



DevNet 2016
T1A - 'Health & Development in Asia'
Chair: Jesse Hession Grayman
Tuesday 6th December
9.00am-10.30am
Room CO122

**Rukhsana Ahmed (Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology, Indonesia,
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine)**

**Linking the community with health system stakeholders:
REACHOUT experience in Cianjur district, Indonesia**

The research programme REACHOUT addresses ways to improve the work of close to community health providers. It is implemented in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Mozambique with technical support provided by institutions in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The multi-country consortium directs north to south and south to south dialogue by sharing research tools and data highlighting similarities and differences between countries while working towards a common objective. REACHOUT Indonesia concentrates on strengthening community level maternal health programme. The activities focus on maternal health promotion, supportive supervision for community health providers and community engagement and coordination with the overall aim of quality improvement and embedment. They are implemented through training workshops, dialogue between health service providers and community and stakeholder meetings. The effects of the interventions were assessed on our findings from individual interviews, focus group discussions and using the most significant change (MSC) technique with health service providers, women (community), key informants and district health officials. The results suggest that the engagement of community health providers and receivers in programme assessment improves motivation of community health providers and the health benefits of their community. Engaging the community with policy stakeholders should be considered when planning community programmes.

Endah Setyaningsih (Victoria University of Wellington)
The Key Determinants of the Successful CBHP Implementation:
A Reflective Story from SURFAID Projects

A concept of Community Based Health Programme (CBHP) has been implemented by various Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in order to accelerate health outcomes in remote villages of Indonesia. However, in the implementation, many NGOs have failed to consider some crucial aspects of CBHP, such as embracing the local values. As a result, sustainability of the project is questionable. In order to improve maternal and child health in some remote





areas of Indonesia, SURFAID has implemented CBHP in four undesired areas, such as in Mentawai Island, Nias Island, Bima, and Sumba. These four projects have been expanded and duplicated since it started in 2000. Thus, this paper aims to examine some key factors that influence the sustainability of SURFAID projects. It also aims to contribute to the realistic approaches which can be used by the policy makers and other NGOs. Reflective approach is implemented in this study. Latest reports from each programme combined with reflective stories from Health Promotion Officers in four different projects were analysed. The results show embracing local context, such as empowering social capital and localising existing national policies and strategies were found as the dominant contributions to the successful CBHP implementation in these four areas.

Sharon Bell (Massey University)

***Possibilities for transformation or more of the same?
Ethnic health system development in Shan State, Myanmar.***

Myanmar has endured over sixty years of conflict. The state has failed to provide healthcare services, leading to extremely poor health outcomes. Health system development in conflict-affected areas has received attention on the ways international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) can build the capacity of the state. Less is known about INGO engagement with non-state armed actors and the possibilities for transformation these relationships offer. The research is based on qualitative fieldwork in a community on the border between Thailand and Myanmar. It addresses a gap in understanding ethnic health system development in Shan State, a continued locus of conflict between the military and various ethnic groups. The case study explores the approaches that an INGO takes to train young, rural Shan people as medics. This paper offers three conclusions about possibilities for transformation of the ethnic health system. First, despite engaging community capabilities, transformation is limited by the INGO's technocratic approach. Second, a major shift in international funding away from cross-border work jeopardises capacity development of ethnic organisations. Third, the partnership between the INGO and armed ethnic organisation holds legitimate transformative potential as it supports ethnic desires for decentralisation of its health system rather than convergence with the government's health system

Endah Setyaningsih (Victoria University of Wellington)

***Attracting and Retaining a Village Midwife to Remote Postings in West Nusa Tenggara -
Indonesia: "The Success Case Method"***

The ability to access health professionals, such as midwives is essential in order to improve mother and child health. However, bringing midwives closer to the communities is not a simple task. Many factors contribute to the success of attracting and retaining midwives to remote postings. Yet, many of the programmes only focus on a limited number of channels, such as monetary incentives, to influence workers behaviour, and neglect other aspects. The aim of this research is to examine the supporting factors that need to be addressed in order to attract and retain midwives to remote postings. A combination of 'The Success Case



Method' and Appreciative Inquiries is used as the methodology of my research. West Nusa Tenggara was chosen as the success case area because it is categorised as an underdeveloped region with a sustainable high coverage of midwives between the years 2011-2013. The results show that attracting and retaining midwives in remote areas depends on intrinsic and extrinsic motivators. Intrinsic motivation involves many personal attributes which appear to be the dominant factors influencing midwives to stay working in remote areas. One of the motivational factors that stood out was religious beliefs of the midwives. These factors constructed midwives' viewpoints about their work and life in general.



DevNet 2016

T1B - 'Disaster Relief & Climate Change Panel'

Chair: Andreas Neef

Tuesday 6th December

9.00am-10.30am

Room AM101

Klaus Thoma (Victoria University of Wellington)

Electric Vehicles in Samoa?

The use of electric vehicles (EVs) may reduce fuel dependency and contribute to climate change mitigation in small and developing island nations like Samoa. The effectiveness of technological innovation like electro-mobility, however, may be limited by infrastructure limitations and, more importantly, by the socio-cultural realities of Samoa. A deconstruction of electro-mobility into its technical and socio-cultural components and a re-assembly by Samoan stakeholders into its everyday realities may avoid the well documented pitfalls of paradigmatic technology step changes. Findings from the workshop series highlighted that EVs could be operated with 15% - 48% fuel savings compared to conventional vehicles even charged by diesel generated electricity. Mutual learning by the workshop members also identified many practical aspects of EV use including the use of EV buses on high use routes on Upolu and retrofitting of second hand cars.

John Taylor (La Trobe University)

Winds of My Fury: Entangled Aetiologies of Disaster and Morality.

On March 13, 2015, TC Pam tore through Vanuatu's central and southern islands. As people made sense of the disaster in the months that followed, including what was widely interpreted as a relatively low number of fatalities, two very different narrative interpretations of moral agency emerged: First, an internationally 'loud' narrative generated by foreign aid and development commentators and communicated via the international press and social media focusing around climate change and essentialised perceptions of indigenous 'resilience' based on 'centuries old' traditional knowledge and technologies. Second, and by contrast unreported in print or digital media, for many ni-Vanuatu the cyclone and low death toll was interpreted as an expression of God's will, one that spared human life even as it wrecked devastation on a nation and government increasingly marred by sin and corruption. Contrasting in teleological and moral orientation, this example demonstrates the ambivalent entanglement of indigenous and exogenous interpretations, orientations and strategies around 'development,' as well as of the complex relations of power that entwine them, that may be generated in the context of catastrophic events such as natural disasters. This paper



explores these entanglements for what they say about notions of agency, faith and development in Vanuatu.

Huong Do Thi (The University of Canterbury)

Livelihoods Framework and water-related climate change adaptation interventions in Vietnam.

