DevNet 2008 Conference

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School of Geography, Environment & Earth Sciences
Te Kura Tatai Aro Whenua
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Abstracts & special sessions

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This document contains abstracts for: | **Page**

Concurrent session codes are given as follows and relate to the Programme document:

W, T & F: Regular sessions that are in the programme as concurrent sessions are labelled Concurrent W# (for Wednesday), Concurrent T# (Thursday) and Concurrent F# (Friday).

SS#: Special sessions are described as Concurrent SS #

STWIPs: Student Work in progress sessions are labelled STWIP# and are all concurrent with other sessions.

Below is a list of the special sessions, regular concurrent and student work in progress sessions by day, code and time to help you identify which papers or sessions you just can't miss. The codes are used in the abstracts/sessions descriptions.

Wednesday sessions	Time
SS1, W1, W2, W3	11:00 am - 12:30pm
Film, SS2	2:30 – 3:30 pm
W4, W5, W6, W7, STWIP1	4:00 – 5:30 pm
Thursday sessions	
T1, T2, T3, T4	10:30 am – 12:30 pm
SS3, T5, T6, T7, T8	1:30 – 3:30 pm
SS4, T9, T10, T11, STWIP2	4:00 – 5:30 pm
Friday sessions	
SS5, SS6	10:30 am – 12:30 pm
SS7, F1, F2, F3, STWIP3	1:30 – 3:30 pm

TE WHARE WĀNANGA O TE ŪPOKO O TE IKA A MĀUI

VICTORIA
UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON

REGULAR SESSIONS

Tobacco control: a case study of development practice   T4

Over 2003 to 2007, NZAID funded a six country regional programme aimed at assisting the Governments of the Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu to develop and implement national tobacco control programmes. The imperative for this project arose as a result of the negotiations on the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. This Treaty, negotiated under the auspices of the World Health Organization, saw heightened focus on the need for a global, regional and national response to the tobacco epidemic, as well as increased pressure for assistance to be provided to developing countries to implement comprehensive tobacco control programmes. Pacific states took a very active role in these negotiations and immediately committed to implementation of the Treaty by their speedy ratification of it over 2004 to 2005. The presenter will outline the imperatives that led to the design and implementation of the NZAID-funded tobacco control project, the rationale (development principles-wise) for funding projects of this nature, and lessons learned in the project that are applicable for other areas of
development practice in the Pacific. In doing so, the presenter will draw
on the results of an independent evaluation of the NZAID-funded Pacific tobacco control project as well as a recent publication developed for the World Health Organization on best practice principles for the design and implementation of ODA-funded tobacco control programmes.

Matthew ALLEN, Director, Allen & Clarke Policy and Regulatory Specialists, Wellington

The seasonal labor scheme and Samoa's experience: Does exploitation matter?   T1

It is almost two years since the launching of the seasonal labor scheme between the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) and their most developed neighbors – Australia and New Zealand. The latter in particular was the first of the two to commit to the initiative in 2007, by opening its border to workers from few PICs including Samoa. Recently, a concern has been raised about the danger of exploiting seasonal workers rights as they are not protected by trade unions and legislation of the host country because of their 'alien' status. The concern has merits and certainly deserves further investigation for improvement and sustainability of the scheme. This paper contributes to the debate by addressing two main questions. First, what are the mechanisms in place to protect the rights of seasonal workers? Second, is the issue a major concern to the workers and in particular the Samoans recruited under the scheme? If so, what more could be done to improve the status quo and if not, should it really be a matter of concern? The findings suggest strengthening of existing measures and Samoans employed under the scheme are indifference about the issue: for them, it is the cash and the experience that matter the most.

Desmond U AMOSA, School of Management and Public Administration, University of the South Pacific

Big mere and matron are not enough? Women's leadership   F3
in post conflict Solomon Islands

Although the civil unrest in Solomon Islands was perceived by some commentators as an 'ethnic tension, others saw this as a result of political leadership incapacity to respond to national concerns. This pathology subsists despite the intervention of the Regional Assistance Mission for Solomon Islands (RAMSI).
The political system in Solomon Islands is essentially an autonomous institution where politicians are free to manage their autonomy according to the personal choices they make and considerable scope exists for them to entrench their segmented interests. For many reasons, women are marginalized from this system, due to their lack of status for gender reasons or the capacity to enter politics without access to considerable monetary resources. In many respects Solomon Islands politics mirrors Melanesian traditional practice where leadership

functions are sharply segmented vertically between gender roles. This gender segmentation is projected into the modern political arena as a male domain.
The paper investigates some of the obstacles for women who aspire to be a politician in the Solomon Islands and draws on experiences of women who assumed leadership roles during and after the civil conflict. In addition, this paper inquires into what Solomon Islanders understand to be important attributes for women leaders.

Yoko ASANO, Victoria University of Wellington

Comparing corporate and donor approaches to community development   T1
in Papua New Guinea

This paper reports on the early stages of a NZAID-funded research project that will examine the community development programmes around four large-scale mining operations in Papua New Guinea. Such programmes arise for a diverse set of reasons, often blending altruism with pragmatic self-interest and adherence to global charters. The project seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in terms of agreed principles of effective community development. It is also seeks to facilitate discussions across the corporate/ donor divide about successful community development programmes in the Papua New Guinea context. The results of a literature review and initial interviews will be reported in this paper.

Associate Professor Glenn BANKS, Massey University

Charge your glasses for the poor? Wine and development   T7

This paper will provide an initial exploration of the wine industry in relation to development. Long regarded as a bastion of the 'old world' (Europe) in terms of production and a symbol of middle and upper class conspicuous consumption, the industry has experienced dramatic changes in the last decade that make it worthy of attention as a 'development subject'. We begin by reviewing some of these key trends in terms of wine production and consumption, highlighting the increasing role of parts of the developing world as both producers and consumers of wine. We then discuss a range of issues associated with the insertion of these 'developing nations' in the world of wine, and finish with some speculation on the possible links between wine production and poverty reduction – what potential does wine hold as a poverty reduction tool?

Glenn BANKS, Massey University and John Overton, Victoria University

Targeting the locals: The conundrum of engaging communities in a   T4
health development programme in Whanganui

There is an expansive academic literature on how communities can be defined so that health development interventions are effectively targeted. Each definitional approach raises issues of who is included and who becomes excluded.
This paper is developed from fieldwork undertaken for a study of community participation in a health development project in Whanganui. This project included the development of a community garden on public land in a suburb chosen for its 'target group' demographics of a high deprivation profile and Maori and Pacific Island communities.
In the paper I will explore the complexities of 'local community' that developed and continue to affect the community garden. This simple construct of 'local to the garden' has created some of the major challenges in this project to date.

Lesley BATTEN, School of Health and Social Services, Massey University, Palmerston North

Institutionalising development: The influence and challenge of agendas in development

W6

The development community has increased significantly in the past few decades. While development has expanded, both theoretically and practically, there is a sense that development is being institutionalised. The existence of poverty - rather than the elimination of poverty - seems to have become the justification for the development 'industry'. With more organisations, agencies and other vested interests expanding into the development space, there is a need to more critically assess the underlying agendas of all development actors and the impact this can have on development outcomes. The presentation will briefly look at the power behind agendas and the consequences this has for community development.

The presentation will include an example, contrasting a specific set of agenda-based development interventions against what is commonly faced within the developing world.

Murray BOARDMAN, World Vision New Zealand (Attendance to be confirmed)

Transnational networks and development: contemplating family based methods of data collection

T9

This paper proposes that family based qualitative data collection can provide us with a more comprehensive understanding of development because of its multi-dimensional scale. I will use examples from Tuvalu and Kiribati to show different qualities family based research can offer to our understanding of the processes involved in transnational practices. The increasing recognition of family networks across regions and international borders have made concepts of migration and transnationalism relevant for development research. Not only remittance distribution within family and community networks, but also recognition of the significance of sociocultural networks for development and of families as agents within such networks have gained more attention in recent research. In including the voices of different family members in data collection a more complicated but also more comprehensive representation of the consequences for development that transnationalism has to offer can be realised. Yet, multi-dimensional methods propose challenges and extended responsibilities for researchers. This paper suggests continued engagement with such challenges.

Dr Maria BOROVNIK, School of People, Environment and Planning, Massey University (attendance to be confirmed)

Toward tourism development: what value the Pacific child?

F2

There is little room to dispute tourism development a champion for economic growth; therefore, enabling all individuals an opportunity to prosper. Nevertheless, at what cost carries prosperity? In some countries child-sex travel is an enormous social disaster of tourism development; carried by a society as a whole.

At the moment, Pacific Island writer's pen social tensions most associated with tourism development. In addition, islanders pen social stressors that induce child-sex travel. In a nutshell, writers pen exploitative settings of extreme poverty, slavish tourism dependency and, waning human rights obligation in the solicitation of tourist patronage. These types of social tensions may very well constrict sustainable tourism development and advance child-sex travel.

This paper utilizes the methodology of content analysis. Acknowledging the limitation to islanders' thoughts and opinions, nonetheless, a content analysis, utilizing everyday lived experiences, enables rich data for further observation. This article supports an absence of new research to identify opportunities for child-sex exploitation facilitated within the South Pacific tourism industry.

Lurlene CHRISTIANSEN, Doctoral Candidate, Va'aomanu Pasifika, (FHSS), Pacific and Samoan Studies, Victoria University of Wellington

Achieving development in 'the periphery': insights from an eastern Indonesian village

T10

Eastern Indonesia is characterised as 'backward' in historical and contemporary discourses, seen as having limited scope to improve its 'undeveloped' status other than mainstream approaches of sourcing out-migration or attracting foreign direct investment. I argue it is not backward; it is, in fact, a region that includes local places with unrealised potential, in the form of already-existing traditional and new practices that can be built upon for locally derived development initiatives. This requires a revaluing of such 'place-based practices', and that mainstream development supports people in 'the periphery' to determine their own development pathways. I make this argument based on my field-based study of how a mixed ethnic Christian-Muslim community pursues its livelihoods in Oelua village in Roti, East Nusa Tenggara province. The findings show that there are lessons to be learned from 'peripheral places' like Oelua with respect to how people achieve development on their own terms, including how they engage in a diverse economy, innovatively adapt to external change, and how they live together with difference and foster inclusive, low-conflict societies. Importantly, Oelua also faces significant challenges in ensuring and maintaining social and ecological sustainability, but the ways in which the community is already addressing such challenges provides hope for continuing to find ways forward. The implications of this research suggest that future development agendas in Eastern Indonesia might—as a viable complement to mainstream approaches—see place-specificity as enabling rather than constraining livelihood possibilities; and move beyond the taken-for-granted assumption that western-centric, uni-linear development trajectories are inevitable.

Michelle CARNEGIE, Postdoctoral Fellow , Department of Human Geography, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University

Dignity and justice for persons with disabilities: the challenges and the potentials

T5

There are 600 million persons with disabilities worldwide, approximately 80 per cent of whom live in developing countries; representing ten per cent of the global population. "Dignity and Justice"; the theme for this year's International Day for Persons with Disabilities has a rather noble idyllic notion about it. The reality for the majority of those with disabilities in the developing world is that these words represent a daily struggle in terms of being an actuality within their own lives and social position.

Dignity and justice, along with equality and non discrimination, are enshrined principles in UN charters and conventions, but significant challenges exist in their practical application for disabled people. This paper examines these challenges, starting with establishing correct terminology and righting the wrong assumptions commonly held, even by development workers. Societal barriers and the vicious poverty cycle are obstacles that must be addressed despite their deep entrenchment. Disability must be seen to be beyond a medical issue to be one of human rights and equality. It is a glaring omission from the Millennium Development Goals and they stand little chance of success without explicit inclusion.

Along with these significant challenges there are also very real potentials which, if realised, mean dignity and justice for persons with disabilities is achievable. These, along with examples from the authors experience in NGO work give us cause for optimism.

Robert CHOY, International Programmes Manager, cbm New Zealand and post-graduate student Massey University

Public health policy and regulation in the Pacific: a practice model   **T4**

To discuss practical lessons learned from working on policy and regulatory projects at the country and regional level in the Pacific in the last six years.

To suggest a best practice model for creating momentum for the development and implementation of effective and sustainable policy and regulation in the Pacific based on this work

To explain how we can apply the model to create momentum for the development and implementation of effective and sustainable policy and regulatory interventions in future in the Pacific, for example to address the root causes of diet related Non-communicable disease.

David CLARKE, Allen & Clarke Policy and Regulatory Specialists, Wellington

Energy and development: climate change as a development challenge to   **T2**
Asian Development Bank's operations in Southeast Asia

This presentation is about the role of Asian Development Bank (ADB) in climate change mitigation in six developing countries of Southeast Asia namely: Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. I start by discussing the region's economic development and its contribution to growing greenhouse emissions. Henceforth, I provide an overview of the climate change challenge that besets the region tracking the progress made to address the inevitable consequences of anthropogenic global warming with particular interest to international actions such as clean energy initiatives. Here, I seek to critically understand the relations between energy and development.

The central focus of this presentation is the role of ADB as a Multilateral Development Bank in financing clean energy projects and programmes as a climate change mitigation strategy. I undertook a portfolio level analysis by reviewing ADB's energy sector portfolio. My central thesis pertains to the assessment of the extent to which climate change has been ▯mainstreamed▯ into ADB's energy sector portfolio as indicated by the extent to which climate change has been ▯integrated▯ into its overall portfolio. This portfolio level analysis does not capture the extent to which vulnerability and adaptation considerations have been mainstreamed into project development and appraisal, as additional analysis is needed to fully assess progress on this count.

Laurence L. DELINA, Centre for Development Studies, The University of Auckland

Policies and authentic cultural tourism in New Caledonia   **W2**

A high degree of mobility and a strong belief in their cosmopolitanism lead many people to seek more and more remote places in search of undiscovered or at least little know cultures which they can report on to their friends and colleagues upon their return. Marginalised Indigenous groups are grasping at this opportunity for the economic betterment of their people. Governments in the French Pacific are supporting some such initiatives, aware as they are of the complex processes of exchange and conversion that occur between cultural and economic domains in the new cultural economy, which has led to the commodification of items considered valueless until now. The French state has mandated efforts to increase the income of Kanak people, long refused participation in the New Caledonia economy. Eco tourism or cultural tourism have been presented as the solution.

A number of issues arise, however, when Indigenous people wish to attract visitors to experience their culture. Travellers from OCED countries are familiar with stereotypical and hierarchised representations of 'other' peoples, which perpetuate the myth of the colonial exotic. Representations are not a simple reflection of reality. They actually produce that reality. Tourists then visit a regressive space which is located in fantasy. In most OCED cultures of 'themed spaces', visitors will accept constructed realities as authentic, even original. Patrons are often unwilling or unable to reflect on the ideological aspects of representations because they are enjoying the visit as pure entertainment. The primary purpose of such representations is not to fulfil human needs but to play on human desires. It is also a fact that authorised narratives have the potential to deaden an individual's ability to construct his or her own narrative. Authenticity is also equated with primitivity in visitors' minds so how does one reconcile this notion with the hybridity of cultures already trampled on by colonisation and missionary efforts. No culture is static either so how can one expect unchanging pre-modern practices in today's globalised world?

How do we showcase cultures that have already been hybridised by colonial irruption(s) without commodifying or distorting them? How do we construct forms of tourism that provide visitors with their requisite experience while they procure visited areas with benefits, including profits? Can we devise meaningfully creative ways of interaction between visitors and visited? I will discuss two main examples that can guide us: one is the spirit behind the initiatives of the JM Tjibaou Cultural Centre; it celebrates Kanak culture which is expressed in 28 different languages but it is not a theme park to offer tourists their required dose of exoticism. Another example is the quadrennial Festival of the Pacific Arts that celebrates Pacific identity, nurtures culture and the arts and sustains their vibrancy. Its latest version was staged in Amelika Samoa this past July.

