2017 AUSTRALASIAN AID CONFERENCE

ABSTRACTS

Wednesday 15 February & Thursday 16 February 2017

JG Crawford Building 132
Lennox Crossing
Australian National University

Development Policy Centre

Crawford School of
Public Policy

ANU College of
Asia & the Pacific

The Asia Foundation

CONTENTS

Wednesday 15 February 2016

WELCOME
9.00am, Molonglo Theatre

Margaret Harding, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research), The Australian National University
David Arnold, President, The Asia Foundation

OPENING ADDRESS
9.15am, Molonglo Theatre

Chair: Michael Wesley
   Professor of International Affairs and Dean, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific,
   The Australian National University

The Hon Julie Bishop MP
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Julie Bishop is the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Australia's Federal Coalition Government. She is also the Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party and has served as the Member for Curtin in the House of Representatives since 1998. Minister Bishop was sworn in as Australia's first female Foreign Minister on 18 September 2013 following four years in the role of Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade. She previously served as a Cabinet Minister in the Howard Government as Minister for Education, Science and Training and as the Minister Assisting the Prime Minister for Women's Issues. Prior to this, Minister Bishop was Minister for Ageing. Minister Bishop has also served on a number of parliamentary and policy committees including as Chair of the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties. Before entering Parliament Minister Bishop was a commercial litigation lawyer at Perth firm Clayton Utz, becoming a partner in 1985, and managing partner in 1994.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
10.05am, Molonglo Theatre

Chair: Helen Sullivan
   Professor and Director, Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU College of Asia and
   the Pacific, The Australian National University

Michael Woolcock
Lead Social Development Specialist, World Bank and Lecturer in Public Policy, Harvard University

Now for the hard part: strategies for enhancing state capability for implementation
Despite what today's headlines might convey, life for most people in most developing countries has never been better. This should be rightly celebrated, but improving basic levels of human welfare from a low base was the relatively 'easy' part. To consolidate and expand these

achievements, the key development challenge remains building the state's capability to implement incrementally more complex and contentious tasks, at scale (e.g., justice, regulation, taxation, land administration) and those tasks inherently requiring extended forms of human interaction (classroom teaching, curative care). These are fundamentally different types of challenges, however, ones for which our prevailing aid architecture was not designed and on which achievements to date are mostly flat or declining: if current trends continue, only about 10% of those living in developing countries today will have descendants **who reside in a 'high capability' country by the end of this century. Different types of problems require different** kinds of solutions, elements of which will be outlined.

Michael Woolcock is Lead Social Development Specialist in the World Bank's Development Research Group, where he was worked since 1998. He is also a (part-time) Lecturer in Public Policy at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. His current research focuses on strategies for enhancing state capability for implementation, on crafting more effective interaction between informal and formal justice systems, and on using mixed methods to assess 'complex' development interventions. In addition to more than 75 journal articles and book chapters, he is the co-author or co-editor of eight books, including Contesting Development: Participatory Projects and Local Conflict Dynamics in Indonesia *(with Patrick Barron and Rachael Diprose; Yale University Press 2011), which in 2012 was a co-recipient of the best book prize by the American Sociological Association's section on international development. He served for many years on the World Bank's Social Development Board and co-founded the Justice for the Poor program; in 2007-2009 he was the founding research director of the Brooks World Poverty Institute at the University of Manchester (on external service leave from the Bank), and in 2002 was the Von Hugel Visiting Fellow at St Edmunds College, University of Cambridge. He recently returned from an extended assignment in Malaysia, where he helped establish the World Bank's first Knowledge and Research Hub. An Australian national, he completed his undergraduate studies at the University of Queensland, and has an MA and PhD in comparative-historical sociology from Brown University.*

PANEL 1A – The role and relevance of the Asian Development Bank in the 21st century
11.20 – 12.50pm, Molonglo Theatre

Chair: Annmaree O'Keeffe AM
           Non-resident Fellow, Lowy Institute for International Policy

Asia's original multilateral development bank is now 50 years old and there are fears that it will lose its relevance and influence as the development space becomes crowded with new actors and new ideas. New multilateral banks and growing influence of non-traditional donors will put pressure on the Bank to maintain its position as a lender of choice for its members. Compounding these new pressures is the notion that an increasingly prosperous Asia no longer needs its own publicly financed development bank.

The Lowy Institute has just launched a report on the ADB that addresses the questions of how the ADB will navigate the geopolitical dynamics of a region squeezed between a cautious United States and a rising China; how it will fulfil its mandate for economic development and poverty reduction while responding to **Asia's changing economic geography; and how it will harness alternative methods of development finance** *and adapt to remain the lender of choice in the region. The report is based off of extensive stakeholder engagement involving more than 60 interviews across the globe, combined with desk-based qualitative and quantitative analysis.*

In this panel, the report's authors Annmaree O'Keeffe, Jonathan Pryke and Hannah Wurf of the Lowy Institute will outline the key challenges and recommendations that they have identified. This will be followed by a discussion and unpacking of the results from ADB stakeholders:

Emma Xiaoqin Fan, **Regional Director of ADB's Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office in Sydney,** Australia. Emma has more than 21 years of professional experience with nearly 14 years in ADB.

Mike Callaghan AM, Nonresident Fellow, Lowy Institute. Mike has extensive experience on international economic issues, both in the Australian Treasury and the International Monetary Fund, and chaired the latest replenishment of the Asian Development Fund.

Peter McCawley, Visiting Fellow at the Crawford School of Public Policy. Peter has been an Executive Director at the ADB, led various ADF replenishment round negotiations, and is a former Dean of the Asian Development Bank Institute (2003-2006).

PANEL 1B – Language matters in aid effectiveness
11.20am – 12.50pm, Acton Theatre

Chair: Hilary Smith
Honorary Affiliate, College of Arts and Social Sciences, The Australian National University and Affiliate of ARC Centre of Excellence for the Dynamics of Language

The importance of language is so fundamental that it is often unproblematised and overlooked in the design of aid projects. Without consideration of the multifaceted ways in which language and literacy function in different communities, especially those with high levels of autochthonous multilingualism, the effectiveness of project outcomes may be affected.

The use of language is particularly complex in locations with high ethnolinguistic diversity, since this tends to occur in certain geographical regions with topographic heterogeneity, and in countries with rapidly growing populations and low economic growth (Casey & Owen, 2014). Although the causal relationships among these social and physical geographical variables are disputed, their patterns of co-occurrence highlight the challenges resulting from language issues in development endeavours (Smith & Haslett, 2016). The Australasian region includes some of the most linguistically diverse areas of the world, e.g. the Pacific Islands region has 0.1% of the global population but one third of the world's languages (Haberkorn, 2008, 98). These high levels of multilingualism, formalised in the relationships between official, national, and vernacular languages, frequently cause vigorously contested language policies and practices.

