

Abstracts and Biographical Summaries of Session Chairs and Speakers



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2017 Pacific Update Conference

DAY ONE – TUESDAY 20 JUNE 2017

Plenary Session 1: Welcoming Addresses and Opening Ceremony

BIOS	
<p>Arvind Patel, Acting Dean, Faculty of Business and Economics, University of the South Pacific (USP)</p>	<p>Arvind Patel is a Professor and Head of the School of Accounting and Finance of the Faculty of Business and Economics. He earned his Masters in Commerce degree from the University of New South Wales and his PhD from the University of Queensland. He is teaching at undergraduate level: introductory corporate finance, introductory accounting, auditing, information systems and financial accounting. At the graduate level, he teaches auditing research, research methods, decision support systems, and business information.</p> <p>He has numerous publications appearing in journals such as Quality and Quantity: International Journal of Methodology, Australian Accounting Review, The Fiji Accountant, Accounting and Taxation, and the Australasian Accounting Business and Finance Journal. He is also a former director of the Pacific Islands Centre for Public Administration.</p>
<p>Derrick Armstrong, Acting Vice Chancellor, USP</p>	<p>Professor Derrick Armstrong is the Deputy Vice Chancellor for Research, Innovation and & International of USP since 2015. He was recognized in 2013 as Professor Emeritus in the Faculty of Education and Social Work, University of Sydney. Prior to this he was the University of Sydney's Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Education) and Registrar. He also led the University's Social Inclusion and Widening Participation strategy, introducing the "Compass" program in 2007 and subsequently the 5-university collaboration, "Bridges to Higher Education".</p> <p>In February 2005, Derrick was appointed to the Deanship of the Faculty, a position he held until December 2008 when he became Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney. Under his leadership the Faculty moved from a three Schools system to an integrated Faculty structure, established the Doctoral Division, and introduced the Research Networks strategy.</p> <p>Derrick's research field is the sociology of education but he has been particularly interested in multi-disciplinary collaborations. In addition, Derrick has worked extensively with teachers, non-government organisations and education ministries in educational development and capacity building in developing countries, particularly in the Caribbean and China. Derrick has published 9 books and over 150 journal articles and papers.</p>
<p>Dame Meg Taylor, Secretary General, PIFS</p>	<p>Dame Meg Taylor is a Papua New Guinean lawyer and diplomat. She received her LL.B degree from Melbourne University, Australia, and her LL.M degree from Harvard University, USA. She practised law in Papua New Guinea and serves as a member of the Law Reform Commission.</p> <p>The daughter of Australian explorer Jim Taylor, she was made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 2002. From 1989-94, she was Ambassador of Papua New Guinea to the United States, Mexico and Canada in Washington D.C. Until 2014, Taylor was Vice President, Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (CAO) for the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) of the World Bank Group. On 31 July 2014, Dame Meg was appointed as Secretary General to the Pacific Islands Forum, an intergovernmental organization that aims to enhance cooperation between the independent countries of the Pacific Ocean; she is the first woman to hold that post.</p>



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<p>Hon. Mahendra Reddy, Minister for Education, Heritage, Culture and Arts, Fiji</p>	<p>Mahendra Reddy is a well-known and respected academic. He was an award winning scholarship student at the University of the South Pacific and University of Hawaii. He then did a Master of Science degree in Agriculture and Resource Economics on a Fulbright Scholarship at the University of Hawaii and a PhD on an East-West Centre Fellowship. In 1998, he began his career teaching Economics at the University of the South Pacific, and then rose to the rank of Senior Lecturer Development Studies in 2002 and Senior Lecturer in Economics in 2005. He was then promoted to Associate Dean of the Faculty of Business and Economics in 2007 and Associate Professor of Economics in the same year. In 2008, he became the Head of the USP School of Economics before being transferred to the Fiji Institute of Technology in October of the same year as the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Hospitality and Tourism Studies.</p> <p>Mahendra was appointed as the Chair of the Commerce Commission in March, 2009. In January 2010, he was appointed the Dean of the College of Business, Hospitality and Tourism Studies at the Fiji National University and in January 2014, he was appointed Director of Reserve Bank of Fiji. In 2014, after the overwhelming victory of the Fiji First Party, he was appointed as the Minister for Education, Heritage, Culture and Arts. He has an impressive record of consultancies for national and international agencies. The most recent is undertaking detailed research for the establishment of Fiji's first ever National Minimum Wage. He has also published widely in research and scholarly journals and books, and is an expert commentator in the media on development and economic issues.</p>
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Parallel Session 1a: Achieving a Blue-Green Economy

<p>BIOS</p>	
<p>Chair: Gordon Burns, Counsellor - Regional Development Cooperation, Australian High Commission in Fiji</p>	<p>Gordon Burns is Counsellor for Regional Development Cooperation at the Australian High Commission in Fiji.</p>
<p>Tess Newton Cain, Visiting Fellow, Development Policy Center (DevPolicy), ANU and Principal, TNC Pacific Consulting</p> <p><i>What has been the Impact of 'Blue-Green Growth' in the Pacific? – with Matthew Doran, Wesley Morgan, and Sandra Tarte</i></p>	<p>Tess Newton Cain is a citizen of Vanuatu while TNC Pacific Consulting also based in Vanuatu. Tess has almost 20 years experience of living and working in the Pacific island region. She holds adjunct positions at the Australian National University (Development Policy Centre) and James Cook University (Cairns Institute). Tess specialises in issues of regional and sub-regional policy and wrote a chapter entitled 'The Renaissance of the Melanesian Spearhead Group' for 'The New Pacific Diplomacy' (Fry & Tarte, eds.) published in 2015.</p>
<p>Jeremy Hills, Director, Institute of Marine Resources, USP</p> <p><i>Reporting on the UN Oceans Conference— "Our Oceans, Our Future: Partnering for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14"</i></p>	<p>Jeremy Hills has over 20 years of experience of professional research and consultancy in coastal and marine environments. This has involved working in over 40 countries across the world delivering over 60 research and development projects. He has worked for a range of international institutions such as the EC, UN (e.g. UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO), World Bank, national aid agencies (e.g. CIDA, RIKZ and SIDA) and a range of research organisations (e.g. NOAA, NERC). He has published over 40 refereed scientific papers and a number of book chapters in a variety of topics including fisheries, hydrology, crustacean settlement, pollution, island tourism, climate change and coastal management.</p>



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<p>Emeline Siale Ilolohia, Executive Director, Civil Society Forum of Tonga</p> <p><i>Building Local Ownership and Action on Green Growth: Lessons from the Ha'apai Development Model and Green Growth Dialogue in Tonga</i></p>	<p>Emeline Siale Ilolohian is currently the Executive Director of the Civil Society Forum of Tonga, she has been instrumental in bringing together and supporting coalitions working on issues as diverse as women's access to finance, women's leadership and political participation, and deep sea mining.</p> <p>Emeline was also a founding member of the Tonga National Leadership Development Forum, a group of leaders from a range of sectors who developed a National Leadership Code for Tonga.</p>
<p>Aidan Craney, Research Coordinator, Pacific Leadership Program</p> <p><i>The Development-Diplomacy Nexus: Lessons from the Green Growth Leaders' Coalition - with David Hudson and Dawn Gibson</i></p>	<p>Aside from being a researcher and international development practitioner, Aidan Craney, is foremost a listener, hoping to understand local issues and how he can help to facilitate positive change. He is currently undertaking PhD studies at La Trobe University, researching the state of youth livelihoods and development in Pacific Island Countries and Territories. With a Bachelor of Social Work and a Master of Social Science (International Development), as well as recent and ongoing experience working in the Pacific islands, his career and study foci address development challenges and institutional inequities across Australia and the Pacific region.</p>
<p>ABSTRACTS</p>	
<p>Green growth initiatives have been growing in number in the Pacific region in recent years. Advocates argue that green growth has the potential to strike a balance between Western developmental norms and Pacific developmental ambitions, seeking to promote development outcomes that are both environmentally friendly and contribute to economic growth. This panel examines green growth in the region from both practical and theoretical perspectives. The papers interrogate the nature of green growth and ideas about whether or not it can help to shape developmental change in the image of the Pacific.</p>	
<p>Tess Newton Cain, Visiting Fellow, Development Policy Center (DevPolicy), ANU and Principal, TNC Pacific Consulting</p> <p><i>What has been the Impact of 'Blue-Green Growth' in the Pacific? – with Matthew Dornan, Wesley Morgan, and Sandra Tarte</i></p>	<p>The term 'green growth' and its sister concepts, 'blue-green growth', the 'green economy', and the 'blue-green economy', have gained considerable traction in the Pacific island region in a short space of time. Pacific island governments, regional organisations, and development agencies all use the terms, which originate outside of the Pacific, in order to qualify their support for economic development – highlighting the environmental vulnerability of Small Island Developing States in the region.</p> <p>What (and who) has driven the adoption of 'green growth' terminology within the region? How has its adoption influenced actual policy in the Pacific? This paper presents preliminary findings from research that explores the usage, influence and impact of the 'green growth' terminology in the Pacific islands.</p>
<p>Jeremy Hills, Director, Institute of Marine Resources, USP</p> <p><i>Reporting on the UN Oceans Conference— "Our oceans, our future: partnering for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14"</i></p>	<p>The Governments of Fiji and Sweden have recently co-hosted the high-level UN Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. The Conference aimed to be a game changer that will reverse the decline in the health of our ocean for people, planet and prosperity.</p> <p>With Pacific countries being so reliant on the ocean, this focus on SDG14 represents an opportunity for more integrated ocean management. However, the Pacific already has well-found oceans policy, an established institutional framework and a recent history of many marine projects and programmes. Thus, some reflections are provided in terms of how the recent UN Oceans Conference and SDG14 can be used as a catalyst for change for the Pacific.</p>
<p>Emeline Siale Ilolohia, Executive Director, Civil Society Forum of Tonga</p>	<p>The Tonga National Leadership Development Forum (TNLDF) recently embarked on a consultative process in the Ha'apai island group to identify practical measures to address the pressing issue of sustainable resource use and management. These consultations culminated in the Ha'apai Development Framework, a plan of action</p>



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<p><i>Building Local Ownership and Action on Green Growth: Lessons from the Ha'apai Development Model and Green Growth Dialogue in Tonga</i></p>	<p>that is owned and developed by the people of Ha'apai, but which is also strongly supported by the Tongan Government. In November 2016 the Tongan Government along with TNLDF and other non state actors, convened a national Green Growth Dialogue which drew on the Ha'apai and other experiences of how 'green growth' is understood and addressed in Tonga.</p> <p>This presentation examines emerging lessons from the development and ongoing implementation of the Ha'apai Development Framework and the subsequent rise to prominence of the Green Growth agenda at national level in Tonga. Both have provided a learning space for TNLDF, the Tongan Government and the wider community in understanding the global issue of green growth and sustainable development. It explores the way in which green growth is understood and responded to at national and subnational levels in Tonga, and how the leadership of change on complex development issues such as green growth occurs when the process is owned, led and driven by local actors, using local structures and applying local approaches.</p>
<p>Aidan Craney, Research Coordinator, Pacific Leadership Program</p> <p><i>The Development-Diplomacy Nexus: Lessons from the Green Growth Leaders' Coalition - with David Hudson and Dawn Gibson</i></p>	<p>Influencing developmental change requires support from key persons of influence in the country or region where change is proposed. But what if key persons of influence were sought not just for support of developmental change efforts, but as drivers of change themselves?</p> <p>This paper reports on the logic and process behind the Green Growth Leaders' Coalition, a fellowship of government, regional body, civil society and private sector actors assembled to identify where and how sustainable development reform may take place across the Pacific region. Reflecting on lessons learned to date in an ongoing Action Research project into the Coalition's functioning this paper interrogates ideas of how green growth is framed in the Pacific region, how countries can advocate for change on a collective level through formal and informal networks, as well as questions of sovereignty and self-sufficiency in an increasingly complex global climate of politics and economics.</p>

Parallel Session 1b: Sustainable Eco-Tourism

<p>BIOS</p>	
<p>Chair: Maria Carina Tinio, Associate Economics and Statistics Analyst, ADB</p>	<p>Cara Tinio joined ADB in April 2011. She is involved in producing the Pacific Economic Monitor, a bi-annual publication on regional developments and policy issues; and supports project economic and financial analyses, and project administration. Prior to joining ADB, she worked in trade policy at the Philippines' National Economic and Development Authority from 2001–2008. She holds an undergraduate degree in economics from the Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City, Philippines; and a master's degree in international economics and finance from Brandeis University, Massachusetts, USA.</p>
<p>Norio Usui, Senior Public Management Economist, ADB</p> <p><i>Overcoming High Costs: Niche Products and Services</i></p>	<p>Norio Usui is an economist in Pacific Department, ADB. He previously worked for Philippine Country Office, the Central and West Asia, and Economics and Research Departments. Before joining ADB, he was an associate professor of development economics at Kansai University, Chiba University, and the University of Shizuoka in Japan. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Tokyo.</p>
<p>Christopher Cocker, CEO, South Pacific Tourism Organization</p> <p><i>Regional Tourism Update</i></p>	<p>Christopher Cocker was appointed CEO of SPTO in May 2016. He has vast regional experience in trade, investment and regional tourism after working with regional agencies such as the Pacific Trade & Invest Auckland office and the Pacific Community (SPC). He started his career in SPTO as the Project Manager for the EU-funded Pacific Regional Tourism Capacity Building Programme (PRTCBP).</p>



