



DSAA
Development Studies Association of Australia

Development Studies Association of Australia (DSAA) Conference

Un/Doing Development

7-8 July 2022

Hosted Online by

**WESTERN SYDNEY
UNIVERSITY**



Short and Long Programs

Welcome to Un/Doing Development

On behalf of the DSAA Conference Organising Committee, we welcome you all to *Un/Doing Development*, the DSAA Conference 2022, hosted online by Western Sydney University.

The decision to hold the second DSAA conference online was made in December 2021, still a time of great uncertainty with the Omicron wave of Covid-19. While a virtual mode of gathering and sharing work and critical thinking on development has its limitations, it also has advantages. The virtual platform of this conference has facilitated opportunities for engagement with colleagues who, for a range of reasons, may not have travelled to Australia. We are thrilled to welcome those conference participants and colleagues joining us from outside of Australia, as well as those joining us from within Australia. The diverse experience and perspectives present at this conference are necessary to exploring the theme of this conference ‘Un/Doing Development’, which signifies both the practice or ‘doing’ of development, and the many different ways in which we can think about development being or coming ‘undone’, including decolonising development.

This program contains the basic information about what is on, when it is on, and how to participate. We very much hope you can zoom in for as many papers and discussions as possible, and we thank you all for putting the time aside to do so.



Dr Kearrin Simms
Interim President, DSAA



Associate Professor Nichole Georgeou
Western Sydney University

**PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL PROGRAM TIMES ARE
AUSTRALIAN EASTERN STANDARD TIME
(Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne)**

HOW TO JOIN A SESSION:


- Confirm your panel day and time and session in the [Program](#).
- Join the relevant stream via Zoom:
 - **Meeting ID: 880 4170 1692**
 - **Password: 315722**

Since six sessions will run parallel to each other throughout the duration of the conference, you will be given the option to self-select which session (breakout room) you would like to attend. The breakout room options are at the bottom of your screen.

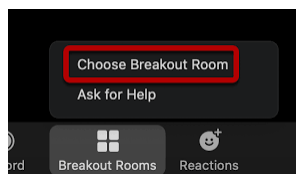
How to self-select a breakout room

If the host has allowed participants to self-select and join breakout rooms of their choosing, participants will be able to view and select from a list of breakout rooms the host has created. They will be able to enter and leave breakout rooms freely.

Note: Participants not joined with the desktop or mobile app (version 5.3.0 or higher) will not be able to self-select a breakout room. The host will need to facilitate moving these participants manually.

1. Click **Breakout Rooms**  in your meeting controls.
This will display the list of open breakout rooms created by the host.
2. (Optional) Click **Expand All** to expand all available rooms and see which participants are in that particular room.
Note: The **Expand All** and **Collapse All** options require version 5.9.6 or higher.
3. Hover your pointer over the number to the right of breakout room you wish to join, click **Join**, then confirm by clicking **Join**.
4. Repeat as necessary to join other breakout rooms, or click **Leave Room** to return to the main session.

If the session options do not pop up on your screen then please click Ask for Help, it will notify the conference host that you need assistance and they will be asked to join the breakout room.



JOINING BEFORE THE SESSION STARTS

- The session will be started by the Western Sydney University (WSU) host **10 minutes** before the scheduled time.
- Please **join your session at least 10 minutes in advance** and **test your** microphone and slide share function once joined, so that the session can start promptly on time.
- During the pre-session time slot, please speak with the Panel Chair, to **confirm personal details** (name, title, pronunciation, affiliation et. c) and meet the other panellists.
- Sessions last 90 minutes for 3 presentations. Presenters are given a **maximum of 20 minutes** for their presentation **plus 10 minutes** for questions and transition to the next speaker. Please confirm the order of presentations with panel Chair, as well as the length of each presentation and starting times, and keep to your allocated time.
- Check that your connection runs properly before the session. Technical problems may happen, and must be dealt with using flexibility, but always adhere to the overall time slot allocated to your Panel session.

NOTES FOR YOUR PRESENTATION

- Arrive at least 10 minutes early to greet the Chair, and other panellists.
- Test the microphone and slide sharing.
- Be ready to begin on time.
- Stay attentive and alert to the Chair's cues and stay involved in all interactions within the panel for a smooth flow of information and transitioning between presentations.
- Please attempt to answer questions succinctly.
- Be considerate of other panel members when they are speaking.
- Be conscious of the length of your responses as they relate to the overall time allotment of the session.
- Relax; keep it fun, professional, and enjoyable for the audience to watch.

If technical issues arise please contact:

Michael Cuthbertson: (02) 9685 9028

Sue Veen: 0417 336 905 Email: s.veen@westernsydney.edu.au

Thursday Day 1: 7 July

	Stream 1: GEDSI	Stream 2 Indigenous Knowledges	Stream 3 Development Practice	Stream 4 Critical Development	Stream 5 Politics and Development	Stream 6 Economics/localisation
Morning 8:45- 10:30	<p>Welcome to Country (Video)</p> <p>Due to responsibilities during NAIDOC week Aboriginal elders will deliver the Welcome to country via Video.</p> <p>WSU Welcome by PVC Research, Prof. Kevin Dunn (Video) & DSAA Welcome (Livestream)</p> <p>DSAA Welcome by Dr Kearnin Simms, DSAA Interim President and Keynote Panel Chair</p> <p>Opening Keynote Address: Associate Professor Jackie Kauli, Queensland University of Technology</p>					

COFFEE BREAK (30 minutes)

Mid-Morn 11-12:30	<p>Paper Session: Gender</p> <p>Chair: Nichole Georgeou</p> <p><i>Exploring Men's perspectives on women's involvement in Local governance in the Wenchi Municipality of Ghana</i> Charles Gyan, McGill University; Ata Senior Yeboah, KNUST; Enunice Abbey, University of Ghana; Vyda Mamley Hervie, University of Ghana</p> <p><i>Strategy and vernacularisation of the concept of gender equality in women's empowerment programs in Indonesia (a case study of informal women's schools in villages of the Spermonde Islands in South Sulawesi, Indonesia)</i> Ulya Jamson, Department of Anthropology and Development Studies, School of Social and Political Science, Faculty of Arts, The University of Melbourne</p> <p><i>How Indian NGOs use the 'Doing Good' narrative to under-compensate women's (emotional) labour.</i> Pranjali Das, Australian National University</p>	<p>Panel:</p> <p><i>Recognising knowledge gaps: Indigenous Solomon Islanders' experiences and contributions to natural resource management and development debates</i></p> <p>Chair: Gordon Nanau, University of the South Pacific;</p> <p><i>Logging versus alternative development in rural Solomon Islands</i> Jerry Siota, Solomon Islands National University</p> <p><i>Community based fisheries management and indigenous governance systems in Solomon Islands</i> Senoveva Mauli, University of Wollongong;</p> <p><i>Interactions between the Oil Palm Industry and indigenous rural communities in the Solomon Islands</i> Lincy Penderverana, Solomon Islands National University</p>	<p>Panel:</p> <p><i>Re-imagining partnership for mutual respect and locally-led development</i></p> <p>Chair: Charles Mphande</p> <p><i>PNG's National Development Goals and Directive Principles and locally led development.</i> Elizabeth Cox</p> <p><i>Un-doing colonial hierarchies in the development aid sector in Papua New Guinea</i> Mercy Masta, RMIT</p> <p><i>Unpacking the Partnership: Research into a 20-year community to community friendship with Timor-Leste</i> Ann Wigglesworth, Victoria University</p>	<p>Paper Session: Displacement & Resettlement</p> <p>Chair: Kearnin Sims</p> <p><i>Development-Induced Resettlement and Intangible Losses: Revealing Gaps In Policy Making and Praxis.</i> Joshua Matanzima, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia</p> <p><i>Planned relocation or in situ management? Comparing the justice outcomes of two state-led climate change adaptation responses in the Philippines</i> Brooke Wilmsen, La Trobe University;</p> <p>Justin See, University of Canberra</p> <p><i>Understanding complexities around Gender, Climate change adaptation, and Cultural Sustainability: Insights from Bangladesh</i> Sajal Roy, Centre for Social Impacts, UNSW Business School, University of New South Wales</p> <p>Utsab Bhattacharai, Institute for Culture and Society, Western Sydney University</p>	<p>Panel:</p> <p>Reframing Inclusive Enterprise Development through Critical Cross-Cultural Lenses</p> <p>Chair: Matthew Mabefam</p> <p>Robyn Eversole, Centre for Social Impact, Swinburne University of Technology</p> <p>Cindy Reese Mitchell, Centre for Social Impact, Swinburne University of Technology</p> <p>Deanna Hutchinson, Centre for Social Impact, Swinburne University of Technology</p> <p>Juliana Lobo de Queiroz, Centre for Social Impact, Swinburne University of Technology</p>	<p>Paper Session: Economic Development</p> <p>Chair: Nidhi Wali</p> <p><i>Postcolonial Perspectives on Nationalism, Growth, and Development</i> Marjorie Muyrong, Manila, Philippines/ La Trobe University</p> <p><i>Financial Inclusion as a Strategy for Economic Equity and Poverty Alleviation within Indonesian Households)</i> Joseph K. Assan, Brandeis University, Suhendi E. Saputro, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia</p> <p>Dinar D. Kharisma, Brandeis University</p> <p>Ryan Lansing, Brandeis University</p> <p><i>Creating a renewables giant: the rise of national champions in India's solar sector</i> Simran Keshwani, Macquarie University</p>
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LUNCH BREAK (30 minutes)

[Lunch Activity: “Open Book Exam”: *The Routledge Handbook of Global Development (28) Part I: Q and A session*]

Kearrin Sims, James Cook University & Susan Engel, University of Wollongong

<p>Afternoon 1-2:30</p>	<p>Paper Session: Gender & Development</p> <p>Chair: Nichole Georgeou</p> <p><i>Feminist or economic approaches to empowerment: why do we keep focusing only on women’s “financial skills”?</i> Annabel Dulhunty, Australian National University</p> <p><i>“Better practice”: Principles for ‘decolonised’ research on Violence Against Women</i> Sarah Homan, The Equality Institute Loksee Leung, The Equality Institute</p> <p><i>Reflections on gender transformative approaches and feminist participatory action research in agricultural development in Northern Vietnam</i> Rochelle Spencer, Murdoch University</p>	<p>Paper Session: Indigenous Approaches</p> <p>Chair: Francesca Earp</p> <p><i>Alternative development actors and philanthropic giving from a Papua New Guinean (Melanesian) development perspective</i> Cathy Bolinga, University of Auckland</p> <p><i>Harnessing Māori knowledge in development to address the problem of plastic</i> Siaan Mackie, The University of Auckland</p> <p><i>The Malaita LABU: Learning about and from Indigenous Solomon Islands sacred spaces of people-encounters</i> Kabini Sanga, Wellington, New Zealand/ Victoria University of Wellington</p>	<p>Panel:</p> <p><i>Understanding Diaspora Development - Lessons from Australia and the Pacific</i></p> <p>Chair: Philippa Smales</p> <p><i>Transnational Economic Engagements: The Africa-Australia Nexus</i> Muhammad Dan Suleiman, University of Western Australia</p> <p><i>Pacific Diaspora Humanitarianism: Diasporic Perspectives</i> Jeevika Vivekanathan</p> <p><i>Diaspora Peacebuilding Through Inter-Ethnic Harmony: The South Sudanese and Sri Lankan Diasporas in Australia</i> Atem Atem, Australian National University</p> <p><i>Diaspora Policy: A Missing Plank in Australia’s Multicultural Policy Portfolio</i> Melissa Phillips, Western Sydney University</p>	<p>Panel:</p> <p><i>Crisis and Change in Un/Doing Development</i></p> <p>Chair: Brooke Wilmsen</p> <p><i>Redoing development: Belt and Road as Cognitive Empire</i> Kearrin Sims, James Cook University</p> <p><i>Kabalen Lipata: the Gendered Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Women Microfinanciers in Sri Lanka</i> Nedha de Silva, Monash University</p>	<p>Paper Session: Aid Approaches</p> <p>Chair: Charles Mphande</p> <p><i>Persuasive Role of the ‘Singapore Model’ as Neoliberal Urban Imaginary in Post-Bifurcated State of Andhra Pradesh, India</i> Siddhartha D Arla, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay</p> <p><i>Decolonising International Development: The view from the Majority World</i> Salmah Eva-Lina Lawrence, IWDA (International Women’s Development Agency)</p>	<p>Paper Session: Health & Development</p> <p>Chair: Nidhi Wali</p> <p><i>Microfinance and Health improvements: Alternative development case studies from India and Pakistan</i> Seemab Khalid, University of Canberra Danish Ahmad, University of Canberra</p> <p><i>Framing Global Health Justice: The Case of the TRIPS Waiver</i> Jae-Eun Noh, Australian Catholic University</p> <p><i>COVID-19 in the Pacific Islands</i> Gordon Nanau, University of South Pacific Charles Hawksley, University of Wollongong Edward P Wolfers, University of Wollongong</p>
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AFTERNOON TEA BREAK (30 minutes)

<p>Late Afternoon 3-4:30</p>	<p>Panel: <i>Dismantling power: People with disabilities as active researchers and research participants</i></p> <p>Chair: Elisabeth Jackson</p> <p>Speakers: Ekawati Liu Mataafa Faatino Utumapu, Annika Tierney Lemisio Elena Jenkin Nelly Caleb</p>	<p>Paper Session: Indigenous Approaches</p> <p>Chair: Charles Hawksley</p> <p><i>'Destroying Nature to Save it? Tracing Development and Resource Extraction in Northeast India (55)</i> Binita Kakati, Humboldt University</p> <p><i>Sankofa? An Appraisal of development approaches in and of Africa (39)</i> Matthew Mabefam, University of Melbourne</p> <p><i>The Free Papua Movement and recent developments in West Papua's struggle for liberation (35)</i> Julian McKinlay King, PhD Candidate, University of Wollongong</p>	<p>Workshop:</p> <p><i>Third Space Arts-based Youth Development Work: Towards Decolonising Praxis</i></p> <p>Sarah Williams, Deakin University Greg Morriss, Mahana Culture</p>	<p>Plenary Panel: <i>Doings and Undoings in Communication for Development and Social Change: how this field is shaping development work through creativity, engagement and content creation</i></p> <p>Panel co-Chairs: Valentina Baú & Heather Horst</p> <p><i>Creative approaches for designing and understanding impact in international development</i> Verena Thomas, Queensland University of Technology Jackie Kauli, Queensland University of Technology</p> <p><i>Voice, Participation and Sustainability: C4D&SC challenges and solutions through the pandemic</i> Jo Elsom, ABC International Development Vipul Khosla, ABC International Development Prashanth Pillay, ABC International Development</p> <p><i>Doings and Undoings in CSC teaching and research—experiences of the UQ Centre for Communication and Social Change</i> Pradip Thomas, Centre for Communication for Social Change, University of Queensland Elske van de Fliert, Centre for Communication for Social Change, University of Queensland</p> <p><i>Storytelling technology rewrites the development game</i> Rebekah Kofoed, ChildFund Australia Aiyana Merlo, SIT2</p>	<p>Paper Session: Aid Approaches</p> <p>Chair: Nidhi Wali</p> <p><i>Decentralisation and Provision of Pro-poor Services in Ghana: Has the Promises of Decentralised Governance been Delivered?</i> Seregius Be-ere, RMIT University, Melbourne</p> <p><i>The unsung heroes of development: Understanding university-community engagement in the protracted refugee situation in Kenya</i> Valentine Mukuria, Western Sydney University</p> <p><i>Value of Stakeholder Engagement in International Aid and Development</i> Muchiri Machuki, Excelsia College Ian Eddie, Excelsia College Jane Njuru - KCA University Fredrick Githui – KCA University Michael Gathiri, Palladium International</p>	<p>Paper Session: Localisation</p> <p>Chair: Kearrin Sims</p> <p><i>Localisation and collaboration of research in practice</i> Aiden Craney, La Trobe University</p> <p><i>Add communities and stir? Community engagement in international development discourse and practice</i> Deborah Cummins, Bridging Peoples</p>
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EVENING DINNER BREAK (2 HOURS 30 MINUTES)

VIDEOS & PRESENTATIONS FROM SPONSORS

<p>Evening 7-830</p>	<p>Discussion Round Table: <i>Leadership in Hidden Spaces: Sharing stories of Disability Activism in Indonesia (UK)</i></p> <p>Chair: Claire Mcloughlin, Developmental Leadership Program</p> <p>Speakers: Ekawati Liu, Bandung Independent Living Center Nur Syarif Ramadhan, Foundation for Indonesia's Differently-Abled Movement for Equality (Yayasan PerDIK) Antoni Tsaputra, Padang State University Laura Lesmana Wijaya, Pusbisindo (Indonesia Sign Language Center)</p>	<p>Workshop: <i>Wellbeing and Indigenous communities- What can we learn?</i></p> <p>Binita Kakati, Balipara Foundation</p>	<p>Paper Session: Arts-based Research Methodologies</p> <p>Chair: Nichole Georgeou</p> <p><i>"Diaspora"- A poetic expression</i> Jeevika Vivekananthan, Deakin University</p> <p><i>Using Intersubjective Fiction to imagine alternative futures in Sri Lanka: collaborative storytelling as a pluralist approach to transitional justice</i> Cymbeline Buhler, Western Sydney University</p>	<p>Paper Session: Climate & Disaster Recovery</p> <p>Chair: Susan Engel</p> <p><i>Enduring the cost of living with floods: Traces or tales of displaced faces from eroding island: A case study of Brahmaputra valley</i> Chetry Bikash, University of Cape Town</p> <p><i>Patriarchal Bargaining in Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction: Women's Experiences from the Macapaya Community in the Philippines</i> Niki Graziella Baroy, University of New South Wales</p> <p>Joyce Wu, University of New South Wales</p> <p><i>Role of collaboration in building the adaptive capacity of NGOs to manage humanitarian crises: a case study from Nepal</i> Nirupama Ghimire, Nepal/Independent Researcher Sristi Shrestha Kaushal Sapkota</p>	<p>Panel: Development, Progress & Freedom in Bangladesh</p> <p>Chair: Mubashar Hasan</p> <p><i>Charting the Economic Progress and Political Regression in Bangladesh</i> Jyoti Rahman, Australian National University</p> <p><i>Politics and Narratives of Mega Development Projects in Bangladesh</i> Maha Mirza, independent researcher</p> <p><i>Manufacturing Consent, Silencing Dissent: The Case of Academic Freedom in Bangladesh</i> Kajalie Shehreen Islam, University of Dhaka</p>	<p>Paper Session: Peace, Security & Development Nexus</p> <p>Chair: Charles Hawksley</p> <p><i>Grappling with decoloniality in peacebuilding: the local, traditional hierarchies, normativity and transformation</i> Anthony Ware, Deakin University Vicki-Ann Ware, Deakin University</p> <p><i>Policing and gender transformation in Pakistan: Empowering women in establishing peace and security: Assessing the critical role of women in establishing peace and security</i> Muhammad Abbas, RMIT University Vandra Harris, RMIT University Raymond Shuey, Strategic Safety Solutions</p> <p><i>Human Rights and Development Nexus in Iran</i> Mehdi Zakerian, Islamic Azad University, Sciences and Research Branch, Tehran, Iran</p>
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Friday Day 2: 8 July