There are currently many water-related climate change adaptation interventions in Thai Binh, a coastal province in Vietnam. However, we have little knowledge about how these interventions affect the local residents even though they should be the ultimate beneficiaries of all adaptation interventions. If we do not have this knowledge the policy makers, officials and local residents can't understand the actual benefits or drawbacks of these interventions. This may discourage stakeholders' engagement and participation in climate change adaptation. In this paper we investigate the impacts of some water-related climate change adaptation interventions on the local residents in a particular community in Thai Binh province through the lenses of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF). We explore the impacts of these interventions via the local residents of Quoc Tuan community in Thai Binh province. In particular, we bring to the light the differing viewpoints of "effectiveness" amongst local participants.

Elisapeci Samanunu Waqanivala (Fiji Think Tank)

Holy or Unholy Alliances: How Safe is The Region? Who is Responsible for Protecting Us? Case Model Fiji/Arc of Melanesia

To examine & curate pertinent information relating to the bilateral/regional alliances. To achieve this, we propose to create a timeline of events & the impact it has had on the ordinary citizens and those with vested interests. What could we learn using Fiji, within the Arc of Melanesia, as case model? Is Security in the region safer or not with deepening interests from Non-Aligned states such as Russia, China, India, United Arab States and Indonesia? The timeline is pitched at post 2006 coup to 2016 with same coup actors no win power post 2014 Fiji election. Furthermore, the recent 2016 Cyclone Winston & Tsunami disaster in Fiji brought the current administration to its knees. New Zealand and Australia, the very two Middle Powers & major Aid Donors within the SP Region that had been pushed out by Fiji's regime, in its Look North Policy, were the first to arrive on Fiji shores. New Zealand was first on Fiji soil immediately on the morning after Cyclone Winston & Tsunami. Australia arrived soon after. Both offered Humanitarian assistance at several levels immediately post disaster and which gave hope to the people of Fiji. The architecture of the South Pacific Region becomes even more complex when Indonesia, a country with Human Rights Atrocities on West Papua now arrives in Fiji, soon after both New Zealand and Australia leaves. What started with hope for the people of Fiji has turned to anxiety for what may be unfolding. There is a mixed feeling, tense and nervousness with Indonesia now on Fiji soil.



**Alice Banfield (TearFund New Zealand) When ‘Acts of God’ Strike:
Faith-based responses to natural disaster in Vanuatu and Solomon Islands**

When Tropical Cyclone Pam hit Vanuatu in March 2015, spiritual beliefs and structures played critical roles in people’s responses to the calamity. Christian and traditional kastom beliefs provided explanations and encouragement for survivors of the cyclone, and faith-based entities such as churches played vital roles as providers of material and social support (Clarke & Halafoff, forthcoming). However these roles were often under-recognised, with much attention instead focused on the work of the more ‘formal’ actors in the humanitarian system: international organisations, government, and UN agencies. Similarly, faith and faith-based organisations (FBOs) played significant roles following the 2014 flash floods in neighbouring Solomon Islands, though often considered to be at the peripheries of formal humanitarian mechanisms. These two Melanesian case studies reflect global trends in a world in which 84 percent of the global population identifies with a religious group (Pew Research Centre, 2012). However, to date, limited study has been done on the role of religion in humanitarian response. This research, part of a PhD in its early stages, seeks to contribute knowledge in this area, drawing on the Vanuatu and Solomon Islands experiences as case studies. In doing so, it aims to contribute to more effective humanitarian practice.





DevNet 2016

T1C - 'Ocean States on Island Debates'

Convenor: Associate Professor Yvonne Underhill-Sem

Tuesday 6th December

9.00am-10.30am

Rooms AM102-AM104

Associate Professor Yvonne Underhill-Sem (The University of Auckland)

Ocean States on Island Debates: Shaking the mats of island development

Small Island nations face a multitude of development challenges that take different shapes and directions to conventional development trajectories. Multidimensional in nature these challenges rest on debates that 'island development' is understood as a matter of viability. This raises questions about the extent to which "islands are disadvantaged by size", and where "smallness equates to vulnerability and isolation" and where "marginality and peripherality are equated with narrow markets and limited capacities".

We seek a more nuanced understanding of 'island development' borne from an "islandness" and "oceanic" perspective where smallness and the interconnected power of agency can be conceived as markers of 'island development'. Furthermore, as Island Development Scholars look to islands and oceans for inspiration to address development concerns, we argue that inclusiveness and sovereignty are two pivotal concepts. They are able to illuminate the space of debate where island development approaches can be redefined by amplifying island and ocean knowledge and voices.

Through an interactive workshop, our aim is to pursue and reconstitute (challenge and change) mainstream understanding of island development.

The objectives are to:

1. Provide an opportunity for island based/focused practitioners and researchers to explore islands development approaches (ways of thinking and working)
2. Identify possible elements and narratives of island development
3. Identify if/to what extent oceanic perspectives of development can be informed by concepts of sovereignty and inclusivity



Session format:

- On arrival - People receive a boarding pass/ferry ticket directing them to their seat at one of three tables (Indian, Caribbean and Pacific regions). Each Table is allocated a theme for discussion with provocative pictures of a relevant ‘island debate’.
- Workshop introduction – set the scene, purpose, task and expected outcome. (10 mins) NB: Like island hopping via sea plane or taxi boats, you won’t have much time on the ground before moving onto the next island.
 - At each table, discuss the island debate (eg: economic development, climate change, inequality, labour mobility/migration). Consider what are the challenges, tensions, convergences for islands in addressing this issue?
 - What makes it a debate? Are we partners to development or passive recipients of foreign aid? Are there particular approaches?
 - Record comments/ideas at each table. Each subsequent group can add to paper as they rotate.
- Facilitate small group discussions (3x 7-10 minutes) with assigned facilitators
 - Ask “Here is economic development -here’s how to fix, do these concepts help to action ways of addressing, forming debates
- Facilitate large group discussion with feedback from each table of comments (20-30mins)
 - A summary of key discussion will be presented by each region.
 - Can we distinguish what “what is island development”?
 - Can we distinguish concepts of sovereignty and inclusivity? Yes/No, How/why/why not?
- Conclude session; (10mins) At the end of the session every participant will fill a departure card by completing:
 - ‘Island development is’ (can be a list of words, statement) and
 - Something about yourself (islands of interest and work/issue of interest).

Participants

- **Christina Newport (The University of Auckland)**
- **Inaz Ahmed (The University of Auckland)**



DevNet 2016

T1E - 'Education & Development I'

Chair: Polly Stupples

Tuesday 6th December

9.00am-10.30am

Room LB118

Rebecca Jesson, Rebecca Spratt and Emilie Sila'ila'i (The University of Auckland)

Co-design through Design Based Research: Advancing theoretical understanding about context specific interventions through the Pacific Literacy and School Leadership Programme

