Upstream vulnerabilities and non-linear cascading failures in tropical commodity chains: The case of Ghana's cocoa industry

Aboah, J; Wilson, MMJ; Rich, KM; Lyne, M

Disruptions in supply chains are inevitable. Hence, different approaches have been developed to assess the vulnerabilities posed by these disruptions. These approaches are either firm-centric or unidirectional, ignoring the exchange of feedback between actors at both ends of the chain, and often take a reactive stance. In this paper, we present a conceptual framework to examine upstream vulnerabilities and the resultant non-linear cascading failures in tropical commodity chains. We adopt a sequential multi-paradigm model that uses data from a CAQDAS as the grounding inputs for system dynamics modelling. We then applied the model to the cocoa value chain in Ghana to identify the intrinsic and extrinsic drivers of vulnerability in the chain. The framework enables visualization of the structure of food systems emerging from chain actors' decisions. This offers chain actors and policymakers an anticipatory and practical outlook for assessing vulnerability in food systems and instigates deliberations on collaborative planning among stakeholders in the cocoa industry.

Women's everyday travel experiences in the cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Ahmed, W; Imran, M; Scheyvens, R

The paper explores everyday experiences of women's travel -related social exclusion, factors responsible for this, and how women negotiate restrictions on their mobility in the cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The theoretical framework combines rights-based and empowerment approaches to identify constraints and opportunities for change to women's mobility. Although there is an emerging realization in academic literature to study women's issues in transport of developing countries, there is a dearth of studies that explore women's mobility using twin city as an example. The design of the research is largely qualitative in nature and methods such as in-depth interviews, life stories, and structured observations have been used. Enriched by stories of the everyday experiences of women in Islamabad and Rawalpindi, the findings of this study highlight that women do face structural and social barriers to their mobility in the shape of: stereotypical norms about women's travel; negative attitudes of men in public spaces; difficulty in accessing walkways, bus stops, and public transport; safety and security concerns; and gender insensitive policies and projects. The findings also highlight that, despite these problems, women are seen to be coming out of their homes and shattering stereotypes. Although few in numbers, these women can be regarded as success stories as far as women's empowerment through mobility is concerned.

When 'Acts of God' strike: Faith responses and leadership in Vanuatu natural disasters

Banfield, A

To date, limited research has been done on the role of faith in humanitarian response. The research which has been done centres on parts of the world other than the South Pacific. The Pacific, however, is the most disaster-vulnerable and arguably most religious region of the globe (Comes et al., 2016; Forman, 1982; Tomlinson & McDougall, 2013). This research focuses on a case study of Vanuatu, considered the most disaster-prone country in the world (Comes et al., 2016).

When Tropical Cyclone Pam hit Vanuatu in March 2015, spiritual beliefs and structures played critical roles in people's responses to the calamity. Christian and traditional spiritual leaders provided explanations and encouragement for survivors of the cyclone, and churches played vital roles as providers of support (Clarke & Halafoff, 2016). Major denominations banded together to coordinate with the wider humanitarian system, establishing a new model with potential for replication in future disasters.

These types of responses have often gone under-recognised, in the public discourse and the academic literature. This research, part of a PhD in mid-stage, seeks to address this gap, drawing on indigenous Pacific methodologies such as Talanoa in examining the role of faith in times of Vanuatu natural disaster.

The paper presented at the 2018 DevNet Conference seeks to answer some of the questions posed in the researcher's 2016 DevNet presentation, which presented early-stage PhD queries prior to data collection. This presentation is part of a two-part session on Vanuatu disaster recovery.

Pigs, politics and petroleum: Disruptive politics and disjunctures in Papua New Guinea's extractive sector

Banks, G

Three years in to Papua New Guinea's fourth 'resources boom', built on the US$20bn Exxon Mobil-led PNGLNG project, the ground has shifted, both metaphorically and literally. The magnitude 6.7 earthquake in early 2018 and its effects on the gas project and other resource projects in the PNG highlands has amplified discourse and debate around the extractive sector, and specifically its returns to and development implications for the state and local communities. Three disconcerting trends are discernible: huge growth in the value of export growth, but limited – miniscule is generous – returns to the PNG state from these; limited and contested developmental benefits for affected communities; and, tied to both of the above, increasing conflict in both the ideological and literal sense, centred around political contestation at national and local levels. The apparent political capture of the state by its interests in the sector, weak institutional governance capacity and increasing dissent among the populous cloud a clear vision for the role of the sector in PNG's development. This presentation will argue for the need for donors NGOs and others seeking to effectively intervene in PNG to be attuned to the complex local and national level politics and dynamics associated with the sector.

Beyond customary land as a barrier to economic development: Valuing 'bisnis' on customary land in the Pacific

Banks, G; Meo-Sewabu, L; Scheyvens, R

In seven South Pacific states over 80% of the land is owned under customary tenure, something which many economists and development bankers see as a barrier to development. While cultural governance arrangements for this land do limit opportunities for overseas investment, this leaves room for locally-driven and inclusively-oriented development initiatives to come to the fore. Pacific peoples are utilising their customary land in a range of creative and dynamic ways so that it can contribute to sociocultural and economic development. Most of their businesses are developed to improve family and community well-being, rather than explicitly to make a profit, with economic well-being regarded as a means to fulfilling broader spiritual, cultural, social and environmental notions of well-being. In this presentation we assert that culture thus facilitates inclusive, sustainable business development on customary land in the Pacific. Rather than 'fitting' Pacific views to modern economies then, an exploration of how customary land is successfully used helps to reshape understandings of economies in South Pacific states.

Livelihood disruption and renewal during the West African ebola epidemic: Reflections from rural Sierra Leone

Bateman, J; Binns, T

The Ebola outbreak in West Africa was first reported in March 2014, and rapidly became the deadliest occurrence of the disease since its discovery in 1976. Between December 2013 and 10 April 2016, a total of 28,616 suspected and confirmed cases of Ebola were reported, and a total of 11,310 deaths were recorded, although the true toll of the epidemic, especially the number of deaths, was almost certainly greater. Sierra Leone was among the worst affected countries, accounting for more than half (14,124) of the total suspected and confirmed cases, and more than a third (3956) of the total deaths. Much has been written about the Ebola outbreak, but within this corpus of literature, little attention has been given to its impact on people's livelihoods in rural communities. This research explores the impact of the Ebola outbreak on livelihoods in Panguma and Kayima, two small towns in the Eastern Province of Sierra Leone. Drawing on fieldwork undertaken in 2014, 2017 and 2018, this paper examines how Ebola disrupted rural livelihood systems during the outbreak, the renewal of these livelihood systems amid the ongoing implications of Ebola after the outbreak, and the lessons learned at the local scale.

A hopeful development between cruel optimism and cynical pessimism

Beban, A

Two common caricatures of development practitioners: the naive newbie and the field-weary cynic. One blinded by a 'cruel optimism' that breeds unreflective complacency; the other overcome by a critical pessimism that encourages passivity. I have struggled to chart a course between these two subjectivities in my work on land rights in Cambodia; between a hope that ignores the violent realities of state-supported land appropriation, and a critique that closes off space for imagining alternatives. In this paper, I draw on my experience researching a Cambodian land titling campaign to explore how I came to appreciate a different kind of hope. In Cambodia—a country known for plantation-fuelled land dispossession—mounting pressure from displaced rural people prior to the 2013 national election spurred Cambodia's Prime Minister to a sudden announcement: a land titling campaign to break up agribusiness concessions. My research on the campaign was highly critical. I found that the campaign enriched elite and enmeshed farmers further in predatory land markets. But the land activists I worked with found hope in the campaign. I had to loosen my critical lens to recognise how for these farmers, the land titling campaign momentarily ruptured fear with hope. This is a hope oriented around a temporality of the 'not yet'; a hope without guarantees. In a context where dispossession can seem inevitable, the campaign showed that different relationships with land and state were possible, enabling people to imagine a rural life that might become.

Extractivism, forests and community rights in Latin America and Indonesia: Socio-environmental grant-making and disruptive politics

Bebbington, AJ

Forests have become increasingly disputed territories, and those disputes challenge the maintenance of forest cover and threaten community rights. In this contention over forests, the expansion of investment in extractive industry and infrastructure is becoming an increasingly important factor. This paper presents research assessing the extent and significance of these two sectors as threats to forest cover and human rights in Latin America and Indonesia. The paper explores the factors driving these contemporary pressures on forests and potential strategies in the face of such pressures. Theoretically, the analysis draws on political settlements theory and reflects the result of a collaboration between political ecology and GIScience. Research was conducted in collaboration with a group of socio-environmental philanthropies, and sought to speak directly to these foundations' strategies of grant-making and direct action. The paper reflects on the role of such grant-making in disrupting the deepening of extractivist models of development.

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in conflict-affected contexts: Hopeful possibilities in the partnership between an international non-governmental organisation and a non-state armed group in Myanmar
Bell, S

The United Nations regards conflict as the leading risk to development progress so determining how this disrupts the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is critical. Conflict-affected contexts have high rates of poverty and limited access to crucial services. Shan State, Myanmar is such a context, facing significant shortages in its health and education services. A global development agenda of state- and peace-building has meant that international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) have been criticised for undermining state legitimacy. Meanwhile, non-state armed groups (NSAGs) have been established in areas like Shan State, Myanmar, as alternative regimes which seek self-determination as well as wanting to provide for the wellbeing of their people. Little is known about how a partnership between an INGO and a NSAG can open hopeful possibilities for alternative and localised approaches to meet the SDGs. This paper reports on such a partnership, drawing on qualitative fieldwork conducted in a community on the Shan State-Thailand border. The partnership's effectiveness in enabling local capabilities to achieve health justice and renewal is examined. It argues that the INGO-NSAG partnership is a legitimate 'multi- stakeholder partnership' that the UN calls for in SDG 17, to 'strengthen the means of implementation' of the SDGs.

Cultivating what is ours: Development with identity and local agro-food heritage in the Peruvian Andes

Bidwell, S

The past two decades have seen a surge of interest in the connections between place, identity and food. In the Peruvian Andes this has seen the transformation of long-marginalised indigenous agro-food products and practices into the focus of rural development strategies. Contemporary development discourses argue that the connections of Andean peasant farmers to place and tradition give them competitive advantage in meeting consumer demand for authentic and ecological food products, and that serving these markets can help address poverty and marginalization while also conserving biocultural diversity. This presentation provides an overview of doctoral research that aims to a) explore the evolution of these discourses; and b)evaluate the impacts of attempts to revalorize local agro-food products in two localities in the southern Peruvian Andes. While the research focuses on Peru, it is also relevant to wider debates about the relationships
between place, food and globalisation.

What's quality got to do with it?

Boardman, M

Development theory and practice is encumbered with different terms that are used to assess project performance, whether in terms of impact, accountability or the perpetual use of the DAC evaluation criteria. However, the concept of quality – a performance assessment commonly used in other disciplines – has not, meaningfully, permeated into development practice. Consequently, a coherent view of quality with development practice is challenging to isolate and, when quality is used, this is often in a colloquial or aspirational sense than a technical method to assess performance.

This paper builds on the findings gained during a recent PhD, supported by examples from personal observations in development practice. Firstly, this paper identifies the concept of quality and contextualises this for development practice. This is followed by comparing quality with a range of common performance assessments used in development practice, highlighting differences and similarities.

The findings identify that quality has a specific contribution for assessing the performance of development projects, especially at the implementation level through the function of monitoring. The paper concludes with some ideas to enhance the use of quality within development practice, including a suggestion to revise the DAC evaluation criteria.

Personal experiences of (not) being humanitarian (enough): Voices from Europe
Bradshaw, S

The session on 'Humanitarians of Aotearoa New Zealand' positions the official country discourse as constructing them as somehow unique or distinct from other humanitarian actors. Disrupting this notion of uniqueness, and indeed the idea of a panel focused on this uniqueness, this paper draws on 45 interviews with professionals in the UK and Geneva working with UN agencies or INGOs. It would then provide a context by which the uniqueness claim could be understood and explored. The interviews focused on how humanitarianism was understood by respondents, and how they understood themselves and their actions within the humanitarian space, over time, including reflecting on 'becoming humanitarian'. While many saw humanitarianism as defining who they were, seeing it as almost a cult or brand, the interviews also revealed high levels of anxiety around not being 'humanitarian enough' particularly focused on closeness / distance from crisis. The interviews suggested the notion of humanitarianism was seen to be increasingly 'disrupted' by the entry of other professionals, most notably those working on 'natural' disasters, and, in the face of a changing international context that sees a seeming blurring of humanitarian and development actions and actors, concern over the ability for 'pure' humanitarian space to renew itself.

Natural' disasters: Disruption or renewal of everyday life in the city?
Bradshaw, S Linneker, B

So called 'natural' disasters are seen as freakish events disrupting everyday life, but at the same time they are seen by policy makers and planners as providing opportunities for renewal and transformation. In contrast for many in the majority world /Global South 'disaster' is an everyday aspect of life, not just large scale and high impact events such as earthquakes and hurricanes, but also low level 'disasters' such as localized floods that disrupt everyday urban practices. People attempt to make sense of, and to accommodate these everyday disruptions, often further disrupting city spaces in doing so, by taking over planned spaces for unplanned activities, for example. Their relationship with 'nature' is also understood through these disruptive events, changing how nature in urban green and grey spaces is understood as risk rather than resource. This paper draws on research from Nicaragua and Brazil which considered how low income residents of urban communities understand and utilise natural and anthropogenic capital assets to survive the everyday and the out of the ordinary. It will highlight the renewal of the everyday in the midst of the out of the ordinary and in this way question understandings of disasters as both disruptive and as transformative.

Wakabaut long pawa: The Bougainville Community Government Act
Bronnimann, K

The Autonomous Region of Bougainville emerged from a decade long civil conflict twenty years ago and since then its leaders have been steadily dealing with the many and varied tragic consequences of the conflict. As in all post-conflict states, there is an urgency to establish sound governance structures based on inclusive citizenship, transparency and in particular, to promote gender equality. The 2016 Community Government Act stipulates a 50/50 arrangement whereby both a man and a woman must be elected to represent each ward.