	Stream 1	Stream 2	Stream 3	Stream 4	Stream 5	Stream 6
<p>Morning 9-10:30</p>	<p>No session</p>	<p>Discussion Round Table: <i>Humanitarian Engineering: Weaving Engineering and Development for Impact</i></p> <p>Chair: Jeremy Smith, Australian National University</p>	<p>Paper Session: Agriculture Policy</p> <p>Chair: Joyce Wu</p> <p><i>International donors as drivers of agriculture policies in Ghana and impacts for local smallholder farmers</i> James Bofo, Kwame Nkrumah</p>	<p>Panel: <i>Checking the Overseas Development Aid Agendas: Evidence from Ghana</i></p> <p>Chair: Charles Hawksley</p> <p>Sajal Roy, Centre for Social Impacts, University of New South</p>	<p>Paper Session: Development Practice</p> <p>Chair: Valentine Mukuria</p> <p><i>Critical reflections on attempts to decolonise practice in Rakhine State Myanmar</i></p>	<p>Paper Session: Communication</p> <p>Chair: Valentina Baú</p> <p><i>Towards a new strategic communication framework in development</i> Bhupesh Joshi, University of New South Wales</p>

		<p>Speakers: Jeremy Smith, Australian National University Scott Daniel, University of Technology Sydney Andrew Dansie, University of New South Wales Aaron Opdyke, University of Sydney</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ONLINE AND FACE-TO-FACE</p> <p>Western Sydney University Parramatta City Campus 161-169 Macquarie St Parramatta Level 9</p>	<p>University of Science and Technology Kristen Lyons, University of Queensland</p> <p><i>Complex policies for complex issues: Policy convergence for women's empowerment in agriculture in West Bengal</i> Sophie Lountain, University of South Australia Bethany Cooper, University of South Australia Lin Crase, University of South Australia Michael Burton, University of Western Australia</p> <p><i>Food security and small holder farming in Pacific Island countries and territories: vulnerabilities and adaptation</i> Nichole Georgeou, Western Sydney University Charles Hawksley, University of Wollongong Nidhi Wali, Western Sydney University Sophie Lountain, University of South Australia</p>	<p>Wales Noble Narteh Tagoe, University of New South Wales Ashish Kumar Singh, National Research University Arunima Kishore Das, Western Sydney University</p>	<p>Anthony Ware, Deakin University</p> <p><i>Unlearning conventional fieldwork practices and its implications for meaningful community-based research through online engagement</i> Kirstin Kreyscher, Deakin University Nabreesa Murphy, University of Melbourne</p> <p><i>Decolonising Asset-based CD? Tensions, trials and successes in "handing over the stick" in Rakhine State, Myanmar</i> Vicki-Ann Ware, Deakin University</p>	<p><i>Rethinking Development Communication in the time of Pandemic: Reflections on Community Radio Strategies for Community Engagement</i> S M Shameem Reza, University of Dhaka</p> <p><i>The use of community radio to promote adoption of Climate Smart farming technologies among smallholder farmers in Kenya</i> Enock Mac'Ouma, University of New South Wales</p>
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COFFEE BREAK (30 minutes)

[Activity: "Open Book Exam": The Routledge Handbook of Global Development (28) Part II: Trivia session]

Kearrin Sims, James Cook University & Susan Engel, University of Wollongong

<p>Mid-Morning 11-12:30</p>	<p>Paper Session: Disability & Development</p> <p>Chair: Nichole Georgeou</p> <p><i>Localising disability inclusive practice: challenges, achievements and levers of change</i> Helen Fernandes, Tearfund Australia Phakhinda Khanthavilay, RMIT</p> <p><i>A Qualitative Exploration of the Social, Economic, and Political Dimensions of Disability within Primary Education: The Case of Inclusive Development in Uganda</i> Rebecca Tamusuza Nalwanga, University of Melbourne</p> <p><i>SDGs and disability inclusive development: what should we be thinking about on the next round?</i> Retselistsoe Monne, University of Capetown Karen Soldatic, Western Sydney University</p>	<p>Paper Session: Humanitarian Practice</p> <p>Chair: Garry Stevens</p> <p><i>Flood and Renewable Energy Humanitarian Engineering Research: Lessons from Aggitis, Greece and Dhuskun, Nepal</i> Spyros Schismenos, Western Sydney University Garry J. Stevens, Western Sydney University Nichole Georgeou, Western Sydney University Surendra Shrestha, Western Sydney University</p> <p><i>Humanitarians at home</i> Daniel McAvoy, Deakin University Luke Bearup, Deakin University Annie Ingram</p>	<p>No session</p>	<p>Paper Session: Development Practice</p> <p>Chair: Valentine Mukuria</p> <p><i>A reflection on faith and religion as a key asset in development: lessons from HIV/AIDS and Ebola as applied to the COVID-19 pandemic</i> Sonja Krivacic, University of New South Wales Anthony Zwi, University of New South Wales</p> <p><i>Laudable Relations: some reflections on working with international NGOs</i> Patrick Kilby, Australian National University</p> <p><i>A case study on blended reporting phenomenon: A comparative analysis on application of contemporary voluntary reporting frameworks and standards: GRI, IR, SASB, and CDP</i> Kuntal Goswami (CQU, CDU & ACSDRJ) Md Kazi Saidul Islam (CQU) Winton Evers, EcoProfit</p>	<p>Paper Session: Lessons Learned</p> <p>Chair: Izabela Watts</p> <p><i>Developments in the Global South Countries: How much have we learned?</i> Salma Ahmed, Victoria Institute of Strategic Economic Studies (VISES), Victoria University</p> <p><i>"Amartya Sen and Paulo Freire - What can emancipatory development learn from them?"</i> Bill Walker, Deakin University</p>	<p>Panel:</p> <p><i>Market-led development in Cambodia: tensions in transition to "long term development"</i></p> <p>Chair: Isaac Lyne</p> <p><i>The human right to water and safe drinking water for all: problematic tensions manifest within a social business approach in Cambodia</i> Isaac Lyne, Western Sydney University Institute for Culture and Society</p> <p><i>Estimation of Pollution Load in Cambodia's Garment Industry</i> Vibol San, Royal University of Phnom Penh Faculty of Development Studies</p> <p><i>Pathways to Advance Agroecology Towards Market-Driven Development in Cambodia</i> Dr Phanith Chou, Royal University of Phnom Penh Faculty of Development Studies</p>
<p>Afternoon 1-230</p>	<p>Closing Keynote Address: Professor Meghna Guhathakurta, Executive Director, Research Initiatives, Bangladesh Keynote Panel Chair: Nichole Georgeou, Western Sydney University</p>					
<p>Late Afternoon 3-430</p>	<p>DSAA Annual General Meeting followed by Q and A session</p> <p>Both hosted by Kearrin Sims, Interim President DSAA, James Cook University</p>					

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Day 1 — Thursday 7 July

Opening Keynote Session: 9:00 am -10:30 pm

Chair: Kearrin Simms, James Cook University

Associate Professor Jackie Kauli Queensland University of Technology

Can we be equal? - Integrating indigenous knowledge and applied theatre processes in gender programs

Biography:

Jackie Kauli has over 20 years of experience working in international development and communication for social change, working across Papua New Guinea and Australia. Her work focuses on harnessing process drama techniques, creative practice and communication strategies to contribute to development theory and practice. Jackie's work draws on a repertoire of arts-based creative and reflective practices to support the work of community teaching artists in Papua New Guinea and Australia. Jackie co-leads the collective [CRID group](#) that focuses on the application of creative approaches to scaffold learning in cross-cultural contexts. She is currently Principal Research Fellow in the Faculty of Creative Industries, Education and Social Justice at Queensland University of Technology.

Day 1 — Thursday 7 July

Session 1: 11:00 am -12:30 pm

Stream 1 — Gender, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)

Session type: Paper Session

Chair: Nichole Georgeou, HADRI, Western Sydney University

Exploring Men's perspectives on women's involvement in Local governance in the Wenchi Municipality of Ghana

Charles Gyan, McGill University

Ata Senior Yeboah, KNUST

Enunice Abbey, University of Ghana

Vyda Mamley Hervie, University of Ghana

Despite significant efforts in promoting gender equality globally, gender disparities still exist in the political, social, and economic realms of both developed and developing countries. Women are still underrepresented in governance throughout the world despite the widespread recognition of gender equality in fostering good governance. In the Ghanaian context, the beliefs and behaviors of men could be instrumental in facilitating and/or impeding women's active participation in local governance. However, to date, there is limited empirical evidence on males' perspectives on women's involvement in local governance. Most studies investigating gender equality in local governance tend to focus considerable attention on women's perspective in local governance, thus, failing to provide evidence on how males could offer support for women to participate actively in local governance. To address this research vacuum, the present study relied on in-depth qualitative interviews to explore male allyship in promoting women's participation in local governance. The result of the study shows that there is a huge disparity in women's participation in local governance in the municipality. Against the backdrop, the study among others recommends that conscious efforts be made to integrate women in the local governance system as women have more to offer if given the opportunity.

Strategy and vernacularisation of the concept of gender equality in women's empowerment programs in Indonesia (a case study of informal women's schools in villages of the Spermonde Islands in South Sulawesi, Indonesia)

Ulya Jamson, Department of Anthropology and Development Studies, School of Social and Political Science, Faculty of Arts, The University of Melbourne

This article examines the roadmap and strategies of the gender empowerment program initiated by the Civil Society Organisation (Kapal Perempuan and YKPM Sulsel) to work with poor women in a rural. In this case study, the villages are part of the bigger spermonde (collection of islands) community located off the west coast of South Sulawesi in a remote marine area with a reasonably high gender barrier situation. There are gendered social norms

that restrict options for women and therefore hinder the progress of women in the village. As a result of this social norm, women, especially young women, experience obstacles to attaining active roles in matters outside their family affairs. Young women are considered unfit for activities outside the home, except for their household needs. A further impact of this social norm is that education for women is not a priority. There were still many island women who could not read and write back in 2013. Many women in the village drop out of school because they have to help their parents to earn a living. Unfortunately, child marriage is also often seen as a solution to parents' economic problems, where many poor women were married off soon after graduating from elementary school. Furthermore, the lack of women's education level makes women's self-confidence low. This lack of confidence prevented women from participating in village or hamlet level meetings to formulate public policies.

In 2013, the initiation of the Gender Watch Program, which primarily works to establish informal Women's Schools in the spermonde villages, was started by KAPAL Perempuan and a local CSO (YKPM Sulsel). KAPAL Perempuan is a civil society organisation (NGO) established on 8 March 2000; it focuses on feminist critical education training, research, and publications on developing women's leadership concepts and advocacy on women's rights, education, and pluralistic policies and public services. Gender Watch Program initiated by KAPAL Perempuan is a model of social protection program monitoring integrated with women's critical awareness building and empowerment.

The first activity was held on the island, which discussed the family structure and the village women's spatial insight towards their respective islands. The poor women in the islands decided to join because they wanted to learn "*bacatulishitung*" (reading-writing-counting) skills, especially for the illiterate among them. Such meetings are routinely held at least three times each month. The material provided was varied, such as discussions of the Gender Watch module compiled by the KAPAL Perempuan Institute, reproductive health, and an invitation to participate in general elections (Pemilu) to elect the president and his deputy as well as members of the legislature at various levels. In addition to regular meetings, YKPM also held multiple pieces of training for the Mattiro Bombang Village Women's School members. One of them is "Women's Leadership Training, Phase 2 Social Protection, and Capacity Building for Community Monitoring Teams for Data Collection" held in February 2015. The training held by YKPM Sulsel generally invites several local officials, such as the Pangkep District Head, who is then expected to become a support network for the Women's School group in the village.

How Indian NGOs use the 'Doing Good' narrative to under-compensate women's (emotional) labour. (23)

Pranjali Das, Australian National University

This paper argues that NGOs in India thrive on the under-compensated labour of women by perpetuating a "Doing Good" narrative. This narrative serves as an anchor as well as a driving force for the sector "where employees, especially women, are urged to exercise altruism to perform work that is perceived to be 'natural'" to their gender like exercising empathy, emotion management, and performing care-work.

The participation of women in development work is rooted in the NGOisation of 1990s which introduced 'empowerment of women', in the sector's lexicon. During this period, women

received limited resistance from their families for working in development organisations as it was perceived to be an extension of their traditional gender roles of care-work. Although NGOs promised to deliver economic empowerment to beneficiaries from low-income households, it proved empowering for the employed women as it significantly impacted their social identity and class positionings.

The paper states that instead of challenging the traditional gender roles of work which encouraged the participation of women in the 1990s, today, NGOs in India continue to reproduce them by unacknowledging and under-compensating the emotional labour performed by women at work. It also argues that NGOs create employment opportunities for women with no formal trainings in social work, which harbours 'gratitude' that invisibly binds women to these organisations. However, the opportunity to form strong social identities that are celebrated by their communities serve as incentive for women to continue working with NGOs.

Stream 2 — Indigenous Knowledges

Session type: Panel

Chair: *Gordon Nanau, University of the South Pacific*

Recognising knowledge gaps: Indigenous Solomon Islanders' experiences and contributions to natural resource management and development debates

Logging versus alternative development in rural Solomon Islands

Jerry Siota, Solomon Islands National University;

Community based fisheries management and indigenous governance systems in Solomon Islands

Senoveva Mauli, Australian National Centre for Ocean Resources & Security (ANCORS), University of Wollongong;

Interactions between the Oil Palm Industry and indigenous rural communities in the Solomon Islands

Lincy Penderverana, Solomon Islands National University

Solomon Islands experienced political, social and economic challenges in recent years. In late 1998, a civil uprising led to an intervention by the Australian led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI). In 2006, when RAMSI was rebuilding state institutions, political instability gave way to street riots, looting and burning of Honiara's business buildings. This was repeated in 2021. In all these events, commentators point to inequality in national wealth redistribution, the ascendancy by foreigners and business interests/benefits in natural resource exploitation, and the manipulation/exploitation of indigenous Solomon Islanders institutions and resources. Other commentators use the 'resource curse' to explain poor economic growth in the country. Many point to the prevailing customary land tenure as a stumbling block to economic development. In this panel we will look at current patterns of

development in Solomon Islands natural resource sector, particularly in fisheries management and development, logging/conservation, mining and palm oil development to engage in this development debate.

The panellists have researched and obtained first-hand information on development and management undertakings in fisheries, logging/conservation, mining and palm oil development in the country. We will draw on our personal experiences in these areas to contextualize knowledge gaps in natural resource management and development discussions. We hope to suggest ways to reduce the types of conflicts, economic losses and non-sustainable extraction that often result in instability and inequality at community, sub-national and national levels in the country. Could indigenous approaches to natural resources management and development, appreciating the role of customary land/marine tenure and hybrid political arrangements in the resource sector fill some of these deficits in current development debate and practice?

Stream 3 —Development Practice

Session type: Panel

Chair: Charles Mphande, Victoria University

Re-imagining partnership for mutual respect and locally-led development

PNG's National Development Goals and Directive Principles and locally led development.
Elizabeth Cox

The vision and goals of PNG's homegrown constitution focus on human development, equality and participation, national sovereignty, self-reliance, natural resource and environmental conservation and PNG ways of working. During PNG's first two post-independence decades popular media, organisations and initiatives translated these goals into key messages that motivated and mobilised a hopeful population. Much local development activity was thus, locally visioned and led.

The strategies put in place combined to foster collective optimism, energy, joy and much was achieved with moderate resources. Then the economy, politics and development policy and partnerships changed. This paper explores how and why we lost confidence in the capacity and the potential of local communities and organisations, and how we might undo dominant external development imperatives and return to PNG's own compass and roadmap and relationships for development.

Un-doing colonial hierarchies in the development aid sector in Papua New Guinea
Mercy Masta

Colonial hierarchies reproduced in development aid programs are impediments to personal and professional development for professional Papua New Guineans working in the sector.

Papua New Guinean professionals aspire to contribute to the development outcomes of their country and to succeed professionally and personally. But the dualism of colonialism persists and is manifest in a huge pay and perks gap between local and international development professionals, limited possibilities for local staff to progress upwards in the aid hierarchy, and insensitivity to the daily precarity and risk experienced by local counterparts.

This paper outlines the inequalities that persist in the development aid sector and the impact on Papua New Guineans. It also explores how some people are challenging the status quo of colonial hierarchies in ways that can benefit everyone.

Unpacking the Partnership: Research into a 20-year community to community friendship with Timor-Leste

Ann Wigglesworth

Doing Development is as much about partnerships as it is about activities and outcomes. This paper reveals the findings of research on a 20-year community to community partnership between Suai in Timor-Leste and the Friends of Suai/Covalima.

The 360 degree research approach provided perspectives from staff, committee members, decision makers and activity implementers as well as Council officials. It reveals the significance of the friendship to both the Timorese and Australians involved.

This paper explores what was learned about the role of the Covalima Community Centre in the community, the motivation of Timorese staff and participants and the role and significance of Australian volunteer inputs to the activities. Together this helps us understand how the sense of connection between people in these two diverse locations was established and has endured, as well as how it contributed to positive development outcomes.

Stream 4 — Critical Development

Session type: Paper Session: Displacement & Resettlement

Chair: Kearnin Simms, James Cook University

Development-Induced Resettlement and Intangible Losses: Revealing Gaps In Policy Making and Praxis.

