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Disclaimer:

*The Organising Committee accepts no responsibility
for the accuracy of abstracts supplied.*

E&O December 2010

Welcome

Nau mai, haere mai!

The Institute of Development Studies at Massey University is delighted to welcome delegates to the 7th Biennial DevNet Conference - 'Making Development Sustainable: Connections, Learning, Commitment'. We look forward to you joining us for three days of inspiring talks from our speakers and panelists, reflection on development work and research, and some enjoyable networking opportunities!

This conference seeks to promote the sharing of ideas and best practice in relation to a wide range of current development challenges. It has a particular focus on how to balance economic imperatives with a search for forms of development which enhance social justice and human wellbeing, while also respecting the natural environment. It also addresses the issue of how, in the current environment, we can demonstrate that our aid monies are resulting in effective and sustainable development outcomes. Such questions will be discussed in connection to the need for indigenous and inclusive forms of development, the challenges of the global economic recession, climate change and dealing with disasters, and changes in the national and international aid sector.

At such a critical juncture, it is essential that academics, development practitioners and policy makers come together to learn from one another and plan for more effective development outcomes in partnership with the poor and vulnerable in our world. Thank you for being here to play a part in this interaction.



*Professor Regina Scheyvens
DevNet 2010 Conference Convenor*

(on behalf of the DevNet Conference Organising Committee – A/Professor Glenn Banks, Dr Maria Borovnik, Aileen Davidson, Kees Keizer, Sharon McLennan and Dr Rochelle Stewart-Withers)

Sponsors

Thank you to our sponsors for their support.



Delegate Information

VENUE

The conference will be held in the Social Sciences Lecture Block. SSLB1 will be used for keynote sessions and concurrent paper sessions will be held between SSLB1, 2, 3, 4. Some workshops will take place in the adjacent Geography Building, room 2.04.

REGISTRATION DESK

The registration desk is situated within the Social Sciences Lecture Block. The registration desk will be operating during the following hours throughout the conference:

<i>Wednesday 1st December</i>	<i>–</i>	<i>8:00am to 5:00pm</i>
<i>Thursday 2nd December</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8:00am to 3:00pm</i>
<i>Friday 3rd December</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8:00am to 4:30pm</i>

INTERNET

There will be internet access on each computer in the Social Sciences Lecture Block Theatres 5, 6, 7 (upstairs). These are available for both speaker preparation and delegate internet use; however speaker preparation use is the priority.

If you have a laptop and can access wireless internet, you are able to purchase 'airtime' with a credit card by visiting <http://www.cafenet.co.nz/>.

LOST PROPERTY

We ask that delegates take care of their property whilst on campus. Should any delegate find any lost property during the conference – please take this to the Registration Desk.

NAME BADGES

We ask that you wear your name badge throughout the conference and social events.

MOBILE PHONES

Please either turn off your mobile phone or ensure that it is set to silent mode throughout presentations.

SMOKING

Smoking is not permitted within 10 metres of all university buildings, except where there is a designated smoking area.

CATERING

Morning and Afternoon tea will be provided for all registered delegates throughout the conference. Morning and afternoon teas will be served in the foyer of the Social Science Lecture Block. Lunch on Day 1 and Day 2 will be held at Wharerata (a short walk from the venue). Lunch on Day 3 will be served in the foyer of the Social Sciences Lecture Block.

SOCIAL EVENTS

*Welcome Function and Photo Exhibition | 1st December 2010 5:00 – 6:00pm
Social Sciences Lecture Block Foyer*

*Conference Dinner | 2nd December 2010 6:00 – late
Monro Dining hall, Massey University, Palmerston North*

The conference dinner will be held at the Monro Dining hall. This venue is within walking distance of the hostel accommodation and parking is available on site for delegates who wish to bring their vehicles.

PARKING

Parking is available throughout the conference in the User Pays area, situated off Orchard Road for \$2 per day. There is closer parking available around the Ring Road, but note this is only for 2 hour periods. Please refer to the campus map (E12) for more detail.

ATMs

There are three ATM's located within walking distance of the conference venue.

- *A Westpac ATM is located at the back of the Registry building*
- *A National Bank ATM is located outside the National Bank on the main concourse*
- *A BNZ ATM is located outside the MUSA Lounge entrance*

TAXIS

Contact numbers of taxi companies are listed below. All transport is at the delegate's own expense.

<i>Palmerston North Taxis</i>	<i>Phone: 06 355 5333 Or 0800 355 5333</i>
<i>Manawatu Taxis</i>	<i>Phone: 06 355 5111 Or 0800 355 5111</i>

SHUTTLE

<i>Supershuttle</i>	<i>Phone: 0800 748885</i>
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PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Buses operate between the Massey University campus and the city at regular intervals. The average cost of bus transport is around \$2 each way. More information can be found by visiting the Horizons Regional Council website, <http://www.horizons.govt.nz/getting-people-places/passenger-transport/bus-timetables-and-routes/palmerston-north-urban-services-2/>

For your convenience we have also included the Massey bus timetable at the end of this book.

IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY

In the unlikely event of a fire, a continuous alarm bell will sound, all delegates, sponsors and exhibitors are asked to please leave the venue without delay and congregate on the main concourse outside the front entrance of the Social Science Lecture Block.

DOCTOR

City Doctors Phone: 06 355 3300
(open 7 days 8am to 10pm)
22 Victoria Avenue
Palmerston North

HOSPITAL

Palmerston North Hospital Phone: 06 356 9169
(for emergencies only)
50 Ruahine Street
Palmerston North

CHEMIST

Vautiers Pharmacy Phone: 06 357 9476
(A short walk from the conference venue)
Concourse – Turitea Campus
Massey University

City Health Pharmacy Phone: 06 355 5287
22 Victoria Avenue
Palmerston North



Institute of Development Studies at Massey University

In 1989 Massey University became the first in New Zealand to offer courses leading to recognised qualifications in Development Studies. We celebrated our 20th anniversary in 2009.

There are currently 4 fulltime staff (Professor Regina Scheyvens, Associate Professor Glenn Banks and Drs Maria Borovnik and Rochelle Stewart-Withers) and one part-timer (the invaluable Gerard Prinsen).

Development Studies at Massey also draws on Massey University's expertise in agriculture, economics, social anthropology, politics, natural resources and business studies. It seeks to combine a critical approach to development theories and experiences with the acquisition of specialist skills in development practice. The programme offers three taught undergraduate papers that can contribute to a minor in Development Studies, but the main focus is at the postgraduate level. Here qualifications offered are a one-year Postgraduate Diploma in Development Studies (PGDipDevStud), a two-year Masterate (MPhil) and a Doctorate (PhD). The Diploma and Masterate may be studied on a full or part-time basis by internal or distance study modes. There are currently around a dozen PhD students in Development Studies, and staff also supervise students in a range of other disciplines. See our 2011 Handbook on our website for further details: <http://dev.massey.ac.nz>



The Institute of Development Studies team (from left) (Professor Regina Scheyvens, Dr Rochelle Stewart-Withers, Gerard Prinsen, Dr Maria Borovnik and Associate Professor Glenn Banks).

The Institute is administratively part of the School of People, Environment & Planning within the College of Humanities and Social Sciences and is based at Turitea Campus in Palmerston North. It maintains strong interdisciplinary links with other Schools and Colleges within the University and plays an important role in the New Zealand and international development community through its expertise and participation in domestic and overseas research, teaching and consultancy.

We run a weekly seminar series during teaching semesters and have an on-line Working Paper Series as a research outlet for staff and students of IDS. Details of these, and other IDS activities, can be found on our website: <http://www.massey.ac.nz/?da6011916s>

Programme

WEDNESDAY 1 ST DECEMBER 2010			
09:00 – Mihi Whakatau 09:30 Welcome - <i>Vice Chancellor, Steve Maharey</i> Introduction – <i>Conference Convenor, Regina Scheyvens</i> SSLB1			
09:30 – KEYNOTE ADDRESS 10:30 Maori Development and the Post-Settlement Era <i>Professor Sir Mason Durie</i> SSLB1			
10:30 – Morning Tea 11:00 Foyer, SSLB			
11:00 – Concurrent Sessions 12:30			
Session 1 SSLB1	Session 2 SSLB3	Session 3 SSLB4	Panel SSLB2
AID EFFECTIVENESS #1 <i>Chair: Pam Thomas</i> 1. Power, Participation and Development: A Case Study of Theoretical Doctrines and International Agency Practice in Tuvalu <i>Nicki Wrighton</i> 2. Using results frameworks to connect development outcomes, management, aid, monitoring and evaluation: Emerging research on the principles underpinning country and sector-level results frameworks <i>Kate Averill</i> 3. It Takes Two to Tango: When Partnerships Go Wrong <i>Ritesh Shah</i> 4. Understanding Local Notions of Development: A Case Study from the Philippines <i>Hannah Bulloch</i>	SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT <i>Chair: Victoria Bradley</i> 1. Using the power of sport to address HIV/AIDs: Initiatives from Papua New Guinea <i>Miriam Dogimab</i> 2. Sport-for-Development in Divided Societies – The Roles and Responsibilities of an International Change Agent in Inter-Community Development <i>Nico Schulenkorf</i> 3. Sport as a driver of development: Challenges and opportunities in Papua New Guinea <i>Rochelle Stewart-Withers</i>	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT #1 <i>Chair: Peter Swain</i> 1. Sustainable Cities in the Developing World: Masterplanning Urban Growth in Post-genocide Rwanda <i>Shannon Davis</i> 2. A critical evaluation of development projects funded by military procurement offsets in South Africa <i>Gwendolyn Wellmann</i> 3. Information Structure in Coordination of Vegetable Supply Chains in Nepal <i>Mahendra Khanal</i> 4. The limitations of locating Education for Sustainable Development within an Environmental Education framework. <i>Chris Henderson</i>	INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT <i>Facilitator: Aileen Davidson</i> <i>Dr. David Gegeo</i> Canterbury University <i>Dame Meg Taylor</i> International Finance Corporation <i>Dr. Tanira Kingi</i> AgResearch

<p>12:30 – Lunch 13:30 Wharerata, Massey University</p>			
<p>13:30 – KEYNOTE ADDRESS 14:30 Sustainable Development for the Soul <i>Professor Marilyn Waring</i> SSLB1 <i>Chair – Dr Rochelle Stewart-Withers</i></p>			
<p>14:30 – Afternoon Tea 15:00 Foyer, SSLB</p>			
<p>15:00 – Concurrent Sessions 17:00</p>			
Session 4 SSLB1	Session 5 SSLB3	Student Paper Session 1 SSLB4	Panel SSLB2
<p>COMMUNITY ECONOMIES & ENTREPRENEURSHIP</p> <p><i>Chair: Yvonne Underhill – Sem</i></p> <p>1.Tourism disasters: challenges for small-business recovery in the wake of extreme events <i>Regina Scheyvens</i></p> <p>2.Indigenous community-based ecotourism as Indigenous social entrepreneurship: Sounds good, but what about culture-specific human-environment relationships? <i>Trisia Farrelly</i></p> <p>3.Commercial Bank's Role in Women's Entrepreneurship Development in Bangladesh <i>Khanom Naiyer Fatema</i></p> <p>4."Embracing Development" - Orang Ali Nascent Entrepreneurs in Malaysia</p>	<p>EDUCATION #1</p> <p><i>Chair: Tahmina Rashid</i></p> <p>1.Lessons from the Rethinking Pacific Education Initiative! <i>Kabini Sanga</i></p> <p>2.Lighting a Fire - VSA's role in promoting education leadership in the Solomon Islands. <i>Peter Swain</i></p> <p>3.What to do? How to act? Who to be? A study of self-identity and transition for Samoan secondary school students <i>Karl Roberts</i></p> <p>4.A successful community to community development: Building a school in rural Cambodia <i>Jocelyn Brace</i></p>	<p><i>Chair: Andrew McGregor</i></p> <p>1.Art in Development: a paradox or a place of possibility? <i>Polly Stupples</i> Student</p> <p>2.Sanctions, Aid, and Sanctioning Aid: Evaluating the Impacts of Australia, New Zealand and the EU Sanctions on Fiji's NGO Community <i>Morgan Hanks</i> Student</p> <p>3."Hand in hand together": An exploration of masculine relationships and gendered police reform in Timor-Leste <i>Marianne Bevan</i> Student</p> <p>4."Men-Streaming" Peace? Possibilities for the Inclusion of Men's Issues and Masculinities in</p>	<p>SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT</p> <p><i>Facilitator: Dr Rochelle Stewart Withers</i></p> <p><i>Dr Nico Schlenker</i> Auckland University of Technology</p> <p><i>Willy John Morrell</i> Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</p> <p><i>Petrece Kesha</i> Vodafone Warriors One Community</p> <p><i>Farah Palmer</i> Massey University</p>

<p><i>Faridah Shahadan</i></p> <p>5. Building on community strengths: An exploration into community economies as an alternative to development <i>Renee Rushton</i> Student</p> <p>6. Alternative Approaches to Development: Social Entrepreneurship in the Philippines <i>Hilda Tantungco</i> Student</p> <p>7. (Re)emerging Peasantries: A diverse economies approach to agrarian reform in the Philippines <i>Marni Gilbert</i> Student</p>	<p>5. ICT for Sustainable Development: "Magiti se Drodrolagi?" <i>Kerese Manuelli</i></p>	<p>Palestinian Peace building <i>Alana Foster</i> Student</p> <p>5. Beauty From Within: Sustainable small island tourism <i>Margie Agalid</i> Student</p> <p>6. Economic Change and Urban Agriculture on the Zambian Copperbelt: the Cases of Ndola and Kitwe <i>Jessie Smart</i> Student</p>	
<p>17:00 – Welcome Function & Photo Exhibition</p> <p>18:00 Foyer, SSLB</p> <p><i>Welcome Function kindly sponsored by Asia Pacific Viewpoint</i></p>			
<p>18:00 – Aid and Development Think Tank Launch</p> <p>19:00 SSLB1</p>			

THURSDAY 2ND DECEMBER 2010

09:00 – KEYNOTE ADDRESS 10:00 Private Sector Development through the International Financial Institutions: Development Impact, Accountability and Sustainability <i>Dame Meg Taylor</i> SSLB1 <i>Chair – Associate Professor Glenn Banks</i>			
10:00 – Morning Tea 10:30 Foyer, SSLB			
10:30 – Concurrent Sessions 12:30			
<i>Session 6</i> <i>SSLB1</i>	<i>Session 7</i> <i>SSLB3</i>	<i>Session 8</i> <i>SSLB4</i>	<i>Panel</i> <i>SSLB2</i>
HEALTH & GENDER <i>Chair: Rochelle Stewart-Withers</i> 1.Negotiating challenges in targeted health development: The power of indigenous networks <i>Lesley Batten</i> 2.Community fragmentation and unsustainable development: The case of maternal child health in rural Vanuatu <i>Pamela Thomas</i> 3.Feeing Their Way – Four men talk about fatherhood in Valparaiso, Chile <i>Monica Evans</i> 4.Addressing Masculinities in HIV/AIDS School Education Programmes in Zambia <i>Emma Marlow</i> Student 5.Maternal mortality in the Solomon Islands – A post development pathway <i>Kristine Ford</i> Student 6.Knowledge, Power and Health Care: The effects of	INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT <i>Chair: Junior Ulu</i> 1.Unpacking the discourse of co management: Implications for local community development in southern Africa <i>Chengeto Chaderopa</i> 2.Indigenous peoples, Development and Tourism: Diverse economies and the paradox of the market in the case of Trekaleyn <i>Marcela Palomino-Schalscha</i> 3.“White Gold” – The Role of Edible Birds Nest in the Livelihood Strategy of the Idahan Community, Malaysia <i>Madeline Berma</i> 4.Reflecting on the social context of development: opportunities for learning and improving practice <i>Kara Scally-Irvine</i> 5.Maihe Koe? Kihe Koe? Rapa Nui, land and the struggle for sovereignty <i>Karly Christ</i>	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT #2 <i>Chair: Ken Lewis</i> 1.Globalisation and the challenges of sustaining development: The experience of rural villagers in the Solomon Islands <i>David W. Gegeo</i> 2.Engaging with anthropology to reflect on past practice and future directions in development <i>Susanna Kelly</i> 3.Partnership for Facilitating Sustainable Protected Area Management - Case Study: Jiuzhaigou National Park, South-western China <i>Qingxia Yang</i> 4.Preparing for Social Action: A case study of the role of religious knowledge in development through a faith-inspired organisation in Zambia <i>Laura Skeaff</i> 5.Growing more food without increasing agricultural greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: the role of the	THE CHANGING AID ENVIRONMENT: Effects & Implications in New Zealand <i>Facilitator: Assoc. Professor Glenn Banks</i> <i>Professor John Overton</i> Dev. Studies, Victoria University <i>Hon. Phil Twyford</i> Associate Spokesperson, Foreign Affairs and Trade, Labour Party <i>Hon. John Hayes</i> Associate Spokesperson, Foreign Affairs and Trade, National Party <i>Mike Smith</i> Caritas

Professional Power on the Quality of Primary Health Care in Bangladesh <i>Md. Kamrul Hasan</i> Student	Student 6.Human Rights “another tool in the kete” : Maori using human rights to open spaces for positive change <i>Hannah Mackintosh</i> Student 7.Indigenous concepts lost in translation <i>Martha Geary Nicol</i> Student	New Zealand Agriculture Greenhouse Gas Research Centre in the Global Research Alliance <i>Victoria Bradley</i> 6.Poor Mothers are not Poor Mothers: Sustainability and cross-cultural learning in northwest China and Australasia <i>Kelly Dombroski</i>	
12:30 – Lunch 13:30 Wharerata, Massey University			
13:30 – 14:30	KEYNOTE ADDRESS The Future is Urban? Really? Even in the Pacific? So What? <i>Professor John Connell</i> Asian Pacific Viewpoint Annual Lecture SSLB1 <i>Chair – Dr Maria Borovnik</i>	WORKSHOP: Asset Based Community Development Geography Building 2.04 <i>Duduzile Radebe</i>	
14:30 – 15:00 Afternoon Tea Foyer, SSLB			
15:00 – 16:30 Concurrent Sessions			
<i>Session 9</i> <i>SSLB1</i>	<i>Session 10</i> <i>SSLB3</i>	<i>Student Paper</i> <i>Session 2</i> <i>SSLB4</i>	<i>Panel</i> <i>SSLB2</i>
POVERTY <i>Chair: Marcela Palomino-Schalscha</i> 1.Poverty in Rural Samoa: Reasons and Strategies <i>Sandra Martin</i> 2.Making Poverty History: Critical Reflections on Public/Private Poverty Eradication Strategies &	LIVELIHOODS <i>Chair: Michele Daly</i> 1.A feminist political ecology of flowers in the Pacific <i>Yvonne Underhill-Sem</i> 2.Dangerous waters, dangerous jobs: seafarers and piracy <i>Maria Borovnik</i>	<i>Chair: David Gegeo</i> 1.Connecting to Disasters: The role of mobile phones in mitigating the impacts of natural disasters for isolated communities in Vanuatu <i>Simon Donald</i> Student	DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS <i>Facilitator: Professor John Overton</i> <i>Ced Simpson</i> Human Rights in Education <i>Wren Green</i> CID

<p>Interventions in Pakistan <i>Tahmina Rashid</i></p> <p>3.Recent change in Japan's aid approach - from 'outward' to 'inward' <i>Akiko Nanami</i></p> <p>4.D.I.Y Development: Questioning Social Engagement with the Poor <i>Sharon McLennan</i></p>	<p>3.Greed, Grievances and Anarchy at Sea: Human Security and Somali Piracy <i>Aaron Rees</i></p> <p>4.Aid, trade and security: exploring the links with a gender analysis of livelihoods in Solomon Islands <i>Anita Lacey</i></p>	<p>2.Culture and ICT for Health. A case study in Peru <i>Eugenia Marino</i> Student</p> <p>3.Media and Aid in the Solomon Islands: A case study through a post development lens <i>Adele Broadbent</i> Student</p> <p>4.Multifaceted contribution of religious institutions to improvement in disaster risk governance: The role of the mosque in the post-2005 Kashmir earthquake <i>Abdur Rehman Cheema</i> Student</p> <p>5.Changing aid modality shifting local relationships in Tanzania <i>Amani Manyelezi</i> Student</p>	<p><i>Kadi Warner</i> MFAT</p>
<p>16:30 – 17:30</p>	<p>Discussion Hub / Talanoa Geography Building 2.04</p>		
<p>18:00</p>	<p>Conference Dinner Monro Dining Hall Massey University</p>		