Anne-Marie D'HAUTESERRE, Department of Geography, Tourism and environmental Planning, University of Waikato, Hamilton

Water security, climate change and development in the Philippines   **T2**

In this paper I will discuss my research in the Philippines which seeks to investigate the challenges to ensuring water security as part of local social and economic development, and the implications of climate change on future sustainability of water resources. The research uses an institutional analysis approach in order to investigate water governance with a particular interest in how climate effects and adaptation to climate change are understood and integrated in local environment and development policy. Rather than focusing solely on large-scale infrastructure projects and reticulated water networks as the primary means for overcoming water scarcity, I am interested in identifying local level responses and the potential for alternative water sources such as rainwater harvesting. I am interested in exploring whether pro-poor water supply can be reconciled with water enhancements to facilitate economic growth premised on increasing international tourism in a water scare locality. I argue that water development proposals which privilege large-scale augmentation of supply may lead to water insecurity and undermine long term water sustainability in light of increased climate variability and consumptive demand. As a consequence, decentralised and distributed water supply will require new forms of governance which are more flexible and adaptive than 'traditional' forms.

Karen FISHER, University of Auckland

Anarchism, development and permaculture   **T7**

Anarchism would appear to be the antithesis of development. In the post-neoliberal era in particular, development is being channelled increasingly through state institutions and development has been recognised by many writers as being associated with a wider project to exert dominance and order on communities and local polities by the state and other powerful institutions. Yet anarchism, as a philosophy, may provide some pointers to alternative forms of development. These would promote rather than suppress small, decentralised and otherwise marginalised communities. 'Anarchist development' then, may be seen as a counter to the mainstream. This paper explores these general issues then turns to a proposal to conduct research with communities in New Zealand which promote permaculture and may adopt, perhaps implicitly, broadly anarchist principles of organisation and operation.

Tazia GAISFORD and John Overton, Victoria University of Wellington

Whither human security? The UN intervention in East Timor and the security-development nexus

W3

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Human Development Report (HDR) of 1994 was devoted to the concept of 'human security'. The UNDP argued that a new policy framework was needed to address the challenges it identified in the post-Cold War era. 'Human security', it was hoped, would allow the security of people, not states, to be prioritised by policymakers, and a collective global commitment to equitable, sustainable human development to be realised.

This paper analyses the UNDP's concept of human security through an investigation of its impact on the UN's intervention in East Timor in 1999, a multilateral operation undertaken in response to the humanitarian crisis following the September referendum. I argue that, rather than confirming the positive vision of a 'security-development nexus' anticipated in the 1994 HDR, this analysis demonstrates the new logics of global security in the post-Cold War era. Here, a concern for human security shifts the perception of global danger to conflict in the South, with development and international interventionism now the preferred means of engaging this so-called threat. Far from promoting human security through human development, a professed concern for human insecurity has become essential to advancing the security interests of states.

Leon GASKIN, University of Auckland

Working with 'peripheral' rural dynamics of change for alternative development pathways in the Philippines

KEYNOTE

Wednesday pm

This paper asks some questions about the relationship between thinking and action around development and suggests some new ways forward on both fronts. How we describe and explain rural change shapes imaginaries and has the power to constrain or open up possibilities for local development. Over the last two decades scholars studying rural transformation in Asia have identified agricultural mechanization, monetization, commoditization, proletarianization and out-migration as key drivers of change. I am concerned about the performative effect of representing the determinants of rural change in terms of these unidirectional dynamics associated with capitalist development.

By reinforcing the power and predictability of processes seen to be animated by the international expansion of capitalism, local communities and their governments are left with few options but to attempt to join in the inexorable march of capitalist globalization. I am interested in expanding the range of available representations of rural change by attending to what might be seen as 'peripheral' dynamics taking place in the diverse economies of rural areas. Taking up Robert Chambers' challenge to think about non-linear developmental dynamics, I outline how alternative representations of change can animate development pathways that strengthen community economies and create wellbeing directly.

Professor Katherine GIBSON, Department of Human Geography, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University

Building social enterprises in the Philippines: strategies for local development

FILM

Wednesday pm

What is a social enterprise? How can social enterprises help communities create wealth that circulates locally? Can social enterprises be built in rural Asia?

This DVD answers these questions by examining nine social enterprises that have been created by community groups in the Philippines provinces of Surigao del Norte, Bukidnon, Bohol and Lanao del Norte.

It contains interviews with social entrepreneurs and community members who are spearheading social enterprise development that

- provides purposeful work
- generates cash income
- mobilizes local assets
- services community needs
- builds organizational capacity
- strengthens the resilience of local economies

The DVD is narrated and written by Professor Katherine Gibson, a human geographer from the Australian National University and Ms Maria Angela Villalba, Executive Director of the NGO Unlad Kabayan Migrant Services Foundation Inc. Professor Gibson led an ARC and AusAID funded action research project from 2003 to 2006 that initiated some of the social enterprises in the DVD. Ms Villalba was named Philippines Social Entrepreneur of the Year by the Schwab Foundation in 2007. Unlad Kabayan has pioneered social enterprises funded by migrant savings as shown in the DVD.

Politics and power in community driven development

T9

Community-Driven Development Social Funds involve provision of grants for public investments to community-level decision-making bodies, with elected representatives taking on responsibility for selection and governance of projects. Over the past two decades, there has been huge growth in donor funding to CDD-SF programmes, with resources provided through such funds now comprising a substantial proportion of total IFI contributions in Indonesia and the Philippines.

These schemes have conventionally been viewed as successful in empowering communities, through allowing the demand-driven allocation of donor funding in ways that bypass the inefficiency, ineffectiveness, graft and patronage that often pervade government mechanisms.

Through reference to the KALAHI CIDDS programme in the Philippines and the Kecamatan Development Project in Indonesia, this paper discusses how such programmes pose important political questions about the meaning of empowerment in development. Such programmes challenge social-democratic visions of empowerment as the creation of policy space within which elected governments can make redistributive decisions on behalf of the populace. At the same time, they promote a more traditionally liberal vision of empowerment – consistent with broader "neo-liberal" development paradigms – where the public interest is best achieved through constraining the distributive influence of the state and emphasising individual rights and legal equality.

Tobias Akhtar HAQUE, NZAID

Local-level governance in Melanesia: trends, issues, evidence from the field

W6

State and nation-builders in the Melanesian countries of the Pacific – concerned about what they perceive to be slow progress in democratic and equitable development and/or about rising corruption, instability and poor service delivery - periodically turn their attention to the 'local-level'.

Perhaps in an effort to become 'effective states', or more cynically to enhance their patronage and political power, national governments have made efforts to involve and engage more broadly with their citizens from whom after all they ultimately draw their legitimacy. Donors too, but for reasons to do both with the low impact of 'good governance' programs and a desire to deepen democracy, have also focused more attention on sub-national levels of government.

But what is happening 'out there' in the provinces and districts in PNG, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu? What has happened to local government? What are the local dynamics that are shaping the polities of Melanesia? This paper draws on recent research and commentary to identify key issues and trends.

David HEGARTY, Senior Fellow, State, Society & Governance in Melanesia Program, ANU, Canberra

Intriguing land legislation in the Pacific's shining star: critical issues surrounding Samoa's 2008 Land and Titles Registration Act

KEYNOTE

Thursday am

The Samoa Land and Titles Registration Bill was passed in June, this year, amidst intriguing circumstances. Its passage into law was marked by controversy. A small number of critics argued that it would introduce the Torrens land system to customary land, and would lead to a radical transformation of customary land tenure. The Government floated between denying and admitting that this was the intention of the Bill. Then, despite its persistent denials that the Bill would apply to customary land, it added new clauses shortly before it was passed, to exclude customary land. Despite the possibility of radically changing customary land tenure, the Bill was passed without any significant public protest. This, in particular, was surprising given that customary land rights are extremely important if not sacrosanct to the Samoan people. Customary land is a fundamental pillar of their traditional socio-political system, and holds deep spiritual and genealogical meaning, as well as economic benefits for its owners. Its status as law is also controversial. Critics argue that far from protecting customary land rights, the additional clauses pose an even greater threat. To unravel some of this intrigue, this presentation addresses a number of critical issues. First, what prompted the criticism of the Bill and was it justified? Second, why did this criticism fail to rouse public protest? Third, what are the implications of the Act for customary land rights in Samoa, and the traditional Samoan socio-political framework?

Dr Iati IATI, Research Associate at the Macmillian Brown Centre for Pacific Studies, University of Canterbury, Christchurch

Allocating mineral revenues equitably and effectively in Pacific

T1

In the Pacific Island Countries the allocation and Management of mineral revenues are fraught with tension. Customary land rights are still firmly entrenched in national policy and practice and therefore the rights of national governments to decide on the distribution of mineral revenues are routinely challenged by landowners. The result is invariably a grossly inequitable distribution of benefits and revenues between different sections of the population. The crises from the now autonomous region of Bougainville, North Solomon Province arises from a fail negotiation with the PNG government, Resource Developers and the Land owners on the inequitable and ineffective distribution of mineral revenues. Similar minor cases thus exist presently in Southern Highlands province where the OK Tedi Mine is.

To ensure revenues are equitably distributed and protected from manipulation or interference, there are several factors that need to be addressed to. Factors such as Landowners' interests, political interests, Resources Developers interests, the country's interest reflecting the region and community it belongs to in the Pacific and world at large. Those are factors that need to be effectively addressed and devise possible mechanism that can deliver an equitable and effective distribution of mineral revenues. For example, developing a robust policy framework for extractive industries can be one of the effective strategies to attain a good result.

The challenge for most of the Pacific countries is to have in place a policy framework that would give rise to more controlled regulated multinational companies' activities in line with national development priorities, without removing the incentives for these companies to invest (Pacific 2020). It is not unusual for multinational companies to express their disapproval of government policies, pressuring policymakers to provide what they consider to be appropriate policies, particularly with respect to the fiscal regime, infrastructure, and law and order. Most of the studies cited here have focused on policy development and implementation with respect to Foreign Development Investment (FDI). No systematic attempt has been made to survey the multinational companies' perceptions of the policies adopted by developing countries.

This paper aims to fulfill two objectives: first, to fill a gap in the academic literature by examining multinational mining and petroleum companies' (MPC) perceptions of the existing policy framework regulating the mining and petroleum industry in Papua New Guinea and Pacific Island Countries. It examines the degree of satisfaction evident in policy acknowledgment and approval by mining and petroleum companies working in Papua New Guinea—unlikely to be uniform across the different types of companies.

John KAGL, Post Graduate Student and Tutor, Strategic Management Strand, School of Business Administration, University of Papua New Guinea

Flexibility in the wheat chain, responding to Pakistan's wheat crisis

T8

In the wake of present world food crisis the developing countries are having serious consequences on their economic, social and political conditions. Pakistan is no exception in this scenario, particularly the impact of food crisis on wheat; the most important staple crop of the country. How are we to understand this shock? In this paper I intend to outline my PhD thesis methodology using commodity chain approach to investigate nature of responses from key actors' most notably primary intermediaries in this chain. The paper will sketch out current nature of the wheat trade in Pakistan and will identify the way in which the wheat crisis has impacted upon the supply chain. In the end, I will discuss a potentially viable approach to study the wheat supply shocks in Pakistan.

Asif KHAN, Phd Student, Centre for Development Studies, University of Auckland

Female representations as symbols of ethical revival

T6

Sustainable development cannot be achieved if gendered oppression continues to exist in social and cultural environments. Considering that human development is the key to promote any durable social change, this paper focuses on some incidences of female representations as agents of social, cultural and ethical change in the fiction of Albert Wendt and J.M. Coetzee. Historically, cultural and literary texts have reinforced in ambiguous and at other times obvious ways hegemonic and patriarchal constructions, distorting and silencing the female voice. The focus is on female representations that constitute a gender-conscious female agency and expose how masculinity has been inscribed within the history of ethics, serving interests of cultural dominance and social exclusion. The discussion employs literature's peripheral vision to have an insight into real-life discrimination and limitations set by stereotypes and focuses on how rigid interpretation of gender roles can have dire implications for personal and collective efforts for change. The paper finally highlights that a morally and ethically impeded society cannot give shape to a viable vision of sustainable development: one which establishes the need for women to have equal opportunities in both the personal and the public spheres.

Mahrukh KHAN, Phd Student, Department of English, University of Auckland

Informal Settlers, Land Tenure, Livelihoods and Intervention: A Case Study from Urban Fiji

W4

Increasing numbers of Fijians are living in urban squatter communities - many on state land and many on native land under informal (vakavanua) arrangements with landowners. Recent estimates suggest that up to 140,000 people (approximately 15% of Fiji's population) are now living in these squatter communities, or more correctly, informal settlements. All squatters/informal settlers in Fiji are characterised by insecurity of legal land tenure.

Recent literature, and leading shelter policy, is beginning to highlight the benefits of increasing de facto (or perceived) security of tenure for urban squatter settlers (as opposed to an approach that looks solely to provide titles, for example). Of critical importance here is that there is increasing international evidence of a link between perceived security of tenure and 'self-help' housing investment by households themselves - facilitating which is thought to be a useful process in climates of rapid urbanisation, government under-investment in new low-income housing, and resultant proliferation of urban squatter/informal settlements. The current research

will look to apply this literature to Fiji - a small island developing state and a context where land tenure is dominated by customary ownership.

The research looks to (1) document the recent growth of Fijian squatter/informal settlements; (2) critically review government, donor and NGO activity in squatter/informal settlement development; and, importantly, (3) explore the dynamics of (particularly perceived) security of tenure in urban Fiji and the relationship that this might have to housing investment by households and communities themselves.

Along with introducing underlying theory, the seminar will introduce key early findings from current PhD field research in Fiji - specifically from case study communities in Suva/Nausori, Lautoka, Ba and Labasa.

Luke KIDDLE, PhD candidate in Development Studies, Victoria University of Wellington

Indigenous ecology as development   W6

Traditional societies practice livelihood strategies that are sustainable in their place, exhibiting the adaptive wisdom of indigenous ecology, and from my perspective expressing indigenous development; as informed by a study of Nawairabe village cultivators in the Nasikawa Valley in central Viti Levu, Fiji. Analysis indicates that Nawairabe cultural ecologies are temporally adaptive (for both human and environmental reasons), and should be perceived not as static systems but as dynamic strategies of adaptation, or processes of culturally-sited intentional development. This approach is contrasted with the ahistoric systems approach of cultural ecology -- a field lacking a development perspective which in my view tends to reify and petrify cultural practices without drawing attention to the destructive inroads of capitalist commodification and the Northcentric values of modernization. Cultural ecology fails to reinforce the resilient and sustainable practices of indigenous cultivators by obscuring the penetration of nonlocal development processes and the ongoing innovative articulation of indigenous strategies attempting to extract and utilize modern technologies for local benefit. A process of indigenous development is occurring but developers remain blind to this local process seeing instead a system-of-lack, and preferring to base their evaluations on the external goals of their perceived system-without-lack.