This paper reports on a research practice partnership which takes a design-based approach in 45 schools in three countries in the Pacific. In particular, significant implications of a design-based approach for International development interventions are explored. Elsewhere described as the weaving together of different perspectives (Veikuni, & Spratt, 2016), the co-design built into the approach allows for two simultaneous goals: advancing theoretical understanding and developing an intervention to meet local needs (Anderson & Shattuck 2012). The Pacific Literacy and School Leadership Programme (PLSLP) is being implemented through a partnership of the University of Auckland, the University of the South Pacific and the Ministries of Education and participating schools across Cook Islands, Solomon Islands and Tonga. Initiated and funded by the NZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PLSLP involves a weaving of expertise and contributions from across countries, across disciplines and across levels within education systems (classroom, school, Ministry, research partners) in order to create sustainable positive impact on students learning outcomes. This presentation will exemplify how the design-based research approach underpinning PLSLP allows a context specific intervention to be developed, with in-country and external partners in ways that are theoretically robust and draw on international expertise, while being contextually responsive and meaningful. We will illustrate how examining local practice through collective reflection based on locally-specific data offers both a mirror and a window view on teaching and learning practice, for both the teachers and researchers. While the focus of PLSLP is creating change within the primary school classroom, this presentation will highlight the potential relevance of its design-based research-practice partnership approach to international development interventions in other sectors



Sam Mehrtens (The University of Otago)

Challenges to ICT implementation in Primary Education in East New Britain, Papua New Guinea

It has long been established that education is a key part of developing a country and the upliftment of the livelihood of its people. Over the last 40 years a number of international agreements including the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, the Dakar Agreement and the Millennium Development Goals have had specific goals to uplifting educational achievement of people in developing countries and a common response has been to implement Universal Primary Education. The last 25 years has seen significant growth in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector in the home, business and education environments in the Global North while the nations of the Global South try to catch up and emulate this success. The country of Papua New Guinea has struggled to maintain free universal education and is currently in its fourth attempt since 1975. It faces significant physical challenges to maintaining basic infrastructure, let alone the demands of a functioning ICT network. Nonetheless it is slowly incorporating ICT as part of its education curriculum in primary schools. This research aims to highlight the challenges that schools face, particularly in incorporating new technology into the schools in rural or semi rural areas and to explore the level of engagement and openness that teachers have embraced it. East New Britain Province was chosen as the case study site based on the significant economic and social change over the last 25 years and the researcher's personal links to the province.

Ben Wilson and Scott Gorringe (Australian National University)

Engoori – Using Ancient Knowledge to Develop Strong and Sustainable Modern Communities.

When it comes to questions of development or sustainability for the Indigenous people of Australia, there is a persistent and disabling focus upon deficit that pervades policy approaches (Vass, 2012; Fforde et al, 2011). This focus causes policy makers, politicians, and educators to construct and understand Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as deficient, lacking of, and in need of interventionist programs that will help them to live life more effectively. Recent trends in education in particular have seen the rise of highly prescriptive, didactic modes of teaching that have gained traction due to a narrative claiming that outcomes are improved through a mastery of basics (Hattie, 2012; Pearson, 2011). We are not setting out to discredit this narrative, yet to respectfully challenge the assumptions this narrative and its inevitable and predictable approaches lead to. These approaches invariably begin in a deficit understanding of the capacity and educational aspirations of Indigenous students, families and communities. Recent research is challenging such approaches, with evidence suggesting that beginning from a place of deficit will inevitably lead to substandard results and critically, even more disempowerment for Indigenous peoples. An alternative to the pervasiveness of deficit discourse in Indigenous development is to begin with focusing individuals on their strengths. Start from a place of strengths, capabilities and aspirations, and build our solutions to complex problems on this foundation.





Engoori is a three-phased, strengths based process for renewing and strengthening organisational cultures that rejects deficit discourse and supports an alternative approach. Coming from the cultural practices of the Mithaka people of south west Queensland, it is a process that has already been used to great effect in organisations across Australia. In this paper we demonstrate the underlying ethos of Engoori while exploring the greater need for strength-based programs like Engoori in Indigenous development contexts.

Rochelle Stewart-Walker (Massey University)

Edge walking ethics review: Contributions from Development Studies.

Edge walkers' are thought to be people who walk between worlds, building bridges between different worldviews. Applying this concept to ethics review, when one is both a development studies researcher and committee member, edge work provides a window for sight and a bridge for crossing between the review committee and the academy, students and supervisors, as well as researchers and research participants. In this paper I draw on examples from teaching, research and chairing an ethics committee to highlight some of the ways that I have personally had the opportunity to use my edge walking skills. I use examples to also show how the discipline I belong to Development Studies is in many ways an edge walking discipline. By demystifying various processes and engaging in knowledge exchange, stronger relationships between academics and ethics review are being built. This idea of ethics as means and end is being reinforced.

Huang Yi Jia and Huong Ha (The University of Newcastle, Australia)

A Creative Teaching Framework in the Context of Developing Countries

This paper aims to introduce a simple creative teaching framework, including the comparison between policy making process and a creative teaching process. The first part of this paper will discuss the concept of creativity in teaching in the context of developing countries. The second part will suggest a creative teaching framework applicable in developing countries. Lecturers have to find their ways to upgrade themselves and to maintain the teaching quality at the national and international levels. This framework will be the foundation for the comparison between creative teaching and policy making processes in the third part. Similarities and differences between the two processes will be examined in this session. Initially, the problems will be defined. Then, lecturers and policy makers will have to combine facts and utilise their 'creativity' to produce the alternatives/options. Based on the selection criteria, creators will select the most feasible and suitable option and implement it. In the monitoring stage, creators/policy makers have to respond to the changes occurring during the implementation process. They have to address new problems by generating new ideas. Thus, creative teaching is a process in which lecturers need to continuously improve their teaching techniques and skills to avoid being out-of-date.





DevNet 2016

T1F - 'Tips, Tricks & Tools for Participatory Data Collection Workshop'

Convenors: Anna Thompson,
Sally Duckworth and Emma Bailey

Tuesday 6th December

9.00am-10.30am

Room CO118

The purpose of this workshop is to try out in a safe environment participatory techniques, tips and tricks to immediately add to your toolbox. Participatory approaches are able to produce high quality data in development evaluations and research (Guijt, 2014). They can create an environment where programme participants are able to decide and act for themselves. Increasing the quality and depth of participation is an important step to achieving participatory outcomes. Donors, practitioners, and recipient/participants in aid and development programmes rely on good data to identify where there are needs, how to address these needs, evaluate interventions, and report on outcomes. High quality data is essential for all development actors at all stages of research, evaluation and programme implementation. However, the process of research and evaluation in development settings is more often than not extractive and limited by time and money. Implementing participatory approaches within this context can be expensive, time-consuming, and may become tokenistic. As research and evaluation practitioners we recognise the constraints of gathering data in real-world situations. The workshop will be practical and flexible to fit participant needs and experiences. This interactive and engaging workshop will provide an opportunity to learn new skills, refresh and build techniques, and build confidence. Our tips, tricks and tools can be applied immediately to your development research, evaluation, or monitoring context.

