers and conductors of public transport, and transport planners and policy makers, were solicited. The findings highlight that on the one hand women do face significant structural and social barriers to their mobility in the shape of negative attitudes of males, restrictive cultural norms, fear of harassment, and gender-blind transport policy, on the other hand some women are shattering the social norms and finding their way out. There are women who can be regarded as success stories as far as women’s empowerment through travel/mobility is concerned. The present research attempts to contribute towards the growing literature on transport and social exclusion by documenting the women’s voices with regards to transport in the developing countries.

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In Search of the Good Men: Gender Equitable Men, Feminism and Development

**David Duriesmith**  
**The University of Melbourne, Australia**

Considerable funding and effort has begun to be devoted to the search for gender equitable men in the Global South. In an effort to involve men in the fight for gender equality international organisations are beginning to fund research into men and gender equality. Drawing on the framework of Critical Studies of Men and Masculinities organisations such as Instituto Promundo and Partners for Prevention have begun exploring masculinity as a tool for opposing gender based violence and promoting positive peace.

This paper suggests that the search for positive, peaceable or gender equitable masculinities requires a complex engagement from a pro-feminist perspective. This paper will look at both the positive potential and limitations of focusing on positive masculinity as a tool for supporting gender equality in the Global South.
will look at the concept of ‘good men’ within feminist and pro-feminist theorisation on masculinity and explore its potential utility in work on development.

**Land-Grabbing and Sustainable Agriculture in Ghana**

*Seth Offei*

*University of Adelaide, Australia*

Is land-grabbing the end of sustainable agriculture? By 2050, the world is expected to feed 9 billion populations (FAO, 2009). This places enormous pressure on natural resources. Even more challenging is the competition for key resources; land for food production is under growing pressure for non-agricultural uses such as urbanization, demand for animal food and bio-fuels. The 2007-2008 world food crisis came with it a phenomenon called land-grabbing, a practice where rich and highly food import-dependent countries acquire large tracts of land abroad to produce food and export into their home countries. This idea is viewed as a novelty because of the huge investment in lands that will ensure global food security. In recent times, however, questions have been raised about the viability and impact of this practice on environmental sustainability. Two schools of thought have emerged: the proponents argue that land-grabbing offers GDP growth, development of social infrastructure, technology transfer, rural economic development while the opponents cites loss of livelihoods, food security, loss of identity/heritage, neo-colonialism and environmental pollution to buttress their disagreement. This desk-top approach research seeks to understand the relationship and effects of land-grabbing on sustainable agriculture and offer recommendations to governments on harnessing land-grabbing to benefit all stakeholders’ whiles achieving food security sustainably. The main attributes considered are location, pricing, nature, uses and mitigating measures. Investing in agriculture is good and will ensure global food security. However, evidence is inadequate to suggest there have been employment creation, development of social infrastructure in host countries. Instead, in most cases people have been displaced, livelihoods lost, rivers polluted, dried or both. A win-win situation in land-grabbing is possible, however, the current trend of land grabbing with little or no regulations threatens sustainable agriculture.

**Vulnerability and Resilience over the ‘Longue Durée’: Examining ‘Bumuntu’ Memory in the Democratic Republic of Congo**

*Rene Sephton*

*RMIT University, Australia*

This paper seeks to explore the contribution that the long term historical perspective offers in understanding community vulnerability and resilience. Its specific focus is the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), a nation which for over a century has been branded as a ‘heart of darkness,’ renowned for its violence, corruption, tribalism, rape, absence of justice, and dictatorships. In such a context, it is argued, understanding the social and cultural transformations occurring over the ‘longue durée’ is crucial in efforts to enhance resilience. This paper will present preliminary findings from a doctoral research project being conducted in the Katanga region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) which seeks to explore the impact that prolonged experiences of violence have had on ‘cultural peace,’ that is those aspects of cultures which support peace. Specifically it takes a focus on the ‘Bumuntu’ (authentic humanity) paradigm and its application amongst the Luba peoples of Katanga, DRC. While experiences of violence and trauma can be likened to a centrifugal force which fractures affiliative bonds, the ‘Bumuntu’ paradigm offers a powerful resource for reversing that rotation.
Small yet Strong: Voices from Oceania on the Environment

Martin de Jong
Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand

The governments and peoples of Oceania have a responsibility to protect the precious environment of our region for present and future generations. Today, the people of Oceania face multiple and inter-related challenges such as coastal erosion, weather pattern changes, loss of biodiversity, massive resource extraction, and degradation of land, freshwater and the oceans. It is affecting how people feed, clothe and shelter themselves, as well as cultural practices and relationships between people. This year, Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand has been speaking to partners and other contacts on what changes and challenges they are experiencing in their environment. Small yet Strong gives voice to the ordinary people of Oceania - what issues concern them, how are people responding, and what are their visions for the future. (This paper will present findings of a report of the same name to be published on 4 October.)

Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping of a Protected Area Buffer Zone in the Temperate Rainforest of Southern Chile

Gonzalo Mardones
University of Otago, New Zealand

In the buffer zone of protected area converges a wide range of social, political and economic actors, whose interests on conservation and development need to be integrated. This study presents an analysis and mapping of relevant actors in the buffer zone of Alerce Andino National Park and Llanquihue National Reserve, located in southern Chile. The research identifies nearly 200 organizations that are present or have an interest in this area, from local communities, public agencies, local governments, private companies and NGOs. The stakeholders are classified according to the type of organization, geographical level of intervention and socio-ecosystem, reflecting the multidimensional character should have a good governance of protected areas and their buffer zone. On the one hand, it appears that these organizations have strong links vertically (top-down), according to the nature of its activities, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism, education and health. On the other, a great weakness of horizontal relations, linking different organizations in any geographical levels is observed, but it is particularly weak at regional level, especially among public institutions. All this has important implications for good governance of protected areas, as the weak links of the protected area with the local community and little coordination with other government agents does not achieve proper integration of conservation with development local people.

The Role of Local Knowledge in Yancheng National Nature Reserve Management in China

Yuan Lu
University of Otago, New Zealand

Nature reserve is considered to be a good place to preserve biodiversity and natural ecosystems. However nature reserve is constantly facing economic development pressure from surrounding communities. As a result, co-management is proposed as a solution for both conservation and community development. According to literature, local knowledge (LK) can play an important role in co-management of nature reserve, but there are very few such studies in China. In order to fill the gap, the researcher chose Yancheng National
Nature Reserve (YNNR) to carry out the research because it is the first and largest tidal flat nature reserve in China to protect red crown crane and other rare migratory birds and their habitats. It is also an international biosphere reserve and a wetland of International Importance in the Ramsar Convention List of Wetlands. The aim of the research is to find out if there are any LK useful for the management of the reserve and what are the challenges of and opportunities for the integration of LK into co-management of YNNR. Through more than a month’s on-site observation, semi-structured interviews with local people, nature reserve staff and scientists, the researcher found out that although the locals have detailed knowledge about fishery, farming, salt production and reed production, they have very limited knowledge concerning birds and their habitats. Such lack of knowledge undermined their ability to cooperate with the nature reserve for conservation. Additionally, some interviewees considered development is a fundamental change against conservation, because most developments are at the cost of environment degradation. If the nature reserve cannot enforce the regulation strictly, environment degradation will get worse. In order to achieve conservation goals, the higher level government must change their perception of development, and shift the GDP oriented economy to ecological oriented economy.

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