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<p>Andrew A. Nihopara, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Culture & Tourism, Solomon Islands <i>Sustainable Eco-tourism in Solomon Islands: The Opportunity Amongst Challenges</i></p>	<p>Andrew A. Nihopara has a Master's degree in Commerce from the University of the South Pacific (USP) in 2009 and his Bachelor in Business from Massey University, New Zealand in 1998. He was the Marketing Manager of Solomon Islands Visitors Bureau (SIVB) from 2001 to 2004. From 2005 to 2011, he was the Marketing Manager and later became the Acting Chief Executive Officer of the South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO). He was awarded the PATA Face of the Future 2009. From 2013 until April 2016, he was a private consultant assisting the government, SPTO, USP, IUCN and other private sectors while serving as board member of SIVB.</p>
<p>Halatoa Fua, CEO, Cook Islands Tourism Corporation <i>Sustainable Ecotourism in the Cook Islands</i></p>	<p>Halatoa Fua was appointed CEO of the Cook Islands Tourism Corporation in 2012. He has an extensive background in banking & finance, tourism development and destination marketing. His career with the Cook Islands Tourism Corporation comes at a time of record tourism growth for the Cook Islands, while developing its policies and strategies in sustainable tourism for Rarotonga and the outer islands. Prior to his 7 years with the Cook Islands Tourism Corporation, he worked with the ANZ Bank for 10 years in Tonga, Kiribati and the Cook Islands. His final position with the ANZ Bank was the Commercial Lending Manager, gaining experience in commercial investment in the private sector particularly in tourism. Halatoa holds a Masters in Business Administration (MBA) from the University of the South Pacific.</p>
<p>ABSTRACTS</p>	
<p>Norio Usui, Senior Public Management Economist, ADB <i>Overcoming High Costs: Niche Products and Services</i></p>	<p>Why do we focus on eco-tourism as a core development strategy for the Pacific small island developing states (SIDS)? This presentation aims to offer a logical basis for discussing eco-tourism development by summarizing major economic challenges for the Pacific SIDS.</p> <p>The Pacific SIDS encounter the double whammy of economic geography: smallness and remoteness, which undermine their competitiveness in global markets. Despite continued efforts in the past, private sector development has been constrained, and the public sector, subsistence agriculture and traditional services dominate the economies. Limited economic diversification and resultant high dependency on imports create two striking features of the SIDS economies—low and volatile growth.</p> <p>Winters and Martins (2004) show that returns to capital are negative in export-oriented manufacturing products from small economies, and world prices would not cover total costs even if wages are zero, arguing that comparative advantage may not be enough to overcome diseconomies of scale and higher transport costs. Their assessment implies that it is not easy for the SIDS to compete in global market in exports of standard manufacturing products. This, however, raises two obvious questions: (i) how do these small remote economies earn the much needed foreign exchange to meet their import demand?; (ii) and how were they able to export anything in the past given that geography has remained the same?</p> <p>Looking at SIDS economic past through this prism, they depend on some rents to finance their goods trade deficits: (i) tourism rents from natural beauty and seascape; (ii) commodity rents from natural resources like minerals and fisheries; (iii) rents in the form of preferential access (sugar and garments, automotive parts) and preferential pricing (sugar); (iv) niche products targeted at niche segments; and (v) foreign savings in the form of remittances and foreign investment, and donors' aid. Geographical factors limit the SIDS to follow the traditional development path. The SIDS require alternative development pathway.</p> <p>Despite the geographical constraints, there are several success stories in developing niche products and services in the SIDS. Starting from Fiji's water and cosmetics products and Palau's tourism, many countries have been exploring</p>



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	<p>opportunities in niche goods and services to link their economies with global markets, and hence finance their imports. For niche products and services, low costs are not a prerequisite for business development since consumers who place high values on such niche products and services are willing to pay a rent. High value niche products and services can easily absorb the cost of geography. There are huge opportunities for the SIDS to develop such niche products and services based on their rich cultures, pristine nature, and healthy ecology. In the tourism and other sectors, the strategy of creating values requires careful management and appropriate investments to avoid environmental degradation.</p>
<p>Christopher Cocker, CEO, South Pacific Tourism Organization</p> <p><i>Regional Tourism Update</i></p>	<p>Established in 1983 as the Tourism Council of the South Pacific, the South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) is the mandated organisation representing Tourism in the region. Its 18 Government members are American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and the People's Republic of China. In addition to government members, the South Pacific Tourism Organisation has about 200 private sector members. SPTO's mission is "Market and Develop Tourism in the South Pacific"</p> <p>Linked to this, SPTO's goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve air and sea access to Islands • To Enhance brand "South Pacific" • To develop capacity of Government and private sector for sustainable tourism <p>The Vision for Tourism: "Tourism will Inspire Sustainable Economic Growth and Empower the Pacific People"</p>
<p>Andrew A. Nihopara, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Culture & Tourism, Solomon Islands</p> <p><i>Sustainable Eco-tourism in Solomon Islands: The Opportunity Amongst Challenges</i></p>	<p>The tourism industry of the Solomon Islands is one that faces huge challenges when it comes to adopting sustainable eco-tourism approaches and focus in the absence of a consistent and increasing leisure tourism arrival on an annual basis. This scenario forces the Ministry to assess its strategies and approaches in order to devise and adopt a policy-supported framework that would enable ecotourism development to be driven forward with the challenges such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of travel to SI 2. Lack of basic support infrastructure – i.e. airports, ports, jetties, roads to tourism attraction and tourism businesses 3. Lack of a rural inclusion approach for tourism sector 4. Complicated land ownership systems and issues 5. Limited Government recognition for tourism sector 6. Lack of development partners support to the sector <p>Amongst the above challenges, the expectation for tourism to become a key economic drive by the Government and the people is also increasing. The expectation in this regards leads to the development opportunity for the tourism sector with a rural / provincial inclusion approach.</p> <p>Presentation will be based around how the sustainable eco-tourism is thriving in the Pacific context (case studies of some countries to be used for comparison purposes) and the approaches to overcome the prevailing challenges in the Pacific (SI to be the case study) to make not only make ecotourism workable but also sustainable. Discussions will be around shaping policies for wider engagement and participation in niche tourism product development.</p>
<p>Halatoa Fua, CEO, Cook Islands Tourism Corporation</p>	<p>The development of an Ecotourism is essential for our small island economies for the sustainability of its environment, people and culture and the resilience from climate change. Ecotourism has become an effective tool for economic development, conservation strategies and the social development of our local communities. The primary focus of Ecotourism to foster experiences about nature</p>



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<p><i>Sustainable Ecotourism in the Cook Islands</i></p>	<p>and its landscape, also captures the cultural significance of our destinations. There is a strong sense of local economic activities that will support a strong sustainable future.</p> <p>The United Nations have declared 2017 as the year of ‘Sustainable Tourism’, to advance the contribution of the tourism sector in the three key pillars of economic, social and environment. The South Pacific Tourism Organisation is aligning its resources toward sustainable tourism which will a positive effect on the development of Ecotourism. The prioritisation on Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism is becoming more important, at a time where our natural resources are depleting very quickly.</p> <p>The Cook Islands have translated the importance of Ecotourism into our national strategies (Cook Islands National Sustainable Development Plan 2016-20) and our sectoral policies (Cook Islands Sustainable Tourism Policy Framework and Goals). Our sustainable tourism goals are focused on governance, perpetuate the essence of the Cook Islands culture, develop a strong workforce, sustainable environmental practices, a yield drive approach to tourism development, effective marketing and destination development strategies and the safety and health of our visitors.</p> <p>These key goals will become a core part of my presentation on Ecotourism, providing key examples in the Cook Islands from various stakeholders in Government, the tourism industry and our community.</p>
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Parallel Session 1c: Labour Markets and Skills Upgrading

BIOS	
<p>Chair: Sanjesh Naidu, Economic Affairs Officer, UNESCAP Suva</p> <p><i>Fremden Yanhambath</i>, Program Director, Vanuatu Skills Partnership Program</p> <p><i>Skills Development System Reform in Vanuatu- Supporting Entrepreneurship, Job Creation and Labour Mobility – with Anna Gibert</i></p>	<p>Sanjesh Naidu is Economic Affairs Officer at UNESCAP Suva. Prior to that, he was with the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat and the Ministry of Finance and Planning of Fiji.</p> <p>Fremden Yanhambath is the Program Director for the Vanuatu Skills Partnership. Fremden completed a Masters in Leadership and Management with a specific focus on Vocational Education and Training at the University of Newcastle, Australia in 2013. Fremden started his career as a secondary school teacher after completing his Bachelors Degree. In 2005, he left teaching to concentrate on development work in the field of Environmental Education. In 2009, he joined the Australian Government funded TVET Sector Strengthening Program, now called the Vanuatu Skills Partnership. He began in the role of Business Development Services Officer for the Program from 2009-2012. In 2015, he was appointed as the Program’s Director leading a team of 30 local staff and international advisers working across Vanuatu to support inclusive economic growth through skills development.</p>
<p>Meli Nadakuca, Assistant Statistician Demography, Fiji Bureau of Statistics and Epeli Waqavonovono, Government Statistician, Fiji Bureau of Statistics</p> <p><i>Measuring Unemployment: How The Way You Define Employment Makes a Difference in Determining Labour Mobility, Job Creation, and Labour</i></p>	<p>Meli Nadakuca is Assistant Statistician Demography, Fiji Bureau of Statistics and Epeli Waqavonovono is Government Statistician, Fiji Bureau of Statistics</p>



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<p><i>Markets</i>– with Michael Levin</p>	
<p>Apolinario Magno, Lecturer, Faculty of Economy and Management, Timor-Leste National University (UNTL)</p> <p><i>TVET in Timor-Leste: Public Policy on School Transition Period toward Labour Market</i></p>	<p>Apolinario Magno is a Lecturer and Researcher at the Faculty of Economy, Timor-Leste National University (UNTL). From 2008 to 2013, he served as Director General of the Ministry of Education. He also served as Political Associate Officer and National Evaluation Officer at the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste. He is currently a PhD Candidate at Lisbon University in Portugal. He received his Master of Business Administration (MBA) from Southern Cross University, Australia and Advanced Diploma from San Diego State University (SDSU), USA. He has a Bachelor of Art in English and Education Science, from University of Timor-Leste.</p>
<p>Sam Porter and Cecilia Requena, Economic Advisors, MECAE, Timor- Leste</p> <p><i>Job Creation through Economic Reform in Timor- Leste (via Videocon)</i></p>	<p>Sam Porter is an economic advisor in the Office of the Minister of State, Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs (MECAE) of the Government of Timor-Leste. Sam has worked as an economic advisor at MECAE since 2015 and previously worked as the Country Economist for the Australian Embassy in Dili. Prior to working in Timor-Leste, Sam worked as an economist and policy researcher in Australia and the UK.</p> <p>Cecilia Requena is an Economic Advisor with Minister of State, Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs (MECAE) since September 2015. She was with ACE Consultants as Junior Project Manager for the EDTC Division in Latin America and the Caribbean from 2013 to 2014. She graduated at University Carlos III in Madrid and has MA studies in International Trade and in Economic Growth and Development. She has lived abroad several years, including Erasmus studies in Belgium and professional experiences in Tunisia, Qatar and Guatemala in the fields of foreign trade and international cooperation. Her mother tongue is Spanish and she also speaks English and French.</p>
<p>ABSTRACTS</p>	
<p><i>Fremden Yanhambath</i>, Program Director, Vanuatu Skills Partnership Program</p> <p><i>Skills Development System Reform in Vanuatu- Supporting Entrepreneurship, Job Creation and Labour Mobility – with Anna Gibert</i></p>	<p>Throughout the last eight years, the governments of Vanuatu and Australia have been engaged in an innovative investment partnership that is transforming the skills development system in Vanuatu. Over 75% of the population across the archipelago work in the informal economy with previously no access to demand-driven, quality-based, certified skills training. However, through the investment's implementation strategies, this lack is being addressed, with the creation of skill development opportunities leading to significant employment, entrepreneurial and labour mobility outcomes.</p> <p>At the heart of the approach are partnerships based on mutual accountability with the private and productive sectors in areas of high economic growth potential – specifically tourism, handicrafts and agriculture – with a focus on cross-sectoral coordination and linkages. Incentive mechanisms have then been established which influence local training providers to respond to the skill demands of these industries in ways that improve relevance and flexibility, with a particular emphasis on 'blended' delivery: complementing formal training delivery with customised 'on-the-job' industry coaching. Increased flexibility means that training takes place outside of institutional boundaries, in phased, modular modalities. This not only enhances the contextual appropriateness of the training, but also facilitates access for groups hitherto marginalised by geography, gender and disability.</p> <p>The success of the models promoted through the investment partnership, in terms of measurable inclusive economic growth, has now influenced policy reform at the national level within both the Ministry of Education and Training and other productive sector departments.</p>



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	<p>From its beginning, the investment has prioritised a locally-led approach that works 'with the grain' of Melanesian values. It navigates the political economy with explicit recognition of complex power structures and the need, at times, for 'positive deviance' from traditional aid project approaches to achieve authentic positive change.</p>
<p>Meli Nadakuca, Assistant Statistician Demography, Fiji Bureau of Statistics and Epeli Waqavonovono, Government Statistician, Fiji Bureau of Statistics</p> <p><i>Measuring Unemployment: How The Way You Define Employment Makes a Difference in Determining Labour Mobility, Job Creation, and Labour Markets– with Michael Levin</i></p>	<p>Pacific Islands censuses collect information on economic activities, but they do not all use the same definitions of employment and unemployment. The U.S. and its territories (and other Western countries) define employment as "paid employment", and exclude those people doing subsistence activities only. Most of the rest of the Pacific uses the U.N. definition, and so include those doing subsistence activities as "employed". In both cases, persons must be in the labour force and looking for work to be considered unemployed, but because of the employment definitions, unemployment is much larger in the case where only those paid are employed. This paper looks at the definitions of employment and unemployment across the Pacific (and among Pacific Islands migrants), using recent census data, to assess the relationship between employment and labour mobility, job creation and labour markets in general. The 2007 Census and 2014 Fiji Household Listing will be used to show how different definitions provide varying estimates and characteristics (age, sex, educational attainment, birthplace) of employment and unemployment to assist in planning and policy formation. Micronesians inside and as migrants will provide insight into the relationship of unemployment to labour mobility.</p>
<p>Apolinario Magno, Lecturer, Faculty of Economy and Management, Timor-Leste National University (UNTL)</p> <p><i>TVET in Timor-Leste: Public Policy on School Transition Period toward Labour Market</i></p>	<p>This research is an evaluative research aiming to help the government and the community of Timor-Leste in developing a better TVET policy and its implementation in order to guarantee the accessibility to the labour market and granted a quality of labour condition to new graduates of technical and vocational students post their secondary schools.</p> <p>The research is a Designed-Based-Research where the author assessed the existed both policies and its implementation in the last five years (2010 – 2015). The contents assessed included the curriculum, long term and short term national strategic plan, annual action plan, regulations, and its implementation circle on the technical and vocational education and training in transitional period towards the labour market. Then, as reference for Timor-Leste, the policies and its best practices in terms of its implementation in some countries such as South Korea, Holland, New Zealand, Portugal and Singapore were used as references.</p> <p>The analyses was done by assessing the existed policy by comparing to the actual condition of labour market that the country currently has, then, for the future improvement, some policies and best practices in the references countries were withdrawn as reference.</p> <p>The research methodology, in its nature, used both qualitative and quantitative research and the research was done in Timor-Leste with the observation at the Employees Training Center – Tibar, at the technical and professional schools and employees centers. The research held in Dili for 37 teachers and 207 students in six technical schools and 10 teachers in two employment training centers, 30 graduates from technical and vocational schools, 20 entrepreneurs, the National Director of Curriculum, the Director of Technical and Vocational Schools, Minister of Education, and the State Secretary for Policy and Professional Training for Employees (SEFOPE).</p>
<p>Sam Porter and Cecilia Requena, Economic Advisors, MECAE, Timor-Leste</p>	<p>Timor-Leste's economy is currently driven by government spending financed by oil and gas revenues. Private sector firms are concentrated in sectors financed directly (infrastructure) or indirectly (retail and wholesale) by government spending. Few firms have developed export capabilities or can compete with imports of foodstuffs and manufactured goods.</p>