In this panel we show that while language per se may not have been identified as a focus of project design, addressing language issues was critical for the successful outcome of programmes in the diverse fields of poverty analysis and food security, women's farming, women's leadership, and quality education. We argue that the importance of language issues means that they should be explicitly considered in the design of all development aid projects. This reflects the conclusions from the Study Group on Language and the United Nations' consideration of language and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which stressed "the urgent need to include language at the planning, implementation, and assessment stages of each of the SDGs" (Language and the UN, 2016).

Language matters in accurate measurement of the Sustainable Development Goals
Stephen Haslett
Director, Statistical Consulting Unit, The Australian National University

Monitoring and evaluation, progress reports, assessment of benchmarks and milestones, and official statistics underlie and are integral to the SDGs. They provide required measures of progress, often represented through numerical summaries. The substantive aspects of such measurements may seem purely quantitative, but the qualitative/quantitative divide can be an artificial one.

Rather than considering the underlying statistical modelling, this paper will explore the crucial role of language in even highly technical statistical research such as fine-level food security and child undernutrition assessments and poverty mapping in aid projects undertaken for the UN World Food Programme in Cambodia, Nepal and Bangladesh. The focus will be on equivalence of meaning, a core issue which goes beyond choice of language (Khmer, Nepali, Bangla, etc.) and translation of terms from or into English in the various survey and census instruments. Equivalence of meaning extends further to the way local knowledge, encapsulated in local languages, is captured and represented in the various survey instruments and field manuals used for data gathering in multilingual communities. The human and financial resources needed for language-related tasks must be taken into account in the planning, implementation

and analysis of such development aid projects, if maximum accuracy is to be achieved in collecting the measurements necessary to support effective interventions.

Building gender equity through linguistically and culturally relevant capacity building programmes
Jo Caffery
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Education, Science, Technology and Mathematics, University of Canberra

Utilising culturally, linguistically relevant and place-based materials and knowledge in capacity development projects significantly contributes to women's empowerment and gender equity. It improves livelihoods for women, their families and community. "Capacity development starts from the principle that people are best empowered to realize their full potential when the means of development are sustainable" (United Nations Development Programme, 2009); "simply transferring knowledge and instrumentation is not enough to help developing countries build" (Harris, 2004) capacity but doing so in a linguistically and culturally relevant manner significantly contributes to such empowerment.

Capacity development programmes that utilise the participants' mother tongue are more likely to be effective than those utilising a world language (e.g. English) or the relevant country's dominant language. This is particularly important for empowering women in rural and regional areas of developing countries, as they are more likely to speak a local language as a mother tongue rather than a world or the country's dominant language. Women learn best in a language that they can fully understand and engage in. Using culturally and linguistically appropriate capacity building strategies allow women to fully engage in their learning, and such strategies have been shown to enhance the leadership capacity of women. Yet capacity development programmes are generally designed by and conducted in a world language or a dominant language. Whilst outlining "the urgent need to include [local] language at the planning, implementation, and assessment stages of each of the SDGs" (Language and the UN, 2016) this presentation will explore the pros and cons of using culturally and linguistically relevant materials and knowledge in gender capacity building projects conducted in rural and remote communities across three countries, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste.

Bilingual language resources to increase agricultural learning in Papua New Guinea
Kym Simoncini
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Education, Science, Technology and Mathematics, University of Canberra

Culturally relevant materials validate the users' identities, cultures, and languages. Materials that are both culturally and personally relevant are even more powerful.

As part of our Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research funded project to improve women smallholders' livelihoods in Papua New Guinea we developed a series of culturally relevant, dual language resources to disseminate agricultural and livelihood practices to women farmers with low literacy and primary school teachers. We produced three place-based, bilingual language picture books on going to market, saving and budgeting income and raising chickens, as well as three bilingual language videos on how make soap, sweet potato bread and peanut butter. The books and videos were developed in collaboration with women. Both the books and the videos show life in subsistence farming villages in Papua New Guinea. The two languages used were Tok Pisin and English. Bilingual materials help the users develop literacy skills in both languages and value both the home and official language. The books have been used in six communities across three provinces. They were given to village community educators, families and schools. The books have been overwhelming successful with all audiences who appreciate seeing themselves and their lives in print. The two languages help them code-switch between Tok Pisin and English and increases their vocabulary in both languages. To date the videos have only been used with 160 primary school teachers to assist them in teaching agricultural and livelihood practices in school. Early evaluations show that teachers are using the learning from the videos both in their classrooms and their own home villages. Given the successful uptake of the materials we recommend that future aid projects include resources that are culturally and linguistically relevant validate, engage and enhance audience learnings.

Language as a children**'s right in quality education: e**vidence from Vanuatu, Kiribati and Solomon Islands
Hilary Smith
Honorary Affiliate, College of Arts and Social Sciences, The Australian National University and Affiliate of ARC Centre of Excellence for the Dynamics of Language

Decisions about language-in-education policy tend to be highly controversial. The debates are often not well informed by the strong international research evidence which shows that high quality mother tongue-based multilingual education (MTB-MLE) results in improvements in all subject areas, including in an 'international' language such as English or French. A MTB-MLE approach also results in social and cultural strength, and allows the inclusion of marginalized children. For this reason, Pacific countries are developing MTB-MLE policies. However, tensions remain in communities who recall the colonial educational system which focused on developing an elite who spoke the colonial language, political and educational leaders who were successful in that system, and international donors influenced by monolingual approaches to literacy. This can hamper the effectiveness of aid projects to support quality education (SDG 4).

In this paper I outline some of the issues occurring in Pacific countries, informed by data from a UNCEF Pacific research project which investigated quality education for Years 1-6 in Vanuatu, Kiribati and Solomon Islands. I suggest that a children's rights approach, based on the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), provides a new lens with which to view MTB-MLE as a central issue for quality education. The CRC came into effect in 1990 and has been ratified by all independent Pacific states, and is increasingly well-known in Pacific communities. While itself controversial in its challenges to traditional notions of children's roles, the CRC provides a context for engaging with community members so that MTB-MLE becomes integral to the equitable quality education underpinning the SDGs.

PANEL 1C – Engaging and empowering women
11.20am – 12.50pm, Weston Theatre

Chair: Sally Moyle
         CEO, CARE Australia

How do positive changes in gender relations happen?
Juliet Hunt
Independent Consultant on Gender and Development, Project Design, Monitoring and Evaluation, Research and Gender Training

The Zimbabwe Gender Equality and Change Study explored the perspectives of women and men from poor and marginalised communities regarding changes in gender relations that had occurred in their lifetimes, and how these changes came about (the primary objective of the study). The study was a collaborative effort by the Principal Researcher (Dr Juliet Hunt), Plan International Australia, and Plan International Zimbabwe.