Dr Trevor KING, Consultant to *Vitokoni ni Vuci*

Vitokoni ni vuci: 'Roots-up' development from an indigenous tradition   T11

Can we develop genuinely participatory grass-roots organizations serving local strategies for change from the ground-up? Here I describe the story-so-far of our NGO, *Vitokoni ni Vuci (VNV*, Friends of irrigated *dalo* pondfields [Navosa dialect of Fiji]). In 1999 the author, nearing the completion of PhD field research, was asked to help in renewing Namoli village's cyclone-devastated *Colocasia esculenta* pondfields in central Viti Levu. Fiji MAFF and other conventional development agencies and NGOs failed with help, so the step was taken to create a new NGO. The Navosa Vuci Project thus began in 2005, NGO registration occurred in 2006, and its first project started in late 2007. The goal has been to serve a local development need, using indigenous knowledge for sustainability, and modern technologies to overcome constraints not present previously -- in the way of Bill Clarke's `progressing with the past'. So far, so good; but how does this process compare with the establishment of other development NGOs, sometimes established rapidly with top-down goals and organization? Conversely, have we veered from the bottom-up ideal in our efforts to develop?

Trevor KING, Consultant to *Vitokoni ni Vuci*

Māori land and Māori development: examining the role of cultural knowledge   W4
and traditional practices in land use modelling

Collective (or tribal) ownership of Māori land and other natural resources is often cited as a major constraint to Māori development. In recent years there has been a concerted effort by government to increase the governance and management capabilities of Māori land owners as a step toward increasing land utilisation and

revenue earning opportunities. However, the problem with mainstream approaches to resource development is that assumptions are often made about the priorities and values of the resource owners. Additionally, standard natural resource development models tend to put cultural knowledge and traditional practices at the periphery of the planning process. This paper outlines the conceptual framework for the development of an alternative approach to land and natural resource development that places cultural values and customary landscape knowledge at its core. An important component of the research is the development of visual methods to encourage landowner involvement in exploring the likely social, cultural, economic and ecological consequences of decisions before they're made. Visualisation involves the use of simulation models that can be as simple or complex as required. It is often said that Māori walk into the future looking backwards. This refers to the emphasis Māori place on the genealogical affiliations that can span over 1,000 years. This research addresses the need for Māori to look forward into the future once a solid platform of the past has been built.

Dr Tanira KINGI, Institute of Natural Resources, Massey University

The Nam Theun 2 hydro project: a better kind of dam?   T2

Nam Theun 2 is a one gigawatt hydropower station on the Nam Theun river in the highlands of Lao PDR, constructed with financial support from the World Bank and other IFIs. About 1600 poor rural households have been directly displaced by the project and there are significant effects on downstream communities as well. There are major environmental impacts in the reservoir and the catchment area and through changing river levels downstream. To mitigate these effects, a great deal of effort has gone into negotiating social and environmental safeguards into the commercial agreements for the project, as a condition for IFI participation. NT2 has indeed been advertised as the first – perhaps only – serious attempt to meet the safeguards recommended by the World Commission on Dams and adopted by the World Bank. With about one year to go to commercial operation, what are the prospects that it will be a good model for future hydro projects? This paper discusses some of the uncertainties around this question.

Rob LAKING, School of Government, Victoria University of Wellington

Media and foreign policy: the deferred CNN effect in Somalia and Rwanda   W3

The conflicts in Somalia in 1993 and Rwanda in 1994 are often cited as examples to prove or disprove the influence media has on foreign policy – the CNN effect. The importance of the media cannot be underestimated. It is the watchdog for human rights regulations and provides information to allow the general public to make informed decisions on foreign policy issues. Discussion of how the media affects foreign policy is thus important to harness the benefits of media.

Media in conflict is unique. It can lie at the centre, directing the public and policy-maker's attention to important aspects of the conflict. Equally important, it can lie at the periphery, ignored or tucked away which will also influence public opinion and how policy is created.

This paper will use the case studies of Somalia, where the media was 'centre', and Rwanda, where the media was 'peripheral'. I take a different approach to evaluating the CNN effect by arguing that it has a larger scope than the conflict it reports on. I call my approach the 'deferred' CNN effect. My thesis is that media coverage in one conflict will influence decisions made about subsequent conflicts more broadly than the CNN effect describes.

Jessica LEMIEUX, BA, Political Science

The potential of fair trade in integrating development and environmental   **T2**
sustainability: a case study of cocoa, ginger and vanilla producers in Samoa

There is abundant literature documenting the tension between development and environmental sustainability (Pearce et al. 1989; Murphree 1991; Agrawal and Gibson 1999; Van Gisburgen 2003; Pathak et al. 2005). Intimate links between development, environmental degradation and poverty call for the integration in the practice of development and environmental sustainability. It has been argued that the international Fair Trade movement has had some degree of success at integrating development and environmental sustainability by providing primary producers with access to a liveable income and channels for community participation under a system that stipulates sustainable methods of production (Raynolds 2000). This thesis examines the potential of Fair Trade Labelling Organisation (FLO) certification in integrating environmental sustainability and development through the case study of Women in Business Development Inc. (WIBDI), a non-governmental organisation in Samoa seeking Fair Trade certification for its member farmers who produce cocoa, ginger and vanilla.

My main findings are: WIBDI producers are already engaging in sustainable agriculture through their participation in an organic certification program; producers aspire to improve their livelihoods by remaining in the agricultural sector but finding new market channels to increase their income; Fair Trade can be a potential driver in further integrating environmental sustainability and development. However, there are also numerous barriers to gaining certification as well as several incompatibilities between the FLO certification system and the Samoan cultural and socioeconomic reality. I suggest that there is potential for Fair Trade to better integrate development and environmental sustainability through the decentralisation of certification operations to make them more appropriate to local social, cultural and ecological conditions and improve access to certification for marginalised producers.

Grace Leona LEUNG, Programme Support Officer, Caritas, Aotearoa New Zealand

Agribusiness for rural development: a peripheral view?   **T8**

This paper argues that new technology used in the production of biofuels and adopted rapidly during the recent oil and food price crisis has altered the long-term relationship between energy and food prices as these products have now become much closer substitutes in consumption. In future, food expenditure could account for a larger share of poor consumer income not only in times of economic recession but, paradoxically, also in times of global prosperity when energy prices rise. Alarming symptoms of this over the past year pressured the World Bank into funding a global food response programme and triggered renewed interest in agriculture and agribusiness as ways of combating poverty. The paper focuses particularly on agribusiness, and contends that a greater focus on agribusiness issues is required in development thinking if meaningful numbers of smallholders are to capture higher returns in this new economic environment. In particular, it argues that more innovative thinking and research is required on how these smallholder producers can be effectively linked to markets through both vertical and horizontal coordination. It is noted that greater understanding of informal supply chains and global commodity chains is required to better determine how producer returns can be increased from their participation in such chains. Further, it is concluded that efforts to link smallholders with higher-value supply chains in the hope that they would improve their returns have seldom been replicable at scale because they were founded on naïve understanding of what smallholder participation in supply chains offers and requires, and on inappropriate producer organisations.

Dr Michael LYNE, Faculty of Commerce, Lincoln University, Canterbury

Growing pains: the convergence conflict and development in   **W7**
African communities

Despite billions of dollars in foreign aid and decades of development efforts in Africa, the continent has seen very little overall progress as protracted violent conflict seems to negate and stunt many advancements made. Contestation occurs between the neo-Liberal and neo-Marxist approaches to development and subsequent prescriptions. I will deconstruct both perspectives to reveal the inherent racial prejudices and assumptions of both, particularly the inseparable implications of violence in development paradigms. This paper will then seek to define the relationship between conflict and development in African communities through a structural violence approach, with a specific focus on the Kenyan post-election riots in the urban slum of Kibera. In December 2007, claims of rigged elections in Kenya caused widespread violence as riots broke throughout the region. Once touted as the most stable democratic state in East Africa and the centre commerce, the country quickly dissolved into the stereotypical war-torn African state. As political violence formed along tribal allegiances, theories of ethnic conflict emerged, as well as further doubts of democratic peace in Africa. Through an analysis of the context of these riots, with consideration from interviews with residents of Kibera, this paper will address the extent of the role of development in mitigating or further exacerbating violent conflict. Extended postulations will be made for implications on development within the Sub-Saharan African region.

Steven MA, Master of International Relations, Victoria University

Poverty elimination through aid-funded study abroad opportunities: **W5**
sophistry or substance?

The provision of scholarships for study at universities abroad is frequently a component of an aid programme. Similarly, although less commonly, short-term specific-purpose training programmes abroad are offered to target groups. These scholarship and other training programmes can account for a sizeable proportion of an aid budget, and one question that should be asked is whether or not such programmes make an effective contribution to poverty elimination in the recipient country. In this presentation I draw on curriculum and project design experience to reflect on this question, and to suggest ways in which study abroad opportunities can be shaped to the goal of poverty elimination.

John MACALISTER, School of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies, Victoria University of Wellington

Governing difference, governing sameness: exploring the importance of ethnic,   **W2**
cultural and class difference in managing social diversity

In this paper I trace changing local governance responses to migration and diversity in the small island community of Koh Pha-ngan in Southern Thailand. Over the past two decades tourism to the island has increased dramatically, from a situation in the early 1980's when the island was not incorporated into international tourism circuits to its current reputation as one of the most popular destinations in Asia for backpacker tourists (in 2007, tourist arrivals totalled nearly 300,000). These significant increases in tourism numbers have been accompanied by dramatic changes in the diversity of the island's population, with substantial in-migration occurring from both inter and intra-national sources in order to fill labour shortages in the booming tourism industry.

Based on ethnographic methods, this research traces how local island governance networks have accommodated the increasing social diversity that this in-migration has engendered. Focusing on the shift from a tourism workforce drawn primarily from intra-national Thai migrants to one drawn from international migrants from Burma, I argue that Burmese migrants have become a much more attractive labour pool for local Koh Pha-ngan business owners than because they are easier to incorporate into local governance networks than

Thai migrants. This argument runs contra to traditional understandings of migration and social diversity, where ethnic and cultural difference are usually assumed to signal greater difficulty in incorporating migrant communities into existing social systems. In this case, the different migration and citizenship regimes operating for Burmese and Thai migrants effect very different outcomes in terms of the ability for the local population to incorporate cultural and ethnic diversity and to govern the behaviours of the migrant populations, a point which I explore in detail in this paper.

Dr Linda MALAM, Department of Geography, University of Otago

Are we benefiting? – perspective on 'aid' modality intervention and the Samoa land registration legislation W4

The foreign system of land registration and land ownership mandated by the Land Registration Titles Act 2008 has profound implications on customary land principles and ownership concepts inherited by the people of Samoa. That foreign system of land is indefeasibility of title, otherwise known as the torrens system of registration. In short, it means that once one owns land individually, or in one's own right, or by what is commonly referred to as freehold title, that ownership title cannot be defeated or taken away unless, amongst others, there was fraud in the original freehold transaction from which the chain of ownership of title passes. There are other exceptions, but fraud is the notorious and obvious one. And the question is: how can that indefeasibility of title destroy Samoa's customary land system when only about 8% or 10% of all land in the country is freehold that that indefeasibility of title ownership applies to? Or in other words, what is so great about owning land whose title cannot be defeated in any way except by fraud etc, and which does not apply to 80% and over of customary land?

How does the 'aid' land reform agenda fit into all this, in the name of development? Is the new law constitutional? Where does this equation fit in with Samoa's graduation from a Least Developed Country to a Developed Country?

These are serious questions that require thoughtful discussions and dialogue. Any reform in the name of economic development must beneficial to the people in real terms. Efforts must be on the side of ensuring the reform indicators have a genuine human face.

Leulua'iali'i Tasi MALIFA, Specialist in Constitutional law, Customary law and Human Rights, Samoa

Are people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) willing to pay for antiretroviral (ARVS) and for improved quality of health care in Papua New Guinea? T5

The first case of HIV/AIDS in PNG was diagnosed in 1987 (NDH 2007). Since then the number of reported HIV/AIDS cases have grown exponentially. By the end of 2006, the number of reported HIV infections reached 18,484 (46% male, 48% female and 6% whose sex was not reported) and in 2006 alone 4,017 tested positive. UNAIDS and WHO have estimated the national prevalence rate at 1.28% among youth and adults aged 15-49 at the end of 2006, with about 46,275 people living with HIV in PNG. The HIV epidemic has significantly and consistently increased over the last 20 years. The National Department of Health (NDOH) with the assistance from other international agencies introduced the ART program in 2004 in PNG. Various sites have been designated throughout the country to provide the treatment. **Objectives:** The objectives are (1) to identify whether the ART users value the treatment itself. (2) to identify whether the PLWA are willing to pay for the cost of receiving ART or whether such cost should be shared between the government and the users. **Methodology:** A contingent valuation method (CVM) was used to solicit willingness to pay (WTP) values from ART patients at the Port Moresby General Hospital's Heduru Clinic. Heduru Clinic is among one of the designated sites in PNG which provides ART to PLWHA. A logit model was specified to estimate the mean WTP of ART patients at the Heduru clinic. A sample of 100 patients on ART were surveyed. **Results:** Out of the 100 patients surveyed, 76 percent said "Yes" to contributing to the ART Revolving Fund, 17 percent said

"No" and 7 percent were not sure. The most common reason given for saying "yes" was that they wanted to live longer and therefore would like to assist the government in paying for the drugs. The most common reason for saying "no" to contributing to the revolving fund was "I do not have enough money to contribute." The mean willingness to pay of ART users was estimated to be $US26 ($NZ44, K70) per annum for the ART treatment and improved health care. **Conclusion:** This information can be considered by the government as some threshold value for the ART programme and whether the government should use this information to develop an ART pricing policy. The study can also identify the possible factors affecting the willingness to pay of HIV/Aids people for ART treatment and improved health care, which can be important inputs in designing a vehicle through which this willingness to pay can be translated to actual payments or contributions by development partners (e.g. ART health trust fund).

Dr Billy MANOKA, Head of Economics, School of Business Administration, University of Papua New Guinea; Benedicta Mellam, Tutor Accounting Program, UPNG; Serah Salmon Minak, Lecturer, Economics, UPNG and Win Nicholas, Tutor, Economics, UPNG

Learning in action for social change: what Pakeha treaty workers can learn from Kenyan sugar cane farmers F1

What are the connections between the campaign for sugar cane farmers in Kenya and Pakeha working for Maori self-determination? In this presentation Jen Margaret will respond to this question through discussing her involvement as a member of Facilitating Learning in Action for Social Change (FLASC) an initiative led by the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex.

An issue we are faced with in social change contexts is that although knowledge is being generated continually, the ways in which this knowledge contributes to further change, is not well understood. We are challenged to create more effective learning environments in which all who engage in change processes may develop capability to access, create and share knowledge, and to engage critically with that which is already known and recorded. The FLASC initiative responds to this issue and aims to increase the effectiveness of social change work through exploring ways to support learning within and across different social change contexts.

Jen will discuss her research on learning within the movement of Pakeha supporting Maori self-determination and her experiences sharing this local work with development practitioners working in a range of locations and contexts. She will also share what FLASC can offer conference participants.

Jen MARGARET, Centre for Development Studies - University of Auckland, Institute of Development Studies and University of Sussex, Auckland WEA - Treaty Resource Centre

Income generating activity fund (IGAF) in rural Uganda – a grassroots initiative to support those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS in Mpoma W7

This presentation provides a series of case studies of Mpoma community members that have benefited from sustainable incomes provided by the Income Generating Activity Fund (IGAF). Projects include heifer rearing, hot pepper growing, mushroom growing and breeding chickens.

Given the rural isolation and lack of government support to access adequate health care, funds from the IGAF are used to help children in the community orphaned by HIV and those in the community living with the illness, provide transportation of community members to clinics; which are based in larger towns and provide transportation for home visits by community support staff to community members is isolated villages.