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<p><i>Job Creation through Economic Reform in Timor-Leste (via Videocon)</i></p>	<p>Job creation is a major challenge in Timor-Leste. From 2010 to 2013, Timor-Leste created 50,643 new jobs, however only 8,323 jobs were in the formal sector while 42,320 jobs were in the informal sector. The working-age population in Timor-Leste is set to increase from 696,300 in 2013 to 913,800 in 2023. The rate of growth of formal employment is much lower than the expected growth in the working age population.</p> <p>Accelerating the rate of job creation will require the development of private sector firms that can produce goods and services that are internationally competitive. Such firms face substantial barriers to their development including a weak business environment, insecure land tenure, high minimum wage and low levels of labour productivity.</p> <p>The Government of Timor-Leste has responded to these challenges by implementing a two-year economic reform program, known as “The Guide to Economic Reform and Growth”. The reform program includes sectoral development measures combined with reforms to the business environment, infrastructure and in factor markets.</p> <p>This paper contains three parts: part one outlines key data and estimates for job creation in Timor-Leste; part two will analyse the contribution of the Guide to Economic Reform and Growth to job creation; part three will describe ongoing macroeconomic, business environment and economic geography barriers to job creation in Timor-Leste.</p>
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Parallel Session 2a: Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

<p>BIOS</p>	
<p>Chair: Teea Tira, Secretariat Coordinator, SPCR <i>Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR)</i></p>	<p>Ms. Teea Tira has worked for the Republic of Kiribati Government and held senior positions for more than 10 years including 3 years as Secretary to the Cabinet which entailed being Chief Advisor to the President and the Cabinet as well as being head of the Kiribati Public Service. She has been Advisor at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Executive Director’s Office representing Kiribati and has also been the WorldBank/ADB Joint Liaison Officer in Kiribati. She is currently engaged as the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) Secretariat Coordinator funded by ADB and based at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS).</p>
<p>Tubagus Feridhanusetyawan, Resident Representative for Pacific Islands, International Monetary Fund <i>Proceedings from the 2017 High-level Dialogue and Workshop on Building Resilience to Natural Disasters and Climate Change</i></p>	<p>Tubagus Feridhanusetyawan has been the Resident Representative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the Pacific Islands since September 2014, covering 12 countries in the Pacific. He joined the IMF in 2003, and has worked on more than ten countries in the Middle East, Central Asia, and the Asia Pacific regions including as a Mission Chief. Before joining the IMF, Tubagus was the Head of Economic Department and the Director of Corporate Relations of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) Jakarta. Tubagus is Indonesian, and he received his Ph.D. in Economics from Iowa State University, USA, in 1994.</p>
<p>David Fay, Project Administration Unit Head, ADB <i>Affordable Coastal Protection (on behalf of</i></p>	<p>David Fay has 16 years of experience in engineering design and project management of large scale transport infrastructure projects. He has worked with and for various multilateral development organizations on road, port, logistics and rail projects. David is a recent arrival in the Pacific, with his project portfolio now involving flood protection, renewable energy and climate resilience projects in Fiji, Tonga, and Kiribati.</p>



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<p><i>Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility)</i></p>	
<p>Scott Hook, Economic Infrastructure Adviser, PIFS</p> <p><i>Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific</i></p>	<p>Scott Hook is the Economic Infrastructure Adviser at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. He works on infrastructure policy and improving access to climate change finance for Pacific island countries, some of his key work has included the drafting of an Options Paper on Improving Access to and Management of Climate Change Resources, the Pacific Climate Change Finance Assessment Framework, the Nauru case study and advising Forum Economic Ministers on climate change finance.</p> <p>Working as an economist he has over 20 years experience in economic and financial analysis and in the development of national and regional government policy and has researched and written on the role of institutions in shaping policy implementation in Fiji and the Pacific. He has a PhD from the University of Queensland.</p>
<p>Kya Raina Lal, Solicitor and Barrister, Lal Patel Bale Lawyers</p> <p><i>Retaining Pacific Sovereignty, Statehood and Exclusive Economic Zones in a Changing Climate and Rising Sea Levels: Examining the Law</i></p>	<p>Kya Raina Lal is a practicing Barrister. She attained her BA in Pacific Studies, LLB and LLM (Hons) in Environmental Law from the University of Auckland. While she is a general practitioner, her passion and specialisation lies in environmental and climate change law; especially in respect to the Pacific.</p>
<p>ABSTRACTS</p>	
<p>Tubagus Feridhanusetyawan, Resident Representative for Pacific Islands, International Monetary Fund (IMF)</p> <p><i>Proceedings from the 2017 High-level Dialogue and Workshop on Building Resilience to Natural Disasters and Climate Change</i></p>	<p>The 2017 High-level Dialogue and Workshop on Building Resilience to Natural Disasters and Climate Change is co-hosted by the IMF and the Government of Fiji, with funding support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the IMF.</p> <p>The purpose of the workshop and dialogue is to strengthen macroeconomic policies in addressing climate-change challenges through policy discussion and capacity building. It also facilitates engagement between the IMF, other development partners, and Pacific island country officials on topical macroeconomic issues in the region beyond the regular cycle of IMF surveillance missions, Annual and Spring Meetings, and technical assistance missions.</p>
<p>David Fay, Project Administration Unit Head, ADB</p> <p><i>Affordable Coastal Protection (on behalf of Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility)</i></p>	<p>The reshaping and loss of land due to coastal erosion is an ever-present concern for Pacific Island Countries (PICs) and may be caused by both natural and anthropogenic factors. Where erosion conflicts with road, maritime, community or aviation infrastructure, these high value assets are put at risk. This infrastructure has high economic value and often provides critical lifelines for these geographically-dispersed nations. While a range of measures may be used to adapt to the erosion hazard, including avoidance of hazardous locations or relocation of assets, these are often not feasible, especially when land availability is limited or infrastructure is expensive to relocate. In these cases, the land and assets must be protected.</p> <p>Conventional responses to coastal erosion include formalised rock or concrete revetments and seawalls. These structures are engineered to withstand scour, wave impact and overtopping, and formal design guidance is available. Major obstacles for the construction of coastal protection in PICs include the lack of suitable local materials (especially rock of sufficient size and quality) and the high</p>



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	<p>cost of importing materials. A range of non-conventional or ‘non-engineered’ methods for coastal (land) protection have been trialled throughout the region with varying levels of success.</p> <p>This study, undertaken by the Pacific Region Infrastructure Facility (PRIF), has catalogued existing approaches to coastal protection and critically evaluated them against engineering, environmental, social and financial criteria. Conventional approaches such as rock revetments typically have long design lives and moderate construction cost where materials and construction plant are available locally. Costs significantly increase where materials must be transported, particularly long distances to remote island locations. In these locations, alternative protection measures such as structures requiring lower material volumes or those that use local materials and labour but have shorter design lives may become more cost effective.</p> <p>Two such alternative methods included the use of smaller hand-placed sand-filled geotextile containers and the use of concrete masonry “besser” construction blocks, both placed on a sloping revetment. These innovative protection options have the benefit of being either widely available or cheaper to import to Pacific Islands, and they can be placed without the need for heavy construction equipment. Physical modelling has been undertaken to investigate the performance of these alternative coastal protection methods under reef-top wave conditions and to enable the development of design guidance. This paper presents results from the desktop review, the physical model testing and summarizes the subsequently developed design guidance.</p>
<p>Scott Hook, Economic Infrastructure Adviser, PIFS</p> <p><i>Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (working title)</i></p>	<p>The Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) provides high level strategic guidance to different stakeholder groups on how to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters, in ways that contribute to and are embedded in sustainable development. Many actions contribute to eradicate poverty through building more resilient communities. These actions have been identified from relevant regional, national and subnational policies and plans, as well as from national and regional experiences and lessons learned.</p>
<p>Kya Raina Lal, Solicitor and Barrister, Lal Patel Bale Lawyers</p> <p><i>Retaining Pacific Sovereignty, Statehood and Exclusive Economic Zones in a Changing Climate and Rising Sea Levels: Examining the Law</i></p>	<p>Historically nations have ceased to exist due to conflict, conquest or politics. However, the 21st century is now witnessing an additional force with the ability to redraw world maps; climate change. Climate change and climate change induced sea level rise has the ability to radically alter coastlines, rewrite international boundaries, displace millions of people and as we are now witnessing, potentially cause entire islands or land masses to become inundated to the point of extinction. For the Pacific, a region of 22 countries and territories and over 10 million people; they face the very real possibility of losing their coasts and islands in light of this ubiquitous phenomenon.</p> <p>For the most part, the climate change discourse has been dominated by issues of climate change induced displacement as well as the environmental, economic and security implications of climate impacts. This paper will instead focus on the flip-side of this discourse; the legal impacts and implications that climate change induced sea level rise will have for the ongoing recognition and existence of Pacific statehood, sovereignty and exclusive economic zones.</p> <p>Under contemporary legal frameworks Pacific people face a double harm prospect; where climate change deprives them of their land, and international law deprives them of their seas. Therefore, this paper will examine in law what “sinking islands” actually mean for pacific people, their recognition in law and their claim to both their land and ocean territories. Drawing on international law, the</p>



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	United Nations Law of the Sea Convention (UNCLOS), the doctrine of historic waters and customary regional international law, these present and pressing issues will be examined and made timely with the advent of the Fijian Presidency of the UNFCCC's COP23 and the United Nations Ocean Conference.
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Parallel Session 2b: Framework for Pacific Regionalism and Its Impact on Public Policy Engagement

BIOS	
Chair: Dame Meg Taylor , Secretary General, PIFS	Dame Meg Taylor is a Papua New Guinean lawyer and diplomat. She received her LL.B degree from Melbourne University, Australia, and her LL.M degree from Harvard University, USA. She practised law in Papua New Guinea and served as a member of the Law Reform Commission. The daughter of Australian explorer Jim Taylor, she was made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 2002. From 1989-94, she was Ambassador of Papua New Guinea to the United States, Mexico and Canada in Washington D.C. Until 2014, Taylor was Vice President, Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (CAO) for the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) of the World Bank Group. On 31 July 2014, Dame Meg was appointed as Secretary General to the Pacific Islands Forum, an intergovernmental organization that aims to enhance cooperation between the independent countries of the Pacific Ocean; she is the first woman to hold that post.
Teresa Manarangi-Trott , Cook Islands Chamber of Commerce	<i>Representative of Specialist sub-committee for Regionalism (SSCR)</i>
Matthew Vaea , Samoa Association of Sports and National Olympic Committee	<i>Representative of regional Non-State Actors (NSA)</i>
Albion Ishoda , Embassy of the Republic of the Marshall Islands in Fiji	<i>Representative of a PIF member country</i>
United Nations (TBC)	<i>Representative of a development partner</i>

Parallel Session 2c: Improving Labour Market Outcomes in the Pacific—An ADB-International Labour Organization (ILO) Report

BIOS	
Chair: Donglin Li , Director, ILO Country Office – Fiji	Donglin Li was a Special Adviser to the ILO Regional Director, Asia Pacific Office in Bangkok, Thailand from 2002-2004. He became the Director of the ILO Office for Pakistan from 2004 – 2011. In 2011, he was assigned the Director of the ILO Office for Sri Lanka and the Maldives in Colombo. In November 2016, he was set to work in the ILO Pacific Island Countries covering 11 ILO members state in the Pacific.
Norio Usui , Senior Public Management Economist, ADB <i>The Pacific Paradox: Missing Links between Growth and Development</i>	Norio Usui is an economist in Pacific Department, ADB. He previously worked for Philippine Country Office, the Central and West Asia, and Economics and Research Departments. Before joining ADB, he was an associate professor of development economics at Kansai University, Chiba University, and the University of Shizuoka in Japan. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Tokyo.



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<p>Sameer Khatiwada, Employment Specialist, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, ILO</p> <p><i>Improving Labour Market Outcomes: Main Findings and Implications for Policy</i></p>	<p>Sameer Khatiwada received his PhD in International Economics from The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva in 2016. He joined the ILO after graduating from the Kennedy School at Harvard University in 2008.</p>
<p>Richard Curtain, Visiting Fellow, DevPolicy, ANU</p> <p><i>Promoting Skills Formation through Public Investment Projects: Case Studies from ADB-financed Infrastructure Projects in Papua New Guinea</i></p>	<p>Richard Curtain is an independent consultant with expertise in the areas of skill formation and analysis of Pacific labour markets. He has a PhD from the Australian National University (ANU) based on a thesis on rural urban migration and urban unemployment in PNG. He is a Visiting Fellow at the Development Policy Centre at ANU where he works on issues related to Pacific labour mobility.</p>
<p>ABSTRACTS</p>	
<p>Norio Usui, Senior Public Management Economist, ADB</p> <p><i>The Pacific Paradox: Missing Links between Growth and Development</i></p>	<p>Igniting growth in the Pacific small island developing states (SIDS) remains challenging. The economic geography: smallness and remoteness, continues to undermine their competitiveness in global markets. However, even in some successful cases in igniting growth, they encounter a challenge of weak linkages between growth and development. This presentation shows why ADB decided to conduct the labor market study to guide its operational strategy.</p> <p>Even the successful cases such as Fiji and Palau in igniting growth, economic growth has not necessarily led to effective poverty reduction. Niche products and services have created job opportunities. However, local workforces continue to migrate to other countries to find better jobs, and new jobs in the domestic market have been filled by foreign workers. In Palau, for example, net remittance inflows have remained negative in recent years since outflows by foreign workers have surpassed inflows by oversea Palauan workers. Even in other SIDS, such as FSM and RMI, that do not have such successful niche products and services, most domestic jobs, particularly in small hotels, restaurants, and retail services, are taken by foreign workers. Key segments of the labor force, including college graduates, continue to leave the countries for better jobs. As an inevitable result, economic growth, even it creates job opportunities, has not translated into effective poverty reduction. In most SIDS, the lack of job opportunities remains the principal culprit of sustained poverty as well as limited access to services due to geographical dispersion.</p> <p>High fertility rates will drive rapid population growth in several SIDS. An estimate indicates that the Pacific population is expected to double over the next 28 years. Furthermore, the young structure of SIDS population, where over 50% of population is below the age of 24, will add more pressure to the economies to generate enough jobs. Geographical disadvantages may continue to prevent the SIDS from absorbing the growing workforce in the domestic labor market, and continued emigration may be inevitable. In response to growing populations, SIDS face the challenge of generating jobs and making the jobs accessible to the domestic labor force.</p> <p>While the inherent geographical disadvantages will probably continue to limit the chance of economic diversification, the SIDS still need to seize development opportunities by ignite and sustain economic growth to create jobs for their workforce. It is not practical to expect SIDS economies can fully absorb their labor</p>