Participants:

- **Anna Thompson (Litmus New Zealand),**
- **Sally Duckworth (Litmus New Zealand),**
- **Emma Bailey (Litmus New Zealand).**



DevNet 2016

T2A - 'Pacific Development Debates'

Chair:
Tuesday 6th December
11.00am-12.30pm
Room CO122

Mohseen Riaz Ud Dean (The University of Waikato)

The impacts of 'Leaseophobia' on the Development of the Sugar Industry and in particular the Girmitya Community of Fiji

The sugar cane industry was the major strength of the Fijian economy for more than a century until the tourism industry took over in the new millennium. Today, the industry is faced with many challenges and has almost reached vanishing stages. A major problem associated with this crisis has been that of the unsettled issues surrounding the system of land tenure in the cane belts of Fiji. It has been observed that where natural resources are communally owned by an indigenous group with a value system quite different from that according to which such resources are commodified, arrangements for their utilization often takes a difficult and complex path. This is further complicated when the perception arises that the resources owners have not received a fair return for allowing access to those resources. This paper examines how local institutions have negatively impacted the development of this industry in the country over the years. It scrutinises major policies that have adversely affected the growth of the Girit grassroots community on which the industry survives and depends on. Finally, it seeks to understand whether the ongoing reforms and restructure proposed by the current government will solve the crisis.

Luke Kiddle (International Development Specialist)

Rennell: An Island of Two Halves

Despite its tiny population, the outlying Polynesian island of Rennell features heavily in Solomon Islands media – largely due to the high amounts of logging and recent bauxite mining in Rennell's western half. The history of extractive activity in Rennell is a tangled saga of short-term profit seeking, inconsistent national and provincial decision-making, influence, and argument. West Rennell has become acutely divisive. Conflict has flared. Meanwhile, Rennell's eastern half is incredibly different – listed by UNESCO in 1998, after considerable support from NZ, as a world heritage site due to the significance of Lake Tegano, the Pacific's largest enclosed body of water, and its wider environment. However, threats to east Rennell's heritage listing are real, and in 2013 UNESCO moved east Rennell to its 'world heritage in danger' blacklist. Tourists, and benefits for east Rennell's small population, have just not arrived. Follow-up livelihoods projects have failed. East Rennellese know the



uniqueness of their environment and the regional and global importance of the heritage listing, but simply are not benefiting. East Rennellese also see the relative wealth and material benefits that many west Rennellese with linkages to logging and mining companies have. Rennell very much is an island of two halves; but for how long?

Gerard Prisen (Massey University)

Rivalry between islands. Quibbling siblings or a core-periphery centrifuge?

In the course of time, many islands in the Pacific – and elsewhere – have been tied together as unitary territories by colonialism. Sometimes, the rivalry between islands led to a separation at the time of independence; e.g., Kiribati and Tuvalu. Elsewhere, the bonds continued but they seem to come under pressure from increasing inter-island rivalry. In 2015, for example, the island of Chuuk came close to a referendum on seceding from the Federated States of Micronesia and the Customary Council of the French territory Futuna threatened to “leave the Republic” unless the was a “better balance” with Wallis. This paper outlines the methodology of a research project exploring the character and extent of inter-island rivalry between islands within unitary territories in the Pacific – both sovereign countries and non-self-governing islands. In relevant territories, it asks four questions of ten people on each of the two (groups of) islands. These ten people have comparable profiles (two customary leaders, two religious leaders, two elected politicians, two business persons, and two teachers) and the questions cover the islands’ features, their people’s identity, their likes and dislikes, and their cross-island familial relations. The paper also presents analyses from the first interviews on Wallis and Futuna.



DevNet 2016
T2B - 'Disaster Relief: The Role of NGOs'
Chair: Fenton Lutunatabua
Tuesday 6th December
11.00am-12.30pm
Room AM101

Valerie Scherrer (cbm Emergency Response Unit) and
Katabwena Tawaka (Pacific Disability Forum)
Disability-inclusive emergency responses in the Pacific

Persons with disabilities that make up 15% of the population are often left behind in the disaster preparedness and recovery policy frameworks, especially in the Pacific where the frequency and impact of disasters has increased dramatically in recent years. As a consequence, people with disabilities are amongst the most vulnerable to loss of life and income in the wake of disasters. With little representation in planning, their unique needs in humanitarian crises are less likely to be addressed. The presentation will offer:

- A) cbm tools for practical guidance on disability inclusive humanitarian action based on cbm responses from 2008, such as 2010 Pakistan floods, Nepal 2015 and possibly experiences from Haiti 2016. These tools represent a direct contribution to implement the Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action signed at WHS in Istanbul, 2016.
- B) Pacific currents on inclusive emergency work. The latest will be based on the challenges documented in the emergency response to TC Winston (February 2016) from cbm interaction with the Pacific Disability Forum. Moreover, inclusive development narratives, contributions of persons with disabilities and government commitments during emergencies will be analysed and discussed with participants under practical examples and challenges within the context of the Pacific Framework for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2016–2025.

Iris Low-McKenzie (Save the Children Fiji)
National capacity and international support:
The experience of Save the Children Fiji -Tropical Cyclone Winston response in Fiji

The Pacific Island Nation of Fiji was hit by one of the most severe cyclone to ever hit the Pacific in February 2016. Tropical Cyclone Winston, with its constant changing path, caused severe damages in Fiji. With expectations high from Government, Donors, International and National Civil Society Organisations, Cluster members and Save the Children International, how could a small NGO of seven staff and two volunteers respond to a disaster





of this magnitude? This paper presents the experiences and challenges of a small Save the Children office response. It further describes how Save the Children offices worldwide rallied behind the Fiji response to build the capacity of the staff and the organisation to be one of the two main responders in the Education sector in Fiji.

Janice Dowle (Rotary Birkenhead NZ)

Partnership for disaster relief:

The case study of Rotary re-development efforts in the Ambrym Island, Vanuatu

Much of Rotary's work, globally, focuses on using community development as a tool to addressing wider social issues. As such the community becomes the place of partnership and harnessing skills to improve the well-being of groups in need. In March 2015, Cyclone Pam left a devastating imprint on Vanuatu, a South Pacific country comprising an archipelago of islands. It was classified as the worst natural disaster to have ever hit Vanuatu. Amongst the most affected areas was Ambrym Island which suffered major loss of vegetation, buildings, and sanitation and water systems. One of the main schools for the island was destroyed which further impacted the educational needs of the children. Rotary Birkenhead Auckland partnered with Rotary Santo, Luganville Vanuatu to facilitate a series of projects that would enhance the well-being of those living on Ambrym Island. This presentation aims to show: -The mechanisms involved in creating international partnerships towards disaster relief in the Pacific, drawing on the case study of Ambrym Island. -The process of working with communities via a bottom-up approach that allows the community to identify their prioritized needs, the resources available and how best they can contribute to the re-development process. -The role of policies/ guidelines in informing rebuilding efforts, for example, Vanuatu's "Build Back Better" policy. -The lessons learnt that continue to shape the subsequent phases of the re-development effort.



DevNet 2016
T2C - 'Gender Currents in Asia'
Chair: Hannah Bulloch
Tuesday 6th December
11.00am-12.30pm
Room AM102

Claire Shamier (La Trobe University)

Evaluating women's economic empowerment:

A case study on gender impacts and economic development in East Flores, Indonesia

This paper discusses some of the key issues facing researchers when evaluating economic development programs and gender impacts when there is an absence of baseline data. In January 2015, World Vision Australia commissioned a study to investigate the gendered impacts of a successful economic development project, the Local Value Chain Development (LVCD). The LVCD project was implemented by World Vision Indonesia with support from World Vision Australia, in the Flores-Timor Province of Eastern Indonesia 2009-2012. Our report offered insights into the gender dynamics of the East Flores communities in which the LVCD pilot project was implemented and sought to understand how the LVCD project itself may have influenced these gender dynamics or created opportunities for change to gender relations. The research was able to provide key indicators to inform baseline studies and monitoring and evaluation processes for future LVCD projects. In this paper we highlight the methodological strategies used to counter the difficulties of working without a baseline, and explore some of the challenges inherent in evaluating women's economic empowerment.

