



DevNet 2016
W1A – ‘West Papua Panel’
Convenors: Pala Molisa and Teresia Teaiwa
Wednesday 7th December
9.00am-10.30am
Room CO122

Awareness of the plight of West Papuans is growing steadily in Aotearoa New Zealand, the Pacific region, and globally.



DevNet 2016

W1B - 'Learning from Practice I'

Chair: Iris Low-McKenzie

Wednesday 7th December

9.00am-10.30am

Room AM101

Shona Jennings (ChildFund New Zealand)

and Rikiau Takeke (Kiribati Local Government Association)

Improving Local Government-led development through NGO partnerships:

Examples from Kiribati

The Executive Officer of The Kiribati Local Government Association (KiLGA), Rikiau Takeke, will explain the challenges of local government and the value of, lessons learned from, and opportunities to be found when Local Government partners with NGOs. KiLGA supports Kiribati's 23 Island Council Mayors to lead the development of their communities. The organisation assists the councils to develop strategic plans that link with country/sector plans, and strengthens their ability to deliver by providing technical support and capacity building opportunities. Partnerships with NGOs –and others – are crucial to this support. This will be illustrated by the partnership recently established with ChildFund New Zealand. One aspect of this partnership is to trial a holistic community development model in one community which can be used for learning across the Councils, and can be adapted for use elsewhere in Kiribati.

Kate Averill (EvaluationConsult)

From Frameworks to Governance Evaluative Management – Principles for development

Sustainable development (the articulated goal of 'development practice' in the 21st century (UN, 2015) needs to be inclusive, based on multi-level systems of accountability and have robust governance. This research focused on articulating new principles for inclusive sustainable development, and the way such principles could underpin and build value in current approaches to strategic results frameworks across different scales (country, sector, agency) and for different purposes (strategic planning and performance), as well as with management practices and governance. The impacts and significance of changes for both the context and governance regimes of country-level development and the management and evaluation practices in relation to these proposed principles were examined in the context of countries and donors in two Pacific settings: Papua New Guinea and New Zealand. This research points to the emergence of 'evaluative management' as an identifiable theoretical and instrumental discourse and knowledge frame alongside existing management discourses relating to strategic planning, organisational development, and governance. The principles are designed to be applicable at both strategic and operational levels and apply within the wider contextual realities in which these frameworks are situated. These evaluative management principles and associated practices may enhance development, management, and evaluation knowledge and practice.





William Fogarty (Australian National University)

'White paper dreaming:

Indigenous development aspiration and the State in Northern Australia.'

In September 2015 the Australian Federal Government released the first ever 'white paper' on Northern Development in Australia. This presentation interrogates the Government's blue print within a broader discourse of land and development, where Indigenous aspirations for 'difference' are effectively silenced. In so doing, we see that age old development issues of consultation and informed consent continue to be marginalised in the rush for economic development of a particular form. In particular, I expose a plethora of built in assumptions by the government about what development might actually mean for those most affected. In so doing, a 'moral hazard' faced by government in the setting of development direction becomes apparent. Finally, this paper poses the question: 'as a leader of development in the Pacific Rim, how can Australia better incorporate Indigenous development goals and recognition of Indigenous land holdings into the future?'

Sila Wikaningtyas (Victoria University of Wellington)

From the Fragrant Highlands to the Netherlands:

The evolution of ethical value chains of an Indonesian cinnamon commodity

Indonesia is one of the biggest producers of Cinnamon and around 80% of the spice come from a small district in Sumatera, called Kerinci. Although the spice is consumed by many consumers in the North, and sold at a considerably high market price, very little of the benefits were enjoyed by producers due to a number of factors, including low farm gate price. Change is underway with the adoption of ethical practices (Organic and Geographical Indications) by a group of farmers. Using a case study of a farmers' group in a village in Kerinci regency, this study aims to investigate the evolution of ethical value chains of the Kerinci cinnamon commodity as well as the drivers prompting the adoption of these ethical practices.

Honour Musuku (Fairtrade ANZ)

Project learnings, how do we use them and how do we share them in International Development? Learnings from NZ INGOs

New Zealand-based International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) are carrying out hundreds of projects across the Pacific, Asia and the rest of the world at any given time. When these projects end, and the monitoring and evaluation is finished, we are left with learnings. But what are learnings and how do INGOs use them? Being a relatively new player on the development block, with less than ten years working in the Pacific, Fairtrade Australia New Zealand (ANZ) is working to better integrate learnings into its MEL system and all project design. This raised the question, how do NZ INGOs both use MEL in their organisations and communicate learnings outside of their organisations? This session will present the findings of a short research project conducted by Fairtrade ANZ that asks the questions, who has access to MEL data, what is it used for, what exactly are learnings and how are these learnings used? It is hoped that this research will provide useful insight into the learnings processes of INGOs across New Zealand.



DevNet 2016
W1C - 'Volunteering & Development III'
Convenors: Sharon Bell and Sharon McLennan
Wednesday 7th December
9.00am-10.30am
Room AM102

Sharon McLennan and Sharon Bell (Massey University)
International Volunteering and Development

International volunteering is rapidly growing in popularity and visibility, as a niche tourism market, as a form of education and service, and as a development actor.

Volunteers are lauded as active contributors to development, sustainability and global peace. However they are also participants in a deeply paradoxical industry: both a cosmopolitan practice that expresses a genuine desire to contribute to global development, and a heavily critiqued neo-colonial practice in which the work of highly mobile and visible volunteers stands in stark contrast to the immobility (and often invisibility) of those they seek to help. In New Zealand, volunteer sending organisations now regularly recruit on NZ university campuses, while many school and community groups are undertaking service and volunteer trips overseas. However there are few opportunities for discussion of the practices and implications of international volunteering.