FRIDAY 3RD DECEMBER 2010			
09:00 – KEYNOTE ADDRESS 10:00 Sustainable Development is Inclusive Development <i>Dr Allen Foster</i> SSLB1 <i>Chair – Professor Regina Scheyvens</i>			
10:00 – Morning Tea 10:30 Foyer, SSLB			
10:30 – Concurrent Sessions 12:30			
<i>Session 11</i> <i>SSLB1</i>	<i>Session 12</i> <i>SSLB2</i>	<i>Session 13</i> <i>SSLB3</i>	<i>Student Paper</i> <i>Session 3 SSLB4</i>
TRADE & FAIR TRADE THE COFFEE SESSION <i>Chair: Trisia Farrelly</i> 1.A logit analysis of constraints to small grower investment in coffee production in the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea <i>Michael Lyne</i> 2.Fair Trade Coffee Chains in PNG: Do Smallholders receive better returns and do communities benefit? <i>Sandra Martin</i> 3.The Capabilities Developed in Communities by Fair Trade: The Case of Women in Business Development <i>John Schischka</i> 4.‘Sustainable’ coffee certifications and poverty reduction in Costa Rica: a discussion with coffee farmers and cooperative managers <i>Melissa Vogt</i> Student	AID EFFECTIVENESS #2 <i>Chair: Akiko Nanami</i> 1.Enterprise Development <i>Michael Riach</i> 2.Cambodia and Aid Effectiveness from an Agriculture and Education Perspective <i>Akiko Horita</i> 3.USAID and the Paris Declaration: the case of Pakistan <i>Murad Ali</i> 4.Capacity Building as an Extension of Monitoring and Evaluation Practice in the Pacific <i>Susanna Kelly</i> 5.Integrating M & E into Development Programmes <i>Sally Duckworth</i> 6.Sense of the Game: Using Bourdieu to understand empowerment through sustainable tourism development in the South Pacific <i>Matt Russell</i>	DISASTER RECOVERY <i>Chair: Regina Scheyvens</i> 1.Learning from Cyclone Nargis: the link between, poverty, environment, and disaster management <i>Nizar Mohamed</i> 2.Freedoms amidst natural disasters: a case for capabilities to endure nature <i>Nasir Khan</i> 3.Implications of 2010 floods on Pakistan’s Food Security <i>Asif Khan</i> 4.Exploring the elements of an effective recovery process: lessons from recent events in New Zealand, the Pacific and Asia <i>David Johnston</i> 5.Samoa Coastal Infrastructure Management Plans and their Application in Tsunami Recovery Planning <i>Michele Daly</i> 6.Disasters are never invited but all too readily exploited <i>Shane Cronin</i>	<i>Chair: Kees Keizer</i> 1.Living the Neoliberal Dream? Agribusiness Expansion and Labour in Rural Chile <i>Peter Williams</i> Student 2.The impact of urbanisation on urban agriculture in Suva, Fiji <i>Acacia Smith</i> Student 3.The impacts of educational aid policies on Pacific Island Countries- The effects of global agendas within local paradigms? <i>Lucy Mitchell</i> Student 4.Challenges of Implementing a Sustainable Secondary School Reform Curriculum <i>Anna Joskin</i> Student 5.Education, an Enabling Right? The Right to Education and the Shawi Nation of the Peruvian Amazon <i>Andrea Harman</i> Student 6.Mathematical Certainties: Opening up or closing opportunities for learning? <i>Amtan Mwarakurmes</i> Student

			7.Developing Relationships: Northern NGO relational identities <i>Andrew Johnston</i> Student
12:30 – Lunch Foyer, SSLB 13:30 DevNet Forum SSLB1			
13:30 – Concurrent Sessions 15:00			
<i>Session 14</i> <i>SSLB1</i>	<i>Session 15</i> <i>SSLB3</i>	<i>Session 16</i> <i>SSLB4</i>	<i>Panel</i> <i>SSLB2</i>
POLICY & GOVERNANCE Chair: Nizar Mohammed 1.The changing landscape of international development in Aotearoa / New Zealand <i>Andrew McGregor</i> 2.A Twelve Week Simulation Game About Development Policy <i>Gerard Prinsen</i> 3.Critical Reflection on policy formulation - a student's perspective <i>Lynette Cochrane</i> Student 4.Transport governance in Pakistani cities <i>Imran Muhammad</i> 5.Confucianism and Industrialization in East Asia: A strategic relationship? <i>H Lan Nguyen</i>	MIGRATION Chair: Maria Borovnik 1.Informal Settlers, Perceived Security of Tenure and Housing Consolidation: Case Studies from Urban Fiji <i>Luke Kiddle</i> 2.Social development impacts of New Zealand's Recognised Seasonal Employer scheme on ni-Vanuatu seasonal migrant workers <i>Ed Cameron</i> 3.Unholy Matrimony: Forced and Underage Marriage in New Zealand <i>Priyanca Radhakrishnan</i>	EDUCATION #2 Chair: Melissa Vogt 1.Rethinking Tokelau Education - Tokelau and the role of New Zealand Volunteers <i>Peter Swain</i> 2.Bridging the chasms: Policies, perceptions and practices regarding primary education in Timor Leste <i>Ritesh Shah</i> 3.A systems approach to educating rural population in Papua New Guinea: a way forward to poverty reduction <i>Alphonse Kona</i> 4.Language in development: Not just an education issue <i>Hilary Smith</i>	MILITARY & DEVELOPMENT Facilitator: Professor Graeme Frazer <i>Vern Bennett</i> NZ Defence Force <i>Justin Kemp</i> CID <i>Marianne Elliot</i> Consultant <i>Dr. Beth Greener</i> Politics Programme, Massey University
15:00 – Afternoon Tea 15:45 Foyer, SSLB <i>Presentation on Wan Smolbag Films</i> SSLB1			
15:45 – Reflections on the Conference 16:15 <i>Dame Meg Taylor and Gerard Prinsen</i> SSLB1			
16:15 – Closing and Presentation of Student Prizes 16:30 <i>Regina Scheyvens and John Overton</i> SSLB1			

Keynote Speakers

Professor Sir Mason Durie

1 December 2010

09:30 – 10:30

BIO

Mason Durie is a member of the Rangitane, Ngati Kauwhata, and Ngati Raukawa tribes. He graduated in medicine in 1963, completed specialist training in psychiatry at McGill University, Montreal in 1970 and was subsequently appointed Director of Psychiatry at the Palmerston North Hospital, NZ. From 1986-1988 he was a Commissioner on the Royal Commission on Social Policy and was appointed to the Chair in Māori Studies at Massey University in 1988. He is currently Professor of Maori Research and Development and Assistant Vice-Chancellor (Maori) at Massey University and is on the governing body of Te Wananga o Raukawa, a tribal tertiary education institution. He chairs the New Zealand Vice Chancellors' Māori Advisory Standing Committee (Te Kahui Amokura) and also is chair of the Massey University Academy for Māori Research and Scholarship. He has written extensively on Māori and indigenous development.

ABSTRACT

MAORI DEVELOPMENT AND THE POST-SETTLEMENT ERA

After 25 years of development based around cultural revitalisation, social equity, and economic growth, the next 25 years will see Maori emerge into a new quarter century where sustainable economies, strengthened whanau, and environmental protection will be prominent themes. The settlement of Treaty of Waitangi claims will provide tribes with fresh opportunities the prospect of realising full participation in New Zealand society and greater involvement in global ventures. Key to success in the new era will be collaboration between tribes, partnerships with government and the private sector, and leadership that can effect links and create new pathways.

Professor Marilyn Waring

1 December 2010

13:30 – 14:30

BIO

Marilyn Waring is a Professor of Public Policy at AUT University, New Zealand and has held Fellowships at Harvard and Rutgers Universities. She was elected to New Zealand parliament at the age of 23 in 1975 and served 3 terms. During that time she chaired the Public Accounts and Public Expenditure Select Committee.

Internationally known for her work in political economy, development assistance and human rights, Marilyn has worked throughout the Pacific including in Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Fiji and Samoa. In Asia she has worked in Thailand, China, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Malaysia and Bangladesh. Other countries include Mexico and Kenya. Marilyn has been Director of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, a member of Creative New Zealand and Massey University Councils and is one of only two international members of the Canadian Index of Wellbeing, the Treasurer of the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), a lay member of the New Zealand Board of Judicial Studies and AUT's Economic Development Program and AUT's Pacific Media Centre Advisory Board.

She has authored and edited a number of books including: Counting for Nothing: what men value and what women are worth; Being the First: Storis Blong Oloketa Mere Lo Solomon Aelan; In the lifetime of a goat: writings 1984-2000; Managing mayhem: Work-life balance in New Zealand; Three Masquerades: Essays on Equality, Work and Human Rights; and 1 Way2 C the World. In 2008, Marilyn received one of New Zealand's highest honours, becoming a Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit (CNZM), for services to women and economics.

ABSTRACT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SOUL

Fortunately, the feminist movements on the planet understand there's more to development than neo liberal agendas and platitudinous broken pledges, imposed headcounts (MDGs), and hypocritical 'effectiveness' regimes. What keeps us sane in the midst of all of this? What do we talk about and plan for and act on? What sustains the development of the female human rights activist and the feminist agenda?

Dame Meg Taylor

2 December 2010

09:00 – 10:00

BIO

Meg Taylor is a national of Papua New Guinea and member of the Biaman-Tzenglap clan of Wahgi Valley. She received her LL.B from Melbourne University and her LL.M from Harvard University. She practiced law in Papua New Guinea and serves as a member of the Law Reform Commission. Meg was Ambassador of Papua New Guinea to the United States, Mexico and Canada in Washington, DC from 1989-94. She is co-founder of Conservation Melanesia and has served on the boards of international conservation and research organizations. In addition, she has served as a board member of a number of companies in Papua New Guinea. Meg was appointed to the post of Vice President and CAO of the World Bank Group in 1999.

ABSTRACT

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: DEVELOPMENT IMPACT, ACCOUNTABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY.

International financial institutions account for billions of dollars of financing to development projects every year, with flows of private sector finance to developing countries particularly on the rise. The World Bank's private sector agencies—the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)—provide financing to companies and banks with the very mission of “sustainable development” to alleviate poverty and improve peoples’ lives. As a public institution with a development mission, how is the World Bank Group held accountable for the outcomes of its projects? How is development impact measured? What happens when different stakeholders are impacted by development projects in different ways? Are there winners and losers? Ultimately, what do these development projects look like on the ground?

Professor John Connell

2 December 2010

13:30 – 14:30

BIO

John Connell is Professor of Geography and the Head of the School of Geosciences at the University of Sydney. He has also been a consultant to both the Department of Primary Industry and the Department of Mines and Energy in Papua New Guinea, and has worked with the South Pacific Commission, the World Health Organisation and the International Labour Organisation on long-term projects on migration and employment in the South Pacific region. John Connell's principal research interests are concerned with political, economic and social development in less developed countries, especially in the South Pacific region and in other small island states. Much of this research is currently oriented to issues of rural development, migration and inequality. A second research theme is on decolonisation and nationalism. More recently he has worked on the cultural geography of music and food. He is presently working on the impact of tourism and festivals on rural and regional development, the global migration of skilled health workers and the globalisation of football. He has written books on migration and development issues, especially concerning Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia and urbanisation in the Third World.

ABSTRACT

THE FUTURE IS URBAN? REALLY? EVEN IN THE PACIFIC? SO WHAT?

Urbanisation has proved seemingly inexorable throughout the Pacific in recent decades, as a consequence of internal migration and natural increase, and a consequent youth bulge. Gradually the Pacific too is coming closer to a situation where half the world's population live in urban areas. Urban growth has been associated with civil unrest, unemployment, crime, poverty, environmental degradation, traffic congestion (and heightened inequality), inadequate formal housing provision, the rise of the informal sector (and repressions of it), pressures on education, housing, health and other services such as water and garbage disposal, rather than with sustained economic growth. Such wide ranging issues have posed problems where economic growth is static, structures of urban governance are lacking or weak (or corrupt), disputes over land are frequent, and urban populations becoming increasingly permanent. More gloom and doom, or are there vibrant futures? Can PICs become BRICs or CIVETs? Solutions are challenging, and dependent on innovative approaches to the quest for economic and ecological security, and new conceptualisations of development. The Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman (CAO) is the independent accountability mechanism for IFC and MIGA projects. The CAO responds to complaints from communities affected by IFC/MIGA projects with the aim of enhancing social and environmental outcomes on the ground. Over ten years, the CAO has collected broad experience around the types of issues raised by the people who live with development projects across multiple countries, sectors, industries and ecologies. These projects, particularly those involving the private sector, typically involve diverging interests of many different stakeholders. Where interests collide, conflict may arise. This is especially true where natural resources—such as water and land—are shared, and the distribution of local benefits is unclear. This presentation will elaborate on the predominant issues, and underlying causes, that are commonly raised by communities at the forefront of development projects, and compare the many challenges for communities, companies, the World Bank Group, and other financial institutions in being accountable for making development sustainable, no matter where and how it takes place.

Dr Allen Foster

3 December 2010

09:00 – 10:00

BIO

Dr Allen Foster, President, CBM International and Professor in International Eye Health at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Prof. Foster is a leading expert in eye care and has worked for over 30 years for CBM in Africa and in various leadership roles. He provides his audiences with a real insight into the challenges, opportunities and potential of people living in the world's poorest countries with disabilities. His extensive research background, particularly in the economic and social cost of untreated vision impairments, combined with over a decade of field experience in Africa ground his messages with solid evidence that support the need to include people with disabilities in development. As the President of an international disability and development organisation, he is passionate about raising awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities around the world. Prof. Foster is also known for his work with Vision 2020, a global initiative to end avoidable blindness.

ABSTRACT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

There are more than 600 million persons with disabilities living in the world, of which 80% live in low and middle income countries. Efforts for sustainable development cannot be reached unless development includes persons with disabilities who represent 20% of all people living in poverty.

Disability is both a cause and consequence of poverty. Poverty predisposes people to diseases that lead to impairments and disability, and persons with disability have reduced education and employment opportunities leading to increasing poverty.

The ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disability (UNCRPD) in 2008 provides an international framework to include and address the rights of persons with disabilities, namely access to health, education and livelihoods.

Attainment of the MDGs and implementation of the UNCRPD require persons with disabilities to be included in all aspects of the development agenda. Their exclusion by omission is incompatible with sustainable development. Partnerships at international, national and community levels offer huge potential for ways forward, and it is an exciting time to be involved in making mainstream development truly inclusive.

Of particular interest are the new approaches to community based inclusive development recently embodied as WHO guidelines; a practical tool for how persons with disabilities can be included in community development. Development that recognises the abilities and potentials of all people will contribute to a sustainable future for us all.

Panels

Indigenous Development Panel

1 December 2010

11:00 – 12:30

Panel Facilitator: *Aileen Davidson, Office of Treaty Settlements*

Panel Abstract: *This session on Indigenous Development builds on the momentum built by the morning's keynote speech by Professor Sir Mason Durie. The speakers on this panel cover three distinct perspectives.*

- *David Gegeo will begin by unpacking the term indigenous development, noting that “indigenous” is often associated with the past, archaic, primordial, abject poverty and political instability whereas “development” is often associated with modernization, progress, affluence, political stability and military power. He will consider two questions: what sort of social reality or life is envisioned through “indigenous development”, and can “indigenous development” be achieved and sustained?*
- *Meg Taylor will then draw on her experiences working as Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman (CAO) for the World Bank Group to consider the value of external accountability for indigenous people. Cases before the CAO have raised issues of identity and recognition of Indigenous Peoples and their relationship to land and resources. Current debate has focused on the issues of free, prior and informed consent as well as broad community support. What do these concepts mean for Indigenous Peoples and how would they be applied in practice by an IFI?*
- *Tanira Kingi will explore the tensions that emerge for indigenous people with the industrialisation or commercialisation of their ancestral lands. Fledgling economies are often underscored by the establishment of the extraction industries (forestry, fishing and mining) closely followed by commercial agriculture that is underscored by land tenure reform that moves ownership from groups to individuals. Tanira will draw on examples from North America, the South Pacific and New Zealand that illustrate the impacts of primary sector-driven economic growth on indigenous communities; and in particular the changing relationships between land owners and their relationship with their land and water. The question that I ask is ‘what are the tradeoffs with development?’*

Bios:

Dr David Gegeo

An indigenous Solomon Islander (Kuarafi/Walo tribes), Dr. David Gegeo holds a B.A in Anthropology, an M.S in Mass Communication and Public Relations and a Ph.D in Political Science and Political Philosophy. His research and teaching interests are: development, globalization, indigenous epistemology, indigenous methodology, Pacific cultures, Pacific diaspora and sociology of knowledge. He taught for several years at the Monterey Institute of International Policy and California State University in the U.S.A. He is a Senior Lecturer in the Macmillan Brown Centre for Pacific Studies at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand.

Dame Meg Taylor

Meg Taylor is a national of Papua New Guinea and member of the Biaman-Tzenglap clan of Wahgi Valley. She received her LL. B from Melbourne University and her LL.M from Harvard University. She practiced law in Papua New Guinea and serves as a member of the Law Reform Commission. Meg was Ambassador of Papua New Guinea to the United States, Mexico and Canada in Washington, DC from 1989-94. She is co-founder of Conservation Melanesia and has served on the boards of international conservation and research organizations. In addition, she has served as a board member of a number of companies in Papua New Guinea. Meg was appointed to the post of Vice President and CAO of the World Bank Group in 1999.

Dr Tanira Kingi

Tanira Kingi is affiliated to Ngati Whakaue, Ngati Rangitihi and Ngati Awa and is currently a Science Strategy Advisor with AgResearch Ltd. Prior to this appointment he was with the Institute of Natural Resources, Massey University where he taught international rural development and agricultural systems analysis. Tanira has degrees in agribusiness and agricultural systems from Massey University and a PhD in agricultural economics and development from the Australian National University. His research interests are primarily in the area of indigenous land tenure systems and tribal agriculture, and in particular the interface between traditional knowledge and bio-physical science. Tanira has worked with First Nations in Canada, indigenous cane growers in Fiji and is currently managing several research programmes with Maori land organisations in New Zealand.

Sport for Development

1 December 2010

15:00 – 17:00

Panel Facilitator: *Dr Rochelle Stewart-Withers, Massey University*

Panel Abstract:

In 2001, the United Nations acknowledged the potential contribution sport can make towards development, in particular the achievement of social and community development goals in the developing context. By drawing on examples and experiences from both the developing context and New Zealand this panel considers critically the reality of utilising sport and sport players in community development so as to achieve sustainable social outcomes. Theory and practice debates will be considered, the roles of the various stakeholders, for example multilaterals, NGOs and elite sport players, who partake in sport for development initiatives will be discussed, as will the various challenges faced in pursuing this agenda.

Names of Speakers:

1. Willy Morrell, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
2. Nico Schulenkorf, Auckland University of Technology
3. Patrece Kesha, Vodafone Warriors One Community Manager
4. Farah Palmer, Massey University

Bios:

Dr Willy Morrell, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Willy Morrell is an “environmental scientist/development studies convert” who has worked extensively in the Pacific region in a variety of capacities ranging from ‘climate change advisor’ to ‘sports-for-MDGs coordinator’. This latter mouthful-of-a-role with the UN Subregional office in Samoa focused on using sports as a means of promoting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Pacific youth. The programme capitalised on the networks of the Oceania Football Federation (OFC) and the popularity of the South Pacific Games: a four-yearly event that attracted some 5000 athletes and officials to Samoa in 2007. Now based with the New Zealand Aid Programme at MFAT, Willy is managing the regional environment program and retains an active interest in sports-for-development – a field that is currently being scoped as a potential area of support for the Pacific region.

Dr Nico Schulenkorf, Auckland University of Technology

Nico Schulenkorf holds a PhD in Leisure, Sport and Tourism, from the University of Technology in Sydney and his PhD sought to explore the role of sport events in contributing to social development between disparate communities, with a focus on the ethnically divided Sri Lanka.

Currently Nico is a Lecturer in Sport and Event Management at Auckland University of Technology where he continues to focus his research interests around the social and psychological utility of sport-for-development projects and special event programs. As such Nico remains involved in community development projects in Sri Lanka and also Israel. For his contribution to the advancement of social justice on an international level, he has been awarded the 2008 Human Rights Award by the University of Technology, Sydney.

Patrece Kesha, Vodafone Warriors One Community Manager

Patrece Kesha is the One Community manager for the Vodafone Warrior Rugby League (NRL) Team and in working closely with New Zealand's top league players e.g. Ruben Wiki and Manu Vatuvei she is argued to be the driving force behind the highly successful Vodafone Warriors One Community operation. This operation saw the Vodafone Warriors being named the NRL club of the year at the 2008 awards, primarily through Patrece's involvement in the Warriors against Bullying and Rugby League Reads initiatives in schools. Recognition of Patrece's success in using sport as a vehicle for community development saw her receive in 2009 the prestigious Women in League accolade at the third annual Rugby League One Community Awards. Finally, Patrece is working towards a BBS at Massey University Albany Campus Majoring in Sport Business Management and Marketing Communications.

Patrece comes from a passionate sporting rugby league family. She is married to Auckland referee Aaron, son of former international referee Neville Kesha, Patrece has refereed in Auckland for more than 10 years and has also been an active administrator with the Auckland Rugby League Referees' Association.