Gauri Nandedkar (The University of Waikato)

In Development Spaces: 'Good girls' and 'lazy boys'

United Nations consultations at the end of the 1990s focussed on the special circumstances of adolescent girls in the Third World, and, as a result, young women became the subject of development. With this acknowledgement adolescent girls increasingly became the target of investment through development interventions. Investing in girls, as the literature demonstrates, provides 'returns on investment' and 'high yields' (Murphy, 2012; Koffman & Gill, 2013) – the 'good girls' contribute to self-improvement, overall community and, indeed, national development. In contrast, adolescent boys are seen as 'lazy', 'insincere' or even 'troublesome' (Greig, 2009). They are often left out of development programmes with the consequence of potential strife and conflict within private and public spaces. This paper seeks to examine the perceptions of 'good girls' and 'lazy boys' and endeavours to unpack misconceptions and fallacies with regards to both groups in the rural Indian context. In particular, it draws on research interviews to explore ideas of



adolescent girls and boys through the examination of an adolescent girl empowerment programme. Through the use of discourse analysis, we see how UN agencies, NGOs and policy officials often perpetuate particular notions of girls and boys.

Adinda Muchtar (Victoria University of Wellington)
Understanding Influence of Development Interventions on Women Beneficiaries' Perceptions of Empowerment

This paper argues that international development interventions influenced perceptions of women beneficiaries of empowerment. The paper looks at a case study on Oxfam's Restoring Coastal Livelihoods Project (2010-2015) in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The qualitative research found that women beneficiaries perceived empowerment mostly based on their experiences in the project. However, the degree of empowerment is relative to types of women's engagement, nature of activities, and general understanding of gender relations. The project has brought economic-driven gender awareness by facilitating women's practical and strategic needs through economic groups. This paper highlights the importance of personal, relational, and multidimensional aspect of empowerment in women beneficiaries' perceptions of empowerment. Efforts to empower women seem to still rely on external intervention to facilitate the process and to deal with existing dynamics of power relations. The findings also reassert that women's empowerment requires enabling internal and external environment to promote women's awareness and capacity on empowerment. Finally, the paper underlines that empowerment depends highly on women's personal experience, awareness, agency, resources, choice, willingness, and commitment. This research is crucial to contribute to women, aid, and development studies as it highlights the multidimensional and multi-layered aspect of aid relations and women's empowerment.

Mohammad Safayet Khan and Fathema Zhura Khatoon (BRAC)
Impact Evaluation of Economic Empowerment of the Poor and Vulnerable Women in Bangladesh

BRAC Gender Justice and Diversity (GJD) programme is implementing a project which targets poor and vulnerable women in Bangladesh. To evaluate impact of the project, the study used both qualitative and quantitative methods including the use of Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) tool. The baseline survey was conducted upon 1300 women but a year later during the endline data collection only 1118 women were revisited. The baseline survey revealed that only 1.0 percent of the women have their own business but 32.1 percent are involved in income generating activities. After the endline data collection we found that women involvement with income generating activities have significantly increased as the percentages of women are currently engaged in IGA doubled in the treatment group than in the control group. Women savings were also increased significantly during this time. However, taking loan for future endeavour decreased. The monthly income from IGA of the treatment group almost doubled (now around 4,244 taka) from the baseline but do not statistically differ significantly from the control group. Other empowerment indicators such as women's



decision making ability, mobility and knowledge on gender although changed a little within a year but are not significantly different from the control group





DevNet 2016

T2E - Education & Development II:

Education, Migration and Development Presentations

Chair: Professor Kabini Sanga

Tuesday 6th December

11.00am-12.30pm

Room LB118

Alice Jacobs (Victoria University of Wellington)

Brain drain or brain gain? Migration for education in Wallis and Futuna

The aims of the paper would be to bring the brain drain and brain gain debate into the context of a Sub-National Island Jurisdiction (SNIJ) in the Pacific, using Wallis and Futuna as a case study. This research supports as well as challenges a few assumptions from the migration, education and development literature. The session will draw on the findings of a master's thesis titled: 'Exploring the role of education in a MIRAB economy: Brain Drain or Brain Gain? The case of Wallis and Futuna'. The presentation will explore the role of migration for education in Wallis and Futuna, drawing on aspects pertaining to the French educational and employment systems, employment opportunities overseas and in the territory, reasons for return, and reasons for permanent emigration.

The presentation will focus on three main points:

- (i) the possibility for migration and education is alleviating economic and employment pressures in Wallis and Futuna,
- (ii) the prospect of return is an incentive to pursue higher education, and
- (iii) there is evidence of a long-term increase of skilled job-seekers in the territory.

Andrew Bird (Victoria University of Wellington)

Villagers perspectives on agricultural education resources on Espiritu Santo, Vanuatu.

This paper explores ni-Vanuatu villager's perceptions on agricultural education and extension services in order to examine how to better improve the linkages between resource and community. Qualitative data was collected from three rural villages spread over Vanuatu's largest island of Espiritu Santo. From the data collected there is evidence of a lack of understanding from those living in rural villages about how agricultural education and extension services can contribute to improving rural livelihoods. Field assistants over the 1980s and early 90s were discussed by older participants as a successful project although participants knew of little that had been done since the mid-1990s. Villagers highlighted the need for services to come out to the villages to share information and as it is costly and challenging for villagers to get to resources to talk to someone. All three villages also





discussed their growing concerns around climate change and the current issues that they attribute to climate change.

Junior Ulu (Victoria University of Wellington)

Folauga mo A’oaoga:

Migration for education and its impact on Samoa’s development as a ‘nation’.

This doctoral research will contribute to a Marsden Grant funded project on “Educating for Emigration? Searching for Appropriate Education Policy in the Pacific Islands”. The three elements for this research are education, migration and development with connections generally drawn between only two of the three elements. Yet, there is a lack of comprehensive understanding of how all three might work in combination. Conventional wisdom suggests that the relationship between education and development is positive. However, in certain geographical contexts and sectors this may not necessarily be a valid assumption. For the Pacific Islands region, this issue is particularly pertinent, given the high rates of migration and the strong emphasis placed on education as a basis for development. In order to better understand the complex relationships between education, migration and development, this research aims to discover and systematically observe the dynamic interconnection between the three elements. It does so through the lens of three case studies of women and their families. The central question for this research is ‘how has education and migration shaped, and been shaped by, the development of Samoa and Samoan people?’ This research will also explore Samoa and its two constructions of place and of people: the first is Samoa as a land-mass and geo-politico-legal jurisdiction that is centred on the land and is vital in acknowledging roots and a place of identity. However, due to globalisation, migration and technology, Samoan people can no longer be confined to the geographical location of Samoa. Samoa is connected by sea and a growing Samoan transnationalism has emerged that incorporates migration for education and development of people and nation. By looking at these women and their families, I will explore how the markers of education, migration and development combine to define Samoa as an idea, and to discover the ripple effect that the journey of these three women might have both on families (the mainstay of Samoa) and on Samoa’s development journey as a ‘nation’.