The premise underlying the study was that a better understanding of the causes of change – from the perspective of ordinary community members – could improve the effectiveness of efforts to promote gender equality by development agencies.

The study was not a review of any project or its results, although some strong programmatic effects emerged. Rather, it explored participants' experiences of changes; whether participants saw these as positive or negative and why; changes in power relations; and the benefits of changes experienced by women and men. The study compared findings with other international lessons and evidence on theories of change.

The study employed 4 qualitative data collection methods including a survey on aspirations. There were 260 participants (160 women and 100 men) across 6 villages. Significantly more transformative changes were observed in 2 villages, including less male resistance. A comparative analysis was completed in August 2016 to identify strategies that contributed to these transformative changes.

This session will focus on headline findings, including changes in gender relations (positive and negative), factors that contribute to changes, international comparisons, and implications for development practice (design, monitoring and evaluation, partnerships, and policy advocacy).

The study adds significantly to international knowledge regarding effective strategies, including women's economic empowerment, rights-based approaches, addressing gender-based violence, wife inheritance and polygamy, and methods for engaging with men.

Does gender sensitive-Disaster Risk Reduction make a difference when a Category 5 cyclone hits? A comparative impact study in the wake of Tropical Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu
Julie Webb, Charlie Damon, and Megan Chisholm
Independent Consultant; Program Director, CARE International in Vanuatu; Country Director, CARE International in Vanuatu

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 mid-to-long term gender sensitive 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 Erromango) where CARE had worked prior to the cyclone, and one (Tanna) where they had not.

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. 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. Women were active participants in the relief distributions and there was greater participation of women in community decision-making around TC Pam.

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.

Where are the women leaders? Identifying and combatting barriers to women's humanitarian leadership
Kate Sutton and Ayla Black
Director, Humanitarian Advisory Group; Policy and Program Officer, Humanitarian Advisory Group

Globally, women remain under-represented in leadership across sectors. The humanitarian sector is no exception. Of 29 UN Humanitarian Coordinators globally, only 9 are women; despite the professional humanitarian workforce worldwide consisting largely of women – up to 75%. This disparity remains at odds with rhetoric regarding equality and empowerment within the sector.

Evidence has shown women in leadership are powerful agents of change. When women lead, humanitarian responses are more effective and inclusive. It is also known that women's leadership can have far-reaching impacts on the empowerment of girls and women more broadly. Strong leadership by women has been linked with changing the dynamics that prevent women from accessing power.

Why, despite the evidence, does this gendered disparity persist? Barriers to women's leadership include attitudinal and cultural barriers, such as the inability to locate women with the necessary skills and self-confidence to actively participate in local leadership. In contexts of less severe inequality, research reveals that many women still acknowledge barriers to leadership such as the tension between caring roles and professional responsibilities.

The exclusion-cycle needs to be broken. This means creating opportunities for professional development of women in disaster-prone contexts, to ensure an absence of skills is never used to justify an absence of women. Workplaces need to be equally and equitably supportive, allowing better balance of caring and work roles for men and women, preventing the burden from falling disproportionately on women.

This research examines what is known about the disparity between men and women in humanitarian leadership, and to what extent women are being marginalised in leadership and with what impact. The research also examines what has been learnt across other sectors in relation to women in leadership and asks whether these lessons can be applied to the humanitarian sector to bring about important change.

The political economy and politics of aid: gender equality in the Pacific
Tracey Newbury
Director, Gender Equality and Disability Inclusiveness Section, Pacific Aid Effectiveness and Advice Branch, Pacific Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Supporting Pacific Island Countries to achieve gender equality is core business for Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). Three areas of gender equality – inc**reasing women's** economic empowerment; eliminating violence against women; and improving leadership for women – are all directly relevant to our national interest objective of a stable, secure and prosperous Pacific.

But development cooperation is—and can only ever be—**part of the response. Australia's policy** engagement and aid for trade work with countries in the Pacific region is vital if Australia is to fully and **effectively support transformative changes which address the structural barriers to women's** empowerment.

DFAT's Pacific Division developed a Gender Equality Guidance Note to support the integration of gender equality considerations into all elements of our work, with three pillars of action: work with our own staff; mainstreaming gender equality responses into our whole engagement in each country; linking our advocacy and programming.

DFAT is working to ensure that all its staff have the resources and support they need use existing, and create new, opportunities to advance gender equality in the Pacific. Examples of responses include strategies to respond to gender-based violence experienced by DFAT staff; identifying the legislative **barriers to women's empowerment in each country so that DFAT can work with partner governments to** amend laws tha**t impede women's equal opportunity** and access to justice; and key messaging on gender equality is routinely prosecuted with interlocutors in government, the public sector, the private sector and other stakeholders. For example, our advocacy with the private sector saw gender equality emerge as a key theme at the Australia-Solomon Islands Business Forum in July for the first time.

Integrating gender equality considerations across all of DFAT's is a challenge with unequal progress across the Pacific but one which is already starting to see results.

PANEL 1D – Negotiating statebuilding
11.20am – 12.50pm, Barton Theatre

Chair: Michael Wilson
Assistant Secretary, Governance, Fragility and Water Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Statebuilding in fragile and conflict-affected states: supporting inclusive political settlements
Sue Ingram
PhD student, The Australian National University

Since 2010, OECD and a number of national aid agencies have encouraged support for inclusive political settlements in their policy guidance on statebuilding in fragile and conflict-affected states. This paper presents some of the findings from research which tests the policy assumption that an inclusive (or inclusive enough) political settlement is conducive to stability, based on case studies of Timor-Leste and Bougainville.

The research finds that the political settlement in Timor-Leste was markedly exclusionary and this played out through extreme instability over several years until an inclusive elite bargain evolved with the express **intent of taming politics. Bougainville's political settlement, as a framework for ending conflict and as the** foundation for the creation of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, was broadly inclusive in its processes and outcomes, and Bougainville has been outwardly stable since the settlement was reached.

But under the radar, neither inclusion nor stability are quite as clear-cut and the prospect of future independence that sits at the heart of the political settlement is fraying at the edges.

Looking below these headlines, the nexus between an inclusive/exclusionary settlement and stability/instability is less direct than policy suggests. The research finds that the proximate drivers of instability, which can be set in motion by an exclusionary settlement, are serious elite splits and rent restriction. Conversely, elite cooperation and rent sharing support stability. The case studies also highlight several factors that can accentuate or moderate the motivation and capacity of elites to destabilise and of citizens to fall in behind them, namely: the presence of major resources; the robustness of the political institutions, both formal and informal; the capacity of governments to spend on public services; and commitment to the terms of the settlement. The research also provides insights into what is "inclusive enough" to support stability.