My research examines the gendered impacts of the new Community Government Act on political participation and social transformation. My research will seek to answer the following:

What effect have the new equality measures in local governance structures had on gendered social and political relations in Bougainville in the build-up to the 2019 referendum?

My research considers Bougainville as a concept, examining its complicated relationship to Papua New Guinea, to its resources and land, and to its own sense of national identity in the post conflict transition to autonomy. I will be looking at the effect through the frame of inclusive citizenship and intersecting inequalities.

(N.B I am currently in Bougainville collecting qualitative data and the presentation will be based on my findings).

Power, worldview and climate change adaptation programs in the Solomon Islands

Butcher, S

Climate change adaptation programs are an increasingly familiar development intervention in the pacific. The Solomon Islands are no exception, with significant resources allocated in recent times to implement various climate change adaptation programs that seek to build resilience in infrastructure, ecosystems and governance.

However, the role that power relationships and cultural worldviews of respective participants involved often appears to inadequately influence program design and implementation. This presentation seeks explore how power relationships and cultural worldviews were expressed by research participants involved in three major climate change adaptation programs. The key findings of this research that will be presented explore the influence of market based worldviews as expressed through audit/contract culture and associated cultural deficient thinking. The emergence of possible post neo-liberal responses will also be discussed.

Development cooperation and environmental policy mobility: Integrated Water Resource Management and the Pacific

Challies, E

Aid and development cooperation programmes constitute sets of cross-border practices and relations via which a range of policy ideas, principles and approaches are promoted, circulated and diffused. The 'transfer' of particular policy and governance arrangements may be an overt or covert aim of development cooperation, but policy principles, ideas, and discourses are also mobilised through the day-to-day interactions and relations among development policy professionals, practitioners, intermediaries, and communities. In the realm of environmental policy, international development organisations and individual donor countries have promulgated a variety of policy paradigms, with mixed results in terms of effective transfer, institutionalisation, and environmental and social outcomes. This paper examines the case of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) as a mobile environmental policy paradigm, and discusses its circulation in the Pacific Region. The paper focuses on the role of particular donor organisations and programmes in promoting IWRM in the Pacific, explores how this travelling idea has attained credibility and legitimacy, and considers how it might pose challenges for sustainable development in the Region.

The changing moral economy of land transactions on customary land for small-scale agricultural development: An example from Papua New Guinea

Curry, GN; Germis, E; Koczberski, G

This paper examines the changing moral economy of land transactions in West New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, where migrants are accessing customary land for small-scale oil palm development. We begin by tracing the gifting and 'selling' of customary land over the past thirty years to 'outsiders' without birthrights to the land. We explore how land transactions have changed over this period, especially as land shortages have emerged and landowners have become acutely aware of the commercial value of land and their power as landowners. Then we examine how the moral and relational economy of land rights has evolved to accommodate 'outsiders', to the extent that some of them now have relatively secure long-term land tenure. We conclude with a discussion of what these land transactions reveal about long-term investments and development on customary land.

Praxis in world of the third contexts: Beyond third worldism and development studies

Dhar, A

This paper is bifocal. On the one hand, it takes us beyond Development Studies and makes space for 'praxis', praxis as the foreclosed of the University Discourse (Lacan, 2007 [1969-70]) obsessed with 'studies'; praxis as also the foreclosed of a development sector obsessed with 'intervention' and 'implementation'. On the other, it puts to critical interrogation the extant cartography 'first world/third world' and developed/under-developed (Spivak, 1985; Berger, 1994). The interrogation also stems from the "desire to assert a logic of difference and possibility against the homogenizing [and hegemonic] tendencies of globalization and the teleological generalities of political economy" (Gibson-Graham, 2016). The chapter makes space for a new cartography marked by the overdetermined (Althusser 1962) and dynamic boundaries between the 'circuits of global capital' and 'world of the third'; where world of the third is marking contingent outsided-ness with respect to the circuits of global capital and capital's language-logic-experience-ethos; where world of the third is also about a third that is both present and absent – present in terms of "forms of life" but absent in discourse: the discourse of global capitalism and inclusive developmentalism, a discourse marked in turn by "capitalocentrism" (Gibson-Graham, 1996) and "Orientalism" (Said, 1978). It is about a third world (not "third world"): a world beyond what are conventionally known as first worlds and third worlds. It is about a third kind of experience: an experience that is neither capitalist nor pre-capitalist but non-capitalist (which in turn could be the ground for postcapitalist subject formation and "a politics of emplacement". "Not a politics of identity per se, but a politics of the co-production of subjects and places. A politics of becoming in place" (Gibson-Graham, 2016). The movement from (i) third world to (ii) world of the third as space and (iii) world of the third as place is a movement from (a) 'space-as-lacking' (third world is seen as the pre-capitalist lacking other of a capitalist first world) to (b) space-as-marking-difference to (c) place – place as the "site and spur of [possible] becoming". Possible becoming, because it is praxis that births world of the third as place. There is however no guarantee that world of the third as (non-capitalist) space (unhooked from the circuits of global capital) shall transform into world of the third as (postcapitalist) place; the transformation is birthed through (postdevelopmental) praxis. World of the third births the necessity of transformative praxis, postcapitalist praxis. Praxis in turn births the possibility of world of the third as place. The talk also turns to the know-how in/of the 'world of the third'; the assumption: world of the third is the space where the "know-how" of what Lacan (2007) calls 'slave' and what we call the adivasi and the Dalit reside. "The recovery of the other selves of cultures and communities, selves not defined by the dominant global consciousness" is perhaps "the first task of social criticism and political activism and the first responsibility of intellectual stock-taking" (Nandy, 1989) in postdevelopment praxis. The nascent idea of Development Practice (not Development Studies), which at present has taken the form of an 'immersion' and 'action research'-based MPhil and PhD programme at Ambedkar University, Delhi, tries to "span the gap between the academy and activism, engaging in place-based action research involving both university and community-based researchers/activists" and inaugurate in the "beehive" of the University (Derrida, 2003) the foreclosed question of praxis and of the "slave's know-how". The idea of Development Practice – inspired by the reflection of Tagore's (2009) Sriniketan in the rearview mirror and Gibson-Graham's (2016) "a politics of becoming in place" in the windscreen view – is an attempt at also 'breaking the silo' and at integrating (development) studies and practice (see www.cdp.res.in). Our action research projects have aimed to "recognize and value" the

distinctive economic, political, cultural and nature-nurturing "capabilities of localities" or 'world of the third', and have tried to build upon the know-how and the ethics of practices within, through nourishing extant communal practices, as also constructing alternative economic, political and cultural institutions.

Faith in development: What difference does faith make for Christian NGOs working in Bangladesh, a Muslim majority country?

Doorey, JS

Religious organisations are the oldest social service networks known to humankind. However, 'religion and development' has been mostly ignored in development literature until more recently. Rapprochement between proponents of secular development and supporters of religious-based social transformation is called for. Some writers claim faith-based organisations (FBOs), of which Christian NGOs (CNGOs) are significant actors, add value, make distinctive contributions and offer comparative advantages over secular NGOs. Seven motivational, organisational and institutional advantages claimed are: reaching and being valued by the poorest, long-term presence, low costs, offering an alternative to secular development theory, and motivating voluntarism and civil-society advocacy. Three spiritual advantages claimed are: spiritual / religious teaching; hope, meaning and purpose; and transcendent power (prayer). In contrast, two possible disadvantages claimed are that: religion is part of the problem for development and churches are difficult to work with. Other writers claim a lack of evidence regarding these claims. My research tested the literature claims about FBOs, by investigating six CNGOs in Bangladesh, a Muslim majority country, to ascertain in which way they perceive their faith identity influences their operating characteristics, making them distinctive from secular NGOs.

Spatial patterns and processes that connect customary land with urban wellbeing in Port Vila and Ambae Island, Vanuatu

Drake, L

This paper examines the how customary land supports wellbeing in both rural and urban locations through kinship networks in Vanuatu. Specifically, it explores how food production on customary land is part of urban-rural and intra-urban networks. Vanuatu's National Sustainable Development Plan recognizes and has an objective to safeguard what it calls the traditional economy, including customary land, as a legitimate and valued form of production. However, little research has examined the spatial dimensions through which livelihoods in Vanuatu are enmeshed in both traditional and formal economies. This paper argues that kinship networks provide a way to see connections between customary land and urban livelihoods, which tend to be thought of as separate from traditional practices. Data from fieldwork in capital city Port Vila and rural Ambae Island from 2017 and 2018 are discussed. The major findings are that customary land is a node in a spatially-extensive kinship network that contributes to both urban and rural wellbeing; the extension of kinship exchange into urban places supports traditional economy in rural places; and it brings non-capitalist economic practices into the city. Conclusions also draw on the ongoing volcanic eruption on Ambae Island to discuss the challenges in sustaining these networks.

Bilingual education in Khri Ka County—a case study of Khri Ka Nationalities Boarding School

Duojie, C

Bilingual education is important for the ongoing survival of indigenous cultures. But how effective is it in the Chinese context? The state sponsored education of Tibetan children in Khri ka (Guide) County, Mtsho lho (Hainan) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Mtsho sngon (Qinghai) Province, China, using Khri ka Nationalities Boarding School as a case study, is described. School history, the government rationale for closing village-based Tibetan primary schools, and the nationalities boarding schools operating in Khri ka in 2015 are introduced. Detailed descriptions of teachers; students; instructional materials; classes; language use; rules; punishments; home visiting; communication between students, parents, and teachers; school reports to the local authorities; and official local supervision and evaluation of Khri ka Nationalities Boarding School are also provided. An overall evaluation of the effectiveness of bilingual education for indigenous Tibetan culture is offered.

Exploring Buai and creativity
Faik-Simet, N

The Buai indigenous system consists of complex understandings and meanings of creativity associated with dance, music, costume and other art work. The teaching and learning practices of the Buai is facilitated by a Tena Buai who is the custodian and teacher of the Buai knowledge.

Given Papua New Guinea's colonial history, a large extent of indigenous knowledge embedded in dance and ritual performances have been affected. However, some cultural systems such as the Buai continue to exist in present times. The Buai is extensively practiced in the New Guinea islands of Papua New Guinea and common among the Tolai people of East New Britain. Buai practice is significant to the Tolai people's culture, identity, land and way of life. This presentation focuses on the role of the Tena Buai in the transference of Buai creative knowledge to Buai initiates. It explores pedagogical processes related to acquiring creative knowledge for teaching and learning dance. The presentation further unpacks indigenous meanings of creativity within informal dance learning contexts.

Three guiding questions driving this research: (1) What is the creative knowledge that a Tena Buai elder holds? (2) How is this knowledge transferred to Buai initiates? What implications/connections does it have for dance?

Crisis of belongings and resilience of host community: Tale of a disrupted visitor economy

Faisal, A; Hoque, MA; Rahman, MS-U

Refugee-induced crises in urban destinations have increasingly become a disruptive phenomenon that significantly alters the social capital and economic fundamentals of the host communities, specifically in the tourism-dependent urban centres. Bangladesh, a developing country has been historically vulnerable to the displacement of Rohingyas from Myanmar. Cox's Bazar and the surrounding regions near to the Myanmar border are popular tourism destinations attracting millions of visitors every year. This region of Bangladesh has been significantly disrupted by the far-reaching consequences of nearly one million refugees from Myanmar. The refugee shelters are located in the border areas – 60km south-west to Cox's Bazar town. But the refugee support offices of the Government Agencies, UN, NGOs and Development Agencies are located in the town due to the connectivity and accessibility to the required resources. Recent changes in resident and visitor demographics notably altered the consumption patterns of tourism infrastructures and facilities in Cox's Bazar. Contemporary literature addresses the socio-cultural and economic impacts of the refugee crisis in host communities. However, inter-disciplinary scholarly discussions in the domains of refugee-induced disruptions to the visitor economy of a tourism-dependent urban centre have been long overdue. This study aims to explore the insights into the transformations in the visitor economy of Cox's Bazar resulting from the shrinking tourism market and influx of refugee aid workers.

Fostering a new approach: How alternative care models in Greece are meeting unaccompanied minors' rights

Finlay, L

The provision of safe living arrangements is fundamental to the protection of children from exploitation and abuse, yet unaccompanied minors arriving in Greece are met by a chronic shortage of suitable accommodation and a system lacking comprehensive protection. These factors contribute to prolonged arbitrary detention of unaccompanied minors, dependence on residential care, and reliance on NGOs to implement family and community-based alternatives, considered more conducive to minors' needs.

There are significant gaps in knowledge on how migration policy effects minors. There is also a need to generate country specific knowledge and to underpin emphasis on family-based care with further research. Combining these facets, my research views unaccompanied minors' right to appropriate care through a post-development lens to better highlight the tensions in implementing and accessing rights, and help shift towards a more critical, socio-political conception of children's rights.

Countering the transactional: Putting a focus on relationships at Oxfam New Zealand

Finlayson, C; Wilton, A

Development scholars have long argued that relationships within and between organisations in the web of international aid and development is crucial. Relationships matter as they influence organisational performance and transformative learning. They influence the ability of organisations to support progressive social change and bring about a 'development that works'. Relationships do this as organisations and institutions are not abstract entities or systems, but complex sites of interaction between people.

Drawing on action research with Oxfam New Zealand, we explore the efforts of practitioners to disrupt and renew their development practice over the last 12 months by placing a relational way of thinking and engaging at the heart of their way of working. Despite being a progressive and hopeful discourse in the development space, the reality of transactional systems and processes loom large for the organisation and challenge a relational and solidarity approach. We unpack the ideas behind this shift (values, power, Aotearoa/Pacific world views, systems thinking, Oxfam 2020) and discuss some of the learnings that the organisation have had to date both nationally and regionally.