Dr Farah Palmer, Massey University

Farah is of Ngati Mahuta/Ngati Waioa (Tainui) descent and is well regarded in academia for her expertise on Maori and gender issues in sport. She completed a Bachelor of Physical Education in 1994 and gained a PhD in sociology of sport at Otago University in 2000. Farah is also a highly respected sport person and perhaps best known for her role as the former captain of the Black Ferns – New Zealand Women's Rugby World Cup Champions in 1998, 2002 and 2006. Farah's efforts in sport have been acknowledged over the years and she was voted Maori Sports person of the Year in 1998, and IRB International Women's Personality of the Year in 2005, and in early 2006 she was inducted into the Wall of Fame at the School of Physical Education, University of Otago. She was awarded an Officer of the NZ Order of Merit for her services to sport and women's rugby in 2007. Farah has held and continues to hold a number of memberships. In 2000 she was a member of the Taskforce on New Zealand Sport, which played a significant role in the formation of SPARC, and in 2004-5 she was a member of the IRB Women's Advisory Committee which developed an international strategic plan for women's rugby which was accepted by the IRB in 2006. Currently she is a member of Maori Rugby Board and Te Roopu Manaaki (SPARC Maori Advisory Group).

Finally, Farah has a passion for Maori research and development and was a board member of Nga Pae o te Maramatanga (Centre of Research Excellence - Maori) from 2003-2007 and Te Mata o te Tau (Academy of Maori Research and Scholarship), as well as being an associate of Te Au Rangahau (Maori Business Research Centre) at Massey University.

The Changing Aid Environment: Effects and Implications within New Zealand

2 December 2010

10:30 – 12:30

Panel facilitator: Glenn Banks

Panel abstract:

The environment in which New Zealand Official Development Assistance (ODA) operates has changed dramatically in the past decade. The global financial crisis, shifting understandings of best practice in terms of aid effectiveness in the international arena, and changing domestic priorities have transformed the nature and focus of international development aid. This panel comprises individuals with a range of experiences and perspectives on the context and recent evolution of New Zealand's programme.

John Overton will provide a historical perspective on recent changes in New Zealand's ODA programme. To what extent are these changes a reflection of broader shifts within the global development environment, and how do they affect the nature, scope and impact of the aid programme?

Phil Twyford will outline some likely directions and policy options for overseas aid under the next Labour-led government.

John Hayes will speak to the range of influences that are leading the government to reshape and redirect the aid programme.

Mike Smith will discuss the effects of the recent changes of the operations of New Zealand NGOs.

Bios:

Professor John Overton

John Overton is Professor of Development Studies at Victoria University, Wellington. His research interests include aid and development with a particular focus on New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

Hon. Phil Twyford

Phil Twyford is Labour's Associate Foreign Affairs Spokesperson with responsibility for international development. He is a list Member of Parliament, elected at the 2008 general election. Before entering Parliament Phil served 15 years with Oxfam. He was the founding Executive Director of Oxfam in New Zealand 1991-1999, and served on the board of Oxfam International. He led policy and campaigning for Oxfam International based in Washington DC 1999-2003. During that time he was responsible for Oxfam's Education Now and Make Trade Fair campaigns, while leading a team responsible for lobbying the WTO, IMF, World Bank, United Nations and EU.

Hon. John Hayes

John Hayes is the Associate Spokesperson, Foreign Affairs and Trade (Pacific Affairs and ODA), Chair of Parliament's Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Select Committee, and constituency MP for the Wairarapa electorate. After a period working as an agricultural economist John joined the New Zealand Foreign Service. He represented New Zealand in Singapore, India, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia (as Charge d'Affaires); Papua New Guinea (as High Commissioner); Iran and Pakistan (as Ambassador). John gained prominence contributing to the successful resolution of the Bougainville conflict, over a period of ten years. He was made an Officer of the New Zealand Order of Merit in recognition of that work.

Michael Smith

Michael Smith is the Director of Caritas New Zealand.

Development Effectiveness Panel

2 December 2010

15:00 – 16:30

Panel Facilitator: Professor John Overton

Panel Abstract:

At the Accra Forum (2008) the New Zealand Government signed on to commitments that recognize the importance of NGOs as development actors and the need to “deepen the engagement [by governments] with civil society organisations”.

This panel will address key issues of the global development effectiveness agenda and will discuss the enabling environment in which NZ NGOs and NZ’s aid programme can achieve improved results and raise their standards of accountability.

The government and NGOs share various common goals and interests such as promotion of sustainable development but methods and priorities of governments and NGOs sometimes differ. The nature of the role of NGOs in providing effective development is such that relationship with governments, or action by them, can have a positive or negative impact on NGO activity.

The development effectiveness agenda is an initiative conceived of and led by a diverse coalition of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) from around the world to identify the elements and principles that are essential to development effectiveness. This process is unique in its effort to create a global consensus on the principles of development effectiveness.

The next inter-governmental forum will be in South Korea next year. In preparation, CSOs around the world are engaged in a global preparatory process – the Open Forum – which is defining what CSOs mean by development effectiveness. The outcome of the Open Forum process will constitute what effective development is and will be formally considered by governments and will shape the development agenda for many years to come.

Bios:

Dr. Wren Green

Dr. Wren Green is currently the Director of the Council for International Development based in Wellington. He has 30 years experience working with conservation NGOs at the national, regional and international levels. Prior to his present position he was the first (and only) Independent Chair of the Programme Management Committee of the KOHA-PICD scheme for 3.5 years until the axing of the scheme by Government in June 2010.

Ced Simpson

Ced Simpson works as a consultant on human rights approaches to policy and practice, particularly in education and international development. His career background includes two decades as a senior manager for Amnesty International, responsible for human rights promotion, education, campaigning and organisational development in a wide range of countries, and a decade working in school education (teaching psychology and sociology, curriculum development, school strategy & governance). He is currently the Director of the Human Rights in Education Trust.

Kadi Warner

Kadi Warner as Senior Advisor, Development Policy and Practice for the New Zealand Aid Programme of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, provides advice on the strategic direction of its policies, programmes, and management systems and is also the focal point for forestry related climate change initiatives, such as REDD. Prior to joining MFAT, her professional experience focused on livelihoods, natural resource management and governance with an emphasis on creating an enabling environment for sustainable community based management and sustainable livelihoods. With over 30 years of experience, she has resided and worked in Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, United States, Italy and New Zealand with additional professional working experience in Cambodia, Lao PDR, China, Russia, Tanzania and the Pacific Island countries.

Military and Development

3 December 2010

13:30 – 15:00

Panel facilitator: *Professor Emeritus Graeme Fraser, Acting Director, Centre for Defence and Security Studies, Massey University.*

Panel abstract:

Over the past two decades the military have increasingly found themselves deployed to locations (including peace-keeping and post-conflict situations) in which they have significant interactions with development agencies and undertake activities that are more usually associated with development. In this panel session we explore, from a range of perspectives, some of the implications of this greater interaction, for development agencies, the military and for the communities in which these interventions are located.

Justin Kemp will speak on military involvement in humanitarian action. Militaries are often at the forefront of humanitarian action following a disaster or emergency. The earthquake in Haiti this year as well as the Indian Ocean tsunami on Boxing day 2005 saw heavy involvement from military actors, and militaries are increasingly providing support and at times leading disaster responses. Are militaries legitimate actors in the humanitarian field that provide essential resources to a response or does their presence contribute to an erosion of humanitarian principles around assisting people affected by a disaster or emergency?

Vern Bennett will talk about managing military Involvement in development in a context in which military forces are increasingly involved in development activities. This is one expression of current links between security and development, and the adoption of comprehensive approaches by states and international organisations. Establishing the conditions to manage the military's involvement within development can help to achieve unity of purpose and support the sustainability of the development process.

Beth Greener will address the question "What Division of Labour for Military and Police in Peace and Development?" Police are increasingly being utilised by governments as useful resource for use outside of their home jurisdictions. They, like the military, are now being used for all sorts of security and development projects overseas. I'm particularly interested in what the division of labour is for these two agencies in post conflict situations, and will talk briefly about some of the ramifications of using police, military and formed police units (FPUS) / constabulary type units in international settings.

Marianne Elliott has worked in civilian roles in a variety of conflict and post-conflict settings (including Timor-Leste, the Gaza Strip and Afghanistan), thus she will talk about the challenges and potential risks to the civilian population and to civilian aid and humanitarian workers when the lines between military and humanitarian/development roles are blurred.

Bios:

Justin Kemp

Justin Kemp works for the Council for International Development (CID), the umbrella group for New Zealand based non-government organisations involved in aid and international development. Justin coordinates the NGO Disaster Relief Forum (NDRF) and is the link between NGOs and the government when there is a disaster and emergency overseas that involves a New Zealand response. Justin provides briefings to the NZDF as part of their pre-deployment training for peace-keeping missions and for the Afghanistan PRT.

Vern Bennett

Vern Bennett is a Masters Graduate in Development Studies from Massey University. During his twenty three years of military service he has worked on the relationship between the military and development in Asia, Europe and the Pacific.

Beth Greener

Dr Greener's research interests lie in the field of international security. She has published on issues such as counter-terrorism and human trafficking, the rise of police in international peace support operations, and liberal approaches to the use of force, and has been actively involved with institutions such as the UN Police Division's International Policing Advisory Council, CSCAP-NZ, NZIIA and Asia:NZ. She is currently Senior Lecturer in the School of People, Environment and Planning at Massey University.

Marianne Elliott

Marianne Elliott has worked in advocacy, policy and capacity-building roles for the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the New Zealand Human Rights Commission and Oxfam New Zealand. She currently works as a consultant.

Workshop

ABCD: Development through People's Assets

2 December 2010

13:30 – 14:30

The Eastern Cape NGO Coalition (ECNGOC) in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province works with and through its member NGOs to facilitate development processes that will impact on the livelihoods of ordinary South Africans. One of the processes ECNGOC has been vigorously promoting is Asset-based Community Development (ABCD). At this workshop, ECNGOC's Duduzile Radebe will share lessons learned from her work with a number of organisations and communities involved in ABCD. These insights include those from other 'ABCD hub' members across South Africa who are also promoting the asset-based approach.

This workshop will give an overview of ABCD, explore some of its most useful tools and investigate its value and limitations. It will enlist the participation of those present at the workshop to investigate similarities and solutions using examples from other country settings. It will also explore how ABCD can impact on government planning processes by empowering communities to become actively involved, using rights as an asset.

Duduzile Radebe

Duduzile Radebe is Programmes Manager with the Eastern Cape NGO Coalition, an organisation representing around 130 members in South Africa's Eastern Cape Province. Dudu will be assisted by Shona Jennings, a New Zealand development practitioner whose two-year VSA assignment with the ECNGOC ended recently.

Financial support for Duduzile's attendance at DevNet was provided by the New Zealand Aid Programme's South Africa Fund for Exchange.

Abstracts

Abstracts are in alphabetical order

Agalid, Margie

University of Auckland

Email: maga004@aucklanduni.ac.nz

1 December 2010

Student Paper Session 1

15:00 – 17:00

BEAUTY FROM WITHIN: SUSTAINABLE SMALL ISLAND TOURISM

Tourism has gained prominence as a significant part of nation island economies. In the South Pacific Region, tourism already has a strong place in most island economies and that it is being pushed more and more as a strategy for national development and economic diversity. This project is attempting to look at different ways that tourism could be seen and utilized as a sustainable economic tool for development and how it is creating avenues for the emergence of other forms of economic exchanges and motivations.

In this paper, I contend that tourism is a promising sector that could diversify national economies and that could complement traditional economies like agriculture and fishing. But the major question is how to make this sector, a sector that relies heavily on global events and conditions, sustainable especially in the face of strong endorsements for investments in international tourism from government and private agencies alike. As an attempt, I will share some of the ways in which tourism is harnessing other forms of economic exchanges that could provide insights on how to construct a tourism sector that will maximize the potentials it could provide.

I am focusing on Samoa as it is at a phase where it could either go the way of other Polynesian countries or do it a different way – the Samoan way.

Ali, Murad

Massey University

Email: ma_hardy1@yahoo.com

3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 12

10:30 – 12:30

USAID AND THE PARIS DECLARATION: THE CASE OF PAKISTAN

The paper examines development interventions of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Pakistan within the framework of the 2005 Paris Declaration (PD). As signatories to the PD, both Pakistan and the US have pledged to administer and utilise aid in adherence to five overarching and interdependent principles comprised of ownership, harmonisation, alignment, management for development results and mutual accountability between donors and partner or aid-receiving countries. Enriched by in-depth interviews with government officials and staff of USAID mission and its different projects in Pakistan in 2009, this study looks at USAID projects, programmes and activities from the

perspectives of the PD principles. The study examines whether USAID policies and practices have integrated these principles, and are aligned with the policies, systems, priorities and needs of Pakistan. The research findings indicate that due to barriers from both donor and partner ends, actual implementation of the PD commitments may still be a difficult task to achieve.

Averill, Kate

Evaluation Consultant

Email: kate@evaluationconsult.com

1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 1

11:00 – 12:30

USING RESULTS FRAMEWORKS TO CONNECT DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES, MANAGEMENT, AID, MONITORING AND EVALUATION: EMERGING RESEARCH ON THE PRINCIPLES UNDERPINNING COUNTRY AND SECTOR-LEVEL RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

Results frameworks are a key component of the OECD–DAC Aid Effectiveness Principles and Managing for Development Results agenda. The current use of results frameworks at a country and sector-level is limited which has implications for development and aid effectiveness. This research shows that the principles for results frameworks are not explicitly defined in the literature or practice. This paper highlights the emerging research findings into the principles underpinning country and sector-level results frameworks. First, the rationale, context and definitions for results frameworks are outlined. Examples are presented to illustrate the approaches, challenges and implications for development, aid, monitoring and evaluation. Secondly, the emerging research findings for the design and use of results frameworks at a country and sector-level are presented for discussion. This includes changes to development and evaluation paradigms. The intended improvements from connecting results for country and sector-level development, management, aid, monitoring and evaluation are presented. Finally, the next steps in the research are described. This includes case study fieldwork in New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Laos where the use and different perspectives of stakeholders with results frameworks will be examined.

Batten, Lesley

Massey University

School of Public Health

Palmerston North

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 6

10:30 – 12:30

NEGOTIATING CHALLENGES IN TARGETED HEALTH DEVELOPMENT: THE POWER OF INDIGENOUS NETWORKS

It is common practice to identify ‘priority’ groups within health development programmes, and indigenous populations are often targeted. This practice is perceived as appropriate and ethical from a policy perspective, because it directs programmes and resources at those identified as most in need, and it is part of an equity approach. However, targeting is inherently paternalistic, especially if the priority groups have little or no voice in their selection. This paper explores the story of one food and nutrition health promotion programme in New Zealand that targeted specific population groups, including Māori. The programme included a number of separate but linked smaller projects, one of which achieved its broad aims, and one

that struggled to connect with the priority populations. The two case studies illustrate divergent approaches to targeting health promotion – within one programme, with a shared governance structure, and within one community. A key component in the success story was the power of indigenous networks, built on ongoing relationships, that enabled ‘targeting’ to become a positive tool to meet both the programme’s overall aims and the targeted group’s interests and needs.

Berma, Madeline (Assoc Prof, Dr) SULEHAN, Junaenah ; SHAHADAN, Faridah

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Email: mac@ukm.my

2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 7

10:30 – 12:30

“WHITE GOLD” – THE ROLE OF EDIBLE BIRDS NEST IN THE LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY OF THE IDAHAN COMMUNITY, MALAYSIA

The Idahan community in the state of Sabah, Malaysia have long been involved in collecting and commercialising of edible birds nest. These birds’ nests are among the most expensive non-timber forest products (NTFPs). They are of economic importance as they are traded locally and internationally. Due to its economic importance, the Idahan likened the edible birds’ nest to emas putih or white gold. These birds nests form an integral part of the Idahan livelihood strategy. This paper aims to provide a critical analysis of the role of NTFP in general, and edible birds nesting activity as a livelihood strategy for rural communities. It focuses on the variety of roles of the birds’ nests in the Idahan household and community. It discusses the socio-economic, cultural and spiritual values of edible birds nest to the Idahan community. Despite the importance of edible birds nests in the livelihood of the Idahan, there are also numerous problems that need to be considered in order to enhance the many positive role of edible birds nesting activities. Among the problems are declining natural stocks, community conflict and policies unconducive to environmental protection. The discussion in this paper is based on research results obtained from a survey conducted among 200 Idahan families involved in edible birds nesting activities in Sabah.

Bevan, Marianne

Victoria University of Wellington

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 3

11:00 – 12:30

“HAND IN HAND TOGETHER”: AN EXPLORATION OF MASCULINE RELATIONSHIPS AND GENDERED POLICE REFORM IN TIMOR-LESTE

This study seeks to investigate the ways in which United Nations police reform processes provide space for the gendered identities of male Timorese police officers to be understood, discussed, altered, built on and challenged. It rests on the premise that constructions of masculinity vary over time and across and within cultures, creating a multiplicity of masculinities. Using the New Zealand Police’s involvement in police reform in Timor-Leste as a case study, this research investigated how New Zealand and Timorese police officers understand the links between gender, masculinity and policing, and how this effects the way they incorporate an understanding of men and masculinities into police reform.

Engendering police reform with an understanding of men and masculinities is crucial if hegemonic enactments of masculinity based on confrontation and domination are going to be challenged, and enactments of masculinities based on co-operation and respect promoted. With this in mind, my research sought to explore how police officers understand 'gender issues' in policing. Crucial to this was their understanding of how male role expectations affected how police officers acted with regards to issues such as domestic violence and building community relations. However it also looks beyond this, to investigate how the relationship between the New Zealand Police and the Timorese Police effects how Timorese police officers construct their masculinities. Through this, it found that despite the negativity frequently surrounding male Timorese police officers, many are enacting masculinities based on co-operation, equality and respect.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 10

15:00 – 16:30

DANGEROUS WATERS, DANGEROUS JOBS: SEAFARERS AND PIRACY

The year 2010 has been declared by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) as the 'Year of the Seafarer' to acknowledge and draw attention to the pressures and stress factors that a seafarer's occupation entails. A majority of the 1.5 million global seafarers acknowledged by the IMO (2010) are from developing countries. This paper will argue that seafarers' occupational safety issues are exacerbated in a development context and need attention within the migration and development discourse. Furthermore, the paper will discuss how pirate attacks affect seafarers' well-being in an already stressful maritime environment. Pirate incidents of different scales have always been part of the seafaring experience. The more recent occurrence around the Gulf of Aden, however, introduces a new dimension of severity that involves long periods of hostage taking in an attempt to force large ransom payments from shipping owners. To address these breaches of maritime security efforts on an international scale, shipping owners, insurance companies, a conglomerate of nation states and the United Nations are involved in anti-piracy measures. It seems as though piracy has become an international business where seafarers appear to be the most powerless yet most affected. This paper will reveal concerns and observations around pirate incidents voiced by seafarers from the Asia-Pacific, mainly Kiribati and Tuvalu. It will then link these concerns and observations to general discussions on mobility, occupational safety and development.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 5

15:00 – 17:00

A SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITY TO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: BUILDING A SCHOOL IN RURAL CAMBODIA

A small-scale school building project in rural Cambodia was evaluated retrospectively by a New Zealand fundraiser three years after its completion. The community-based development model was designed to maximise Cambodian ownership and sustainability, with oversight provided by a New Zealand and Cambodian cross-cultural liaison. The New Zealand and Cambodia stakeholders identified many

unanticipated project outcomes and highlighted why the development process had been so successful, particularly through the role played by the two liaisons. The evaluation concluded that if a cross-cultural liaison approach was a possibility, this community-based model might usefully be transferred to other similar international development projects or cross-cultural evaluations.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 8

10:30 – 12:30

GROWING MORE FOOD WITHOUT INCREASING AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS: THE ROLE OF THE NEW ZEALAND AGRICULTURE GREENHOUSE GAS RESEARCH CENTRE IN THE GLOBAL RESEARCH ALLIANCE.

Agriculture plays a pivotal role in food security, poverty reduction and sustainable development. But agriculture is vulnerable to the vagaries of climate change and faces huge challenges in a bid to feed the nine billion people estimated to need feeding by 2050 while reducing its contribution to the GHG emissions. \$45M has been pledged by the NZ Government for the Global Research Alliance (GRA), to encourage international collaboration across and between developed and developing countries to improve our understanding, measurements of and mitigation of agricultural GHG emissions in Paddy Rice, Crops and Livestock research. With 30 member countries, the GRA is poised to make a significant contribution to the transfer of knowledge about GHG mitigation technologies across the globe. The New Zealand Agriculture Greenhouse Gas Research Centre (NZAGRC) oversees and manages the Livestock Research Group for the GRA in partnership with a research group from The Netherlands. This presentation will talk about the establishment of the Livestock Research Group which has a global membership of both developed and developing countries. A brief overview of the first global stock-take survey of GHG emissions and profiles will be provided with critical consideration of the limitations of this survey and the changes needed for future stock-take exercises.