"The hand that gave us flour now gives us bombs": the limited effectiveness of U.S. aid in Israel-Palestine's "new legal space"
Hannah Early
Alumna, Major Honors Research Recipient, Westmont College

This analysis assesses the impact of different forms of U.S. aid on Israel-Palestine's justice systems. Currently, in Israel-Palestine there are more than nine overlapping justice systems that govern different segments of the population. This includes, but is not limited to, the Israeli court system, the Palestinian Authority's court system, the Israeli Military Courts, sharia, and rabbinic courts. Given the presence of multiple overlapping legal systems, in assessing the effects of U.S. aid, it is necessary to consider all of the avenues through which individuals seek and enact justice in Israel-Palestine, and all of the forms of U.S. aid that directly and indirectly affect the multiple coexisting justice systems. To do so, this study utilizes a four-prong impact assessment tool to measure the functional/technical, political, and societal impact as well as the unintended consequences of USAID projects, U.S. Department of Defense military aid to Israel, and U.S. State Department Security Sector Reform projects. This analysis revealed that when considering the combined impact of all U.S. aid projects and packages, the effectiveness of U.S. aid to Israel-Palestine's legal space is limited by four factors: (1) the instability of the political climate, (2) the fragmentation of the justice system(s), (3) the negative consequences that result from the U.S.'s strategic relationship with Israel, and (4) the ways in which the U.S.'s multiple aid programs and packages interfere with each other when operationalized.

Rule of law assistance and its interfaces in Myanmar: actors, trends and technologies
Kristina Simion
PhD candidate, School of Regulation and Global Governance, The Australian National University

Since the initiation of development assistance in Myanmar, international, national and local structures have been connected in ways unthinkable of during decades of authoritarian rule. In the field of rule of law assistance such new contacts introduced a new development model, "rule of law." The translation of that model will be challenging as national and local understandings of the concept differs from international notions and because actors in the rule of law field possess different knowledge, values and motivations. Insights from development anthropology, including Long's (2001) notion of an "interface" can help analyse the differences that appear in the encounters between international, national and local structures.

This paper explores how international actors attempt to translate a development model that draws on international conceptions of the "rule of law" in Myanmar. I draw on empirical data collected during 2014-15 to explain how the initiation of rule of law assistance has created interfaces of knowledge, values, and motivations.

The "interface" is important to uncover for our understanding of local translations and adaptations of rule of law, especially in the Myanmar setting where rule of law assistance face particular challenges following decades of isolation from outside influences. In this setting, understandings and approaches to rule of law will differ and be challenging to align. Here, the "tools" of rule of law assistance takes on an "embodied" form as intermediary actors emerge to navigate the interface. An analysis of the interface and its actors can thus reveal the challenges of the technologies of rule of law assistance that continue to be based on a model that is difficult to translate at sites that are transitioning from authoritarian rule.

PANEL 1E – Aid's changing landscape
11.20am – 12.50pm, Brindabella Theatre

Chair: Cate Rogers
A/g Chief Economist, DFAT

The rise of the south and the transformation of development cooperation in the 21st century
Anthea Mulakala and Swarnim Wagle
Director, International Development Cooperation, The Asia Foundation; Member, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal

While traditional aid or north-south cooperation (NSC) has come to define the aid landscape of the 20th century, south south cooperation (SSC) is emerging as a preferred modus operandi for development cooperation in the era of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). NSC and SSC have evolved in tandem since the 1950's. While both originated and continue to be motivated by foreign policy interests, they have largely followed different tracks, until recently. The rise of SSC in the 21st century is part of the larger phenomenon of the rise of the south, where countries of the so-called "developing" world have emerged as global heavy weights, economically, politically, and strategically.

Since 2000, the south's increasing muscularity is transforming the business of aid and development cooperation. As SSC has grown in scale and scope over the last decade, there have been many attempts to compare it to NSC or traditional aid. However, while the distinctiveness between the approaches may have been clear 50 years ago, the lines of separation are fuzzy today. The distinction seems to blur around the turn of the 21st century with the rise of the south.

This paper will compare traditional or north-south aid and south-south cooperation prior to the rise of the south to reveal how each evolved with distinct motivations and approaches. It then details the phenomenon of the rise of the south, and how the growth and development of southern countries have changed the global balance of power. Lastly, it assesses the impact of the rise of the south on the contemporary aid landscape and SSC.

Nurturing the neighbour: Indonesian 'development' cooperation to Myanmar
Miranda Tahalele
PhD student, The Australian National University

Indonesia has a long history of cooperation with Myanmar that draws back from Bandung Conference in 1955. As members of the ASEAN, Indonesia also has provided support to Myanmar during the Military regime. On the other hand, Myanmar often referred to Indonesia's model of governance system as a way to alternate their military governance to the democratic model. However, the questions remain on whether Indonesia can continue to be an important partner within the different setting of the national and global conditions and how the future cooperation should evolve. This paper is developed base on the findings during 7 months fieldwork through in-depth interviews with policy makers, donors, and related development partners as well as secondary data collection in Indonesia and Myanmar.

Myanmar's government acknowledged the role of Southern partners than their Northern partners because of its 'knowledgeable motivation' to the cooperation, including the history and cultural similarities, as well as the economic motivation behind their cooperation program. Some findings can be identified that the cooperation with Indonesia has not been evolved as expected. Even though the Indonesian government has put Myanmar as its first priority country for their South-south Cooperation and some activities haven been implemented, the number and the quality of programs implemented remain undetermined. The issues that can be identified within the cooperation are historical background, institution management, strategic program, partnership modalities, and communication mechanism that considered as important part as well as the main gap of the effective cooperation. This paper concludes by arguing that Indonesia's role in Myanmar might have a significant account but with the current national development need and global development setting the role needs to strategize that move beyond historical narrative and national rhetoric.

Development and aid effectiveness, human rights and gender equality in the context of MDGs and SDGs in Viet Nam involving Australia as a traditional donor and partner
Vu Ngoc Binh
Senior Advisor, Institute for Population, Family and Children Studies (IPFCS)

Viet Nam experienced remarkably rapid economic growth in the past two decades, and its Socio-Economic Development Strategy (SEDS) 2011-20 provides the country's overarching policy for responding to these challenges. It sets three high priorities – improving market institutions, promoting human resources, and infrastructure development – and highlights the need for a combination of structural reforms, macroeconomic stability, environmental sustainability, and social equity. Australia and Viet Nam's partnership extends across political, security, economic and people-to-people activities, and Australia's commitment to development cooperation with Viet Nam is ongoing.