This panel therefore aims to bring to together academics and volunteer sending organisations to explore the value of volunteering and the contribution (or otherwise) of volunteering to international development, and to encourage critical thinking on the role of New Zealand volunteers in developing country contexts



DevNet 2016
W1D - 'Tourism & Development'
Convenor: Regina Scheyvens
Wednesday 7th December
9.00am-10.30am
Room AM105

Regina Scheyvens (Massey University)
Sun, sand, tourists...and development?

The aim of this session is to explore the challenges faced by small island states, particularly Pacific Islands, in turning increasing numbers of tourists into development benefits for the local population. We will also highlight positive examples of initiatives which are enhancing the wellbeing of people in the Pacific Islands. The recent World Bank "Pacific Possible: Tourism" report has outlined a specific path for tourism in the Pacific which emphasises ways to almost double the number of tourist arrivals by 2040, while also stating the importance of "low volume, high yield" tourism to ensure that long term ecological damage doesn't occur. There might be some contradictions in the World Bank's vision for tourism in the Pacific, as will be highlighted in this session. We will also explore how a range of stakeholders need to work effectively if there are to be broad-based benefits from tourism. Currently, while governments focus on growing the tourism sector in their countries they do not always pay sufficient attention to what they might need to do to turn those tourist dollars into positive development outcomes. Similarly, a number of large resorts have good Corporate Social Responsibility policies but they don't always work effectively with local communities when planning or enacting these strategies. There is potential in terms of civil society actors working in partnership with tourist resorts and government to facilitate delivery of effective development, and this might provide ideas on some ways forward to build stronger tourism-development connections.

Participants:

- **Emma Hughes (Massey University),**
- **Andrew Chilufya (Massey University),**
- **Regina Scheyvens (Massey University),**
- **Gabriel Laeis (Massey University).**

Gabriel Laeis (Massey University)
The Role of Cuisine in Tourism-Led Corporate Community Development

The use of local produce in tourism has been suggested as a feasible pathway to channel tourism receipts into local communities and support rural livelihoods. Yet, such linkages rarely materialise. Mostly issues within food networks, such as quality, availability and reliability, are reported as inhibiting factors. This research suggests, however, that apart from these structural issues, the





notion of cuisine frames a much broader underlying issue. Cuisine as an immanent part of culture embodies the cooking style, agricultural basis, environment and history of a particular region. The traditional cuisines of many developing countries, particularly in the South Pacific, are strongly influenced by their colonial past as well as more recent globalising forces of tourism and trade. Culinary heritage may be cultivated in local communities, but is not readily developed into a contemporary product for tourists. Within tourism-led corporate community development initiatives, hospitality enterprises can therefore support the emergence of local food networks by re-inventing and updating traditional local recipes to provide unique narratives of heritage and authenticity for tourists. Culinary innovation through ‘playful nostalgia’, integrating local produce and recipes with carefully selected western culinary practices, is proposed as a way forward in pursue of a more sustainable tourism development.



DevNet 2016
W1E - It's our Business!
Why we need to talk about climate change'
Convenor: Oxfam New Zealand
Wednesday 7th December
9.00am-10.30am
Room LB118

Paula Feehan (Oxfam New Zealand)
It's our Business! Why we need to talk about climate change.....

An interesting, thought provoking and action orientated session on why and how the development community needs to act on climate change. Now!

Panel Members:

- **James Renwick** (Professor at the School of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington),
- **Paula Feehan** (Advocacy and Campaigns Director, Oxfam),
- **Paul Young** (Co-founder and policy director, Generation Zero),
- **Krishneil Narayan** (Coordinator at Pacific Island Climate Action Network (PICAN)).





DevNet 2016
W1G - 'African Perspectives'
Wednesday 7th December
9.00am-10.30am
Room AM104

Jerram Bateman (The University of Otago)

Long-term Research, Long-term Solutions?

Lessons from Longitudinal Research on Rural Livelihoods in Sierra Leone.

Sustainability has become a buzz word in development in recent decades, particularly in relation to livelihoods approaches. Sustainable development is commonly defined as that which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; while in the livelihood context, sustainability is taken to mean the ability to maintain and improve livelihoods while maintaining or enhancing the local and global assets and capabilities on which livelihoods depend. In line with these conceptualisations, livelihoods research and practice tends to focus on a snapshot of livelihood systems in the present context, with the aim of enhancing their future capacity in a sustainable way. In contrast, there are relatively few examples of studies which seek to understand livelihood systems in specific rural communities over a long period of time. As such, this paper draws on forty years of fieldwork in Panguma and Kayima, two small towns in the Eastern Province of Sierra Leone, to explore the potential benefits and limitations of longitudinal research in terms of promoting sustainable livelihoods, and identifying long-term solutions to development issues in a more general sense.

Gerard Prisen (Massey University)

Food safety in Tanzania's meat pathways:

Knowledge and handling practices of butchers and eateries.