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2 December 2010

Student Paper Session 2

15:00 – 16:30

MEDIA AND AID IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS: A CASE STUDY THROUGH A POST DEVELOPMENT LENS

This research will examine the way media is perceived and supported by and through aid agencies. It will examine then how this is localised and worked through by local journalists and agencies within the Solomon Islands. Media organisations and journalist training throughout the developing world are increasingly being financed by donor countries under the headings of good governance, democracy and an informed and active civil society. This research will endeavour to explore the gap in research around the impact of media in developing countries, and whether bias is being placed on how donor-related stories are being written up. It will investigate what worldviews are portrayed by journalists while acknowledging work done by Solomon Islands scholars on ways of 'knowing' within that culture.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 1

11:00 – 12:30

UNDERSTANDING LOCAL NOTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT A CASE STUDY FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Post-development theorists have reminded us that ‘development’ is a cultural construct – a set of organising assumptions through which we order the world and understand our place in it. As such, notions of development are not singular or static but vary between different groups of people. A growing number of anthropologists have been exploring local notions of development and how these articulate with dominant ideas of development circulating among international development agencies. This paper draws on more than a year of anthropological fieldwork on Siquijor, an island in the Central Visayas region of the Philippines, where no fewer than ten words in native and imported vernaculars signal the idea of ‘development’ and where myriad international and domestic development projects operate. I explore the multiple meanings of ‘development’ for Siquijor Islanders and consider what lessons can be taken from this to inform development policy and practice.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 15

13:30 – 15:00

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES OF PARTICIPATION IN NEW ZEALAND’S RECOGNISED SEASONAL EMPLOYER SCHEME FOR NI-VANUATU SEASONAL MIGRANT WORKERS

This paper is focused on the New Zealand Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme which enables low-skilled seasonal migrant workers, primarily from the Pacific Islands, to work temporarily in New Zealand’s horticulture and viticulture industries. The scheme is aimed at achieving a ‘triple win’, as it seeks to deliver benefits to New Zealand, to participating countries, and to the workers who participate in the scheme. Previous research on such schemes has tended to focus on the positive economic development outcomes for workers, their families and communities. In this context this study examines how seasonal work schemes contribute to the social development of participating workers, specifically focusing on examining the skills and knowledge gained through participation. Furthermore, it aims to evaluate how the skills and knowledge gained are utilised on the workers’ return to their home communities. Particular focus of this study is on the experiences of ni-Vanuatu workers. Fieldwork, utilising qualitative research methods, was conducted in two field sites – vineyards of Blenheim, New Zealand, and Tanna Island, Vanuatu. Preliminary results suggest workers are gaining knowledge and skills through participation in the RSE scheme, including time management and financial management skills. This paper will provide an overview of the experiences of ni-Vanuatu migrant workers involved in New Zealand’s RSE scheme, focusing on workers’ motivations for joining the scheme, their work experiences and daily life experiences while in New Zealand, and finally their experiences on return to Vanuatu.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 7

10:30 – 12:30

UNPACKING THE DISCOURSE OF CO-MANAGEMENT: IMPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

After years of invasive resource management strategies and planned development that proved counterproductive, the involvement of local peoples in protected area management as a way of improving their access and use of natural resources was popularised. In this regard co-management emerged as the best strategy of simultaneously meeting nature conservation's and local community's development requirements. In southern Africa the concept of co-management or partnerships involving a range of partners such as communities, government and private investors quickly took root on the perception that it would result in increased local peoples' economic self-determination. The question of whether co-management has achieved what it is meant to continue to garner research interest. In this context, this paper, using a case study qualitative research approach, investigates the co-management arrangements involving the Makuleke in Kruger National Park. Besides reflecting that the majority of the interviewed villagers have little understanding of the co-management concept, the study shows that the concept of community has not been given the attention it deserves in order for the co-management arrangement to improved access and use of protected area benefits by the local peoples. Although co-management has generated financial benefits that have resulted in improved local service delivery, it has also failed to instil a sense of real empowerment among the majority of the villagers and ironically, and perhaps unwittingly, facilitated the control and use of park resources by traditional elites. This study recommends that the concept of community in relation to resource conservation and community development be revisited if it is going to lead to the achievement of both community and nature conservation goals.

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2 December 2010

Student Paper Session 2

15:00 – 16:30

MULTIFACETED CONTRIBUTION OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS TO IMPROVEMENT IN DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE: THE ROLE OF THE MOSQUE IN THE POST-2005 KASHMIR EARTHQUAKE

Disaster risk governance in developing countries can be improved with meaningful engagement of all stakeholders including religious institutions. The aim of this paper is to examine the role of the mosque, a community-based grassroots religious institution, in disaster risk governance in the post-2005 Kashmir earthquake in Pakistan. Firstly, the paper presents a critical assessment of the pre and post-2005 disaster governance and policy framework. Secondly, findings of the fieldwork including interviews of different stakeholders such as representatives of non-governmental organisations, private sector and government institutions and in particular the quake-affected communities and Imams, are presented. The study findings so far indicate the mosque has been generally contributing to disaster risk governance in a multifaceted way by affecting social, cultural, psychological and behavioural, political and economic aspects of the quake-affected communities in the rural settings of the Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa province of Pakistan. However, the disaster risk governance practice in Pakistan is yet to embrace a real paradigm shift despite tangible changes

such as passing of legislation and establishment of new institutions in the aftermath of the 2005 earthquake. This study forms part of a PhD project and attempts to reduce the gap in knowledge regarding the development role of religious institutions in disasters.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 7

10:30 – 12:30

MAIHE KOE? KIHE KOE? RAPA NUI, LAND AND THE STRUGGLE FOR SOVEREIGNTY

Land has long been a source of conflict. The complexity of the issue is multilayered as power structures, gender dimensions, customary practices, economic factors, and external influences all shape land tenure arrangements. In turn, the tenure system shapes the society, creating a continual process of interaction. Though land tenure arrangements in the Pacific are as diverse and complex as the societies in which they serve, recently and at various levels, land tenure has become an important development issue for all Pacific island societies. This research is concerned with the land sovereignty movement on the Pacific island of Rapa Nui. It examines what the land tenure arrangement looks like today, and under what conditions it was formed, thus helping to understand the roots of the current land struggle. It is particularly interested in what aspirations motivate the fight for control over ancestral lands, where the struggle is headed and what the possibilities are for the future development of Rapa Nui.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 14

13:30 – 15:00

CRITICAL REFLECTION ON POLICY FORMULATION: A STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE.

Simulation games have been used by the military for centuries and the business world was introduced to them in 1932 by Mary Birshtein. Since then, this method of teaching has expanded into different arenas including universities such as Victoria University of Wellington, Development Studies Part One Masters Course.

There has been debate on whether simulation games are an effective learning instrument. I will not be entering this debate but will concern myself with my experience of learning via this method and lessons learned. Three clear themes became apparent while undertaking our development policy paper via a simulation game, they were power, agenda and politics and the dynamics of these three factor impact on the process of policy formulation.

The first lesson learnt was that power, perceived or real has a massive impact on what decisions are made. Information was power and was a highly sought after commodity, those that had the most information held the most power or so it appeared. The second lesson was that the agenda of the participants involved can greatly influence negotiations and how they are conducted. Politics is the third factor to be aware of when

formulating policy. How well each organisation understands the politics and rules to play by affects the outcome of negotiations.

Learning these lessons via this practical teaching method will be invaluable when dealing with these issues in reality.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 13

10:30 – 12:30

DISASTERS ARE NEVER INVITED BUT ALL TOO READILY EXPLOITED

Most workers in the hazard/disaster field in developing countries can cite examples of missed opportunities for change and inappropriate intervention following disaster events. Standard disaster outcomes are food and shelter aid, followed by reconstruction in styles and locations that are equally vulnerable to the same type of event, or even more vulnerable to other potential hazards. Whilst disasters are never invited into local communities, they are often exploited by them in short-sighted ways. Aid agencies and donors are quick to apply band-aid responses to impacted communities, with well-meaning, easily politicised and at times completely inappropriate solutions to short-term need. Elements within impacted communities, reeling from shock, are equally quick to seize upon their opportunity to be centre-stage. Needs are hastily expressed that focus, either on goods/services that they know can be delivered, or, on solutions to the exact type of event that has just occurred, with little consideration of other types and magnitudes of hazard that they face. Many communities in developing countries have little political influence outside times at which they are in dire need. Disaster planning and hazard management have been recognised as an important part of “mainstream” economic and social development for over a decade. Despite this, there has been only a slow realisation that the solution for increasing community resilience to disasters can be found in the same types of intervention that lead to improving political, economic, educational and social conditions. We contend that reducing the impact of hazardous events is best achieved by committing to long-term, well-considered and locally accepted development interventions that build community political, economic and environmental sustainability. Since there is a limited budget available for developmental aid, the injection of funds and donor support that is inevitable following disaster events should be more carefully appropriated within longer-term, well-considered, mainstream development initiatives.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 13

10:30 – 12:30

SAMOA COASTAL INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT PLANS AND THEIR APPLICATION INTSUNAMI RECOVERY PLANNING.

Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plans have been completed for all of Samoa's 403km coastline. Completed between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007, these Plans included coastal hazards (coastal inundation and erosion), mapped utility (road, power, water etc) and other important village infrastructure, identified emergency response measures and developed a prioritised list of risk reduction activities such as relocating important infrastructure inland and in some cases recommending the relocation of all or parts of villages.

These Plans were developed using a participatory consultation process with the villages. The Plans form an agreement between the Government and the villages and set out mutually supportive roles for reducing risk using a combination of land use planning, physical mitigation measures, and emergency response actions. The CIM Plans are key non-statutory planning documents administered by the Samoan Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and form a key part of their climate change adaptation and disaster risk management programme. During a recent visit (May 2010) to Samoa to document climate change adaptation policy, the utility of the CIM Plans for the post 2009 tsunami recovery planning was investigated as well as the progress being made in their implementation 2 years after their completion. The CIM Strategy and Plans continue as key planning tools for the Samoan government and were used by the government as a base map and to guide recovery for the tsunami affected villages. They are currently being updated and the risk reduction measures identified are currently being prioritised for implementation. This presentation will describe the CIM Plans and their development process as well as look at how they were used after the 2009 tsunami with comment on how they are currently being implemented and activities prioritised.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 3

11:00 – 12:30

SUSTAINABLE CITIES IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD: MASTERPLANNING URBAN GROWTH IN POST-GENOCIDE RWANDA

Today the critical focus of urbanisation must be around the sustainable development of our worlds cities – both within the developed and developing world, where on one side immense over-consumption and excessive waste is met on the other with extreme poverty, inequality, corruption and environmental degradation. Urbanisation in the developing world is set to become the defining feature of the 21st century. Dubbed the 'Urban' Millennium, in 2007 more than half of all world citizens lived in what are classed as 'urban' areas (UN-HABITAT). This shift in living, coupled with the future projected population growth in the developing world, means that the sustainable planning, design and management of our world's cities is set to become a key task for all those involved in urban design and development. Today, the involvement of foreign Urban Design teams presents both ethical and practical issues for creating sustainable cities in the developing world. Rwanda, tragically best known for the 1994 genocide, is today a case study of much interest for those involved in sustainable urban design and planning in the developing world. Faced with a projected population growth of 66 percent over the next 12 years, the Rwandan Government has enlisted the expertise of an International Urban Design Firm to sustainably masterplan a capital city to house four million people – more than four times the current city population. The vast ambitions for Rwanda's urban growth and development illustrates, and in countless cases magnifies many of the key sustainability issues facing cities in the developing world. Key to this investigation are the three areas of social, political and environmental sustainability; social sustainability in a country context attempting to survive the aftermath of genocide, political sustainability in a country whose complex history

is dominated by the colonisation of Belgium during the 20th century, and environmental sustainability in a country that is predominantly made up of sensitive ecosystems and limited natural resources. This paper will introduce the Rwandan case – a setting with which I am familiar through my doctoral research conducted in 2008 - outlining the key issues of making future development in the country sustainable.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 2

11:00 – 12:30

USING THE POWER OF SPORT TO ADDRESS HIV/AIDS: INITIATIVES FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA

‘Health for all’ is argued to be a fundamental human right (WHO 1946), and the close relationship between development and health can be seen by the fact that three out of eight of the millennium development goals (MDGs) relate explicitly to health. In 2003, the WHO in their report ‘Health and Development Through Physical Activity and Sport’ highlighted the important role that sport can potentially play in progressing development goals, and that “sport’s universal popularity, its power and reach as a communication platform... make it an ideal vehicle to inform, educate and mobilise populations to fight disease” (SDP IWG 2008:29). With this in mind this paper considers critically the role of sport and sporting figures in the fight against HIV/AIDS, initiatives from Papua New Guinea will be discussed.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 6

10:30 – 12:30

POOR MOTHERS ARE NOT POOR MOTHERS: SUSTAINABILITY AND CROSS CULTURAL LEARNING IN NORTHWEST CHINA AND AUSTRALASIA

Because poverty is often conflated with backwardness, mothers in economically “less-developed” areas of the world are sometimes assumed to be in need of advice and assistance from the more economically “developed” areas of the world – in things as varied as birthing practices, hygiene, nutrition, and even baby-settling. This paper draws on discussions with both marginalised and poor mothers in northwest China and fairly educated mothers in Australia and New Zealand, focusing particularly on the ways in which the Australasian mothers are trying to learn and practice traditional Chinese nappy-free infant hygiene. This process of cross-cultural learning sparks an awkward engagement between Chinese and Australasian beliefs about hygiene and infant development, and it is this point of friction that I focus on in theorising processes of change that cross cultural and international boundaries. I use the work of Anna Tsing to think about the ways in which ‘universal’ beliefs develop, travel, and engage with particular places to produce new practices and spaces of possibility. In this paper I focus particularly on practices that move against the assumed flow of westernisation, and provide possibilities for much-needed social and environmental transformation in developed countries.

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2 December 2010

Student Paper Session 2

15:00 – 16:30

CONNECTING TO DISASTERS: MOBILE PHONES MITIGATING RURAL VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL DISASTERS IN VANUATU

Natural disasters have in a sense become 'natural' –or normal– to human society. Destructive ecological events have occurred frequently across the planet throughout human history. In many cases, communities have learnt to adapt to these forces of nature, building capacity to cope with natural hazards. However, natural disasters continue to have significant impacts on millions of people, particularly within the developing world where climate change is having impacts on the magnitude and frequency of weather related events. Between 1991 and 2005, more than 90% of natural disaster deaths and 98% of people affected by natural disasters were from developing countries. As a result, disaster risk management has become the major driver of organisational responses to the risks posed by natural disasters. Recent innovations in 'information communications technologies' (ICTs) may have implications for these responses. The socio-geographic reach of ICTs is expanding at an accelerating rate throughout the world, particularly into peripheral areas. Current trends show household access to mobile phones in the developing world is growing at a significantly faster rate than the developed world, and reports estimate that 90% of the world's population is now covered by a mobile cellular signal. In short, there is a growing communicational capacity to peripheral areas that are becoming increasingly vulnerable to the risks posed by climate change related disasters. In this respect, mobile phones present a unique opportunity to improve disaster risk management systems, and in turn alleviate community vulnerability to disaster risks. This research thesis will explore how mobile phones can mitigate vulnerability to natural disasters for rural communities in the Pacific, with a specific focus on Vanuatu.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 12

10:30 – 12:30

INTEGRATING M & E DESIGN AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

This paper presents the importance of integrating M & E planning at the initial stages of development interventions. It demonstrates through a case study – 'Partnerships in Markets' – a model for generating an outcomes framework grounded in the experience of the people involved in the project. The paper discusses the participatory features of the process and approaches for building evaluative thinking and capability amongst partners. It outlines the key aspects that made this approach successful and the barriers and challenges faced throughout the initiative. It also elaborates how an outcomes framework and indicators surfaced at country level was effectively utilised by other participating Melanesian countries, and embedded into a regional programme.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 6

10:30 – 12:30

FEELING THEIR WAY – FOUR MEN TALK ABOUT FATHERHOOD IN VALPARAISO, CHILE

In this study, I explore the experiences and understandings of fatherhood of four men in Valparaíso, Chile, who became fathers between the ages of 16 and 19 and lived geographically, but not emotionally, distant from their children at the time this fieldwork took place (Kindon pers. comm., 2010). I seek thus to interrogate stereotypes about Latin American fathers in similar situations (Viveros 2001). Given the emotionally-intense nature of this project, I also examine the impacts of emotions and empathy on the relationships that were developed within it – a topic seldom addressed in social science literature (Bondi 2005). I postulate that all four participants were emotionally compelled to 'father' and found spaces in which to do so, despite "larger stories" (Aitken 2009, 15) about youth, fatherhood and family that constricted their participation in their children's lives (Aguayo & Sadler 2006). Yet, they all remained unsatisfied with the "fathering spaces" (Aitken 2009, 171) that they were able to negotiate, and felt pain as a result of this. Being recognised and emotionally understood 'as fathers' through empathetic engagement with me was thus a largely positive experience for participants. Such engagement also helped me to navigate concerns about positionality and representation, and to shift and deepen my analysis.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 4

15:00 – 17:00

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY-BASED ECOTOURISM AS INDIGENOUS SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: OK, BUT WHAT ABOUT CULTURE-SPECIFIC HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT RELATIONSHIPS?

Indigenous community-based ecotourism (ICBE) cannot benefit from Indigenous social entrepreneurship (ISE) literature unless Indigenous human-environment relationships such as the Fijian vanua are recognised. This presentation applies ISE as a newly-defined subject area in business-studies literature to ICBE. ISE emphasises the role of social capital in development and may be explained as an Indigenous group's endeavours to address or create broadly defined social value through entrepreneurship. ISE implies local agency and this is reflected in the strategies many Indigenous communities develop to interact with the global economy on their own terms. This goes some way to addressing the lack of attention applied to cultural values in Indigenous entrepreneurship literature to date. One weakness I identify in the ISE literature is that it does not adequately address the complex ways many Indigenous cultures relate to their environments and how these relationships influence examples of ISE (such as ICBE). The Boumā National Heritage Park, Fiji, is presented as an example of an ICBE enterprise. The Indigenous Boumā community living within the Park understands their relationship with their natural, social, and cosmological environment as holistic, relational, and interconnected. The presenter suggests that a high failure rate of ISEs as ICBEs in the Pacific may be attributed to 'outsider' stakeholders' lack of attention to Indigenous human-environment relationships and associated cultural values constituting these entrepreneurial

endeavours. Conversely, Indigenous communities that create new ICBE initiatives by embedding these enterprises into pre-existing eco-social relationships have a higher chance of meeting local needs.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 4

15:00 – 17:00

WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP

In recent years, the developing countries of the world like Bangladesh have been focusing attention on the most disadvantaged group in the society – the women. Despite all their family and social problems, women have struggled hard to achieve their own identity. Women in significant number are now seeking employment outside the boundaries of their homes in almost all the fields. Some of the women are coming to entrepreneurship. From the very beginning they have been facing different problems to access to banking credit facilities. This is because of lack of capacity of women entrepreneurs in one hand and lack of confidence on the women entrepreneurs of the banks on the other hand. Women entrepreneurs constitute less than 10% of the total business entrepreneurs in Bangladesh whereas women in advanced market economy own more than 25% of all businesses. Women's entrepreneurship is not an easy task, and it is more challenging in Bangladesh. Apart from the family and social barriers to the mobility of women, the operational barriers such as lack of access to capital, training facilities for skills development, business services, business data, complex banking procedures and collateral requirements etc. continue to limit their progress critically. Now a days credit worthiness of the women entrepreneurs are increasing as a result of the government initiatives, activities of the different trading bodies, products/services offering by the financial institutions, especially by the commercial banks. Due to lack of credit facility, they cannot explore their potential which may have contributed to the national development. This paper shows the potential of women entrepreneurs and how best those potentials can contribute to social and national development of the country. The paper also shows how women entrepreneurs' entrepreneurship can be built on various social issues as well as very small amount of bank credit facility. Following this article, initiatives can be taken for small and medium size women entrepreneurs; there is special credit program in the bank. Credit is most valuable for the development of the small and medium size women entrepreneurs. Because, leading industries grow from small and medium size entrepreneurs in course of time. Besides, small and medium size entrepreneurs play decisive role in the direction of the future development. In the first part, this paper has shown that special credit program from bank designed to promote women entrepreneurship meet the needs of women entrepreneurs' credit requirements. In the second part, it has shown bank designed small loans only for women entrepreneurs have useful impact for poverty alleviation and self-employment. And in the final part, it has shown how the potential of the women entrepreneurs can be maximized and used the bank credit facility. The paper also shows the good practices and positive initiatives taken by the commercial banks in a developing country and finally draws some recommendations on coping mechanism and adaptation options to reduce the problems to access to bank credit facilities. Mutual Trust Bank Ltd. Bangladesh implemented credit products especially designed for women entrepreneurs and others women entrepreneurship development initiatives and got the positive outcome proved.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 6

10:30 – 12:30

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS – A POST DEVELOPMENT PATHWAY

Concentrated efforts globally to reduce maternal mortality are at the highest ever to achieve MDG-5, the furthest behind of all the MDGs. Development research and strategies taken to date tend to privilege the service supply-side of maternal health over the demand-side, are grounded in the bio-medical model of childbirth and assume universal ideals. Therefore there exists very little literature on the desires, experiences and capabilities of the women themselves. In the Solomon Islands the maternal mortality ratio is 175 per 100,000 live-births, which is the second highest in the Pacific. While service-supply in the Solomons requires urgent resources to help improve maternal mortality, it is not enough. Also women are dangerously positioned as passive 'objects'— mere recipients or 'victims' of external factors under this framework. The process of childbirth and motherhood has the potential to create spaces for women to enact their power and authority, while medicalised childbirth acts to remove these spaces from women. In the Solomon Islands where women have lower status than men and are subjected to widespread domestic violence and discrimination, ensuring that the sphere of childbirth remains with women is therefore crucial. This research aims to explore how the development discourse impacts on Solomon Island women's conceptualisation, attitudes and experience of childbirth in Honiara and Visale, and to hopefully elucidate a way forward that positions women as agents with the ability to articulate their priorities, assets and imaginings to enable meaningful change.