Iva Magaga (Education Expert, Papua New Guinea) and

Lorena de la Torre (Victoria University of Wellington)

A Papua New Guinean Curriculum Development Project—Relationships of Mutual Empowerment: Tok Stori Presentation



DevNet 2016

T2F - Pacific Practices for Global Times: How to Create a Virtual Community Workshop

Convenor: Maureen Murphy

Tuesday 6th December

11.00am-12.30pm

Room CO118

Maureen Murphy (The University of the South Pacific)

This workshop serves as a HOW TO create a virtual community to share practices and learning. Participants can create a virtual community during this workshop (if wifi available and they bring a laptop, BYOL). The example presented will show engagement of university students, but it is also appropriate for work groups or people with a common interest. A definition and description of an online community will be presented with an example of current practice using LinkedIn with students. Characteristics of communities will be compared and contrasted to further refine the benefits and barriers of using an online community of learning and practice. The use of a virtual community by students at University of the South Pacific will be described as well as the procedure for any other group to also create an online community of learning and practice.

Participants may bring a laptop computer and create an online community of learning and practice during this workshop!

Objectives:

Upon completion of this session, participants will be able to:

- Define and describe an online community of practice, virtual community ☐ Describe the benefits and barriers of a virtual community
- Compare and contrast different types of groups
- Create and maintain a virtual community
- Use the procedures for future virtual community creation



DevNet 2016
T3A - MFAT Samoa 2015 & Tonga 2016
Country Programme Evaluations
Convenor: Elisabeth Poppelwell
Tuesday 6th December
1.30pm-3.00pm
Room CO122

Elisabeth Poppelwell (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand)

"It's more than just the findings; it's managing the interests of multiple stakeholders"

In 2015 New Zealand's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) piloted a new framework and approach to its strategic Aid Programme evaluations. This session hears from some of those involved in the Samoa country programme evaluation. The session will focus on how the approach had a unifying effect for an organisation with multiple objectives in foreign policy, trade, and international aid development. It will also cover how the process for sharing the findings provided opportunities for closer engagement with our partner governments. This led to early policy dialogue and closer alignment with our strategies on donor support.

The panellists will discuss how the learnings from the pilot are being used to better manage the interests of multiple stakeholders in the next round of country programme evaluations. The panel will provide highlights from the recently completed Tonga country programme evaluation including how the participatory scoping and dissemination workshops with MFAT and Tongan stakeholders, and the independent evaluation consultants helped increase stakeholder engagement, confirm the key evaluation questions, and ensure the usability of the findings and recommendations. We also explain how we are applying Michael Patton's Utilization-Focused Evaluation approach to our framework and adapting the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria to better fit our small Aid Programme.

Participants

- David Nicholson,
- Matt Howell,
- Cathy Mclean,
- David Carpenter.



DevNet 2016

T3B - Between Recovery and Relocation - The Aftermath of Cyclone Winston

Convenors: Andreas Neef and Jesse Hession Grayman

Tuesday 6th December

1.30pm-3.00pm

Room AM101

Andreas Neef and Jesse Hession Grayman (The University of Auckland)

In this session, we will report findings from a recent field study in Fiji that looked into the aftermath of the devastating Cyclone Winston that hit the islands in February. We will combine various presentation styles, such as individual and group presentations, poetry, oral accounts from interviews and journals, and a documentary video. The aim is to provide a better understanding of individual and collective recovery strategies and how they intersect with government recovery planning and international humanitarian action in the Fijian context. Some themes addressed include the role of women's organizations and young adults in disaster recovery; community and NGO perceptions of government relocation efforts; and livelihood recovery strategies of farming and fishing households.

Participants

- **Lucy Bengé (The University of Auckland),**
- **Renata Varea (The University of the South Pacific),**
- **Joanne Wieland (The University of Auckland),**
- **Devon Hanna, (The University of Auckland),**
- **Juan Parada Diaz (The University of Auckland).**



DevNet 2016

T3C - 'Gender Currents in the Pacific I'

Chair: Viktoria Chamberman

Tuesday 6th December

1.30pm-3.00pm

Room AM102

Ethel George and Susanna Kelly (The Anglican Church of Melanesia)

Paradigms of change within women's empowerment and livelihoods programming in rural Vanuatu

The paper will present reflections on the experience of a ni-Vanuatu NGO designing and delivering a community development programme. The programme is delivered with an international NGO under the Australian NGO Cooperation Program. The paper considers the differing paradigms of change evident in donor, INGO and ni-Vanuatu development discourses and explores the extent to which these paradigms compete and reconcile within the artefact of the programme monitoring and evaluation framework. The paper contends that culturally specific understandings of how and why change happens are frequently insufficiently privileged in development programme theories of change. The paper explores the ways that theories of change for women's empowerment programming, in particular, must mesh with local understandings within monitoring and evaluation frameworks. The paper discusses one local NGO's experience of working to achieve a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to meaningfully demonstrate contribution to overall change. A ni-Vanuatu perspective is offered on what makes for a good 'M&E partnership' with international donors and managers.

Eva Brown (The University of Canterbury)

A Rights-Based Approach in the Pacific Region: Overcoming Gender-Based Violence?

This project focuses on the potential effectiveness of a rights-based approach (RBA) to development cooperation in improving the awareness around issues related to gender based violence in the five Melanesian countries of Fiji, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia and the Solomon Islands. Gender inequalities in the Pacific region continue to impose a high personal, social and economic cost on Pacific people and nations, ultimately counteracting local, regional and international development efforts. This research will specifically examine the role of donors and how they collaborate and interact with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the rural sector in particular regards to women empowerment and improving the awareness of gender-based violence. Donors are a crucial link in the development process by providing civil society with the resources to initiate and support sustainable development in struggling regions. The research will ultimately identify whether or not strategies for integrating a RBA benefits NGOs working





on the ground, thus leading to greater empowerment for the lives of rural Melanesian women and girls.

Tione Chinula (Massey University)

Gender and governance in the Pacific media:

Media representation of women in politics in New Caledonia

The Pacific region ranks lowest in the world regarding the proportion of women representatives in national legislative bodies. My research aims to contribute to discussions on addressing this issue by exploring the role played by the mainstream media in advancing and/ or impeding women’s political participation. Since the media is a key factor in the formulation of public opinion the gender-related aspects of media political coverage can influence political gender equality. The research uses a feminist theoretical framework to analyse how political coverage of women politicians by the media in New Caledonia influences female politicians. It investigates how female members of the New Caledonian government and Congress perceive their portrayal by the media and subsequently, how this affects their approach to politics. It also looks at how members of the media approach political reporting on women and men.