The main objective of this paper is to provide a situation analysis of Viet Nam's human rights and gender equality in the context of MDGs and SDGs involving Australia as a traditional donor and partner as Australia has been a valued development partner of Viet Nam for a number of years, based on recent research and empirical data from various sources available to research institutions, government agencies, the United Nations and other development partners, highlighting Viet Nam as an example. It should be noted, however, that while some data and analysis are available on this topic, data and information relating specifically the support and assistance from Australia to Viet Nam scarce and are seldom available on related publications. This topic has not received sufficient academic attention and remains poorly understood

The paper is divided into four parts. Part One is about human rights and gender equality in the context of MDGs and SDGs in Viet Nam. Part Two presents development and aid effectiveness in the country, while Part Three provides an analysis of the involvement of Australia as a traditional donor and partner. Part Four included with recommendations by arguing that even though Viet Nam-Australia has evolved, there is still a need to improve the development cooperation context.

PANEL 1F – Looking north: Australia and its neighbours
11.20am – 12.50pm, Seminar Room 7

Chair: Elizabeth Morgan
Principal, Morgan Disney & Associates

Aid, maritime boundary, and Timor-Leste–Australia relations
Guteriano Neves
Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University

Australia's aid for Timor-Leste accounts for one-third of total development partners' contribution to Timor-Leste; making it the biggest development partner so far. According to DFAT, the main driving factor for Australian aid to Timor-Leste is its interest in prosperous and stable Timor-Leste. Most of Australian aid goes to critical sectors namely water and sanitation, rural road, and institutional strengthening. Despite important contribution of Australian aid to Timor-Leste, one issue that has dominated Australia and Timor-Leste's relation during the last year is the issue of maritime boundary. This presentation will provide background about the interaction between the aid, maritime boundary, and the different narratives surround both issues, domestically as well as internationally. This presentation finally will advocate for broader understanding of Timor-Leste and Australia relationship and the opportunities need to be explored.

Non-citizen advisers in Papua New Guinea
Carmen Voigt-Graf
Fellow, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University

The issue of Australian advisers in Papua New Guinea has generated considerable interest among policy makers and the media in both Australia and PNG. This presentation will discuss the background and reasons behind the new law to regulate non-citizen advisers in PNG that came into effect on 1 September 2016. The main implications of the new law will be analysed. The advantages and

disadvantages of different regulatory regimes of non-citizen advisers, including non-citizen advisers working in-line in PNG government departments versus having purely advisory roles, will be discussed from the perspectives of the host government and the advisers themselves. Among others, the issue of PNG sovereignty, capacity building of local staff and reporting requirements of advisers will be covered.

Anatomy of a curriculum review project that never got started
Michele Rumsey, Lin Lock, Di Brown, Amanda Neill, and Jodi Thiessen
Director of Operations and Development; Professor; Professor; Project Manager; Project Manager
World Health Organization Collaborating Centre for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Development,
University of Technology Sydney

Recently released data on Global Burden of Disease places Papua New Guinea (PNG) in position 155 of 188 countries. Currently the country is in crisis, with a ratio of only 6 doctors, nurses and midwives per 10,000. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that 45 doctors, nurses and midwives per 10,000 will be needed to meet population needs by 2030; connections between adequate service provision and national health status cannot be ignored.

Education of healthcare workers remains an essential prerequisite to safe practice and all health educational services must be provided on the basis of a suitable and relevant curriculum. Recent audits of nursing and community health worker (CHW) schools showed that across the country curricula used were out of date and needing review.

Audits of nursing schools and CHW schools were undertaken in 2012. Information gained included data on style of curricula being used, age, revision processes, and suitability as foundations for current practice. Interview data from, clinical facilities and service providers have provided more in-depth qualitative understanding of educational services.

Findings from audits and interviews confirm that national curricula were used by both professional groups. Also shown was that curricula used, prepared late 1990s or early 2000s, were outmoded, outdated and did not prepare practitioners for current, safe practice nor meet the health care needs of the populations served. Results highlighted the acute need for curriculum renewal.

Project plan preparations for curriculum renewal were made. Plans included partnership formation with PNG health department and education providers. Funding through DFAT was allocated. Three days prior to the commencement of the curriculum project funding was withdrawn and project plans aborted. The impact of withdrawal of a project crucial to continued improvement of health care worker preparation and subsequently on overall population health status is impossible to measure.

Understanding borderlanders: complexity of government service delivery in the PNG-Australia border region
Mark Moran, Nathalie Gentle, Laura Simpson Reeves, Kevin Murphy, and Geoff Miller
Professor; Research Assistant; Senior Research Officer; Senior Research Associate; and Adjunct Associate Professor
University of Queensland

Less than five kilometres from Australia's most northern island lies the southern coast of Papua New Guinea. The disparity in income, service provision and health outcomes between these two locations is astounding, despite their geographical proximity. Drawing on findings from fieldwork in both the South Fly district and the Torres Strait, this paper discusses how a lack of PNG Government presence in the PNG-Australia border region has led to a distorted view of Australia's responsibilities and massive asymmetries in resources allocation across the region. While Australian services may have an ethical – if not legal – obligation to operate outside Australia's sovereign borders, the disparity in resourcing has led to range of social behaviours, distributive politics and layering of jurisdictions. This research forms part of a three year ARC-funded project assessing the impact of public finances in the PNG-Australia border region.

PLENARY SESSION: Asian approaches to engaging the private sector in development cooperation
1.50 – 3.20pm, Molonglo Theatre

Involving the private sector in development cooperation is a priority today not only for many Western countries, but also for many Asian ones. Several Asian providers of development cooperation have vibrant private sectors who are expanding their sphere of influence and practice into development cooperation. Asian companies are often the implementers of infrastructure projects, whether through lines of credit or tied aid. At the other end of the spectrum many Asian multinationals are involved in corporate social responsibility and shared value initiatives in the region. This panel will explore how collaborative approaches with private sector in development are evolving in the Asian context and where further opportunities exist.

Chair: Anthea Mulakala
> *Director, International Development Cooperation, The Asia Foundation*

Guo Peiyuan
General Manager, SynTao

Dr Guo Peiyuan, who holds a PhD in Management from Tsinghua University, is the general manager of SynTao and chairman of SynTao Green Finance. Dr Guo Peiyuan focuses on research and practice in corporate social responsibility (CSR) and socially responsible investment (SRI), with abundant experience on research, training and consulting services. SynTao has become a leading CSR consulting company in China with offices in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu and Washington, DC. Dr Guo Peiyuan has served for over one hundred companies, governments, and social organizations in China and abroad, including China Mobile, China Pacific Insurance, Amway China, Volkswagen, International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). He has served as a judge in multiple CSR awards. He also teaches an MBA course on Business Performance and Sustainability in School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University, and an international student course on Social Innovation and CSR in the School of Social Development and Public Policy, Beijing Normal University.