As Africa urbanises, so the meat value chain that provides people with protein changes. The meat value chain scales up in volume, becomes longer, and grows in complexity. These changes offer not only economic opportunities for all actors involved, but they may also present new hazards for public health by increasing the risk of microbiological contaminations. Bacterial food-borne pathogens, including Salmonella and Campylobacter, have been described as the 'forgotten zoonoses' of Africa and the on-going changes in the meat value chain may aggravate the problem. On the other hand, the changes may also carry the opportunities for improved or more controlled food handling or processing. To understand risks and opportunities, a multi-disciplinary research team from multiple universities and the Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries is investigating cattle, goat and meat handling practices in Northern Tanzania. In this presentation, we share some of the research findings, examining the meat handling practices of commercial actors who sell raw meat (rural and urban butchers) and of those who sell cooked meat in formal and informal eateries. We also share findings from interviews with these commercial actors talking about their knowledge and beliefs regarding food-borne diseases and their prevention.





Mando Chitondo (Waterways Center for Freshwater Management)

Exploring appropriate approaches of returning research findings to communities in Ndola, Copperbelt Province, Zambia.

Many scientific projects carried out in developing countries take data and fail to return any summary of the findings to the community. Residents from communities experiencing water issues are often deprived of effective participation as they are used only as a source of data and no further involvement regarding access to research findings occurs. Indigenous writers have revealed the injustice of this reality and suggested this is typical of colonial research methods (Tuhiwai Smith, 2012). This is a major concern because access to research findings encourages communities to examine the water issues and to formulate solutions. To develop an appropriate approach for returning research findings a study was carried out in Ndola, Copperbelt Province, Zambia. Semi-structured interviews and focus groups meetings were conducted using decolonising methodologies to understand participant’s experience of a water related research project from 2013. The study revealed that face to face discussion is appropriate for returning research findings as it allows the researcher and individuals from communities to engage with and learn from each other while they discuss the research findings from every angle.



DevNet 2016

'Refugees & Development'

Chair: Uma Korthari

Wednesday 7th December

11.00am-12.30pm

Room CO122

Professor Uma Korthari (The University of Manchester)

The power of a warm welcome:

Public representations of refugees and the forging of everyday humanitarianism.

News bulletins, television documentaries, newspaper articles, radio programmes and forms of social media are currently debating the 'refugee crisis'. They depict the experiences of refugees, document their journeys and arrivals, inform us about the causes of migration, and examine the potential impact on the people and places they encounter. This paper explores how this unprecedented media coverage generates powerful representations of the current movement of refugees and shapes the form and extent of the humanitarian response. It begins by briefly examining the historical forms and the power of such representations before exploring how current images and texts of refugees can simultaneously reinforce global inequalities and forge new kinds of global solidarities. It focuses on how certain images can change dispositions towards refugees, lead to an outpouring of compassion and acts of kindness and demonstrate the power of a warm welcome. We are arguably positioned at a critical moment, one that is replete with potential to shape future inter-generational and cross-cultural understanding through new forms of everyday humanitarianism. In this context, the paper foregrounds the politics and power of welcome, arguing that it can profoundly impact on a refugee's perception of place and people, forging longer lasting affiliations and promising the development of a future sense of belonging.

Reuben Garrett-Walker (The University of Auckland)

Closing Camps While Reinforcing Borders:

Critical Policy Analysis of Recent Developments in Global Refugee Governance

This paper presents critical policy analyses of two recent developments in the international refugee regime: first is the paradigmatic shift UNHCR has signalled regarding its work in protracted refugee situations with the 2009 Urban Refugee Policy and 2014 Policy on Alternatives to Camps; second is the development of a common asylum system in the EU and the EU-Turkey agreement which has accompanied this. While the latter policy area has come under strong criticism based on arguments that it heavily limits asylum space, the former has been welcomed as a positive move away from the restrictive and insecure conditions of refugee camps. This paper views these policies as both revealing and operating within a refugee regime insufficiently equipped to address the political challenges that produce and exacerbate protracted exile, and in which durable solutions and burden sharing principles are increasingly being eroded. While movement away from encampment should be encouraged, this paper explores the degree to



which the principles guiding this change can result in continued precarious conditions for refugees while also decreasing their visibility and providing potential means to legitimise further restriction of global asylum space, reinforcing the geopolitical divides according to which international refugee governance operates.

Phil Brass (Massey University)

'Faith in Resettlement':

Alternative support avenues for Syrian refugees settling into New Zealand.

Sustainable Development Goals 11 and 16 aspire to built-environments that demonstrate social inclusion, good-governance, and security. As New Zealand resettles over 900 Syrian refugees between 2016-2019, how might these goals be reflected in the resettlement experience of these refugees, and the communities they join? To date, government efforts to effectively resource refugee resettlement agencies sit alongside frequent media interest in New Zealand's response to the Syrian crisis. Emphasis upon meeting the immediate, physical needs Syrian refugees may however, mask important social, and for some, religious, aspects of their resettlement journey. In this study, the role of the Mosque in the resettlement of Syrian Muslim refugees is explored in the context of New Zealand's newest refugee resettlement location, Dunedin. Field-research in September 2016 combined observations made at Dunedin's al-Huda Mosque with interviews from representatives of the Mosque and a number of key refugee resettlement actors operating in that city. Explored through the lens of Rakodi's (Rakodi, 2011, 2012) Religion and Development (RaD) framework, results of this fieldwork indicate the important role the Mosque may play in the successful integration of Muslim refugees into local communities. It also highlights challenges and opportunities the Mosque itself may experience in this process.