Religion and the narration of Kiwi humanitarianism during the twentieth century

Fountain, P

Recent histories have pointed to the pivotal roles that religion has played in the emergence of humanitarian discourses, practices and institutions around the world. In New Zealand, a definitive overview of the religious history of humanitarianism is yet to be written. However, some of its contours can be traced at the micro-level in published 'humanitarian narratives.' In this paper I examine a number of such narratives—including biographical and autobiographical texts—in order to suggest new lines of research into the roles that religion has played in shaping humanitarianism in New Zealand. My analysis pays close attention to the changing ways in which religion has been articulated, at different times and in conversation with different audiences, during the long twentieth century.

Auckland's humanitarians in waiting among its Southeast Asian communities
Grayman, JH

This presentation has two goals. The first is to present preliminary descriptive findings from a small National Science Challenge Grant titled "Disaster Preparedness and Resilience among Auckland's Southeast Asian Communities" Over the past year, a team of researchers based in the Development Studies program at the University of Auckland have been interviewing community leaders and connectors among Auckland's diverse Southeast Asian communities to explore the types and levels of knowledge and preparedness for disaster events. Research participants include politicians, business owners, students, clergy from various faith traditions, and home-makers. This presentation highlights aspects of our data that might predict (perhaps audaciously) who are the humanitarians in waiting, hidden in plain sight, in the unlikely event of a disaster in Auckland. Drawing on recent anthropological scholarship on affordances, the presentation of these descriptive data presumes a set of resilient potentialities, perhaps unrealized, but more likely just under-appreciated. The second goal of this presentation is to reflect on these data and pose some provocative questions specifically for this panel about New Zealand humanitarians: What makes a humanitarian? And what makes a Kiwi?

Development that doesn't work: Orphanage tourism

Guiney, T

Orphanage tourism proceeds with the best of intentions, the impacts it has on host communities is extremely complex and can range from significant benefit from long-term sponsorship, including for university degrees, to in the worst instances physical and psychological abuse and exploitation. Orphanage tourism can have a myriad of impacts depending on the organisation itself. There are some organisations providing essential care to children with no other option, however, other centres actively seek out poor families to gather children for their centres in order to raise more money from tourists, splitting children from loving but poor families with the promise of a better life, food and education. For people in Cambodia education is seen as the route out of poverty and to a better life. Nevertheless, the long-term impacts identified as already stemming from residential care are exacerbated by tourists' presence, especially attachment disorders (Chisholm, 1998; Goldfarb, 1945; Tizard and Rees, 1975; World Health Organisation, 1992; Zeanah et al., 2009). Richter and Norman (2010) describe many of the damaging impacts that orphanage tourism in African nations has caused. My personal Cambodian fieldwork, alongside those of others has similarly illustrated the damage that tourism within spaces of care can cause. Orphanages have come under severe criticism in recent decades and in many countries are now considered an old-fashioned solution, with foster care replacing orphanages in popularity throughout the 'so-called developed' world (Hamilton-Giachritsis and Browne, 2010; Jones, 1993; Mulheir and Browne, 2012). Impacts of institutional care have been shown to cause psychological issues such as attachment disorders and other developmental delays (Ainsworth et al., 1974; Bowlby, 1952; Browne, 2009; Chisholm, 1988; Ghera et al., 2009; Gunnar, 2001; Hamilton-Giachritsis and Browne, 2010; Richter and Norman, 2010; Rutter, 1981; Tizard and Rees, 1975; Tolfree, 1995; UNICEF, 2011; World Health Organisation, 1992; Zeanah et al., 2009 Indiscriminate attachments and hyperactivity have been linked to high staff turnover (Bowlby, 1952; Gunnar, 2001) and the importance of the creation and maintenance of strong attachments has been consistently highlighted. Orphanage tourism, with its high turnover of foreign people through care centres can be seen as directly exacerbating these disorders. However, what happens when these centres are closed? Significant steps have been taken in Cambodia to promote foster care, reintegration of children back into communities and also to divert voluntourism and aid funding to communities rather than to orphanages, which are seen as splitting families apart. However, many children still remain in care and thus the problem caused by closing centres could be significant if done rashly.

Meaningful measures: de-facing power in Dhaka's slums
Hamilton, H

This paper considers how a small group of children, from four different slums in Dhaka, Bangladesh, view power relations. Drawing on post-structural insights, my claim is that power should be viewed as a network of boundaries that delimit, for all, the field of social possibility and imagination. Yet within these boundaries lies a space in which differential experiences of power, and different responses to power's boundaries is possible.

Can churches lead to better national outcomes? A PNG example

Hamlin, S

The PNG Church Partnership Program is a unique and ambitious programme which is leading to improved health and education services in remote areas, better disaster response, positive culture changes through the country and improved governance.

This paper describes the rationale behind its design, and components which have made it largely successful, as well as factors which have led to difficulties.

The funders have recognised that PNG churches act as a ubiquitous and influential civil society – much more so than the local or national government.

Instead of relying on a "standard" progression of development where the social contract between citizen and state strengthens, the CPP program aims to make use of the existing parallel institutions which are already providing value. Churches already manage around half of the schools and health care facilities in PNG. Churches have the potential not only to perform functions that the state cannot, but can also provide political pressure for, or even an example of, good governance.

The membership of any church will of course be imperfect, and the CPP is not immune to difficulties. But by providing the right partnerships, mentors and parameters it is widely considered to be producing net benefits for the nation.

Professional tensions among New Zealand humanitarians responding to Nepal's 2015 Gorkha earthquakes

Hanna, D

Humanitarian response to disasters has become a global industry, with both large-scale organisational and individual actors sitting at the same table. This paper discusses the responses of New Zealand humanitarians to the 2015 Nepal Gorkha earthquakes. It finds that Kiwi individuals connected to these events shared some common motivating factors, such as a moral imperative, 'punching above our weight' and a 'desire to help'. However, it also finds that whilst participants shared a desire to help, differences of opinion arose over the role of large organisations, with real tensions over the role of aid money. Aid sector professionals believed in the importance of large organisations in order to ensure efficiency, accountability, and large-scale response, with these beliefs extending out of an instrumental rationality. In contrast, individual non-organisational responders often completely lacked trust in large organisations, asserting that their choice to respond to the earthquakes as an individual was far more personal, and therefore valuable, than the process of donating to an aid organisation. They also asserted that organisations misused 'their' money through mechanisms like administrative or 'overhead' costs, instead looking at aid money through value rationality. Analysis of these tensions sheds light on the role of reciprocity in humanitarian contexts.

Breast is best: The feminist battleground of parenting
Harris, MJ

Since initial implementation over 20 years ago, the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative and 'Breast is Best' slogan have taken on a life of their own. Particularly when looking at social media, there is growing evidence of the unintended consequences of health messaging on mental health and social interactions. Relying on images from media and participant interviews this presentation will look at the wider social effects of this global health policy. What we are seeing is disturbing trends of mothers feeling attacked and their self-worth questioned due to inabilities to live up to the goals of the Baby Friendly Hospital initiative. This is alarming in a time of rising perinatal mental health issues and suicide rates. This is a case study of the intersection between health geographies and development studies and the importance of considering place, space and culture in policy making. With the growing trend of global policies and targets, such as the Sustainable Development goals, there needs to be a focus on the more holistic effects such ridged structures can have for societies.

Tripakarti Utama: Redefining women's participation in leadership on disaster preparedness and response in ASEAN. Case studies: Indonesia and the Philippines

Haryani, R

There is an increasing demand for women's leadership in disaster-prone countries, including ASEAN, particularly around the numbers of women holding high level positions at national level. This has become the main way of measuring gender equality progress due to the widespread use of quantitative gender indicators set by international standards.

However, the development and use of qualitative tools recognizing the participation of women in leadership and the progress made by women at all levels: community, national and regional remains limited. By using post-development lens, this paper is trying to collect such achievement through recognition based upon diverse and socio-culturally appropriate perceptions and understandings of participation in leadership which may influence what modes of participation in leadership taken by women.

Tripakarti Utama leadership concept, Ki Hajar Dewantara's education philosophy which puts students as the subject, allows women's participation in leadership to be recognized in various ways, from public to private space, without undermining one to another. It may open further discussion on how disaster is not only a window to show why women more often become common victims due to patriarchy, but also an opportunity to witness gender equality being negotiated and progressed within their own specific spaces and intersectional contexts.

Disruptively strategic: An analysis of the strategic deployment of indigenous rights claims by Mongolian pastoralists

Hatcher, P: Lander, J

Mongolian pastoralist communities living in the South Gobi in the vicinity of the world's largest copper-gold mine, have recently turned to transnational dispute resolution arenas to lodge their grievances and seek redress. Notably, these groups of pastoralists have sought to trigger international grievance mechanisms on the basis of being indigenous people, even though they are not recognized as such by their own government. While scholars in recent years have demonstrated that socio-environmental conflict over water, pasture access, displacement and compensation are increasingly being played out in non-national fora, this paper examines the way that local stakeholders impacted by mining are strategically using these new spaces. By framing their claims to trigger international legal standards for recognition as indigenous people, Mongolian pastoralists are actively adapting transnational forms of political and legal subjectivity to disrupt extractive industries. This paper investigates how and why these pastoralist communities have strategically deployed international grievance mechanisms linked to indigenous rights. It also reflects on whether this strategic deployment contributes to the 'prospect of more rights-respecting and dignified forms of extractive industry'. The paper resonates with socio-legal and critical political economy literature seeking to understand the broader implications of transnational modes of governance for local political spaces.

From 'women's business' to 'men's business': Exploring connections between vasectomy acceptance and equitable gender relations in South Tarawa, Kiribati

Hill, A

Engaging men in sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) has implications for gender equality and sustainable development. Promoting vasectomy can foster more equitable gender relations between partners, but research on this topic is extremely limited. My research shows that, in Kiribati, vasectomy uptake is both a cause and a consequence of gender equitable relationships, but connections are complex. Vasectomy uptake can also result from, and lead to, inequitable behaviours.

Links between vasectomy uptake and gender relations among couples in South Tarawa, Kiribati, were explored using a qualitative case study informed by feminist theory and indigenous methodologies. In-depth interviews were held with five vasectomised I-Kiribati men and their wives, interviewed as a couple and individually. Comparative analysis was undertaken with two same-sex focus group discussions and six key informant interviews, and further triangulated with international and Kiribati studies.

The wives of the participant-couples actively contributed to vasectomy decision-making and it appeared an equitable process. Husbands were often prompted by egalitarian concerns. Most participants felt vasectomy created new opportunities that empowered women. Yet, some participants knew of men who sought a vasectomy to have extramarital relationships and to control their wives' agency. Although vasectomy freed women from contraceptive responsibility, significant shifts in the gender division of labour did not follow, but exceptions existed.

Increasing vasectomy uptake in Kiribati: Learning from practice
Hill, A; Tebao, A

Vasectomy is a safe, fast and effective form of permanent contraception that involves men. It is one of the most cost-effective family planning methods. Vasectomy uptake has implications for sustainable development, yet uptake in low resource settings is limited. Although Kiribati has experienced a steady increase in demand for vasectomy since 2011, Kiribati Family Health Association (KFHA) seeks to further increase uptake. This research used a qualitative case study to explore vasectomy in Kiribati. The study generated recommendations that will inform KFHA's work.

Fifteen in-depth interviews were undertaken with five vasectomised I-Kiribati men and their wives, interviewed as a couple and individually. These interviews were triangulated with findings from a women's and men's focus group discussion, six key informant interviews, and other studies from Kiribati and internationally.

Community-wide knowledge of vasectomy appeared limited in Kiribati. Barriers to uptake included misinformation; perception that family planning is 'women's business'; fears vasectomy affects masculinity; vasectomy's permanence; and religion. However, some I-Kiribati men demonstrated an interest in family planning and agreed to be vasectomised, primarily motivated by health and economic reasons. Wives of vasectomised men and medical professionals played a key role in vasectomy decision-making. Vasectomy was perceived to improve the health and well-being of entire families, and included outcomes that empowered women.

Building urban resilience in India: The promise and failings of the Smart Cities Mission in Guwahati

Hill, D; Seymour, M

India faces many significant challenges regarding the planning and management of its cities, including issues around inadequate infrastructure for waste disposal, sanitation and other basic amenities such as reliable electricity and housing for low-income groups. At the same time, many of its cities are highly vulnerable to climate change and currently lack sufficient adaptive capacity to respond to these challenges at a variety of scales. In recognition of these challenges, the Government of India has initiated the Smart Cities Mission (SCM), which emphasizes 'smart' technologies, new knowledge platforms and public-private partnerships. To understand the promise and failings of the SCM, our research analyses a medium sized city called Guwahati, which faces extreme vulnerability to a changing climate, as well as significant water quality issues, seasonal flooding and on-going encroachments on to waterways and wetlands. In critiquing the SCM, the paper argues that urban policies and practices, including those related to climate change mitigation and resilience, must move beyond a focus upon techno-managerial solutions through the adoption of more participatory and transparent processes.

Intrusion into indigenous privacy: When a dream becomes a disruption!
Hoque, MA; Lovelock, B; Carr, A

Observing the growing opportunities for tourists to obtain first-hand experience of indigenous cultures and lifestyles, many indigenous communities in different parts of the world have embraced tourism as a way forward for their socio-economic development, primarily to address their poverty. Concomitantly, many development-oriented organisations, i.e., donors and NGOs have incorporated tourism as an additional tool for development, explicitly focusing on the inclusion of indigenous and/or host communities within the formal tourism economy. However, such tourism involvement may not always produce the expected outcomes and sometimes may also lead to unexpected and negative experiences for the indigenous communities. Such disruptions can even lead indigenous communities to become resistant towards NGO-lead tourism involvement. This paper identifies some such disruptions in the context of an indigenous community in Bangladesh. It explores the NGO-tourism-indigenous poverty nexus through a qualitative case study approach where multiple methods i.e., interviews, focus group and observation have been employed to collect empirical evidence of the outcomes of a tourism intervention. Primary analysis indicates that tourism involvement has created a range of intrusions into the indigenous private spaces including disturbance for indigenous females, hampering daily lives, damaging private resources, and disrespecting local norms. Collectively such impacts have lead the community to rethink their tourism involvement.