Joshua Matanzima, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia

Current World Bank resettlement policies [resettlement policies, hereafter] emphasize more on redressing the ‘tangible’ losses of involuntary resettlement resulting from infrastructure development projects such as dam construction, urban renewal, and railway/road construction. Tangible losses include livelihoods, incomes, and land. ‘Intangible’ losses such

as identity, sense of belonging, religious rituals and so on are not given the attention that they deserve in past and current resettlement policies. The perpetual marginalization of intangible losses in resettlement and development policy exacerbates sociocultural impoverishment of many indigenous communities across the globe. The first development induced resettlement policy, the Operational Manual Statement (OMS 2.33), was promulgated in 1980; this was followed by subsequent revised versions of this policy including the Operational Policy Note (OPN 10.08) of 1985, the Operational Directive (4.30) of 1990, the Operational Policy and Bank Practice (OP/BP 4.12) of the 2000s, and the final version was the 2016 Environmental Social Framework and Standards (ESS5). The evolution and revisions of policy from the 1980s to the 2010s overlooked intangible loss. None all the revised versions were intangibles emphasized. Therefore, this paper seeks to underscore the lacunas existing in policy and provide suggestions for the revisions of policy [and praxis] at international level. Incorporation of intangible losses in policy can mitigate socio- cultural impoverishment in resettlement. The argument is that the practice of resettlement continues to yield grave consequences for the affected peoples because policies are half- baked, they do not adequately incorporate other important issues such as the 'intangible' losses. This paper is based on a critical review of resettlement policies, and the previous literature that has critiqued resettlement policies. Previous literature critique policies from economic and political standpoints [and not a socio- cultural point of view]. This paper critique policies from a sociocultural stance.

Planned relocation or in situ management? Comparing the justice outcomes of two state-led climate change adaptation responses in the Philippines

Brooke Wilmsen, La Trobe University
Justin See, University of Canberra
Emma Porio, Ateneo University

Planned relocation and in situ adaptation are two key options for addressing the impacts of climate change for those who are immobile, either involuntarily or voluntarily. Planned relocation; however, carries a high risk of maladaptation and as such, many scholars suggest it should only be considered as a last resort (Barnett and O'Neill 2012; Farbotko et al. 2020; Wilmsen and Webber 2015; Rogers and Xue 2015; Siders and Ajibade 2021). In situ management on the other hand carries a lower risk of impoverishment and reflects the desire of most people, particularly Indigenous populations, to stay put. International and national policy responses; however, appear to be skewed in favour of planned relocation which is surprising given that evidence from other contexts suggests it exacerbates impoverishment. In terms of climate change there are limited studies to inform evidence-based decisions about appropriate adaptation strategies. To begin to address this gap, we present two climate-related projects in the Philippines—a planned relocation in Iloilo and an in situ management response on Tambaliza island. We consider the procedural and distributive justice outcomes to determine which response delivered more just adaptation to those threatened by climatic hazards.

Understanding complexities around Gender, Climate change adaptation, and Cultural Sustainability: Insights from Bangladesh

Sagal Roy, Centre for Social Impacts, UNSW Business School, University of New South Wales
Utsab Bhattacharai, Institute for Culture and Society, Western Sydney University

The focus of this paper is mainly to investigate climate change adaptation practices and the applicability of a cultural sustainability approach in understanding gender dimension of the residents of the southwest coast of Bangladesh. It is one of the most vulnerable regions in South Asia due to the significant impacts of climate change. The long-term effects of climate change in this region are the increasing salinity in farmlands, heatwaves, and sea-level rise. The southwest coast of Bangladesh is a classic example of 'good practice' as well as the centre for learning, implementing, and communicating climate change adaptation actions in practice. The reason for this the collective action carried out to initiate and improve adaptation activities by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of the Government of Bangladesh, as well as several national and international development and non-government organizations (NGOs). Using a systematic review of literature, and field-based case studies, we examined how gender and cultural issues (such as the adaptive capacity of men and women, and the transformation of gendered power relations) have been addressed to successfully implement climate change adaptation initiatives in the context of the nominated study area. Our study results revealed that both male and female participants were strategic and capable of dealing with climate change impacts, although the adaptive capacity of the former group was comparatively sturdier than the later. The extent of cultural sustainability was found to be weaker in the study region compared to many other coastal communities in the country. The efforts made by NGOs in collaboration with the governmental bodies of Bangladesh were found contributory in providing knowledge of climate change along with the techniques to adapt to its consequences for the people of the study region. Similarly, the activities of NGOs were found influential in helping the government to support people in adapting to climate change in terms of the gendered and cultural sustainability perspectives. Our findings contribute to the field of climate change impacts in understanding the complexities of rural development.

Stream 5 — Politics and Development

Session type: Panel: Reframing Inclusive Enterprise Development through Critical Cross-Cultural Lenses

Chair: Matthew Mabefam, University of Melbourne

Development work often undertakes to support the entrepreneurial activities of marginalised groups. Both internationally and in Australia, from traditional microfinance to the current OECD push for 'inclusive entrepreneurship', enterprise development is seen as a practical path to self-help, self-actualisation, and leadership for less-powerful groups. In resource-constrained environments, enterprise development programs promise to deliver simultaneously on economic and social empowerment aims; many focus on women. This panel presents four papers exploring the meaning and practice of entrepreneurship among marginalised groups who are frequently on the receiving end of enterprise development

assistance. Findings serve to critique and de-centre dominant Western assumptions about entrepreneurship and enterprise development, with implications for both theory and practice.

Wiphala Logic Twenty Years On: An Introduction from Bolivia, or Why I Came on this Journey

Robyn Eversole, Centre for Social Impact, Swinburne University of Technology

Twenty years ago, I published a paper from my PhD thesis on local microenterprises in Bolivia in *Development in Practice*. In it, I argued that there appeared to be a sensible logic behind the practice that microenterprise development programs regularly condemned: the blending of household and business accounts and the spending of business income on ‘consumption’ activities. In-depth research with microenterprises in the city of Sucre revealed logics of income-stream diversification and fluid access to family labour that looked very different to the standard Western business models promoted in microenterprise training. One local microentrepreneur, of Indigenous Quechua background, used the metaphor of the Wiphala, the Indigenous flag of the Andes comprised of many multicoloured squares, to explain the how business enterprises are just one part of the many activities and priorities of a household. Trying to conceptually separate a household enterprise from the household made as little sense as ripping a square from the Wiphala.

In my rather gentle paper, I recommended that microenterprise development professionals note the rationale behind the local model, and indeed its strengths. But that was as far as I took the conversation. I did not feel particularly qualified to challenge enterprise development experts, and I had certainly never heard the word decolonization. But Wiphala logic stayed with me, and twenty years later, I would like to introduce you to three new academics (PhD candidates) who are each taking the enterprise development conversation to the next level. These researchers are centring the voices and perspectives of entrepreneurs through unapologetically critical and cross-cultural lenses on entrepreneurship and enterprise. Their work promises to open up exciting new spaces for truly inclusive entrepreneurship.

Kimberley Indigenous Women’s Leadership and Entrepreneurship Case Study: The Maganda Makers Business Club

Cindy Reese Mitchell, Centre for Social Impact, Swinburne University of Technology

Globally, microenterprise has been used as the key strategy in eradicating women’s poverty. These interventions are often preoccupied with moving the locus of women’s production outside of her home and family, encouraging Western business management and financial accounting practices and providing access to finance, usually in the form of debt. Inherent in many such programs are Anglo-European assumptions about business, family, wealth, a linear business growth trajectory and the role of economic development intermediaries.

The Maganda Makers Business Club is a collective of nearly 150 Kimberley Indigenous Women. Together with their collaborators, Good Return, a development intermediary, and

the Menzies Foundation, they are building and iterating a new community development model. This model uses business building by Kimberley Indigenous women as a vehicle for driving community economic and social transformation.

My paper will explore how Maganda Makers (and their collaborators) are upending development logics operating throughout the rural and remote Australia that fail to account for Aboriginal worldviews and unique conceptualisation of venturing. I will also explore our participatory action research project that uses story weaving as a way for the Maganda Makers to make sense of their venturing experiences and share them with the world in ways that do not violate their sovereign obligations as custodians of knowledge.

What Kinds of Entrepreneurship Do Rural Regions Need?: Research with Entrepreneurial Support Actors in North West Tasmania

Deanna Hutchinson, Centre for Social Impact, Swinburne University of Technology

Fostering high-growth entrepreneurship has recently emerged as a preferred strategy enabling regions to strategically manoeuvre into more optimal economic positions. Consequently, examinations of high performing regions have identified the existence of an ecosystem of certain actors and factors working to support entrepreneurship. However, the emergent nature of entrepreneurial ecosystems theory means that the generalisability of findings is still quite limited. Context has been flagged in entrepreneurial ecosystems research and more broadly in the entrepreneurship field as being influential on entrepreneurship, yet research in rural contexts remains sparse. Rural regions are thought to be disadvantaged by economic structures related to globalisation, raising questions about the translation of entrepreneurial ecosystems understandings from metropolitan regions.

This paper brings the perspective of local and non-local actors working at the nexus of entrepreneurship and regional development in a rural region. It draws on two years of ethnographic fieldwork exploring entrepreneurial support in the Cradle Coast region of North West Tasmania, after I became interested in why local actors seemed to be not always moving in alignment with prevailing growth-focused logics. The goal is therefore not merely to describe the ecosystem enabling entrepreneurship in the region, but to explore how the relationship between entrepreneurship and experiences of development in the region shapes the ecosystem. For the actors I studied - business people, government representatives and community leaders - development means 'sustainable future': viable communities enabled by socially, economically and environmentally sustainable enterprise. This paper describes how local development logics shape what kinds of entrepreneurship are promoted in the region and the range of entrepreneurial supports being operationalized to nurture it.

Refugee Entrepreneurship: Critical Perspectives on Women's Informal Livelihoods in Markets of Compassion

Juliana Lobo de Queiroz, Centre for Social Impact, Swinburne University of Technology

Refugee protection is justified internationally in humanitarian terms, calling on moral sentiments of compassion. Refugee settlement and integration on the other hand, are often measured in terms of economic participation. People of refugee background experience

significant pressures to become economically self-sufficient while at the same time facing structural barriers to finding employment. Starting a small business is sometimes a more viable livelihood alternative. This is especially the case for women, given well known gender-specific barriers and issues resulting from forced migration experiences, such as disability, lack of formal education, lack of recognition of previous skills and education; but there are also motivations based on women's previous experiences with entrepreneurship in their countries of origin and in other countries of exile.

In this paper I discuss how women of refugee background are building informal livelihoods in settlement contexts in Brazil and Australia. My analysis is centered on women's experiences, and I discuss women's entrepreneurship as everyday acts of resistance: both to the narratives of victimhood and vulnerability, and to the economic exploitation migrants are subjected to through early settlement. To illustrate, I describe how women use entrepreneurship to take advantage of their own 'disadvantage' and use the refugee label to aggregate affective and moral value to their enterprises.

I conclude by commenting, with a few examples, that suggest that although entrepreneurship may help refugee background women in recovering their agency and restoring biographical life, it does not always equate to resolving the precarity of their everyday lives.

Stream 6 — Economics /Localisation

Session type: Paper session: Economic Development

Chair: Nidhi Wali, HADRI, Western Sydney University

Postcolonial Perspectives on Nationalism, Growth, and Development

Marjorie Muyrong, Manila, Philippines/ La Trobe University (off-shore HDR)

The role of nationalism on economic growth and development seems pass. Emphasis has turned to fostering global integration to induce investments and technological advancement, while economic nationalism is perceived as inward and detrimental to the economy. This paper argues that the role of nationalism alongside the solidarity and social mobility it creates in economic growth and development must be revisited, this time, with postcolonial lens. Indeed a rereading of the economic literature with decolonial thinking reveals that existing economic models of growth and development lack the sociological mechanisms fostered by nationalism to motivate the set of institutions and policies conducive for growth and development. These models seem to assume that such processes are automatic even when Global South economies continue to fail converging with the Global North. However, nationalism that was imported to the Global through Western and colonialism is, in actuality, in tension with pluralistic social structures that persist in these countries creating contending nationalisms and further disallowing the Global South to catch up with the Global North. Hence, this paper argues that not only are mainstream economic models not applicable for the Global South, the sociological mechanism offered by Western scholarship on nationalism also falls short of the needs of these countries. The paper concludes by suggesting an

extension to these economic and sociological models that are more useful for underdeveloped economies.

Financial Inclusion as a Strategy for Economic Equity and Poverty Alleviation within Indonesian Households

Joseph K. Assan, Centre for Global Development and Sustainability, The Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA

Suhendi E. Saputro, Center for Macroeconomic Policy. Fiscal Policy Agency, Ministry of Finance of Republic of Indonesia

Dinar D. Kharisma, The Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA

Ryan Lansing, The Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA

An inclusive financial system is essential for achieving socioeconomic equity, development, and overall improvement in human wellbeing within households. Nevertheless, in Indonesia, financial inclusion is perceived as very low. Set within the context of poverty reduction and reducing inequality, the Indonesian government recently launched a financial inclusion policy programme aimed at addressing inequity and disparity associated with access and utilisation of financial services for development in the country. The purpose of this paper is to examine which socioeconomic factors determine financial inclusion in Indonesia and the nature of the association between financial inclusion, emerging inequality, and poverty alleviation. This paper employs logistic regression and propensity score matching and utilizes the 2015 Indonesian National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS) as the basis for its analysis. This paper finds that among the socioeconomic factors, education is the major determinant. The study further reveals that women still have significantly lower access to financial services. Also, whilst employment increases access to the financial sector, working in agricultural and informal sector activities are less likely to provide individuals and households access to financial services. Our analysis found that people with access to financial services have a higher expenditure basket and are less likely to fall into poverty. The study argues that it is essential to provide financial services that meet the characteristics and demands of the diverse ethnic and demographic composition of Indonesia. We conclude that better socioeconomic conditions lead to a higher likelihood of financial inclusion. Thus, financial inclusion and poverty alleviation have a positive association. We recommend the promotion of financial literacy, financial education, and financial technology (Fintech) as policy mechanisms that could help bridge the inequality gap in the country. Financial inclusion programmes and services employing purposive spatial and geographical targeting will be more effective.

Creating a renewables giant: the rise of national champions in India's solar sector

Simran Keshwani, Macquarie University

The energy sector in India is undergoing significant disruptions, displacing an economic growth model predicated on the growing use of fossil fuels to a new type of economic growth

trajectory based on renewables. India, in the past decade, has also rapidly emerged as the world's fifth largest user of solar energy. What sets India apart from other national 'green growth' initiatives is the country's growing specialisation in the solar integration segment of the manufacturing value chain. This includes solar developer and EPC (engineering, procurement, and construction) firms such as Adani Green, ReNew Power, Sterling & Wilson, ACME Solar, Larsen & Toubro among others. How do we account for the rise of these globally competitive 'latecomer' firms from a developing country such as India? I argue that the Indian state's developmental activism has been critical in creating a domestic institutional context, which has sought to create networks of interdependence between government and business actors reminiscent of the type seen in East Asia's former "tiger economies". By illuminating the political and institutional conditions over the emergence of a developmental project in India, my core aim is to provide a more complex image of the Indian state's capacity (and incapacity) than the popular portrayals of India's 'weak' state allow.

LUNCH BREAK (30 minutes)

(12:30-1:00 pm)

Optional Lunch Activity:

“Open Book Exam”: The Routledge Handbook of Global Development (28) Part I: Q and A session]

Kearrin Simms, James Cook University

Susan Engel, University of Wollongong

Published in February 2022, the *Routledge Handbook of Global Development* provides a comprehensive analysis of some of the world’s most pressing global development challenges, including how they may be better understood and addressed through innovative practices and approaches to learning and teaching. Featuring 61 contributions from leading and emerging academics and practitioners, this multidisciplinary volume is organized into five thematic parts exploring: changes in global development financing, ideologies, norms and partnerships; interrelationships between development, natural environments and inequality; shifts in critical development challenges, and; new possibilities for positive change.

This roundtable book launch is designed to offer a fun and interactive session perhaps at the end of the day. It will be made up of three parts. Part 1 provides a concise overview of the Handbook and its primary aims with an “Ask Us Anything” session and twitter feed on anything that you have ever wanted to know about development. No question too big or small, and if we don’t know the answer, we will make it up!

Part 2 (tomorrow lunch) will be a short trivia session based on the Handbook, with a prize awarded to the highest point-scorer.

Day 1 — Thursday 7 July

Session 2: 1:00pm – 2:30 pm

Stream 1 — Gender, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)

Session type: Paper Session

Chair: Nichole Georgeou, HADRI, Western Sydney University

Feminist or economic approaches to empowerment: why do we keep focusing only on women, “financial skills”?

Annabel Dulhunty, Australian National University

The idea of women’s empowerment continues to be contested with highly contrasting definitions used by different actors. Many feminist critics have argued that empowerment must be holistic and redress power inequalities (Cornwall, 2016). Despite this scholarship, international aid programs (Commonwealth of Australia, 2017) and internal government schemes (Government of West Bengal, n.d.) continue to focus mostly on women’s economic empowerment. Drawing on both qualitative field data from West Bengal, India and analysis of comparative aid programs, this paper argues that focusing only on economic skills neglects other essential aspects of women’s wellbeing. In addition, an exclusive focus on economic empowerment can do more harm than good. This paper indicates that while aid programs and state policies continue to prioritise economic growth over individual wellbeing, these trends are likely to continue.

“Better practice”: Principles for 'decolonised' research on Violence Against Women

Sarah Homan, The Equality Institute

Loksee Leung, The Equality Institute

Legacies of colonisation and other intersecting forms of oppression, such as racism, sexism, and capitalism create systemic challenges to progressing gender equality, human rights and the health and well-being of women and girls, and gender-diverse people all around the world. While social research, including research on violence against women and girls (VAWG), often seeks to address inequities, some research practices can also perpetuate these inequities.

If we are to address persistent power imbalances in research addressing VAWG and International Development, ‘decolonising’ research practice is imperative. Though the standard model, or best practice, for what ‘decolonising’ VAWG research looks like is still emerging, there are important considerations to be made for ‘better’ practice. These have emerged out of decades of work from scholars and practitioners in the Global South and

North, and from fields such as, International Development, Indigenous Studies, Public Health and Gender studies and Anthropology.

This paper will address lessons learnt in a project supported by the Wellspring Philanthropic Fund, whereby The Equality Institute is formalising our own processes and policies for a 'decolonised' VAWG research practice. The paper aims to share learnings with other researchers on what it means to develop a 'decolonised' research practice, as informed by Indigenist and feminist research principles, and encourage wider adaptation and adoption of 'decolonised' research in the field.

Reflections on gender transformative approaches and feminist participatory action research in agricultural development in Northern Vietnam

Rochelle Spencer. Murdoch University

This presentation reflects on the use of gender transformative approaches (GTAs) and feminist participatory action research (FPAR) as tools that center gender and women's experiences both theoretically and practically; that place women's relationships at the heart of how development can be practiced. We offer insights about how gender transformative approaches to agricultural development actively examine, question and seek to change unequal gender norms as a means of achieving sectoral (productivity, food security, market access) and gender equality outcomes. We also introduce and reflect on using an FPAR conceptual framework for its attempt to blend feminist theories and research with participatory action research.