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1 December 2010

Student Paper Session 1

15:00 – 17:00

"MEN-STREAMING" PEACE? POSSIBILITIES FOR THE INCLUSION OF MEN'S ISSUES AND MASCULINITIES IN PALESTINIAN PEACEBUILDING

Over the last two decades, increasing attention has been paid to the inclusion of men's issues and masculinities within development theory and practice, and simultaneously within conflict analysis frameworks. These two sets of literature have offered key insights into how "men-streaming" can increase Gender and Development (GAD) sustainability on the one hand, and on the other, how armed conflict is intimately wound up with macro- and micro-level gender currents making masculinities impossible to ignore. In response to these two areas of inquiry, there has been increased global interest into how armed conflicts impact upon men at the individual and community levels in different contexts. This growing familiarity with men's issues and masculinities has not however, translated into an increased presence within peacebuilding theory. Sustainable development is contingent upon a solid foundation of peace and security, both of which require positive engagement with men as gendered individuals as well as reversal of manifestations of militarized masculinity in order to promote sustainable peace at the individual, community and national levels. This research is positioned within this evident gap in development and peacebuilding literature, and attempts to assess the potential for the explicit incorporation of men as

gendered beings within peacebuilding theory and practice. The research is based on interviews with fifteen Palestinian peacebuilding organizations from the West Bank and East Jerusalem vis-à-vis the concepts of gender, peace and men's issues in conflict. Key findings include: suggestions that the concept of gender is not understood in a uniform manner at the grassroots level, and this greatly impacts the possibility of the inclusion of men's issues and masculinities within peacebuilding policy; while men and boys are largely considered the perpetrators of violence as a result of various different factors, there remains a dearth of policy initiatives aimed at reversing these processes; a 'men-streaming' agenda within the field of peacebuilding builds upon and is in accordance with grassroots Palestinian conceptualisations of peace. More broadly, this study is of the view that novel approaches to development and /or peacebuilding must include local perspectives and contextual analyses in order for sustainability to be guaranteed.

We can bomb the world to pieces,
But we can't bomb it into peace
- Power to the peaceful –

Geary Nichol. Martha

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 7

10:30-12:30

I will be presenting on an idea for my proposal for a Masters in Development Studies at Victoria University of Wellington. It focuses on the role of translators in ensuring international NGOs are aware of and demonstrate respect for local culture and traditions. It looks at the way indigenous concepts are translated, how connotations can be lost, and how international NGOs can add their own connotations to a translated concept and end up with a concept completely different to the indigenous one.

Other than communicating my proposal idea, I hope you will all leave my presentation thinking about translators, the fact they all have their own individual and unique positionality, views on development, linguistic abilities and constraints. It would be rare to have two translations that look exactly the same. Therefore, if you are thinking about using a translator when conducting your research, have a think about their positionality and how that might affect your research.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 8

10:30 – 12:30

GLOBALIZATION AND THE CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINING DEVELOPMENT: THE EXPERIENCE OF RURAL VILLAGERS IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

Since its conception or social construction in the 1960s as an anti-modernization paradigm, "development" has engendered a multiplicity of approaches. Some examples of the diversity of approaches are rural development, people-oriented development, grass-roots development, community development,

holistic development and so on. To date among the approaches most commonly pursued or aspired to by governments and community groups seem to be sustainable development, bottom-up development and indigenous development. A number of good reasons have been given as to why this many developmental approaches instead of only one or two. Of these reasons the most critical one, of course, is the question of why development in developing countries, including Pacific Island countries, seems annoyingly and frustratingly bedeviled by the lack of sustainability despite all the efforts and funds spent on projects. By applying indigenous epistemology, I will in this presentation discuss some ways in which development in rural areas in the Solomon Islands seems more vulnerable to “unsustainability” than “sustainability”.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 4

15:00 – 17:00

(RE)EMERGING PEASANTRIES: A DIVERSE ECONOMIES APPROACH TO AGRARIAN REFORM IN THE PHILIPPINES

This presentation draws from research undertaken to complete my Masters thesis in Development Studies. Dominant neoliberal economic policy models frame the ‘peasant’ subject in current agrarian reform as homogeneous and void of agency, insecurity and context. In contemporary development studies, the ‘peasant’ subject is being reconstituted with an awareness of their agency. The case of the Philippines provides a way to understand both overt and everyday political action in relation to agrarian reform debates. The ‘peasant’ subject written in agrarian reform policy differs from the multiple ‘peasant’ subjects who are being enacted within various spaces in the Philippines. In addition to the analysis of policy documents, this research also includes a brief period of fieldwork engaging closely with local agrarian movements in the Philippines. This allowed for detailed narratives of the diverse ways in which ‘peasants’ in the Philippines are currently performing economics and politics differently. Fieldwork in two local sites, Asturias in Tarlac province and Montalban in Rizal province, identifies multiple ‘peasant’ subjects which unlike that represented in current policy are not confined to an economic identity moulded by a capitalist framework. This exploration also unpacks certain complexities which challenge the performance of diverse economic activities and place limits on expressions of agency. Yet it is through understandings of the diverse ways people are actively responding to and mitigating these very complexities that an understanding of (re)emerging peasantries can be strengthened.

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1 December 2010

Student Paper Session 1

15:00 – 17:00

SANCTIONS, AID AND SANCTIONING AID: EVALUATING THE IMPACTS OF SANCTIONS ON FIJI’S NGO COMMUNITY

This research project investigates Fiji as a case study of sanctions in the Pacific. Following the coups of 1987, 2000 and 2006 many of Fiji’s major aid donors imposed various levels of ‘smart’ sanctions. These have ranged from targeted travel bans to suspended or reduced aid programmes. One strategy has also included

the reorientation of donor aid away from the state and through civil society organisations. International literature suggests that this approach has had varying impacts.

The aim of the research is to explore how this reorientation has changed the development landscape in Fiji. In particular it focuses on how sanctions imposed by Australia, New Zealand and the EU have directly or indirectly affected the funding that local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) receive; how NGO projects and programmes have been affected; and how sanctions have affected the relationship between NGOs, the Fijian government and the sanctioning donors. The research is based on six weeks of fieldwork conducted primarily in Suva, which included interviews with local and regional NGOs, aid donors and other key informants. A review of aid statistics, media reports and donor policy documents was also undertaken. Initial research findings suggest that while some NGOs have experienced increased support and strengthened relationships with their aid partners, others have experienced travel bans and increasingly strained relationships with their donors.

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3 December 2010

Student Paper Session 3

10:30 – 12:30

EDUCATION, AN ENABLING RIGHT? THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION AND THE SHAWI NATION OF THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

This presentation will reflect on research undertaken so far for the completion of my Master's Thesis. I am focusing on the contribution of education to further the cause of the Shawi Nation in the northern Peruvian Amazon. I am taking into account education as a human right, and consequently, that an Intercultural Education is a right of Indigenous Peoples. To do so, I conducted field work in a Shawi community, where I was able to see how the Peruvian state's Intercultural Education policy is applied. The field work also allowed me to explore the concept of education as an enabling right for the Shawi Nation of Peru. I am using a Human Rights Based framework to conduct the analysis of the data, which will allow me to determine to what extent the right to education is taken into consideration and its effect on the expression or claiming of other rights.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 6

10:30 – 12:30

KNOWLEDGE, POWER AND HEALTH CARE: THE EFFECTS OF PROFESSIONAL POWER ON THE QUALITY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN BANGLADESH

Primary health care (PHC) is considered to be crucial for achieving health developmental goal of "health for all". In line with the Alma Ata declaration on PHC, the Government of Bangladesh has adopted the policy of providing quality PHC to achieve health for all, with special focus on the rural population and the poor. This research aims at better understanding the ways health professional power impacts on the quality of primary health care delivery at the public health facilities developed to achieve the health policy goals. Anecdotal

evidence suggests that the health care providers' exercise of power in Bangladesh, as in other developing countries, influences health care delivery. Previous studies have mainly focused on service utilisation, the collection of "unofficial" user fees, the influences of socio-demographic variables on the health status of people; and ignored power and the quality of health care. This research applies narrative interview method as power is embedded in day-to-day relationships and to hear the voices of the underserved rural communities regarding power and the quality of health care. Data will be collected from the ex-patients and/or users of services provided at governmental health care facilities at the sub-district level. The outcome of this research will be a better understanding of the influences of health professional power on the quality of primary health care services. This and similar studies would also inform health policies and programmes aimed at ensuring high quality primary health for the disadvantaged groups.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 8

10:30 – 12:30

THE LIMITATIONS OF LOCATING EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN AN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION FRAMEWORK.

The United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) addresses and integrates global concerns such as poverty, species extinction, climate change and gender equality into learning programs that target local ecosystems and communities. Yet despite its diverse aims, Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in New Zealand is located within an Environmental Education framework. This may have been detrimental to the Decade's progress thus far. This paper presents various factors contributing to the limited traction ESD has gained in the last 5 years; it argues that the actual impact and sustainability of the current approach is limited without the complimentary teaching of economic, communications and organisational strategies for development. It is proposed that educators are trained to teach the methodologies of participatory research, project design, monitoring and evaluation as tools for sustainable development. With this proposition in mind, there is significant scope for greater cooperation between educators and the NGO sector in New Zealand. To highlight this point, education programs from Less Economically Developed Country contexts are reviewed as models encouraging greater inclusion of NGOs and the use of participatory development methods in local ESD programs. In these case studies the knowledge and solutions gained through ESD programs are successfully implemented to influence sustainable practices in respective communities. This paper argues that until ESD facilitators in New Zealand learn from global best practice and utilise the flexibility of the new New Zealand Curriculum as a vehicle for the improved application of learning, the Decade's aims will still be a distant reality come 2014.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 12

10:30 – 12:30

"CAMBODIA AND AID EFFECTIVENESS FROM AN AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION PERSPECTIVE"

The paper covers the question of aid effectiveness in general for Cambodia through the lens of the 2008

Cambodian government evaluation report on aid effectiveness and specifically considers the agriculture and education sectors as key to Cambodian development. Part one considers the 2008 report and part two looks at the relationship between education and agriculture, which has been given less attention in the country's development policy and practices. This paper employs a case study of a Cambodian agricultural commune focusing on the people's concepts of values. The findings of the case study show how farmers and their children in the target area value education and agriculture and how they separate or connect these two issues in their present living conditions. The paper concludes with a consideration of the importance of agriculture and education to people's livelihoods and thus to Cambodian development with suggestions as to how aid may be better targeted and rendered more effective.

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3 December 2010

Student Paper Session 3

10:30-12:30

This research endeavours to qualitatively assess the dynamics of relationship between Northern Non-Governmental Organisations (NNGOs) and their counterparts in the South. It creates an understanding of the elusive identity of these organisations through the focal point of their partnerships. New Zealand based NGOs deliver their aid through local communities, partners or staff. These relationships have been a key element in the international aid environment. This Civil Society modality has been a highly visible and inspiring presence in the New Zealand understanding and delivery of Aid, often seen as an egalitarian and effective means of participatory grassroots development solutions. However, despite their popularity these organisation's identity and legitimacy is increasingly vulnerable.

Using Narrative analysis in semi structured interviews with development practitioners from varied organisations and experience, this study explores three key aspects of these relationships. Firstly the construction and distribution of power within the partnership, the influence on decision making is complex and highlights these relationships' place within a far broader system of aid. This complexity creates a fragmented and fluid identity structure for today's NGOs. Secondly, the process these relationships go through and how this reflects the greater narrative behind motivations in the relationship. Lastly, these interviews explore the fluid and very personal nature of cultural dialogue between the organisations and the way innovative means are adopted to create meaningful and common aspirations and achievements.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 13

10:30 – 12:30

EXPLORING THE ELEMENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE RECOVERY PROCESS: LESSONS FROM RECENT EVENTS IN NEW ZEALAND, THE PACIFIC AND ASIA

Effective recovery from disasters depends not just on the physical impacts of the event but also on how the societal environment supports the complex and protracted processes of recovery. Societal resources (e.g.,

emergency management, technical experts and knowledge, protective services) and organisational capabilities (e.g., to coordinate response activities on a large scale) are crucial in determining how well people adapt to stress, change and emergencies. The coordination of diverse professional resources is required to deal with the physical consequences of disaster (e.g., emergency management, search and rescue, rebuilding), the societal consequences (e.g., ensuring continuity of essential physical infrastructure and services) and the personal consequences (e.g., managing the traumatic stress experienced by survivors, managing relocation and so on). Effective recovery is a function of the how well such resources can be mobilised and their actions coordinated to facilitate societal recovery. Research highlights the importance of not only strong local government capacity, but also of a cohesive system of public, private and volunteer groups integrated into the community. This presentation will explore these issues in the context of recent recovery efforts in New Zealand, the Pacific and Asia. The research has highlighted that effective recovery planning must consider in advance issues around 1) community involvement, 2) the provision of information, and 3) procedures for making recovery decisions.

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3 December 2010

Student Paper Session 3

10:30 – 12:30

CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING A SUSTAINABLE SECONDARY SCHOOL REFORM CURRICULUM

The process of introducing and implementing a top down policy approach to teaching a reform curriculum is complicated. Consequently, evaluating the reform curriculum is equally challenging due to various interpretations and levels of implementation by those who subsequently have to action it. My research was an exploratory case study using focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews, participant observations and document reviews. This study probed the implementation of an outcomes-based curriculum that is considered sustainable and culturally appropriate for Papua New Guinea. Two secondary schools were used as case studies. Data analysis is interpreted through a constructivist symbolic interpretive lens that generated themes inductively as well as triangulating those themes from multiple data sources. Emerging themes will be discussed in relation to imminent concepts seen from data.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 8

10:30 – 12:30

ENGAGING WITH ANTHROPOLOGY TO REFLECT ON PAST PRACTICE AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT

Despite the close affinity of the spaces that each operates within, anthropology and development have had comparatively little to say to each other. This paper considers the relationship between anthropology and development and poses a number of questions: does anthropology have anything to offer current development policy and practice? If so, how can this body of knowledge most effectively contribute to increasing the effectiveness and sustainability of development interventions? Unintended consequences

and minimal impacts, resulting in little or no positive change, are familiar spectres of development interventions past and present. In a recent in-house survey, over 50% of Asian Development Bank projects since 1973 were deemed to have been unsuccessful or only partially successful. This paper contends that engaging with anthropology can illuminate key questions critical to the success of any development intervention: what is the genuinely detailed picture of local social, economic and power relationships? What are the local epistemologies that drive (or inhibit) action and change? How can development truly engage with local people's analysis of what has worked (or not) and why? The paper contends that anthropological knowledge and method offers much that is of relevance to development, and that an increased dialogue between anthropology and development can enhance aid effectiveness and sustainability.

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3 December 2010
Concurrent Paper Session 13
10:30 – 12:30

IMPLICATIONS OF 2010 FLOODS ON PAKISTAN'S FOOD SECURITY

One-quarter of Pakistan's land is inundated, affecting 20 million people who lost their dear ones, livelihoods, shelter, and life time savings (often in the form of livestock). Millions of tons of stored wheat in most of the flood affected areas are damaged. Standing paddy crop in upper Sindh is completely washed away while the cotton crop in Punjab is partially damaged. However, current losses by the floods are just the tip of the iceberg as people's lives, food security, and political stability may face even worse challenges in the coming weeks and months. The paper is about the present and future implications of floods, that has affected the food and livelihood security in a country where 48.6 percent population was already "not able to secure nutritious food, for all times for everyone". According to SDPI/WFP/SDC recent report "Food Insecurity in Pakistan 2009, 61 percent districts of Pakistan were already devoid of prerequisites for food security, i.e., physical availability of food, socio-economic access to food and food absorption. The loss of livelihood opportunities directly affects the socio-economic access to food. Loss to physical infrastructure, stored food commodities, and livestock affect the physical availability of food. Prevalence of diseases during floods negatively affects food absorption in human body. In the end the paper will sketch out an assessment on government food policy response to present and future challenges of food security in Pakistan.

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3 December 2010
Concurrent Paper Session 13
10:30 – 12:30

FREEDOMS AMIDST NATURAL DISASTERS: A CASE FOR CAPABILITIES TO ENDURE NATURE

Amartya Kumar Sen's capabilities approach promotes the primacy of freedoms in a development project. Natural disasters typify unfreedoms of a unique sort, underlining people's helplessness before the vagaries of nature. Apparently these unfreedoms are induced by an uncontrollable entitlement deficit in terms of natural and environmental endowments. But vast disparities in devastations caused by recent disasters in different parts of the world point towards the involvement of factors other than purely natural

endowments. For a development project it raises the question of whether along with hunger, disease and gender disequilibrium; people's agencies to withstand natural disasters could also be augmented. The question underscores the need for a development project to look beyond the prevailing approach of post-disaster relief: at the possibility of imparting people with greater empowerment to respond more appropriately to unavoidable natural disasters. Informed by such realization, the paper evaluates three recent disasters: floods in Pakistan and the earthquakes in Haiti and Christchurch, New Zealand to assess disparities in people's capabilities in responding to natural calamities. The conceptual framework of capabilities approach is used to make a comparative assessment of people's entitlements to ward off natural disasters vis-à-vis the actual devastation caused. From this, a case is build up for raising people's entitlements to safeguard themselves against natural calamities. Dimensions of human capabilities are explored to eke out potentially more vulnerable entitlements and possibilities highlighted for development intervention to raise people's capacities to ward off natural disasters.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 3

11:00 – 12:30

INFORMATION STRUCTURE IN CHAIN COORDINATION: HOW DOES IT RELATE TO VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL COORDINATION IN VEGETABLE SUPPLY CHAINS IN NEPAL?

The fresh produce sector, including the vegetable sector, has seen dramatic growth in Nepal. Annual vegetable production reached two million tons in 2004/05 from just half a million tons in 1979/80. Despite this growth, the changing consumer preferences and changing patterns of demand and supply in the domestic as well as the adjoining border Indian markets put pressures on the producers and traders. The pressure to fulfil the consumers' requirements and to balance the demand and supply situation had an implication on increased information needs. For the efficient flow of information particularly among the smallholder farmers, the concept of consolidating them into groups and cooperatives was introduced. It was expected that the information exchange would improve among farmers in groups and cooperatives, and the formation of such groups and cooperatives would also help in realizing economies of scale and gaining market power. This initiative changes the nature of chain coordination, adding a horizontal coordination dimension to what was previously a vertical coordination dimension. The focus of this research is on the relationship between information structure and coordination (both vertical and horizontal) in a situation of changing and possibly uncertain demand and supply in this Nepalese fresh vegetable context. This paper reports the contrasting results from two case studies of informal vegetable supply chains originating from the middle hill range and ending in the domestic markets of Nepal. In both cases, the producers were horizontally coordinated for production purposes and the cooperatives were supporting them in managing the inputs. However in one case, the cooperative is the main source of information for chain actors and is also involved in other activities at different stages of the chain. However, in the other case, the cooperative is only one among the different sources of information and is not involved in other chain activities. Not surprisingly, the information structure is also different in two chains due to the differences observed in the sources of information. The preliminary results show that the overall horizontal coordination is stronger at producers' level where the cooperative is the main source of information. This strong horizontal coordination at producers' level, along with the cooperative's involvement in other activities, is associated with strong vertical coordination in the whole chain. In the other case, where producers receive information from diversified sources, horizontal coordination is weaker as they are loosely coordinated for marketing

purpose. This weak horizontal coordination at producers' level, and the more limited role of the cooperative in chain activities, is associated with weak vertical coordination in the whole chain.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 15

13:30 – 15:00

INFORMAL SETTLERS, PERCEIVED SECURITY OF TENURE AND HOUSING CONSOLIDATION: CASE STUDIES FROM URBAN FIJI

Pacific Islands, including Fiji, are rapidly urbanising. Increasingly pressured urban areas are struggling to accommodate all new arrivals – leading to rapidly growing informal settlements. Informal settlers in Fiji, on state, native and freehold land, have no legal security of tenure. Emerging international literature, however, suggests that understandings of security of tenure within urban environments need to move beyond legal/formal and illegal/informal binary extremes and investigate perceived/de facto security tenure; or, in other words, perceptions of security of tenure. Literature suggests that perceived security of tenure can be achieved particularly if eviction is thought to be unlikely. Perceived security of tenure may also be linked to processes seen as beneficial to facilitate in the tide of growing urban informality – such as housing consolidation or, in other words, self-help housing investment by informal settlers themselves.