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	<p>force. Many workers will continue to seek external job opportunities, and expected remittance inflows will help recipient families. However, it is also true that available domestic jobs in the SIDS are filled by foreign rather than local workers. There are many reasons for this situation: workers' skills may be limited or mismatched due to inappropriate education or the lack of vocational training, and their reservation wage may be too high due to migration opportunities. It is critical to identify key causes of workers' limited access to local jobs, and take needed actions to resolve them. Domestic job opportunities are the key channel to distribute benefits of economic growth to local people and communities, and hence to establish a link between growth and development in the SIDS.</p>
<p>Sameer Khatiwada, Employment Specialist, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, ILO</p> <p><i>Improving Labour Market Outcomes: Main Findings and Implications for Policy</i></p>	<p>Chapter 1 explores how size and remoteness have obstructed economic growth and limited positive labour market outcomes throughout the Pacific Island Countries. Development in the industrial sector has been uneven, but there are promising signs in the region's booming tourism industry and niche agriculture sectors. Crucial improvements to transportation infrastructure will boost connectivity and give the region's industries a better chance to thrive. Meanwhile, a very young and growing population is both an opportunity and a concern: Pacific Island Countries stand to benefit from a demographic dividend, but labour markets are simply not producing enough jobs to accommodate all the young people entering the workforce each year. This has pivotal repercussions for the future, as current trends already foreshadow a high degree of unemployment among this disadvantaged demographic—particularly young women.</p> <p>Labour market institutions are important tools that guide the critical relationship between workers and employers. Chapter 2 explores how countries have adapted three main pillars—employment protection legislation, minimum wage and labour organization—into their labour markets, underscoring the importance for careful consideration when it comes to reforms. In many Pacific Island Countries, labour market institutions are also tempered by the small size of most labour markets, while the residual legacy of colonialism continues to influence the very structure of these institutions today. Ultimately, all labour market reforms will have consequences for both workers and their employers, but these should not be viewed as a trade-off between economic growth and workers' protection.</p> <p>Public employment services, meanwhile, are vital intermediaries that help connect jobseekers with employment opportunities. Chapter 3 takes an in-depth look at public employment services in two key countries — Fiji and Papua New Guinea — before proposing measures to target disadvantaged jobseekers and meet the needs of employers. While Fiji and Papua New Guinea have each made investments in public employment services, there is ample room for improvement. Job placement services in either country are basic and, at times, ineffective. However, there are concrete steps policymakers can take to help make labour markets more efficient, and ultimately improve outcomes throughout the Pacific.</p> <p>Chapter 4 explores the important issue of migration. Labour market challenges have pushed Pacific Islanders to migrate in high numbers. Enacting migration policies that lead to positive labour market outcomes requires a careful balance. There is strong evidence that migration can contribute to positive development in sending countries, but there is a real risk of skills shortages as educated workers leave. The challenge in building good migration policy, then, is aiming for a 'triple-win' scenario that benefits the receiving country, the sending country and the migrants themselves. The chapter underscores the principle that migration policy can be used to benefit all participants, and that sending countries have the power to better capitalize on overseas migration and to mitigate its long-term costs.</p>



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	<p>Chapter 5 then looks ahead to the transformations unfolding in labour markets throughout the world, examining their profound implications for the very future of work in Pacific Island Countries. The region's economies are not immune to the realities of a changing climate and rapidly evolving technology; in fact, Pacific labour markets, and their workers, stand to be among the most affected. Climate change is already intensifying pressures on key industries, while the technologies of tomorrow will profoundly reshape the jobs Pacific Islanders depend on today. However, these far-reaching consequences also represent a major opportunity. Jobs will disappear and the structure of the labour market will shift. But new jobs will emerge, and workforces must be equipped to fill them.</p> <p>Building off the key issues explored in the preceding five chapters, Chapter 6 offers policy considerations aimed at improving labour market outcomes throughout the Pacific Island Countries. These recommendations are based on carefully considered proposals for labour markets and employment policies in Fiji, Palau and Papua New Guinea. In many ways, the challenges facing Pacific Island economies are enormous. With careful consideration, however, policymakers can build the foundations for more inclusive and sustainable labour markets.</p>
<p>Richard Curtain, Visiting Fellow, DevPolicy, ANU</p> <p><i>Promoting Skills Formation through Public Investment Projects: Case Studies from ADB-financed Infrastructure Projects in Papua New Guinea</i></p>	<p>The paper presents evidence on the skills gaps in Papua New Guinea's construction workforce, and on the role of foreign workers in filling these gaps. The paper then uses this analysis to propose policy options to encourage construction firms to do more to transfer the skills of foreign to domestic workers, and thereby create more jobs in construction for Papua New Guinea's workforce.</p> <p>The paper begins by describing the nature of the skills challenge in Papua New Guinea, using census and administrative data to show the skills gaps in the construction workforce. Census data show that Papua New Guinea has a lower share of qualified domestic workers in construction than for the formal economy as a whole. The census data also show that there few domestic workers in key construction occupations. The paper reports on case studies of contractors on six ADB-financed infrastructure projects to describe the profile of skills of foreign and different types of PNG workers. The paper then discusses the choices contractors make in deciding where and how to recruit the skilled and unskilled labour they need for a project. The case studies show that while some skills transfer to domestic workers may occur on these work sites, there are no formal arrangements in place for these infrastructure projects to ensure that domestic workers can acquire skills in a systematic and measurable way.</p> <p>The paper concludes by presenting contract-related and wider policy recommendations designed to improve opportunities for developing the skills of PNG workers through their engagement in publicly funded infrastructure projects.</p>

Parallel Session 3a: Disaster Response and Risk Reduction

BIOS	
<p>Chair: Emma Veve, Director, Urban, Social Development and Public Management Division, ADB</p>	<p>Emma Veve is Director of Urban, Social Development and Public Management Division in the Pacific Department of the Asian Development Bank. Previously, she was Principal Economist in the Pacific Department responsible for macroeconomic monitoring, research and regional programming for the Pacific. She also worked with ADB's Pacific Subregional Office in Suva, Fiji. There her work involved economic analysis, country programming, and project administration. She joined ADB in 2005 following a period as Economic Adviser with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in Suva, Fiji. Prior to this she held various positions in the Australian commonwealth public service, predominantly in economic research. She completed a double degree in agricultural science and economics from the</p>



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	University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia and holds a master's degree in economics from the University of New England, Armidale, Australia.
<p>Megan Chisholm, CARE International Vanuatu</p> <p><i>Does Community based Disaster Risk Reduction make a difference in the face 5 Cyclone? A Comparative Impact Study in the Wake of Tropical Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu - with Julie Webb and Charlie Damon</i></p>	<p>Megan Chisholm has 18 years' experience working in the humanitarian and development sector and has worked in more than 25 countries. Megan is a passionate advocate for gender equality and social justice. Her background is in humanitarian and emergency response, having worked on many emergency responses in the Middle East, the Asia Pacific region and Latin America. She has worked in the Solomon Islands, PNG and is currently based in Vanuatu where she is the Country Director for CARE's programs. Megan holds a Masters Degree in Applied Anthropology and Participatory Development from the ANU.</p>
<p>Jesse Doyle, Labor Migration Specialist, World Bank</p> <p><i>Does Manna from Heaven Help? The Role of Cash Transfers in Disaster Recovery – Lessons from Tropical Cyclone Winston – with Oleksiy Ivaschenko, Jaekyun Kim and Jonathan Sibley</i></p>	<p>Jesse Doyle is a Social Protection Economist with the World Bank. His areas of focus encompass disaster-responsive social protection, labour mobility and youth employment. He has facilitated the Bank's analytical and advisory program in these areas in the Pacific region over the past years. Prior to joining the World Bank, he worked as a Research Officer with the Development Policy Centre. Jesse holds a Master's Degree in International and Development Economics from the Australian National University.</p>
<p>Linda Kenni, Independent Researcher and Former Project Manager, Pacific Institute for Public Policy, Railala Nakabea, Assistant Professor, Fiji National University, and Susan Slattery, Australian Red Cross</p> <p><i>Achieving a more appropriate and fit purpose humanitarian disaster response ecosystem in the Pacific</i></p>	<p>Linda Kenni has extensive experience in research work. She was a project and research officer with the Pacific Institute for Public Policy from 2010 to 2015 after stints with UNICEF and World Vision. She's been involved in civic education. Linda has a Bachelor of Arts Degree on Social Work from the University of Papua New Guinea.</p> <p>Railala Nakabea is an Assistant Professor in Environmental Health who draws on her academic and contextual expertise to provide advice and direction to the research project. She has over 15 year's practitioner and currently the Deputy Head of School of Public Health and Primary Care at the College of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences - FNU. She spent the last 8 years teaching in the areas of Environmental Health, Food Safety and Disaster Risk Management, Public Health, Climate change management and Project management in the context of Fiji. She has a background of Environmental Health and had worked in the Ministry of Health for 10 years as an Environmental Health Officer. Railala holds a Bachelors of Environmental Health from the Fiji School of Medicine and a Masters of Environmental Management and Development from the Australian National University - Canberra, Australia</p> <p>Susan Slattery, based in Suva since 2015, manages Australian Red Cross bilateral programs in partnership with Fiji Red Cross across community based health, disaster preparedness, disaster management and TC Winston Recovery. Susan joined Australian Red Cross in 2010 after spending a year in Timor Leste. Since joining ARC Susan has covered Australian Volunteer for International Development portfolios across Pacific, Asia and Africa.</p>
ABSTRACTS	
<p>Megan Chisholm, CARE International Vanuatu</p> <p><i>Does Community based Disaster Risk Reduction make a difference in the face 5 Cyclone? A</i></p>	<p>After Category 5 Tropical Cyclone Pam hit Vanuatu in March 2016, anecdotal and qualitative evidence gathered by CARE and others suggested that CARE's gender sensitive DRR programming had a significant and positive impact on communities. In order to obtain more robust evidence of impact, CARE commissioned a comparative study that considered the impact of DRR interventions in the event of a major natural disaster. Participatory field assessments were undertaken in three islands in Tafea Province in June, July and August of 2016: two islands (Aniwa and</p>



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<p><i>Comparative Impact Study in the Wake of Tropical Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu - with Julie Webb and Charlie Damon</i></p>	<p>Erromango) where CARE had worked prior to the cyclone, and one (Tanna) where they had not.</p> <p>The results show strong positive differences between the communities where CARE had worked compared to those where they hadn't. The Study found that all communities where CARE had worked scored more than 70% in a tailored checklist across all five stages of the event, and communities where they hadn't scored less than 10% in all stages except early recovery (where they scored 40 – 50%). Communities in Aniwa and Erromango completed detailed gender disaggregated assessments immediately after the TC Pam passed but the Tanna communities did not at any point. Damage and losses were less in communities that had been part of DRR programs. Along with their stronger community coordination mechanisms and disaster management skills at the local level, communities where CARE had worked were able to facilitate a more efficient relief distribution.</p> <p>The results provide a compelling case for disaster risk reduction in the Pacific and lessons for how to ensure it is most effective. This Study looked particularly at the case of Tropical Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu but the findings are relevant elsewhere, and the methodology could possibly be further applied to validate the findings and compare additional sites.</p>
<p>Jesse Doyle, Labour Migration Specialist, World Bank</p> <p><i>Does Manna from Heaven Help? The Role of Cash Transfers in Disaster Recovery – Lessons from Tropical Cyclone Winston – with Oleksiy Ivaschenko, Jaekyun Kim and Jonathan Sibley</i></p>	<p>This paper evaluates the impact of cash transfers provided by the Fijian Government to poor households impacted by Tropical Cyclone (TC) Winston, the most severe system to ever hit the Southern Hemisphere. The impact evaluation data was collected in Fiji during June 2016, four months after the cyclone, with a sample size of approximately 700 households. The evaluation strategy uses regression discontinuity design (RDD) to define the treatment and control groups, based on the Poverty Benefit Scheme (PBS) eligibility threshold. The results indicate that the treatment and control households have been affected by TC Winston to a similar extent, and that they have received comparable levels of humanitarian or in-kind assistance. At the same time, we find evidence that the treatment households (those who received cash transfers) are considerably more likely to report having recovered from various shocks (8-10% more likely with regards to housing damage, for example). We also find strong evidence that the effectiveness of treatment increases in the presence of a functioning local market. Moreover, the results suggest the presence of strong district effects in the recovery process.</p>
<p>Linda Kenni, Independent Researcher and Former Project Manager, Pacific Institute for Public Policy, Railala Nakabea, Assistant Professor, Fiji National University, and Susan Slattery, Australian Red Cross</p> <p><i>Achieving a more appropriate and fit purpose humanitarian disaster response ecosystem in the Pacific</i></p>	<p>This presentation will discuss the synthesised findings of research conducted in four Pacific Island countries, looking at the challenges and opportunities to the localisation of humanitarian aid in the Pacific, asking: What would a successfully localised disaster management ecosystem in the Pacific look like, and what changes do Red Cross and the broader humanitarian system need to make to get there?</p> <p>Localisation is a process of recognising, respecting and strengthening the independence of leadership and decision making by national actors in humanitarian action, in order to better address the needs of affected populations. This research endeavoured to 'walk the talk' of localisation, with the research being led in the four case study countries – Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea – by national researchers in their own country context. This research focuses on the localisation of humanitarian action within Pacific Island Countries and Territories, the unique nature of the Pacific disaster management ecosystem, and the nature of Australian actors and their relationships with Pacific actors.</p> <p>Using an innovative methodology developed by Pacific researchers, including visioning exercises and scenario building, the research identified what a localised response looks like from the perspective of different stakeholders and took steps</p>



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	toward identifying how this could be achieved. The research team will present and discuss findings of the research and the proposed recommendations toward the localisation of humanitarian action in the Pacific. This research has been funded by the Australian Red Cross with financial support from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
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Parallel Session 3b: Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

BIOS	
<p>Chair: Maria Melei, Senior Country Coordination Officer, ADB</p>	<p>Maria has been with the Pacific Department of ADB for ten and a half years – previously managing ADB’s program of assistance for Tonga, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Palau. In 2013, Maria joined the Pacific Department’s ICT team responsible for developing and managing ICT investment and technical assistance projects in the Pacific region. Maria returned to Samoa in August 2016 to join ADB’s recently established extended mission and is managing jointly with the World Bank a broadband investment for Samoa. Maria holds a masters degree in business administration and worked for the public and private sectors in the areas of public sector management, business development and structural reforms prior to joining ADB.</p>
<p>Ian Thomson, Senior Fellow e-Learning, Faculty of Arts, Law, and Education, USP</p> <p><i>An Update on ICT in the Pacific</i>– with USP VC and Pres. Rajesh Chandra</p>	<p>Ian Thomson is currently working at the University of the South Pacific as a senior fellow of e-Learning. In this role, he jointly manages the Teachers Education Resources and e-Learning Centre and focusses on helping Pacific Ministries of Education develop strategies, policies, capacity building plans and trails of ICTs to help improve education outcomes. Ian has 10 years' experience working in the region, starting at SPC as the inaugural ICT Outreach co-ordinator. He has helped develop and review the regional ICT and ICT for Education Frameworks and has led many trails, including the OLPC and Rural Satellite connection projects and more recently has been involved in OER and MOOC developments in the region.</p> <p>He is currently working actively with five ministries of Education and developing regional approaches that will assist many more. His engineering background and Pacific experience helps him develop ICT solutions appropriate for Pacific Education systems and his research into the latest international developments ensures he is across good practice use of ICTs from around the globe.</p>
<p>Marc Lipton, Research Director, Pacific ICT Regulatory Resource Centre, PIRRC</p> <p><i>The Present State of Mobile Broadband in the Pacific: Troublesome but promising</i></p>	<p>Marc Lipton spent more than 30 years at AT&T, supervising legal teams that advised on regulatory, marketing, pricing, and corporate strategy issues. Mr. Lipton then went to Baghdad to support the Iraqi Ministry of Communications, the Communications and Media Commission, and the ICT advisor to the Prime Minister. He next worked for the Afghanistan Ministry of Communications and Information Technologies. During his two years in Kabul, Mr. Lipton provided advice to His Excellency, the Minister, the E-government Department of the Ministry, and the Afghan Telecommunications Regulatory Authority. He then worked in the Caribbean, advising a World Bank contractor on legal and regulatory issues involving broadband and submarine cable investment, and has been the Research Director at the Pacific ICT Regulatory Resource Centre in Fiji since 2015.</p> <p>Mr. Lipton has lectured on telecom issues at Northwestern, DePaul, Seton Hall, SMU, and Case Western Reserve University Law Schools.</p>
<p>Pepe Fia’ailotoa Christian Fruean, Chairperson, Samoa Submarine Cable Company</p>	<p>Christian Fruean has been at the helm of Digicel Samoa from start-up to its current position as market leader having acquired 80% of the local mobile phone market in Samoa. As the Chief Executive Officer, he has revolutionized the face of the telecommunications industry in Samoa. Under his leadership, Digicel</p>