Stream 2 — Indigenous Knowledges

Session type: Paper Session

Chair: Francesca Earp, James Cook University

Alternative development actors and philanthropic giving from a Papua New Guinean (Melanesian) development perspective

Cathy Bolinga, University of Auckland

Papua New Guinea (PNG) Philosopher Bernard Narokobi talked about the Melanesian Way and his call for a distinctive Melanesian way is not a rigid traditionalism. Rather he understood the Melanesian indigeneity to be engaging with the contemporary foreign ways which will enable PNG to function in a globalised world but at the same time have the grounding of being Melanesian and Papua New Guinean (Bashkow, 2020, p187). Narokobi said that "unless we succeed in establishing our physical base, founded on our ancient virtues, we stand to perish as people of unique quality, characters and dynamism" (Narokobi, 1983, p9).

I see Narokobi's call as the Melanesian development perspective and it is in understanding these (Melanesian) ways that development can be done in a progressive way that meet the needs of our people. This is not new as this has been recognised by Melanesian scholars pointing out that Melanesia as a place and Melanesians as peoples have Christian faith, traditional customs, gifting & reciprocity, and big man systems which have been transferred into post-colonial governance and have shaped contemporary development in Melanesia, including PNG's own constitution (Narokobi, 2020; Kabutaulaka, 2015; Nanau, 2011; Douglas, 2003).

In this presentation, I look at specifically at the Melanesian gifting and reciprocity and how these views are translated into corporate philanthropic giving. Gift giving is part of Melanesian way, and my doctoral project is to understand how the Melanesian gifting and reciprocity affects the way people see development gifting by alternative development actors especially corporate philanthropic organizations in PNG looking specifically at Digicel Foundation.

Harnessing Māori knowledge in development to address the problem of plastic

Siaan Mackie, The University of Auckland

Plastic is a technological development impacting most regions of the world and many species on this planet. With much global research around plastic focused on environmental, biological, economic and technological concerns, this doctoral research sets out to understand the impact of plastic on the Māori world. Drawing upon the lived experiences, knowledge and ideas of *tangata Māori*, an indigenous people of the geographical global south and Oceanic region, this research offers an indigenous perspective on plastic. With this study still in the early stages, this paper introduces the framework of development and economy guiding the study and continuing to support Māori well-being within the colonial state of New Zealand, to consequently contest mainstream understandings of development focused upon economic growth and practices reinforcing colonial structures of oppression and harm.

The Malaita LABU: Learning about and from Indigenous Solomon Islands sacred spaces of people-encounters

Kabini Sanga, Wellington, New Zealand/ Victoria University of Wellington

People-people encounters with each other in International Development programmes in the Pacific region remain disempowering for some and disappointing for all. Grounded in an Indigenous Malaita-Solomon Islands experiential framework, this presentation asks and answers the following questions: What might scholars of and practitioners in International Development learn about people encounters from an indigenous Malaita knowledge system? What stance supports a journey of deep learning by all towards a more freeing encounter for all?

Using the indigenous Malaita metaphor of LABU, a fort-like community in tribal Central Malaita, the presentation outlines the understandings and practices of leadership which supports agency, stewardship, generosity, relationality, and reconciliation. Moreover, the

research questions are explored and answered educatively and generously, consistent with the Indigenous Malaita principle of hosting leadership.

Envisaged outcomes of this presentation include practice-derived insights, principles, and learnings from Indigenous Malaita wisdom, thereby, offering potential learning for and about people-people encounters in International Development programmes in the Pacific region. Implications for research, policy and practice are offered.

Stream 3 — Development Practice

Session type: Panel: Understanding Diaspora Development - Lessons from Australia and the Pacific

Chair: *Phillipa Smales, Volunteer Service Abroad (NZ)*

Transnational Economic Engagements: The Africa-Australia Nexus
Muhammad Dan Suleiman, University of Western Australia

Pacific Diaspora Humanitarianism: Diasporic Perspectives
Jeevika Vivekanathan, Social Researcher.

Diaspora Peacebuilding Through Inter-Ethnic Harmony: The South Sudanese and Sri Lankan Diasporas in Australia
Atem Atem, Australian National University

Diaspora Policy: A Missing Plank in Australia's Multicultural Policy Portfolio
Melissa Phillips HADRI, Western Sydney University

This panel showcases new research that engages with the concept of diaspora from a uniquely Australian perspective and provides a timely contribution to the development of research-informed policy, both in the Australian context and more broadly. It builds on the understanding of the complex drivers and domains of diaspora transnationalism and its implications for countries and people striving to develop human capabilities in a globally interconnected but also fractured world. Panellists will showcase a wide range of diaspora experiences from culturally and linguistically diverse communities in Australia. This work demonstrates the usefulness of diaspora as a concept to explore the experiences of migrant and refugee communities in Australia and the Pacific and further understanding on the peacebuilding, conflict, economic, humanitarian and political engagements of diaspora communities globally. The insights and findings from the breadth of research featured shed light on broader debates about diasporas, migration and development, and transnationalism.

Stream 4— Critical Development

Session type: Panel: Crisis and Change in Un/Doing Development

Chair: Brooke Wilmsen, La Trobe

Redoing development: Belt and Road as Cognitive Empire

Kearrin Sims, James Cook University

This presentation draws on Santos (2018) work on ‘cognitive empire’ together with Winter’s (2019) writing on ‘geocultural imaginaries’ to argue that China’s Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is creating new forms of epistemic violence against ethnic minority communities. Focusing empirically on northern Laos, I suggest that BRI narratives privileging civilisational and state-centric transnational connectivity narratives are seeing the histories and contemporaneities of minority communities silenced and erased. As the work of decolonial scholars seeks to ‘undo’ the Euro-American cognitive empire, China—via BRI—is pursuing the ‘redoing’ of a new, Sino centric, cognitive empire. Development then is being done and undone in the present period, but also redone in ways that are both new and old. Two key examples of BRI discourse are interrogated in this presentation. The first is a ‘signed article’ by Chinese President Xi Jinping, that was published in Lao newspapers the *Pasaxon* (the People), the *Pathet Lao*, and the *Vientiane Times*. The second is a rock song titled ‘Yi Dai Yi Lu’, performed by Vilayphone Vongphachanh, host of the Lao service at China Radio International.

Kabalen Lipata: the Gendered Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Women Microfinanciers in Sri Lanka

Nedha de Silva, PhD Candidate, Monash University

Kabalen Lipata is part of a local idiom used by Sinhala communities in Sri Lanka to refer to the transition from one negative situation to another. When I conducted my fieldwork in 2021 with microfinanciers from rural Sri Lanka, this was reiterated by many of the women that I interviewed who drew parallels with the microfinance debt crisis and the Covid-19 pandemic as phenomena that were influencing their everyday lives and furthering their conditions of precarity and vulnerability. In Sri Lanka, microfinance clients are identified as one of the key groups in the informal labour force that amounts to over 60 per cent of the total national labour force. The majority of clients are women and are categorized as vulnerable populations who are denied access to formal financial services. Although microfinance was initially introduced to create financial inclusion among the so called unbankable populations, the neoliberal models adopted in the country with limited regulatory measures have led to predatory practices. This has exacerbated over the last few years with increasing reports of violence, harassment and malpractice making women microfinanciers more vulnerable. Using a multi-sited ethnographic case study conducted over a period of 10 months, this study attempts to emphasize the implications of the pandemic on women microfinanciers. Findings highlight that the pandemic has further contributed to increasing vulnerability, exposing women to myriads of socio-economic challenges in the productive and reproductive realms due to widening structural inequalities, pandemic induced state economic and health policies and border restrictions.

Stream 5— Politics and Development

Session type: Paper Session: Aid Approaches

Chair: Charles Mphande, Victoria University

Persuasive Role of the ‘Singapore Model’ as Neoliberal Urban Imaginary in Post-Bifurcated State of Andhra Pradesh, India

Diddardha Darla, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

The bifurcation of the state of Andhra Pradesh (AP) in India on 2nd June 2014 has led to the declaration of Amaravati as the new capital city of the reorganised state. The newly formed government in AP planned the Amaravati city along the line of Singapore and intended to make it as ‘world-class’ city and an engine of economic growth in the state. Cities in India being modelled on the Asian ‘developed’ country cities such as Singapore or Shanghai reflect a neoliberal urban imaginary that is becoming common in recent decades. Several urban scholars have criticised such aspirations and plans, focused as they are on the planner’s agenda and high modernist visions of the city, while paying less attention to the persuasive impact of such an urban imaginary on the population who are the target of such urban schemes. Through the case of Amaravati, this paper explores the influences that were instrumental in persuading the people to support the neoliberal project of city centred development based on Singapore model of development in AP. The paper builds on the various discourses and methods of persuasion of Singapore model of development that emerged out of people’s ‘participation’ in construction of Amaravati. The experience of visiting Singapore through a trip organised by the state government to further create a belief in the possibility of Singapore in Amaravati is key resource for the analysis. The paper is based on in-depth interviews collected from a group of farmers who visited Singapore from Inavolu village, one of the 29 villages notified for the location of the Amaravati capital city. The paper also incorporates the ‘narratives of opposition’ of the activists who resisted the state’s development agenda, members of opposition political parties, and farmers from villages that opposed the ‘Singapore model’ of development in Andhra Pradesh.

Decolonising International Development: The view from the Majority World

Salmah Eva-Lina Lawrence, Director, Systemic Change & Partnerships, IWDA (International Women’s Development Agency)

On 25 May 2020, George Floyd was murdered giving the global Black Lives Matter movement an impetus during a period marked by a global pandemic. The combination of the movement and the pandemic revived conversations about decolonization in the field of international development, conversations that have been around for decades. Why, in the seven decades following the start of political decolonization for the formerly colonized are these conversations still being held? And is the current sectoral focus on localization—a conversation that continues to be driven by INGOs located in the global north— sufficient to address the concerns of the global south/majority world?

Stream 6— Economics/Localisation

Session type: Paper Session: Health and Development

Chair: Nidhi Wali, Western Sydney University

Microfinance and Health improvements: Alternative development case studies from India and Pakistan

Seemab Khalid, University of Canberra

Danish Ahmad, University of Canberra

Globally microfinance (MF) has gained momentum as a poverty alleviation approach. Traditionally, MF programs provide opportunity financially excluded and vulnerable households to gain access to credit to improve household's economic status. Increasingly, however, studies highlight, improvement in non-economic dimensions for MF members. Recognising the inextricable link between poverty and poor maternal health in rural and disadvantaged regions, we explore the direct and indirect impact of microfinance participation on maternal health. We use two cases studies from India and Pakistan where the microfinance platform has been adapted for local suitability. In the Indian setting, a specialised MF model comprising women only Self-Help Groups has been popularised where women received an added maternal health literacy intervention to directly impact health. Whereas, in Pakistan, a sustainable livelihoods project is explored to measure indirect impact on women's health in rural and remote regions. We find that India's integrated MF and health literacy program in India and sustainable livelihoods program in Pakistan, show improvement in maternal health knowledge and practice, and provides opportunity for replication in other high poverty settings.

Framing Global Health Justice: The Case of the TRIPS Waiver

Jae-Eun Noh, Australian Catholic University

The COVID-19 pandemic suggests that the provision of global public goods is a pressing challenge. The global governance and the market system fail to address the global health inequality, as seen in the unequal vaccine redistribution through the current aid mechanism. Global civil society and some countries such as India and South Africa have promoted the TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) waiver to expand the production of vaccines, tests, and treatments. However, many DAC members, including Australia and my home country Korea, are not supportive of the waiver proposal given their domestic interests. Policy decision regarding global health involves contested interests, beliefs and power. Locating the TRIPS waiver proposal in the broader history of the access to medicines movement, this study explores how global health justice has been framed in relation to other competing frames of market justice, domestic welfare and security. The findings will offer insights into the development community's role in advocating for global health justice.

COVID-19 in the Pacific Islands (71)

Gordon Nanau, University of South Pacific
Charles Hawksley, University of Wollongong
Edward P Wolfers, University of Wollongong

Pacific islands states were not spared the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic as it affected the functions of the state, people's livelihoods and the functioning of society. Independent and dependent territories in the Pacific all had their fair share of the negative impacts of Covid-19 and dealt with trying to contain it, confronting it when there were community transmissions and trying to get people to vaccinate. In this paper we will provide insights from states and territories such as Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, New Caledonia and Tahiti. A brief focus on the Melanesian, Polynesian and Francophone islands of the Pacific provides an array of similar yet different experiences across the Pacific. The paper also explores the difficulties of obtaining vaccination in these different countries and territories.

AFTERNOON BREAK

30 minutes

(2:30-3pm)

Day 1 — Thursday 7 July

Session 3: 3:00pm – 4:30 pm

Stream 1 — Gender, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)

Session type: Panel

Chair: Elisabeth Jackson, Institute for Human Security and Social Change, La Trobe University

Dismantling power: People with disabilities as active researchers and research participants

Ekawati Liu

Philip Waters, Deaf Victoria Inc.

Mudar Al-Dabbagh

Mataafa Faatino Utumapu, Nuanua O Le Alofa

Annika Tierney Lemisio

Development practitioners and policymakers are increasingly recognising that meaningful inclusion is central to the achievement of equitable and sustainable development and that this requires a better understanding of the needs and interests of persons with disability. However, approaches to research on disability issues in an international development context have tended to position people without disabilities as the experts and people with disabilities as ‘objects’ of research. This is exacerbated by the fact that research is often done by researchers from the Global North. These approaches tend to replicate existing power dynamics and devalue local knowledge and ways of knowing specific to people with disabilities.

In this panel, we present four research projects which have centred the expertise, skills and experience of people with disability in the Global South as researchers and as active research participants. We offer these as examples of approaches which have attempted to dismantle existing power dynamics by positioning people with disability as key actors in co-producing knowledge about their own lives.

In Iraq, Mudar Al-Dabbagh and Philip Waters conducted participatory research to understand how inclusive humanitarian and development programs are for deaf people in Iraq, the status of Iraqi sign language and the Iraqi government’s vision for inclusion. They developed an evidence based Deaf-centred participatory method for collecting data, including from deaf people with low levels of literacy. They also trained Deaf co-researchers in using the method. This participatory approach and the ability of the Deaf co-researchers to build trust and work in ways that were sensitive to different cultural contexts meant that the researchers were able to obtain rich data.

In Indonesia, Eka Liu and Lis Jackson have been leading a research project on disability leadership. The majority of the research team are people with disabilities who themselves lead organisations seeking to promote the rights of people with disabilities. The team is drawing on their own leadership journeys as well as interviews with over 60 disability leaders

and activists across Indonesia to understand how people with disability understand their role as leaders and what supports them in leading change in their communities.

In Samoa, Mataafa Faatino Utumapu and Annika Tierney Lemisio have conducted research on the impact of inclusive approaches to language, literacy and numeracy and vocational skills training for adults with a range of different disabilities. They ran group discussions with training participants which aimed to provide them with a safe and comfortable space to share their experiences and perspectives on the training. Participants shared that the training had provided multiple benefits, including greater self-confidence, development of critical life skills, and greater employability.

In Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea, Elena Jenkin, Nelly Caleb and colleagues developed an accessible participatory method to enable children with diverse disabilities to share their views, priorities and concerns. Researchers with disabilities worked alongside children with disability and their families. Children's data was analysed against the UNCRPD and findings have been included in human rights reporting and informed policy. The method has been replicated in multiple countries, enabling children and young people with disability to safely share their views and influence change in policy and practice across many contexts.

Stream 2 — Indigenous Knowledges

Session type: Paper Session: Indigenous Approaches

Chair: Charles Hawksley, University of Wollongong

'Destroying Nature to Save it? Tracing Development and Resource Extraction in Northeast India

Binita Kakati, Humboldt University

The North-eastern region of India (NER) are borderlands that provide a complex field for the construction and contestation of identities, land sovereignty, and conflict. The paper is an ethnographic account of the authors fieldwork encounters in the NER tracing memories, and consciousness through the British colonial administrative frameworks to the post-independence armed rebellion against the Indian state over post-colonial resource extractive policies. One of the avenues that this can be seen is in developmental frameworks and the usage and utility of land and the connection of local communities to it. Nature for the local communities imply utility, but the sense of sustainability within their beliefs are far removed from extractive understandings of it. The above provides us with ways to rearrange concepts around the ecological meaningfulness in everyday life. What can we learn from indigenous communities in the ways we re-conceptualise human-nature relations in a manner that is mutually responsive and inculcates a sense of geophysical responsibility and care, unlearning the ways the development is conceived and projected. The paper uses ethnographic accounts based on qualitative data from participant observation and in-depth narrative interviews conducted in Assam.

Sankofa? An Appraisal of development approaches in and of Africa

Matthew Mabefam, University of Melbourne

There have been conversations in academia in more recent times that centre on decolonisation. As a result, it is not uncommon to hear phrases such as decolonise knowledge, decolonise academia, decolonise development, decolonise methodology etc. But what do these phrases mean in practical terms? In this paper, I attempt to analyse decolonisation through the lens of the 'Sankofa' framework. Sankofa is a Ghanaian (Akan) framework which means to return to the past. One of the relics of colonisation is that people were made to undermine or look down on their own approaches to life and ways of doing things. As we seek to un/do development, the concept of decolonisation emerged. But can we truly return to the past to pick up where such societies left off? If we can, what will that look like? If we cannot, what does that mean? In essence, can we decolonise development? These are questions I grapple with in this paper. The paper contributes to highlighting and broadening development approaches to include those of and in Africa.

The Free Papua Movement and recent developments in West Papua's struggle for liberation

Julian McKinlay King, PhD Candidate, University of Wollongong

The struggle for West Papuan liberation is now in its 60th year following a US-orchestrated agreement that transferred West Papua to the United Nations and then Indonesia before the fraudulent UN-sanctioned Act of Free Choice. Commencing in 1965, *Organisasi Papua Merdeka* (OPM) or Free Papua Movement has been waging a guerrilla war of liberation, one of the longest wars in recent history. After reorganising its structure in 2012, the OPM has become increasingly active, prompting Indonesia to label it a terrorist organisation in 2021. OPM's military wing, TPNPB, now has 34 autonomous groups of guerrilla fighters across the Territory along with a central operational command. This presentation outlines the shift in organisational structure, TPNPB's strategies against the Indonesian military, United Nations recent recognition of the Movement, and Indonesia's offer of mediation following increasing attacks by TPNPB, threats against Indonesian officials and the Movement's campaign for United Nations Security Council intervention.