The proposed paper will summarise key results from nearly completed PhD research looking at the nature of perceived security of tenure and housing consolidation in Fijian informal settlements. Potential policy options, and accompanying challenges, for intervention in the face of growing informality will also be presented.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 16

13:30 – 15:00

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO EDUCATING RURAL POPULATION IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA: A WAY FORWARD TO POVERTY REDUCTION.

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is one of the challenging countries of the world that has rugged mountains, terrains, valleys and thick jungles that makes basic service delivery to the rural places very challenging. This has also led to well qualified teachers and health officials reluctant to serve these rural places which results in rural population missing out on important services like education and health. Therefore the Government of Papua New Guinea (GoPNG) and aid donor agencies like Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID) should explore innovative systems thinking approaches to bring health and education services to the isolated rural places of Papua New Guinea (PNG). Taking into consideration challenging environmental factors like difficult physical geography, poor infrastructural developments, tribal fights and the isolation of rural communities from commercial centers, this paper suggests training grades 10 and 12 drop-outs from rural communities to become teachers and

health workers to serve in their respective communities after training. This will result in educated healthy rural communities which will eventually lead to poverty reduction in Papua New Guinea.

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2 December 2010
Concurrent Paper Session 10
15:00 – 16:30

AID, TRADE AND SECURITY: EXPLORING THE LINKS WITH A GENDER ANALYSIS OF LIVELIHOODS IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

A link between security and development is increasingly featured in the policies and programmes of international organisations, including the United Nations group, aid donors and non-governmental organisations, as an operational concept or mandate for development. Little consensus exists, however, within development aid frameworks, such as the Millennium Development Goals or the Paris Declaration Aid Effectiveness Framework, for measuring or assessing the security emphases of current development and security policies in the Pacific, or their gendered impacts. What are the impacts of this lack of framework consensus on development aid ‘on the ground’? How are local development aid delivery organisations working with conceptions of gendered security and insecurity, if at all? This paper maps the ways in which gendered security and insecurity are being used to frame development aid in Solomon Islands, part of a broader project looking at the Melanesian Pacific as a whole. It takes the case of development aid programmes implemented around the Noro tuna cannery facility and the ways in which a complex assemblage of donors and NGOs – international and local – are working within and outside of dominant development aid frameworks and utilising ideas of gendered security and insecurity to shape their programmes and policies. Finally, it turns to the methodological question of how to proceed with the next stages of this research and to assess and report gendered security and insecurity ‘on the ground’.

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3 December 2010
Concurrent Paper Session 11
10:30 – 12:30

A LOGIT ANALYSIS OF CONSTRAINTS TO SMALL GROWER INVESTMENT IN COFFEE PRODUCTION IN THE EASTERN HIGHLANDS OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Coffee is Papua New Guinea’s (PNG’s) second largest export crop and the main source of income for over 50 per cent of the country’s households. It is estimated that PNG has more than 2.5 million small coffee growers. This study set out to examine constraints to small grower coffee production in the Highlands region, which accounts for more than 90 per cent of PNG’s coffee production. Data gathered in a multistage sample of 150 small coffee growers were used to estimate a logit model of investment in farm seasonal inputs applied to coffee. Liquidity was found to be the most important determinant of investment, followed by family farm labour, transaction costs, formal education and informal income taxes imposed by the wantok system. Visits from extension staff did not have a significant impact on investment. It was not possible to test for the effects of land tenure security as virtually all the sample households suffered from insecure tenure. Improving the physical infrastructure in rural PNG would help to reduce high transaction costs that constrain markets, including the rural finance market. Better and more affordable access to rural

health, education and social protection services would also encourage farmer investment in new technology, as might improvements in the quality of extension advice and more secure property rights to land.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 7

10:30 – 12:30

HUMAN RIGHTS – ANOTHER ‘TOOL IN THE KETE’: MĀORI USING HUMAN RIGHTS TO OPEN SPACES FOR POSITIVE CHANGE.

This research explores how the universal concept of human rights is being interpreted and used by Māori community members on the East Coast of Aotearoa. Through this exploration the research considers the ways that the indigenous rights movement challenges some of the traditional debates in human rights. This movement has the potential to open up new dialogue within the human rights discourse for alternative ways of considering human rights at the global level which would impact the way that development is implemented through the human rights framework at the local level. To consider these possibilities this research asks the following questions: How is the universal framework of human rights (as defined by the United Nations) being interpreted and used by Māori at the local level? How are Māori interpretations of this human rights discourse specific to place, culture and history? How are human rights being used as a tool for empowerment at the local level? What positive outcomes have resulted from this discourse? The research proposes that Māori concepts of human rights are firmly placed within a distinct cultural framework. They are also framed within the context of the Treaty of Waitangi, the Declaration of Independence and the experiences of a colonial history. The universal human rights framework (as defined by the United Nations) provides another ‘tool in the kete’ in a larger struggle for rights. This research provides an example of how this universal framework is localised increasing its potential to be a tool for positive social change.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 5

15:00 – 17:00

ICT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: “MAGITI SE DRODROLAGI?”

Information Communication Technologies (ICT) is widely promoted as a potentially significant tool for sustainable development. In New Zealand, the ICT Strategic Framework for Education launched in 2006 sought to improve learner achievement in an innovative education sector, fully connected and supported by the smart use of ICT. While its up-take by the sector was widespread, its effectiveness for minority groups, such as Pasifika peoples, has not been closely monitored. In my PhD research, I examined how Pasifika students have interacted with ICT at a New Zealand institute of technology or polytechnic (ITP). In particular, their current ICT skills level which may influence motivation or reluctance to explore emerging ICTs. I further explored ways of assisting Pasifika students to stretch their ICT skills to enhance their learning within the tertiary institution as well as externally, with families and the wider community. In this

presentation, I intend to share lessons on ICT skills enhancement for Pasifika students. Further, I apply these lessons to the likely introduction and implementation of ICT for sustainable development in the Pacific Islands region. Armed with advanced and relevant ICT skills, sustainable development for Pacific peoples can possibly be achieved through greater access to the various benefits that ICT offers. On the contrary, without the relevant ICT skills, ICT for sustainable development will remain a rainbow to many Pacific peoples.

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2 December 2010

Student Paper Session 2

15:00 – 16:30

CHANGING AID MODALITY SHIFTING LOCAL RELATIONSHIPS IN TANZANIA

This research attempts to answer the question whether increased budget support has strengthened or weakened local actors focusing on education sector at district level. In depth interviews revealed that the new aid modality has impacted the central government positively. The impact has been in terms of government leadership, better systems and partly economic growth. School enrolment rates have increased. However it has negatively impacted other actors such as weakened local governments, with few resources now than before. CSOs are sidelined, with increasingly closing space for dialogue. Country ownership according to Paris Declaration has turned out to be central government ownership. Also economic growth did not translate into poverty reduction for instance one million people fell into extreme poverty the last five years when aid policies were implemented. At the same time, more children finished primary school without basic numeracy and literacy skills. The once high momentum and enthusiasm of aid dialogue architecture among the central government, development partners and civil society is gradually declining. There is growing mistrust between the government and its aid donors. CSOs have no space for policy engagement at district level. Decision-making and implementation of development activities has become centralized in reality while in rhetoric are said to be decentralized. Development initiatives will be sustainable only if an aid exit strategy was planned from below with communities, civil society and local government in the picture.

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2 December 2010

Student Paper Session 2

15:00 – 16:30

CULTURE AND ICT FOR HEALTH. A CASE STUDY IN PERU

Rural areas of developing countries often have poor access to basic services like health care. However, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have been used for several different functions in support of health care delivery. The research examines the use of ICT to deliver health services in a rural area of Peru, analysing the interaction of users (the community); stakeholders such as national, regional and local authorities; and the cultural context. The research evaluates whether ICT can be a useful tool for social applications such as telehealth. It considers whether ICT projects make use of local resources and are compatible with local needs and traditional beliefs. The case study area is Izcuchaca district, which is located in the north of the Huancavelica region, the poorest in Peru. National telecommunications policies

do not give importance to education on technology use or take into account the language, culture and traditions of the local population. For these reasons ICT projects in this area have not been effective and have not been applied to health services. Field research found that the population preferred to use mobile telephone services which were easier to use were more compatible with social and cultural practices. These preliminary findings suggest that telecommunications planners and policy makers need to consider the social and cultural context and coordinate with other sectors, if ICT projects are to have applications in health in rural areas of developing countries.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 6

10:30 – 12:30

ADDRESSING MASCULINITIES IN HIV/AIDS SCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAMMES IN ZAMBIA

Masculinity refers to the social construction of manhood and is a way of understanding the identities of men and their actions. The study of masculinities has begun to be used as an analytical tool in understanding the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Many of the behaviours which put men (and women) at risk of HIV infection are also considered indicators of manhood and, consequently, behaviours that help prevent HIV are seen to threaten men's masculinity. The realisation that a focus on men and masculinities is crucial to combating HIV/AIDS has been followed by increased appeals for programmes that specifically target and involve men. It is necessary to target young men in these efforts in order to provide necessary education on sexuality and challenge how they are socialised into becoming men. However, there has not been much research on assessing how well prevention programmes are doing this.

This presentation will focus on the research I am planning to conduct next year for my Masters of Development Studies thesis. I will be conducting my field work in Zambia which has an HIV prevalence rate of 14%. The aim of my research is to examine how in-school HIV/AIDS education programmes are incorporating an understanding of the links between men, masculinities and HIV/AIDS.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 9

15:00 – 16:30

POVERTY IN RURAL SAMOA: REASONS AND STRATEGIES

Rural poverty is considered an issue in Samoa and a range of government policies have been put in place to reduce or alleviate poverty. If such policies are to be well-targeted and effective, a sound understanding of rural poverty from the perspective of the poor is necessary. This study used a grounded theory approach to determine why rural people became poor, the strategies used by the poor to manage their situation, and the constraints they faced when trying to improve their situation and move out of poverty. People became poor because of events related to personal circumstances, social obligations, and external shocks such as natural or economic events. However, once they became poor, safety nets stopped their situation from getting worse. On reaching this safety net, some people remained poor long-term and were unable to improve their situation. For others, poverty was more transitory, and they were able to move out of poverty

and remain out of poverty. Some rural poor proved to be more vulnerable, being able to move out of poverty temporarily, but subsequently becoming poor again. The study demonstrated that government policies needed to be better targeted to the specific needs of each group.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 14

13:30 – 15:00

THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN AOTEAROA / NEW ZEALAND

The international development sector in Aotearoa / New Zealand has undergone extensive restructuring over the past two years. A change in government has resulted in a reorientation of ODA and changes in the ways in which government funding is accessed. In this paper we trace the impacts of these changes upon the institutional development landscape in Aotearoa and the aid networks that extend further afield. We also focus on the ways in which civil society and the academy has responded to these changes in public and private arenas. The Aotearoa case study raises important questions about economic, political and discursive power within northern development communities and the role and meanings of different development actors.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 9

15:00 – 16:30

D.I.Y. DEVELOPMENT: QUESTIONING SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT WITH THE POOR

In October 2010 the NY Times published a feature by Nicholas D. Kristof on the “D.I.Y. Foreign-Aid Revolution”. In the article Kristof outlined the philanthropic efforts of three young U.S. American women in Rwanda, Congo and Nepal, and argued that individuals can make a difference in the developing world, stating that the challenge is to “cultivate an ideology of altruism, to spread a culture of social engagement — and then to figure out what people can do at a practical level”. This is an idea that is gaining increasing popularity around the world today, building on growing disillusionment with the aid industry and the success of individuals such as Paul Farmer (founder of Partners in Health) and Greg Mortensen (whose work building schools in Afghanistan is described in the best-selling book “Three Cups of Tea”). This paper will address the idea of D.I.Y development, using research with a network of expatriate volunteers - or D.I.Y development workers - in Honduras which suggests that while there is much promise in the idea of social engagement, the ‘ideology of altruism’ is often based on a paternalistic understanding of poverty which casts the outsider as the saviour and often serves to obscure the agency of the poor themselves. This understanding of poverty and development has significant implications for the work D.I.Y volunteers undertake at the “practical level”, which in turn raises questions about the true level of social engagement of these D.I.Y development workers and the long-term benefits and risks of the work they are undertaking.

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3 December 2010

Student Paper Session 3

10:30 – 12:30

THE IMPACTS OF EDUCATIONAL AID POLICIES ON PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES- THE EFFECTS OF GLOBAL AGENDAS WITHIN LOCAL PARADIGMS?

The research will explore the extent to which donors are able to influence education priorities for Pacific Island nations. Overtime foreign donors have funded many educational reforms and developments across the Pacific. With new global agendas for education improvement such as Education for All and the pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals a large amount of focus has been put on improving Pacific education sectors. Many new donors and actors are now involved in education provision than ever before. The thesis will explore the differing perceptions and influences on educational aid (why donors are giving aid and what motives them to give aid to education) and the effects that this external involvement is having on education sectors. The Rethinking Pacific Education (REPI) and Pacific Regional Initiative for the Delivery of Basic Education (PRIDE) will be case studied as alternate and new approaches to education development. Both demonstrate a new form of partnership between donors and Pacific partners. Both projects emphasise supporting Pacific people to determine their own directions for education

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 13

10:30 – 12:30

LEARNING FROM CYCLONE NARGIS: THE LINK BETWEEN, POVERTY, ENVIRONMENT, AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The category 3 Cyclone Nargis, which struck Myanmar on 2 and 3 May 2008, with wind speeds of up to 200 km/h and a 3.6m storm surge, was the most devastating cyclone to strike Asia since 1991. Nargis was also the worst natural disaster in the history of Myanmar with over 140,000 people killed, mainly by the storm surge. Nargis. Cyclone Nargis had a devastating impact on the environment of the Ayeyarwady and Yangon Divisions, an area where environment and natural resources underpin the livelihoods of the majority of the population. Cyclone Nargis caused extensive damage to natural resources, destroying some 35,000 ha of natural and replanted mangroves, submerging over 63% of paddy fields, and damaging 43% of fresh water ponds. The impact of the cyclone was exacerbated by pre-existing damage to the environment and natural resources, including deforestation and the degradation of mangroves, over-exploitation of natural resources such as fisheries, and unsustainable land management practices. The damage caused by the cyclone posed a major challenge for recovery and development efforts in the region. The experiences from Cyclone Nargis clearly demonstrated the vicious circle whereby pre-existing environmental degradation increased vulnerability, turning a natural hazard into a major catastrophe/disaster. This then resulted in further environmental degradation jeopardizing the sustainability of livelihoods and ecosystem functions, and reducing the resilience of communities. For example, the heavy loss of life as a result of the storm surge was primarily due to the degradation of some 75% of the original mangroves in the Delta through: cutting for fuelwood and charcoal, encroachment of rice cultivation, shrimp farming, salt fields, building materials

and human settlement. In addition, other examples of environmental degradation that increased the damage and loss of life included: cutting of trees that could provide shelter from high winds, neglect of embankments that provide protection from flooding by seawater, neglect of fresh water sources such as ponds and wells, siltation of waterways, and unsustainable land management practices that increased susceptibility to soil erosion. The root cause of the unsustainable resource management practices that led to the environmental degradation is poverty; the impacts of the Cyclone Nargis will, in turn, exacerbate poverty unless remedial action is taken to restore sustainable livelihoods. One of the key lessons from Cyclone Nargis is that this cannot be achieved by focussing solely on environment and natural resource management interventions. Ensuring sustainability will require a coherent and integrated approach across a number of sectors, including livelihoods and food security; shelter; education and training; water, sanitation and hygiene; disaster risk reduction; and protection of vulnerable groups, particularly the role of women and the landless in environmental management. At the same time, these sectoral initiatives need support from specific environment and natural resources interventions that promote sustainable livelihoods and address key issues such as: capacity building for environment and natural resource management; community access to and control over natural resources; institutional strengthening for both Government and civil society; investment in agriculture to boost food security; an enabling framework at the national level of laws and policies that support sustainable development; and supportive local administrations.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 14

13:30 – 15:00

TRANSPORT GOVERNANCE IN PAKISTANI CITIES

Rapid urbanisation, economic growth and a sharp increase in motorization, since the early 2000s, have resulted in serious transport problems such as congestion and air pollution in the large cities of Pakistan including Lahore. The purpose of this paper is to critically review transport policies and studies and their recommendations, prepared in the last decade in Lahore, to make an assessment of the urban transport development. Vuchic's four stage 'balanced transport system planning' approach has been adopted to carry out a document analysis reviewing the major transport and planning policies in Lahore, identifying the current opportunities and constraints to achieving sustainable transport. This research finds that without fixing governance and strategic policy making in Lahore, it would be difficult to develop a multi-modal transport system which would guide public transport network development and individual transport projects. The research concludes that improving transport governance will be more useful than single focus strategies on capital intensive transport projects in Lahore.

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3 December 2010

Student Paper Session 3

10:30 – 12:30

MATHEMATICAL CERTAINTIES: A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO UNDERACHIEVEMENT IN SCHOOL MATHEMATICS IN VANUATU

Mathematics Education in Vanuatu has come under the spotlight in recent years following evidence that Ni-

Vanuatu children perform poorly in school mathematics, as compared to other school subjects across school levels. This study argues that one contributing factor is the lack of the use of subjunctive spaces of inquiry (SSI) in the curriculum material. SSI is a type of learning that is open and invites learners to investigate, explore, and respond to 'what if' type of questioning. SSI portrays a kind of learning that promotes activity rather than passivity (Dewey, 1915; Bruner, 1986; Burton, 1996). Using a multi-case study, I investigated the extent to which SSI is manifested in the Vanuatu education system: the curriculum, the planning practices, and the classroom discourse. The two months study was done in Vanuatu in 2009. Data were collected through a survey of the curriculum documents, observation lessons, and interviews of teachers and officials. In this paper, I argue that the mathematics curriculum do not encourage SSI because the findings show that the learning portrayed in mathematics textbooks, is framed by the language of certainties rather than uncertainties. For example, 'The sum of angles in a triangle is 180°' is an expressed certainty. Similar certainty is found in all the textbooks. Learning portrayed in these materials also distances Ni-Vanuatu children from mathematics. If the curriculum materials can be contextualised, learning of mathematics could be improved and hence Vanuatu's development could be sustained.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 9

15:00 – 16:30

RECENT CHANGE IN JAPAN'S AID APPROACH - FROM 'OUTWARD' TO 'INWARD'

This paper will discuss about Japan's recent change in its aid policy from 'outward' to 'inward'. Although criticised as being self-centred, there is no doubt that Japan is one of the major players in international cooperation through its aid. In 2009, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that Japan's aid is one of major tools to show Japan's strong concern for outside world. This paper, however, will point out that Japan is losing its interest for outside world despite its official claims. Taking a close look, it is not hard to notice that Japan's aid has seen changes at almost every ten years since the 1980s. After becoming a top aid donor in 1989, Japan has tried to initiate a global environmental conservation through its aid in the 1990s. The early 2000s has seen Japan's cooperation in a 'War on Terror' with 'Peace Building' scheme as well as focusing on poverty reduction in Africa. What is clear from the above changes is that Japan's aid was going 'outward' to outside world. Japan's recent aid approach, however, seems to change its focus from 'outward' to 'inward' because of domestic factors. Recently, it is said that Japan's attitude has become inward (*uchi-muki*), which means it has more interests for things at home than overseas. This recent public attitude has a certain impact on Japan's aid, which started using the word *Kokunai deno Kokusai Kyouryoku* (international cooperation at home). Outward aid of Japan has seen many sufferings such as budget cut and restructuring of overseas aid agencies, while inward aid started getting more attention. Examples are joining the UNHCR's quota system, creating supporting scheme for foreign workers and trainees in Japan. As Japan is still one of major aid player and it gives much influence to international development, it is important to examine how and why this change has been happening from political and social perspectives. By doing so, this study will try to predict Japan's new direction in aid.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 14

13:30 – 15:00

CONFUCIANISM AND INDUSTRIALIZATION IN EAST ASIA: A STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIP?