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<p><i>The Role of the Private Sector in enhancing connectivity (working title)</i></p>	<p>Samoa was awarded Market of the Year in 2010 and again in 2013 Best Marketing Campaign at the global Digicel Awards amongst 31 markets across the Caribbean, Central America and the Pacific.</p> <p>Mr. Fruean also engages closely with the community in various roles as director on many boards such as Special Olympics Samoa and Westpac Bank of Samoa. He holds a Bachelor Degree in Management from Waikato University New Zealand, a Masters of Commerce from the Australian National University (ANU) and is a Certified Public Accountant.</p>
<p>ABSTRACTS</p>	
<p>Ian Thomson, Senior Fellow e-Learning, Faculty of Arts, Law, and Education, USP</p> <p><i>An Update on ICT in the Pacific– with USP VC and Pres. Rajesh Chandra</i></p>	<p>Several developments have occurred since the last Pacific Update conference, reinforcing the speed at which the ICT sector moves, however there are some areas where we need more focus and urgency. This report will provide the current situation on ICT's for social and economic development in the Pacific. Key developments will include the rapid rate of connection of countries with Submarine cables (with plans for more yet to come) so that within 3-4 years 75% of all PICTS will be connected to high speed fibre cables, including very small islands of Niue and Kirimatati (Kiribati Christmas islands). Recent studies also indicate a growing number of islands with “affordable” broadband packages, especially with mobile, leading to rising rates of connectivity and generally high rates of social media usage. Of course, this is not universal and some challenges remain for rural and remote areas.</p> <p>The other key areas for greater attention are in effectively using the technology for better social and economic outcomes. Many governments are not actively pursuing digitising their operations and interactions with their citizens. In areas like Health, Education and social services, the use of ICTs is known to produce positive results, but we need focus to more rapidly achieve these outcomes. The expanded CROP ICT Working Group has developed the most comprehensive snapshot of ICTs in the region is now addressing these issues, identifying areas where regional initiatives will deliver benefits to many Pacific Islands through focusing on sustainability and regional scalability. The new Pacific Regional ICT Sector Action Plan (PRISAP) is guiding this work through the ICT Working Group.</p>
<p>Marc Lipton, Research Director, Pacific ICT Regulatory Resource Centre, PIRRC</p> <p><i>The Present State of Mobile Broadband in the Pacific: Troublesome but promising</i></p>	<p>According to the International Telecommunications Union and other international bodies, internet penetration in the Pacific Island states lags behind other comparably developed and geographically challenged countries.</p> <p>Various reasons are routinely given for this phenomenon: availability of broadband level service, accessibility of broadband, and the affordability of the service. The paper provides an overview of research performed on the subject, challenging some perceptions and conclusions, and advancing a set of alternative proposals to encourage increased internet penetration in the region.</p> <p>The paper next looks at the key players in the Pacific Islands’ mobile broadband marketplace (not all of whom have ties to the Pacific), with a critical eye as to observable major business initiatives and the impact those initiatives will likely have on the market, the consumers served, and the proposals referenced above.</p> <p>The two largest operators appear headed in opposite directions; the paper discusses the potential return to the monopoly conditions of the pre-internet era, highlighting the difficult choices telecom, economy, and development policy makers in the Pacific Islands may have to confront in the not too distant future.</p>
<p>Pepe Fia’ailotoa Christian Fruean, Chairperson,</p>	<p>Samoa Submarine Cable Company (SSCC) is a private company registered in Apia Samoa which will build, manage and operate the Tui-Samoa submarine cable between Apia Samoa and Suva Fiji on behalf of the Government of Samoa;</p>



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<p>Samoa Submarine Cable Company</p> <p><i>The Role of the Private Sector in enhancing connectivity (working title)</i></p>	<p>the main trunk will support branching units to Wallis & Futuna and Vanua Levu, Fiji. SSCC will operate a Cooperative Sustainable Wholesale Model (CSWM) with the mandate to deliver fast, reliable and affordable internet services to stimulate ICT innovation and development as an enabler of economic growth and social prosperity for the people of Samoa.</p>
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Parallel Session 3c: Labour Mobility

<p>BIOS</p>	
<p>Chair: Yvonne Underhill-Sem, Associate Professor, University of Auckland</p>	<p>Yvonne is Deputy Chair of the inaugural Pacific Performance-Based Research Fund (PBRF) Panel. She is the primary author of “Labour Mobility in the Pacific: A Systematic Literature Review of. Development Impacts” published by the New Zealand Institute for Pacific Research in January 2017. She was the Director of the Centre for Development Studies from 2008-2014 at the University of Auckland, where her post-graduate teaching programme covers gender and development, contemporary theories of development, and Pacific geographies. She has substantive research experience in her home country of the Cook Islands, as well as in Papua New Guinea and Hawaii. Yvonne has also been a consultant to NZAid, UNDP and UNIFEM on topics covering gender and health in rural Papua New Guinea, gender and culture in the Pacific and marketplaces and livelihoods in the Western Pacific. She has a Phd in human geography with specific interests in maternities, mobilities and embodiment, and she has published in the areas of population mobility, fertility, regionalism, and political ecology. For over ten years, Yvonne was also part of DAWN (Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era), a network of feminist activists and scholars from the global south.</p>
<p>Stephen Howes, Director, Development Policy Centre, ANU</p> <p><i>Learning from Seasonal Worker Programs in Australia and New Zealand</i> - with Matthew Dornan, Henry Sherrell,, and Richard Curtain</p>	<p>Prior to joining the Crawford School in 2009, Stephen was Chief Economist at the Australian Agency for International Development. He worked from 1994 to 2005 at the World Bank, first in Washington and then in Delhi, where he was Lead Economist for India. In 2008, he worked on the Garnaut Review on Climate Change, where he managed the Review’s international work stream. Stephen is a Professor of Economics at the Crawford School of Public Policy at the Australian National University. He is the Director of the Development Policy Centre, as well as the International and Development Economics teaching program at the Crawford School.</p>
<p>Alessio Cangiano, Senior Lecturer, School of Economics and Andrea Torre, Lecturer, School of Government, Development and International Affairs, USP</p> <p><i>Intra-regional mobility and migrant centered development in the Pacific</i></p>	<p>Alessio Cangiano is a Senior Lecturer and coordinator of the Population Studies and Demography program. Before joining USP he had been working for six years as a Research Officer at the Center on Migration, Policy and Society (University of Oxford), with which he continues to collaborate as Research Associate. Dr. Cangiano holds a PhD in Demography (2005) from the University of Rome “La Sapienza” partly supported by EU Marie Curie research training funding. During his PhD work he was a visiting student at the French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) and the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research (Germany). Dr. Cangiano has also significant experience of research dissemination in policy environments gained through short term consultancy work for the European Parliament and the European Commission and collaborations with several public and third-sector organizations.</p> <p>Andrea Torre has an interdisciplinary background in modern languages and literatures, social anthropology and migration studies. She has worked on several research projects dealing with the labour market integration of migrants and refugees in Europe; transnational welfare policies for the care sector; the feminisation of labour migration; the local governance of migrant integration; and</p>



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	targeted policies for Roma integration in Europe. Those projects involved comparative fieldwork in European and non-European countries (Italy, UK, Romania, Ukraine, Ecuador) as well as the use of innovative and interdisciplinary methodologies combining participant observation, photo-elicitation, consciousness-raising workshops, group-diaries, alongside with semi-structured and narrative interviews and participant observations.
<p>Rukmani Gounder, Professor, Massey University</p> <p><i>Migrant Remittances and Non-farm Employment of the Agricultural Households in Fiji</i> - with Zhongwei Xing</p>	<p>Rukmani Gounder is Professor of Economics, School of Economics and Finance, Massey University, NZ. Her research interests are in the areas of Development Economics, Economic Growth, Social Development, International Economics with an applied economics framework in the Asia-Pacific nations. She has published extensively in the refereed journals, book chapters, and has authored and coauthored books. She has held many fellowships that include SMUTS fellow of Cambridge University, Visiting fellow at Australian National University, Thailand, India, and United Kingdom. She won Massey Research Fellowship (2007) to study Pacific Islands economic development issues with emphasis on growth (or lack of), including capital flows, poverty, gender inequality. She has presented several keynote addresses and undertaken projects with international organisations and governments.</p>
<p>Jonathan Pryke, Lowy Institute,</p> <p><i>The development benefits of expanding Pacific access to Australia's labour market-</i> with Leon Berkelmans</p>	<p>Jonathan Pryke is a Research Fellow in the Myer Foundation Melanesia Program at the Lowy Institute. Prior to joining the Lowy Institute Jonathan was a Research Officer at the Development Policy Centre at the Australian National University where, on top of his research obligations, he was editor of the Development Policy Blog and a co-convenor of the Australasian Aid Conference. Jonathan is interested in economic development in the Pacific Islands region, Australia's relationship with Melanesia, the role of aid and the private sector in Pacific development and Pacific labour mobility. Jonathan holds a Bachelor of Commerce from The University of Sydney, a Masters of Public Policy (Development Policy), Masters of Diplomacy and Graduate Diploma in International and Development Economics from ANU.</p>
ABSTRACTS	
<p>Stephen Howes, Director, Development Policy Centre, ANU</p> <p><i>Learning from Seasonal Worker Programs in Australia and New Zealand</i> - with Matthew Dornan, Henry Sherrell,, and Richard Curtain</p>	<p>'Crowding out' is a widely accepted claim in migration analysis, evolving from the literature assessing post-Second World War guest-worker labour which helped fuel the economic boom in Europe and other Western countries. The preference of profit-maximising employers for irregular and minimally regulated migrants over regulated alternatives, given the costs of regulation, is often argued to undermine well-regulated temporary migration schemes. To test the crowding-out hypothesis, the horticultural labour markets in Australia and New Zealand are examined. Both labour markets exhibit high proportions of migrants, mostly backpackers, irregular visa over-stayers and recently established seasonal migrant programs. However the experience of these seasonal migrant programs in Australia and New Zealand has differed. Although the two schemes are very similar in design, the New Zealand variant has been much more popular than its Australian counterpart. Understanding the different performance of these two schemes points to possible reasons why irregular and unregulated migration may or may not crowd out regulated migration, with implications for policy-makers.</p>
<p>Alessio Cangiano, and Andrea Torre, USP</p> <p><i>Intra-regional mobility and migrant centered development in the Pacific</i></p>	<p>The overwhelming majority of migration research in the Pacific focuses on outward mobility routes to Pacific Rim countries and monetary remittances as the primary benefit for countries of origin. This paper, by dealing with emerging mobility trajectories between Pacific Island Countries, ventures into the scarcely studied arena of intra-regional, South-South migration. Our study is based on a mix-method approach with fieldwork conducted in Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. Statistical analysis of immigration data (arrival and departure records) sheds light on highly diversified routes and patterns of mobility. Fiji appears to be the main hub of intra-regional migration flows. Our qualitative data reveal different forms of mobility driven by migrant</p>



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	<p>agency rather than by managed migration schemes. Access to better education and family-centered livelihood strategies are the main drivers of these migratory processes, suggesting that migrant families possess a refined understanding of the enabling character of mobility as long term investment to enhance individual and community socio-economic status. Our findings raise development implications at grass-root level that go well beyond the simple transnational redistribution of income. With a more articulated picture of migrant agency and its social and economic effects, we challenge the “dependency discourse” in established narratives around the migration-and-development nexus in small island developing states.</p>
<p>Rukmani Gounder, Professor, Massey University</p> <p><i>Migrant Remittances and Non-farm Employment of the Agricultural Households in Fiji - with Zhongwei Xing</i></p>	<p>Agriculture has been the main source of income and employment for the majority of low-income households in Fiji since independence in 1970, a key focus being predominantly on the farming activities. On the other hand, the agricultural households have produced a number of migrants over time. These households have received a high level of remittance which is a crucial source of household income. Fiji’s rising migrant stock with increasing economic opportunities for skilled manpower, off-shore temporary labour markets and seasonal workers has seen remittances as the second largest foreign exchange earner. We analyse the non-farm determinants of labour participation and its supply allocation for the agricultural households in Fiji and the impact of remittances on their participation decisions. Our approach is based on renewed attention on the ‘new agriculture for development framework’ aimed at addressing productivity, competitiveness and to create opportunities for rural non-farm employment. A central issue identified is whether or not small nations given their capacity to produce high quality agricultural commodities are more likely to invest in rural industries whereby investments are linked to economic growth. Using the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2008-09, a set of demographic and socio-economic variables for 6,094 persons from 1,201 agricultural households’ are derived to understand the two non-farm participation decision-making process of the agricultural remittances-recipient households. Our findings show how the set of push and pull factors impact on the decisions taken by farmers towards non-farm income-generating activities that are important for creating better returns. The remittance-recipient agricultural households’ do not significant reduce the participation decision in non-farm income generating activities but they significantly reduce the non-farm labour time allocation compared to non-recipient households. The findings provide some policy implications for agriculture and rural development that addresses farm and non-farm employment.</p>
<p>Jonathan Pryke and, Lowy Institute,</p> <p><i>The development benefits of expanding Pacific access to Australia’s labour market- with Leon Berkelmans</i></p>	<p>A stable and prosperous Pacific Islands region is essential for Australia’s security and foreign policy. Australia is investing significant amounts of aid in the development of the region with very mixed results. The economic, demographic, governance, and climatic challenges the Pacific faces will make sustained development of the region even more difficult in the years to come. It is for this reason that Prime Minister Turnbull has committed Australia to a ‘step-change’ in Australia’s engagement with the Pacific built on fresh ideas.</p> <p>One idea that would produce a ‘step-change’ would be to make it easier for citizens of the Pacific Islands region to work in Australia. This would allow citizens of the region to earn an income far above their potential at home, and considerably improve their living standards.</p> <p>This Analysis assesses the impact of two models of such a proposal: one capped and one uncapped. It finds that allowing just 1 per cent of the Pacific’s relatively small population to work in Australia would bring more benefits to the people of the Pacific than what Australia currently gives in aid. Measures would need to be taken to manage risks and costs to Australia; however, these risks should be weighed against the significant benefits it would bring to Pacific Islanders.</p>