The IGAF is a dynamic model used by Mpoma community members to provide assistance to local and isolated

community members who would otherwise lack the required support to access adequate healthcare. The Mpoma community has been harshly affected by HIV/AIDS and have pulled together to utilise a model that supports those living with and affected by HIV/AIDS in this rural community in Uganda.

Morna MATANGI-WANT, Researcher – Litmus Limited, Wellington

Valleys beyond valleys: delivering health care to remote villages in the   **T10**
mountains of Himachal Pradesh – India

A paper reviewing peripherality and its impact on the programmes of a small community health project in a remote area of Himachal Pradesh, India run by two New Zealand doctors working with a national NGO. A thumbnail case study of a disabled village children's programme illustrates high degrees of peripherality on multiple axes – including caste, gender, disability, rurality and poverty. We perform a critical analysis of the impacts of these on the lives of the children and the programme. These factors compound exponentially increasing resource demand leading to eventual failure of this programme. These raise questions of resources needed to reach more remote (peripheral) communities and the appropriateness of programmes in a dispersed rural setting. More specifically we consider the ethics of cost effectiveness as decision making tool in programme design and resource allocation and what other models could be used to work with people who are peripheral.

Kaaren MATHIAS, Jibhi Community Health Actions and Initiatives (Jibhi CHAI), LWH, Himachal Pradesh, India

Audit delays in government departments in Papua New Guinea: a study   **T11**
exploring the causes and consequences as experienced by the
auditor general's office

The *Constitution, Audit Act* and *Public Finance (Management) Act 1995* of Papua New Guinea insists on submission of financial statements and completion of financial audit by government departments within a prescribed time. However, in reality, submission of financial reports by these departments and completion of audits by Auditor General's office seldom takes place, or is inordinately delayed.
Anecdotal observation suggests various reasons for non-compliance with the *Act*. Some examples include the independent nature of state budget and completion of audit process, poor "scope of audit" by audit committee, non-existence of information and disclaimer audit report by auditors, and lack of human resource capacity to prepare financial statements. These challenges lead to non-compliance in submission of financial audits, and a whole range of governance issues and questions in terms of audit of public finance by these government departments.
The proposed research attempts to identify operational and financial reasons for audit delays in government departments due to non-submission of financial reports; and assess the causes and consequences of the audit delays.
It is envisaged that this study will identify strategies to address non-compliance on submission of financial statements, and propose operational policies to assist the Office of Auditor General of PNG effectively manage and discharge its responsibilities on audits.

Benedicta G MELLAM, Division of Accounting & Banking and Finance, School of Business Administration, University of Papua New Guinea

Disability in the Pacific and the role of NZAID   **T5**

As a close neighbour with a shared history, the Pacific region is a key focus for the New Zealand Government's official development assistance (ODA). Managed by the New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID), New Zealand's ODA supports Pacific partners to achieve their goals of educated, healthy, well-governed, economically prosperous and safe societies. Support from agencies like NZAID is crucial as the Pacific is currently one of the regions least on target to achieve all of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
Approximately 10% of the world's population have a disability and over 80% of those people live in a developing country. People with disabilities are often more likely to be poorer and more vulnerable than citizens without disabilities and are often excluded from mainstream development initiatives. The situation for women with disabilities is even more challenging.
While there is a paucity of robust data on the types and prevalence of disability within the Pacific region, it is apparent that without considered strategies to support people with disabilities, the region will remain off-track to achieving the goals of our Pacific partners and the MDGs. This paper examines some of the challenges faced by people with disability in the Pacific and how the NZAID policy framework and programmes relate to disability. In order to maximise learning opportunities from the NZAID experience, the paper candidly discusses both the successes and challenges.

Megan McCOY, New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID)

Examining an unconventional movement for change: **F1**
the 'projecthonduras.com' network

In a world where conventional development approaches have been heavily criticised, true alternatives are hard to find. One possible alternative is projecthonduras.com, a self-described "alternative model" and "unconventional movement". Essentially a website and online forum providing information on ways to help Honduras, it aims to assist individuals and groups to share information, network and to link resources with needs. It is built on a philosophy the founder calls "Opposite George"- thinking, saying and doing things that are positive, constructive, and non-divisive.
The aim of this research is to explore the projecthonduras.com network in order to discover what makes it a potential alternative: how it works, what it does, and what it has to contribute both to development in Honduras and to development theory. Initially designed as an ethnography of the network, data collection will consist primarily of interviews and participant observation, both on- and off- line. In order to preserve the positive energy of the network, and to address challenges in a constructive and positive manner, an explicitly strengths-based approach has been chosen to guide the data collection.
Early data collection at the annual projecthonduras.com conference in October 2008 indicates that the concepts of conscious networking, the appropriation of Internet and web 2.0 technologies for development and the mobilisation of people rather than capital are likely areas for focusing the research. These very 21st-century ideas certainly appear to have the potential to provide an alternative to conventional approaches and to contribute to positive change in Honduras and elsewhere.

Sharon McLENNAN, PhD Candidate, Development Studies, Massey University

Creation of the Philippines drug manufacturing industry: an asset?   **T5**
(an essay on TRIPs Agreement, Philippine law and access to medicine)

Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement has provided conditions (i.e., Compulsory Licensing) that allow developing countries to mitigate the problem of access to essential medicines. Compulsory licenses allow for production (generic drugs) of pharmaceuticals without the permission of the patent holder. While the use of compulsory licenses benefited countries that have manufacturing capacities that can sufficiently provide for generic drugs, there are other developing countries as in the Philippines that has no domestic manufacturing capacity. There has been a debate regarding the role of local production in the access to medicines. There are those who believe that local industries will substitute for

imports, create employment and become self-sufficient in the procurement of certain products. However, there are others who believe that state-owned manufacturing is not seen as an advisable option. According to this belief, the public resources might be more efficiently allocated to other sectors of the economy.

Against this background, this research paper examines the condition of pharmaceutical industry in the Philippines while drawing from the experience of Bangladesh and further assesses if the option of creating a local industry promote accessibility to essential medicines and economically viable and beneficial. This paper also aims to probe the power relations that exist between the discourse on property rights and social needs. In the realm of public health, this paper argues that the self-sufficiency argument must be viewed as an alternative mechanism against the embedded and debilitating system of neoliberalism.

O'neal MENDOZA, Post Graduate Student, Centre for Development Studies, University of Auckland

What is the added value of coordination? An institutional analysis of the United   **F1**
Nations' response to national and regional coordination of human trafficking
in the Greater Mekong subregion

Since the 1990s, complex global problems have brought together governments, multilateral agencies, and nongovernmental organisations to work in concert to provide a comprehensive response. To make joint development arrangements function effectively, coordination is required. Yet, the effectiveness of these coordinated initiatives is still being tested, and the implications of the complex institutional forms these joint arrangements are enacted through are not well understood.

This paper is presents an institutional analysis of development coordination, and is based on an ethnographic study that looks at a United Nations inter-agency project designed to combat human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion. Drawing on over 70 interviews with practitioners, it examines how and why tensions manifest in joint development arrangements. To gain a deeper understanding of the institutional context of development coordination and illustrate the impact that these contexts have on development efforts, this paper extends various theories related to new institutionalism by drawing on the works of sociologist Pierre Bourdieu.

Rebecca MILLER, Centre for Development Studies, University of Auckland and Ascari Partners

Small enterprises in renewable energy in the Pacific: powered out!   **T2**

Renewable energy projects, especially solar photovoltaic systems, have increasingly attracted donor intervention in the Pacific islands. Most projects have been outright grants administered by state owned enterprises- usually utility companies. This paper outlines these mechanisms. It suggests that apart from unfavourable economies of scale, they have been favoured because they affirm power structures in small islands political economies. It notes that development banks and commercial banks have been conspicuously absent in this sector in serving to stimulate small scale business, employment and distribution of income and knowledge as they have been in other developing countries. As a consequence self-sufficiency is discouraged and a handout mentality is encouraged.

Riyad Mahmud-M MUCADAM, PhD Candidate, Victoria University of Wellington

Effective as implementer but ineffective as advocate: **T11**
what are obstructing Japanese NGOs?

This paper examines how Japanese NGOs conduct their policy advocacy in exclusive political background in comparison to NGOs operating in New Zealand. Japanese NGOs have implemented advocacy to make changes in policy-making of Japan domestically and internationally since the early 1990s as they realised the importance of advocacy. However, they have not been able to withdraw outcomes comparable to New Zealand NGOs, though both are supposedly operating in same 'democratic' systems. It is widely acknowledged that

Japanese NGOs are recognised as good operational implementers, but not so much as policy advocate, both of which are essential parts of NGO activities. Effective policy advocacy is becoming crucial for them, as Japanese politics tend to neglect or ignore public need but to focus more on political preference. The question here is, "why have Japanese NGOs not been able to implement effective policy advocacy?" In order to answer the question, this paper will focus on NGOs dealing with foreigner issues (refugees inclusive) in both countries and analyse from social and political perspectives. It is expected that this paper will not only shed light on apparent, but also on unapparent issues of Japanese society that are obstructing NGOs activities despite their increasing popularity.

Akiko NANAMI, PhD, International Pacific College, Palmerston North

Challenges of globalization : Muslim women entrepreneurs in the hospitality   **W2**
and tourism Industry in Malaysia

This is an on-going study to get some insights and feedback from the Muslim women entrepreneurs in the hospitality and tourism industry in Malaysia on the realities; the challenges; the demands; as well as opportunities they face on a day-to-day basis in this era of globalization. It also explores on whether culture and traditional values play a part in hampering the Muslim women entrepreneurs from moving forward in this industry.

The initial findings showed a few commonality areas among these Muslim women entrepreneurs, where they are not badly affected by the influx of MNCs operating under international names in Malaysia. Rather than becoming victims to globalization, they have come up with creative response at the onslaught of the MNCs in the hospitality and tourism industry in this country. Another interesting finding is that they survived the 1997 Asian financial crisis and SARS epidemic due to the business strategies which they had adopted. Also, the initial findings suggest that they all hold strong Islamic values and they embrace and instil these Islamic values in their day-to-day operations. Thus, they operate in an Islamic manner giving rise to Islamic tourism and creating a new market niche; therefore, cushioning the impact of the current economic slowdown onto their businesses.

Norlin NOR, Faculty of Business Management, University Teknologi MARA, Malaysia (Attendance to be confirmed)

Land conflicts and peripheral development in Nairobi – the case of Embakasi   **W4**
Jua Kali and Tassia settlements

In the proposed paper I intend to discuss issues relating to land conflicts in Nairobi. In the process I will explore the linkages between the various forces the have recently emerged as critical in shaping the urban environment although not fully rooted in the western academic discourse that more often than not set the agenda for research in urban development, planning and management. The issues include among others – ethnicity, corruption, power and politics and equity among others. The paper will therefore discuss their interaction in the urban space with other forces such as history, the logic of capital among others in shaping the urban space and economy.

In addition and more fundamentally it will discuss the role low income groups in challenging the established land allocation processes – such as through the market and public allocation processes. It will therefore discuss the emerging processes, nature, dynamics and how it is influencing planning, management and urban development in a city such as Nairobi.

I propose to structure the paper follows:

- An introduction – this will give an outline of the paper, its main purpose and objectives in addition to introducing the main concepts that underpins the study;

- Theoretical section discussing the main concepts and their application relying on both international and local literature but contextualised around the main subject;
- Discussion the results of the study and relevance to the concept of peripheral development; and
- Conclusions – that will outline the relevance of the study and the paper both for policy debates and theoretical contribution.

Luke Mitai OBALA, School of Architecture and Planning, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa (Attendance to be confirmed)

The challenges of urbanization   T8

Rapid urbanization in Lagos, Nigeria presents a number of development challenges. Lagos is Africa's most populous city with a population of nearly 20 million people. It is the most prosperous city in Nigeria, where much of the nation's wealth and economic activity are concentrated. Although the standard of living in Lagos is the highest in Nigeria, Lagos does not meet any of the targets set in the Vision 2010 agenda by the Nigerian Federal Government, or the Millennium Development Goals. The aim of this paper is to examine these challenges, which include: transportation and infrastructure; the economy; population growth and dynamics; housing; political control; and environmental impacts. The major causes of these problems and plausible solutions will also be discussed.

Onuwa OKWUASHI, PhD Candidate, School of Geography, Environment & Earth Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington

Aid Effectiveness and Gender Equality   F3

This paper summarises findings of a mapping study, on Overseas Development Assistance and its effects on Gender equity. The study under a UN/EC project was carried out in the context of new aid modalities provided for in the 2005 Paris Declaration. The PD sets out the framework for ODA delivery under five main principles. Gender and development are related. Most global (e.g. UN Millennium Development Goals) and national (e.g. PNG Constitution and MTDS) policies and commitments acknowledge this fact. For PNG, this has been rhetoric with no major commitments towards gender equality causes. Women today no longer have a voice in major decision making institutions. This is especially evident at grass roots level where women play major productivity and re-productivity roles.

Most present gender equality programs are implemented by Civil Society Organisations through donor financing. With the introduction of new aid modalities, these programs may cease as donors align their programs with national government priorities pursuant to the PD principles, and gender equality not being on that list of government priorities. However, this may also not be the case. Present government planning shows the inclusion of gender equality as a cross-cutting issue, consistent with global trends. These plans need to be translated to actions; for example by having women play major roles in decision making.

Joseph PALIMI, School of Business Administration, University of Papua New Guinea

Tribal development and transformative leadership: the challenge ahead for   T8
Māori business leaders with particular reference to Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu

This paper focuses on transformative leadership and tribal development with particular reference to Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu as the tribal corporation that has had outstanding commercial success in New Zealand. Its success has, however, been hard won. In 2007 when the Kaiwhakahaere of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu announced an outstanding result for the 2006/2007 year he referred to "considerable turmoil" at governance level, much of it conducted in the media.

The paper considers the theory of transformative leadership before exploring possible reasons for conflict in Maori corporations. The theory of transformative leadership has captured the attention of the international business community and might be applied in several Maori corporations. Critics of transformational leadership, however, argue that it is elitist and undemocratic. Leaders in Maori corporations have brought a different set of values and ideals into the boardroom because its leaders must fulfil not only their business obligations but also their cultural duties.

The paper considers how the transformative model might promote tribal development or alternatively how it might create elitist leaders and result in debilitating internal struggles. It concludes with suggestions about the development of tribal leaders who must convince followers to face what might often be difficult business truths.

Filma Anne PHILLIPS, Barrister and Solicitor of the High Court of New Zealand, of Ngapuhi and Ngatihine descent (Attendance to be confirmed)

Development and democracy in ethnically fragmented societies   T3

Civil society is often seen as a means of strengthening government. In particular local communities are the basis of civil society in many developing countries, and underpin effective governance. However, Western policy advisers have often ignored the powerful ways in which politics, culture, and tradition, can impact on development. The argument put forward in this paper is that the erosion of traditional social capital, a lack of economic development and resulting employment, has resulted in the current crisis facing many traditional communities. In practice governance in traditional communities needs to be considered at three levels from the formal structures, such as the government, to the informal especially the authority emanating from the community. These levels are complementary, influence each other and must be addressed concurrently. Practical ways need to be found to devolve community development to the grass roots level.

Dr Robert PHILLPOT, Independent Consultant, Australia (Attendance to be confirmed)

Siho Mai – listening and responding to the hearts of rural women   T6

The West `Are`Are Rokotanikeni Association (WARA) of the Southern part of Malaita Province, Solomon Islands was established in October 1999 in response to rural women's plea to their women folks and leaders to **come down to them**. Since 2001, WARA which incorporates women of all churches and communities have engaged in various training, established a Revolving Fund Scheme and a Savings Club. Membership has increased to more than six hundred financial members and is for women only. These rural women (the periphery) have demonstrated leadership, commitment and self-reliance.