Natalie Slade (Massey University)

Refugees Welcome:

Exploring mediated discourses of hospitality and refugee representation in New Zealand

The mainstream media plays an important role in shaping public perceptions and understanding of refugees and refugee issues. The way refugees are portrayed in the media can therefore potentially affect how refugees are received and welcomed in destination states. To date, there has been much research on media representations of refugees in other parts of the world. However, little is known about how refugees are discursively constructed in mainstream New Zealand media, especially in relation to discourses of hospitality and welcome. New Zealand is one of the few countries in the Asia-Pacific region that has an annual refugee resettlement programme, yet recent debates in the media have called on the government to show a stronger, more empathetic and welcoming response in light of the current refugee crisis. Using critical discourse analysis, this research examines online news articles from the New Zealand Herald, Stuff.co.nz, and the Otago Daily Times over a twelve month period between June 2015 and June 2016.

This presentation reflects on initial findings about how refugees are discursively constructed within the media, and what these representations may say about imaginings of hospitality and welcome within New Zealand society in relation to refugee resettlement.



DevNet 2016
W2B - Learning from practice II:
Community Driven Development
Policies in the Asia – Pacific
Convenor: Jesse Grayman
Wednesday 7th December
1.30pm-3.00pm
Room AM106

Jesse Grayman (The University of Auckland)
Community Driven Development Policies in the Asia-Pacific

Broadly defined, community driven development (CDD) policies provide development resources directly to local communities and allow them to decide for themselves their development needs and how to use budgets. CDD programs typically rely on facilitation to ensure social inclusion and prevent elite capture. CDD emphasizes process over outcomes, with a hopeful expectation that communities will be empowered through the employment of participatory social inclusion mechanisms. Empowered communities in turn hold local government institutions accountable to their needs, thereby improving democratic governance. In the words of the World Bank, one of CDD's biggest donors, CDD programs "operate on the principles of transparency, participation, local empowerment, demand-responsiveness, greater downward accountability, and enhanced local capacity" (WorldBank.org 2016). In the words of its critics, CDD programs are a "neoliberal Trojan horse" (Carroll 2009); and through the operationalization of concepts like "social capital," CDD programs render social relations technical and amenable to external interventions (Li 2011). CDD programs thus must negotiate a tense contradiction: technocrats in government and donor agencies design, monitor, and regulate CDD interventions, but their goal is to empower local communities to define the terms of their own development. Civil society groups and other local elites often carry out the requisite facilitation role in CDD schemes, and find themselves caught within these contested narratives of this increasingly fashionable policy alternative to address poverty. This panel invites examination of the CDD paradigm from the perspective of its local stakeholders. Primarily ethnographic in its methodological orientation, speakers will analyse the processes and outcomes of facilitation, participation, and incentivization in the application of CDD principles.

Participants:

- **Jesse Grayman** *The Use of Performance Incentives in a Community Driven Maternal Child Health Program in Rural Indonesia*



- **Gladys Ann G. Rabacal (The University of Auckland)** *Discourses of Participation in the Philippines' Bottom-up Budgeting*

The Philippines' bottom-up budgeting (BUB) program puts forward participation as its emblem ensuring that the public can express opinions on their social life and be involved in crafting development programs for their own welfare. For a well-informed participatory process to occur, it is necessary to bank on approaches such as participation by consultation, collaboration or empowerment. Yet, there is always the issue of participation both as a power-driven mechanism and as a political process. The study explores how participation is constructed and contested through a case study of the BUB implementation of Taytay municipality in the province of Rizal, Philippines. The principal sources of the data are semi-structured interviews and community observations. As framed through the lens of governmentality and social capital, the study investigates how participation can be less power-driven if harnessed within the bounds of formal and the informal spaces- not just meetings or consultations but also community-level, localized activities. This study adds to the growing body of literature on participation in local governance and development particularly in community-based settings in democratic countries like the Philippines.



DevNet 2016
W2C - 'The SDGs Panel'
Convenor: Adele Broadbent
Chair: Professor Jonathan Boston
Wednesday 7th December
11.00am-12.30pm
Room AM102

Short-term policies vs long-term development: How to get action on the SDGs?

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been signed up to by New Zealand and 192 other countries. The aim of them is to end poverty, fight inequality and tackle climate change by 2030. For the Goals to be reached, everyone needs to do their part: governments, the private sector, civil society and people like you. But how do we talk and make the SDGs a reality here in the Pacific? A high-level and provocative panel of lobbyists, private sector people, economists and development experts will argue how to land the SDGs in our targets, policy frameworks, development thinking and design, as well as our hearts and minds.

Join us for a fast-moving, argumentative debate about how the SDGs might truly work in NZ and the Pacific.

Participants

- **Josie Pagani (CID),**
- **Emele Duituturaga (PIANGO),**
- **Peter Zwart (MFAT),**
- **Rick Zwaan (Action Station),**
- **Abbie Reynolds (Sustainable Business Council).**



DevNet 2016
W2D - 'Tourism & Development in the Pacific'
Wednesday 7th December
11.00am-12.30pm
Room AM105

Wardlow Friesen (The University of Auckland)

Selling the Solomons:

The promises and pragmatics of tourism in a 'distant place'

In May 2015, the Solomon Islands National Tourism Development Strategy (2015-2019) was launched by the Prime Minister, Manasseh Sogavare, who stated that the objective of this strategy was to turn the country into 'a unique tourist destination'. The CEO of the Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau (SIVB) added that "Given the Solomon Islands traditional sources of wealth [logging and fishing?] are now well into 'sunset mode', tourism growth has become a priority area for the economic and social well-being of the country". Within the historical context of tourism in the Solomons, this paper considers the promises that tourism offers in terms of the potential for economic diversification at both the national and village levels, as well as the pragmatics of the 'selling of a distant place' in the global tourism market, and the possible impacts of this development option.