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DAY TWO – WEDNESDAY 21 JUNE 2017

Plenary Session 2: Fiji Economy

BIOS	
<p>Chair: Matthew Dornan, Deputy Director, DevPolicy, ANU</p>	<p>Matthew Dornan is a Research Fellow and the Deputy Director of the Development Policy Centre, ANU. He heads the Development Policy Centre's program of research into Pacific development. His research focuses on aid flows, regional integration, energy, and broader infrastructure development and access in the Pacific islands region. Matthew has a PhD from ANU, and previously worked for the Australian aid program in the Pacific.</p>
<p>Sunil Kumar, Senior Lecturer, School of Economics, USP <i>Fiji Economy Update</i></p>	<p>Sunil Kumar is a Senior Lecturer at the School of Economics, USP where he teaches microeconomic theory and policy. He has lots of research experience and has published widely in difference areas of economics. He obtained his PhD in Economics from the University of Queensland in Australia. His key areas of study are poverty analysis and distribution, macroeconomics and international trade. He also has expertise in the field of national accounting and cost-benefit analysis.</p>
<p>Rup Singh, Senior Lecturer, School of Economics, USP <i>Urbanization and Sustainable Development in Fiji</i></p>	<p>Rup Singh is a Senior Lecturer in Economics. He has contributed to teaching Macroeconomics and Econometrics (both at undergraduate and post graduate levels), in the Official Statistics and MBA programs as well. He has published a respectable number of research papers/articles on Monetary Policy, Trade and Economic Growth in internationally ranked & refereed journals. Dr Rup serves as a reviewer for journals publishing on monetary policy, applied econometrics and economic growth mostly from Australia, New Zealand, Asia and the Euro region. He is a joint recipient of the Oceania Development Network research award in 2011 and also received the Vice Chancellor's Research Award for quality publication in 2010. Rup completed his PhD in Growth Economics (titled: An Extension to the Neo-classical Growth Model of Solow Within an Endogenous Growth Framework) under the supervision of the (late) Professor Bill Rao (UWS) and Professor Biman Prasad (USP).</p> <p>He was also awarded an honorary fellowship at the University of Western Sydney (UWS) in 2010, where he completed a substantial part of his PhD research. Dr Rup's PhD thesis is a forthcoming publication by IGI Global (USA) and his Masters thesis (titled: A Macro econometric Model for Fiji, which was awarded a gold medal) is published by Nova Science Publishers (USA). Rup has also been actively involved with the UN organizations for a number of research assignments and is currently a lead researcher under the Economic Growth and Trade Integration Cluster of USP.</p>
<p>Arif Khan, Founder/Managing Director, Cacao Fiji <i>Marketing and Exporting Cocoa Beans from Fiji</i></p>	<p>Cacao Fiji Ltd began operations in the Fiji Islands in 2014. The company is involved in the farming, processing and trading of cocoa beans. They place high emphasis on quality at every aspect of our production. Cacao Fiji Ltd also works with network of cocoa farmers throughout the Fiji Islands. They pride themselves as leading the change in the revival Fiji cocoa industry. Their beans were awarded as one of the world's top 50 beans in the International Cocoa Awards 2015.</p>



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Parallel Session 4a: Renewable Energy

BIOS	
<p>Chair: Ajal Kumar, Lecturer, School of Engineering and Physics, USP</p>	<p>Ajal Kumar has been with USP since 1994, focusing on Renewable Energy, Environmental Physics, and Natural radioactivity. He received his Master's degree in 1996) and his PhD in 2006. He has publications in several journals including Renewable energy, Fiji Medical Journal, and The South Pacific Journal of Natural Science.</p>
<p>Evanthie Michalena, Adjunct Associate Professor, Sustainability Research Centre, University of Sunshine Coast</p> <p><i>Upscaling the Green Energy Transition to Achieve Renewable Energy Targets- with Jeremy Hills and Victor Kouloumpis</i></p>	<p>Evanthie Michalena is academically active since 2005 and actively involved in the energy market since 1993 collecting experiences and insights from an Electricity State Utility, a Regulator, the European Commission, private developers and more. An economist (by degree) but with keen interest on business decision-making and governance processes she got her PhD from the Sorbonne University, Paris, France and she has being active in the governmental, private and academic energy policy sector in more than 40 countries at a worldwide level.</p>
<p>Matthew Dornan, Deputy Director, DPC, ANU</p> <p><i>Energy Policy, Aid, and the Development of Renewable Energy Resources in Small Island Developing States – with Kalim U. Shah</i></p>	<p>Matthew Dornan is a Research Fellow and the Deputy Director of the Development Policy Centre, ANU. He heads the Development Policy Centre's program of research into Pacific development. His research focuses on aid flows, regional integration, energy, and broader infrastructure development and access in the Pacific islands region. Matthew has a PhD from ANU, and previously worked for the Australian aid program in the Pacific.</p>
<p>Taniela Faletau, Safeguards Officer, Pacific Subregional Office, ADB</p> <p><i>ADB Pacific Renewable Energy Initiatives – with Woo Yul Lee (working title)</i></p>	<p>As Safeguards Officer, Taniela acts as focal point for both Environment and Social Safeguards for the Pacific Department in Suva, Fiji. In this capacity he is responsible for achieving safeguard compliance for all ADB projects administered out of Pacific Subregional Office (SPSO) covering the countries of Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga and Tuvalu. In addition to this core role he is also lead for ADB SPSO in environment, climate change and disaster risk management with regards to policy, programming, project administration and knowledge management. Taniela, a Tongan national, holds a PhD from the University of New South Wales, Australia in Environmental Management and Climate Change Policy. The objective of research was to understand how natural resource management through effective planning and policy facilitates the sustainable provision of resources in small island developing states in the face of climatic change. Prior to joining ADB SPSO he was employed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program.</p>
ABSTRACTS	
<p>Evanthie Michalena, Adjunct Associate Professor, Sustainability Research Centre, University of Sunshine Coast</p> <p><i>Upscaling the Green Energy Transition to Achieve Renewable Energy Targets- with Jeremy Hills and Victor Kouloumpis</i></p>	<p>The international community directs significant funding towards the Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) for climate change. The largest development sector recipient is renewable energy (RE). The National Determined Contribution (NDC) of Fiji sets a target of 81% of renewable energy (RE) share in grid electricity supply by 2020 and 100% by 2030. Modelling conducted has determined possible energy transitions for the NDC 2020 and 2030 targets, using installed capacities, capacity factors and electricity generated for each energy technology now operating in Fiji. The model has also calculated resultant direct CO₂ emissions, the Global Warming Potential and Levelised Costs of Electricity. Results demonstrate that there are very few realistic energy options for Fiji towards reaching the 2030 NDC with business-as-usual scenarios and without significant increases in cost. Results have also shown that any successful energy transition will require</p>



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	<p>innovation as well as energy saving and efficiency. We have also conducted a regional analysis across 12 PICTs using governance, market, and financial progress indicators in order to identify RE preparedness. Results showed that the strengthening of RE enabling factors leads to minimal increase in RE penetration. Inward investment by development partners for RE demonstration projects has failed to be upscaled by government-enabled private sector mobilisation. With the largest sector of climate expenditure leading to RE penetration well behind global averages, there is a need for PICTs to attain a self-defined energy identity. In some regions, like the EU, energy reform has led to great RE penetration, but this has been at tremendous cost to the consumer. The challenge for Pacific governments is to work with development partners, moving away from fragmented inputs of limited demonstrative value, and towards an enabling environment for initiating and upscaling a green energy transition; whilst minimising the financial burden on governments or consumers.</p>
<p>Matthew Dornan, Deputy Director, DPC, ANU</p> <p><i>Energy Policy, Aid, and the Development of Renewable Energy Resources in Small Island Developing States – with Kalim U. Shah</i></p>	<p>Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have established ambitious renewable energy targets. The promotion of renewable energy has been motivated by several factors: a desire to lessen dependence on fossil fuels, to attract development assistance in the energy sector, and to strengthen the position of SIDS in climate change negotiations. Here we explore the interplay between the role of aid and energy policy in the development of renewable energy resources in SIDS. We find that the importance of development assistance has implications for the sustainability of renewable energy development, given that funding is not always accompanied by necessary energy policy reforms. We also identify energy efficiency and access to modern energy services as having received insufficient attention in the establishment and structure of renewable energy targets in SIDS, and argue that this is problematic due to the strong economic case for such investments.</p>
<p>Taniela Faletau, Safeguards Officer, Pacific Subregional Office, ADB</p> <p><i>ADB Pacific Renewable Energy Initiatives – with Woo Yul Lee (working title)</i></p>	<p>ADB is supporting access to energy, renewable energy generation, efficient use of resources, and strengthening public and private sector institutions in the Pacific.</p> <p>ADB works across the Asia and Pacific region to strengthen communities and improve lives by supporting governments, businesses, and infrastructure to operate more effectively. Clean energy is an essential resource for driving low-carbon economic growth and for enhancing the quality of life for people in the region. The Pacific Energy Update 2017 describes ADB's work in the energy sector; it highlights how technical assistance and energy sector projects are helping to build resilient, low-carbon economies, while increasing access to clean, reliable power in the Pacific.</p> <p>As energy demand in the Asia and Pacific region grows rapidly, ADB is helping to improve regional energy systems with a three-tiered energy approach. ADB seeks to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote energy efficiency and renewable energy; • maximize access to energy for all; and • promote energy sector reform, capacity building, and effective governance. <p>This approach leverages national and regional partnerships to strengthen energy systems, support low-carbon economic growth, and improve living conditions across ADB's Pacific developing member countries.</p>



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Parallel Session 4b: Regional Cooperation and Development Financing

BIOS	
<p>Chair: Vijay Naidu, Professor, School of Government, Development and International Affairs, USP</p>	<p>Professor Vijay Naidu was educated in Fiji and the United Kingdom. He obtained his undergraduate and masters qualifications at the University of the South Pacific (USP). He completed his doctoral studies at the University of Sussex in Brighton (Falmer), England. He is currently Professor and Director of Development Studies, and Head of School of Government, Development and International Affairs (SGDIA), Faculty of Business and Economics at the University of the South Pacific (USP). From 2003 to 2006, he was Professor and Director of Development Studies in the School of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Faculty of Science at the Victoria University of Wellington (VUW). Prior to taking up the VUW Chair, he had served in various senior positions at USP. These included Dean of Foundation Studies, Associate Professor/Reader in Sociology, Head of School of Social and Economic Development (SSED), Professor and Director of the Centre for Development Studies, Pro-Vice Chancellor (Academic) and Acting Vice Chancellor. He has researched and published individually and jointly, 6 books and monographs, 18 reports, 80 papers and has presented more than 100 conference papers on aid, economic growth and development, ethnicity and racism, higher education, electoral politics, land tenure, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), migration, the post-colonial state, poverty and poverty reduction, child sexual abuse and the commercial sexual exploitation of children, small island states and globalisation, social protection and human security.</p>
<p>Kim Edwards, Country Economist, World Bank</p> <p>Financing Pacific Governments for Pacific Development</p>	<p>Kim Edwards has been country economist for Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, & Pacific Islands in the World Bank since May 2014. Prior to that, he was with the Reserve Bank of Australia as Senior Economist (2012-2014); Manager, International Finance (2010-2012); and Senior Analyst- International Department (2005-2008). He received his Master's degree from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government and bachelor's degree from The University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. He was a recipient of Fulbright Postgraduate Scholarship in 2008.</p>
<p>Anna Naupa, Regional and International Issues Adviser, PIFS</p> <p><i>More than the Money: In Pursuit of Deeper Pacific Regionalism</i></p>	<p>Anna Naupa is a ni-Vanuatu governance and public policy specialist, and has worked for more than a decade on land policy, democratic governance and gender issues with governments and non-state actors in Vanuatu and across the Pacific region. She holds a Master of Geography from the University of Hawai'i, Manoa and a Master in Public Administration from the Harvard Kennedy School, both in the USA. She is currently the Regional and International Issues Adviser at the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in Suva, Fiji.</p>
<p>Steve Pollard, Independent Consultant and Former Principal Economist, ADB, and Garry Wiseman, Independent Consultant and Former Manager, Pacific Centre in Fiji, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p><i>Making Aid to Pacific Island Countries More Effective –</i></p>	<p>Stephen J. Pollard has over 44 years' experience working as an economist in macro, micro, sector and project analyses, in economic reform, economic management, and general development. He began his career as an Agricultural Economist with the World Bank in Malawi in 1973. He has since undertaken other resident assignments in Kenya, Kiribati, the Turks & Caicos Islands, UK and the USA. He was a Director and Chief Economist for a successful private company in Sydney, Australia from 1988 to 1992. He was employed as a Research Fellow for the East-West Center in Hawaii from 1992 to 1996. Steve then worked for the Asian Development Bank ultimately as Principal Economist from 1996 to 2011. He has extensive experience of short and medium term analytical and advisory assignments in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, the Middle East, the Pacific Islands and South America. He is the author of many papers on economic development in Africa, the Pacific, and on private sector development, poverty and economic theory, policy and economic management. Mr. Pollard holds a Bachelor's Degree</p>