This research is a pilot study for a future doctoral dissertation that would explore the key strategic question of "What can Confucianism as a cultural heritage offer for East Asia?". In particular, it focuses on the relationship between Confucianism and industrialization strategies in five East Asian countries (Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan). This research found that the role of Confucianism in East Asian industrialization so far has been incorrectly perceived as the result of the population in these countries behaved accordingly to their inner Confucian moral compass. Rather, the true strategic role of Confucianism here could be identified as providing the language through which political leaderships could communicate the desired behaviour in the masses for strategic industrialization projects. The case studies give evidence of the different ways in which Confucianism was used as a strategic political public relations tool by the East Asian political leadership to suit the vastly different contexts in four out of the five countries studied, albeit with different levels of success.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 7

10:30-12:30

Indigenous peoples, Development and Tourism: Diverse economies and the paradox of the market in the case of Trekaleyin

Conflicts, domination and resistance have been a constant in the history of the Mapuche people of Chile, its largest indigenous group. Recent events have brought this long and complex history into the forefront of discussions in the Chilean society and beyond, and in fact, at the time of writing this abstract, 34 Mapuche political prisoners are completing 80 days of hunger strike in an unparalleled effort to advance their demands.

As is also the case among many other indigenous groups around the world living in marginalized conditions, tourism has been identified as a development option for Mapuche communities by policy makers, NGOs, academics and some communities themselves. But tourism is also seen as highly problematic for a number of reasons, and therefore there are many divergent opinions about its application.

This presentation will examine the particular case of four Mapuche-Pewenche communities that have been working collaboratively in tourism since 2004. Grounded on their particular place and history of past conflicts, land claims, resistance and episodes of violence, these communities are developing consciously and slowly this tourism venture as a way to take charge of their own development and strengthen their autonomy. In particular, this presentation will explore the ways in which in this experience different logics, practices and arguably ontologies come together to conform the diverse economies of the communities, in a process of permanent contestation and negotiation. A particular emphasis will be given to explain how the components of and links with the capitalist economy, while not free of controversies and potentially

negative impacts, can be seen as an opportunity to, paradoxically, the reinforcement and resistance of the communities and the advancements of their demands. Although this is a particular place-specific experience, where the particularities of its process and protagonist have been central, this experience calls into question and ask for more nuanced understandings of the role of the market for indigenous communities.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 14

13:30 – 15:00

A TWELVE WEEK SIMULATION GAME ABOUT DEVELOPMENT POLICY

"Intelligence is what you use when you don't know what to do." (Jean Piaget)

Since 2008, the postgraduate paper on Development Policy at Victoria University is largely taught by means of an extended simulation game. In the course of 12 sessions, students work in six teams to negotiate their way through the full process of policy-making; from formulating an agreement on a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp), via monitoring the implementation of that policy, to evaluating the results of the policy. The six teams (with 36 individualised professional roles) represent institutional actors at two axes: local and national, as well as governmental and non-governmental. Though the simulation is situated in a fictitious country, all material in the simulation is taken from real life. Students work with policy documents, memos, reports, contracts and news clipping from countries in Africa, the Pacific and South East Asia. This paper presents an outline of the simulation game and reflects on the results as a teaching experience and as a learning experience.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 15

13:30 – 15:00

UNHOLY MATRIMONY: FORCED AND UNDERAGE MARRIAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Migration is a complex phenomenon that has the potential to significantly impact individuals who move, the societies they move to and the societies they move from. Migration theories examine the motivations behind the move and while various theories suggest different reasons for leaving the home country and choosing the host country, there appears to be a consensus that individuals migrate in the hope of a better life in the host country. The economic and social aspects of migration are multidimensional and while some may contribute greatly to the host country's advancement, others may result in the introduction of practices that constitute human rights violations and threaten to tear the host country's social fabric. This paper focuses on the issue of forced and underage marriages in New Zealand within the context of women's rights and examines the impact it has on the victims as well as existing New Zealand and international legislation that addresses the issue. Gender equality is central to the economic and social development of a country. As such, removing inequalities and forms of gender-based violence such as forced and underage marriage, is key to the sustainable development of New Zealand.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 9

15:00 – 16:30

MAKING POVERTY HISTORY: CRITICAL REFLECTIONS ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE POVERTY ERADICATION STRATEGIES & INTERVENTIONS IN PAKISTAN

Keeping in view the alarming nature of the polity of Pakistan and the augmented linkages between economic disparity, terrorist recruitment and fragility of the state of Pakistan, it is vital to make an realistic assessment of the current poverty reduction strategies. Presently, there is increasing reliance on microfinance as a tool of poverty alleviation and the Government of Pakistan's current Poverty Reduction Strategy emphasizes the provision of micro credit as a key feature. The Pakistan Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) asserted that, "access to credit is the surest way of empowering the poor and improving their income generating opportunities" and that "international experience has shown that micro-credit can be an important instrument in improving the income generating capabilities of the poor." The underlying expectation that microfinance can help to reduce poverty in Pakistan resulted in the establishment of the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank. Micro-finance has been an important aspect of the poverty alleviation strategy of the NGO sector since the 1980s. These strategies have placed a strong emphasis on helping the poor through micro-credit programs as an essential part of their poverty reduction strategy. Women have been a participant in these efforts and, following the example of Grameen Bank, some programs (e.g, Kashaf) replicated the model and focused exclusively on women. It is a commonly held belief in the micro-finance sector in Pakistan that providing women with access to credit automatically leads to their empowerment and promotes gender equity. This approach has been heavily influenced by findings from research conducted in Bangladesh on various microcredit programs without taking into consideration that women in Pakistan may be facing a different and perhaps more challenging socio-economic milieu due to the swiftly changing nature of the society; rise of religious orthodoxy and shrinking nature of public space for women. It has also not been taken into account that microcredit models developed for rural women may not work effectively in urban settings due to the existing diversity between rural and urban poverty. Despite this excessive reliance on micro-finance as the panacea for poverty alleviation in Pakistan, surprisingly there has been little work undertaken to assess the impact of micro-finance on poverty and gender equity. The growth in the sector has been used to eulogize its intrinsic worth, partly because the proxy indicators of repayment and disbursements have been used to evaluate micro-credit programs. In general, it has been assumed that if loan repayments are regularly made and disbursements are growing then micro-credit must be yielding benefits. Many programs in Pakistan continue to follow this approach, assuming that since they had repeat borrowers and the microfinance schemes are expanding, therefore validating the success of the program. In order to authenticate the claims made by the development actors and illustrate this to the donors, most practitioners get in-house staff to document a range of case histories of successful men and women to show how micro-credit was transforming lives. Most of the cases studies were well written and while they did demonstrate the benefits of micro-credit, they overstated the impact of credit schemes for poor communities. These were generally inadequately researched and the financial analysis was undertaken in a rather superficial and irregular Manner.

The failures were largely ignored, if not actually intentionally buried in the large number of loan applicants. In the early years, this anecdotal evidence sufficed and no further efforts were made to assess the impact of micro-credit. At best, the available evidence is weak because of the inadequate data or problematic methods used to collect and interpret the data. Some of the micro-credit programs assert that they cannot afford to undertake impact assessments because they are generally expensive and time consuming. The most frequently cited reasons for not undertaking impact studies are lack of exigency; “too soon” for impact to be realized and general ambivalence towards the validity of various methodologies employed, the Rural Support Program and Kashf Foundation was not any exception in this regard. The existing relationship of US State Department/USAid with Khushhali Bank and Kashf Foundation would continue to provide much needed support for urban/rural communities. Considering the exigency of such assistance, it is vital to appraise the impact of such development interventions to facilitate sustainable strategies for local communities. Development initiatives and interventions aimed at eradication of poverty and improve livelihood of communities in developing countries need to critically engage with previous practices. Replication of poverty reduction strategies ignoring the context of previous interventions can potentially lead to undesirable outcomes.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 10

15:00 – 16:30

GREED, GRIEVANCES AND ANARCHY AT SEA: HUMAN SECURITY AND SOMALI PIRACY

In recent years there has been a dramatic upsurge in piracy off the Somali coast. This has had significant ramifications for global security and development, and thus must be addressed. The literature on piracy prevention and the counter-piracy measures currently being implemented have largely been dominated by legislative and/or naval fixes, while failing to address the key underlying issues. This is a major shortcoming, as piracy is arguably little more than a ‘symptom’ of greater problems on land. This paper adopts a human security framework to analyze the underlying economic, social, cultural, political and environmental conditions on land that are contributing to the causation of Somali piracy. This has been achieved through a qualitative analysis of preexisting interviews with Somali pirates and available statistics on Somali piracy and human development in Somalia. Overall, this paper finds that weak human security and external violations of human security in Somalia underpin many of the factors driving Somali piracy. These findings suggest there is a major role for development institutions to play in long-term counter-piracy measures

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 12

10:30 – 12:30

ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Papuan subsistent farmers struggle to find ways to increase their stake in the cash economy where Indonesian migrants dominate. East Timorese rice and coffee farmers compete against the importation of rice, established coffee cabals and the re-colonisation of their country.

In collaboration with Oxfam New Zealand, 55 Papuan families from the Central Highlands set about to grow kumara in a trial which has not only increased incomes but resulted in a cultural renaissance. In the same Highland area, over 600 coffee farmers formed a coffee enterprise known as PAME, The Papuan Arabica Marketing Enterprise which recently won first prize in the Provincial Small-Medium Size Business Awards.

In Timor-Leste, over 700 coffee farmers learning from their Papuan counterparts, are establishing their own coffee enterprise and challenging a Fairtrade monopoly in Timor-Leste. In the rice growing areas over 2000 rice farmers have joined a cooperative movement to increase productivity, and efficiency and compete against imported rice.

This paper will share experiences of two distinct cultural groups and their responses to threats of economic and social marginalization within their own lands. Topics covered in this paper come from Oxfam's experience in Papua and Timor-Leste and include:

- Leadership
- Marketing
- Fairtrade
- Enterprise facilitation
- 'New' colonialism

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 5

15:00 – 17:00

WHAT TO DO? HOW TO ACT? WHO TO BE? A STUDY OF SELF-IDENTITY AND TRANSITION FOR SAMOAN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Globalisation and social, political, economic and cultural structures have an effect on students' self-identity and their transition into adult society. This research explores the ways in which secondary school students construct their self-identity in the context of Samoan culture and the ways in which this construction affects their lives and progress towards sustainable livelihoods. The research was designed to give voice to students whose understandings of their own self-identity and struggles to cope with their journey into the adult world of work, paid or unpaid, can inform the development of future education and labour policies and practices. Using a methodology adapted from Photovoice, twenty-three Year 12 secondary school students (16 female and 7 male) from three schools (public, private, and mission), representing both urban and rural areas in Upolu, Samoa were asked to participate. These students were asked to explore themes of self-identity, transition, and livelihood aspirations using photography. In follow-up semi-structured interviews the students explained the meaning of their photos, their thinking about their own sense of self, their thoughts about their future, educationally and occupationally and about globalisation. Preliminary themes that have emerged from the raw data included cultural influences on self-identity such as spirituality and food and the importance of family with a more comprehensive definition that included friends as well as

aiga. Students' self-identity concerns focused on a desire to conform, to be responsible for household duties and to be able to contribute financially to their families in the future. A further in-depth analysis of the data will be examined for themes and understandings that will be shared with relevant government and non-government agencies in Samoa.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 4

15:00 – 17:00

BUILDING ON COMMUNITY STRENGTHS: AN EXPLORATION INTO COMMUNITY ECONOMIES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO DEVELOPMENT

This research explores the process of engaging with two communities in Bolivia in order to uncover their community economies as a basis for practicing alternatives to development. Constructing the community economy involves holding in check the dominant discourse of the neo-liberal economy to allow a broader understanding of what counts as economy. My research explores how this new broader understanding of economy might amplify the possibilities for improving community wellbeing. Drawing on Gibson-Graham's (2005) work in the Philippines and Cameron & Gibson's (2005) work in Australia, I have explored community economies while being aware of the limitations associated with Masters level research. Framed within indigenous methodology and participatory action research (albeit modified to fit a post-structuralist framework), the research examines how I, the researcher, attempted to uncover the community economies of two communities in Bolivia. With the help of community researchers, I worked to populate maps of the community economies of the two communities. Rather than focusing on the needs of the community, I attempted to uncover the abilities, interconnections, dreams and aspirations of community members, with a view to promoting the possibility of taking action to improve community wellbeing. Several of the key insights gained from this research revolve around the imperfect nature of research, how unavoidable obstacles present themselves, in my case resulting in the need to find a completely new research site at short notice.

References:

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Gibson-Graham, J. K. (2005). Surplus possibilities: Postdevelopment and community economies. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*, 26(1), 4-26.

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1 December 2010

Student Paper Session 1

15:00 – 17:00

SENSE OF THE GAME: USING BOURDIEU TO UNDERSTAND EMPOWERMENT THROUGH SUSTAINABLE

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Although hugely influential in the social sciences, the work of Pierre Bourdieu has not been widely applied to the field of sustainable tourism development, or the related but slippery notion of community empowerment. In the paper I will argue in favour of a Bourdieuan understanding of empowerment through tourism development. The twinned concepts of habitus and social field yield a dynamic theory of agency and structure that dissolves any dichotomy between determinism and voluntarism. A non-dichotomous understanding of structure and agency is particularly relevant to studies tourism development in the South Pacific, where there is a conceptual divide between those who seek to emphasise the adaptability and resiliency of small island states in hybridising the imperatives of global capital with indigenous forms of life (Campling, 2006; Connell, 2007; Scheyvens and Momsen, 2008), and others who argue that global tourism has largely served to reinforce the structures of dependency and domination of 'first' over 'third' worlds (Britton, 1991; Schilcher, 2006; Gibson, 2009). The paper will draw from findings from a recent NZAID study on poverty reduction through tourism development in the South Pacific (Scheyvens and Russell, 2010).

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 5

15:00 – 17:00

RE-FRAMING PACIFIC REGIONAL SERVICE DELIVERY: LESSONS FROM THE RETHINKING PACIFIC EDUCATION INITIATIVE!

A common challenge facing a regional strategy relates to managing what is done 'together' and what is best done 'apart'. In this paper, I reflect on the experiences of the (2001-08 NZAID supported) Rethinking Pacific Education Initiative. Consequently, I argue that current practices of Pacific regional service delivery suffer from muddled up understanding and ineffective management of the tensions between 'together' and 'apart'. Using the imagery of Kwai harbor (Solomon Islands), I examine current practices of regional service delivery, exploring assumed understandings of 'service' and discussing their 'delivery'. As well, I examine the challenges of managing service delivery of muddled up understanding. As ideas for dialogue, I further use the Kwai harbour imagery to suggest a framework for sustainable Pacific regional service delivery that is based on recognition of and responsiveness to 'opportunity spaces' for 'together' and 'apart'.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 7

10:30 – 12:30

REFLECTING ON THE SOCIAL CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT: OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEARNING AND IMPROVING PRACTICE

This paper highlights the role social factors have in influencing development activities. These findings emerged from research examining the integration of conservation and development in Cambodia. A number of complex social processes were identified as extremely important in determining the success or otherwise of activities in this area and were found to operate at all levels of social interaction: within and between communities, organizations, and government. These social processes are best understood as a

reflection of social capital, and help explain how the interactions between people or groups of people can shape development activities. The concept of trust was found to be of critical importance. Closely associated were the issues of communication, connectedness, consistency between actions and words, and long as opposed to short-term time frames. All these contribute to building of the kind of social resilience needed for development activities to be successful and sustainable. These social processes lay the foundations upon which investment in capacity building of human, economic or social capital are made, and largely determine if these will be successful. Gaining a better understanding of social context should help improve insights when reflecting on practice and its context, and contribute to the kind of ongoing learning needed to ensure development can be successful and sustainable.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 4

15:00 – 17:00

TOURISM DISASTERS: CHALLENGES FOR SMALL-BUSINESS RECOVERY IN THE WAKE OF EXTREME EVENTS

Natural disasters are dramatic events that regularly wreck havoc on the lives and livelihoods of people round the globe. This paper focuses specifically on coastal communities in popular tourist destinations that have been impacted by tsunamis. While governments and aid agencies are often quick to offer relief and ongoing support to such communities by offering temporary accommodation, compensating for lost houses, rebuilding infrastructure, and putting in place better hazard warning systems for the future, there are no widely agreed guidelines on how they should respond with respect to supporting the re-establishment of local businesses. In cases such as the Asian tsunami of 2004, most large tourism businesses had insurance and/or they were part of global chains which helped to support their re-building process, however the same is not true for small businesses. Owners of small tourism enterprises such as beachside bungalows, drinks and craft stalls, often lost their entire source of livelihood when the tsunami struck. Due to a lack of insurance and financial capital, and sometimes a lack of power to secure a suitable site for their business, many of these businesses struggled to re-build. Rejuvenating economies devastated by natural disasters like tsunami is an important part of the process of re-building people's lives and communities, thus this paper will argue that there need to be clearer mechanisms for governments and aid agencies to directly support the recovery of small businesses in such circumstances.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 11

10:30 – 12:30

THE CAPABILITIES DEVELOPED IN COMMUNITIES BY FAIR TRADE: THE CASE OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT INCORPORATED IN SAMOA

This paper outlines a study the results of a study undertaken with a self-help village NGO development project in Samoa. The study utilises a participatory appraisal methodology based on the capability approach of Amartya Sen that allows for evaluation of a programme's progress in terms of criteria that are especially relevant to the participants in the programmes. The results of the application of this methodology with a case study of Women in Business Development Incorporated (WIBDI) are presented. There is discussion of new perspectives on the development process that this study identified particularly within a village based

international fair trade context. A model is presented which puts the development process occurring for the participants at the centre of the appraisal process and which incorporates important elements of the capabilities approach. Finally the implications of the findings of this research for the formulation and appraisal of development and poverty alleviation initiatives are presented with emphasis on recommendations for policy makers on the incorporation of the methodology outlined into all stages of a programme's project cycle.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 2

11:00 – 12:30

SPORT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT IN DIVIDED SOCIETIES – THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN INTERNATIONAL CHANGE AGENT IN INTER-COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

There is increasing evidence that Government agencies and NGOs are turning to sport-for-development projects as a tool for inclusive social change, reconciliation and peace-building in divided societies. In a developing world context, it is particularly challenging for (western) sport organisers and change agents to establish and maintain projects that are both professionally managed and culturally meaningful. Surprisingly, the importance and involvement of international change agents facilitating inter-community development projects has not received much empirical investigation. To address this gap, this paper analyses the different roles and responsibilities of a sport event change agent in the ethnically divided Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka presents a striking example of intergroup tension, where decades of civil war and violent conflicts between the Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have led to 100,000 casualties on the island. Despite the official end of the civil war in May 2009, intergroup relations within Sri Lanka's ethnically, religiously and linguistically diverse society remain deeply shattered. Following an interpretive mode of inquiry, this study focuses on the sport and event activities of the Asian-German Sports Exchange Programme, and its contribution to inter-community development. Findings of this research are derived from the analysis of two focus groups and 35 in-depth interviews with Sinhalese, Tamil, Muslim and international sport event stakeholders. They suggest that change agents hold nine key roles and responsibilities in the inter-community development process. These are being an agent for community participation; a trust builder; a networker; a leader; a socially responsible advocate; a resource developer; a flexible innovator; a financial supporter; and a strategic planner for the long-term sustainability of projects. While most roles were identified by both local and international respondents, the responsibility of providing financial support was only highlighted by local communities and the strategic planning component was only mentioned by the internationals. This research suggests that it is important for change agents to fulfil all these roles to secure active community participation; to achieve positive socio-cultural impacts and outcomes; and to provide a strategic framework for sustainable inter-community development.

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3 December 2010
Concurrent Paper Session 3
11:00 – 12:30

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PAKISTAN IN THE AFTERMATH OF MONSOON FLOODS-2010.

The people of Pakistan have witnessed the worst monsoon floods in 2010, which have killed more than 3000 people and affected a population of 20 million across the country. The financial damages of the unprecedented torrential floods are being documented but it has been roughly estimated at US\$ 5 billion. The large scale devastations have exposed the poor capacity of disaster related national institutions in terms of disaster response, relief and rehabilitation. At the same time there is a general consensus amongst the scientists and meteorologist that the floods have been the natural consequences of climate change at the local level. Unfortunately majority of the people are not aware of the global climate changes and its impact at local levels. Hence there is a need for creating awareness in the local population for responding to climate changes at local levels. In this paper, the dynamics of climate changes at local level have been studied in the aftermath of floods-2010 and suggestions have been made for creating awareness at local level to proactively respond to the climate changes.