Alice Aruheeta Pollard (Leadership Solomons, Pasifiki Services Limited)

Gender and Leadership in the Solomon Islands



DevNet 2016

T3E - 'Education & Development III'

Convenor: Nick Borthwick

Tuesday 6th December

1.30pm-3.00pm

Room LB118

Nick Borthwick (Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand)

Cross-sector cooperation in development delivery: lessons from a programme to support Rural Training Centres in Solomon Islands

In this session, the first hour is comprised of short reports from each of the participants listed below, and 30 minutes of open discussion time with session attendees. START (Strengthening Technical and Agricultural Rural Training in Solomon Islands) is a Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand-led project within the NZ Aid Programme's Partnerships Fund (administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade). It aims to strengthen and support the quality of rural teaching, administration, leadership and infrastructure across Solomon Islands. Our main partner is the Solomon Islands Association of Vocational and Rural Training Centres (SIAVRTC). Other key partners in the Solomon Islands include the Anglican, Catholic, South Sea Evangelical and United Churches. The programme is implemented in collaboration with the Solomon Islands Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development (MEHRD), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAL), and Ministry of Development, Planning and Aid Coordination (MDPAC). The NZ-based partners are Learn.fast Pacific, Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre, Waikato Institute of Technology (Wintec) and Salvation Army NZ. This was the first Caritas Partnerships Fund activity, and represents our first attempt to work in cross-sector collaboration in the direct delivery of an overseas development project. The aims of the session are to: 1. Introduce the Rural Training Centre network in Solomon Islands, outlining the strengths, challenges and needs that inform the design and approach of the START programme 2. Describe the roles of each agency involved in this collaboration, and how they have contributed to programme delivery 3. Present perspectives from each sector on the experience of collaboration – challenges and opportunities that have emerged for them over the past two years 4. Summarise lessons learned on cross-sector collaboration in development delivery

Participants

- **Anabel Lusk (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand),**
- **Billy Mae (SIAVRTC),**
- **Brian Thompson (Wintec),**
- **Chris Elphick (Learn.fast Pacific),**
- **Kathy Fleming (Researcher),**
- **Richard Wanhill (Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre),**
- **Marion Ferguson**



DevNet 2016

T3F - Teaching an 'Ethics of Reciprocity': Preparing Undergraduate Students for International Community-Based Service Learning

Convenors: Rebecca Bilous, Laura Hammersley

Tuesday 6th December

1.30pm-3.00pm

Room CO118

Rebecca Bilous, Laura Hammersley (Macquarie University)

Teaching an 'Ethics of Reciprocity':

Preparing Undergraduate Students for International Community-Based Service Learning

Universities, including Macquarie University in Sydney, are increasingly providing opportunities for students to work with international development organisations on work-integrated learning (WIL) and community-based service learning (CBSL) activities. A guiding principle informing Macquarie University's program is an 'ethics of reciprocity', where there is mutual benefit to both students and partner organisations. While there is a growing field of research that questions the ways in which reciprocity is defined and evaluated in volunteer programs (see Dostilio 2012; Olfield 2008; Hammersley et al. 2014) there is less work considering the ways in which this 'ethics of reciprocity' might be taught to students engaging in WIL and CBSL activities. Over the last two years, Macquarie University has partnered with undergraduate students and eleven community-based organisations from seven countries (Cambodia, Fiji, India, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines and Vietnam) to co-create a curriculum that will better prepare students for international WIL and CBSL activities. The 'Classroom of Many Cultures' curriculum comprises six modules with over 35 activities, all of which have been trialled with undergraduate students. The most difficult module to develop was the one which focused on 'reciprocity', despite this having been identified as a priority area by partner organisations for pre-departure training. While a range of activities were eventually developed for this module, student feedback was also very mixed. In this session, representatives from Macquarie University would like the opportunity to work with conference participants to not only critically evaluate the teaching resources on reciprocity produced as a result of the 'Classroom of Many Cultures' project but to also share experiences and explore new ways in which an 'ethics of reciprocity' might be better communicated to students.



DevNet 2016

T4A - 'Aid in the Pacific'

Chair:

Tuesday 6th December

3.30pm-5.00pm

Room CO122

Robert Picciotto (World Bank)

The Pacific Islands: New Thinking for a New Development Era

The Pacific Island Countries (PICs) face unique and diverse development challenges. While political crises and violence have been contained a 'youth bulge' combined with limited employment opportunities, natural resource curses, rising inequality and governance dysfunctions threaten social sustainability. Ten of the fourteen PICs did not achieve most of the Millennium Development Goals so that a backlog of unfinished business must be tackled. The PICs have elicited many contrasting development models but no single approach fits the PICs. The standard precepts of the liberal economic consensus cannot compensate for their geographic disadvantages. New thinking is needed. Untapped development opportunities exist and new pathways deserve exploration: deep sea mining, niche contributions to unbundled manufacturing processes, ICT based export of services, small enterprises, social entrepreneurship, and impact investing.

Benjamin de Geest (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade)

New Zealand Aid Programme – strategic interests & research gaps

In 2015 MFAT released the New Zealand Aid Programme Strategic Plan 2015-19 and Investment Priorities 2015-19. These documents outline where and how the New Zealand Aid Programme will invest to support sustainable development in developing countries, in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world. The aid programme's thematic sectors are Renewable Energy, Agriculture, ICT, Fisheries, Tourism, Trade & Labour Mobility, Economic Governance, Law & Justice, Health, Education, Resilience and Humanitarian Response. Within these sectors the aid programme also applies the cross-cutting issues of Gender, Environment & Human Rights. As aid practitioners, within the work of these sectors we've identified information gaps both in the Pacific and abroad which could be taken up in academic study. This presentation will give a brief outline of our strategic interests and then outline research gaps we've identified in each of the investment priorities & cross-cutting issues as well as other areas, highlighting both research we have under way and opportunities & available funding for academia.





Jo Spratt (Australian National University)

People, Purpose, Power: What you need to change NZ Aid Policy

How do domestic actors, ideas and rules interact to create change in New Zealand's development cooperation policies? International development scholars have not explored this question. Yet civil society, multilateral and private sector entities expend considerable resources attempting to influence aid policy –either to promote change or to defend the status quo. To thoroughly analyse how aid policy changes, and what domestic factors are involved, I used insights from policy studies and applied them to two cases of aid policy change in New Zealand. My findings suggest that key to policy change are actors behaving entrepreneurially, connected to an ideas-based network that cuts across society and government. The types of ideas involved are deep: ideas about the national interest, the relationship between development cooperation and other foreign policy objectives, and power and control within government agencies. These findings are useful for actors wishing to influence development cooperation policy, and for scholars who want to examine development cooperation policymaking and change elsewhere.