Jeon Hyunjin
Manager, Corporate Social Responsibility Team, LG Electronics HQ

Ms Hyunjin Jeon has worked at LG Electronics since 2010. She is currently a Manager in the Corporate Social Responsibility Team of LG Electronics where she works on creating and implementing social contribution projects in developing countries such as Ethiopia and Myanmar. In addition, she devises social contribution policy and guidelines for overseas subsidiaries to follow. Prior to her time at LG, Ms Jeon served in a leadership role in the UNEP National Committee for the Republic of Korea for five years, promoting awareness on the environment and its substantiality among children and youth under the cooperation of a diverse range of relevant actors such as the UN, Korean government, NGOs and the private sector. Ms Jeon received a BA in History and International Studies and a Master of Arts in International Development Consulting from the Graduate School of Pan-Pacific International Studies at Kyung Hee University. She is also a PhD candidate at the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Seoul National University.

Prabodh Saxena
Principal Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh

Mr Prabodh Saxena, a career civil servant from the Indian Administrative Service, is currently Principal Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh. Prior to this he was Senior Advisor to the Director for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Lao PDR, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan at the Asian Development Bank. Previously, he served for two years as Joint Secretary in the Bilateral Cooperation Division of the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance, working on bilateral relations and dialogues with India's major partners, including issues of economic diplomacy. He has also acted as Joint Secretary to the Multilateral Division, India's interface with institutions such as The World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the African Development Bank (AfDB). This résumé has given him a rare first-hand exposure to both the bilateral and multilateral aspects of Indian engagement. Mr Saxena's previous positions include Secretary of Home and Vigilance/Director of Vigilance

to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Chief Executive Officer of Himachal Energy Development Agency (HIMURJA), and Deputy Commissioner of Kangra and Mandi. When in India, he regularly teaches at national institutes such as the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration. Mr Saxena has published **extensively on diverse topics in academic journals; recent examples include 'Pathological Pace of Dispute** Settlement in India: Implications of International Arb**itration' (Jindal Jou**rnal of Public Policy 2012). Mr Saxena obtained his Bachelor of Laws (LL.B) from Delhi University and his Master of Laws (LL.M) from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE).

Simon Cramp
Director of Private Sector Development, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Simon is the Director of Private Sector Development in Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. **He has played a central role in the development of the aid program's policy and strategy developm**ent on engaging with the private sector, in particular its Shared Value approach. He is also leading the development of a range of new innovative initiatives designed to support the new policies and the intersection between aid and trade, including on business partnerships and impact investing. Simon has worked in AusAID/DFAT for 14 years, the majority focussed on economic development and private sector development in Asia and the Pacific.

PANEL 2A – Country ownership and transitions
3.40 – 5.10pm, Molonglo Theatre

Chair: Emma Xiaoqin Fan
Regional Director of ADB's Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office in Sydney, Australia

The aid policy network in Pakistan: an actor-network analysis
Faheem J. Khan
Senior Research Economist, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad, Pakistan

Despite an extensive debate on foreign aid, the voluminous literature mainly focuses on the evaluation of foreign aid outcomes (or aid effectiveness). The aid literature has rarely considered the practical working of the aid policy process – specifically, how aid decisions are managed and transformed into action – and the influence of policy networks on managing decisions related to foreign aid and development priorities in an aid recipient country such as that of Pakistan. In that sense, apart from examining aid effectiveness, it is equally important to understand complex policy networks that influence the aid policy process. This research responds to this gap in the literature by seeking to explore the network structure in place to manage foreign aid in the aid policy network in Pakistan.

A qualitative research approach was adopted to map the complex aid policy network, determine resource **interdependencies, examine actors' interaction patterns, and explore actors' pe**rceptions about managing aid policy process in Pakistan. Using the actor-network analysis (Koppenjan & Klijn, 2004; Klijn & Koppenjan, 2016), this research helps to understand complexities, interdependencies, and constraints involved in managing foreign aid in Pakistan. The findings indicate that absence of an inclusive development framework and limited capacity of the state provide opportunities for doors to dominate the policy debate and pursue their own priorities. Further, the large-scale provincial devolution of 2011, under the 18th Constitutional Amendment, has made the aid architecture in Pakistan even more fragmented and complex, operating at multiple levels.

Foreign aid and middle income trap: lessons from South Korea and Japan as former aid recipients
Dennis Trinidad
Associate Professor, De La Salle University

Why should the international aid community continue to allot foreign aid to middle-income countries? This paper reviews how aid was managed in Japan and South Korea as aid recipients, particularly at the time when they were transitioning to advanced country status. The study asserts that foreign aid could play a catalytic role in overcoming development challenges common to developing countries that suffer from so-called middle-income trap and that lessons could be drawn from these exemplary aid recipients

in terms of ownership, alignment, internalization, and scaling up of aid programs. This was demonstrated in two World Bank projects in Japan and one industrial investment project in South Korea.

The study found highly sequential aid allotments to these countries. The first wave (mainly from the U.S.) was for relief and humanitarian assistance, followed later by grant allotments invested in education and institutional capacity building. The final wave of assistance, which were received during transition, were concessional loans. With high level social capital and strong administrative ability developed earlier, aid implementing agencies in both countries were more capable of acquiring and adapting new knowledge from loan projects. In Japan, the technology used in the construction of infrastructure was adapted and applied to other local projects nationwide. In Korea, the basic technology in steel production learned from Japanese-funded industrial project was further enhanced using technology developed locally. These aid programs addressed an aspect of the trap related to sustaining competitiveness in the production and business sectors. The conclusion highlights the importance of adopting a differentiated, need-based aid approach for a more effective assistance to developing countries in general.

Country ownership matters… for countries! Understanding policymaking on "country ownership" of aid and development in the Pacific
Suzanne O'Neill
PhD Scholar, State, Society and Governance in Melanesia (SSGM) Program, The Australian National University

Since the Marshall Plan was proposed as the answer to post-war Europe's reconstruction, nation-states have negotiated global aid agreements which offer 'universal solutions' to local problems – but do these global agreements necessarily understand what drives successful policy in local contexts?

Given the discrepancy in power relations between traditional aid donors and small island developing states in the Pacific, which historically rely heavily on foreign aid and reflect relationships located in post-colonial histories,

- How do Pacific island states exercise choice and agency in their negotiations with donors over aid resources?
- Why do Pacific policymakers choose to accept the ideas, norms and practices identified in global agreements?
- How do the values and interests of Pacific policy-makers influence aid effectiveness policymaking?

Drawing on the policy translation literature posited by Stone and others, my research explores these questions through an examination of the role of the Pacific's premier political regional organisation, the Pacific Islands Forum and its Secretariat, in negotiations on aid reform policy under the Cairn's Compact on Development Cooperation, agreed by Forum Leaders in 2009. Of key interest is the way 'Country Ownership', the idea at the heart of the Paris Declaration, is understood by the different development actors. My research examines this in three Pacific countries: Fiji, Kiribati and Samoa.