The informal `Are`Are traditional leadership structure of *Separate but Complementary* give space for these women to lead, organize, manage, mobilize, plan and implement programs of their own choice. They set their own future direction and prioritized their needs and agenda. From a gender perspective, whilst women acknowledges men's inputs and advisory roles, men are not allowed to be financial member as clearly stated in their constitution. The manner in which WARA manages itself in its current context challenges the developmental push for mainstreaming gender. I argue here that mainstreaming gender can only work effectively in structured formal organizations in contrast to informal unstructured organizations such as WARA.

Alice Aruhe'eta POLLARD, Rokotanikeni Association (WARA), Malaita Province, Solomon Islands

Capacity development: which Pacific future?   W1

Capacity development embraces all development activity, but it is most importantly about people and their needs. Decisions on capacity development taken today - and those decisions that are not taken today - will have a far reaching impact on the future of Pacific islanders. While a few islanders may benefit from increased opportunities to migrate and to thereby send money home, the vast majority will have to continue to make their living in the islands for many years to come. Concerned that for decades the Pacific has struggled to build and

sustain its own capacities to grow and develop, in 2007 the Government of Australia and the ADB co-financed a study of capacity development in the region. The study purposely focused on the demand for development, on the "successes" as well as the "failures" of development and it tried to bring a Pacific perspective to the issue. Many lessons, findings and recommendations emerged. There were two main messages that emerged from the study: First to strengthen if not to restore the core, central functions of government; and secondly to strengthen, as appropriate, the engagement or participation of people in the process of development, most especially where this relates to difficult decision-making in support of reforms where a solid consensus or agreement to reform is needed.

Stephen J POLLARD, Principal Economist, Asian Development Bank, Manila

Research project: Cambodian NGO perceptions of international volunteer agencies   **T11**

The research purpose was to explore host organizations' perspectives of international volunteer agencies. As little has been written on this topic the research was qualitative and exploratory in approach. Senior staff from 34 Cambodian NGOs were interviewed. Research questions were grouped under three headings: host organizations, host/IVCO (International Volunteer Co-operation Organisation) relationships and international volunteers. The principle findings were:

1. NGO accountability, NGOs felt overwhelmingly accountable to their donors and agencies that provided them with international volunteers. Their clients were hardly mentioned.
2. Reasons NGOs seek IVCO partners and issues discussed with them. Partners were sought mainly for the skills they brought: discussions mainly concerned volunteers and their work.
3. IVCO dependence on NGOs. Most NGOs did not recognise any dependence and were unaware of the need for many IVCOs to obtain volunteer placements, to secure their own funding.
4. Positive and negative factors influencing NGO/IVCO relations. Positive factors included satisfaction with volunteers, good personal relationships with IVCOs and clear procedures for NGO/IVCO relationships.
5. Understanding of codes of practice. There was little understanding about this.

Using IVs to best advantage. Be clear about work required and be friendly towards volunteers.

Elizabeth and Brian PONTER, Volunteer Service Abroad and Royal University of Phnom Penh

An African success story: civil society and the 'Mozambican miracle'   **W7**

This paper will attempt to clarify how Mozambique has made great strides in recovering from its protracted civil war – especially when there are so many examples of war-ravaged African states that have not recovered from theirs. Specifically, it will examine the role that Mozambique's civil society has played in the country's recovery after its 15-year civil war and process of stabilisation.

Perhaps most striking about Mozambique's post-conflict recovery is the fact that the cessation of hostilities and a supportive international community have allowed for an arena in which civil society has been allowed to expand and flourish. By examining the country's historical experience and defining its civil society, a uniquely Mozambican civil arena takes shape and helps to explain the functions and needs that the country's civil society organisations have grown to fill.

While this paper will focus on civil society's role in Mozambique's post-conflict recovery, it will also ask the question of whether, in the long run, the 'Mozambican Miracle' will be able to break from the cycle of poverty, dependence, and indebtedness that Samir Amin and Branwen Gruffydd Jones refer to.

Aaron REIBEL, Master of International Relations (MIR) student – Victoria University of Wellington

Realising women's rights: Issues and challenges for international human rights   **T6**

As a result of the growing discourses on women and gender in the 1970s, women's human rights were legitimised and put on the agendas of the United Nations (UN) and many governments. However, since 2000 the momentum for women's rights appears to have stagnated and there are growing concerns over the gap between rhetoric and implementation. Given the lack of progress for women's rights it is important to look at the possible reasons for this stagnation. This paper focuses on one possible reason by looking at the institutional marginalisation of gender and women's rights work in a significant international space - the UN. The paper explores the lack of support, resourcing and capacity that is inherent to the UN's gender architecture and assesses how these difficulties are being addressed under the current UN reform process. The paper concludes that the proposed reforms for the gender architecture could address many of these problems but without tangible support the gap between rhetoric and implementation will remain.

Fleur ROBERTS, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Strengthening the effectiveness of aid delivery in teacher education: a Fiji case study   **W5**

As a result of increasing development challenges and higher aid volumes to the Pacific, questions of aid effectiveness have become necessary. Efforts to professionalise aid delivery tools have been accompanied by debates over whether such tools are effective and are compatible with more democratic and empowering relationships with aid beneficiaries (Edwards & Hulme, 1996; Gaspar, 1997 & 2000; Wallace, 1997 &1998). My research examined the effectiveness of international aid to teacher development, using, as case studies, AusAID funded projects at Lautoka Teachers' College and the Fiji College of Advanced Education. Some conditions of aid delivery mechanisms were explored, including the logical frameworks, participatory processes and financial probity as articulated in the Pacific Island Forum *'Principles of Aid effectiveness"* and the *'Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness'*

Further, the research identified how aid could best improve the Fiji education system through its delivery, impact and sustainability for national development. The study also highlighted the growing convergence in genuine and mutual power relationships between aid donors' interests and aid recipients' needs. The debate surrounding the relationship between these two factors has led to a much needed theoretical reinvigoration of the effectiveness of aid delivery. The study proposes a practical framework for assessing aid delivery effectiveness in Fiji and similar Pacific contexts; thereby contributing to local and global quests for practices with more enduring links between recipient countries and the sources of international aid.

Donasiano K RURU, PhD student, Victoria University of Wellington

Re-thinking development practice: A progress report on the NZAID supported "Re-thinking Pacific Education Initiative"   **W1**

For NZAID and its principal Pacific partners, the Re-thinking Pacific Education Initiative (RPEI) was an innovative approach to development practice. In short, this initiative was initiated, managed and led by Pacific educational leaders and supported by NZAID in a hands-off manner since 2001.

Since its inception, NZAID and its Pacific partners have monitored this trail blazer Initiative. At the 2002 DevNet conference, Sanga and Nally reported on the strategic design of the RPEI, its challenges, lessons learnt and envisaged promises. At the 2004 DevNet conference, using an Appreciative Inquiry approach, Sanga and Holland discussed the energizing experiences of the RPEI and implications for future development practice.

Now in 2008, further questions can be asked: How has the RPEI lived up to its promises? What has been the experience to date of this Initiative which was deemed innovative at its design stage? What have been the

lessons learnt about trail blazing in Pacific development? How has RPEI sustained itself as an innovative development approach?

In this paper, we answer these and other questions in a "progress report" since the 2002 and 2004 DevNet conference presentations. Our assessments are based on RPEI-generated impact studies as well as our own as individuals who are closely associated with the Initiative. Finally, we offer suggestions for re-thinking development practice in Pacific contexts.

Kabini SANGA and Laura van Peer, Victoria University of Wellington

Development for whom? - F2
'eco'tourism at Rinjani National Park, Lombok, Indonesia

Governments of developing countries such as Indonesia generally view the growth of tourism as a desirable contribution to the national economy and regional development. Alongside international aid agencies, the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) also promotes the sector for its poverty reduction potential in 'third world' countries. Committed to a policy towards a "safe and just world free of poverty", New Zealand's international aid and development agency NZAID has funded several tourism-related projects within the Asia-Pacific region. Conservation agencies also frequently support tourism development as a sustainable alternative to more extractive resource uses. Integrated conservation models, in particular, present 'eco'tourism as an effective instrument to enhance rural livelihoods while protecting the environment.

Many rural communities hold concomitant expectations of tourism's socio-economic and cultural development potential. Furthermore, 'eco'tourism functions as a growing niche market for the globally expanding tourism industry and local entrepreneurs. As such, it fits well into the macro-economic rationale that underpins neo-liberal market strategies. With such a diversity of players and interests at stake, the question "Development for whom?" has become critical. It also points at the ambivalence of social outcomes from the business of tourism and the diverse effects on 'third world' communities.

This paper explores various social aspects of development through a case study of the Rinjani Trek Ecotourism Programme, a New Zealand government-funded project located in the Indonesian island of Lombok. Key barriers to a meaningful participation of the native *Sasak Wetu Telu* people in the 'business of tourism' are identified. These include the prevailing conditions of education, culture, ethnicity, gender, socio-economy, mobility, skills and tourism knowledge.

Historical political conditions continue to direct and filter local power relations including those between the native peasants and recent migrants taking advantage of new business opportunities. As a result, access to development resources and opportunities differs fundamentally amongst these two ethnic groups. The ensuing cleavages between an integrated conservation project, whose benefits local elites have largely captured, and the poverty-focused aid policies of the New Zealand Government serve to illustrate the 'project paradox' of rural tourism development programmes.

Matthias SCHELLHORN, Lincoln University, Canterbury, New Zealand

Preaching pro-poor tourism: is there value beyond the rhetoric? F2

In recent years a number of development agencies and large tourism organisations have preached enthusiastically about the potential of 'pro-poor tourism' (PPT) to contribute to poverty-reduction in a wide range of countries and contexts. While some have adapted the term – the UNWTO for example preferring STEP (Sustainable Tourism Eliminating Poverty) – there has been relatively little critical assessment of the concept itself by academics or others. The major players in this industry, as in any industry, are still concerned with profit maximisation so we need to consider whether PPT is just 'window

dressing', or tokenistic, or, like transformations made under a 'green agenda' before it, intended mainly to reduce costs and/or enhance the positive publicity for the agencies concerned. This paper thus holds the concept of PPT up for direct scrutiny in an attempt to ensure that we are not being drawn into either another neoliberal agenda, a publicity campaign for agencies wishing to promote continued growth of tourism, or a half-hearted attempt by aid agencies to reframe existing development programmes under a poverty alleviation agenda.

Regina SCHEYVENS, Massey University

The capabilities approach and appraising F1
community development programmes in Christchurch

This paper summarises the results of a participatory appraisal methodology study carried out with groups of participants in two Christchurch based community development programmes - Sydenham Community Development Project and Manuka Cottage in Addington. Based on the capabilities approach of economist Amartya Sen the methodology extends strategies used in previous studies of participant perspectives in development initiatives in Vanuatu and Samoa. Analysis of the transcripts of the focus groups conducted in these studies reveals significant outcomes from both programmes. Particularly important was the ability of the participatory methodology used to gain the perspectives of a wide range of participants, a number of whom are marginalised from mainstream society. The predominant views among participants in all groups are reported. The prevailing sense of local ownership of both programmes together with the reputation of the community development workers are key motivators in attracting people to the projects and retaining their involvement. Discussion is provided of the limitations and difficulties encountered during the course of the study. A major theme in all of the discussions was that participants had experienced a significant increase in their confidence. Many saw their time in the programmes as very important means in becoming more involved in the community and making new contacts.

John SCHISCHKA, Principal Academic Staff Member, School of Business, Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology

Bringing back what has been 'lost': knowledge exchange through the Diaspora T7

Strong negative reactions have been raised against the continuing and steadily increasing mobility of high-skilled people from developing countries. There is, however, growing evidence that this outflow of stills and knowledge may not necessarily mean a loss for home countries (Hunger 2004; Meyer 2001; Meyer et al. 2001; Saxenian 2002; Tung 2008). Meyer (2001) argues, in particular, that any apparent loss of skills can be restored through the exchange or circulation of knowledge between the migrants and their home country. Studies of diaspora have further emphasised the ways in which migrants can remain not only connected but also deeply committed to the social transformation of their home countries. Staying abroad but keeping themselves involved in development processes may be realised by participating in knowledge exchanges. Although still an emerging strategy, knowledge exchange poses a lot of potential for a number of reasons: the advances in communication and transportation technologies which reduce cross-border distance; the growing appreciation by governments of the network approach as a conceptual guide and strategy to thrive in a globalised world; and the increasing desire of diaspora themselves to connect with their home countries. However, the success of tapping the intellectual, financial and social capital of the diaspora depends on consistent, well-defined and well-supported polices and programs. The paper revisits the experience of India, China and the Philippines in knowledge exchange and draws relevant insights.

Sheila V SIAR, PhD student, Centre for Development Studies, University of Auckland

Scholarships and development: student voices W5

Scholarships for students from developing countries have a number of development aims, based on assumptions which are rarely examined in terms of the content or approach of the courses taken by the students.

In this presentation I outline a number of issues raised in a study which is following a small group of postgraduate Indonesian students from their pre-departure course in Jakarta, to their studies in Australian universities, and eventual return home. Through discussions and email questions, the students have expressed their views about the value of incorporating their Indonesian background into their studies in the Australian context. Their opinions give some interesting insights into the effectiveness of scholarships as a tool for international development.

Dr Hilary SMITH, Systemetrics Research, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Sports as a vehicle for development: the influence of rugby league in/on the Pacific T7

In the field of development the relationship between development and sport has for the most part been ignored (Beacom 2007, Levermore 2008). When it has been discussed it occurs in a way whereby "sport is seen as a by-product of development not as an engine" (United Nations 2006 cited in Levermore 2008:184). While conceptualisations of the sport and development relationship have begun to emerge recently, as noted in various United Nations documents (also see AusAid 2004), an argument persists that the use of sports for development remains unproven (World Bank 2007). In keeping with post-development thinking which seeks to explore differing visions and expressions of development and by taking a strengths based approach to the sports and development nexus, this paper considers critically the notion of sports as an engine of development. We will focus specifically on the role of rugby league and the Pacific region in relation to youth development and crime prevention, health promotion and prevention, in particular HIV/AIDS and family violence, the building of social and cultural capital, and economic opportunities and poverty alleviation.

Dr Rochelle STEWART-WITHERS, School of Social Science, University of Queensland, Brisbane and Dr Martin Brook, Massey University

Contesting a development category: female headed households in Samoa F3

Female-headed households are well entrenched as a development category in conventional development thinking, planning and practice. The idea that female-headed households are a worthy target for poverty alleviation strategies is driven home as part of the poverty alleviation agenda and the desire to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This premise suggests that the category female-headed households can be universally applied, and given the acceptance of the poverty alleviation mandate and the MDGs in the Pacific it also suggests that the category female-headed household has applicability in the region. By drawing on particulars, specifics and locality this paper seeks to explore female-headed households as a development category in the context of Samoa. It is thus shown that the category of female-headed households was not well understood within Samoa because neither villagers nor policy makers labelled women in this way. Rather, women were recognised in relation to the cultural framework of *fa'asamoa* which situates them in terms of their position within their family, their natal village and the wider community. It is also shown that female-headed households are not always the 'poorest of the poor'. The relevance of female-headed households as a category of development and female-headed household policy is therefore brought into question. The importance of contesting development rhetoric is emphasised.