DevNet 2016

T4B - 'Participatory Approach and tools for disaster risk reduction'

Convenor: Loic Le Dé

Tuesday 6th December

3.30pm-5.00pm

Room AM101

Loic Le Dé (AUT University) Participatory approach and tools for disaster risk reduction

The Asia-Pacific region is highly exposed to natural hazards and recognized as one of the area's most vulnerable to disasters worldwide. With climate change the number of natural hazards impacting this region is likely to increase both in frequency and intensity, disproportionately affecting those vulnerable and marginalized. Increasingly, practitioners and academics have emphasized the relevance of participatory approaches and tools in order to involve local communities' knowledge, views and priorities within DRR research and actions. Participatory methods allow involving those marginalized within society and who are generally excluded from programs and policies aimed at reducing their vulnerability to disasters. Furthermore, while usually seen as and criticized for only generating qualitative data (which information is sometimes hardly exploitable for agencies and policy makers involved in DRR), participatory methods and tools can also generate numbers, including with those marginalized who do not know how to count or read. Within this framework, this panel session aims to focus on two key aspects:

1. The capacity of participatory tools to produce numbers (or statistics) and
2. Their relevance in involving within DRR research and actions those marginalized.

The objectives of this session are:

- To document the functioning of participatory tools in producing numbers and involving marginalized people for DRR.
- To critically reflect upon the process of such approaches and tools for DRR.
- To discuss the implications in terms of policies geared toward DRR.

The session will involve different case studies from the Asia-Pacific region (e.g. New Zealand, Samoa, Marshall islands, Kiribati, Philippines and Indonesia) with studies looking at remittances in disaster, prisons and disaster, participatory mapping with children and marginalized groups, and participatory video with gays in Bali





Participants:

- **Dinar Lubis (AUT University),**
- **Katherine Hore (The University of Auckland),**
- **Tanay Amirapu (The University of Auckland),**
- **Loic Le Dé (AUT University).**



DevNet 2016

T4C - 'Gender Currents in the Pacific II'

Chair: Associate Professor Yvonne Underhill-Sem

Tuesday 6th December

3.30pm-5.00pm

Room AM102

Katherine McKinnon (La Trobe University)

Place-based Indicators for Gender Equality and Economic Empowerment

Indicators and systems of measurement have long been used as a tool of management and governance to monitor and enhance the performance of individuals and organisations. Since the 1990s, in a neoliberal age, they have become increasingly popular. But there is also a growing critique of indicators –that they are not neutral and benign, but rather a form of governance and power that creates an audit culture. Indicators actively constitute subjects in the image of how their behaviour is being measured, ranked and monitored. When linked with the recent push for women’s economic empowerment in the Pacific, it could be argued that associated indicators tend to constitute women as individualised, profit maximising economic subjects, ignoring women as collective subjects who are embedded in interdependent households and communities. In this paper we draw on a Pacific based research project to explore how place-based indicators of gender equality could be empowering and self-affirming. This paper explores this question with the understanding that power operates in determining measurement systems. We consider the formulation of indicators as not simply a technical and administrative undertaking, but as a contestable political project.

Eliza Raymond and Viktoria Chamberman (Family Planning New Zealand)

Strengthening family planning uptake in South Tarawa, Kiribati

The ability to choose the number, spacing and timing of children is a fundamental human right and crucial to empowering women and girls. Improving access to family planning is also one of the most cost-effective investments a country can make towards sustainable development. Under goals three and five of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations member states have committed to achieving universal access to family planning by 2030. However, a recent report estimates that there are still 225 million women globally who want to avoid pregnancy but are not using an effective contraceptive method. This presentation will begin with an overview of family planning globally and in the Pacific. We will then present the results of our research in Kiribati to provide a case study of the barriers to family planning faced in our region. Our research used a mixed methods approach, including a community survey of men and woman of reproductive age (n=500), focus groups (n=4) of target populations, and in-depth interviews (n=14) with health professionals and government



officials. Considerable service-level barriers to family planning use were observed in the community survey and explored in the focus groups and interviews. Barriers can be categorised into four thematic groups: disinterest in family planning; knowledge gaps; personal, family and social objections; and inappropriate service delivery. A range of potential solutions were identified and fourteen service delivery recommendations are made.

Kate Burry (Victoria University of Wellington)

ni-Vanuatu sex workers' experiences of and limits to claiming their sexual and reproductive health rights in Luganville, Santo, Vanuatu.

My research concerns the extent to which Luganville based sex workers are able to exercise their sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR). Luganville is an important case study for analysis of commercial (i.e. the exchange of money for sex) and transactional (i.e. the exchange of other goods for sex) sex work as it is currently undergoing rapid industrial development, for instance with the new Chinese government-sponsored wharf currently under construction. Luganville is also a post-colonial setting, and was the main base in the South Pacific for US troops during WWII. All of these factors denote a rise in commercial and transactional sex work. During the HIV/AIDS epidemic of the late 20th Century, and the increase in research and funding pumped into identifying key demographics which were considered 'at risk', significant data was produced indicating the huge risks sex workers face. Given all of the above, I interviewed 15 female and 3 male sex workers; 3 pimps; one client; and an ex-boyfriend of a sex worker, in order to uncover not only the details of the sex industry in Luganville and how it works, but also the risks faced by sex workers which threaten or undermine their SRHR.



DevNet 2016

T4F - Doing better work:

Using supervision for best practice and self-care in the development sector context Workshop

Convenor: Pip Bennett

Tuesday 6th December

3.30pm-5.00pm

Room CO118

Pip Bennett (Hermosas Chispas)

Doing better work:

Using supervision for best practice and self-care in the development sector context

Aid, humanitarian and development workers put themselves on the line every day, trying to improve the lives of others. Unfortunately, the cultures of the organisations within the sector are often lacking in support for self-care and professional development for workers. Trauma and burnout is common and workers often struggle to get support for training and professional development to grow and improve their work. The approach of supervision offers an opportunity for the development sector to engage reflexively with the way it works and how to best support workers to look after themselves and develop professionally and personally. Supervision is learning focussed activity where participants, often in a 1 – 1 situation with a supervisor, delve into situations that have challenged or are challenging them at work, ranging from interpersonal conflict, to workload, to self-care. As a practice, it has been increasingly integrated into the health sector over the past 30 years and has played an important role in helping staff do good work and avoid exhaustion. This session will be run as an interactive and participatory workshop and introduce development practitioners to the concept of supervision and some of the tools used.

This session aims for participants to gain an understanding of what supervision is and how it can be applied and used in their situation to improve their work and self-care. During the session, participants will also learn and practice some supervision exercises. Participants will leave feeling like they have added some new tools to their kit to deal with stress, conflict, and to find new ways to continue best practice in their work.



DevNet 2016
T4G - Learning from Practice in the Pacific –
Talanoa Session
Tuesday 6th December
3.30pm-5.00pm
Room AM104

Gibson Ala and Cains Osborne (World Vision)

Local Voices: Working Alongside World Vision in the Pacific—Vanuatu and Solomon Islands

Gibson will be talking about programming for sustainability – After working for the past 11 years in development work, Gibson has observed the importance, impact and need for adaptive programming for community projects to creating long lasting impacts on children's lives. This session will include examples from World Vision Vanuatu and other NGOs in Vanuatu; highlighting enabling factors, challenges and impacts. He will present a model that works best for programming in rural and urban setting.

Osborn will be taking about women's empowerment and discussing how the process of saving money through community based savings groups can be used as a platform for women empowerment. He will talk about the role of women in savings groups and how these groups have enabled women to pay schools fees for their children and to meet other family needs. Osborn will draw on examples from his experiences and work in the Solomon Islands.