Stream 3 — Development Practice

Session type: Workshop

Third Space Arts-based Youth Development Work: Towards Decolonising Praxis

Sarah Williams, Deakin University

Greg Morriss, Mahana Culture

Australian youth development work has traditionally focused on finding ways to mitigate cultural differences and is based on the belief that improving knowledge about a culture can

bring about inclusiveness and participation. Indeed, cultural knowledge can be an element of successful intercultural communication but when it promotes a focus on difference, it strengthens boundaries between cultures and can create an us/them binary. This binary puts in place boundaries that leave no space in between, no potential for a 'we' in which working with cultural difference can produce new and creative meanings. Opening the binary and practicing intercultural youth work in a space that recognises and respects these boundary positions is an approach that is more equitable and empowering for all.

Drawing on First Nations terminology and a case study, this workshop explores 'third space' arts-based youth development work, based on the Pasifika concepts of Vā (third liminal space) and *Whanaungatanga* as the weaving thread of youth development alongside the Bantu languages concept of Ubuntu. It is based on the idea that rather than creating this binary which tends to position one side of the binary as dominant (youth development worker) and the other (young person) deficient in some way there is a 'third space' that can allow for deeper understandings between those who are in positions of power and those who may be marginalised. The workshop will also explore arts-based methodology as a contributor to third-space youth development.

Stream 4— Critical Development

Session type: Plenary Panel:

Doings and Undoings in Communication for Development and Social Change: how this field is shaping development work through creativity, engagement and content creation

Panel co-Chairs: Valentina Baú & Heather Horst, Western Sydney University

Panel hosts:

DSAA Thematic Group on Creative Approaches and Practice in Development Studies
WSU Institute for Culture and Society (ICS)

Panel synopsis:

Communication for Development and Social Change (C4D&SC) has increasingly become part of development organisations' programming across the world. C4D&SC-based interventions are incorporated into development work with the aims of involving local communities creatively through participatory approaches, producing outputs that bring communities' voices to the forefront, and ultimately bringing about sustainable change that improves the quality of life of local actors. This field has also become the subject of research from a number of scholars, who are attempting to understand both its "workings" and "unworkings" in shaping international and community development.

This panel brings together scholars and practitioners working in Communication for Development and Social Change to reflect upon current practices. Bringing into dialogue perspectives from development and social change work 'on the ground' with the challenges that academics and practitioners face in decolonising development work, this panel

discussion is designed to strength this area of work, with the goal of “doing” development more effectively.

Panellists:

- Verena Thomas and Jackie Kauli | Queensland University of Technology, Creative Industries Faculty
- Vipul Khosla, Jo Elsom and Dr Prashanth Pillay | ABC International Development
- Elske van de Fliert and Thomas Pradip | University of Queensland, Centre for Communication for Social Change
- Rebekah Kofoed | ChildFund Australia; and Aiyana Merlo | S1T2

Creative approaches for designing and understanding impact in international development

Associate Professor Verena Thomas and Associate Professor Jackie Kauli
Queensland University of Technology, Creative Industries Faculty

International development initiatives are marked by power imbalances between donors and implementing partners who work together with the goal of achieving sustainable impacts. The dynamics of collaboration and partnership are influenced by different worldviews, access to resources and knowledge systems. Here, creative processes can play a key role in developing collaborative approaches to development and to make development processes and impact visible for all stakeholders. When used to privilege local knowledge and worldviews, creative processes help to bridge the communication gaps and power imbalances inherent to international development. They capture everyday social realities, tacit knowledge and symbols to communicate meaning and ways of knowing. Harnessing creative processes to better understand local contexts can form a key component of sustainable development initiatives.

In our presentation we share examples of working on gender programs in the Pacific in collaboration with community-based organisations, NGOs, donors and government partners. In particular, we reflect on the use of creative approaches and communication for social change strategies in collaboration with donors and how these are integrated in project design, implementation and evaluation. We argue for a holistic approach that does not only see creative approaches as important to local communities to share their perspectives but also provides a space of development agencies to reflect on their own perspectives and programs. We demonstrate how creative partnerships can contribute to designing and understanding impact in international development initiatives.

Voice, Participation and Sustainability: C4D&SC challenges and solutions through the Pandemic

Jo Elsom, Lead - International Development

Vipul Khosla, Design and Evaluation Lead - International Development

Dr Prashanth Pillay, Research Analyst

ABC International Development

The Pandemic has challenged, morphed and reshaped Communication for Development and Social Change (C4D&SC) practices in international development over the last two years. ABC International Development has adapted its practices to ensure that our approach to voice, participation and sustainability is led by partnerships. These partnerships are based on long term relationships involving purposeful engagement that offers space for creative solutions including content creation. ABCID will share two short case studies that demonstrate this approach highlighting the impact of these activities on the communities it serves.

The first case will feature Pacific Prepared, a weekly radio program that delivers high-quality radio and audio-on-demand programming to help communities be better prepared for disasters, pandemics and extreme weather events. The program was developed remotely involving a partnership with eight broadcast partners in the region and features a range of Pacific voices.

The second case will feature Girls Online (GO!), a codesign project which aims to equip young women and girls with skills and resources to participate meaningfully and safely in cyberspace. The program recognises young women as experts in their own experience by including them in the design and development of cyber safety resources using a codesign approach. The program was led by in-country partners with technical inputs provided remotely to develop creative content solutions to address the challenges.

While the two cases are varied in terms of their approaches to voice and participation, both the programs focus on remote capacity development in the Pandemic context with a view to attain longer-term sustainability for development partners. The presentation will also highlight the impacts on, and reflections from, key partners around the C4D&SC challenges posed and solutions delivered to provide a grounded understanding of doing development more effectively.

Doings and Undoings in CSC teaching and research – experiences of the UQ Centre for Communication and Social Change

Associate Professor Pradip Thomas and Associate Professor Elske van de Fliert

Centre for Communication and Social Change, School of Communication and Arts

The University of Queensland (UQ)

For the past 15 years, we have worked as a team to develop and teach the Communication for Social Change (CSC) specialist field of the UQ Master of Communication. Our own intellectual approaches to CSC have been shaped by both our backgrounds and previous experiences in international development and NGO sectors, and our continuing work in international (research for) development projects. This has contributed to the texture of the courses that we coordinate and teach. We are both acutely aware that the weight of tradition continues to remain dominant in this area and that ‘participation’ remains an issue in behavioural change communication as much as it is in advocacy communication. Community-based assignments and practical exercises in participatory communication have helped many students engage with creativity, engagement and content creation in context – although funding and the availability of support staff have impacted on the consistency of these offerings. We have endeavoured to engage with contextual

understandings of access and participation in relatively new spaces for CSC and have attempted to keep up to date with new thinking from outside of the field as it were, including the theory and practice of social movements while maintaining the need to also engage with the old – Paulo Freire and communication rights. Ultimately, the approach that we have adopted is in a rights framework and our primary objective is to help students understand why CSC matters in their own lives and of how it can be leveraged to make a difference in the lives of others.

Under the umbrella of the Centre for Communication and Social Change, we co-edit the Palgrave Studies in Communication for Social Change – a book series currently containing 21 volumes that aims to deal with the doings and undoings in CSC and that is also intentionally about opening up and exposing CSC to new thinking, new ideas, new practices. With the benefit of hindsight, we would both agree that it has been a struggle to keep the CSC enterprise afloat – and that creativity, engagement and content creation are ideals that we acknowledge but that are not always possible to achieve.

Storytelling technology rewrites the development game

Rebekah Kofoed - Senior Child Protection Advisor, *ChildFund*

Aiyana Merlo - Strategy + Comms, *S1T2*

Storytelling and technology are two words not always immediately connected. Add into the mix social or behavioural change and you have an unusual - but promising - combination. Creative studio S1T2 (Story 1st, Technology 2nd) have joined forces with development organisation ChildFund to explore how storytelling technologies can be used to tackle some of the biggest barriers to effective C4D in the Asia-Pacific region.

Together, we will take you through the process of digitising and gamifying the ChildFund's direct interventions with children and young people in developing online protective behaviours (Swipe Safe). We will explore how success in this kind of innovation requires not only expertise in emerging technologies, but also partnerships that recognise how crucial authentic and consistent local engagement is to affecting real and lasting change.

The journey is not always easy or smooth, but it is always informative - both to our team and, we hope, to others like us. It has seen us create programs that address climate change and childhood stunting, foster healthy eating habits, and educate youth on cyber safety. It has required not only expertise in storytelling technologies, but also a recognition of how crucial authentic and consistent local engagement is to affecting real and lasting change.

Stream 5— Politics and Development

Session type: Paper Session: Aid Approaches

Chair: Nidhi Wali, HADRI, Western Sydney University

Decentralisation and Provision of Pro-poor Services in Ghana: Has the Promises of Decentralised Governance been Delivered?

Seregius Be-ere, RMIT University, Melbourne

Proponents of decentralisation have strongly argued that service delivery improves and becomes more responsive to local citizens within decentralised governments. Some studies have suggested that the evidence for this is based on assumptions and ungeneralisable localised anecdotal evidence. In addition to being inconclusive about the connection between decentralisation and improvement in service delivery, these studies have generally assumed that all decentralisation reforms were aimed at improving services and advancing grassroots development. This paper reports on new research that seeks to address these gaps by specifically assessing a decentralisation programme implemented specifically to improve service provision and promote development. Drawing on empirical data from Ghana's decentralisation reform, I argue that the provision of basic infrastructure and services under Ghana's decentralisation is limited and not pro-poor. As decentralised development programs have been unimpressive, many citizens who entrusted their hopes on local governments as institutions that could address their development needs feel abandoned. This study draws attention to the underpinning politics and structural rigidities crippling pro-poor service provision of decentralised governments.

The unsung heroes of development: Understanding university-community engagement in the protracted refugee situation in Kenya

Valentine Mukuria, Western Sydney University

This paper presents the case study of the Turkana West Education Hub (the Hub) in Kenya and examines the stakeholder involvement in collaborative practices for development. Kenya hosts over half a million registered refugees and asylum seekers, with over 80 per cent living in camps such as Dadaab Complex and Kakuma Camp which are amongst the largest refugee camps in the world. With such staggering numbers of persons of refugee and asylum backgrounds living in a “developing” country, it becomes integral to the development discourse to explore the doing and undoing of development in the phenomenon of protracted refugee situations.

This paper follows the progression of the establishment of the Hub, and examines the stakeholder mapping and discourse surrounding the decisions to establish the Hub. A range of development programs have been instituted in the region, more notably, Kalobeyi Integrated Social and Economic Development Programme (KISED) which is recognized as “...a multi-agency collaboration to develop the local economy and service delivery at Kalobeyi” (UNHCR Kenya, 2018). These “multi-agencies” include the World Bank, UNHCR and European Union – Africa Trust. This paper will however, offers a more critical analysis on the role of the “other” and more often invisible stakeholders, who support the work and process of development. The research, which is a mixed methods approach, involves the use of (i) document analyses, (ii) individual interviews (with decision and policy-makers and program administrators) and (iii) surveys (N=50, completed by persons of refugee and asylum seeker background who were at the time undertaking studies at some of the higher education institutions).

The findings highlight the Turkana community's "welcome culture" and how its progressive contributions toward the livelihoods of refugees, have led to the development of the Hub which is idealized to play a social, political, and economic development role in shaping the discourse, and action towards addressing the protracted refugee situation in Kenya.

Value of Stakeholder Engagement in International Aid and Development

Muchiri Machuki, Excelsia College
Ian Eddie, Excelsia College
Jane Njuru, KCA University
Fredrick Githui, KCA University
Michael Gathiri, Palladium International

International aid has been used for years with an aim to promote economic development in recipient countries. The efficacy of international development, however, remains underdeveloped as a separate topic including associated problems (Jannetti, 2021). One of the measures to counter challenges in international aid is adoption of partnerships in development projects (Menashy, 2019). NGOs have been perceived to fail stakeholders due to poor delivery of outcomes (Micković, 2020). Despite the value of stakeholder engagement to inform international development processes has not been critically examined. There seems to be much focus on need for aid and outcomes with less consideration on the process. This research seeks to examine theoretical and empirical gaps in stakeholder engagements in international aid and development in emerging partnerships. The aim to highlight the value of stakeholder engagement and suggest mechanism for promoting sustainable development. Stakeholder theory (freeman 1984) is used as a lens to explore literature and method to present management strategies of stakeholders in international partnerships for aid and development. Bright Futures Child Aid and Development Inc (Australia) Dorcas Creations (Kenya) are going to be used as case study for empirical data.

Stream 6 — Economics /Localisation

Session type: Paper session: Localisation

Chair: Kearrin Simms, James Cook University

Localisation and collaboration of research in practice

Aiden Craney, La Trobe University

'Localisation' seems to be the latest buzzword in development research and practice. But how can foreign actors support localisation in research and practice spaces? This paper will present on three separate research initiatives that the Institute for Human Security and Social Change (Institute) at La Trobe University has been engaged in over the last two years where it has partnered with locals as research partners. Case study one looks at a research question designed by an industry partner, with collaborative data collection and analysis with their staff. Case study two reflects on the mentoring of locals new to research on an initiative driven by a donor organisation. Case study three discusses collaboration with experienced local researchers themselves creating case studies of development initiatives in three Pacific countries. Rather than providing a template or set of rules for how to embed localisation and collaboration in research initiatives, this paper offers insights into approaches utilised by the Institute and invites dialogue on how we can improve these as a sector.

Add communities and stir? Community engagement in international development discourse and practice

Deborah Cummins, Bridging Peoples

However well-intentioned, mainstream aid & development approaches tend to take an ‘add communities and stir’ approach to community engagement. Drawing on over a decade’s experience living and working in various communities around the world, I will examine the gap between community engagement as it is typically conducted by the aid & development sector, and communities’ lived experience. In particular, I will consider the epistemological gap between theories of international aid & development and theories of community development & related sectors - and what this gap means for results on the ground. Finally, I will consider what it might take to substantively improve our approach to working with communities.

EVENING DINNER BREAK

(4:30-7:00pm)

Please return by 7pm

**GOLD SPONSOR VIDEO
PRESENTATIONS
6:30 PM—7:00 PM**

Day 1 — Thursday 7 July

Session 4: 7:00pm – 8:30 pm

Stream 1 — Gender, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)

Session type: Discussion Round Table: Leadership in Hidden Spaces: Sharing stories of Disability Activism in Indonesia

Chair: Claire Mcloughlin, Developmental Leadership Program

Speakers:

Claire Mcloughlin, Developmental Leadership Program

Ekawati Liu, Bandung Independent Living Center

Nur Syarif Ramadhan, Foundation for Indonesia's Differently-Abled Movement for Equality (Yayasan PerDIK)

Antoni Tsaputra, Padang State University

Laura Lesmana Wijaya, Pusbisindo (Indonesia Sign Language Center)

Addressing complex global challenges ultimately relies on people: individuals or groups with the motivation, legitimacy, and capacity to make change happen. While politicians are often in the spotlight, community leaders are on the front line of finding local solutions to global challenges that impact on people's everyday lives. Leadership is happening everywhere, and sometimes most meaningfully in 'hidden spaces', beyond the media gaze.

This symposium aims to bring together local leaders to share their leadership stories. Positioning the voices of local leaders within global forums is both vital and warranted. Ultimately, all change is experienced locally, and COVID-19 has revealed the resilience of local communities in addressing crisis beyond the reach of formal institutions, as well as new ways in which collaborative local leadership can help communities.

The symposium will be convened by the Developmental Leadership Program (DLP): an international research collaboration working with 17 international institutions engaged in research, advocacy, learning and impact around the vital role of leadership in development. DLP seeks to understand leadership in context; what it means, who can lead and how leaders gain legitimacy in the communities they serve. We also explore where leaders come from, how they work together and what, if anything, funders, and policymakers can do to support effective developmental leadership that leads to transformative, lasting change.

Of course, leadership is never 'hidden' to local communities, so by hearing from those involved in driving change, we hope to show the power of local leadership in finding local solutions to global development challenges. The symposium will share first-hand stories from three prominent leaders actively working for Disability Inclusion in Indonesia.

Nur Syarif Ramadhan is a person with low vision who currently works for the Foundation for Indonesia's Differently-Abled Movement for Equality (Yayasan PerDIK) as a knowledge

production, information and communications manager. In 2020, he was the field coordinator for a rapid survey of the impact of COVID-19 on the lives of persons with disability in Indonesia. In addition to being active in Yayasan PerDIK, Syarif is also a member of the expert team preparing the Makassar City Regional Action Plan to fulfil the rights of persons with disability.

Dr Antoni Tsaputra was born with disability in Bukittinggi, a small town in West Sumatera Indonesia. In 2009, he was awarded an Australian Development Scholarship to study in Australia with disability carer package as part of the Australia Awards. Upon his return, he started a chapter of a National Disabled People's Organization (DPO) with colleagues in Padang. Antoni's PhD dissertation focused on exploring the potential of Disability Inclusive Budgeting for realising the rights persons with disability in Indonesia.

Laura Lesmana Wijaya currently helms Pusbisindo (Indonesia Sign Language Center). Under her leadership for 4 years, the Pusbisindo has expanded to 10 provinces with deaf and hearing instructors teaching sign language to the mainstream public to promote Bisindo (Indonesian Sign Language). Laura has a Master of Arts in Sign Linguistics from The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Stream 2 — Indigenous Knowledges

Session type: Workshop: Wellbeing and Indigenous communities—What can we learn?

Binita Kakati, Balipara Foundation

The workshop intends to engage in the theme of research/survey on indigenous land/people and indigenous notions of nature as resource of value to foster community growth and engagement. The workshop intends to use the experience of the author as a researcher working as a human ecologist for an NGO in the field, to create a space for understanding the major challenges in fieldwork, gain insight into community notions and experience of wellbeing and development and the ways that this maybe enhanced to create sustainable livelihood, income and access to universal basic assets in keeping with community values. Often times it is assumed that communities are in 'need' of reprieve and 'development', however most communities have their own notions of what may constitute wellbeing. At the same time indigenous communities are faced with increasing challenges and the workshop is intended to square down on these challenges as opposed to going with an outsider idea of the research needs and challenges of communities. Policy engagement and work from the development sector requires sensitisation and a new outlook towards working with indigenous communities, the workshop hopes to provide the base for the same.