Annabel Bennett (Victoria University of Wellington)

Locally-owned ecotourism in Vanuatu: an ethnographic case study of indigenous entrepreneurship

Vanuatu's fast growing tourism industry is statistically a key driver of economic growth, however it is concentrated on the main island Efate and dominated by foreign investors, owners and managers. With a push from the Department of Tourism and other donors to spread tourism and its economic benefits to outer islands, local entrepreneurs are running small-scale bungalows and cultural tours to lure tourists off the beaten track. Ethnographic fieldwork over a seven week period on the island of Malekula aims to gather much needed data on the motivations, hopes and accomplishments of local people choosing to participate in ecotourism enterprises. Semi-structured interviews and participant observation are the methods used with the main intention of emphasising local voices explaining their everyday experiences of doing business in rural Vanuatu. Findings illuminate the messy space on the ground where globalising forces of development and travel converge with Pacific ways of being. The idea of entrepreneurship for development is complicated when revealing the way that capitalist notions of running a successful business fit uneasily with a 'human' and distinctly ni-Vanuatu economy.



Emma Hughes and Emma Richardson (Massey University)

Wellbeing and development:

conceptions of wellbeing in mining and tourism communities in the Pacific

This presentation examines indigenous localised conceptions of wellbeing and development in the Pacific and considers how these understandings coincide or collide with development driven by the private sector. Drawing on fieldwork in Papua New Guinea and Fiji, we explore how communities perceive wellbeing, what materialises as being significant to its achievement, and what this means in practice. Specifically, the concept of wellbeing is examined in the context of the presence of international capital. We answer the question, how do communities' perceptions of wellbeing intersect with forms of private sector development intervention? Ultimately the purpose of investigating these concepts is to establish a point of reference for considering the effectiveness and value of corporate community development intervention from a community perspective. The focus is on indigenous communities who live in the vicinity of large multinational corporations, mining sites in Papua New Guinea and multinational hotels in Fiji.



DevNet 2016
W2E - 'Pacific Climate Change Talanoa Panel'
Wednesday 7th December
11.00am-12.30pm
Room LB118

Join us for a Talanoa-style session on Climate Change with Fenton Lutunatabua, Professor James Renwick and Pala Molisa.

This session will build on the findings and conclusions of the Pacific Climate Change Conference that was held in February 2016 at Victoria University of Wellington. The participants are experts and practitioners in the field and this will be an engaging and informative session on the realities of Climate Change in the Pacific.

Participants

- **Fenton Lutunatabua** (350.org, Pacific Communications Coordinator)
- **Professor James Renwick** (Victoria University of Wellington, Professor of Physical Geography)
- **Pala Molisa** (Victoria University of Wellington, Lecturer in the School of Accounting and Commercial Law)



DevNet 2016

W3A – ‘DevNet & CELAO Combined Session’

Chair: Warwick Murray

Wednesday 7th December

1.30pm-3.00pm

Room CO122

Thomas Robertson (Massey University)

Artisanal and small-scale gold mining as a tool for development?

Addressing the twin challenges of environmental destruction and informality.

Despite being a large employer in many nations, Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) is often framed as a criminal activity rather than a contributor to national development. This negative framing is primarily a result of the environmental destruction and informality that are commonly associated with the activity. Drawing on three months of ethnographic fieldwork conducted in 2015 on ASM in Antioquia, Colombia, this paper will consider these mutually entangled challenges. As formalisation can address the environmental problems of ASM, and mercury pollution in particular, it presents itself as a tool to make ASM productive for development. However, current trends within academia have drawn attention to the heterogeneous nature of formality and the ways in which formal and informal sectors may work together rather than oppose each other. In Antioquia, this has often resulted in unequal labour relations through which ASM is exploited. For more effective and equitable formalisation a pact-making rather than a legalistic approach to formalisation is necessary, in which formality is seen as much as something performed as something externally conferred. This involves recognition of the agency of miners, who through various ways are actively working to frame themselves as good citizens and not criminals.

Simon Bidwell (Victoria University of Wellington)

Ethical Value Chains in Latin America

Session Participants from CELAO 2016

- **Jonathan Barton** (*Instituto de Estudios Urbanos y Territoriales Department, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*)
- **Johannes Rehner** (*Departamento de Geografía Humana, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile*)





DevNet 2016
W3B - 'Learning from Practice III'
Wednesday 7th December
1.30pm-3.00pm
Room AM106

Anna Robertson-Bate and Martin de Jong (Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand)
From recipients to collaborators: reframing of partnership through advocacy research

Caritas Aotearoa New Zealand's environmental justice work over the last three years has transformed the nature of Caritas' partnership with Pacific communities. This has enabled a shift from a traditional donor-recipient relationship to a more equitable relationship of collaboration in the mutual struggle for environmental justice. Partners in places like Kiribati contribute to Caritas' advocacy and research work, and see and hear their voices and stories about rapid environmental change in their communities shared on a wider stage. Caritas carried out an initial scoping visit to Kiribati in early-2014 –the same year Caritas' foundational environment report, Small yet strong: Voices from Oceania on the environment, was launched. From the beginning, our partners in Kiribati have engaged with us through a range of avenues. As well as supporting projects for youth and women, Caritas' interaction with the Church in Kiribati has led to a rich source of stories from individuals and groups of environmental changes. Most recently, Caritas has supported the Catholic Bishop of Tarawa and Nauru in reviewing proposed legislation by the Government of Kiribati on deep sea mining. In October 2016, Caritas released its second 'State of the Environment for Oceania' report –a collaboration between three Caritas agencies in the region – Aotearoa New Zealand, Tonga and Australia. To gather stories for its reports, Caritas is participating in a growing network of people across the Pacific who share concerns about the rapid environmental changes being experienced within our region. From the perspective of a researcher, the on-going nature of relationships between Caritas and its partners facilitates mutual sharing of information, feedback to participants, and a deeper sense of solidarity as we work together to protect and restore our common home

Emily Laing (The University of Canterbury)
Project Management of International Development Projects:
A case study of a 2.2mW solar array in Samoa.