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<p>with David Abbott and Tony Hughes</p>	<p>in Economics from the University of Lancaster (UK) and a Masters degree with Distinction in Agricultural Economics from the University of Leeds (UK).</p> <p>Garry Wiseman is currently an independent consultant and has extensive experience in providing support for improved planning, budgeting and development effectiveness in the Pacific working with national governments, regional and International organizations.</p> <p>Garry was the former manager of the UNDP Pacific Centre in Fiji from 2006 till 2013. Under his guidance and leadership the Pacific center provided technical and policy advisory support to Pacific Island Countries through the UNDP offices in the region. Garry has previously held senior development policy advisory posts with the Forum Secretariat, the Government of Tuvalu and AusAID. He was also team leader for a number of projects including midterm evaluation of PNG's planning system, harmonizing donor policies and practices in the Pacific involving joint Australia and New Zealand research and a multi donor economic governance mission to the Solomon Islands.</p>
<p>Sarah Hemstock, Team Leader, EU PacTEVT Project</p> <p><i>European Union Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation (EU PACTVET): Enhancing Regional Cooperation in Education – with T. Martin, H. Jacot Des Combes L.A. Buliruarua, N. Kua, and T. Marawa</i></p>	<p>Sarah Louise Hemstock holds a PhD in bioenergy systems modelling and is an author and adviser to the Alofa Tuvalu “Small Is Beautiful” project – recognised by UNESCO as one of its “Decade of Achievement Projects”. Currently, she is leading the European Union Pacific Technical Vocational Education and Training on Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation Project (EU PacTVET) at the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. She is also an Adjunct Fellow of the University of the South Pacific and Visiting Fellow at Nottingham Trent University. Formerly lecturing on “Energy and the Natural Environment” at King’s College London & as a consultant for Imperial College, she researched biomass resources in several Pacific SIDS. The majority of her recent work experience relates to practical resource management and sustainable development issues relevant to some of the world’s most disadvantaged communities and vulnerable ecosystems. Sarah has also worked on energy policy development (UK, Uganda, Poland, Tuvalu, EU) and has more than 30 publications on sustainable development with particular reference to natural resource use for energy and food production. Her research now examines various aspects of community initiated sustainable development, including aid effectiveness. In 2010 Sarah was made Government of Tuvalu Honorary Ambassador – Officer for Environmental Science.</p>
<p>ABSTRACTS</p>	
<p>Kim Edwards, Country Economist for Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, & Pacific Islands, World Bank</p> <p><i>Financing Pacific Governments for Pacific Development</i></p>	<p>The small Pacific Island Countries (PICs) face a number of constraints which pose public financing challenges beyond those faced by other small island developing states. In particular, the PICs' unique geographic characteristics - smallness, remoteness, and internal dispersion - result in structural budget financing gaps in many cases. This paper provides a quantitative evaluation of the outlook for government finances in the PICs over the next 25 years. It assesses current public expenditure and revenue trends in the PICs and presents a range of scenarios for the evolution of government finances through to 2040. In particular, it attempts to estimate the levels of public spending that would be consistent with improved human development outcomes in each of the PICs, controlling for their geography. Taken together, the projections indicate that there will be a continued need for aid across the Pacific over the next 25 years. While trust funds will also play a significant role in financing (and ideally stabilizing) government expenditures in some PICs, trust fund flows will generally be insufficient on their own to finance projected fiscal gaps. And most PICs already face elevated risks of debt distress and therefore have limited capacity to carry more debt.</p> <p>The paper also considers how the PICs' capacity to meet their financing needs will be affected by the extent to which they take advantage of the revenue- and</p>



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	<p>growth-enhancing opportunities described in Pacific Possible. By increasing PIC revenues, these interventions can potentially help PIC governments to finance the increases in public expenditure necessary to deliver critical social services and drive improved human development outcomes. However, the projections suggest that achieving public spending levels consistent with improved human development targets is likely to remain difficult in the North Pacific countries and in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu, even after accounting for Pacific Possible opportunities. As a result, additional measures to increase domestic revenues and/or aid may be required in these countries over the medium to long term. In addition to increasing the quantity of spending, measures to improve the effectiveness of public spending will be of critical importance in a number of PICs.</p>
<p>Anna Naupa, Regional and International Issues Adviser, PIFS</p> <p><i>More than the Money: In Pursuit of Deeper Pacific Regionalism</i></p>	<p>Financing comes into the Pacific in many ways, for many purposes, and from many sources. Only a fraction of total development finance flowing in comes through regional institutions (approximately 7% of ODA in 2013-15). The modalities and influence that Pacific island countries and territories have on these flows varies widely. The high dependency on donor finance and the competing agendas of island countries, institutions, donors and other regional stakeholders all raise questions about the drivers of regional agenda-setting, what constitutes effective Pacific regionalism and how intergovernmental arrangements support this.</p> <p>In theory, successful Pacific regionalism requires a robust regional public policy process that produces a prioritized, common agenda, and is underpinned by sufficient political will, resources and institutional/partner alignment. But are we there yet?</p> <p>This paper discusses themes emerging from a 2016/17 PIFS-led analysis of the regional governance and financing options needed to inform a deeper regionalism, as envisioned by Pacific Islands Forum Leaders through the Framework for Pacific Regionalism. This comprises an analysis of financing flows received by CROP agencies in the first instance - to better understand how finance flows through the agencies which Pacific island countries have the greatest influence over – followed by analysis of the collective governance of the network of the region’s organisations.</p> <p>The paper considers options to strengthen nexus between the Pacific islands’ regional agenda-setting, and the collective governance of their regional institutions, to ensure adequate resourcing of the region’s priorities. It considers the need for different types of conversations with regional donors, improved organizational efficiencies and their potential impact on regional arrangements. It urges Pacific island states to reconsider what the region needs to do to ensure a more strategic governance and resourcing of Pacific regionalism.</p>
<p>Steve Pollard, Independent Consultant and Former Principal Economist, ADB, and Garry Wiseman, Independent Consultant and Former Manager, Pacific Centre in Fiji, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p><i>Making Aid to Pacific Island Countries More Effective –</i></p>	<p>Aid, in the form of Official Development Assistance (ODA), has not worked as well as was generally anticipated in the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) and internationally endorsed principles of development effectiveness are far from fully applied in the region. The UN-wide MDGs and SDGs are complex commitments that place significant pressure on relatively small administrations, often diverting attention from existing developmental interventions, while long-term PIC development goals can be lost to short-term ODA objectives. PIC policy formulation has generally been weak, and more analysis is needed to help define better policy. Executive-level engagement in policy analysis needs to be revived and strengthened, for example by reinstatement of development sub-committees within governments. Participatory policy planning and organized, rigorous public discussion of policy are required for sustainable short-term development objectives to be agreed. Efforts to improve the other core government functions of public service administration, service delivery and financial management must continue. Improved policy-making, and stronger institutions practicing good governance have</p>



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<p>with David Abbott and Tony Hughes</p>	<p>not been the principal focus of the overall development partnership in the region and the resulting continued weaknesses have, in turn, undermined the performance of ODA leading to continued PIC dependence on aid. Strengthening PIC capacities for needs analysis; policy formulation and related core government functions should be the priority focus of assistance to the PICs for the coming decade.</p>
<p>Sarah Hemstock, Team Leader, EU PacTEVT Project</p> <p><i>European Union Pacific Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Adaptation (EU PACTVET): Enhancing Regional Cooperation in Education – with T. Martin, H. Jacot Des Combes L.A. Buliruarua, N. Kua, and T. Marawa</i></p>	<p>The European Union funded Pacific Technical and Vocational Educational and Training in Sustainable Energy (SE) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) project (EU PacTVET) project has taken a lead role in enhancing regional cooperation in education in the Pacific.</p> <p>In 2016 TVET certificate qualifications in SE and CCA were developed by regional Industry Standards Advisory Committees. The process was facilitated by the Fiji Higher Education Commission with the development of competencies and qualifications in alignment with the Pacific Qualifications Framework.</p> <p>In March 2017 Certificates 1 to 4 in Sustainable Energy were accredited on the Pacific Register of Qualifications and Standards (PRQS) and are now available for delivery as regionally endorsed qualifications. Delivery requires endorsement by the Education Quality Assessment Project (The Pacific Community). Countries can deliver different aspects of these regional qualifications according to their own needs. Furthermore countries may nationally accredit these qualifications. The process of mutual recognition allows learners to readily transfer between education institutions and Pacific island countries to complete qualifications and pursue pathways to further learning.</p> <p>The regional Certificates 1 to 4 in Resilience are currently being considered for endorsement on the PRQS. To support further development of accredited learning in Resilience the Pacific Regional Federation of Resilience Practitioners (PRFRP) was launched at the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management in late 2016. The PRFRP is an industry professional association with a range of functions and is leading global advancements in networking and professionalization of Resilience as an industry sector.</p> <p>Resilience qualifications (in particular at the TVET level) are new to the world and have been a vehicle for the Pacific region to provide global leadership in regional cooperation through the initiatives led by the EU PacTVET project.</p>

Parallel Session 4c: Graduate Student Session 1

<p>BIOS</p>	
<p>Chair: Lekshmi N. Pillai, Executive Dean, School of Business & Public Policy, UPNG</p>	<p>Professor Lekshmi N. Pillai is currently Executive Dean of the School of Business and Public Policy. He is a visiting faculty of Development Policy Centre of Crawford School of Public Policy of Australian National University. Prof Pillai was awarded Ph.D by Madurai Kamaraj University, India for the work done on “Performance Evaluation of Leasing Industry in India”. He also holds MBA (Finance), M.Com (Accounting) and financial member of CPAPNG. He has over 29 years of lecturing Masters Programme in Management in India and Papua New Guinea. He won “Best Research Paper” award from Association of Indian Management Schools (AIMS) in 1996 for his Research paper titled, “A Discriminant Model to classify the Indian Leasing Hire Purchase Companies Based on Financial Performance”. He has published several articles on leading journals, attended several workshops and conferences. His current interest is on Financial Accounting, Environmental Accounting, Leadership, Strategic Management, Corporate Governance and Corporate Turnaround Strategy.</p>



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<p>David Mapuru, PhD Candidate, School of Management and Public Administration, USP</p> <p><i>Developing a Contingency Model for Collaborative Management: A Case Study of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission</i></p>	<p>David Mapuru is a full-time PhD Candidate at the Faculty of Business and Economics (FBE) at the University of the South Pacific (USP). He holds a Masters in Commerce (MCOM), majoring in Management and Public Administration at the USP. His research interest is in the management of tuna fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). He loves eating tuna especially the species commonly known as yellow fin [<i>Thunnus albacares</i>] and values sustainable harvesting of these (tuna) resources through sound and effective management approach.</p>
<p>Peni Hausia Havea, PhD Candidate, PaCE-SD, USP</p> <p><i>Perceived Impacts of Climate Change on Non-Communicable Diseases</i></p>	<p>Peni Hausia Havea is a PhD candidate in climate change who holds a Master degree in Public Health majoring in International Health from the University of Melbourne, Australia. He is a finishing PhD candidate from the University of the South Pacific.</p>
<p>Tausi Taupo, PhD Candidate, Victoria University of Wellington</p> <p><i>Sustainable Financing for Climate and Disaster Resilience in Tuvalu and Kiribati</i></p>	<p>Tausi is a PhD candidate in Economics at Victoria University of Wellington. His research is on the economics of disasters and climate change in the Pacific, particularly focusing on the low-lying atoll islands of Tuvalu. He holds a Master in Economics from the University of Hawaii with work experience from the Tuvalu Government and the IMF in Washington D.C.</p>
<p>ABSTRACTS</p>	
<p>David Mapuru, PhD Candidate, USP</p> <p><i>Developing a Contingency Model for Collaborative Management: A Case Study of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission</i></p>	<p>Numerous studies in the 20th century suggested that collaborative management approach is the best to manage Common-Pool Resources including tuna fisheries. This has compelled studies such as the UNCLOS (1982), UN Fish Stock (1995), UNIA (1995) and others to recommend the established of RFMOs such as WCPFC. Unfortunately, WCPFC, is struggling to manage the fisheries and remains ‘weak’ and ‘ineffective’. This case study “explores” and “explains” the collaborative management approach model used by WCPFC to manage the tuna fisheries in WCPO. Based on existing studies there are 11 conditions that underpin collaborative management approach and has to be favourable in order for such management approach to be effective. This Thesis depends on ‘survey’ questionnaires, face-to-face interviews and non-participant observation to collect the required information. A mix-method approach (triangulations) was used to analyse the data. The findings revealed that WCPFC does not satisfactorily meet all the conditions required for an effective collaborative management approach RFMO. It concluded that heterogeneity of its composition makes it difficult and incompatible for it to become effective as envisaged by UNCLOS (1982), UN Fish Stock (1995), UNIA (1995) and the leaders of the region who pioneered the establishment of this RFMO in 2004.</p>
<p>Peni Hausia Havea, PhD Candidate, PaCE-SD, USP</p> <p><i>Perceived Impacts of Climate Change on Non-Communicable Diseases</i></p>	<p>Global climate change is known to effect Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). According to the 5th Assessment Report produced by the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the World Health Organization (WHO), these NCDs: Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD) (like heart attacks and stroke); cancers; chronic respiratory diseases (like Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), and asthma); and diabetes; amongst others, pose the greatest challenges in the 21st century to human health and sustainable development of the Pacific Island nations. This paper describes the findings of a 2013 study on the perception of climate change impact on health, involving 460 participants from 5 coastal communities in Tongatapu: Kanokupolu, ‘Ahau, Tukutonga, Popua and Manuka – Tonga. A concurrent convergence parallel triangulation design was</p>



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	<p>used to identify perceived impacts of climate change on NCDs amongst Tongans aged 15-75. Information was collected via self-administered questionnaires, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Using binary logistic regression, 5 factors were used to predict CVD (highest level of education completed, seeking medical professional treatment regimes, Tongan diet (e.g. Yam etc.), climate change impacts on health in Tonga, and diabetes) and 5 parameters for asthma (seeking medical treatment, locations where participants lived, air pollution, pneumonia and influenza). The predictors for CVD were as follows: (1) people who have completed primary (or less) education; and (2) people with diabetes ($\chi^2(5)=30.671$, $p<.005$). People who did not seek medical consultation, ate Tongan food, and perceived that climate change affected people's health were the factors which did not predict CVD. The predictors for asthma were: (1) people who do not seek medical treatment, (2) have had pneumonia, and (3) stayed in Kanokupolu and/or Popua ($\chi^2(5)=55.779$, $p<.005$). Air pollution and influenza were factors which did not predict asthma. The same factors were explored qualitatively using thematic analytical strategy, and concluded NCDs to affect negatively.</p>
<p>Tauisi Taupo, PhD Candidate, Victoria University of Wellington</p> <p><i>Sustainable Financing for Climate and Disaster Resilience in Tuvalu and Kiribati</i></p>	<p>Tuvalu and Kiribati's stance on climate change issues and reliance on foreign aid have partly shape their policies on climate disaster response. Future climate and disaster risks are likely to impose increasing financial pressure on their governments if they are not well prepared to respond independently. The aftermath of a natural disaster such as a cyclone requires financial means for quick response and recovery. We quantify appropriate levels of financial support or needed reserves for expected disasters in Tuvalu and Kiribati by building on PCRAFI's likely costs for disasters to account for potential effects of distant cyclones, droughts, sea level rise and climate change. Although there are several potential financial instruments available for disaster risk management in the Pacific Islands, we focus on the potential contribution of sovereign wealth funds in reducing reliance on foreign aid for both ex-ante and ex-post disaster risk management. We also employ an Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model and Monte Carlo (MC) simulations to forecast (from 2017 to 2050) and examine the long-term sustainability of these funds, and also the feasibility to extend their responsibility coverage to amass financial resources and contribute to financing climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.</p>

Parallel Session 5a: Roundtable Discussion on Promoting Trade through Enhanced Connectivity in the Pacific- Role of Maritime Transport and Digital Connectivity

BIOS	
<p>Facilitator: Arjun Goswami, Technical Advisor (Regional Cooperation and Integration), ERCD, ADB</p>	<p>Arjun Goswami holds a degree in Law (Juris Doctor) from the American University in Washington, D.C.; a Master of Law degree (Public International Law) from Cambridge University; a Master of Arts degree (Modern History) from Oxford University; and a Master of Science Certificate in Financial Management from the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University.</p> <p>After a private sector career, Mr. Goswami has worked in the Asian Development Bank for almost 18 years spanning legal services, regional departments and a knowledge office. He has been an operations Mission Leader, a Country Director, and a Sector Director. He is currently the Technical Advisor (Regional Cooperation and Integration) of the Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department of the ADB.</p> <p>Mr. Goswami has extensive experience in the area of regional cooperation and integration (RCI). During his stint in Southeast Asia Department, he played a</p>