Rochelle STEWART-WITHERS, School of Social Science, University of Queensland, Brisbane

Art, aid and post-development politics: funding an independent arts sector in Central America T7

The arts occupy an inherently contradictory place within development. They are elicited in part for their exploratory, experimental nature and their supposed capacity to represent diverse cultural experiences. However in practice they are often employed simply as educational or therapeutic tools serving other social, political or economic ends, such as a theatre group being employed to raise consciousness about AIDS prevention. This paper unpacks some of these contradictions between instrumentalised and non-instrumentalised approaches to supporting the arts in poor countries, and it makes the case for a (rarely encountered) non-instrumentalised approach that values artistic quality and an independent cultural sector as part of a post-development political project to re-imagine the South and the traditional subjects of development. The research is based on fieldwork undertaken with independent visual arts organisations in Central America in 2006 and 2008, and on the experiences of the Dutch development NGO Hivos, which is by far the most significant external supporter of the arts and culture in Central America, and which has recently completed a ground-breaking evaluation of its practices in this field.

Polly STUPPLES, PhD Candidate, Department of Development Studies, Massey University

Flexible working arrangements in Malaysia: impact on women and female labour force participation – a discussion on preliminary results T6

Malaysia's rapid industrialization, which involved a transformation from import substitution industrialization to export oriented industrialization in the early 1970s, saw the emergence of a new labour force drawing particularly on female workers moving to cities from rural areas. However, a recent UNESCAP report in 2007 showed that despite high educational attainment and improved health conditions, Malaysian women were still under-represented in the job market with a stable participation rate of 47% throughout the last three and a half decades. Inflexibility at the work place and "spending time with family" were the main reasons cited by Malaysian women for their lack of participation in paid labour. This doctoral study aims to investigate whether flexible working arrangements may contribute to an increase in women's labour force participation in the Malaysian economy and to what extent it will have an impact on women's lives as well as the economy. The study uses the triangulation method of quantitative and qualitative research to investigate the objectives. The main aim of this paper is to present the research design and discuss the preliminary results of a pilot test. A discussion on the methodological approach will also be presented.

Geetha SUBRAMANIAM, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia

The ineffectiveness of aid in Aceh re-development projects W5

It is undeniable that developing countries depend on foreign aid for their development projects. Most of those countries rely on multi-billions dollars of aid from international organizations and donor countries. However, the problem occurs when the number of organizations is too many and the amount of aid is too much. The case of tsunami disaster in Aceh 2004 has convinced development experts and scholars that uncoordinated aid which is caused by works of many organizations lead to ineffectiveness of aid. In addition, the existence of international aid organizations in Aceh has changed indirectly social and cultural life of Acehnese.

This paper examines how the aid works in Aceh, describes the work of BRR (Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi/ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency) as government made body of aid coordinator and finally analyzes the change of social life of Acehnese.

Anggun SUSILO, International Relations Department, School of Social Science, Brawijaya University Malang, Indonesia (Attendance to be confirmed)

Janis blong toktok – lessons from VSA's partnership with Pri-Skul Asosiesen blong Vanuatu **W1**

VSA is undertaking a series of case studies of programmes in the Pacific, Asia and Africa is to monitor and evaluate our work with the objective of developing an understanding of what works well, what does not work well, to learn from our successes and failures, and to apply that learning to improving the quality of our development practice. A case study of VSA's seven-year engagement with the Pri-Skul Asosiesen Blong Vanuatu (PSABV) yielded a mass of detailed findings from which five important lessons have been drawn, i.e. indigenous participation, leadership, and ownership are key to achieving effective development outcomes; advancing education opportunities for all children requires a paradigm shift; the benefits of good early childhood education programmes flows through to parents and communities; women gain expanded choices through participation in their children's early childhood education, and external agents can be catalysts for good change.

Dr Peter SWAIN, Programme Manager (Pacific), Volunteer Service Abroad, Wellington, New Zealand

The image dilemma: the ethics of using images of the poor for fund-raising and awareness campaigns **T10**

This presentation will look at how images of the poor or people who are suffering in some way have always posed an ethical dilemma for NGOs. Part of this presentation will cover a brief historical look at how NGOs in the UK have grappled with this issue and how various (Southern) perspectives are currently informing and possibly influencing the way in which images of people are used for fund-raising and campaigns.

Rachel TALLON, Education Officer, The Global Education Centre, Wellington, New Zealand

Impact of agricultural trade liberalisation in Bangladesh on rural livelihoods **T3**

This paper is based on the just completed M.Phil thesis of Dayal Talukder and considers the context of liberalisation and openness of trade and ideas as to how to operate in the agricultural sector as it is viewed globally, and within Asia and then specially within Bangladesh.
The first section looks at the global and regional thinking with respect to openness and universal ideas of liberalisation, both nationally and internationally and some of the thinking regarding the negative impacts on social, cultural and other "non-economic" aspects. Included is consideration of global concerns such as "multifunctionality" and bio-fuel production and their potential impact on rural/agricultural societies. At the local level the impact of producers switching from non-market to market production is looked at with the second section of the paper concentrating on the Bangladesh case and the impacts on the welfare and livelihoods of the rural dwellers, with a high percentage being 'functionally landless.'

Dayal TALUKDER, Student, Centre for Development Studies, University of Auckland

Spirituality: the missing half of development **T3**

Development which was once unanimously accepted as a panacea for most problems of the mankind, is now seriously challenged, because despite several decades of heavy investments in a wide range of development activities in the South, poverty, inequality, hunger, malnutrition and all other related miseries such as civil wars, terrorism and various other violent activities still remain in most parts of the world, perhaps at a greater scale. Now there is a general consensus that conventional development has failed to deliver goodness to the people of the South. The theories of post-development, post-modernism, and post-colonialism provide a variety of explanations for its failure as well as various remedial measures and alternatives. All these theorists have sought explanations, remedial measures and alternatives within the framework of materialism in which human selfishness, excessive desires, and greed for wealth are seen positively as motives for economic growth. The present paper is an outcome of our attempt to move beyond materialism in search of explanations for the failure of conventional development and an alternative. This paper points out that selfishness, desire and greed in the human mind which serve as the prime motive for economic growth in the conventional development itself is the root-cause for its failure to 'trickle down' its benefits to the people at the grass-root level, and argues that mere substitution of one economic system, one political system and one social system for another, or of one development paradigm, one development theory or one development approach for another which we consider to be better fail to eradicate poverty, inequality and injustice the mankind has faced today as long as the root-cause remains unchanged. It is at this juncture that spirituality assumes a crucial role as a means of reducing selfishness, desire and greed in human mind and making man a loving, caring and compassionate being who is sensitive to others' needs. This paper first conceptualizes spirituality and then critically examines conventional development with a view to highlight how the absence of spirituality in conventional development has caused its failure to fulfil its promises, and points out how spiritual progress could bring about a revolution in human mind as well as in development, and give rise to a new form of development which would deliver goodness to all. On this ground, we recognize spirituality as the missing half of development, and suggest that appropriate measures be adopted to incorporate spirituality into development and thereby to make it a complete form of development in which economic growth and spiritual progress are given equal weight.

Rohana ULLUWISHEWA, School of People, Environment and Planning, Massey University

The emergence of private higher education and the issue of quality assurance in Ghana, the role of National Accreditation Board (NAB) **W7**

As industrialized and industrializing societies demand increasingly advanced skills, more and more young people and adults are studying for a tertiary level qualification. As in many parts of the world, the inability of the public sector in Ghana to satisfy the growing social demand for higher education has necessitated the entry of the private sector in order to expand access conditions. Concerns regarding quality of higher education arose in Ghana with the proliferation of the private universities. This rapid growth or explosion of private higher education requires the proper maintenance of academic quality in educational institutions in order to bring sanity to the higher educational sector and also to withstand competition in the global market. As a result, there is a strong need for quality control mechanisms and an efficient external quality assurance agency to enhance quality higher education in Ghana. The aim of this paper is to examine the factors that gave rise to private higher education in Ghana. The paper will also assess the challenges of quality assurance in private higher education and to explore the attempts that have been made to enhance quality higher education in the sector. I will employ my experience from NAB which has enriched my knowledge of the many faces of Ghana's tertiary educational system, couple with the knowledge gained from the available literature to make recommendations that would have implications for and improve quality higher education in the private higher educational sector in Ghana

Godwin UTUKA, Doctoral research, Victoria University of Wellington

The transformation of urban water governance & the undemocratic 'politics of consensus' **W3**

Over the last ten years the South Indian State of Karnataka has been moving forward on an agenda to radically restructure urban water governance. Pragmatically this requires the revision of tariffs to full cost recovery, the creation of an independent regulatory body and an ever growing role for private players. More significantly however, it entails a major shift from public governance to private governance and a reinvention of the relationships between State, market and society. In this new governance trajectory social and political citizenship rights are replaced with purchasing power and consumer rights.

Such a radical transformation is carefully and systematically crafted and cultivated through a diverse but closed network of institutions and individuals; donors, bureaucrats, ministries, local elites, corporations, private consultants and NGOs. These networks advance the reform agenda through a 'politics of consensus'. This politics works with a mixture of ideology and self-interest where conforming and therefore 'well-performing' actors get rewarded with higher positions, more contracts or the privilege of public policy writing. The methods and tactics employed and deployed by these agents as well as the consequences of these processes are deeply undemocratic. Citizens and elected representatives are kept uniformed, intentionally deceived or coerced into acceptance. The experience of Karnataka shows that a 'politics of consensus' which acts with the intention to commoditise water and essential public services can only thrive through the diminishing of democratic space.

This is a story of how a 'politics of consensus' and the transformation of water governance impacts rights, democracy and citizenship. About how democracy is denied, citizenship is contested and rights go unrealized.

Vicky WALTERS, Campaign Against Water Privatisation – Karnataka and PhD candidate, School of People, Environment and Planning, Massey University

What is the mood of our Fiji families on this side of the fence in Aotearoa?:   T9

"reflections: our values & vulnerabilities."

Fiji Families are made up of various diverse cultural groupings with the two predominant race being Indigenous Fijians or 'Taukei' and the Indians. Other smaller groupings do play an important role in our families and community more so now that NZ is our home away from home.

Inter-marriage within Fiji community is no longer frowned upon amongst our families. This is evident as many children are born of parents from different cultural background. Hence the new wave of inter-racial mingling and integration process within the core of our Fiji families.

These younger generations some, who migrated here with their parents or are naturalized citizens of NZ by virtue of being born here adds a new dimension in defining who we are as Fiji people. Speaking in their mother tongue is no longer common amongst these children. Traditional practices in Fijian etiquette or good manners is almost a thing of the past for these young ones.

Luvei Viti (Children of Fiji) a non profit Community group, in NZ, have emerged with a vision to attempt defining what makes our Fiji families tick. We have observed through our projects, the joys and pains of being involved and trying to find cohesive solutions to bind our Fiji community together in New Zealand. This of course needs to be viewed with a backdrop of the turmoil that has plagued our Motherland Fiji in the last decade.

Over eight years, a core team of likeminded people gathered to discuss and explore ways of bringing our Fiji families together. This has not been an easy task considering the dynamics of the Fiji families in our community which is further exacerbated by the events back home in Fiji. Pivotal to our role is the promotion of a harmonious group of Fiji people here in Aotearoa who shares their unique diverse cultures, values, customs, food, music art, language and can integrate and contribute into the Diverse NZ Society.

Elisapeci Samanunu WAQANIVALU, Trustees/founder, Luvei Viti (Children of Fiji), New Zealand

Global economics of need and greed   T1

In economic terms Global Society is split into two classes: 'Wealthy' and 'Poor'. The Wealthy have enough income to cover their needs and enough left over to save or spend on surplus desires. The Poor do not have enough money to afford to meet all of their needs. The happy intersection of supply meets demand (also known as the 'invisible balancing hand') that free trade and *laissez-faire* are based on does not exist in Global reality for the reasons given in this presentation.

Abby WENDY, Human Rights Network, Development Resource Center

Enfranchising migratory labour in China: the Labour Contracts Act of 2008   T1

The economic reforms that have been reshaping the Chinese economy since the seminal year of 1978, has seen massive urbanisation and industrial development in the southern and eastern provinces. These have been driven in turn by the cluster effects emanating from the core metropolitan regions of Beijing, Shanghai and the Pearl river delta. The result has tended to leave the western and northern provinces outside the material and social benefits that have been enjoyed elsewhere until comparatively recently. The present government aware of the political risk of regional discontents, is now trying to redress this imbalance with its great western strategy.

With the abandonment of the danwei system which guaranteed citizens both employment and life time social benefits, the links joining works to work locations for life were destroyed. This has left over 300 million Chinese without economic support.

The urbanisation process has seen a steady flow of workers from outlying provinces and rural locations into the industrial conurbations of the east and south. They include many skilled migrants, who are often seeking employment with foreign companies, or Chinese joint ventures.

But they also include unskilled rural workers who are to be found in all the major cities working in labour intensive spot employment markets. Their presence in the cities was technically illegal, and as a result they tended to be exploited in the mass, by both small indigenous employers and large and sometimes western firms.

Within the four generations of leadership that have led the CCP since the death of Mao Zedong, there have been a number of attempts to regulate the labour market by legal means. The Employment Contracts Act of 2008, is both the latest and most controversial of these for a very important reason. It grants unskilled migrants rights of status as employees, which include the recognition of contractual terms and the right to take action against employers in the courts if these are not recognised, through such bodies as the All China Federation of Trade Unions. Needless to say, this new statute has aroused vociferous criticism from employers, including some of the major multinationals who are now located in China.

This paper will attempt to explore some of the key issues of workers rights in a system where employee remains very much subject to final definition by the state, and where the normative rights such as freedom to bargain are not present.

Alan and Beverley WILLIAMS, Williams and Partners Ltd Management Education Consultants, New Zealand

'The Washington Consensus and the Pacific: the case(s) of the Solomon Islands   T3

This paper analyses the Washington and "Post" Washington Consensus as it has been applied to the Solomon Islands and the South Pacific.

Economic growth and development can be a challenge for the isolated, small Island states of the Pacific, which are often absent value-added industries or a developed formal sector. Government costs and institutional reform can also present as additional barriers to growth.

This paper analyses government and international financial institutions' (IFIs) efforts to institute "fiscal discipline," liberalise trade, institute property rights and improve governance. The paper assesses IFIs efforts in the Solomons and in the wider Pacific, and suggests several amendments to the economic and international relations literature.

The paper draws on primary and secondary texts, including interviews and economic and legislative sources, and the author's own work in the Solomon Islands and the wider Pacific.

Duncan WILSON, Pacific Journalist, Islands Business

Women's life in a Fijian village   W6

The impact of the market economy is a significant challenge facing Fijian rural communities. It is especially challenging for indigenous rural women who are managing the shift from a subsistence way of living to engagement in money generating activities. The challenge is more acute amongst disadvantaged populations such as women in rural communities who lack the resources and the political power to manage these challenges. The paper focuses on the women's perspectives about their daily lived experiences and actions that followed from reflection on these, drawing out from these implications for indigenous Fijian women's social progress and development. It is argued that the success of managing the influence of the market economy on the villagers is to create social and political spaces and opportunities to hear and understand local epistemologies and daily lived experiences, reflexively.

As an indigenous scholar, the researcher interrogates and deconstructs her own academic epistemologies and positions as a knowledge broker in order to co-construct new practices with her people. Privileging the village women's knowledge and bringing it to the core is a significant political act that might form the basis of proceeding political encounters that women will face in the development process.