Ethical certification and ethical development in the South African wine industry

Howson, K; Murray, WE

Ethical certification attempts to harness trade processes to contribute to development in the Global South by allowing producers to retain value and gain power in global production networks. However, the array of certifications available to consumers have grown rapidly in number, prompting concerns of a race to the bottom of ethical assurance and oversight. As ethical claims proliferate it is necessary to take an integrated view of certification as a whole, to examine its ongoing contribution to development that is inclusive, just and sustainable. Certifications represent private governance systems, which are sites of contestation and negotiation between a brand range of actors and interests. Auld, Reckons and Cashore (2015) have theorised this contestation as a struggle between the competing logics of empowerment, and control. I employ this analytical frame in a case study of the South African wine industry to assess the extent to which ethical certifications function alternatively as tools for neoliberal value chain governance, or for the empowerment of marginalised workers and small producers in wine networks. While certifications do provide spaces for structured engagement for progressive change, in key ways they also work to limit the scope of equitable post-apartheid transformation in the industry.

Rohingya genocide

Hudson-Rodd, N

How, despite over five decades of documentation detailing the continued persecution of Rohingya, now to the point of extermination, has there been no international response to protect? The road to Rohingya genocide has been constructed openly, piece by piece, met with international silence, and a betrayal of humanity and compassion. Genocide did not happen in isolation, nor was it inevitable. It has been denied, enabled, enforced through complicity, counter-narratives, a turning of blind eyes, and choosing economic or geopolitical gains over human life. In this paper, I explore the geography of Rohingya genocide in Burma and international response.

Dissent 101: The ethics of teaching activism and experiential learning in international development studies

Huish, R

Experiential learning is a key component to International Development Studies education. However, several ethical concerns arise around issues of "voluntourism", ranging from the appropriateness of using low-resource communities as learning spaces, to actually approaching development as experiential learning. What makes for good ethics in international experiential learning? This paper explores the ethical issues of international experiential learning, to argue that new pedagogies of activism and social justice deserve as much attention in International Development Studies, as do volunteerism and service learning. Based on several years of research and offering innovative activist pedagogy in Canada, I discuss the challenges and opportunities in teaching a new ethics of International Development.

The Infrastructure-Extractives Resource Governance Complex in the Pan Amazon

Humphreys Bebbington, D; Verdum, R; Gamboa, C

Large-scale infrastructure development projects, together with natural resource extraction investments, pose significant challenges to indigenous and traditional populations and biodiversity conservation efforts in the wider Amazon region. An expanding number of hydropower plants, dams, waterways, highways and access roads has and will continue to contribute to the transformation of the Amazon basin. Industrial-scale mines and hydrocarbons development also require access infrastructure and thus help to make such investments viable. Amazonian governments deploy a combination of strategies to advance investments including regional integration initiatives, national legislative reforms, restrictions on civic action and the introduction of new sources of finance and financing mechanisms. This paper describes these different strategies, detailing their extent and pervasiveness, focusing on Brazil, Peru and Bolivia. The paper then considers the ways in which civic actors and counter-movements have responded to these reforms through direct protest, strategic litigation, public information campaigns and direct negotiation with investors and policy designers. The paper analyzes how these responses have affected the overall form of the infrastructure-extractives-resource governance complex, and hones in on cases where there have been demonstrable changes that offer the prospect of enhancing environmental quality and the status of human and citizenship rights.

The affect of effect: Using local embodied knowledge in monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation interventions

Huong Thi, D; Dombroski, K

All over the world, climate change adaptation interventions (CCAIs) are being implemented in various ways. While existing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practices of these CCAIs can only provide results with reference to goals and processes, and are tend to be top-down and neo-colonial in method and scope. This leads to oversimplification and outside-imposed priorities and knowledges about climate change.

Our research takes an open-ended approach to M&E, exploring the role of embodied knowledge in local level monitoring and evaluation in Vietnam. We suggest that for CCAIs, we need to pay attention to the embodied knowledges of local residents who have everyday experiences of living in the affected environment. Through paying attention to embodied knowledge, we find the actual impacts on local residents in Thai Binh province of Vietnam are multi-layered, consisting of not only the physical and material changes in their environment and livelihood, but also their changing concerns about, and their care for, the surrounding environment and nonhuman others. These concerns and cares enact and affect substantially on-going place-based interventions that are more effective, efficient, and potentially transformative. The implication of embodied knowledge for M&E can open up more possibilities for post-development and post-humanist projects for transformative change.

Politics of responsibility - states, CSR and mining conflicts

Jarvela, J

In this paper, I will trace the different roles that states have in mining conflicts. What I call a role is on one hand a frame (regulative setting) and on the other hand politics (active policy work). In recent years, states have adopted more and more the discourse of CSR and praxis of multi-stakeholder initiatives to ameliorate conflict situations. I argue that this happens for two-folded reason; on the one hand states need to address growing community concerns to maintain their political legitimacy and on the other hand, the imperative for economic growth creates need to industry favoured policies. Thus, the states need to manage this contradictory role and offer policy solutions for concrete mining conflicts. I will seek to enforce the argument that CSR discourse is working as the mediator that secures the state legitimacy in guiding through different expectations and contradictory roles. I find that in mining conflicts, states are less interested in participating into political CSR but rather, use CSR for political purposes. Thus, this paper seeks to contribute to understanding the political nature of the conflicts in highlighting the crucial role of state governance in mining, and theoretically, to highlight the political use of CSR as counter-development to political CSR.

Saving children, while being safe for children
Johnston, A; Kanokngamwitroj, R

Save the Children's vision is a world in which every child attains the right to survival, protection, development and participation. We work with some of the world's most vulnerable people. Save the Children must be SAFE for children, vulnerable adults and staff. It is fundamental to achieving the rights of children.

In 2018, safeguarding issues were a significant 'disruption' across the Aid and Development sector, and a call for renewal in the way we work. We have recognised that the way we work itself needs to never cause operational harm while it delivers programmatic impact.

Save the Children specifically has had to look hard within and work through how we can make sure children and our own staff are safe while we deliver our work. None of us can solve this issue alone. We work to improve our own policies and deliver programmes based on learning and work with others to foster good practice. We need to work together to avoid harm and make the world safe for children.

This presentation will explore our own internal policies and our programmes encouraging best practice specifically through the example of our child safeguarding project for children victims of trafficking in Thailand.

Disaster and women: The changing position of women in coastal Bangladesh

Khan, M; Loveridge, A

In coastal Bangladesh women are considered disproportionately vulnerable for socio-cultural reasons as well as due to their limited access to resources - from access to health care and education, to wage work or property ownership and restrictions on women's migration. This leads to a stereotyped attitude to women as helpless victims and interacts with problematic cultural practices, customs and traditions that ignore the contribution of women in the economy of the family and community. Women's coping and adaptation mechanisms are undermined and so is their ability to use traditional knowledge to cope in disastrous times. These problems are examined alongside the nature of their household responsibilities and their recent increasing entry into wage labour. This paper is based on a mixed methods approach undertaken in two different disaster prone villages in the coastal area of Bangladesh. Focus groups, individual interviews and a survey of 263 women show the extent to which government work programmes and disaster preparedness, management and relief programmes and non-government organisations and women's organizations who provide individual support, education and livelihood programmes are influencing ordinary people's attitudes towards gender roles.

My-field or minefield? Lived experiences of communal land titling in north-eastern Cambodia

Kiddle, L; Brass, P

Communal land titling is a key mechanism to protect indigenous cultures, livelihoods and land in North-eastern Cambodia, home to many ethnic minorities. Changing land-use patterns and significant investment and movement from China, Viet Nam and within Cambodia's Khmer majority have placed considerable pressure on traditional livelihoods of indigenous villages and communities.

Caritas New Zealand, in partnership with local NGO Development Partnership in Action (DPA), have been working in 36 indigenous communities in both Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri provinces on MFAT-funded agricultural livelihoods programmes since 2016. This partnership places significant focus on communal land titling in seven rural farming communities particularly vulnerable to illegal logging and land-grabbing – commonly justified via the highly-disputed mechanism of economic land concessions.

The presentation will introduce communal land titling in North-eastern Cambodia, briefly review literature that both promotes and problematises efforts to date, and will showcase recent Caritas/DPA experience.

Malie in the studio: Malie and mafana in students' experiences of NZ tertiary choreography education

Klein, C

The need for cultural responsiveness and diversity in both tertiary education curriculum and pedagogy in Aotearoa New Zealand, particularly with a focus on Pasifika learners is widely acknowledged (Ministry of Education, 2013; ERO, 2013; Benseman, Coxon, Anderson & Anae, 2006). This research examines tertiary choreography practices in dance education, using the concepts of malie and mafana as a lens to expose the dominance of traditional western performance values (McCarthy-Brown, 2009).

Malie is a performance value deeply embedded into Tongan culture that can generally be understood as enjoyment brought by the whole spiritual and emotional connectedness between performer and audience. Mafana is a warmth inspired by malie that energises the spirit and results in physical and vocal expressions of support in response to a performance (Manu'atu, 2000; Vaioleti, 2006).

Using the Kakala Research Framework methodology (Helu-Thaman, 2006; Johansson-Fua, 2014), this paper draws on the stories and experiences of 5 Pasifika tertiary dance graduates. Through talanoa interviews, the participants reflected on their experiences of choreography training. Themes that emerged included conformity and shaping "professional" Pasifika identities in the studio, disconnect between cultural and institutional choreographic values, and misaligned cultural understandings of the function and place of noise.

Postdevelopment in practice

Klein, E; Morreo, CE

An ongoing critique levelled at postdevelopment scholarship is its heavy reliance on theory while neglecting real world implications. However, it is our contention that there have been ongoing and diverse forms of doing postdevelopment, yet paradoxically little acknowledgement of postdevelopment in practice. We are thus motivated by the need to render visible this diversity, to consider its futures and to offer some hope-full pathways. For instance, the recovery of indigenous and hybrid economies (Altman 2010; 2016), the reclaiming of radical subjectivities against capitalism and patriarchy (hook 2005), and the meticulous documenting of diverse and community economies by researchers following the work of Katherine Gibson and Julie Graham (2006; 2008, 2013, 2014), all point to sites where postdevelopment is in practice. Likewise, the recent work of Kelly Dombroski (2015), investigating 'hygiene assemblages' in north-western China, takes up postdevelopment to guard the health of families, challenging prevalent notions of sanitation and health. The de-commodification of nature and well-being mobilised through sumak kawsay in the Andean region, has also offered possibilities for postdevelopment in practice, often accompanied by intricate and contested negotiations with the post-neoliberal state (Gudynas & Acosta 2011; Caria & Domínguez 2016). Postdevelopment in practice is not a matter of 'dreaming up alternatives', but a project that involves the examination of practices, knowledges and ways of living. In this paper we outline what postdevelopment in practice entails, while insisting that the enduring diversity of socialities, postcolonial economies, and the multiplicity of southern knowledges and nature/culture assemblages, reveal already existing alternatives. 'Postdevelopment in practice' also names a book project to be published by Routledge's Critical Development Studies series in late 2018, with contributions from different regions on the subject, and edited by Elise Klein and Carlos Eduardo Morreo.

Informal land rentals and women entrepreneurs: A case study from the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea

Koczberski, G; Curry, GN; Sengere, R; Inu, SM

In PNG there are numerous examples of commercially-orientated production on customary land that do not erode customary landowner rights. However, certain groups, such as women and 'outsiders' without customary rights have benefited much less from such opportunities. Where patrilineal land tenure regimes operate, women generally have been unable to access land to plant perennial export cash crops, such as coffee, that lock up land for decades. Recently, the emergence of short-term rentals of customary land for income generation in some parts of PNG, is providing women with new pathways to pursue entrepreneurial activities. We present a case study from Eastern Highlands Province, where the recent rise of informal 'land renting' is creating opportunities for women to access land temporarily for large-scale production of food crops for the expanding wholesale vegetable trade between the rural Highlands and PNG's major urban centres. In this patriarchal and patrilineal society, women are becoming entrepreneurs in their own right. We show how this model of entrepreneurship, not only opens up new economic pathways for women, but provides landowners with a new and flexible income source that helps them to meet the growing financial demands of the indigenous economy.

Moving forward: Challenges and opportunities for women in accessing higher education in Fiji

Kretschmar, K

This master's degree thesis is on women in higher education in Fiji and the difficulties and opportunities they face in accessing and completing higher education. This research focuses on education policies and social and cultural experiences diverse groups of marginalized women face as they seek access to higher education and employment. The objective is to understand the intersections of gender norms, cultural considerations and economic practices in education and employment. The primary research question is: What are difficulties and opportunities women in Fiji face in higher education and how can these be mitigated to enhance women's experiences in higher education. My approach will be primarily framed by the work of Naila Kabeer's (2010) notion of intersecting inequalities which provides a multi-layered understanding of the roles and social positions of women from diverse backgrounds. The impetus behind this research emerges from concerns that women are an underrepresented group in higher positions in employment and decision-making positions in politics and commerce in the Pacific, including, Fiji. Achieving higher education contributes to international and regional social and economic development. Fiji has major tertiary education facilities yet there are still marked gender disparities in employment according to studies by Pacific scholars and activists (Fiji Women's Rights Movement, 2015; Naidu, 2016).

You can't touch those burgers! How chefs negotiate local food supply and guest expectations in upmarket resorts in Fiji
Laeis, G

For small island developing states such as Fiji, tourism is argued to be a significant opportunity for economic development. For decades, researchers have highlighted that linking tourism with local food suppliers can help channel tourism income directly into local communities. In recent years, Fiji has seen increasing international tourist arrivals and governmental efforts to support local agriculture. Nevertheless, the country suffered from a broad range of the inhibiting factors associated with failing local tourism-agricultural linkages. By applying a cultural perspective through the concept of cuisine and ethnographic field research in an upmarket resort on Fiji's Coral Coast, this research shows how kitchen staff experience tourism-agriculture linkages vis-à-vis the challenging local supply options and international guests' expectations concerning food.

The kitchen staff had three strategies of using locally procured food: substitution, fusion cuisine and 'island night' buffets. Dishes such as steaks, pizzas, burgers, sandwiches and fish and chips were, however, much more in demand. Quantity-wise the resort procured 34 percent of its food locally. To channel more tourism income into local communities, farmers would need to engage in agricultural systems that support a Western diet, commonly high in meat, dairy and wheat products. This might have significant environmental implications for Fiji.