Some of the broad themes to be discussed in the workshop:-

- Perils of research on indigenous communities
- What does a community need? Needs assessment and pillars of inclusive growth
- Stakeholder-ship and representation while working with communities
- Turning the lens- working with people and not 'for' people
- What can the development sector learn from indigenous communities?

Stream 3 — Development Practice

Session type: Paper Session: Arts-based Research Methodologies

Chair: Nichole Georgeou, HADRI, Western Sydney University

"Diaspora"- A poetic expression

Jeevika Vivekananthan, Deakin University

I am a researcher by profession and a poet by heart. Sometimes I create poetry on a mode of reflexivity when I get frustrated by the content I interact with as part of my academic reading. In this creative space, I am able to position myself in relation to my lived and living experience and reflect on the knowledge I come to interact with, mostly essentialised or reductive, in the form of an abstract or a concept. Unlike the nature of journal articles, poetry gives me the freedom to interact, relate, connect, reflect, debate and imagine the phenomenon of my interest.

As I have embarked on a PhD journey, invested and interested to understand ‘diaspora in disasters responses’ better from the perspectives of disaster-affected communities in the metaphorical Global South, I struggle with the gap between theory and practice. I struggle with abyssal thinking that dominates the discourse on diaspora and humanitarianism. I sit at my table, searching for hours and hours for existing knowledge that can make sense to me. Where do I start? The humanitarian-development divide? A lot on localisation turn but less on what people living with crises think, respond and need in these scenarios? Who is actually ‘diaspora’? The ethno-racialised bodies from Global South in the Global North? How do you even suggest them doing ‘humanitarianism’?

I created a poem responding to my inner struggle and the real struggle of conceptualising ‘diaspora’ and ‘diaspora humanitarianism’. What if the concepts themselves can speak for their struggle? I propose spoken word poetry as a legitimate form to present situated knowledge about diaspora and diaspora humanitarianism, paying attention to the migration-development-humanitarianism nexus. The presentation will include an introduction to the struggle in understanding diaspora in disaster responses in a world of increased mobility, forms of mobilisation and disasters. I will perform the spoken word poetry and invite the audience to relate, reflect, debate and imagine about diaspora in disaster responses.

Using Intersubjective Fiction to imagine alternative futures in Sri Lanka: collaborative storytelling as a pluralist approach to transitional justice

Cymbeline Buhler, Western Sydney University

Stream 4— Critical Development

Session Type: Panel: Climate and Disaster Recovery

Chair: Susan Engel, University of Wollongong

Enduring the cost of living with floods: Traces or tales of displaced faces from eroding island: A case study of Brahmaputra valley

Chetry Bikash, University of Cape Town

The Brahmaputra originates from the Angsi glacier of Tibet and the river has been dual nature from being a provider to a destroyer in Assam the riverine communities and people, in general, are heavily influenced by the Brahmaputra. However, in the last few decades Riverbank Erosion (RBE) caused due to the Brahmaputra in the state became very rapid and this has affected not only biodiversity of the state but also the socio-cultural fabric, economy, and the demography of the various parts in the state. Also, every year the river damages houses, banks, and bridges posing a serious threat to the riverine communities in the state. While riverbank erosion is not a common phenomenon beyond the Chick neck corridor in India but in Assam, since the great earthquake of 1950, Brahmaputra eroded approximately 7% of the landmass of the state (386,476 Hectares) As per the Assam government data shared in the state legislative state assembly, every year the state loses approximately 8,000 sq. km land due to riverbank erosion. In 2018, the state lost approximately 4.27 lakh hectares of land to riverbank erosion. Communities affected by riverbank erosion are affected manifold from socio-economic, political and resulting in displacement from their original habitat or ancestral home, forcing them to migrate due to the loss of traditional livelihood that is associated with their identities and looking for aid from NGOs and the state (Das 2007) . While at the same time, ‘he displaced communities aren’t affected not only due to socio-economic loss, loss of homes but they are mostly affected due to displaced community that are regarded below the par with others, within the framework of political theory (Das, 2008: 28) As riverbank erosion is not recognized as a ‘Disaster’ by the Indian state neither through its constitution, Disaster Management Act 2005 rather it is contextualized more as ‘Local’ calamity as per the Assam Disaster Management Policy (2010). Leaving the displaced faced as helpless victims as an internally displaced community in the state. While at the same time both the state and central government lacks a centralized database on internally displaced community especially those living in char and Chaporis, riverine communities as often these communities being displaced from one location or another doesn’t remain invisible in the electoral rolls (due to revenue village being eroded) or from the political discourse, relief and rehabilitation as well.

Majuli island has been portrayed as an island in crisis as the danger is imminent as it is at a higher risk of being completely lost to floods and riverbank erosion as the Island has witnessed severe riverbank erosions on its southern side due to the Brahmaputra, and on the northern side due to the Subansiri River. Flood and Riverbank erosion has caused a shrinking in the size of the island and have even posed a threat to the very existence of the island. Resource depletion is accompanied by the migration of the locals, which is gradually posing a big challenge for the island and its population. Hence, this paper tries to understand, riverbank erosion as a disaster, stunting development besides impacting the life and livelihood of the inhabitants. Also documenting and sharing of suffrage, inequality of community faced due to ‘disasters’ that is often remain invisibilized from the policy. So through this paper, an attempt will be made to provide strategies for integrating the displaced in the Disaster Risk Reduction to reduce their vulnerability and impact of calamities.

Patriarchal Bargaining in Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction: Women's Experiences from the Macapaya Community in the Philippines

Niki Graziella Baroy, University of New South Wales

Joyce Wu, University of New South Wales

On 16 December 2011, Typhoon Sendong hit the Philippines, with Cagayan de Oro City in Misamis Oriental as one of the hardest-hit cities. Ten years later, the impact is still being felt. This presentation shows how women have been affected in the community and how institutions might support women in the context of disaster recovery and reconstruction. We interviewed 20 women living in the National Housing Authority-Cagayan de Oro City Bayanihan Village Phase 1 in Sitio Macapaya, along with policymakers, service providers, and academics in relevant fields. The women identified the following challenges: the lack of essential utilities, the increased expenses after relocation, the inaccessibility of public health services, and their struggles with adjusting to a new environment. Amid these difficulties, women also found new roles and opportunities in paid work and community leadership. From these findings, this study argues that women's experiences in disaster recovery and reconstruction cannot be framed into clear-cut binaries of victims and agents. Instead, Deniz Kandiyoti's concept of patriarchal bargaining offers a practical analytical framework in that women exercise their power and agency by looking for ways to earn and hold leadership positions in the community. And yet, they remain constrained by patriarchal structures and expectations of female altruism. We argue that in order for post-disaster relief to be gender-responsive, policymakers and service providers must have a good gender analysis of the situation and pay attention to women's intersectional needs.

Role of collaboration in building the adaptive capacity of NGOs to manage humanitarian crises: a case study from Nepal

Nirupama Ghimire, Nepal/Independent Researcher

Sristi Shrestha

Kaushal Sapkota

As humanitarian crises evolve, nonprofit organizations are facing an enormous task to combat complex social and economic challenges facing our communities. The complexities of these issues coupled with their environmental uncertainties make them adaptive in nature. As a result, nonprofit organizations may not have the resources or the authority to tackle them in isolation (Kania & Kramer, 2011). Alternatively, nonprofits have resorted to various forms of collaborations to build their capacity and leverage collective resources to progress towards common goals and sustainable solutions. Some of the common forms of collaboration include public-private partnership (PPP), multi-stakeholder initiatives, funder collaboratives, social sector networks, and collective impact (Kania & Kremer, 2011).

With this paper, we aim to explore the role of collaboration in building the adaptive capacity of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in preparing for, responding to, recovering from, and mitigating humanitarian crises. Using hermeneutics analysis, we interpreted existing literature on collaboration, collective impact, an actor-based typology for disaster response, and collective rights to design an evaluative case study about Sano Paila - an NGO that has been leading COVID-19 response in seven districts of Province 2 of Nepal. We plan to use

surveys and interviews to collect quantitative and qualitative data while conducting a document and literature analysis in our study.

Considering the dearth of literature on collaboration and effective disaster response in the context of developing countries like Nepal, we hope that this research will support the disaster response and crisis management work of NGOs in developing countries like Nepal.

Stream 5— Politics and Development

Session type: Panel: Development, Progress and Freedom in Bangladesh

Chair: Mubashar Hasan, Adjunct Researcher HADRI, Western Sydney University

Charting the Economic Progress and Political Regression in Bangladesh

Jyoti Rahman, PhD candidate at the Crawford School of Public Policy at the Australian National University

The 1971 Liberation War had not just extolled tremendous human sufferings, it had also destroyed a fifth of the economy of one of the poorest parts of the world. Real GDP per person in Bangladesh would remain below the pre-war level until the early 1990s, but it has trebled since then. The rise in income has also been accompanied by concomitant improvements in many social indicators. Exports of readymade garments, and remittances sent by Bangladeshis working overseas, spurred economic growth while prudent macroeconomic management by successive governments between the mid-1970s and mid-2010s also played a role. The successes notwithstanding, Bangladesh's recent economic record appears somewhat less impressive when compared with other developing economies in tropical Asia. Bangladesh is relatively close to foreign trade and investment, its exports base is dominated by garments and there is no indication of a sustained shift to higher value-added sectors, many social indicators remain relatively poor, benefits of growth have been accruing to the more well off sections of the society, and the state's capacity to meet looming challenges remain limited by woefully low revenue generation. More worryingly, Bangladesh has regressed with respect to political freedom in the past decade. There is a significant risk that this political regression will limit future economic prospects.

Politics and Narratives of Mega Development Projects in Bangladesh

Maha Mirza, independent researcher, prominent public intellectual and rights activist

This paper investigates the human cost of the 'development' narratives of the current regime. It argues that the regime's development model is designed around the highly expensive construction process of coal power plants, power grids, and coal/LNG terminals. Most of these have direct financial connections with corporate groups known to be associated with ruling party members. While a high level of rent-seeking elements is visible in the regime's development model, it is further associated with a disregard for environmental, social, ecological and human loss. Meanwhile, the social movements and discontents against the development projects are overlooked during the implementation phases. Instead, a culture of surveillance and fear has been established within the affected communities.

Manufacturing Consent, Silencing Dissent: The Case of Academic Freedom in Bangladesh

Kajalie Shehreen Islam, Department of Mass Communication and Journalism, University of Dhaka

Over the past two decades, academics in Bangladesh have been harassed, suspended, terminated, verbally assaulted and physically attacked, and even arrested and jailed. Reasons ranged from their course content to the subject of their research, from supporting student movements to protesting against decisions of the authorities; for their personal beliefs, and for their political and apolitical alignments. More recently, academics have been jailed under the Digital Security Act 2018 for their social media posts or for class discussions gone viral on social media. Scholars are being forced to think twice about what they discuss in the classroom and the research proposals they submit seeking funding. In this backdrop, this paper explores the state of academic freedom at higher education institutions in Bangladesh. Based on a handful of case studies, and on interviews with faculty members teaching and researching at public and private universities, it examines the challenges faced by academics – censorship, self-censorship, and threats to security – and how they negotiate their professional lives in academia.

Stream 6 – Economics /Localisation

Session Type: Paper Session: The Peace, Security and Development Nexus

Chair: Charles Hawksley, University of Wollongong

Grappling with decoloniality in peacebuilding: the local, traditional hierarchies, normativity and transformation

Anthony Ware, Deakin University

Vicki-Ann Ware, Deakin University

In one sense, peacebuilding is inherently highly normative: external actors engage in a conflict situation with an agenda to facilitate peace, by which most arguably dream of a cosmopolitan ideal of a multi-ethnic, multi-religious society in which differences are tolerated if not embraced, and grievances are negotiated non-violently. Recent literature has highlighted a local turn in peacebuilding, with discussion of things like hybridity and everyday peace. The local turn literature speaks of being genuinely transformative rather than normative, and potential locally-derived peace outcomes. This highly exploratory paper explores these ideas, questioning these practices and developments in the light of recent discussion of decolonisation/decoloniality in development and related disciplines. Based on a series of preliminary conversations with academics and practitioners, this paper explores some highly practical, very central questions in peacebuilding, including: can we decolonise peacebuilding practice without abandoning normative peace ideals? To what extent is the end goal of peacebuilding programmes imported or imposed from outside (from the West), as opposed to a local vision? Noting the horizontal and vertical inequalities at the heart of most conflict, as with human rights and gender is there a sense in which international norms should be used to challenge local traditional power hierarchies? And if so, how does that relate to decolonising peacebuilding? Is it possible to decolonise peacebuilding, move away from normative ideals and frameworks, and yet not fall prey to traditional power and power inequalities?

Policing and gender transformation in Pakistan: Empowering women in establishing peace and security: Assessing the critical role of women in establishing peace and security

Muhammad Abbas, RMIT University
Vandra Harris, RMIT University
Raymond Shuey, Strategic Safety Solutions

The increased participation of women in policing has considerably altered their role from passive members of the society to active entities in identifying and maintaining their security problems. Despite this trend, the progress is negligible in the Global South particularly in countries inflicted with recent conflicts such as Pakistan. In such context women are the excluded groups and therefore are most vulnerable to security threats and injustices. The existence of social and cultural barriers associated with women participation and dependency on men, has undermined their role in security, well-being and development. Consequently, they have suffered a lot during conflicts and are still struggling to gain their voices in establishing peace and security. This paper addresses the core issues of women participation and empowerment in maintaining peace and security through police reforms. Specifically, the tactics of community policing are evaluated in countering such barriers and providing opportunities for empowering women in security and justice domains. It is argued that certain measures have been taken through community policing to ensure women empowerment, however, such efforts are only limited to participatory level. For sustainable solutions, we need to target development from the grassroot levels such as changing the attitudes of men to minimise the dependency culture, improve their decision making skills and enabling an environment to encourage their participation in police profession.

Human Rights and Development Nexus in Iran

Mehdi Zakerian, Islamic Azad University, Sciences and Research Branch, Tehran, Iran

Protection and promotion of human rights would lead each country to enhance the aptitudes of their citizens for a more productive life with a pledge for their civil and political rights. Furthermore, to a greater extent states ought to provide some foundation for the economic and well being rights of citizens. The researcher of current paper as an Iranian professor of human rights correlates a direct rapport among protection of human rights and Iranian development. Holding civil and political rights in reverence will apparently flourish responsibility of each state toward its citizens. Consequently, it will foster them for compelling the society to a development moderated with the culture and values of their society as well. This is the very reason for what the author proposes a main query: Are human rights considered as a bridge and nexus for development?

The objective of this article is to scrutinize a hypothesis that protection and promotion of human rights will pave the way of development with respecting the developed values of community. To this end, the method of current paper is based on descriptive and analytical research.

END OF DAY 1

Day 2 — FRIDAY 7 July

Session 1: 9:00am – 10:30 Am

Stream 2— Humanitarian Practice

Session type: Discussion Round Table: Humanitarian Engineering: Weaving Engineering and Development for Impact

Chair: Jeremy Smith, Australian National University

Speakers:

Jeremy Smith, Australian National University
Scott Daniel, University of Technology Sydney
Andrew Dansie, University of NSW
Aaron Opdyke, University of Sydney

Humanitarian Engineering (HumEng) in Australia is understood to be the application of technology and engineering to improve quality of life for all with a particular focus on communities that are marginalised, disadvantaged or vulnerable to short-term shocks or long-term disadvantage, both domestically and internationally. In this way HumEng covers the aid spectrum and seeks to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus and provide a focus on building long-term resilience and sustainability. It positions engineering within specific humanitarian and development contexts where social, cultural, environmental and other local contextual factors often not associated with engineering shape technology design and deployment. This potentially moves engineering from technocentric approaches for technology transfer to focuses on human well being incorporating multidimensional views of development capabilities supported or enabled by engineering.

HumEng has emerged rapidly in Australia over the last decade with more than a dozen universities now offering courses, minors, or majors in the area, mostly at undergraduate level. These build on the understanding of HumEng as an approach to practice expanding on an individual discipline (such as mechanical, civil, or electrical engineering) rather than a stand-alone engineering discipline in its own right. Over the same time, the role of technology and engineering in humanitarian and development practice has increased as a range of emerging technologies driven by enabling platforms such as mobile communication, small-scale renewable energy, and drones, become more available. However, with this rapid growth in education and technology, HumEng could easily continue to reinforce colonial and unequal power structures, beliefs, and approaches present across engineering and development. HumEng must actively seek to avoid limitations and pitfalls present in development and engineering practice if it seeks to support positive human impact.

This roundtable discussion will explore the current status of HumEng in Australia, its approaches, education, and practice. The discussion seeks to invite critique and feedback from Development Studies into a field which has largely grown from engineering, to ensure an appropriate balance across development and engineering. This dialogue will help to shape HumEng as it develops a

transdisciplinary body of knowledge with the potential to have positive impact for both fields and bridge the STEM-HASS divide and find new ways of un/doing development.

ONLINE AND FACE-TO-FACE

**Western Sydney University, Parramatta City Campus
Level 9, 161-169 Macquarie St, Parramatta**

Stream 3 — Development Practice

Session Type: Panel: Agriculture Policy

Chair: Joyce Wu, University of NSW

International donors as drivers of agriculture policies in Ghana and impacts for local smallholder farmers

James Boafo, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
Kristen Lyons, University of Queensland

This paper examines the role of international donors in shaping agricultural policies in Ghana. Drawing from document analysis and interviews with actors engaged in agricultural policy making, we demonstrate the ways financial and other resources are deployed by donors to shape agricultural policy outcomes. By framing the challenge of agricultural production and food security in narrow technical terms, international donors then respond with market-based solutions, thereby aligning with a broader financialised ‘trade not aid’ agricultural development agenda. We conclude by reflecting on the limits of this donor-led agricultural policy approach in meeting the needs of Ghana’s smallholder farmers

Complex policies for complex issues: Policy convergence for women’s empowerment in agriculture in West Bengal

Sophie Lountain, University of South Australia
Bethany Cooper, University of South Australia
Lin Crase, University of South Australia
Michael Burton, University of Western Australia

While supporting women has been on the policy agendas of governments in India for several years, progress has been slow. Women farmers work double the hours of their male counterparts, and their work is undervalued and largely overlooked (Kamdar and Das, 2021). As a result, they often don’t get paid and have difficulty accessing resources and technologies. Yet, agricultural technology is necessary for increasing production, productivity and farm incomes (Alex, 2013; Lipton, 2006; Rola-Rubzen et al., 2020; Thirtle and Piesse, 2007).