Tamarisi YABAKI, Department of Geography, USP Suva

STUDENT WORK IN PROGRESS SESSION ABSTRACTS

Rhetoric versus reality: US foreign aid to Pakistan and democracy   STWIP1

Different bilateral donors and multilateral organisations have been advocating various themes, principles and conditionalities for the recipient countries.   Among these, democracy has emerged important policy conditionality and most bilateral donors and multilateral organisations have given it immense significance after the end of the Cold War. Keeping in view all these pledges of the international aid community and bilateral donors, this research explores which way the US is heading in its foreign aid policies towards Pakistan. By analysing its rhetoric and reality, this research explores whether the approach and policy of the US is conforming to the claims of various bilateral donors and international organisations to deliver aid in a consistent, reliable and transparent way or not when allocating aid to Pakistan. It investigates whether geo-strategic and political interests of the US are the main factors influencing, determining and shaping the US-Pakistan aid relationship during the Cold War and after the events of '9/11' vis-à-vis agenda of the promotion of democracy.

Murad ALI, PhD Candidate, Massey University

Can children influence policy? Addressing child labour   through children's   STWIP1
participation – Karnataka, India

The economic exploitation of children commands worldwide attention. This research on child labour captures the multifarious experiences of childhood from the perspectives of working children, with an aim to communicate their views to policy makers and other concerned parties. In the context of development, research

from this perspective involves the use of participatory techniques and giving children a voice - a voice that is not distorted by the mindset of the investigators.

Through secondary literature, I highlight the contributions of working children's movements and the importance for their inclusion in policy-making. Robert Chambers has shown, that it is no longer possible to ignore the voices of those whom we intend to help. Similarly working children have proved their right to be heard. Children have astonished policy-makers and 'experts' with their analytical abilities, honesty, transparency and objectivity. What is more, their involvement does not contradict the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which implicitly guarantees the right to participation, self-expression and the right to form unions. Hence, it becomes inexcusable for the ILO and other international organisations not to legally recognise Working Children's Unions and their struggle against child labour.

Poonacha CARIAPA, Development studies Masters Programme , Massey University

The role of religious institutions in disaster risk governance: STWIP2
The case of 2005 earthquake in Pakistan

Socio-cultural environment has a significant role in disaster governance. There is no natural disaster per se. Vulnerabilities are generated in everyday life through a host of internal and external factors. Disasters being complex phenomenon cannot be coped with state only. There are international, national and local stakeholders to disasters. Among national stakeholders, civil society organizations have a vital role to improve disaster governance. As a part of civil society institutions, religious establishments play an important role in shaping up people's perception of disaster risk which in turn influences disaster policy and practice. However, the literature on disaster risk management does not have adequate body of knowledge on role of religious institutions in disaster risk governance. This research aims to explore the role of religious institutions in disaster governance in the aftermath of 2005 earthquake in Pakistan. In particular, it endeavours to investigate how religious institutions have been engaged in disaster management process like rescue, relief and rehabilitation after the earthquake and how they can contribute to improvement of disaster governance for future.

Abdur Rehman CHEEMA,   Phd Candidate,   School of People, Environment and Planning Massey University

Blossomed 'bisnis', brighter future? – the role of private sector initiatives   STWIP1
for development in Morobe Province/Papua New Guinea

Increasingly emphasis is placed on the promotion of private sector initiatives in developing countries in order to foster economic growth. There exists now wide consensus between multilateral and bilateral donors as well as within recipient countries that a vibrant private sector is indispensable for economic growth, the establishment of a tax base, employment creation, and poverty alleviation. In order to achieve these goals in the context of rural livelihoods with predominantly agricultural production, the promotion of micro, small and medium size enterprises (SME) is given priority. This focus raises the question about the rationale for private sector initiatives, current initiatives funded by multilateral and bilateral donors, and how such private sector initiatives can foster development beyond economic growth. Therefore this thesis examines the theoretical foundation of private sector development in general and the emergence of the market and business friendly consensus. This builds the background for a case study in Papua New Guinea (PNG) which is based on a review of policy documents, quantitative data, and in-depth interviews. The geographical focus of the thesis will be Huon District, which is located in Morobe Province.

André DEGENKOLB, Department of Development Studies, The University of Auckland

A cultural analysis of gender based violence in Papua New Guinea STWIP1

Culture is often used as an excuse to justify violence against women in PNG. By using qualitative research methods, this study offers an opportunity to view PNG culture as a solution to a problem, instead of merely being a problem to be solved. For example, there are cultural values in PNG which promote harmony between men and women, and condemn violence especially that directed towards women. However not all cultural mechanisms identified in this research that helped to prevent violence against women were necessarily desirable or constructive.

Mirriam. A DOGIMAB, Masters Student, Institute of Development Studies, Massey University

Living on a crowded island: urban transformation in the Maldives STWIP1

One of the most pressing development issue faced by the Maldives is the uneven spatial distribution of population. This has manifested in two related problems: firstly, relative depopulation of the already small populations on some islands, and secondly, overurbanisation of the capital Male'. Urbanisation can be attributed mainly to internal migration as a result of income inequalities between Male' and other islands and the urban bias in the availability of economic opportunities and provision of services.

Urban transformation has brought with it significant socio-economic, environment and health problems. One of the most pressing social consequences of rapid urbanisation is housing congestion and the lack of adequate housing for the growing urban population. This has not manifested in the development of slums as seen in other developing countries and island states, but has created a number negative factors that affect the livelihoods of urban residents such as economic vulnerability, family break-up, violence and substance abuse amongst the youth.

The social problems of urbanisation has important developmental and policy implications for development in the Maldives. However, there is a lack of adequate research on the consequences of urbanisation. The research that exists does not explore the relationships between issues of housing, poverty, hardship, crime and violence. Furthermore, such reports ignore issues of poverty which appears insignificant in Maldives when viewed against conventional poverty line analysis of poverty. However, poverty and hardship are significant issues in Male' which needs to be looked at from a livelihood perspective.

Mohamed FAISAL, School of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington

The political ecology of co-management in Nova Scotia, Canada: insights for researching indigenous interests internationally STWIP1

My research explores how the Mi'kmaq First Nation (indigenous to Nova Scotia, Canada) is negotiating its collective right to subsistence moose hunting on a government-to-government level with federal and provincial governments. A series of semi-structured interviews with Mi'kmaq and governmental resource managers was conducted to explore the power relations underlying this co-management arrangement and the implications of the anticipated Moose Management Plan.

Findings from the fieldwork were analyzed in reference to political ecology literature and frameworks. This perspective effectively illustrates the significance of colonial legacy, cross-cultural representations and divers systems of ecological knowledge and resource-use ethic for co-management relationships. The case study shows how indigenous leadership in co-management can effectively incorporate local knowledge and advance both political and cross-cultural reconciliation.

This presentation will suggest that similar interests and discourses challenge co-management and ICDP (Integrated Conservation and Development Program) arrangements in international development.

Consequently, the political ecology perspective has potential here to reveal underlying barriers to the success of development partnerships where indigenous politics and ecological sustainability are at stake.

Bernard HUBER, MSc Geography candidate, Victoria University of Wellington

Food security and local livelihoods in Ethiopia STWIP3

Social livelihoods analysis is an important perspective through which to analyse communities' levels of access to essential resources, because of its consideration of traditional, holistic strategies for survival. My research will seek to critically analyse food security at a community level in Ethiopia, gathering information from and with local people about current practices of households and communities in dealing with food crises, the immediate and long-term effects of financial aid upon these practices, as well as recommendations emerging from this for non-governmental and governmental policy-makers and practitioners, as well as for international donors. In relation to broader theoretical concerns, I wish to contribute to the debate around the post-development critique of the effects of aid, utilising elements of dependency discourse, as well as considering moral issues around redistribution of wealth. Thus, the results of research around food security and social livelihoods, and particularly those emerging from village wealth mapping, will be used as a lens through which to evaluate the role of the wealthy in development.

This has the potential to expand into a broad consideration of the ideologies behind aid disbursements, and the extent to which these privilege a Eurocentric framework for development at the expense of a) focusing on issues of power-differences and dependency, and b) recognising and strengthening effective local livelihood strategies.

My research thus far has established a rough theoretical background in which to situate methodologies for this research. What I wish to present at the conference is a synthesis of this, and a plan for how such thinking may be modified by speaking with communities in particular sites in Ethiopia.

Peter JACKSON, Department of Development Studies, Victoria University Of Wellington

Quantitative approach to programs and project implementation in PNG STWIP1

The lack of adoptability to standard practice and the oversights on good management culture and practice in PNG has been blamed for the break down in the state's mechanism and the bureaucracy's capacity to deliver public goods and services to its citizens. The due processes and protocol which governs the 'way things are done' have been overlooked and is no longer bustling in public institutions as expected. Performance culture and good practice by public managers employed in SOI to handle projects have regressed and projects are unable to yield their full potential in meeting the set national goals and objectives of the state. A case study based on quantitative approach was carried out in one SOI involved in programs and project implementation in PNG, illustrated the need for cultural change between internal management practices and the external ethical factors for survival. The case study results showed that areas of command and control, project training, project knowledge and staff motivation were important integral managerial quality missing in the practice and have to be dealt with.

Ralph Dungit KAULE, Institute of Development Studies, School of People, Environment and Planning, Massey University

Participation and project sustainability STWIP2

This paper examines relationships between participation and project sustainability. By using the Participatory Integrated Development in the Rain-fed Areas (PIDRA) Project in East Java, Indonesia, as a case study, this paper addresses the question of what kinds of participation will lead the intended beneficiaries to continue to use and benefit from the services beyond the project period. Analysis of the case study shows that ideally, participation should be used as a means but also as an end. Findings also emphasise the need for

development practitioners to be aware of the dangers of the participatory approach in their practice because it can be manipulative, harm people who are supposed to be advantaged, as well as creating new tyranny in development intervention.

KOMALAWATI, Masters Student,   Institute of Development Studies, Massey University

Community right to know on toxic emissions: the Paritutu community case study of health problems associated with dioxin contamination   STWIP2

New Zealand, a developed country, has a reputation for being clean and green, with policies to protect people from toxic contamination. The author, from Thailand, a developing country, was planning to learn developed-country knowledge to apply in her own country. However, after looking at the case of dioxin contamination in Paritutu Community, the assumption about the universal utility of developed country knowledge was wrong. Similar events have occurred in both countries. Not only Thailand has poor regulations to protect the community's health problems – it appears that New Zealand's policies are also ineffective.

This study focuses on how the Paritutu community has contributed a major role in the investigation of their own health problems associated with putative dioxin contamination from the IWD plant. A principle called Community Right to Know (CRTK) is being promoted as a policy for community empowerment in order to challenge the institutionalization of contamination risk. CRTK is a disclosure of information approach that facilitates a community's investigation, monitoring and scrutinizing of industrial plants to prevent toxic events. CRTK might be an alternative approach to protect community health problems in New Zealand.

Dolruedee KRAMNAIMUANG, International Pacific College, Palmerston North

Child poverty: a comparative study of national policies in New Zealand and Peru   STWIP2

Child poverty is increasingly becoming a pressing issue for the developed and developing countries. Thus far the national policies in areas such as social, health, and education of individual governments have overlooked children and issues related to children, therefore intensifying child poverty. This thesis analyses the national policies related to health, education, housing and ethnicity in Peru and New Zealand in relation to child poverty. Even though both these countries seem worlds apart in the first instance, their social policies are comparable in that they are inadequate and fall short to address the issues of child poverty. While child poverty in one country drives the children out of their home onto the streets, exposing them to harsh external environments, in the other, it keeps them in their homes, invisible to the outside world, deprived of food, clothing and education while exposed to harmful family environment. The aim of this study is to understand the policies of these two nations and how they benefit underprivileged, or socially excluded children. This group of children in both countries are marginalised, deprived and are continuously enduring global child poverty, though their lives are worlds apart.

Kosala KRISHNAN, Centre for Development Studies, University Of Auckland

Politics of underdevelopment and prospects of a sustainable change in tribal areas of Pakistan   STWIP2

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) is a region spread along the Pak-Afghan border in the North West of Pakistan with an area of 27,220 square Kilometres and a population of around four million. This region is home to several fiercely independent Pukhtun tribes with distinct and unique cultural traits. It was due to the nature of their distinctive tribal culture and traditions that the British colonial authorities in India were compelled to institute altogether different set of institutions and governance strategy than else where in India. Limited governance, according to the local customs and traditions, dictated by the peculiar socio- political and geo-strategic conditions of the time(the so called Great Game dynamics between Britian and Russia in the 19th and 20th centuries) allowed the Pukhtun tribes of the region an autonomy un rivalled by any other ethnic group in the Indian subcontinent. It is this colonial legacy that has been maintained to date for reasons that are perceived to be essentially the same even after independence. The region continues to enjoy its autonomy and special status but the irony is that this autonomy has not translated into real empowerment of the people and development. Not only is the scale of poverty the highest here in comparison to other areas of Pakistan, recently there has been a complete breakdown of law and order, in fact a virtual rebellion against the state.
 In the proposed research I intend to analyse the development implications of the policies pursued in the region. In order to gauge these implications the role of institutions (formal as well as informal) will need to be assessed. This would require a critical understanding of the interplay amongst key factors such as   tribal culture, traditions and religion with development on one hand as well as with the nature and pattern of governance (being agency of development) on the other hand. It is expected that this analysis would highlight the form(s) of development possible within the tribal context and the essential institutional underpinnings required. The research also aims to gauge the resource potential of the region in order to determine sustainability of such development option(s). Sustainability factor is obviously of vital importance if conflict in the region is to be resolved by employing the development approach.

Faheem MOHAMMAD, Centre of Development Studies Human Sciences, Auckland

A feasibility assessment of initiating a student-led Participatory Action Research (PAR) project proposal in a post-conflict zone   STWIP2

This research presents a high-level feasibility assessment on initiating a successful participatory action research proposal in a post-conflict zone. The research aims to differentiate the unique features of post-conflict zones, present a risk assessment which needs to be undertaken prior to commencing research and ascertain key questions which are crucial to justify initiating a PAR project. Special emphasis will be placed on the advantages and challenges of student-led PAR projects (as part of their post-graduate qualification).

An important element of PAR is the concept of inclusiveness of benefactors throughout the lifecycle of the project, as part of valuing local knowledge and facilitating ownership for the long-term sustainability and successful continuation of the project outcomes.

Populations of post-conflict zones have unique societal developmental needs due to their experiences in living amongst the conflict. Most populations in such areas have lost family members, have been injured, threatened, had their assets and resources destroyed, lost their livelihoods and have possibly been displaced. Due to the enhanced vulnerabilities of the benefactors, it is vital that the participatory process is approached in a sensitive manner, for the benefit and empowerment of the community involved.

Additional challenges of conducting PAR projects in post-conflict zones relates to the element of risk associated with an outbreak of war. Therefore great importance is placed upon researching the historical and current dynamics of the conflict and predicting the longevity of the peace process as part of the risk assessment. The successful implementation of PAR projects in post-conflict zones is a valuable and enriching experience for all stakeholders involved in the process.

Marie NISSANKA, Massey University, Palmerston North

Rebuilding community: a case study in gender empowerment   STWIP3

World Vision was one of the many international NGO's that responded to the Rwandan genocide of 1994. The organisation soon discovered that a majority of its staff were suffering from post-traumatic stress. A Personal Development Workshop was designed to help the staff address their personal issues of grief, stress and trauma. The workshop was such a success that it is now being used in the communities that World Vision works in. It has a modular format using lectures, exercises and small group discussions based on the topics of: bereavement, healing of emotions, forgiveness and reconciliation. Results show it is having a profound impact

on the lives of the participants as well as the community as a whole. This masters research considers the different levels of empowerment achieved for both men and women through this project.