Towards an integrated teaching and learning strategy for education for sustainable development

Leonard, S

The increasing complexity of development related crises requires innovation and 'out of the box' thinking. The challenge facing University Educators is how to prepare the next generation to meet this task. Just as the 'same old' solutions to poverty, inequality and environmental degradation prove insufficient, so do many mainstream teaching and learning practices fall short of adequately preparing students for the task at hand. Within this context, Education for Sustainable Development calls for a change in teaching and learning, which focuses on promoting critical thinking and innovative problem solving skills.

During this study, a systematic literature review of published research in the field of Education for Sustainable Development in Higher Education on a global scale was conducted. The analyses of this research amalgamated noteworthy trends and calls for changes in current pedagogies. These findings were then consolidated into an integrated teaching and learning strategy aimed at promoting critical thinking and problem solving skills within the context of Development Studies.

Connecting the parties
Lewthwaite, W

Organisations involved in planning and delivering development projects, and their recipient partners, can hold worldviews that conflict with each other's. How the parties negotiate tensions, explicit or implicit, between these worldviews is important for project success. I investigated how these interactions are managed using a typology of three parties in a triangular relationship: recipients, faith-based organisations (FBOs), and secular organisations. The research concluded that FBOs and the recipient, less-developed world, which is generally profoundly religious, can, through religion, and regardless of what that religion is, have a natural rapport. This recipient-FBO bond is likely to be the most intimate bond in that triangle of relationships. Western-based FBOs, while wrestling with their own identity and role, can also usually connect satisfactorily with their compatriot secular colleagues, whereas secular organisations will often struggle to achieve trusting relationships with recipient groups. Drawing on and extending Habermasian concepts of post-secularity, the research contrasts models of spiritual worldviews with secularity and identifies an 'excluded middle'. This sheds light on the role of facilitators in communicating across worldviews. The research shows that New Zealand practice in integrating religion and development is lagging behind best international practice, and identifies implications for effective aid management.

Life transitioning of young adults and the county town: reflecting on the rural-urban binary

Liu, A

While classified as urban in China's official system, county towns are often perceived as rural by not only the Western world but also the urban Chinese. However, with China's rapid development and urbanization since the economic reform, the meaning and role of the county town have been growing increasingly ambiguous. By analyzing case studies gathered in a county town of Shaanxi, North Western China, this paper will first provide an insight into several young people's life transitioning experiences upon the completion of tertiary education in cities and their narratives behind the decision of retreating to the county town, which is perceived as 'poor and backwards'. I will then argue that the county town serves as the 'safety zone' for these young people facing precarious life situations. Being the frontier between the rural and urban, the county town offers a space of resistance against the ongoing social marginalization. Furthermore, I will reflect on how the influx of the urbanized and educated young is shaping while being shaped by the space of the county town as an in-between of the rural and urban, whose meaning is thus under further contestation, challenging the existing rural-urban binary in many of China's migration studies.

Co-operatives for change? A case study of coffee co-operatives from the Gayo Highlands, Indonesia

Lochner, KA; Hartatri, D

Consumer interest in the Fairtrade coffee industry continues to grow and, with it, so too does the need for comprehensive evaluations of Fairtrade value chains. The link between smallholding coffee producers and the Fairtrade value chain, through a co-operative business model, is a significant feature for contemporary Fairtrade certified networks. In Indonesia, almost all of the Fairtrade certified coffee producers are located in the Gayo Highlands in Aceh province on the northern tip of Sumatra. The region's coffee is well known for its quality, having further obtained registration as a geographical indication in 2010. The importance of Gayo coffee and the pervasiveness of co-operative networks within the Fairtrade business model are explored through a case study of co-operatives in the Gayo Highlands. This research analyses the appropriateness of co-operative models for achieving outcomes highlighted in the Fairtrade Theory of Change and Fairtrade Standards. The outcome will explore how Fairtrade certification networks may be improved to encourage better access to co-operative benefits for smallholding producers.

Reality on the ground: Exploring the role of men in family planning among Mangkong ethnic couples in Nong District, Savannakhet Province, Lao PDR

Lorkuangming, V

Since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), men's involvement in family planning has been strongly promoted as key to gender empowerment. Previous studies have shown a level of effectiveness in that involving men has seen them become more supportive when decisions need to be made around reproductive issues which has positive implications elsewhere. However, there is limited studies in the context of ethnic groups in Laos. This paper aims to explore the nature of Mankgong men's involvement in family planning. The fieldwork was conducted in seven villages in Nong District, Savannakhet province, Lao PDR. The research is qualitative in design and data was collected via semi-structured interviews with 13 couples and 2 women and 5 key informants. Other methods of data collection included informal observation used as part of building rapport and learning about Mankong's gender role and lifestyle, as well as document analysis. Initial results show both men and women have joint discussions and men support wives to use contraceptive methods, however, there is little shared responsibility regarding the use of contraceptives which continues to place the burden on women. While men are involved, this involvement is diverse and can be hindered by for example structural, or cultural aspects. This study suggests that FP programs should look into the factors that limit Mangkong men's active involvement and increase sensitivity among service provider to actively engage both men and women.

Mobile applications as a tool for participatory extension: A case study of the Lima Farmer Support application

Lutuli, N

Traditionally agricultural extension has been quite linear, focused only on increasing production, improving yields, training farmers and transferring technology, this has produced poor results. Poor results encouraged a shift to more participatory extension methods, involving farmers in the innovation process and taking local knowledge into consideration. The biggest drawback of the participatory extension approach is its cost. However, mobile applications can potentially turn farmers into trainers improving farmer-farmer knowledge diffusion and reducing extension costs. This research will examine user acceptance, facilitating conditions and application characteristics as key factors influencing use of a mobile application developed by Lima, a non-government rural development organisation based in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. Interviews will be conducted with eight to twelve facilitators of different age, gender, education and work experience, and with some of their farmer clients. This information will be supplemented with direct observation, data generated by the application, and document review. NVivo will be used to code the data for pattern-matching analysis

Coffee certifications and inclusive development for micro mill owners: Evidence from Costa Rica's Tarrazu region

Maria del Nunez-Solis, M; Rosin, C; Ratna N

During the last 30 years, coffee certifications have been adopted by producers as an alternative way to participate in the coffee-commodity market and ensure traceability standards. The experiences of micro-mill owners—producers who collect and also process their coffee to be sold in the specialty coffee market—allow us to discuss their perceptions regarding certifications such as Rain Forest and C.A.F.E Practices and also how they are engaging with new certifications to ensure inclusive development. Based on the data from surveys and in-depth interviews our findings show ethically driven decisions they take, such as to leave traditional certifications but persist with the environmental and social practices they learned; to ensure traceability through direct relations with buyers; and to engage with the new certifications motivated by environmental concerns, collective action and opportunities to access new markets. Some of these new schemes are National Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Coffee (NAMA-Café), Tarrazu Denomination Origin which will control the informal and black market of Tarrazu's coffee and Ecological Blue Flag as a State recognition of their environmental efforts. We conclude that their ethical practices are not necessarily determined by certifications but instead reinforced by their commitment to sustainable production and better livelihood.

Why is decentralization not always participation? The case of Lanyang River Mouth Water Bird Wildlife Refuge in Taiwan

Matevosyan, A

Decentralization in environmental protection entails enhanced participation by resource users and communities adjacent to protected areas. Decentralization theories advance the idea that local governments stand closer to communities, by this supporting communication and connectivity among a diversity of actors in policy-making. While Taiwan-based studies denote challenges of community integration in resource management issues, little is known about the integrative capacities and policies of local governments, responsible for nature protection. Detailed semi-structured interviews with government agencies, communities, NGOs and researchers, as well as, document analysis, are the main methods used in studying Ilan County Government's work in the management of Lanyang River Mouth Water Bird Wildlife Refuge. The study shows that despite being a local conservation authority, the county government fails to connect community development interests to conservation policies and further inclines towards center-resembling exclusionary methods of management. Weak linkages and conflicting interests between communities and NGOs, demographic and economic alterations around the refuge, financial deficiencies and indirect communication with communities influence this direction of the local conservation decisions.

Retroliberalism revisited

McDowall, T

Renewed interest in the Pacific region in recent years has sparked some nations to revaluate development objectives. The Pacific 'Century', 'Rebalance', and 'Reset' are terms used to describe this orientation back to the Pacific, and accompanying changes in foreign policy. Motivated by several factors, this larger shift of attention has called for scrutiny into the latent motivations of donors. A part of this, the current New Zealand government's 'Pacific Reset', has seen an increase in real funding to the Official Development Assistance Fund for supporting sustainable growth in the Pacific. This research looks at John Overton and Warwick Murray's 'Retroliberal' paradigm that currently defines development. Chiefly, it analyses the New Zealand government's Pacific-focused foreign policy and development priorities, and how recent shifts in funding and geopolitics impact the evolution of the paradigm. It considers the key components of Retroliberalism exhibited over the past decade, and discusses the motivations behind a Pacific reorientation, including geopolitical and economic factors. Such factors can be considered evolutionary pressures on Retroliberalism, with this research tracking the change of the paradigm and its impact on New Zealand's and broader development realities in the Pacific.

Surviving well together: Feminist postdevelopment practices for care

McKinnon, K; Healy, S; Dombroski, K

Critical development scholarship is moving past a position of critique, into explorations of the practice of postdevelopment. In this chapter we explore engaged research as an example of practice. We discuss which are attuned to what community economies scholars call the goal of 'surviving well together'. The concept of surviving well together requires us to think not only about what is required for an individual, household, or community to meet their needs, but also what is required in order to thrive, to lead a worthwhile and satisfying life, and to enjoy well-being with human and non-human others. Surviving well together requires a constant reprisal of ethical negotiations with our human and non-human others, across boundaries of majority and minority worlds, cultures, species and consciousness. Using examples of engaged scholarship, this paper outlines a feminist postdevelopment research practice, founded upon a postdevelopment concern for what de Sousa Santos calls 'cognitive justice' and a move beyond a monoculture of knowledge and practice. We elaborate three core strategies for development practices founded on care: First, a recognition of multiple ontologies as an essential starting point; Second, an engagement with the fact that we live and work in bodies that are also constructed differently in those multiple worlds; Third, an effort to work with the inescapable politics of development. We conclude with the reflection that postdevelopment research practice requires us to "stay with the trouble" as Donna Haraway puts it. For us, a commitment to staying with the trouble does not mean giving up on "doing something" but it means committing to an approach to learning and acting together in the world where we too are implicated, it means identifying our collective stakes in surviving well together.

Teaching development in Aotearoa New Zealand: Origins and futures

McLennan, SJ

In January 2018, Agnes Otzelberger posted a blog which presented five questions you need to ask yourself if you (want to) work in international development, the first being: What 'point of origin' underpins my work?

This question is a provocative one with significant implications for Development Studies, particularly in Aotearoa New Zealand, where there is increasing acceptance that the origins of inequality and injustice are in the story of colonialism and empire, and that this is where the teaching of development should begin. It is also part of wider discussions at Massey University, prompted by the call for teaching to be led by Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and is intrinsic to the development of a suite of citizenship papers where students are encouraged to reflect on the multiple factors shaping their own identity, including New Zealand's colonial past.

In this paper I bring together research on global citizenship education with experience teaching in development studies to explore the implications of Otzelberger's question for Development Studies in ANZ. In doing so this paper casts light on current discussions around the future of development education, and the unique perspective NZ development studies academics, students and graduates have to offer.

Cuba in the Pacific: Solidarity, sustainability and transformation
McLennan, SJ; Huish, R; Leslie, H

In the search for discourses of hope and aspiration in the development space, one potentially "dangerous example" (Huish & Kirk, 2009) is often overlooked. For 60 years Cuba has been delivering an extensive medical cooperation programme around the globe. Grounded in an ethics of solidarity rather than 'aid', Cuba's medical cooperation aims to address both immediate humanitarian need and to transform power structures that limit the accessibility and availability of sustainable health-care. This paper discusses the potential of this approach in the Pacific, a region facing considerable challenges in delivering comprehensive health services including problems training and retaining health care workers, and where the prevalence of non-communicable and communicable diseases remains high. The Cuban programme offers a proven approach to health care in resource-poor environments, and it is hoped it may provide a sustainable model for health care in the region, one that could have significant synergies with Pacific approaches to health. The Cuban solidarity-based model also contrasts sharply with the modified neo-liberal models of aid and health care prevalent in the region, and therefore this paper will also reflect more broadly on the challenge Cuba presents to the dominant aid paradigm and to normative discourses of development and health.

Renewal for small producers through fair trade supply chains: Facilitating private sector engagement for development on a global scale
Miles, M; White, G

Since its establishment in 1973 Trade Aid has developed a broad understanding of the development and commercial challenges that small producers face in accessing sustainable markets. In 2018 Trade Aid is a home-grown $20m social enterprise and an accredited member of the World Fair Trade Organization. It works with 63 trading partners in 27 countries, representing over 500,000 small farmers and artisans in Africa, Asia, South America, The Middle East and The Pacific. Trade Aid believes that neither Fair Trade Organisations, nor Development Agencies can bring about development on their own on a global scale. The 2030 Agenda for SDGs recognises the role that the private sector can play in delivering sustainable development. As a social enterprise, Trade Aid has extensive experience of the challenges faced by companies in endeavouring to marry commercial imperatives with social objectives. Trade Aid has proven effective at facilitating the private sector to engage in sustainable development. Fair trade green coffee imports managed by Trade Aid for New Zealand corporate coffee clients exceeded USD5million In 2017-18. Trade Aid enjoys a high level of trust from its business partners both in the product it delivers and because of its extensive experience in developing supply chains in poor countries. Thus Trade Aid provides businesses the opportunity to broaden fair trade and improve their own sustainability story. This has proven a successful strategy in New Zealand.