Of equal importance to supporting women farmers in technology access is raising their general empowerment. Empowerment is a complex concept and a multifactorial process of social activities, individual, cooperative, and collective decisions, and political dispositions. From a government perspective, the delivery of policies that promote empowerment is also complex. In the context of a country, like India, where government resources are often stretched, there is

sometimes a logic to deal with multiple policy issues at once—an approach known in South Asia as policy convergence.

This paper looks at the complexity of women’s empowerment and how its achievement potentially requires multiple policy dimensions to operate simultaneously. Using primary data from West Bengal, India, we find that while policies supporting female farmers to access agricultural resources can provide benefits, institutional and social support may be necessary to facilitate real empowerment and, thus, overall development.

Food security and small holder farming in Pacific Island countries and territories: vulnerabilities and adaptation

Nichole Georgeou, HADRI, Western Sydney University

Charles Hawksley, University of Wollongong

Nidhi Wali, HADRI, Western Sydney University

Sophie Lountain, University of South Australia

UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger links ending hunger to achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture. The Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) is a region where such linkages can be investigated as the PICTs are confronting climate change while facing a decrease in available arable land and increasing rates of urbanisation. Around 80% of all Pacific Islanders still rely on agricultural produce from their own gardens or from small holder farmers to support or to supplement their diets. Food imports are increasingly common in PICTs, and can provide cheap, although not particularly nutritious foods, leading to generalised health problems. Increased reliance on imports is itself an indicator of diminishing food security, and with the PICTs facing a range of food security challenges, it is timely to assess the existing literature in the PICTs on the relationship between smallholder farming and food security. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has also declared the years 2019-2028 to be the Decade of Family Farming. We present the results of a scoping review that analyses 49 peer reviewed and grey literature studies in English from 1970-2019 concerning the relationship between food security and small holder farming in the PICTs. It identifies four main themes: (1) Community adaptation, resilience and crop diversification; (2) Decreased availability of local foods and land; (3) Changes in diet; (4) Gender and agricultural production. The review shows Pacific peoples quickly adapt to changing circumstances to plant different crops both for food and for sale, and it identifies the role of small holder agriculture as crucial to: (1) growing local foods to support food security, and (2) expanding domestic asset creation to promote economic development, especially for women.

Stream 4—Critical Development

Session Type: Panel: Checking the Overseas Development Aid Agendas: Evidence from Ghana

Chair: Charles Hawksley, University of Wollongong

Speakers:

Sajal Roy, Centre for Social Impacts, University of New South Wales

Noble Narteh Tagoe, School of Social Sciences, University of New South Wales

Ashish Kumar Singh, National Research University Higher School of Economics

Arunima Kishore Das, School of Humanities and Communication Arts, Western Sydney University

This panel seeks to examine the hidden agendas of aid and development agencies. By examining various developmental aid that Ghana has received over the past decade, it will analyze if these projects brought positive development to Ghana or affected the country adversely. In particular, we will also scrutinize Australia's international development policy to highlight certain perceived agendas, and in doing so it will attempt to check whether these agendas contribute to the recipient countries being benefitted or deprived further. Ghana, a developing country in West Africa, has closed to 70 percent debt to GDP rate in 2021. Apart from being a country with various natural resources such as crude oil, gold, timber and bauxite, Ghana is the second largest exporter of cocoa in the world. A country with all these resources, internally generated revenue and funds from donor countries should flourish and not suffer economically. Australia, on the other hand, is a well-developed country. With its spending on developmental aid for other countries, it is a relevant question to ask: whether Australia is helping other countries to meet their developmental goals or fostering its own agendas? We will look into Ghana's domestic developmental policies and the influence of foreign aid in shaping it. It will also explore the impact of international development organizations' policies on Ghana.

Stream 5—Politics and Development

Session Type: Panel: Issues In Development Practice

Chair: Valentine Mukuria, Western Sydney University

Critical reflections on attempts to decolonise practice in Rakhine State Myanmar

Anthony Ware, Deakin University

This paper will provide critical reflections on two case studies of attempts to decolonise development practice in two major projects in Rakhine State, Myanmar, amongst Rohingya and ethnic Rakhine villages. The first case study is of an asset-based community development programme working with pairs of Rohingya Muslim and Rakhine Buddhist communities, facilitating collaborative planning and implementation by the two villages of small, locally-led development or peace strengthening projects of mutual benefit to both communities. Peace strengthening is a recent addition, for the latest cohort, but the overall bottom-up development

programme has been running for a decade, and has conducted at least 3-years of programming in over 70 villages, with some impressive results claimed in project evaluation reports. The authors have partnered with the local NGO implementing this programme since its inception, with co-design at all stages, locally leadership and planning, and foreigners almost never visiting any of the villages. As academics, we have contributed strategic advice, training, grant writing and some management to the programme, on a request basis. The second case study is of an attempt to generate a participatory conflict analysis from across that state, all townships and demographics, to inform development-humanitarian-peacebuilding programme planning. This relied on co-design of participatory development tool-based focus group data collection, and data collection by the local research facilitators who participated in the co-design, over multiple days per villages. This paper will analyse the processes, practices and outcomes of both attempts to decolonise practice, to provide critical reflections on the effectiveness, challenges and issues of both these case studies in particular, as well as more generalised critiques of the potential and issues involved in decolonisation in practice

Unlearning conventional fieldwork practices and its implications for meaningful community-based research through online engagement

Kirstin Kreyscher, Deakin University
Nabreesa Murphy, University of Melbourne

The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged researchers and practitioners to think differently about how we engage with participants, particularly those in remote and hard to reach geographical locations. For many researchers that are used to in-person fieldwork, the field is now cyberspace. But how do we establish relationships and build trusted partnerships with communities from a distance? Suddenly, the challenges of going into the field lie in ethical, logistical and interpersonal barriers where we have to ‘unlearn’ the conventional approach to qualitative research by understanding culture and context through navigating a virtual field. This paper addresses some of the challenges and lessons learned from two PhD students engaging with communities exposed to multi-hazard environments, who entered the field virtually during the pandemic. We explore our positionalities, the process of building relationships with organisations and individuals virtually, the barriers encountered during the research practice as well as the gains and losses of using remote methods. In doing so, we have used the pandemic’s disruptive nature as an opportunity to rethink and reshape the research approach towards creating a more nuanced and collaborative process at the intersection of humanitarian and development agendas.

Decolonising Asset-based CD? Tensions, trials and successes in “handing over the stick” in Rakhine State, Myanmar

Vicki Ware, Deakin University

Participatory development practitioners and academics have long called for what Chambers labels ‘handing over the stick’—supporting local people to decide, collectively determine and pursue their own development goals. This directly challenges post-WWII global models of development, where bilateral/multilateral donors drive the agenda and merely fund implementing partners to achieve this. This model perpetuates (neo-)colonial global power structures, and prevents vulnerable populations from ever defining and pursuing what they actually need and want.

In this paper, I explore one case study of an asset-based community development/peacebuilding project in Rakhine State (Myanmar). I describe the attempts of foreign practitioners to work

alongside of the local NGO to co-design the programme they wanted, deliver only the training they requested, and move towards the ultimate goal of withdrawing. Several real, complex challenges emerged around this approach, such as hesitancy of donors to fund work in conflict-affected regions, and resourcing difficulties posed for a partner-INGOs by handing over a programme and withdrawing. Ultimately, handover of all work—with only minor mentoring at-distance—was forced by covid-19 and the February 2021 military coup. Despite increased hardship and decreased security, I argue that the local NGO has since gone from strength to strength, and achieved far more after foreigners withdrew. I draw lessons from this for future practice.

Stream 6—Economics/Localisation

Session Type: Panel: Communication

Chair: Valentina Baú, Western Sydney University

Towards a new strategic communication framework in development

Bhupesh Joshi, UNSW Sydney

Addressing a wide range of functions ranging across NGOs' internal communication, policy change, advocacy, and community communication demands a comprehensive approach to communication in development. Imagining how such functions can be taken up methodically in communication planning for development is critical. In my research, I use a collaborative approach combining socio-cultural and societal concepts (Dutta, 2011, 2014; Edwards, 2018; Gumucio-Dagron & Tufte, 2006; Melkote & Steeves, 2015; Servaes, 2016; Taylor & Kent, 2014, 2016) in the two fields of development communication and public relations to propose a strategic communication framework. Drawing from the two fields, I have identified five elements of context, profession, participation, agency, and power as key determinants to study development communication and public relations functions across development projects. I have named this approach Collaborative Communication Approach, and I aim to demonstrate how it deconstructs development communication and public relations functions in development and reveals a strategic communication design.

To validate the approach, twenty professionals across four development projects in India were interviewed online over a period of 45 days. My presentation will shed light on the public relations and development communication methods used by participants to achieve communication functions such as public information, behaviour change, amplification, advocacy, community ownership, and stakeholder relations. I will also explain how the collaborative approach can enhance strategic communication in development.

Rethinking Development Communication in the time of Pandemic: Reflections on Community Radio Strategies for Community Engagement

S M Shameem Reza, Department of Mass Communication and Journalism. University of Dhaka

Community radios (CR) in Bangladesh have not merely provided the health science associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, but in essence, communicated the issues of health rights.

Programming strategies taken by BRAC's community radio station (CRS) Radio Pollikontho were set to persuade people to adhere to new health reality, as well as to set agenda for health right. Therefore, its programming tactics that combined both on-air and off-air engagement with the community and local civil societies are worth investigating. First, the study looks at the programming strategies of the CRSs to broadcast health and safety messages associated with COVID-19 as science information. It then looks into the effectiveness of the off-air activities with the community and civil societies to discuss agendas on both COVID-19 and public health issues. As for the methods of the study, I employed ethnographic technique of observation of the programming of the CRS, and then conducted interviews with relevant stakeholders. Primary findings suggest that the CR strategies have been productive to demystify the issues related the Mari (pandemic), which, in turn, have helped the community rid of the misperceptions associated with COVID-19, and slow down the spread of the virus. At the same time, the development communication strategies have been useful to make the community and civil society members willing to find further opportunities to engage on the issues related to right to life. This has also created possibilities to forge community public spheres to discuss the issues of community-initiated development in this part of the global South.

The use of community radio to promote adoption of Climate Smart farming technologies among smallholder farmers in Kenya

Enock Mac'Ouma, University of New South Wales

Poverty, hunger, and malnutrition have persisted in Migori, Kenya, with a population of 1,116,436 (KNBS, 2019). Even though smallholder farming is the main source of livelihood and food, yields per acre for staple crops such as maize, beans, and sorghum have continued to dwindle, making it difficult to address poverty, hunger, and malnutrition. This situation has been made worse by the effects of climate change, as flash floods, long rains, droughts, and other weather uncertainties continue to ravage the region. Through sustained research and innovation efforts, several climate-smart farming technologies are available for adoption. However, access to these technologies and how to apply them is limited due to ineffective technology transfer mechanisms. The broad objective of the project is to trigger reforms in the transfer of climate-smart farming technologies to smallholder farmers in Migori, Kenya. A qualitative research methodology involving interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders in the agricultural sector and community radio broadcasting will be used to generate research data. Findings will contribute to new insights into the study of community radio in rural development, with a specific focus on the transfer of climate-smart farming technologies. Recommendations arising from this work also carry the potential to influence policy and trigger reforms in the area of climate smart farming technology transfer among smallholder farmers in Migori, Kenya.

MORNING COFFEE BREAK

30 minutes

(10:30-11am)

*Activity: "Open Book Exam": The Routledge Handbook of Global Development
Part II: Trivia session*

Kearrin Simms, James Cook University

Susan Engel, University of Wollongong

Published in February 2022, the *Routledge Handbook of Global Development* provides a comprehensive analysis of some of the world's most pressing global development challenges, including how they may be better understood and addressed through innovative practices and approaches to learning and teaching. Featuring 61 contributions from leading and emerging academics and practitioners, this multidisciplinary volume is organized into five thematic parts exploring: changes in global development financing, ideologies, norms and partnerships; interrelationships between development, natural environments and inequality; shifts in critical development challenges, and; new possibilities for positive change.

Today is Part 2, a short trivia session based on the Handbook, with a prize awarded to the highest point-scorer.

Day 2 — FRIDAY 7 July

Session 2: 11:00am – 12:30 am

Stream 1 — Gender, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI)

Session Type: Paper Session: Disability and Development

Chair: Nichole Georgeou, HADRI, Western Sydney University

Localising disability inclusive practice: challenges, achievements and levers of change

Helen Fernandes, Tearfund Australia
Phakhinda Khanthavilay, RMIT

Disability inclusion is well acknowledged in the global development agenda. This is reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals statement 'leave no one behind' and work which aims to ensure that all people with disabilities have equal access to development opportunities and programs. There is evidence that organisations have mainstreamed disability inclusion into development programs. Disability-inclusive development aims to remove all physical, economic, attitudinal and cultural barriers to the realisation of rights and promotion of development to end poverty.

Over the past decade, there has been many calls for more accurate disability inclusion data and much has been published, by way of case studies, resources and toolkits to promote disability inclusive development practice and measurement. There are limited studies, however, which investigate the practice of local organisations (as opposed to International NGO's) in their learning and organisational practice of disability inclusive development.

This paper shares findings from a recent research study investigating the challenges, achievements and levers of change for local development organisations in low and middle income countries working towards more inclusive organisational practice. Tearfund Australia commissioned a piece of research which explored organisational motivation and practice of disability inclusion and encompassed leadership, learning, achievements and knowledge to practice challenges. The methodology employed both a questionnaire and semi structured interview with a sample of International organisations who partner with Tearfund Australia. Following the data collection, qualitative analysis was utilised in order to identify themes.

Findings are pertinent to other development organisations and practitioners and those interested in strengthening and supporting localised approaches to inclusive development. Recommendations, coming out of the research, for further strengthening will be given.

A Qualitative Exploration of the Social, Economic, and Political Dimensions of Disability within Primary Education: The Case of Inclusive Development in Uganda

Rebecca Tamusuza Nalwanga, PhD Candidate, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne

I will present findings from an ongoing PhD research project. In light of un/doing development, the concept of development continues to struggle in moving beyond a tokenistic approach when engaging with the issues surrounding disability. To move beyond a tokenistic approach, this research project explores what the lived realities of primary school learners with a disability can reveal about the multifaceted interactions between development and disability. In doing so, this study does not only concern itself with the ability of primary learners to read and write. Instead, it is a counterhegemonic confrontation of how the systemic failures that dictate the exclusions faced by primary school learners with a disability might inform the reader on how Uganda is choosing to organise itself as a country. From an international and national policy framework glance, equity and inclusivity are inherent to the pursuance of universal primary education in Uganda. However, drawing on the qualitative analysis of my findings from publicly accessible policy documents and first-hand accounts from parents, carers and educators of children with a disability. The majority of children with a disability are excluded from formal schooling. As an African female lower-class researcher who has been disadvantaged by growing up in several underserved communities whilst advantaged by the access to quality education and institutionally abled body. I embrace an insider-outsider position and adopt a decolonising methodological approach that privileges the voices of the parents, carers and educators of children with a disability. In privileging their voices, I acknowledge their agency in negotiating their identity and attempt to challenge the debilitating constructs they find themselves in. I argue that the complex overlapping of the social, economic and political dimensions is more disabling than the medical diagnosis of disability. To unpack these claims, I question which learner gets what, where, how, and with what consequences? By using the General Systems Theoretical perspective to reconceptualise the lived experiences of a child with a disability as composed of interacting systems whose processes do not operate in isolation but connect to the limiting constructs of development and education to produce an immense array of encountered experiences. I contribute to the body of scholarship building towards an alternative, culturally sensitive approach to education and development.

SDGs and disability inclusive development: what should we be thinking about on the next round?

Retselistsoe Monne, University of Capetown

Karen Soldadic, Western Sydney University

Since the ratification of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, there has been a plethora of growth in the inclusion of disability issues and concerns within the global development agenda. However, as indicated in the recent SDG 2022 Advanced Release Report, despite the significant increases in resources, disability outcomes remain behind that of other groups, such as women and children. This is particularly notable for SDG Goals, Goal 3 (Good Health and Well being) and Goal 4 (Inclusive and Equitable Education and Learning). This presentation will report on the work of the Inclusive Community Development in Research Network (ICDResNet), an international collaboration between CBM Global Office and Disability Researchers from across the globe working collectively to advance new social understandings of disability inclusive

development to realise the ambitions of the SDGs for persons with disabilities living in the Global South and the Global East.

Stream 2 — Humanitarian Practice

Session Type: Paper Session: Humanitarian Practice

Chair: Garry Stevens, Western Sydney University

Flood and Renewable Energy Humanitarian Engineering Research: Lessons from Aggitis, Greece and Dhuskun, Nepal

Spyros Schismenos, HADRI, Western Sydney University

Garry J. Stevens, HADRI, Western Sydney University

Nichole Georgeou, HADRI, Western Sydney University

Surendra Shrestha, Western Sydney University

Climate and energy crises are increasing worldwide. Community-led humanitarian engineering interventions for localized sustainable development and disaster resilience could support populations at risk. This article presents findings from a study that investigated flood response and energy needs of two riparian communities in Greece and Nepal. The findings indicate that the co-development of a hybrid unit for hydropower generation and flood warning is most preferred. This prototype could find applications in different riparian areas as either a main or supplementary system

Humanitarians at home

Daniel McAvoy, Centre for Humanitarian Leadership, Deakin University

Luke Bearup, Centre for Humanitarian Leadership, Deakin University

Annie Ingram

Transcending the development/humanitarian/emergency management divides, this paper shares findings concerning the perspectives of Australian emergency management and humanitarian practitioners on the relevance of humanitarian values, knowledge, and practices in Australia. Australia has faced various unprecedented challenges in recent years: the extended bushfire season of 2019, 20, wide-spread and increasingly severe storms and flooding, and the grave health and socio-economic impacts of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Such events have prompted greater awareness of our shared vulnerability to disasters and the climate crisis. They have also exacerbated food insecurity, homelessness, poverty, family violence, and increased the vulnerability of refugees and people seeking asylum in Australia. Where disasters and similar issues are identified in low-income countries, they are typically framed in terms of humanitarian need and may even be the subject of international humanitarian action. Why is it then, that the language and practices of humanitarianism are not ordinarily applied in Australian settings? What indeed is humanitarianism when it is not international? What, if anything, do international experiences of humanitarianism have to offer in Australian contexts?