Anna PARSONS, Masters student, Massey University

The impact of micro-credit programme on women's empowerment: **STWIP2**
the case of Bangladesh

This study explores the impact of micro-credit programme on women-empowerment in Bangladesh. Data were collected using both quantitative and qualitative methods. A questionnaire survey in 6 rural villages from 6 administrative divisions of Bangladesh was initially conducted to get the general picture (such as demographic profile, economic and social conditions) of participants involved in micro credit activities. Thereafter, 45 in-depth interviews were conducted in 6 rural villages.

Data indicate that micro-credit contributes positively to women-empowerment through increasing: control over their family income and private asset; participation in family decision-making; access to productive asset; freedom of mobility in the community and outside the village; involvement in social and political activities. However, there is a prevailing sense, within many interviewees, that taking micro-credit may not automatically result women empowerment in Bangladesh. This is due to existing socio-cultural traits of rural society where women usually accept rather than challenge male dominations in every aspect of life.

The study suggests that the loan providers need to focus more in women development rather than providing credit. Bangladesh government should formulate policy to support women for their education, training and awareness-growing campaign with a view to increasing effectiveness of the role of micro-credit programme to women's-empowerment.

Saida PARVIN, PhD Fellow, Victoria University of Wellington

Opportunities and barriers for pro poor tourism in Lang Co, Vietnam **STWIP3**

My research looks at the concept of Pro Poor Tourism (PPT), defined as "tourism that generates net benefits for the poor", in the context of South East Asia. Specifically, I analyze the opportunities and barriers for creating linkages between the mainstream tourism industry and poor local communities in a small coastal town on the central east coast of Vietnam.

The preliminary findings of the research show that tourism does provide a significant opportunity for pro poor growth in Vietnam. The government has identified tourism as a key industry and has been working with a number of organisations, such as the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) and the Dutch aid agency SNV on projects ranging from eco tourism areas to a specific national tourism law. However, the research has also shown significant barriers that can be broadly categorized into three areas. Firstly, the structure and pace of the growth in Vietnam and the region. Secondly, there is a lack of participation (or even awareness) of the public in the planning and implementation of new tourism initiatives. Thirdly, individual households are often unable to participate due to factors including lack of access to credit, high degree of debt, and lack of basic services such as education and waste management.

David REDMAN, Massey University

Pacific access category migration scheme – a development option for Tuvalu **STWIP3**

The implementation of New Zealand's Pacific Access Category (PAC) scheme in 2002 offered for the first time, a formal outlet for long–term migration of Tuvaluans. Using a qualitative data collection approach and transnational framework, this paper discusses the relevance of the PAC scheme to economic and social development in Tuvalu, from the perspectives of leaders and families living in both New Zealand and Tuvalu. Findings show that the effects of Tuvaluan migration through the PAC scheme, to families and communities,

guarantee long–term economic and socio-cultural benefits. However, these benefits will only be sustained as long as 'island loyalty' and 'family kinship' across borders stay effective and networking amongst families, communities and church remain active.

Sunema Pie SIMATI, Masters Student, Institute of Development Studies, Massey University

The African Union: how can it be more effective than the United Nations **STWIP3**
and the European Union towards development in Africa?

The purpose of this paper is to add to the debate of African development. The African Union was created in 1992 as a successor to the Organization of African Unity. The original concept of the African Union was created by Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana in the 1960's. Nkrumah's ideas lead to the creation of the Union of African States. The organisation was seen as a success in which its aims were to eradicate colonialism. However, the conflicts of interest between the leaders of different countries blocked its progress from fully developing into an institution. Furthermore, during the post independence period in Africa, many countries fell into substantial debt causing poverty and widespread famine. This was in part due to the large amount of corruption within each state institution and the failed policies of the Bretton Woods institutions. The large amounts of poverty and debt lead to the need for a new institution to address the new problems in Africa.

The African Union's goals are to address the needs of all Africans, achieve peace, security, and good governance. Furthermore, many individuals see the African Union as a way for the continent to take responsibility in its own hands to bring itself up to standards of the western world as well as cutting the dependency of Aid form other countries.

However, it has also brought a large amount of criticisms. The majority of the criticisms seem to ask is there is a difference between the AU and the Organization of African Unity. Many critics link this argument to the history of corruption, and the contradictions between the African Union's goals of promoting good governance and the majority of leaders in the African Union.

This paper attempts to decide if the African Union can be more successful than the United Nations and the European Union in addressing the issues facing Africans. If it is possible for the African Union to be successful then what are the challenges of the AU becoming a successful institution? Furthermore, this paper attempts to enhance the debate of solving Africa's problems of Aid dependency and poverty.

Croix THOMPSON, Masters student, International Relations, Victoria University of Wellington

Tourism Development and Civil Society: The Political Ecology of **STWIP3**
'Sustainability' in Tulum Mexico

This thesis in working progress intends to examine dynamics of the political-ecological struggles in Tulum. This new municipality is at the forefront of a large scale investment initiative whilst historically local people depend on ecotourism for their livelihoods. Mega development poses a threat to social security and lifestyle. The very attraction to this area for ecotourists is indeed the natural and cultural heritage. The intention is to examine and political ecology of resistance to tourism development, by analysing discourses of sustainability, and an evaluating the nature of participation in development planning.

Sarah VAN IDDEKINGE, Masters candidate for Development Studies, Victoria University of Wellington

CONCURRENT SPECIAL SESSIONS (CSS)

Note: Sessions are listed in the order of their appearance in the programme.

Concurrent SS1: *Handcrafting policy into practice*   SS1

TRADE AID

Format: Presentation of information with Powerpoint and video followed by questions and discussion
Related abstract:

Examining Trade Aid's 35 years of development practice in relation to NZAID's development policy

A key tenet of NZAID's development approach is the belief that the provision of a fair and just trading environment helps to eliminate poverty – "..potential gains from trade far outweigh the gains from international aid..." Two core NZAID policies are titled: 'Harnessing International Trade for Development' and 'Livelihood and Economic Growth' - both express a desire to increase opportunities for poor people to earn an income with dignity and in a sustainable manner.

For the past 35 years Trade Aid has established long-term trading partnerships with some of the world's most disadvantaged and marginalized producers. It has been Trade Aid's experience that often it is not a case of 'making markets' work for the poor but actually 'creating markets' for the poor. Disadvantaged and marginalized people need additional support to prepare them to become active players in the market place. For this group to engage in market activities with fairness and dignity they require both trade *and* aid. The donor community needs to recognize that the poorest of the poor are not, and will not, be internationally competitive or able to add value to commodities produced without initial financial assistance. Their current livelihoods are not robust enough to offer economic growth opportunities, but with a considered mix of both trade and aid they will be able to progress, at a sustainable level, towards becoming partners in a commercial orientated marketplace.

In this presentation, TradeAid will discuss how, as both a development organisation and an alternative trading company, it has developed a robust business model which embraces both pro-poor economic growth and commercial trading success. In addition, the presentation will highlight how TradeAid has enabled other commercial businesses to utilize its own producer supply chains, thereby broadening its development reach solely through commercial trading activity.

Jacqui BENTER-LYNCH, Michelia WARD and Geoff White

Concurrent SS2: *The vision: New Generation Pacific Leaders living a legacy of hope*   SS2

Kabini Sanga and the Pacific Leadership Cluster of Victoria University of Wellington

Format: Panel discussion
Related abstract:
The year 2015 is significant for the MDG. For Leadership Pacific, 2015 is the target period for achieving its vision to grow 1,000 Pacific Islands New Generation leaders. In this panel, members of the VUW Pacific Leadership cluster, themselves, New Generation leaders, share their leadership stories as part of the actualization of the Leadership Pacific vision. Individually, the students will passionately share their own stories of leadership, personal development and growth. Collectively, the students will share insights, understandings and aspirations relating to leaders and leadership. The panel promises inspiration, courage and hope as members of a new generation of Pacific Islanders stand up to meet the leadership challenges of their watch!

Kabini Sanga, Victoria University of Wellington

Concurrent SS3: *Sustainable development through power shifts*   SS3

Christian World Service's (CWS) Partner Learning Exchange (PLE) and the Developers Foundation of the Philippines

Format: WORKSHOP: Perspectives on partnership, sustainability, learning and power between a donor and a development programme implementer.

Developers Foundation has worked for 17 years in rural Philippines seeking to help organise rural farmers, fisher folk, and women to build household food security and sustainable livelihoods through collective action, create a vigilant and durable civil society, restore and nurture local natural resources, and build democracy from the grass roots. They have continually asked questions about *how impacts can be scaled up* to build sustainable integrated development, and exciting ventures have mover from vision to reality, such as a piggery, permaculture farm. Their programme development over the years has been underscored by a valuing learning, and innovation.

CWS also values learning and innovation. As a reflective justice, aid and development agency CWS had been asking '*How do we add value to our partnerships with international development partners?*' The International Partner Learning Exchange (PLE), which created a 'horizontal' cross learning experience for four development partners in the south Asia region resulted. Rather than 'learning from experts' the exchange valued the rich depth of experiential learning and expertise of partners and located the workshop design in the partners hands. Theresa Golamco-Naraval, of Developers Foundation (based in Aklan Province, Western Visayas) who hosted this event will present a development partners perspective on the issues of sustainability – related to people's organisations the NGO and the environment. She will also discuss the PLE, its impacts and value related to the organisations goals. Sandra Nowland-Forman and CWS members will add a donor perspective on these issues. The workshop format will allow engagement and reflection of participants around the issues raised.

Sandra NOWLAND-FOREMAN, Nick CLARK and Theresa GOLAMCO-NARAVAL

Concurrent SS4: *Steps for success' and 'Learning to see differently'*   SS4

Learning to see differently includes **Thomas VINK and Monica EVANS and their research participants: Terefe Ejigu, Mariske Kecskemeti & Anna Ravendran** (TBC)

Steps to Success will includes **James BURFORD and members of the Wellington Somali Youth Group**

As students of GEOG 404, Geography of Development Studies: Participatory Development and working with Young People, a Victoria University paper coordinated by Sara Kindon, Monica, Jamie and Tom were given the opportunity to work with refugee-background people in Wellington. This work was founded by practices and ideas relating to Participatory Development (PD) and Participatory Action Research (PAR). PAR is informed by the knowledges and realities of local people, and is reliant on iterative cycles of action and reflection. It demands the undertaking of collaborative processes of research, education and action and is often termed an activist approach as it is explicitly oriented towards social transformation.

Learning to See Differently: supporting refugee background students at Victoria University of Wellington (VUW) is a product of participation in, and reflection on, the establishment and maintenance of the student-run club Global Remix (GR) at VUW. *Learning to See Differently* aims to assist a range of different parties, by providing information about Refugee-Background (RB) students at VUW and recommendations for

how these parties can work to serve these students more effectively. In addition, it provides practical advice to guide GR in the future, and inspire students at other universities who may wish to establish a similar group. As a significant step away from conventional approaches to 'dealing with' issues faced by RB students, we have chosen to walk alongside students and have faith in their capabilities. Our research is noteworthy, as we have helped to establish the first New Zealand university club which provides social and academic support for RB students, in a positive, strength-based way. Through the extensive support, enthusiasm and participation of GR's members, we are proud to say that the club has become a space where members are "learning to see differently."

Steps to Success: exploring educational support for Somali secondary school students in Wellington is a product of collaborative research between four VUW graduate students and the Wellington Somali Youth Group, with the support of the Wellington Somali Council. The graduate students and the Youth Group were actively involved in the conception, planning and execution of the research. Parents, teachers, key informants and Somali young people themselves were all involved in this research. *Steps to Success* began with a strengths based approach and throughout our research we remained optimistic about the Somali community and their young people, we found that many Somali young people *are* succeeding in secondary schools in the Wellington region. Despite this, we recognised that there were a number of areas where improvements could be made. The research has put forward recommendations to a number of stakeholders involved in the lives of Somali young people, on how to improve existing support services, and new services that could be created to better support Somali young people to reach their potential.

James BURFORD, Thomas VINK, Monica EVANS

Concurrent SS5: *Bridging the divide: strengthening the links between research and practice in development* SS5

NZAID ,(New Zealand's International Aid & Development Agency) VSA (Volunteer Service Abroad), DRC (Development Resource Centre), Massey University

Session Participants: Alice Beban-France, The Development Resource Centre (DRC); Regina Scheyvens, Massey University; Debbie Snelson and Thomas Banda, Volunteer Service Abroad (VSA); Peter Hardstaff, The Development Resource Centre (DRC); Terence Wood, NZAID; Gerard Prinsen, Massey University

Format: Talks by panel members followed by questions and discussion.

Concurrent *SS6*: The strategy: mentoring of New Generation Pacific leaders SS6

Kabini Sanga and the Pacific Leadership Cluster of Victoria University of Wellington

Format: panel and discussion
Related abstract:
As follow-on of an earlier panel (Session 2), this one focuses on one of the key strategies used by Leadership Pacific to achieve its vision of growing 1,000 New Generation Leaders by 2015. In this panel, members of the VUW Pacific Leadership cluster share their experiences of mentoring relationships for New Generation leaders. Using an Appreciative Inquiry approach, the panel draws from positive learning experiences, insights and lessons based on mentoring cluster incubators for Pacific students at Victoria University of Wellington. Comprising of student panelists from diverse Pacific backgrounds, this session promises inspiration and

empowerment, based on actual successful stories by young leaders who are themselves mentees and mentors of other young leaders.

Kabini Sanga, Victoria University of Wellington

Concurrent SS7: *A role for strengthening public health systems?* SS7

Fred Hollows Foundation NZ and Family Planning International

Format: 3 x 15 min presentations plus questions then working groups' discussion and reporting back
Related abstracts:

Ignore health systems at your peril: lessons from a PNG health project

A well-resourced eye health project in Papua New Guinea was evaluated from a health systems perspective. Where clinical service targets were not achieved, project reports and notes from meetings with eye health workers were reviewed to explain the gap. Community focus groups were used to obtain a community perspective. Both sets of explanations were then analysed using a health systems assessment tool, to identify weaknesses in the health system that contributed to health workers' inability to meet service targets, and the community's inability to access or use the service.

Although the project improved training and service delivery in eye health, it failed to attain its targets because of health system impediments to the implementation, delivery and sustainability of eye care services. In particular, the health system was most lacking in human resource management, health financing and broader health service delivery.

This evaluation supports a growing consensus in the literature that greater action is needed on health systems development and repair, to restore balance between system strengthening and disease-specific actions. That the project did not undertake to assess, engage with and strengthen the health system from the outset limited its impact and sustainability.

The presentation will argue that a balanced "diagonal" approach, combining both horizontal (system strengthening) and vertical (service delivery enhancement) inputs is required for sustained improvement in health services.

Carmel WILLIAMS, The Fred Hollows Foundation NZ

Family Planning International is a partner in the Clinical Outreach, Men's Programs, Advocacy and Sexual Health Services Project (COMPASS) - one of 5 projects funded through the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Australia Sexual Health Improvement Program (PASHIP). PASHIP aims to reduce the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections, thus leading to the goal of reducing HIV transmission. PASHIP works in collaboration with the PNG Institute of Medical Research and the PNG National Department of Health.

In PNG national health management issues such as support for health workers and coordination between health services are affecting the delivery of basic services at Provincial , district and local levels. A strength – based approach to the implementation of the project recognises that building on existing resources and strengths is more likely to achieve objectives and maintain sustainability. This means that we work in partnership with Government organisations rather that developing parallel or duplicated services.

In this workshop we will consider and discuss the positive aspects and challenges of this approach.

Diane RYAN, Family Planning International