Military response to disasters in the Pacific - provider of last resort?
Mitchell, M; Brunk, D

The use of military assets, particularly those from FRANZ partners, is a well established approach to supporting the humanitarian response to natural disasters across the Pacific. The military have the air and marine capacity to provide logistical support in spite of the geographic isolation of affected countries. The 2016 New Zealand Defence White Paper emphasised the use of the military for Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Response Operations. This was further reinforced in the Strategic Defence Policy Statement. Does this approach essentially mark out the NZ def nice force as the provider of first resort? Internationally agreed protocols, The Oslo Guidelines, The Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies (MCDA) and IASC Reference Paper - Civil-Military Relationship in Complex Emergencies all references the use of military assets in emergencies as a principle of "last resort". More specifically they state that military assets should only be used when:
* a specific capability or asset requirement that cannot be met with available civilian assets has been identified; and
* foreign military and civil defence assets would help meet the requirement and provide unique advantages in terms of capability, availability, and timeliness; and
* foreign military and civil defence assets would complement civilian capabilities.
This presentation will explore each of these guidelines and compare the effectiveness and efficiency of using military assets in comparison with other civilian capacities particularly when viewed through the lens of humanitarian principles, namely: humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, rather than political expedience.

Blenheim: Dance ghettos or gated communities

Mortimer, K

Blenheim is a small rural town heavily dominated by the New Zealand European population. However people are increasingly migrating to the region, with Pacific people in particular settling into the community at a growing rate. The increase in cultural diversity has the potential to disrupt the social cohesion of the Blenheim community. It appears that there is separation present in the Blenheim dance community in the form of 'dance ghettos' and 'dance gated communities' – where people are feeling excluded and others are expressing exclusion.

Through doctoral research, ethnographic interviews and observations are utilized to explore experiences and give voice to narratives from within the Blenheim community. This presentation explores the ways dance teachers, local governance and the wider community members are experiencing and responding to cultural diversity through the increase of immigration of Pacific youth. How are the practices, pedagogies and policies of dance teachers and local governance contributing to, or disrupting, social cohesion? Additionally, how are the Pacific people responding to these? The many perceptions, responses and meanings of cultural diversity shared through the study demonstrate how and why dance ghettos and communities are constructed and negotiated by the Blenheim dance community.

Fairtrade certification and the Pacific: A voyage of discovery
Musuku, H

Fairtrade certification has been in the Pacific since 2005 when the first cooperative was certified. There are now 15 Fairtrade certified cooperatives in the Pacific region and more farmers and traders wanting to become certified. In this talk we will discuss how Fairtrade has become popular in the Pacific and what are some of the challenges Fairtrade has faced in being an ethical certification system suitable to the Pacific context.

Traditional knowledge integration in water governance and its implications for rural livelihoods in Esigodini, Zimbabwe
Ncube, X

Passed on from generation to generation within indigenous tribes, traditional knowledge has survived different eras including colonisation, westernisation, globalisation and modernisation. Indigenous people around the world continue to utilise traditional water management systems for decision making including boundary demarcations, water allocation and conflict resolution. However, traditional knowledge is rarely recognized by formal water governance regimes. In Zimbabwe, the Water Act of 1998 makes no mention of indigenous knowledge and there are no provisions for improved access to water for communal farmers or for the expansion of subsistence agriculture for improved rural livelihoods. This qualitative study draws on fieldwork from Zimbabwe to explore the different traditional water management practices of the Ndebele tribe. It identifies the opportunities and challenges of establishing a system that integrates formal and informal water governance systems and considers how such a system can impact rural livelihoods. The research finds that although traditional practices still exist, they have evolved to address current water challenges including climate variability and increased water demand. The study suggests that traditional water management does encourage sustainable water use and a water governance system that integrates formal and informal knowledge systems can support improved and diversified rural livelihoods and reduce donor dependency.

Vaka Moana as policy space - disrupting conventional narratives of oceanic island state development and climate change mobility

Newport, C

This paper focuses on 'policy space' as a means of critique towards envisaging a 'development that works' when addressing cross border issues faced by oceanic islands states of the Pacific. In particular, climate change and human mobility are global concerns that pose multiple challenges with existential consequences. Based on my Phd research and a framework of relationality, Vaka moana – the double-hulled voyaging canoe of the Cook Islands and other countries in the Pacific – as a cultural metaphor and analogy is used. Vaka moana brings together the constituted elements of policy space, sovereignty and actor agency to examine climate change mobility in the indigenous, oceanic, island state context of the Cook Islands. As such, I argue for an approach to development that works with policy spaces and sovereignty as fluid and dynamic concepts that allow for indigenous narratives to emerge. In so doing, it is possible to disrupt the status quo, conventional discourses and taken-for-granted approaches to oceanic island state economies, development and climate change mobility. For the Cook Islands, this means recognising the power, persistence and limitations of the depopulation and New Zealand-dependency narratives. Instead, transformative narratives of mobility and interdependency also exist in navigating towards hopeful development futures. These narratives are able to guide institutional arrangements as well as the way actors mediate policy debates on critical development concerns around climate change, including its implications for human mobility.

Factors enabling and constraining sustainable water resources management: Multi-level water governance in Dong Thap Muoi, Vietnam
Nguyen, K

The research explores current water uses in Dong Thap Muoi sub-region (the Plain of Reeds) in Vietnam and identifies factors that constrain and enable sustainable water resources management. A multi-level governance lens was applied to identify the connections, gaps and evolving interdependencies across policy areas and between agencies and levels of government engaged in water resources management in the region. Field research findings from focus group discussions with local communities and key informant interviewees with representatives from research institutes, local NGOs and government agencies at three administrative levels (commune, district and provincial), as well as analysis of government policies and official reports, show how sustainable water resources management is constrained by varying factors such as lack of information, limited capacity and weak cooperation among administrative authorities and agencies. Moreover, increasing upstream demands on water resources and the shifting weather and rainfall patterns also hinder water management at the local level. The study finds that local NGOs play an active role in influencing water management policies in Vietnam, and the central government has launched several important policies to promote sustainable water management. However, important challenges remain for implementation.

Gendered access to land and food security: Evidence from Nigeria
Nnaji, AP; Ratna, N; Renwick, A

High gender inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa influences access to land for female-headed households. We investigate the extent to which access to land influences food insecurity for female-headed households using the 2015-2016 Nigerian General Household Survey. A logistic regression model is estimated using a range of indicators for food insecurity for 1096 Nigerian households. We found that although female-headed households are more likely to report food insecurity compared to male-headed households, they are less likely to be food insecure with increased access to land. Our estimated results indicate that for a one acre increase in land access, female-headed households are 16 per cent less likely to report food insecurity than their male counterparts with the same access to land. Our results provide fresh insights for food and agricultural policies in Nigeria and other developing countries with high gender inequality.

Wayfinding tertiary dance as a young Pasifika man
Ofamo'oni, J

Dance remains a contested site within New Zealand tertiary institutes, as diverse pedagogical approaches seek to address the decolonization of knowledge within a Pasifika context (Buck & Rowe, 2015). This contestation inevitably influences Pasifika students educational/career decisions, affecting considerations over how, where, and why they might enrol in tertiary dance.

The research question: "How might Pasifika cultural values related to family, affect young Pasifika men's attitudes before enrolling in, and during tertiary dance education in Auckland?" examines challenges expressed by Pasifika men entering, continuing, and completing a tertiary dance degree, whilst staying aligned with their cultural family values, pressures and expectations.

Farmers' use of mobile phone applications in Abia State, Nigeria
Okoroji, VC; Lees, N; Lucock, S

Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods in Nigeria where over 70 percent of households engage in farming. Most smallholders are subsistence farmers who seldom engage with markets. Mobile applications can provide smallholders with market options by improving their access to information and financial services, and by raising their visibilty amongst prospective buyers in the value chain. However, many smallholders do not use mobile applications (apps) to support their farming operations. This study will examine the use of mobile apps by smallholders in Abia State, Nigeria, and identify factors that affect their uptake. An empirical model proposed by TAM2, an extended version of the hypothetical Technology Adoption Model, will be estimated using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) and primary data gathered from a sample of approximately 300 smallholders. The findings will help to fill a gap in the agribusiness literature, and will provide recommendations to ease barriers that prevent or discourage use of mobile applications by smallholders in Nigeria.

What works? Male advocacy in post-conflict Bougainville
Patel, N

The 10-year civil war transformed the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, affecting traditional, social, and cultural structures. Violent masculine tendencies emerged during the crisis and have subsequently become normalised and entrenched into the current post-conflict society. The current fragility of the state has led to many local grassroots organisations voluntarily taking up the roles social institutions once played. Based on extensive fieldwork carried out in Bougainville and the authors previous Volunteer Service Abroad experience, this research analyses the effectiveness of the current Male Advocacy programme being implemented by the Nazareth Centre for Rehabilitation as a way in which to address gender based violence and increase gender equality. The Male Advocacy programme operates in a number of rural communities and involves community conversations by trained male facilitators for male and female community members. In particular, this study explores how this programme uses a participatory gender sensitive approach based around a human rights framework. This research provides an evidence base for understanding the conditions and resourcing required for a successful programme and considers how such successes might be translated to other post-conflict settings.

Where are the children under a state custody during a natural disaster?
Prescott, D; Kozu, S; Fadgen, T

There has been an increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters world-wide in recent decades. While all children are vulnerable to the impact of a natural disaster, children in a state custody because of child maltreatment are considered amongst one of the most vulnerable populations. During Hurricane Katrina in 2005, for example, the State of Louisiana, USA, did not have a disaster plan for children in state custody, which resulted in failing to account for their whereabouts for months. Moreover, the risk of being trafficked out of the country or becoming victims of commercial exploitation is higher for those who do not have family members invested in their protection or where governmental capacity to organize protection is lacking. Progress has been made since Katrina, yet more precise disaster planning needs to be designed and implemented to protect children in state care. Waiting until after an event to find these children violates their rights under the UN Convention on the Rights of Children. This paper will review current policies and practices in the United States, and make recommendations for policies and practices consistent with children's rights and the duty for the state to provide safety and stability when rebuilding communities.

Border closure as pandemic response policy. Are islands anchored to UN guidelines or sailing away?

Prinsen, G; Baker, M; Harrison, S; Priest, P

Not all pandemics are the same. Influenza tends to spread fast, while other contagious diseases, such as SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome), spread slower. The same pandemic disease may spread in different places at different speeds. Spreading in densely populated, continental countries is likely to be faster than in remote islands. And yet, when it comes to border closure as a pandemic response policy, guidelines are the same for all countries. The UN's World Health Organisation (WHO) argues that border closure policies are ineffectual and have huge economic costs.

In the last decade, researchers began challenging the relevance of this one-size-fits-all advice for islands. Based on historic evidence and epidemiological and econometric calculations, it has been argued that in certain cases, border closure may be an effective option for islands to reduce or delay the impact of pandemics. In 2018, researchers of One Health Aotearoa endeavoured to compile the pandemic response policies of 68 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and overseas territories. This presentation shares the analysis of this data set, investigating the extent to which pandemic response policies on islands align with global WHO guidelines, or whether islands begin disrupting these international guidelines by carving out island-specific responses.

Pregnant women and malnutrition in Aotearoa: How the Sustainable Development Goals 2 & 5 reframe the current discourse
Raven, B; Stewart-Withers, R

In 2015 the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were launched and for the first-time wealthy nations such as Aotearoa signed onto a global platform for change. So-called developed countries are now required to look inward as oppose to just outwards (see Escobar, 1999). By looking inwards, there becomes an expectation that declining levels of wellbeing for vulnerable families, with the greatest effects experienced by women and children, and in particular pregnant women, will have to be addressed. This is especially important given that in the Aotearoa context pregnant women are expected to achieve unrealistic nutritional targets as recommended by the NZ Ministry of Health (Morton et al., 2014), and are then chastised when they do not. Pregnant women's malnutrition is thus positioned to be one of deficit of individual women, with various government's targeting perceived educational or individual deficits. This understanding and approach is failing to improve outcomes (Davies et al., 2014; Growing up in New Zealand, 2014; Wall et al., 2016).
In this paper, we explore how the SDGs can disrupt and reframe the current discourse on malnutrition of pregnant women in Aotearoa. The SDGs frameworks provide an opportunity to reframe the 'problem' of malnutrition in pregnancy to one of food security and empowerment of women. This 'reframing' more appropriately addresses the complexity of issues which underlies increasing rates of malnutrition.
We argue the globalised nature of the SDGs present a significant opportunity and challenge for developed countries to apply development concepts, thus potentially disrupting other problematic discourses and providing opportunity for renewal and change.

Local adaptation planning for climate change resilience – a Nepal/New Zealand comparison

Rennie, HG; Roberts, L; Silwal, P; Gurung, R

Global responses to climate change have taken a variety of forms and in many respects have been driven initially from the top down. Nepal and New Zealand are no exceptions, but once climate change had been acknowledged at a national level, the process by which communities might become formally involved at a local level in adapting to climate change has taken different paths. In New Zealand, national level approaches to addressing climate change have dominated planning responses, with the exception of a local government focus on adapting to sea level rise. In contrast, landlocked Nepal has pioneered a more holistic community level process known as Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA). In this paper we present a comparative analysis of these two approaches drawing on empirical data from four LAPA processes in rural Nepal and reviews of coastal planning responses in New Zealand undertaken as part of the New Zealand Government funded Resilience National Science Challenge. We conclude that there are similarities in knowledge gaps and an avoidance of fundamental institutional reform, but that the New Zealand approach could learn from the Nepali LAPA model, particularly in rural areas.

Understanding how indigenous entrepreneurs use diverse blended customary and modern strategies for creating viable enterprise development
Rice, S

Conventional development contends that individualistic, value-free societies foster an entrepreneurial disposition that enables economic growth, while collective societies based on customary land practices stunt potential entrepreneurship and create a barrier to development. Current theorizing, like Thomas Friedman's one-size-fits-all 'Golden Straitjacket', is disregarding culturally embedded indigenous entrepreneurs. The jacket does not fit. By contrast, research in Fiji has shown that iTaukei entrepreneurs are weaving together strands of reciprocity, gift giving, communal activities, traditional knowledge systems and elements of modern economic practices, thus yielding an economic 'tailored jacket' that enables contextual and diverse opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. This presentation explores the importance of customary land as a cultural, economic and social resource for iTaukei entrepreneurs in the forming of enterprises that collaborate and compete with conventional businesses. A further examination is given of the conventional context of economic development to identify constraints and enablers for indigenous economic development by iTaukei entrepreneurs. The case study presented seeks to show that customary land-based businesses tailor viable economic activity without a neo-liberal ideological framework; it also looks at alternative ways to measure economic success.