The paper argues that the ideas behind 'Country Ownership' remain important to countries. Country Ownership, for Pacific governments, reflects expectations about the exercise of national political autonomy in aid negotiations rather than expectations about the skills and capacity to manage resources. How these expectations influence aid effectiveness policymaking varies according to local context, shaped by the lens of national, political and social values and interests, history and experience. Appreciating this nuance is key if regional brokers are to effectively assist countries in translating global agreements into local policy solutions.

PANEL 2B – Translating international development and indigenous affairs
3.40 – 5.10pm, Acton Theatre

Chair: Mark Moran
         Chair of Development Effectiveness, Institute for Social Science Research, University of Queensland

International development theory and practice is increasingly being adapted to Indigenous contexts within Australia, largely as a means to counter a dominant service delivery and welfare paradigm. This panel will

explore this trend, and what a developmental approach looks like in Indigenous communities. How do Indigenous contexts in high-income countries like Australia, differ from those found in low- and middle-income countries overseas? Do they more acutely experience a gap in worldview and living conditions, a political contest with a more dominant or colonising other, and delivery problems and administrative burden arising from a multiple programs? What lessons can be gleaned from the translation of development theories, frameworks and tools to Indigenous contexts? What factors take prominence? And what could Australian aid agencies draw from Australia's experience of Indigenous affairs in their work in Indigenous contexts in low- and middle-income countries?

Discussants:

> Michael Woolcock
> *Lead Social Development Specialist, World Bank and Lecturer in Public Policy, Harvard University*

> Geoff Richardson
> *Assistant Secretary, Prime Minster and Cabinet (Indigenous Affairs)*

> Grant Paulson
> *Faith and Development Adviser, World Vision Australia*

> Annie Kennedy
> *Program Coordinator, Tjuwanpa Outstation Resource Centre Aboriginal Corporation*

PANEL 2C – Bringing 'thinking and working politically' and gender together I
3.40 – 5.10pm, Weston Theatre

Chair: Sarah Goulding
A/g Assistant Secretary and Gender Specialist, Gender Equality Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

It is increasingly recognised that tackling inequalities is a critically important part of reducing poverty and increasing prosperity and that this requires a recognition of the political and social processes by which this might be done (World Bank, 2016). Addressing gender inequality is clearly a central element of this agenda. Historically gender equality movements in many countries have contributed to real reform including for example in relation to violence against women (Htun and Weldon, 2012), female genital mutilation (Crismann et al, 2016) and, of course, women's right to vote (Ramirez, 1997). However a recent survey of political economy analysis tools and reports concluded that gender has often been systematically overlooked in these studies (Browne 2014). It has therefore been suggested that an understanding of how gender analysis and political economy approaches can be better integrated will not only contribute to gender equality outcomes, but to improving inclusive development more broadly. This includes how a focus on gender can also incorporate broader diversity concerns including sexual rights.

Two panels, based in most part on research conducted by the Developmental Leadership Program, and the Pacific Leadership Program, with the support of the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development program, explore this broad theme. This first panel will focus more on primary research undertaken on the topic, the second (Panel 3C) will explore the relationship between research and practice where researchers and practitioners will together draw out some of the successes, challenges and lessons learnt, as well as reflect upon what this might mean for others.

Power, politics and coalitions in the Pacific: lessons from collective action on gender and power
Tait Brimacombe and Chris Roche
DLP Research Fellow and DLP Senior Research Partner, La Trobe University

This paper will present findings and analysis of five coalition case studies from the Pacific region. The aim of this study is to address gaps in our understanding of the role played by civil society and coalitions in challenging gendered power structures and promoting women's leadership and decision-making in the Pacific. This in turn offers insights for better supporting and enabling the work of coalitions.

This study identifies four key factors that influence the formation and functioning of the coalitions. Additionally, the paper analyses how the formation and functioning of coalitions in the case studies shapes

the way in which coalitions address power relations when attempting to promote transformative change, including changes to gender norms. As such the paper outlines how the nature of a **coalition's** formation, shared purpose, leadership and ownership drives the ways in which that coalition challenges power relations.

The implications for donors and others seeking to support collective action echoes similar work that has been done in the Pacific and beyond. What our research adds to this is an understanding of the gendered nature of the coalitions, the issues they work on, and the opportunities as well as obstacles they face. In particular it raises important questions as to if, and how, international actors can support local processes which challenge gendered norms in politically smart ways.

Thinking and working politically in the global garment industry
Alice Evans
University of Cambridge

This paper argues that to improve working conditions in the global garment industry we need to think and work politically. Mainstream interventions (ad hoc NGO workshops and box-ticking corporate codes of conduct) are largely ineffective, because they do not strengthen the bargaining power of workers. Across South East Asia it is forms of collective action, including strikes and demonstrations, that have contributed to concerted increases in the minimum wage. However although collective mobilisation has been a major driver of change, it is often weakened by two factors that donors have tended to overlook: gender ideologies and international trade rules. This paper suggests potential remedies.

Politics, gender and social media in Fiji
Romitesh Kant
University of the South Pacific

This paper explores how feminists and women's rights activists in Fiji are using digital technologies. It is a collaborative project between the Developmental Leadership Program and researchers at the University of the South Pacific.

During Fiji's 2014 elections, social media – especially Facebook **–** was widely used as a campaigning tool by candidates. A recent study (Finau et al. 2015) has shown how social media in Fiji is also evolving as the **'new and safe' space for political discourse: young, technologically savvy citizens are using social media to** engage with information that is restricted in the traditional media by political constraints and reporting restrictions. Young people in Fiji increasingly turn to social media for information about political issues and to discuss those issues with their peers, or to find information about their preferred political parties. Further, the internet is among the few spaces outside mainstream politics that are accessible to minorities and **women's activism (Greene 2005).**

To examine digital feminism and activism, the study uses qualitative data from in-depth focus groups and **interviews involving graduates of the Fiji Women's Rights Movement's Emerging Leaders** Forum and other feminists who use social media for their activism. The study also draws on content analysis of social media, primarily Twitter and Facebook forums such as Take Back the Streets, which was created to document instances of harassment against women.

Early results provide examples of both the effective use of social media to promote human rights, and of the risks and challenges faced in doing so.

PANEL 2D **–** Philanthropy and NGOs
*3.40 **–** 5.10pm, Barton Theatre*

Chair: Marc Purcell
         Chief Executive Officer, Australian Council for International Development (ACFID)

International philanthropy's contribution to the SDGs
Rod Reeve
Managing Director, Ninti One Limited and the Cooperative Research Centre for Remote Economic Participation

It is often reported that achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals will require raising more than $US500 billion of innovative financing per year: additional to increasing global ODA and other measures like overhauling tax rules and improving effectiveness. Philanthropy, in all of its forms, will be one of the major contributors. This paper describes the current state of international philanthropy and examines possibilities for Australian organisations to more fully participate in the philanthropic economy.