Stream 4 – Critical Development

Session Type: Paper Session: Development Practice

Chair: Valentine Mukuria, Western Sydney University

A reflection on faith and religion as a key asset in development: lessons from HIV/AIDS and Ebola as applied to the COVID-19 pandemic

Sonja Krivacic, University of NSW

Anthony Zwi, University of NSW

This study presents a framework entitled Religion & Development Systems Framework (RDS) to assess the impact of religion and faith on development, as a significant knowledge gap, analysing lessons from HIV/AIDS and Ebola as applied to COVID-19. The research is as a product of two research phases with Part 1 building on previous work of the African Religious Health Assets Program (ARHAP) in the development of an initial conceptual framework (CF1) for testing and refinement in Part 2. The research employs innovative ‘systems thinking’ providing an opportunity to delve deeper in the emerging religion & development (R&D) discourse, hastened by COVID-19 and the significant contribution local of faith-based healthcare (FBHC) providers across the Global South. RDS provides accessible language for non-faith (and some faith) actors providing a resource for some of the key recommendations in order to avoid instrumentalisation of local faith actors (LFA) and faith-based organisations (FBO) by international organisations (IO), non-government organisations (NGO), multi-laterals and governments. The study examines the ‘epistemic injustice’ of faith and religion in development, with limited opportunity for engagement with voices of LFAs. Key theologies instrumental within the Global South development discourse are presented to form a narrative framework for an emerging Theology of Development (ToD). Recommendations and future applications of RDS include: an affirmation of ‘religious citizenship’ within a dominant secular development discourse; investment in religious literacy within development; broader development literacy for FBOs and LFAs; engage with lessons from multi-faith actors for multi-lateral collaboration; and the inclusion of faith as a social determinant of health (FSDH).

Laudable Relations: some reflections on working with international NGOs

Patrick Kilby, Australian National University

NGOs, being values-based organisations (see (Lissner 1977) pose a particular set of issues for academic researchers when working with them. NGOs often engage with Universities to provide academic credibility to evaluating the effectiveness of their field work. At the same time they are nervous of two things: shattering their belief, and sometimes delusions, that their work is universally positive, and they are doing good work, rather than the reality of it being like the curate’s egg and being good in parts at best. The second is, the NGO is accountable to donors who invariably want positive short-term results to keep ministers happy and funding flowing, for activities which are long term and so slow in showing sustainable change, and in the case of behaviour change this may even be generational.

This paper will draw on the literature as well as my experiences to explore these issues. I have spent 20 years as an INGO staffer working in development, followed by 20 years researching

global development as an academic. My key finding is that the further away (geographically) from the work an NGO is, the greater in the self-belief of their work and their search for good news stories. The closer to the local communities NGOs are, their staff tend to have a more tempered view of their work so doubt and a healthy scepticism can be found more easily. The paper will conclude with some reflections on how a more fruitful dialogues can occur between the two.

A case study on blended reporting phenomenon: A comparative analysis on application of contemporary voluntary reporting frameworks and standards: GRI, IR, SASB, and CDP

Kuntal Goswami (CQU, CDU & ACS DRI)
Md Kazi Saidul Islam (CQU)
Winton Evers (EcoProfit)

The article presents a comparative analysis of sustainability disclosure of four companies which all adopted different voluntary reporting frameworks and standards introduced by the Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI), International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC), Sustainability Accounting Standard Board (SASB), and Climate Disclosure Project (CDP). The case study highlights multiplicity of overlapping sustainability or Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) reporting frameworks. All these frameworks and standards are designed with some distinct characteristics to satisfy ESG information needs of stakeholders, especially financial sector, and each framework and standards are trying to position itself for niche identity within the voluntary ESG reporting domain.

Therefore, organisations are adopting all available contemporary sustainability or ESG reporting frameworks and standards in a blended format like a buffet to gain confidence and legitimacy among all stakeholders, which can be coined as blended reporting format phenomenon. The study finds that reporting based on GRI is the most comprehensive as it is designed to address information expectation of all stakeholders. The study also suggests a scope for harmonisation among all contemporary sustainability or ESG frameworks. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) is an important normative institutional framework initiating the process of harmonisation towards capital market and investors-oriented sustainability disclosure, while Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are acting as a respected global moral sustainability compass.

Stream 5—Politics and Development

Session Type: Paper Session: Lessons Learned

Chair: Izabela Watts, Western Sydney University

Developments In The Global South Countries: How much have we learned?

Salma Ahmed, Victoria Institute of Strategic Economic Studies (VISES), Victoria University

Over the past two decades, countries (though not all) in the Global South demonstrated rapid development on socio-economic grounds. It has gained momentum after the 2013 BRI initiative

for the Global South. Yet, until now, little is known about its position. This article addresses this void in the literature, using 108 countries that joined the BRI between 2000 and 2020. High-income countries had higher economic growth and exhibited better performance in key welfare arenas than low- and middle-income countries in general. There was much room for both low- and middle-income countries to reduce poverty, pollutant emissions, and corruption and improve debt service capacity than high-income countries. High-income countries, on the contrary, should pay more attention to the environmental problems driven by their persistent demand for energy. The contribution of this article was to consider the heterogeneous performance of BRI countries in the Global South under the influence of income level differences and found that structural transformation, aid from DAC donors and China may contribute to this outcome.

"Amartya Sen and Paulo Freire - What can emancipatory development learn from them?"

Bill Walker, Deakin University

Amartya Sen (1999; 2006; 2009) and Paulo Freire (1982; 1993) are two of the most influential development thinkers of the last fifty years. While both emphasised that development requires freedom and justice, their writings emerged in markedly different contexts, their assumptions often differ, they reached distinctively different conclusions and their work spawned separate movements.

The purpose of this paper is to compare their thinking and explore potential synergies between them and their movements which are germane to contemporary development.

In this paper distinguish three areas of their respective legacies: (1) Earlier writings establishing their respective approaches to development as freedom; (2) The ensuing corpus of their work and the many possibilities through which each has been and can be further developed; (3) Their work on various issues, including subsequent more applied, empirically grounded, and contextually rich inquiry arising from it.

An overview of the first and second of these legacies offers a basis for focussing on the third, given their relevance to our increasingly autocratic twenty-first century world.

The paper will next outline similarities and differences between Sen and Freire and the four aspects above.

Since many participants at this conference are more likely to be familiar with Sen's work, which is more recent, than with Freire's, I suggest four distinctive aspects of Freire's work to stimulate our conversation with Sen's work:

- a) humanising praxis is needed to overcome dehumanising impoverishment and injustice
- b) collective freedom from oppression requires deep democratisation and critical, social learning and praxis for lasting community transformation
- c) the nexus between culture, power, and collective action outcomes
- d) Freire's call to 'reinvent' his praxis.

Stream 6—Economics/Localisation

Session Type: Panel: Market-led development in Cambodia: tensions in transition to “long term development”

Chair: Isaac Lyne, Western Sydney University, Institute for Culture and Society

Speakers:

Isaac Lyne, Western Sydney University Institute for Culture and Society

Vibol SAN, Royal University of Phnom Penh Faculty of Development Studies

Dr Phanith CHOU, Royal University of Phnom Penh Faculty of Development Studies

Three research presentations are situated in Cambodia, where long-term development goals related to livelihood promotion are superseding medium term development objectives. Cambodia’s garment industry has generated employment for more than 800,000 factory workers in cities, towns, and peri urban localities; demand for agricultural commodities has been accompanied by changing patterns in land use; and NGOs are transitioning to market-oriented interventions including social enterprise, as new opportunities to meet basic needs have emerged and the urgent need of poverty reduction interventions or projects targeted at rehabilitating safety nets has lessened. However, while the resilience of livelihoods and services has been strengthened for a large percentage of the population, high economic growth is coming at significant costs and the technical framing of market-led development obscures difficult questions regarding community inclusion and advocacy for people’s rights.

Pathways to Advance Agroecology Towards Market-Driven Development in Cambodia

Phanith CHOU, Royal University of Phnom Penh Faculty of Development Studies

The first paper in the panel explores the impacts that garment factory pollution has on the environment and potentially the communities where they are situated and proposes waste minimization strategies that can balance the need for viable factories with viable communities in the long run.

Estimation of Pollution Load in Cambodia’s Garment Industry

Vibol SAN, Royal University of Phnom Penh Faculty of Development Studies,

The second paper examines the potential for agroecological practices as a means for instigating a supportive market system for smallholder farmers to establish a self-sustaining cycle of incentives for sustainable agricultural practices and key challenges in this area.

The human right to water and safe drinking water for all: problematic tensions manifest within a social business approach in Cambodia

Isaac Lyne, Western Sydney University Institute for Culture and Society

The third paper examines a ‘social business’ that has become pivotal to Cambodia’s aim of achieving universally available clean drinking water, it asks whether technical business management alone is enough to ensure a sustainable service or whether advocacy tools and strategies inspired by ‘thinking and working politically’ are needed when there is localised interference and conflicting interests.

LUNCH BREAK

(12:30-1:00pm)

Day 2 CLOSING KEYNOTE

1:00-2:30pm

Professor Meghna Guhathakurta
Executive Director, Research Initiatives, Bangladesh

(via zoom)

Chair: Nichole Georgeou, Western Sydney University

Whilst conventional development research, and even much critical development research, has focused mostly on the state, participatory action research (PAR) foregrounds people's perceptions of development and the (re)conceptualization of research as being demand-led. The impact of PAR has become even more relevant in today's neo-liberal trends where both market and state override much of people's hopes and ambitions, especially those deprived of their rights by the same forces. Yet, PAR remains in the margins of research practice. In this presentation I will draw upon some of my research experiences from the field to analyse the use of participatory tools, and to offer future practitioners new ways to confront neo-liberal trends as well as to unearth possibilities for the future.

Biographical Note:

Dr. Meghna Guhathakurta taught International Relations at the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh from 1984 to 2006. She is currently Executive Director of Research Initiatives, Bangladesh (RIB) a research organization based in Dhaka, which specializes in participatory action research with marginalized communities including the Rohingya refugees. Dr. Guhathakurta graduated from the University of Dhaka and received her Ph.D from the University of York, UK. in Politics. Her field of specialization has broadly been international development, gender relations and South Asian politics. She is well published in migration trends in Partition histories, peace-building in post conflict societies and minority rights in South Asia.

SHORT COFFEE BREAK

(2:30-3:00pm)

**2022 DSAA
Annual General Meeting**

3 pm to 4:30 pm

**Hosted by DSAA Interim President,
Kearrin Simms**

(Includes DSAA Q and A session)

This two-way Q&A session provides an opportunity for DSAA members - individual and institutional - to provide feedback on the DSAA and its activities. DSAA would like to hear your thoughts on our work to date, how we are or are not meeting your needs and expectations, and what you consider as important priorities for the future. This session builds on and will be compared against previous member-consultation activities, including the consultation that informed the development of our 5-year strategic plan. The session will also provide an opportunity to provide an overview of some of the work that DSAA has undertaken to date.

4:30 pm

**END OF DAY 2
AND END OF CONFERENCE**



DSAA
Development Studies Association of Australia

Development Studies Association of Australia (DSAA) Conference

Un/Doing Development

7-8 July 2022

Hosted Online by

WESTERN SYDNEY
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The DSAA Committee records its thanks to the members of the DSAA 2022 Conference organising committee:

- Associate Professor Nichole Georgeou—Committee Chair and Principal Organiser
- Dr Kearrin Simms—DSAA Liaison and Committee Member
- Dr Joyce Wu—DSAA Liaison and Committee Member
- Francesca Earp—Communications Director and Committee Member
- Dr Charles Hawksley—Conference Program Design and DSAA Committee Minutes
- Dr Valentina Baú—Committee Member
- Professor Heather Horst—Committee Member
- Dr Melissa Philipps—Committee Member
- Dr Garry Stevens—Committee Member



Reimagining Development

Shifts and disruptions, such as COVID-19, climate change, the displacement of persons and their ideas, rural-urban disparities, and the re-emergence of the centrality of religion and tradition, are creating new and uncertain contexts for development. Facing these challenges requires more than rethinking: a reimagining is needed.

How can we remain curious about disruption and not be constrained by settled wisdom and habits?

The Institute for Global Development and its partners are imagining what is required to change the way development is done. Our ambition is to serve as a critical intermediary in forging partnerships among university, government, and private sector to help accompany and achieve community-determined development outcomes.

Serving as UNSW's centre for development thinking and practice, the UNSW Institute for Global Development works to link up and leverage UNSW expertise to facilitate collaborative work on pressing development priorities in and around Australia, and provoke critical conversations to drive global development discourse.

Find out more
igd.unsw.edu.au



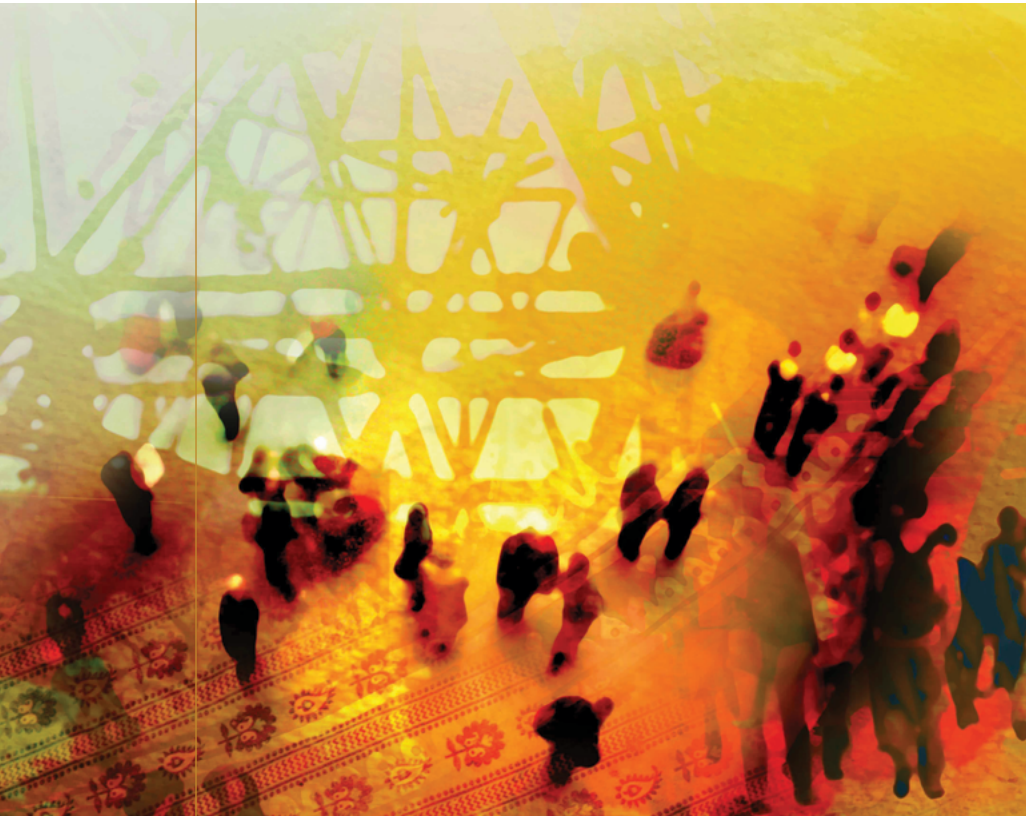
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Master of Applied Anthropology and Development



CRICOS code: 082267E

UAC code: 830084

Duration: 1 year FT

Prerequisites: none

Master of Applied
Anthropology &
Development (Advanced):

CRICOS code: 082268D



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If you're a development practitioner, or aspiring to be one, the Master of Applied Anthropology and Development (MAAAD) will give you the practical and analytic skills you need to make a difference, and also the theory to assess your impact.

MAAAD has a number of themes to guide your course choices according to your passions such as conflict, development, gender, health, and humanitarian, as well as specialisations in indigenous policy and environment.

Taught by anthropologists and other social scientists who are engaged in innovative development research and practice, the program is infused with the expertise that gives The Australian National University a world-class reputation in anthropological studies.

Professional outcomes

The program attracts students from international and government agencies, non-government organisations and consultants. Some of them are already working in development, while others are looking to move into development work. Students in the program come from varied backgrounds in terms of their nationalities, training and work experience. This diversity is fostered through options for delivery to off-campus students, as well as research and internship possibilities.

MAAAD graduates go on to work in a range of development organisations and programs, and continue to value the networks formed during their studies.

Applied Anthropology and Development at ANU

This degree has a combination of required and elective courses which are designed to support its learning objectives.

The range of elective courses enable students to focus on issues of interest to them, including international field schools internship and research options. In addition to the themes, MAAAD has two specialisations: Indigenous Policy and Society and Environment, where you can look at these issues in much more depth.

The Master of Applied Anthropology and Development (MAAAD) produces graduates who can:

- understand trends in development theory and practice as they apply to local development processes
- apply critical social inquiry and participatory processes in designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating development activities
- undertake social assessments and integrate participatory practices in development work
- engage in the policy processes of NGOs, the private sector, government, and multilateral agencies to ensure the inclusion of local and community perspectives.

MAAAD is a highly-regarded qualification taught by leading academics with development work experience in the field.

Admission requirements

At a minimum, all applicants must meet program-specific academic/non-academic requirements, and English language requirements. Admission to most ANU programs is on a competitive basis. Therefore, meeting all admission requirements does not automatically guarantee entry.

- A Bachelor degree or international equivalent AND a Graduate Certificate or Graduate Diploma with a GPA of at least 4/7 for the Master of Applied Anthropology and Development
- A cognate Bachelor degree or international equivalent with a minimum GPA of 5/7 and the approval of an identified supervisor for the thesis for the Master of Applied Anthropology and Development
- All applicants must meet the University's English Language Admission Requirements for Students.



Sumati

Master of Applied Anthropology & Participatory Development

“Learning about their journey and their stories and understanding how difficult it is, especially for young girls and women, to have come from such difficult scenarios where they have fled persecution and violence and had come to Australia — it really got me interested in learning more about gender perspectives in the context of development, conflict and humanitarian crisis.

It has a perfect mix of coursework, research and on-field experiences. I'm really happy with my decision to just focus on my studies. It has paid me really well in terms of the friendships that I've gained, the relationships that I've made, and more importantly the knowledge and the experiences that I've gained.

I'm not sure where I'll be in five to ten years' time, but I know that I want to contribute to change in Australia, Nepal and possibly other developing countries.

I've seen the issues, I've seen the difficulties. It's not fair to those women that they have to live such a hard life when people like me have the opportunity to prosper in Australia and get all the knowledge and experience and guidance from really important and inspiring people.”

Having landed a place in the Australian Government's Department of Social Services' graduate program, Sumati hopes to work on social development policies with a focus on humanitarian settlement policy and gender violence policy.

Further information

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