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3 December 2010
Concurrent Paper Session 16
13:30 – 15:00

BRIDGING THE CHASMS: POLICIES, PERCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES REGARDING PRIMARY EDUCATION IN TIMOR-LESTE

The complex relationship that exists between education, fragility, and weak state capacity/capability often places teachers as central actors in nation-building efforts. Unfortunately, their voices, perspectives and experiences are frequently neglected in policy decisions made in the reconstruction period following instability, even though these measures most directly impact their work. Given that significant government investment and development assistance has targeted the basic education sector as a protective institution in sustaining the peace in Timor-Leste, placing these teachers' voices and experiences into reconstruction efforts is critical. Specifically, this paper situates the perspectives and actual practices of a cross-section of East Timorese primary teachers alongside a series of recent, but contentious reforms to processes of teaching and learning following the country's independence in 1999. Based on a preliminary analysis of data collected (surveys, classroom observations, and focus group interviews) during five months of fieldwork earlier this year, the author highlights the chasms that exist between: (1) policies governing the practice and substance of teachers' work; (2) teacher perceptions of their own practices and workplace environment; and (3) actual school/classroom activity and conditions. He suggests that in many ways policy aspirations on these matters continue to be little more than that, presenting major challenges to the government and development partners' vision of education serving a protective and sustainable role against future fragility and conflict.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 4

15:00 – 17:00

“EMBRACING DEVELOPMENT” - ORANG ASLI NASCENT ENTREPRENEURS IN MALAYSIA

In Malaysia, the Orang Asli represents 0.5 percent of total population, are the indigenous minority. The term “Orang Asli” which transliterates as ‘original peoples’ is a collective term for the 19 ethnic subgroups officially classified for administrative purposes. The Orang Asli are economically and politically marginalised. About 50 percent of Orang Asli are still categorised as hardcore poor. In the past, despite Malaysia’s rapid industrialization, the majority of Orang Asli continue to rely on the forest for their livelihood and earn their income from the agricultural and fishery sectors, or selling jungle produce. Some attributed Orang Asli poverty and marginalization to their “rejection” of development. In recent years, some Orang Asli communities have “embraced development” and shifted out of the agricultural into the commercial sector. One such community is the Orang Kuala (one of the Orang Asli sub-groups) fishing community of Rengit in the State of Johor. The Orang Kuala of Rengit is unique for they are among the first Orang Asli community to shift away from their age-old traditional economic activity - of fishing, harvesting products of the sea, and mangroves for consumption - towards the selling of second-hand and recycled household items, bought as disposable items from Singapore. Some of them have become entrepreneurs. As nascent entrepreneurs, the Orang Asli faced many opportunities and challenges as they shift from their agricultural to entrepreneurial activities. This paper analyses the factors that spur Orang Asli’s transition from agricultural and fishing to entrepreneurial activities. It also analyses the impact of this transition in economic tradition by comparing the socio-economic of households involved in the modern commercial activities with those who continue to pursue their tradition, and rely on fishing as their primary source of economic growth and sustenance. The paper will highlight the cause and effect of Orang Asli “embracing development in commercial activities and in Malaysia.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 8

10:30 – 12:30

PREPARING FOR SOCIAL ACTION: A CASE STUDY OF THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE IN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH A FAITH-INSPIRED ORGANISATION IN ZAMBIA

This study is based on two premises: the centrality of knowledge to processes of development and the centrality of spirituality and religion to the lives of the majority of the world’s population. It is through the generation, communication, and application of knowledge that communities and societies progress, and for many this change involves “a dynamic coherence between the spiritual and the material” (Tyndale, 2006). Religion can be regarded as a system of knowledge, based upon the sacred texts that lie at the heart of the world’s major religions, addressing aspects of spiritual reality. Historically, religious knowledge in development has been marginalised or discredited; secularism has been identified as the normative, rational position. This position has increasingly been challenged over the last decade, which has witnessed a ‘global resurgence in religion’ (Berger, 1999). A growing number of voices are calling for religion to be taken seriously in development, and recognize the significant common ground around concern for issues such as social justice and human wellbeing. Engaging with religion in development involves critical analysis of religious knowledge, and this knowledge cannot be separated from experience and action. Using a case study of a Bahá’í-inspired organisation in Zambia, this study seeks to explore the practical application of religious knowledge in development through investigating the conceptions and experiences of those directly

involved at the community level. Inshindo Foundation offers an education for development programme that emphasizes harmony between the material and spiritual in processes of development. The fieldwork was carried out over a ten-week period in 2010 using qualitative methods, primarily semi-structured interviews with PSA participants, coordinators, and directors, and participant observation. The findings highlight how religious knowledge and spirituality inform and motivate individual action for change and sustain commitment and effort to achieve collective goals. This makes an important contribution to what we understand by 'sustainable' development.

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1 December 2010

Student Paper Session 1

15:00 – 17:00

'ECONOMIC CHANGE AND URBAN AGRICULTURE ON THE ZAMBIAN COPPERBELT: THE CASES OF NDOLA AND KITWE'

In recent years, the potential role of urban agriculture in development has been increasingly acknowledged. A great deal of this attention relates to the role of urban agriculture as a survival strategy in times of pressure, especially during periods of economic hardship. In light of growing concerns over global economic decline, the case of Zambia provides a particularly interesting opportunity for research. After suffering a series of economic shocks in the 1970s and 1980s, Zambia has faced nearly three decades of dramatically deteriorating economic conditions. In an economy which previously had among the highest levels of economic growth in Africa, urban poverty and unemployment have reached unprecedented levels. As a result, self-provisioning strategies such as urban agriculture have greatly increased in prevalence. Especially hard hit by these economic difficulties has been the Copperbelt Province, the centre of the formerly booming mining industry. Although the Copperbelt cities of Ndola and Kitwe are the second and third largest in Zambia, respectively, it appears that no research has thus far been specifically conducted on urban agriculture and the effects of economic downturn in these cities. The paper draws upon field research undertaken in Ndola and Kitwe during March and April 2010, spending around three weeks in each city, observing and interviewing urban cultivators, city authorities and members of organisations involved in urban agriculture related projects. Urban agriculture has considerable potential as a strategy for urban development and poverty alleviation, and the paper will consider its significance for household food security, income, and sustainable livelihoods .

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3 December 2010

Student Paper Session 3

10:30 – 12:30

THE IMPACT OF URBANISATION ON URBAN AGRICULTURE IN SUVA, FIJI

This presentation will look at my proposed research to be conducted in 2011 as part of the requirements for a masters degree. This research will examine the impact of urbanisation on urban agriculture (UA) in Suva, Fiji. UA refers to any variety of agricultural production that occurs within city boundaries. It is an increasingly important form of livelihoods for low-skilled migrants involved in the rural-urban drift in the developing world. However, government support for UA has been notoriously poor and in some cases UA is

even illegal. Even so, it has become to be seen as potentially an effective poverty reduction strategy. Urbanisation in Fiji is high with over half the population living in urban areas. Due to the increasingly common non-renewal of land-leases to rural Fijians, many farmers have shifted to Suva in search of alternative employment. This research will examine the spatial extent of UA in Suva in relation to previous mapping conducted in 1999. It will also seek to gain an understanding of those groups involved in UA. By collecting data on these trends this research aims to contribute to an understanding of the problem in order to inform further policy action.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 16

13:30 – 15:00

LANGUAGE IN DEVELOPMENT: NOT JUST AN EDUCATION ISSUE

Workers in overseas development contexts often assume that emphasising the English language in their projects is unproblematic, particularly when this emphasis is initiated or highlighted by their local partners. However, evidence from around the world shows that a focus on the use of English in development projects can have far from straightforward development outcomes. This is because such use tends to undermine the other languages being used in local interactions, and therefore undermines the intrinsic link of those languages with the culture of the community in which they are used. Language issues are rarely seen as important in international community development, even by people working from organisations based in Aotearoa New Zealand where it might be expected that the well-publicised findings of Te Reo Māori as a cultural taonga by the Waitangi Tribunal would result in a high awareness of the significance of language issues in community development. In this paper I will outline some of the language and development issues involved in a variety of sector contexts, including education, health, and agriculture, with reference to projects in Asia and the Pacific.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 2

11:00 – 12:30

SPORT AS A DRIVER OF DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN PNG

In 2001, the United Nations acknowledged the contribution sport can potentially make towards achieving development goals. However they also noted a number of challenges lay ahead, namely the risk of essentialising sport in developing contexts through a lack of critical analysis, and the difficulties in measuring the abstract impacts of sport-for-development (SFD) ideals. It was thus suggested that SFD requires ongoing conceptualisation, debate and research, particularly case study examples. This presentation draws on findings from recent field research in Papua New Guinea (PNG), focusing on the 'Papua New Guinea Sport-for-Development Initiative' (PNG-SFDI). Critical consideration in relation to the wider SFD agenda will then be given to the code of rugby league which is currently receiving much attention as a sport worth further development in PNG.

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1 December 2010

Student Paper Session 1

15:00 – 17:00

ART IN DEVELOPMENT: A PARADOX OR A PLACE OF POSSIBILITY?

Development funding for the arts emerged in the 1990s in response to development's 'cultural turn', yet it remains a marginal aspect of development practice and is hampered by haphazard implementation. Donor attitudes towards the arts tend to be polarised between, on the one hand, the polite silence of organisations such as NZAID and AusAID and, on the other, wholesale advocacy in which the arts are made to appear capable of accelerating economic growth, increasing social cohesion, bolstering cultural diversity and advancing democracy. These positions, furthermore, seem to be made at some remove from artists and artistic activity itself. This paper presents doctoral research that aims to clarify and demystify the funding of the arts in relation to development through grounded research with a group of artists in Central America, carried out between 2006 and 2010.

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3 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 16

13:30 – 15:00

RETHINKING TOKELAU EDUCATION - TOKELAU AND THE ROLE OF NEW ZEALAND VOLUNTEERS.

This case study reviews Volunteer Service Abroad's (VSA) Tokelau programme and identifies the impacts of the work of twenty eight New Zealand volunteers during the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2010. The paper charts the history of VSA's decade long engagement with the Government of Tokelau, identifies the contribution of New Zealand volunteers to the development of education in Tokelau, outlines the findings of recent research, identifies lessons learnt, and looks to the future.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 4

15:00 – 17:00

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT: SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE PHILIPPINES

Post-development writers contend that development has failed because the problem lies within the very idea of development. It created a worldview in which certain places are deemed 'underdeveloped' and in need of external assistance based on Western ideals of modernity. They argue that development should be abandoned and 'alternatives to development' must now be brought to the fore. However, this proposition is considered to be challenging since discussions on 'alternatives to development' have been vague and concrete examples are rarely given. Nevertheless, the arguments found within post-development thought are significant to current and future development practice and several researchers have attempted to apply

post-development ideas into practice. This thesis looks into Social Entrepreneurship, an emerging development approach that seems to echo some ideas from post-development thought. It examines how social entrepreneurship has evolved and is defined within the context of the Philippines. The thesis attempts to understand how social entrepreneurship differs from conventional development approaches, through a case study of an NGO engaged in social entrepreneurship—A Single Drop for Safe Water, Philippines. Qualitative methods of observation, secondary data collection, and semi-structured interviews were utilized. The study reveals that social entrepreneurship practices in the Philippines involve ensuring sustainability of development initiatives and outcomes by utilizing economic activities for social purposes. Aspects of social entrepreneurship that reflect post-development ideas include: highlighting community strengths, being mindful of local culture and practices, and strengthening the autonomy of community groups. Although the financial viability of the organization is clearly taken into account, it is not the only consideration. Sustainability also means ensuring that partner communities or groups are able to manage development initiatives on their own.

Thomas, Pamela (Dr)

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Concurrent Paper Session 6

10:30 – 12:30

COMMUNITY FRAGMENTATION AND UNSUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE OF CASE OF MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH IN RURAL VANUATU

This paper provides an overview of the role of religious affiliation in maternal child health care in the Pacific. It considers the impact of a rapid increase in the number of religious denominations active in Pacific Island communities on maternal and infant immunization and utilization of maternal child health care services. Research undertaken for UNICEF on three Vanuatu outer islands sought to understand the serious decline in maternal and infant immunization and the reasons for a reduction in the percentage of women accessing the maternal child health clinics. Over four weeks, with a team of 12 ni-Vanuatu researchers, I undertook research in 167 rural villages on the islands of Tanna, Malekula and Gaua. A total of 657 mothers with young children, 101 men and 50 health workers were interviewed, 16 focus group discussions held and 10 case studies recorded. Religious affiliation was just one variable in the questionnaire – one that turned out to provide unexpected results which then led to further investigation. The church a family attended and the number of church groups within a village were both found to influence health centre attendance and immunization rates. In the past there were three major Christian denominations in Vanuatu – Anglican, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist. Entire villages, and in the case of Pentecost, Malekula and Santo, almost the whole island belonged to just one denomination. This provided community cohesion and an excellent conduit for health-related leadership and information - including health centre support and information on health clinic timetables. Health workers used the village church and the priest or pastor as a single channel for information and as the organizing focus for health centre maintenance and encouragement for women to attend the clinic. The research suggests that an increase in the number of church groups within communities that in the past had a single church has led to a reduction in community cohesion, social fragmentation, the loss of a clear channel of communication between health workers and villagers and a reduction in church involvement in health.

The unexpected outcomes of the research were:

1. Religious affiliation is one of several factors to impact on immunization rates and infant and maternal health; and
2. The increase in the number of denominations active in a community is a factor in reducing the sustainability of high immunization coverage and attendance at maternal and infant health clinics.

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2 December 2010
Concurrent Paper Session 10
15:00 – 16:30

A FEMINIST POLITICAL ECOLOGY OF FLOWERS IN THE PACIFIC

This paper takes an innovative and fresh look at the deeply contradictory but taken-for-granted understanding of flowers in the Pacific. It draws attention to the layered meaning of flowers particular in a region where flowers are closely associated with embodied every day cultural practices as well as providing livelihood possibilities. Using feminist political ecology as a conceptual frame, the paper focus on how the flow of a commodity that is laden with cultural and social meanings, changes practices of exchange in the region. This contributes to seeing livelihoods as a space “of negotiated interdependence rather than a functional (or dysfunctional) growth machine” (Gibson-Graham and Roelvink 2010:23)

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3 December 2010
Concurrent Paper Session 11
10:30 – 12:30

‘SUSTAINABLE’ COFFEE CERTIFICATIONS AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN COSTA RICA: A DISCUSSION WITH COFFEE FARMERS AND COOPERATIVE MANAGERS

The controversy and politics sitting within a cup of coffee go unnoticed for most. While coffee has been a revolutionary bean with a long and beautiful history, poverty is still prominent amongst the 25 million small holding farmers reliant on the plant for income and particularly prominent for labourers who work during harvest in Costa Rica. The problem of rural poverty is widely recognised (IFAD, 2010; IIED, 2006; Oxfam, 2010; World Bank, 2000/2001), and International trade is considered to have a strong influence on a country’s development prospects and poverty rates, the influence on farmers in developing countries is of concern. The activities and sourcing practices of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are seen to be an opportunity to promote sustainable practices in the trade of agricultural commodities, to reduce poverty rather than aggravate it through Corporate Social Responsibility programs.

Through this lens, the activities of two sustainable coffee certifications, Rainforest Alliance and Fairtrade are analysed in the Costa Rican coffee industry to investigate the contribution of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs toward poverty reduction. An interview approach is used to gain first-hand insights into how voluntary certifications work from a coffee producer perspective - the politics of the certifications, the loopholes, the benefits, inconsistent implementation. The thesis argues that in Costa Rica while the standards of both certifications address indicators of poverty and sustainable development neither are entirely successful in reducing poverty in Costa Rica, identifying government departments and non-governmental agencies as providing more support for actual implementation and change.

While the Fairtrade certification made a difference for coffee cooperatives during coffee crises of the 1990s and 2001 and both certifications played an important role in encouraging specific standards related to working conditions and environmental sustainability in Costa Rica, Fairtrade is now indirectly locking Costa Rican farmers into a secure but low price for coffee and RA is yet to hold a standard appropriate for small farm holder groups. Despite these disadvantages, all certified businesses interviewed identified non-quantifiable benefits of association to an internationally recognised social or environmental responsibility concept.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 3

11:00 – 12:30

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS FUNDED BY MILITARY PROCUREMENT OFFSETS IN SOUTH AFRICA

In 1998, South Africa entered into several deals with international weapon manufacturers to purchase military weapons. These deals had procurement offsets attached to them. Udis and Maskus (1991:152; in Brauer and Dunne, 2004:3-4) refer to an offset as "... a contract imposing performance conditions on the seller of a good or service so that the purchasing government can recoup, or 'offset', some of its investment. In some way, reciprocity beyond that associated with normal market exchange of goods and services is involved". Offsets are divided into direct and indirect offsets, with direct offsets referring to the delivery of goods and services directly related to the industry of the products purchased, in this case the local weapons industry. The Udis and Maskus definition refers to indirect offsets aimed at developing local economic markets and the export of non-military products. Both these types of offsets are applicable to the South African situation. This paper deals with indirect offsets, in particular those offset projects that focus on the establishment of projects that should have a positive impact on, while also enhancing, the socio-economic conditions of the country's poor. More than a decade after the deal, an assessment of three such projects is done against the United Nations (1987) definition of sustainable development. The findings are reported in this paper and the role and implications of the use of military offsets for social and economic development are also discussed.

References:

[1] Brauer, J. and Dunne, J.P. 2004. Arms Trade and Economic Development: Theory and Practice in Offsets, London: Routledge.

[2] Udis, B. and Maskus, K. 1991. "Offsets as industrial policy: lessons from aerospace." Defence Economics 2(2), pp. 151-164.

[3] United Nations. 1987. Report on the World Commission on Environment and Development. General Assembly Resolution 42/187, 11 December 1987.

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3 December 2010

Student Paper Session 3

10:30 – 12:30

LIVING THE NEOLIBERAL DREAM? AGRIBUSINESS EXPANSION AND LABOUR IN RURAL CHILE

Since the mid 1970s Chile has experienced rapid economic growth. This has been driven by its agricultural export sector following a neoliberal (free market) oriented model. Despite this growth, inequalities remain high and low end rural labour groups have become increasingly vulnerable to external market forces. The liberalised market in Chile has allowed large scale agribusinesses to expand causing further concentration of land and power. In this sense neoliberal development has been exclusive, those who have been able to take advantage of their capital in an unregulated market have benefited greatly. Conversely, those who are not as fortunate have been made increasingly marginalised. Despite this, it has been suggested that Chile's neoliberal model to rural development should be applied in other developing countries. Because of this, it is important to better understand some of the social implications Chile's approach has had. My research wishes to investigate how this growth has implicated vulnerable labour groups of rural society. A specific focus will be on those who work as flexible/temporary low end labour within large wine producer operations. By understanding who is filling these roles and why we can gain a better understanding of the social implications of Chile's neoliberal model.

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1 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 1

11:00 – 12:30

POWER, PARTICIPATION AND DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THEORETICAL DOCTRINES AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCY PRACTICE IN TUVALU

It has long been argued that consultation and participation are both critical for development to be effective. The focus on consultation and participation, while intended to be positive, often impacts negatively on the development outcomes they seek to achieve. It is recognised that there is a tension between the large numbers of development partners delivering aid assistance in a consultative and participatory manner and a recipient country's ability to absorb the assistance offered. The aid effectiveness and harmonisation agendas have been a response to this critique. This paper examines issues around aid effectiveness and absorptive capacity in Tuvalu, and argues that the range of development partners, the number of missions they are involved in, and the number of projects or programmes that are funded create significant challenges for small administrations thereby contradicting the prevailing harmonisation discourse.

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2 December 2010

Concurrent Paper Session 8

10:30 – 12:30

PARTNERSHIP FOR FACILITATING SUSTAINABLE PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT CASE STUDY: JIUZHAIGOU NATIONAL PARK, SOUTH-WESTERN CHINA

The number of global protected areas now exceeds 100,000 and nearly 12% of earth land surface is covered by protected areas. This success in establishment of protected areas is significant and is recognized as a key indicator for assessing achievement of global sustainable development objectives. However, how to manage

these protected areas long term, in a sustainable way, has raised a number of concerns, specifically the concern of the need to recognize the multiple players who have a stake in stewardship of protected areas.

As such we have seen a paradigm shift in protected area management which seeks to promote inclusive practices with the involvement and empowerment of multiple stakeholders, including the local community, tour operators, research agencies, NGOs and government agencies. Working in partnership it is argued is fundamental for bringing together these different stakeholders, however what this actually means in practice is not so easily understood.

This presentation seeks to explore the practice of partnership in the context of sustainable management of protected area in response to the above mentioned new paradigm. Using a case study methodology and in-depth interviews, three different partnerships in a Chinese National Park, will be examined. Is partnership an effective means that ensures the sustainable management of protected areas while bringing a win-win situation for stakeholders? This presentation concludes by considering this question in the context of Chinese protected areas.

Notes Pages

This image shows a full page of a handwriting practice worksheet. It consists of multiple sets of three horizontal dashed lines, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page, leaving ample room for writing practice. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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