It is widely accepted that energy is one of the most significant stepping stones to sustainable development for Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) (MFAT, 2013). In an attempt to reduce reliance on expensive imported diesel, PICTs have made an intentional, well-publicised push for more renewable energy infrastructure, and development partners have responded accordingly. In 2007, donors spent approximately USD10 million dollar on renewable energy projects in the Pacific Islands, but by 2011 that number had risen to over USD50 million. While it is uncontested that these projects are producing tangible renewable energy assets for PICTs, their actual contribution to the wider sustainable economic development goals of PICTs is



questionable. This case study utilizes qualitative research methods to examine the management of a 2.2mW grant-funded solar array in Apia, Samoa. Findings identified certain project management processes that were inimical to the project’s potential to sustainably deliver development benefits to its intended recipients. The study revealed the need for further investigation into how project management practices restrict or enhance an international development project’s potential to achieve long-term development objectives.

Pedram Pirnia (Victoria University of Wellington)

A new Definition for Ownership.

The principle of ownership and the idea that development aid should be owned by recipients has emerged within the last two decades in key statements from a series of international meetings between major donors and partners, most prominently since the 2005 Paris Declaration when country-ownership of development aid became the first Principle of Aid Effectiveness. The principle was applauded particularly by the governments of rich donor states, but also by their specialist aid agencies and representatives of civil society. However, despite the endorsement and praise of this principle, confusion and lack of clarity remains as to what exactly ‘ownership’ of development aid by the project beneficiaries means especially in terms of policy and practice in the work of civil society organisations and in light of the Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030)



DevNet 2016
W3C - 'Gender Currents and Development'
Wednesday 7th December
1.30pm-3.00pm
Room AM102

Pamela Thomas (Australian National University)

Gender, Disability and Poverty: Aspects of a Critical Relationship

The paper considers the largely unexplored vicious cycle of gender, disability and poverty examining the relationship between disability and gender and their economic and social impacts on poor households. The paper reviews the recent literature and the changes in disability research, policy and practice as they relate to both gender and poverty. It explores how cultural attitudes and perceptions of disability and women's social and economic roles make it particularly difficult for women with a disability to engage in social or economic life. The paper outlines the need for development policies, including gender policies, to include consideration of women who are poor and who have a disability.

Mike Sansom (Development Consultant)

Gender Mainstreaming: Transformational or Just Cynical Compliance

There is more and more evidence about the social, political and economic marginalisation of women yet less and less evidence that gender mainstreaming is working. The final report on the MDGs shows very limited progress on those goals targeting or linked to gender equality and empowering women and girls. Women and girls are on the wrong side of nearly every development indicator: income inequality, violence, disaster victims, malnutrition, employment, pay, health. While we tinker with cross-cutting issues and getting "equal number of men and women on training" gender equality and women's empowerment is placed in a silo to be serviced by gender experts. Meanwhile the idea that empowered women and gender equality are a critical part of the solution to global development problems, inequities and injustices has passed us by.

What has happened to gender mainstreaming in the development and humanitarian sector in the last decade or so? Are new terms like social inclusion, gender accommodating and vulnerability really advancing gender equity and the empowerment of women or just repackaging and mainstreaming cynicism, invisibility and stereotypes? Repackaging won't change anything but capability, commitment and leadership will. Development partners, including NGOs, step up – or walk away.





DevNet 2016

W3D – ‘Tourism – Disaster – Conflict – Nexus’

Convenor: Andreas Neef

Wednesday 7th December

1.30pm-3.00pm

Room AM105

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

The Tourism-Disaster-Conflict-Nexus – Insights from Asia-Pacific.

The aim of this session is to shed light on the complex linkages between tourism, disaster and conflict, drawing primarily on empirical field studies from Southeast Asia and from small island countries in the South Pacific. Tourism crises have been regularly precipitated by natural disasters, as exemplified by the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami that devastated many coastal tourist destinations or the recent cyclones Pam and Winston that ravaged Pacific island countries. At the same time, the tourism industry has often been assigned a pivotal role in the reconstruction and recovery efforts. Yet, prioritising the tourism sector in the recovery process may have unintended consequences: less touristic areas that have been severely affected by the disaster may receive less humanitarian relief support. Disaster recovery processes in the tourism industry can also be highly uneven, as multinational hotel chains tend to recover more swiftly and increase both their market share and their control over important resources. Politically well-connected tourist operators may exploit distorted recovery governance mechanisms and take advantage of the legal uncertainties triggered by disasters. Insecure, customary land rights of ethnic minority groups and indigenous people may be particularly prone to exploitation by opportunistic tourist operators in the aftermath of a disaster. Another dimension of the tourism-conflict-disaster nexus exists when disasters occur in war-torn countries and post-conflict states or regions. Disasters may exacerbate pre-existing conflict situations by increasing competition over scarce natural resources and relief funds, or they may catalyse conflict resolution following an intolerable excess of additional suffering among fighting parties. Tourism ventures may offer post-conflict livelihood opportunities, but potentially trigger new conflicts if former combatants take their spoils of peace before ordinary survivors of war and other disasters have their chance to participate in new tourism economies. These are some of the issues that this session aims to explore.