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	<p>leading role in the department's initiatives and programs for regional cooperation and integration within the entire ASEAN region initially as Advisor and Head, RCI Group and later as Director, Regional Cooperation and Operations Coordination Division. With his current role, he continues to apply his deep knowledge of the RCI work and provides a clear sense of strategic direction to RCI activities. .</p>
<p>Deborah Elms, Executive Director, Asian Trade Centre</p>	<p>Deborah Elms, Founder and Executive Director of the Asian Trade Centre. She is also a senior fellow in the Singapore Ministry of Trade and Industry's Trade Academy. Previously, she was head of the Temasek Foundation Centre for Trade & Negotiations (TFCTN) and senior fellow of international political economy at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Her research interests are negotiations and decision making, and her current research involves the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) negotiations and global value chains. She has provided consulting on a range of trade issues to governments including the United Arab Emirates, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Taipei, China, and Singapore. Dr. Elms received a PhD in political science from the University of Washington, a MA in international relations from the University of Southern California, and bachelor's degrees from Boston University.</p>
<p>Eranda Kotelawala, Chief Executive Officer, Solomon Islands Ports Authority</p>	<p>Eranda Kotelawala was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Solomon Islands Ports Authority in February 2017. Prior to that, he was Chief Operating Officer of Fiji Ports Authority since May 2015. He holds a Master's Degree in Management from Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, Scotland. As CEO, he brings to his role an extensive portfolio of management experience gained from several multi-national organizations in Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, South Africa, Sultanate of Oman, and Singapore on diverse disciplines such as Shipping, ICT, Pharmaceuticals, Marketing, and Business Process Reengineering. He has consulted on Business Process Re-engineering Projects at ports in the South Pacific, Gulf and South Africa. He is a Chartered Fellow of Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport UK, Associate Fellow of The Nautical Institute UK, Fellow of Chartered Management Institute UK, Associate Member of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects and Member of the American Management Association, USA.</p>
<p>Maria Melei, Senior Country Coordination Officer, Extended Mission to Samoa, ADB</p>	<p>Maria has been with the Pacific Department of ADB for ten and a half years – previously managing ADB's program of assistance for Tonga, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Palau. In 2013, Maria joined the Pacific Department's ICT team responsible for developing and managing ICT investment and technical assistance projects in the Pacific region. Maria returned to Samoa in August 2016 to join ADB's recently established extended mission and is managing jointly with the World Bank a broadband investment for Samoa. Maria holds a masters degree in business administration and worked for the public and private sectors in the areas of public sector management, business development and structural reforms prior to joining ADB.</p>
<p>Michelle Curran, Communications Manager, Grow Pacific E-commerce Training Program, Pacific Cooperation Foundation</p>	<p>Michelle Curran is a journalist who began contracting for Pacific Cooperation Foundation (PCF) in 2015, compiling the communications for the Foundation. Michelle takes on a Project Manager's role and continues to manage communications for PCF. Michelle attended the University of Auckland where she completed a Bachelor of Arts (History) before completing a graduate diploma in journalism at Massey University in 2005. She has worked in regional newsrooms in New Zealand and Australia for eight years before turning freelance in 2015. Having seen the value in the work PCF do in the Pacific, she hopes to contribute to the Foundation and its cause by adding her journalism skills and experience and new project management skills to the mix.</p>

Parallel Session 5b: PNG Labour and Economic Updates

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<p>Chair: Neelesh Gounder Senior Lecturer and Deputy Head (Research), School of Economics, USP</p>	<p>Neelesh Gounder is Senior Lecturer and Deputy Head of School of Economics at the University of the South Pacific. His research areas include trade liberalization, household poverty, microsimulation modelling and institutional economics. Neelesh has published over 20 papers in these and related areas in international journals. He has a PhD in economics from Griffith University (Australia).</p>
<p>Marcel Schroder, Lecturer, DPC, ANU <i>PNG Survey of Recent Economic Developments, 2016/17</i></p>	<p>Marcel Schröder is an assistant professor of economics at the Lebanese American University and a Lecturer at the Australian National University. He received his PhD in Economics and Master in International and Development Economics from the Australian National University. Marcel's research interests are centered around international and development economics.</p>
<p>Lekshmi N. Pillai, Executive Dean, School of Business & Public Policy, University of PNG <i>Measurement of Entrepreneurial traits of University Students of Papua New Guinea - with John Raymond, Manoj Pandey, P. Manohar, and Benedicta Mellam</i></p>	<p>Professor Lekshmi N. Pillai is currently Executive Dean of the School of Business and Public Policy. He is a visiting faculty of Development Policy Centre of Crawford School of Public Policy of Australian National University. Prof Pillai was awarded Ph.D by Madurai Kamaraj University, India for the work done on "Performance Evaluation of Leasing Industry in India". He also holds MBA (Finance), M.Com (Accounting) and financial member of CPAPNG. He has over 29 years of lecturing Masters Programme in Management in India and Papua New Guinea. He won "Best Research Paper" award from Association of Indian Management Schools (AIMS) in 1996 for his Research paper titled, "A Discriminant Model to classify the Indian Leasing Hire Purchase Companies Based on Financial Performance". He has published several articles on leading journals, attended several workshops and conferences. His current interest is on Financial Accounting, Environmental Accounting, Leadership, Strategic Management, Corporate Governance and Corporate Turnaround Strategy.</p>
<p>Manoj K. Pandey, Lecturer, DPC, ANU <i>Demographic Challenges and PNG's Labour Market Developments: Challenges and Prospects</i></p>	<p>Dr. Manoj K. Pandey is a Lecturer in Economics at the Development Policy Centre, Crawford School of Economics, Australian National University (ANU), working in Port Moresby as part of ANU-UPNG partnership program. Prior to join ANU, he worked as a Fellow in Official Statistics and coordinator of the Official Statistics Program at the School of Economics, Faculty of Business and Economics, University of the South Pacific (USP). Dr. Pandey has a strong background in statistics, applied econometrics and economics. Apart from his recent interests in Pacific economy, his research work includes issues in the development economics.</p>
<p>Sam Koim, Visiting Fellow, Devpolicy, ANU and Former Chairman, Taskforce Sweep <i>Curbing Corruption in PNG</i></p>	<p>Sam Koim is a currently a Visiting Fellow at ANU and Council Member at PNG University of Technology. He is the former Chairman of the multi-agency anti-corruption body Taskforce Sweep and Principal Legal Officer at the Department of Justice and Attorney General, Papua New Guinea. He has a Bachelor of Laws (LLB -Hons) degree from UPNG.</p>
<p>ABSTRACTS</p>	
<p>Marcel Schroder, Lecturer, DevPolicy, ANU <i>PNG Survey of Recent Economic Developments, 2016/17</i></p>	<p>This talk provides a survey of recent economic developments in Papua New Guinea (PNG) in 2016/17. Subjects of the discussion will be economic growth, inflation, unemployment, and fiscal policy. In addition, particular focus will be placed on PNG's exchange rate policy. The ongoing imposition of foreign exchange controls and large backlog in foreign currency orders suggests that the kina continues to be significantly overvalued. A related paper estimating the extent of kina overvaluation will be discussed.</p>
<p>Lekshmi N. Pillai, Executive Dean, School of Business & Public Policy, University of PNG <i>Measurement of Entrepreneurial traits of University Students of</i></p>	<p>Papua New Guinea is a multi-cultural country. Every culture has its own uniqueness. The University of Papua New Guinea being a national University, which has students from all over the nation, the multicultural aspect is reflected in the compositions of students. The purpose of this pilot study is to identify, entrepreneurial competencies of student of The University of Papua New Guinea from different regions.</p>



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<p><i>Papua New Guinea – with John Raymond, Manoj Pandey, P. Manohar, and Benedicta Mellam</i></p>	<p>Accordingly, one hundred fifty students were taken as sample for the pilot study on entrepreneurial traits. The study was done through questionnaire, which has 100 questions, grouped under 10 major categories of traits, such as, innovation, perseverance and hard work, leadership and motivating ability, need for achievement, risk taking ability, decision making, planning, foresight and problem solving, Information seeking and receiving feedback, interpersonal skills and positive self-concept. Likert five point scale was used to collect data. Further, basic profile of the students were collected through the same questionnaire, with their social, economic and regional background.</p> <p>An index is developed for each trait using statistical tool. This index is used to identify, strength of a trait within different groups. This study can be extended to the entire nation depends upon funding. In turn, information generated from the analysis of data will be used to design training programme for Entrepreneurship.</p>
<p>Manoj K. Pandey, Lecturer, DevPolicy, ANU and UPNG</p> <p><i>Demographic Challenges and PNG's Labour Market Developments: Challenges and Prospects</i></p>	<p>With little less than 5% ageing population (60 years and above), Papua New Guinea (PNG) is one of the youngest countries in the Pacific Islands. Recent estimates indicate that PNG's total labour force constitutes of over two-thirds of the country's nearly 58% working age population (15-64 years). Despite relatively lower unemployment rates, labour market in PNG has been facing numerous challenges. This paper aims to investigate key challenges and prospects of PNG's labour market considering changes in age structure of the labour, their productivity and wage structure. Our analysis (preliminary) provides some important policy insights and recommendations.</p>
<p>Sam Koim, Devpolicy, ANU and Former Chairman, Investigation Taskforce Sweep</p> <p><i>Curbing Corruption in PNG</i></p>	<p>Corruption is a global phenomenon but there is no universal formula in combating it. Many countries have failed whilst few have become successful in dealing with the spread of this pernicious societal disease. Papua New Guinea has its share of corruption.</p> <p>It's easy to find corruption in a country like PNG. However, the real challenge is in curbing it. The focus of this talk will be on curbing corruption in PNG. It will cover the legal and institutional frameworks that enable combating of corruption, the government and its public officials' responses, and the general public's participation in combating corruption, amongst others. The presenter will discuss some of his experiences in curbing corruption in PNG for the last five years as the head of PNG Government's anti-corruption agency –Task-Force Sweep.</p>

Parallel Session 5c: Graduate Student Session 2

<p>BIOS</p>	
<p>Chair: Rommel Rabanal, Senior Economics Officer, ADB</p>	<p>Rommel is Senior Economics Officer at the Pacific Department of ADB. Since first joining the Department as a consultant in 2008, he has regularly provided analytical contributions to ADB's knowledge products, including the Pacific Economic Monitor and the Asian Development Outlook, among others. Rommel also conducts economic analyses of select ADB projects in the Pacific.</p>
<p>Salesh Kumar, PhD Candidate, School of Economics, USP</p> <p><i>Postharvest Research and Development Challenges for Fiji</i></p>	<p>Salesh Kumar is a lecturer at the Fiji National University in the College of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, based in Koronivia, Nausori, Fiji. He is undertaking his PhD at the University of the South Pacific under the University of the South Pacific–ACIAR Scholarship Program. His research focus is postharvest handling practices of high value horticultural crops along the value chains in Fiji, under the guidance of Professor Steven Underhill, University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia. Salesh has attended conferences and published articles originating from his ongoing postharvest research work. He has accumulated considerable experience in the agricultural sector having worked for the Fijian Ministry of Agriculture for over 15 years. He is currently involved in an ACIAR-funded tropical fruit project with postharvest work to commence in Fiji, Tonga and Samoa.</p>



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<p>Derek Mane , PhD Candidate, SGDIA, USP</p> <p><i>Wantok System as an Alternative Development Strategy in Solomon Islands</i></p>	<p>Derek Mane is PhD Candidate in Development Studies at the School of Government, Development, and International Affairs of the University of the South Pacific.</p>
<p>Khushbu Rai, Economics Masters Student, USP</p> <p><i>Mapping Intra and Extra-Regional Labour Movements - A Comparative Analysis of Pacific Island Countries and the Caribbean Countries</i></p>	<p>Khushbu Rai is currently completing her Economics Masters Thesis at the University of the South Pacific. Alongside having a Post Graduate Diploma in Economics, Ms. Rai has also studied Pacific Culture Studies, Climate Change in PICs and Basic Sign Language at Certificate level. She is a Teaching Assistant with the School of Economics, USP. Her research interests lie in the area of Pacific regionalism – particularly in trade integration and labour mobility.</p>
<p>ABSTRACTS</p>	
<p>Salesh Kumar, PhD Candidate, School of Economics, USP</p> <p><i>Postharvest Research and Development Challenges for Fiji</i></p>	
<p>Derek Mane , PhD Candidate, SGDIA, USP</p> <p><i>Wantok System as an Alternative Development Strategy in Solomon Islands</i></p>	<p>This study focuses on how informal social safety nets or networks called as the wantok system in Melanesia, particularly in Solomon Islands contribute to rural development and poverty alleviation. The interest here would be to investigate whether the wantok system have roles in rural development and alleviation of poverty, and how can the wantok system be a useful tool to harness social capital for local development. The study was conducted in 2015, from two villages, Kolotubi and Kolomola in Santa Isabel province of Solomon Islands. The study examines the nature and dimension of rural underdevelopment and poverty in Solomon Islands, the nature and roles of the wantok system as a traditional mechanism for minimising or alleviating poverty, especially in terms of access to land and livelihood, and assesses the role of the wantok system including its negative impacts in rural areas of Solomon Islands. .</p>
<p>Khushbu Rai, Economics Masters Student, USP</p> <p><i>Mapping Intra and Extra-Regional Labour Movements - A Comparative Analysis of Pacific Island Countries and the Caribbean Countries</i></p>	<p>The potential benefits from movement of workers from labour-abundant developing nations to labour-scarce developed nations has been widely acknowledged. Inconsistently, there are various restrictions on any such movement hence negotiations have resulted in little success. Initially the arrangements focused on high-level personnel transfers mostly intra-corporational and for a very long stretch of time, the Uruguay Rounds made little to no commitments for low-skilled workers which kept developing countries on the losing side (Goswami and Saez 2013, p.17). Nevertheless, Winters (2008) confirm that if developed nations allow inward movement of unskilled workers approximating 3 percent of their local labour market, they would be a catalyst to the rise in global welfare of more than US\$156 billion. In essence, this research studies a plethora of agreements – MSG Plus, MSG Skills Movement Schemes and PICTA TIS to map out labour movement amongst the Pacific Islands Countries. It is found that with the hampered flow of workers amongst the island nations, PICs look outward to the metropolitan neighbors (Australia and New Zealand particularly) for any chance of labour movement. With growing Pacific consensus regarding diversifying into labour exports; came an extension of a previous trade agreement (PACER) in the form of PACER Plus. The study draws specific attention to the trade of lower-skilled workers which are the dynamics of comparative advantage in trade in services for</p>



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	<p>developing nations such as those in the Pacific region. In light of the current deliberations on PACER Plus, the study suggests that focus must be diverted to formalizing more bilateral labour schemes; the likes of Australia's Seasonal Worker Program (SWP) and New Zealand's Recognized Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme if any further progress is to be made on the labour mobility forefront.</p>
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