Disruption and resettlement: Refugee youth and health needs in New Zealand
Ripley, P

The present global refugee crisis is evidence of the most serious socio/political disruption to people in history. There are 68.5 million forcibly displaced people of which over 19 million are recognised as refugees under the UNHCR mandate. New Zealand is one of 26 countries that take part in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) regular refugee resettlement programme accepting refugees by way of an annual quota. Refugees entering NZ include men, woman and children with approximately fifty per cent being under the age of 18 years. Young people in particular are a vulnerable population with complex health needs distinct from younger and older age groups. The impact of resettlement is hugely disruptive for young people most having to renew their trust in society and those in power. The aim of this presentation is to engage the audience in thinking of ways in which young people themselves may contribute to and participate in research to address their health and social needs.

Bearing witness 2018: A climate crisis journalism development project
Robie, D; Marbrook, J

A three-year Pacific climate storytelling and research journalism project has contributed to a disruption and renewal theme in Pacific Island Countries (PIC) development. Focused initially on Fiji, the project has involved three pairs of postgraduate students engaging with climate crisis challenges. Responding originally to the devastation and tragedy wrought in Fiji by Severe Tropical Cyclone Winston in 2016, the Pacific Media Centre embarked on the Bearing Witness journalism project and by sending two postgraduate students to Viti Levu to document and report on the impact of climate change (Robie & Chand, 2017). Their main component was a multimedia report on Daku village in the Rewa River delta area. This was followed in 2017 with a series of reports leading to a multimedia package on the relocation of the remote inland village of Tukuraki (Robie, 2018). The third episode has included reports on waka navigation and climate change, the "ghost village" of Vunidogoloa and a "homecoming" documentary about the Banaban people of Rabi and the impact on them by climate change. The project demonstrates how climate crisis journalism can respond to the global paradigm with a constructive renewal contribution to the 10-year Strategic Plan 2017-2026 launched by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) in March 2017.

Brothers influencing sisters' development outcomes: Exploring caring masculinities in Cambodia and Samoa

Rogers, T; Stewart-Withers, R

Gendered discourses in parts of the Global South purvey a set of stereotypes, which positions boys and men as powerful "custodians and perpetrators of male dominance and as obstacles to equitable development" (Cornwall, 2000: 18). Yet, for every man and boy who is implicit and/or explicit in reinforcing girls' and women's inequality and disadvantage, there are those who actively disrupt these imaginings by having positive, caring relationships with the girls or women in their lives. In this presentation, we argue that brothers' demonstration of caring provides powerful counter-stories that disrupt dominant discourses about men as inhibitors of gender equality. We draw on examples from fieldwork in Cambodia and Samoa, and Elliot's (2015) concept of caring masculinities to explore the role of brothers' influence on girls' and women's development outcomes. In particular, we discuss the altruistic behaviour of brothers in enabling girls' educational persistence in the Cambodian context; and how the brother-sister feagaiga relationship means single mothers are less likely to be economically and socially disadvantaged in the Samoan context. Our findings highlight other types of masculinities and the value in understanding the nuances surrounding men and boys' engagement in gender equality.

The Tina river experience – power only through partnership
Roughan, P; Conning, F

Genuine partnerships are not just important for sustainable development; they are absolutely essential. This has been the lesson of Tina River Hydro in Solomon Islands, where a flagship renewable energy project is approaching construction. Tina will displace more than 80% of fossil fuel electricity, putting Solomon Islands at the forefront of a decarbonized economy. The opacity and autonomy of customary land are often invoked as reasons for the difficulty with which large "development" projects are able to access such land. Tina Hydro has tackled this difficulty by building on partnership as a fundamental foundation, and in so doing has developed a model which acts to:
-- register, title and commercially secure land without the original customary owners losing it;
-- create an equitable long-term partnership between the government and landowners
-- host a multi-hundred million dollar infrastructure public-private partnership investment on the land held and governed within the framework of the said partnership
-- emplace the entire arrangement within a broader context of benefit sharing arrangements with the related tribes and communities who jointly host the project, but whose land is not being used for the project.
This paper will highlight the conceptual bases for the Tina experience and its implementation approach.

From disruption to [in the making of] the renewal of lives. Efforts to integrate maternal and reproductive health [MRH] into disaster risk management [DRM]: A qualitative case study from Indonesia

Sajow HS; Water T; Holroyd E

Disasters disrupt the provision of maternal reproductive health (MRH) services. For pregnant women can mean displacement, profound difficulties in accessing services, and not uncommonly maternal and neonatal deaths. As a disaster prone country, it is critical that Indonesia finds effective approaches to integrate MRH into country's DRM strategy.

A retrospective single case study design (Yin, 2018) of the 2013 eruption of Mount Sinabung was selected to represent a common disaster in Indonesia. A Diagnostic Event approach was used to analyse the processes of the MRH integration. Data was collected from 40 participants [25 females and 15 males], which included women who were pregnant during the eruption, community leaders, and health personnel participants.

Participants reflected that lessons had been learnt from the 2010 to the 2013 eruptions. Key themes represents chronologies of processual and temporal events which are 'chaos', 'getting better' and 'unfinished business'.

This presentation will focus on strategies that assisted in 'getting it better' during the 2013 eruption; the impact on pregnant women; and new opportunities for hope in a new relocation site. Recommendations will be put forward for the 'unfinished business' of integrating MRH into DRM.

An impact assessment of the Millennium Villages in Ghana

Samwini, CJB; Lyne, MC; Lucock, S; Rich K

Abstract

The Millennium Villages Project (MVP) is a programme designed to end rural poverty. The MVP had its origins in the 'big push' approach to development but includes aspects of the 'incremental change' and 'selectivity and conditionality' approaches in its design and implementation. Its emphasis on agriculture recognizes the role of this sector as an engine of economic growth in regions endowed with agricultural resources. The first of Ghana's MVPs has run its ten-year course, but its outcomes remain largely unknown. In particular, there is no published information about the impact of the MVP on agricultural productivity or farm income. This study intends to assess the impact of the MVP at both the household and project levels in the Bonsaaso Millennium Village. The purpose is to provide informed comment on the MVP's success as a policy tool in Ghana where agricultural productivity is low and poverty rates are high. A sample of 202 households were drawn from the Millennium Villages, and a further 97 households from a control village using multistage sampling methods. Using propensity score matching and a recursive model with two-stage least squares estimation to control for observed characteristics and endogeneity, the preliminary results highlights significant impacts of the MVP on assets added over the ten year course of the project. Furthermore, the recursive model showed a significant impact of assets added on household outcomes, namely, gross farm produce, total farm expenditure and net farm income.

Indigenous entrepreneurship on customary land in the Pacific: Measuring sustainability

Scheyvens, R; Meo-Sewabu, L; Banks, G

Customary land is commonly perceived as a barrier to economic development and indigenous entrepreneurship in South Pacific countries. We turn this proposition on its head, arguing that customary land provides a solid foundation for indigenous entrepreneurs who wish to achieve social, cultural or environmental wellbeing, as well as economic goals, for their businesses. Furthermore, we assert that appropriate tools are needed to measure the success of indigenous businesses on customary land, as conventional tools have a narrow focus on economics that fails to capture the more holistic, sustainable development goals that indigenous people hope to achieve through their businesses. As part of a broader project on businesses on customary land in the Pacific, we have developed a set of indicators that relate to the socio-cultural, economic and environmental sustainability of a business. The utility of the indicators, along with their limitations, is demonstrated in relation to indigenous businesses surveyed in Fiji, Samoa and Papua New Guinea. This revealed that culturally oriented tools are essential if the sustainability of indigenous business is to be measured in terms that are meaningful to Pacific communities.

Mobilising land for the blue economy: Evolving practice in Solomon Islands

Schwarz, A-M; Roughan, P; Lasi, F; Talifilu, C

Solomon Islands' coastal marine resources are a mainstay of food and nutrition security while offshore tuna fisheries are critical to the national economy. The Government aims to increase revenue and benefits, over and above those gained from access and administrative fees, through policies that encourage increased amounts of tuna to be offloaded in Solomon Islands, and processed before export.

The ability for tuna processing facilities to create jobs, and significant spin-off benefits, is already proven in Western Solomon Islands. Feasibility studies have shown that the most populous province of Malaita, from which large numbers of youth migrate to the national capital looking for opportunities to improve their lives, could support an additional tuna processing facility.

The absence of significant developments on Malaita is often attributed to successive failures to acquire land needed to kick start economic growth. Drawing on recent experiences from Solomon Islands we describe how sustainable partnerships with customary land rights holders may address this perceived barrier for successful fisheries development planning in a blue economy. We consider how nurturing equitable partnerships to ensure sustainable access to customary land for development requires particular skills, and the implications of such a process for the design, commitment and delivery of support.

Effects of sustainable agricultural pactices (SAPS) on household income and food security of smallholder farmers in nothern Ghana

Setsoafia ED; Renwick A; Lyne M; Wanglin M

Adoption of sustainable agriculture practices (SAPs) has been recommended by many experts and international institutions to address food security and climate change problems. Global support for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has focused attention on efforts to up-scale the use of SAPs in developing countries where growth in populations and incomes is compromising the resilience of natural resources. Little is known about the effects of these practices in West Africa. This study sets out to examine the effects of SAPs adopted by smallholders in northern Ghana, and their impacts on household income and food security. The study draws on survey data collected in 2014, covering 1284 households and 5500 plots, for the Africa RISING project. The data will be analysed using a multinomial endogenous switching regression model to identify context-specific information about factors that constrain or encourage smallholder use of SAPs. The findings will help government agencies and NGOs to design programmes that achieve the twin goals of alleviating rural poverty and safeguarding natural resources in northern Ghana.

Refugees welcome: Exploring discourses of solidarity, welcome and refugee representation in New Zealand

Slade, N

The recent media campaign to double New Zealand's refugee quota called on the government to show a stronger, more empathetic and welcoming response in light of the global refugee crisis. Although by driven by humanitarian concern, these discourses of solidarity and welcome risk encouraging a regime of compassion and charity that speaks more about ourselves and how 'we' feel', while avoiding questions of social justice and inequality. Solidarity as charity, while altruistic in intention, positions refugees as objects of 'our' moral responsibility, passive victims whose voices are silenced and marginalised by the very act of solidarity and protest that is performed on their behalf. Drawing on media analysis and interviews with people involved with the campaign to increase the quota, this presentation critiques the relationship between discourses of solidarity and refugee representation, and reflects on the potential for humanitarian solidarity movements to move beyond a politics of pity towards a politics of hope based on transformative change.

Role of women in successful businesses based on customary land: Case studies from Papua New Guinea

Steven, H

This paper presents preliminary findings of research done on the role of women in businesses based on customary land in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The study is part of an ongoing Marsden project "The land has eyes and teeth": customary landowners' entanglements with economic systems in the Pacific". Land is conventionally understood as a commodity, but the project draws upon the notion of land as 'assemblage' (Li 2014) which counters this narrow economistic perspective.

This study brings in a gendered dimension to the main project using three business cases from PNG. It utilize a Vanua research framework and critical appreciative inquiry. Data collection and analysis utilized an ethnographic case study approach, which involved documenting the minutiae of the negotiations, tensions and relationships that have developed at the interface of business, culture, land, family and society. The results revealed that women contributed toward success or otherwise of businesses through social relationships, and economic, cultural and spiritual roles they had around land in their families and communities. Specific roles as business partners, managers, workers, producers and home carers can add to the sustainability of businesses. These roles help to retain customary land for the benefit of the family, clan and community, showing that women are active agents of social and economic change.

Values-based, ethically informed and practice-orientated pedagogy in development studies: Exploring competencies in development studies teaching

Stewart-Withers, R; Leslie, H; Bell, S

The development landscape is transforming at a pace that has arguably not been seen for two decades. Within this changing and complex environment, development practitioners are being increasingly challenged to practice their profession differently. Soft skills such as cross-cultural communication and the ability to reflect on one's own values and world view are critical, as is the practice of ethical models which privilege respect, reciprocity and humility. At the same time, however, technical skills and the ability to both understand and deliver a range of aid modalities remain important and sought after for entry level employment for development studies graduates.

In response to the changing development landscape, we have been working towards a more values-based, ethically informed and practice-orientated pedagogy in our development studies teaching at Massey University. Recently, and drawing on the work of other academics and practitioners, we have been discussing how some form of competency-based teaching could assist us to better prepare our graduates to be the kind of emotionally intelligent, flexible and adaptive professionals that they need to be if they are to contribute at all to better development outcomes for the communities they are working with. In this presentation, we look to share Massey's experience of thinking through this idea of competencies based upon the following: interpersonal relationships, understanding and reflecting on values, decolonising ways of understanding development, and relevant technical skills for development practice.

Taking a stand: The New Zealand Baptist Union and West Papua

Tallon, R

Indonesia's censorship of media has meant West Papua's struggle for independence has not always made the news. Despite this human rights and environmental activists have detailed the 'slow genocide' of the West Papuan indigenous people and environmental destruction under a repressive Indonesian regime. Linking with the Baptist churches in West Papua, the New Zealand Baptist Union has taken a step in the public arena by publishing a statement that affirms West Papua's desire for independence. The statement of affirmation is a direct challenge to the New Zealand government to recognize the sovereignty of the West Papuan people over their land. Baptist churches are encouraged to become politically active at all levels to call for accountability for injustices committed by the Indonesian military and to support peaceful methods to bring about an end to the violence. This presentation describes this politicisation of the Baptist Union with regards to West Papua.