Presenters:

- **Jesse Hession Grayman:** *Introduction to the Tourism-Conflict-Disaster Nexus*
- **Andreas Neef and Monsinee Attavanich:** *Tourism, Disaster and Indigenous Peoples’ Right to Land: The Aftermath of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami in Southern Thailand*
- **Dina Viktoria Sinlae:** *Tourism, Rural Development and Resource Conflicts in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia*
- **Andreas Neef:** *Scrutinising the Role of Tourism in Post-Disaster Recovery: Case Studies from Fiji*



DevNet 2016

W3E - The Hangover: After the UN Security Council, what did NZ do, and what comes next?

Convenor: Darren Brunk
Wednesday 7th December

1.30pm-3.00pm
Room LB118

Darren Brunk (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade)

The Hangover: After the UN Security Council, what did NZ do, and what comes next?

For the past two years, New Zealand has held a rotating seat on the United Nations Security Council, the world's preeminent decision-making body for collective security. In that time, the world has seen tremendous upheaval, with ongoing or escalating violence in Syria, Yemen, Libya, South Sudan, the Great Lakes region of Africa, Iraq and elsewhere. These crises have challenged many of the basic norms and rules underpinning the international order, including international human rights and humanitarian law, resulting in a crisis of civilian suffering and displacement not seen since the end of the Second World War.

With the New Zealand tenure coming to an end in December 2016, the timing is right to ask ourselves - how did we do? Towards answering this question, this panel will bring together experts from government, civil society and academia to offer a variety of perspectives on New Zealand's Security Council tenure. They will examine New Zealand's signature accomplishments and failures in the areas of peace processes, protection of civilians and institutional reform, and consider where and how New Zealand can best use multilateral levers to continue to play a constructive role on these vital issues after its time on the Council is done.

The panel will follow a 'fast talk' format, with each of the panellists having earlier exchanged written responses to four common questions:

1. What was New Zealand's greatest success during its 2014-2016 Security Council term?
2. What was New Zealand's greatest failure during its 2014-2016 Security Council term?
3. Of the issues New Zealand championed during its Security Council term, which can and should New Zealand advance once its term expires?
4. How can New Zealand effectively advance these priorities through other institutional channels and platforms within the UN and wider multilateral system?



Having reviewed each other's written responses, the DevNet masterclass will provide the panellists the foundation from which to dive into a detailed and critically-reflective exchange on these four questions. The discussion will be facilitated by an experienced moderator. The session exchange, combined with the written summaries, will provide the basis for a summary report, to be published by CID.

Presenters:

- **Carsten Bockemuehl**, (Research and Policy Manager, Amnesty International NZ),
- **Professor Kevin Clements**, (Director, NZ Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies),
- **Dr. Anna Powles**, (Senior Lecturer in Security Studies, Centre for Defence and Security Studies, Massey University),
- **Dr. Bethan Greener**, (Associate Professor, Politics, Massey University).



DevNet 2016

W3F - 'Research Beyond Academia'

Convenors: Natalie Slade, Gabriel Laeis,
Sharon Bell & Emma Hughes

Wednesday 7th December

1.30pm-3.00pm

Room CO118

Natalie Slade, Gabriel Laeis, Sharon Bell & Emma Hughes (Massey University)

This session is an informal round table discussion on how to disseminate academic research beyond academia. PhD students from Massey University facilitate a discussion amongst academics, government personnel, and NGO practitioners about the different ways of taking the research out of the institution and into practice.

4-5 speakers will talk about their experiences in the field feeding research back to participants; translating research into policy; research/NGO/government collaboration; research for NGO praxis; and any other discussions that may ensue from this collaborative exercise.

Participants:

- **Gerard Prinsen (The University of Auckland),**
- **Helen Leslie (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand),**
- **Adele Broadbent (Council for International Development),**
- **Alice Banfield (TearFund, New Zealand).**





DevNet 2016
W3G - A Storytelling Talanoa:
Developing a Methodology of Transformation
Convenors: Cherie Chu and Professor Kabini Sanga
Wednesday 7th December
1.30pm-3.00pm
Room AM104

Cherie Chu and Professor Kabini Sanga (Victoria University of Wellington)

The purpose of the storytelling talanoa is for the panellists to discuss their experiences and insights into the nature of storytelling for Pacific peoples. Storytelling will be discussed through the lens of cultural understandings and as a strengths-based methodology which can facilitate transformation for communities. The panellists will use experiences from Pacific community engagement, their experiences as learners and teachers and as meaning makers in a recent leadership symposium.

It is envisioned that this talanoa session will provide conference participants with a taste of storytelling as a method and its potential impacts for transformation.

Participants

- Louise Falepau,
- Martyn Reynolds,
- Ivy Abella,
- Fuapepe Rimoni.



DevNet 2016

W4A – ‘Pasifika Panel – Final Reflections’

Chair: H.E. Mr Filimone Waqabaca

Wednesday 7th December

3.30pm-5.00pm

Room CO122

All Pasifika guest speakers will participate in a final panel reflecting on the overall conference.

Participants:

- **His Excellency Mr Filimone Waqabaca** (*High Commissioner for the Republic of Fiji*),
- **Alice Aruheeta Polalard** (*Director, Leadership Solomons Pasifiki Services Limited*),
- **Elizabeth Wright-Koteaka** (*Chief of Staff, Office of the Prime Minister of the Cook Islands*),
- **Fenton Lutunatabua** (*Pacific Communications Coordinator, 350.org*),
- **Gibson Ala** (*World Vision Vanuatu*),
- **Iris Low-McKenzie** (*Save the Children Fiji*),
- **Iva Magaga** (*Education Expert, Papua New Guinea*),
- **Osborn Cains** (*World Vision Solomon Islands*),
- **Peseta Noumea Simi** (*CEO, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Samoa*),
- **Rikiaua Takeke** (*Executive Officer, Aia Rabwata Kauntira, the Kiribati Local Government Association*).



DevNet 2016
W4B – ‘Learning from Practice IV’
Convenor: Gerard Prinsen
Wednesday 7th December
3.30pm-5.00pm
Room AM106

Suzanne Loughlin and Gerard Prinsen (Massey University)
Aid management for aid workers in the 2020s

After a couple of short presentations on 'visions of 2020", Suzanne and Gerard will facilitate a 'consultative forum' in which they ask participants what they think are necessary practical, operational, skills for aid workers in a context where much of the employment is likely to be by a consortium of NGOs, in a fragile state in Africa, in frameworks that include military actors as UN-backed peacekeepers. Anyone participating in this panel will then be asked for their ideas about what is likely to fall on the plate of aid managers in the 2020s. The participants' views and ideas will be used as a contribution in shaping a new postgraduate course at Massey in 2017 and it will be used as an input in a book on "Skills-for-aid-managers in the 2020s"



DevNet 2016
W4C - ‘Debt, Vulnerability and the State’
 Chair Maria Borovnik
 Wednesday 7th December
 3.30pm-5.00pm
 Room AM102

Amie Townsend (Massey University)

Life paths as compounding risks: explorations of vulnerability in Davao City, the Philippines

The Philippines is one of the biggest labour exporting countries in the world, and its economy depends on the remittances from overseas workers supporting families at home. Drawing on my experiences during the five months I spent conducting fieldwork in the Philippines, I explore some of the processes at work in domestic and international migration in Davao city. Migration is commonly seen as a positive strategy to access greater opportunities and diversify family income sources. However, my research was focused on human trafficking and exploitation, and from this angle any point of mobility also appears as a significant point of vulnerability to deception and abuse. Risks are often compounding to shape further risks and experiences of vulnerability. From the life stories of people who have experienced human trafficking, I will analyse some of the factors which contribute to vulnerability and risk across a life path. The relationships between migration, vulnerability, and society demonstrate fundamental inequalities and tensions which contribute to human trafficking

Peter Cole (Cole & Dias Ltd) and Phil Murray (Massey University)

The relationship between access to electricity and capability and its role in the achievement of wellbeing

Access to affordable energy is recognised as a basic human need and electricity supply projects now feature prominently in development programmes in the South Pacific, often involving renewable energy technologies. The rationale of governments and development agencies for the projects is essentially utilitarian aimed at identifying and satisfying people’s perceived “wants and needs” with an emphasis on economic benefits. Critics, notably Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, claimed that the utilitarian approach fails to take into account embedded inequalities or deprivation in a society and that the focus should be on increasing people’s opportunities to achieve the quality of life that they value. The paper will discuss the potential that Amartya Sen’s Capability Approach offers when planning community-scale energy programmes – with particular emphasis on renewable energy – in developing countries. Central to the Capability Approach is that if wellbeing is to be achieved, people must be given the freedom – or capability – to choose the things that they value. The paper will examine the role of energy in people’s lives and will ask if the adoption of the Capability Approach in programme evaluation by moving away from the





utilitarian paradigm will enhance the likely outcomes of a project in terms of wellbeing. The authors' experience in community-scale energy projects will be drawn on.

Nadine Vickers (Massey University)

Drifting into Debt? Voices of the Salaried Poor in Bangladesh

My case study explores the debt experiences of salaried micro borrowers in northern Bangladesh, who are struggling to repay multiple moneylenders and microfinance institutions. As the testing ground for microfinance in the 1970s, Bangladeshi organisations such as Grameen Bank, BRAC and ASA have become wildly successful. But the saturation of microfinance in Bangladesh has also led to problematic issues with debt. Fieldworkers on low salaries are particularly vulnerable, as they have greater access to loans (because of their stable income), but are often left with unsustainable debt. Firstly, I explore the reasons why such households take loans, their experiences of being over-indebted, and whether they see a way out. Secondly, I compare the lending policies of microfinance providers with the financial behaviour of borrowers, to determine how they have contributed to over-indebtedness. Out of 47 loans (seven households), the most frequent use of loan funds was loan recycling and 23 of these loans were from moneylenders, compared with 18 from NGOs. This research has led to a number of surprising findings, including the enduring popularity of moneylenders, difficulties with 'productive' investments, and cultural aspects of loan-taking and repayment behaviour which may not be readily apparent to Westerners.



DevNet 2016
W4F - 'Creating a PhD Support Circle'
Convenors: Natalie Slade, Gabriel Laeis,
Sharon Bell & Emma Hughes
Wednesday 7th December
3.30pm-5.00pm
Room CO118

Natalie Slade, Gabriel Laeis, Sharon Bell and Emma Hughes (Massey University)

Massey PhD students from the School of People, Environment and Planning talk about their experiences and the importance of creating a supportive environment for PhD students to share tips, tricks, expertise and ideas (and recipes!) with each other throughout the PhD process. By sharing our experiences we hope to inspire other students to build their own network of support.