Destruction and restoration

Tennent, D

The paper will pursue this theme with two examples from East New Britain Province: i)The Sigite Mukus Oil Palm Project in West Pomio. The unjustness and unconscionability of the contractual arrangements of the Oil Palm project will firstly be considered. It will be discussed how this was made possible because of the Special Agricultural Business Leases. Having considered the unconscionability of the contract the detrimental impact that the project has had on the lives of the people and the environment will then be spelt out. It will be noted how the project has split families and communities. The paper will then consider how the Archdiocese was requested to become involved and advocate for the people. The terms and conditions of the new agreement which we are seeking to implement will be set out together with the process of implementation: mediation; restoration of land owner entities which will lead to the negotiation of the new contractual arrangements. The paper will also emphasise the importance of the reconciliation amongst the people themselves. Ii) A Housing Project for the Poor. The paper will consider the issue of informal (squatter) settlements in Papua new Guinea. It will consider the reality of the lives experienced by people in the settlements and the detrimental impact that it has on them especially on women and children. It will also consider the attitude of the authorities to the settlements. The paper will proceed to consider the implementation of a housing project for the 'poor' with its focus of moving people from the informal settlements into the new community which provides adequate permanent housing built upon land for which there is security of tenure. It will consider how the people have to contribute to the purchase of the house and the importance of establishing a proper community. In this sense the focus is on rebuilding lives in a realistic and appropriate manner.

The role of international development organisations in education development in Nepal: A case study of Nepal and New Zealand
Thapa, ET

Drawing on Amartya Sen's Capability approach, this study explores and analyses teachers' training, which is part of education aid conducted by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in Nepal in partnership with International Non-Government Organisations (INGOs) of New Zealand and United States of America. Scholars argue that usually there is no attempt to analyse aid recipient country's educational requirements. Plus, there is a research gap around the benefits of including civil society in educational development. Acknowledging these research gaps this study aims to understand the role of INGOs and the educational requirements of the country mainly from the freedom perspective of students and teachers. The goal of the research is to develop a framework that will serve as locally aspired teachers' training model for schools in Nepal. Yet another goal of the research is to strengthen the capability approach by integrating aspects of critical pedagogy to incorporate the power dimension in education and how it affects the distribution of education and pupils of diverse backgrounds. It also intends to fill in the research gap of including students who are supposed to benefit from aid. Also, it provides human angle rather than economic angle to understand the problems related to educational aid in Nepal.

Disruption and renewal in Samoan health services: The role of NZ humanitarians

Thomas, P

In 1918 the influenza pandemic hit Samoa. Six weeks later over one-third of the population had died including 45 per cent of the traditional leaders and 50 per cent of the religious leaders. This paper explores the New Zealand administration's response to a seriously deteriorating health, social and political situation for which, as the League of Nations administration, it felt responsible.

Based on the model of maternal child health developed by Dr Maui Pomare for Maori communities and the preventive health approach of Dr (Sir) Truby King, a system of village-based women's health committees were formed and its leaders trained in basic hygiene and maternal child health care - a system that was to dramatically improve Samoan health and to change the roles and political importance of women. Now considered an integral part of the the traditional village system, the success of the women's committees was in part the result of perceived need, the inclusion of all village women and the increased power and influence of the committee leaders. The committees were later formalised by their incorporation within the administrative system.

The women's health committees were established by a small but remarkable team of two Samoans, three New Zealanders and an American, who village by village spoke to village leaders and women, trained women in first aid and health care and continued with regular visits. Remarkably for 1920, and importantly, two of the doctors were women. This is the story is the people involved.

Energy resilience in Nepal: Response and future directions for Nepal after the 2015 earthquakes and blockade

Underwood, G; Hill, D

Resilience of energy systems within developing countries is not well considered in existing literature. This study seeks to inform this issue by investigating the response to the shocks which the energy systems of Nepal have faced recently. In April and May 2015 major earthquakes devastated parts of central Nepal, and from September of the same year until February 2016 a trade blockade greatly restricted the import of goods from India, including petroleum fuels. Drawing upon extensive fieldwork amongst a range of stakeholders, the study analyses the experiences of different actors in the sector during and after these two key events. In doing so, it analyses the possibilities of future energy scenarios in Nepal. Three distinct axes of possibilities emerge, which are regionalisation verses nationalisation, fossil fuel verses renewable energy, and centralised verses non-centralised generation. The study argues that the exact combination of energy futures that emerge in Nepal depends upon the following: the ability of the government to capitalise on Nepal's hydropower potential and ensure cooperation with India for fuel and electricity trade; the extent to which the private sector can develop renewable energy alternatives; and the ability for both sectors to work together and involve NGOs in doing so.

'Better lives for all'? The contribution of marine wildlife tourism to development in Gansbaai, South Africa

van de Watt, H

Virtually every economic policy of post-Apartheid South Africa extols the power of tourism to contribute to better lives for all South Africans. However, macro-economic valuations of tourism do not reveal who benefits, or whether tourism contributes to development that serves all local people. Gansbaai, the location for this research, has a concentration of ten marine wildlife tourism (MWT) operators; it also faces high levels of unemployment and poverty. This research evaluates the contribution of MWT to sustainable development for residents of Gansbaai. The analytical framework defines sustainable development in terms of six dimensions of empowerment: economic, social, psychological, environmental, cultural, and political. The mixed-methodology drew on administrative data, nonparticipant observation and 59 interviews with MWT operators, their staff, other local businesses, and households. The research shows substantial investment in human and local economic development by the operators, and extensive distribution of economic and social benefits beyond business owners and staff. However, power asymmetries, subjective interpretations of development needs, and disconnects between societal actors, are uncovered. These factors result in varying degrees of impact on the dimensions of empowerment and related Sustainable Development Goals, partial correlation with development needs, and muted effect on transformation as envisaged in South Africa's empowerment policies.

Drifting into debt? Voices of the salaried Poor in Bangladesh

Vickers, N

Salaried micro-borrowers in Bangladesh take loans for a variety of reasons but often fall into repayment difficulties, leading to further loan-taking and household over-indebtedness. I will present a case study on NGO fieldworkers in Tangail. Data was gathered from 24 borrowers and 11 lenders/lending institutions. I held 4 focus groups and conducted financial diaries with 7 households. I explore the contrasts between local concepts and academic definitions of over-indebtedness. I compare the lending arrangements of different institutions and look at how borrowers weigh up different lenders and manage multiple repayments. I focus on borrowers' decision-making and financial circumstances and how these influence their risk of over-indebtedness. Research participants prioritised social repercussions of over-indebtedness over financial consequences. They did not necessarily choose loans with the lowest interest rates. Many borrowers struggled with insufficient income, fulfillment of social aspirations and cultural expectations. They tended to prioritise NGO loan repayments because of the pressure on repayments, neglecting higher-interest loans. As changes to lending practices are unlikely to resolve over-indebtedness, governments and NGOs need to develop a deeper understanding of this demand for credit and how borrowing and repayment dynamics affect the salaried poor.

"Na i kanakana nodra na tukaqu au bula kina" (my ancestors' land to feed from and to help me survive) customary land and economic development: Case studies from Fiji

Vunibola, S

Land is central to the livelihoods, identity, social structures and well being of South Pacific Island people. In terms of development and 'progress', the same land is often viewed as a commodity or asset with varying economic values depending on location and markets. Many foreign interests in the Pacific are narrowly focused on the economic potential of the tourism, fisheries, forestry and mineral extraction industries, overlooking the broader value that exists. This presentation will showcase examples of businesses on customary owned land in the Pacific which achieve economic development whilst retaining control over the land for the people and upholding community processes and values. During four months of 2018, in-depth case studies of two indigenous businesses in Fiji were undertaken. Data was collected through a process of culturally inclusive frameworks and is herein summarised to present how the business owners successfully build relationships and negotiate challenges to achieve economic, socio-cultural, and environmental sustainability

A social network analysis of urban spaces: A study of the slum dwellers' daily activity places in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Waliuzzaman, S; Dombroski, K

While the people living in informal settlements are disproportionately excluded by socio-spatial segregation, there is a significant knowledge gap in terms of how this segregation spatially configures. Drawing on the daily activity locations and individual narratives from 30 slum dwellers in Dhaka, Bangladesh; this paper therefore explores how different urban spaces can be seen as a set of interconnected actors related to each other through peoples' movements and what social meaning that might have on how these places are being accessed, used or negotiated by them. This study propose a venue based social network analysis (SNA) methods by considering place and people as nodes and ties respectively unlike conventional SNA studies where people to people connections are at the center of the query. This study argues that the venue based SNA, when merged with the individual narratives can led to a better understanding of the core versus peripheral nature of various places and provides a broader understanding of their relative significance. Such integration not only allows powerful visualization of the otherwise neglected social spaces but also to assess the consequences of altering the spatial configure of the network by either denying, restricting or controlling peoples' access to these places.

Political disruption and renewal in Somaliland: Transition from a discursive politics to electoral representation

Walls, M

Somaliland is gaining a reputation in stark contrast to Somalia, from whom it unilaterally separated in 1991. While Somalia has endured prolonged conflict, punctuated by periodic and lavishly funded efforts to establish first a centralised then a federal government in Mogadishu, Somaliland has established a system of electoral democracy that has proven remarkably durable.

Significant challenges remain, and the road has not been smooth, but Somaliland's emergence from the major disruption of conflict and the more minor disruptions of successive presidential, parliamentary and local government elections has been enabled by an ongoing cycle of political renewal. Somaliland has become adept at averting potentially catastrophic crises.

This paper will look at the cyclical nature of that path, explicitly linking in to the themes of the conference of disruption and renewal; in this case in the political realm. The paper will seek to offer reflections on democracy itself, in which the central argument is that Somaliland is not proceeding along a path of 'democratisation' as it is frequently framed by external actors, but one in which the transition is from a discursive and clan based system of democracy to a possibly more inclusive, but frequently less directly democratic system of electoral representation.

Humanitarian identity and a politics of life: Moral quandaries between an ideal and real world of humanitarian practice
Water, T

This presentation examines aspects of the 'real' world of medical humanitarian practitioners in contrast to the 'idealized' world that is often portrayed in representations of a humanitarian identity. For example, the notion of humanitarians 'saving lives' or 'alleviating suffering' can be at odds with the challenges of the contexts humanitarians find themselves in. These perspectives highlight the tensions in balancing outsider perspectives looking in with insider perspectives looking out. Drawing on data from an ethnographic case study of personal protection equipment (PPE) with New Zealand humanitarians who work or have worked in resource poor and conflict settings, and the Ebola crisis; this presentation highlights a certain 'politics of life' and humanitarian identity as described by doctors, nurses and midwives working in these contexts. Participant narratives highlight the moral tensions between the idealized and real world of practice and the challenge of finding ways to balance these two world views. This presentation asks the audience to consider ways in which 'being a humanitarian' can be explored that considers both insider and outsider perspectives within an embedded world of humanitarian practice.

Integrating scientific and qualitative methods to understand changes in water quality in the Jhikhu Khola catchment, Nepal

Wilkins, B; Hill, D

Many countries in the Global South are experiencing a shift from subsistence-based agriculture to cash crop production, with a range of impacts upon water quality and the sustainability of the environment. The Jhikhu Khola catchment in the Middle Hills of Nepal is one such catchment where intensification has occurred, with agricultural practice relying on chemical fertiliser and pesticides to secure crops and the consumptive use of water from the Jhikhu Khola for irrigation. This study draws on extensive fieldwork to examine water quality and the local people's perceptions of water resources, analysed through a range of methods including both water sampling and water user interviews. Water was found to be generally of poor quality and in short supply. Water user interviews point to severe water shortages in the lower riparian region during the dry season because all available water is extracted upstream. The transition to agricultural cash crop production has also induced change in the wider environment related to forestry management, mechanisation, the division of labour as well as the balance between rural and urban resource usage. The study identifies the need to implement water management strategies that equally distribute water resources between upper and lower riparian users. In doing so, there should also be integration between water use and sustainable land management practices to reduce water quality contamination.

The provision of WASH resources in a post disaster environment: The Nepalese earthquake

Williams, EG

The 2015 Nepalese earthquake and aftershocks led to the destruction of over half a million homes, the displacement of 60,000 people and left almost 9,000 dead. A massive humanitarian and aid response followed from both internal and external agencies, with key areas of mobilisation including healthcare, reconstruction and access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) resources. In analysing the effectiveness of this response, this study specifically looks at the role of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for the provision of WASH resources. It draws upon extensive fieldwork carried out in two rural and two urban areas. Historically, access to and distribution of aid have been affected by the overlapping axis of caste, class, gender, age and geographic location, with the most vulnerable and marginalised parts of the population excluded. In the post-earthquake period, there has been a conscious attempt to redirect aid so that these historically marginalised populations are prioritised. The paper argues that these changes in distribution reflect how aid organisations view and assess vulnerability as well as broader changes within Nepalese society. The paper is relevant for those interested in NGOs role in post-disaster aid provision and in shifts in targeting and delivery of resources to marginalised peoples.

A critical exploration of the development outcomes of two ethical value networks embedded in Chilean and Peruvian viticulture

Williams, P; Murray, W

In recent decades, a number of Global South countries have been increasingly integrated into complex global agro-food networks. This economic globalisation has been particularly significant in several South American countries which have been integrated as modern resource peripheries through neoliberal policies. While this integration has promoted impressive macro-economic growth in some cases, more critical exploration reveals uneven development outcomes, particularly for small-scale producers and rural workers. As a consequence of these outcomes, there have been growing concerns among global consumers around how commodities are being produced, by who and to what standards, especially when production takes place in the Global South. In response to these concerns, ethical value networks (EVeNs) have emerged which claim to link consumers with 'ethical' forms of production through a range of certifications and product labelling.

This presentation explores two examples of EVeNs embedded in South American viticulture; fair trade wine in Chile and the geographical indication for pisco, an un-aged brandy from Peru. These examples demonstrate the potential for sharing the benefits of globalisation while promoting more inclusive and localised development through ethical certifications. However, they also highlight the risks of 'ethical value' appropriation by powerful actors and the further marginalisation of vulnerable groups in rural areas of the Global South.