In the USA in 2015, privately-sourced US philanthropic 'giving' for international programs amounted to around $15 billion. A further $US10 billion was provided by the government in the form of grants and cooperative agreements, as part of the USA's approximately $US34 billion of ODA. These service providers are predominantly NGOs. About $US7 billion of the ODA was delivered by commercial contractors.

ACFID reported that the Australian public gave about $US750 million for international activities in 2014, and ACFID members managed a further $US320 million that was provided by the government as grants, as part of Australia's approximately $US4 billion of ODA (2014). These service providers are almost exclusively NGOs. About $US700 million of the ODA was delivered by commercial contractors.

A 2016 survey of 35 CEOs of most of the world's biggest aid contractors from Australia, USA and six other countries indicated four main themes: (1) the commercial contractors who manage the sizable portions of the ODA program do not participate significantly in philanthropy, even though the same general approaches are used in terms of effective poverty reduction and sustainable development, (2) NGOs and contractors generally work in silos on ODA-funded work, (3) NGOs tend to share their IP more publicly and (4) ODA work is viewed through different lenses by each.

Follow-up analysis provided insights into effective approaches that will contribute towards achieving the SDGs.

Aid online: an analysis of how Australian aid NGOs use the internet
Sachini Muller and Terence Wood
Australian National Internships Program Intern, Development Policy Centre; and Research Fellow, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University

In this presentation we will report on the findings of content analysis of the websites and social media feeds of 50 Australian aid NGOs. Our key findings are that overall, on average, NGOs devote more of their internet media space to seeking donations than they do to raising public awareness, or encouraging the public to take action on issues. However, there is variation across media types (on Twitter more space is devoted to awareness raising than donations). There is also variation between NGOs; some NGOs are considerably more awareness and action oriented than others. In our work we also examine the correlates of how NGO internet use. Here, the clearest finding is that NGOs that receive a greater share of their revenue from the Australian Government Aid Program devote more of their internet presence to awareness raising and encouraging the public to take action on development issues. This finding runs counter to expectations of the literature on the state and aid NGOs, in which most authors contend that state funding tends to silence NGOs.

Philanthropy as a development actor: influence and implications
Jeremy Stringer
Development Partnerships, DFAT

In 2014 international Official Development Assistance stood at about USD135 billion – substantially less than the approximately USD680 billion in foreign direct investment and USD430 billion in private remittances flowing to developing countries. These figures underlie a new consensus in the international development community recognizing that the deployment of both public and private resources are needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

As country donors come to terms with this new landscape there has been much focus on the use of aid to catalyse change and deliver larger scale development outcomes. There has also been much examination by

donors of the potential to work with the private sector as development partners. However, the significant philanthropic actors associated with private sector enterprises have perhaps flown under the radar in terms of the resources and influence they can deploy to assist in achieving development outcomes. The proposed paper examines trends and implications of philanthropy's engagement in the international development arena, including implications for donor governments.

PANEL 2E – Making migration work for development
3.40 – 5.10pm, Brindabella Theatre

Chair: James Raymer
         Professor, School of Demography, The Australian National University

What can migration indices tell us about migration and development in Australia?
Henry Sherrell
Research Officer, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University

The production and use of migration indices has grown quickly in the past decade, alongside the general increase in migration research. This paper will examine and contrast two migration indices and ask what effects the results may have on migration and development policy in Australia.

The first is the MIPEX project, a tool used to evaluate migrant integration in EU and other developed countries. The second is the Center for Global Development's (CGD) sub-index on migration and development, which is part of the Commitment to Development Index. While these two indices are different in terms of scope, resource intensity and policy target, they share a central purpose: to rank countries according to a migration-related outcome.

This contrasts with a number of larger migration indices – such as the IMPIC and IMPALA projects – which consider specific migration policies as the unit of analysis. By publicly ranking countries instead of policies, MIPEX and CGD attempt to highlight those doing well and poorly in relation to their specific migration concern: migrant integration and development, respectively.

Policy indices are valuable as they can provide legitimacy to existing policies or alternatives, as well as shape public perception. Yet indices can also present a seemingly definitive list without contextual information. With reference to the results for Australia in both indices, this paper will show how what is left out of indices can be as important as what is included in them. For government policy makers relying on migration indices or those governments wary of them, this can have potential effects on migration flows from developing countries given the importance of trade-offs inherent in migration policy.

Safe migration: an emerging development modality?
Sverre Molland
Lecturer, The Australian National University

Economic dimensions of migration-led development (such as remittances) have received considerable attention in the development literature. Less focus has been placed on social dimensions of migrant governance which seek to enable migration flows and safeguard migrant's well-being. In recent years, several UN agencies and NGOs who have previously implemented anti-trafficking activities have reoriented emphasis towards "safe migration" in the Mekong region. Based on ongoing, long-term fieldwork, this paper examines this emergent form of aid modality by illuminating several challenges programmes phase when attempting instrumentalise "safety" for migrant workers. The paper argues that the specific ways migrant communities are socially, cultural and political embedded within host communities are central to the efficacy of such approaches, which in turn raise two broader implications for aid actors: the role of participation within aid programming (given the precarious legal status of migrants); and, a broader problematic of "scaling up" activities given that safe migration initiatives attempt to target migrants as they move through space (as opposed to being confined by it).

Korea's Employment Permit System and its impact: a case study of Nepali migrant workers
Eun Mie Lim
Professor, Graduate School of International Studies, Ewha Womans University

Employment Permit System (EPS) is a temporary labour migration scheme for un/low-skilled workers to solve a labour shortage for small and medium-sized companies in Korea. EPS, established in 2004, is governed by memoranda of understanding (MOUs) between Korea and labour-sending government to encourage transparency in the recruitment process and exclude manpower agencies. EPS provides equal treatment as Korean local workers to foreign workers, including protection of basic human and labour rights, employment insurance, and legal minimum wages. Korea represents a unique case among destination countries because relatively higher earnings and a government-regulated migration process make it a popular destination. This study is mainly based on the results of research collaboration among Ewha Womans University, IOM, and Institute for Integrated Development Studies. Through in-depth interviews of 248 Nepali migrant workers currently under the EPS in Korea, the research investigates the factors that are related to higher annual remittances and higher savings of migrant workers. It also explores the relationship **between demographic, financial, and behavioural characteristics of respondents'** accumulated savings and annual remittances volume through in-depth interviews of 5761 migrant and non-migrant households in Nepal which were conducted over the course of eight months in 2015-2016. The research finds that the value of remittances from Korea could surpass those from other countries with far more migrant workers, creating a high-value development opportunity. Particularly in the context of a temporary worker program focusing on unskilled employment like EPS, migrants come with specific goals relating to accumulating money during a limited time period before returning to Nepal. EPS workers were expected to have an elevated capacity to save and invest in comparison to other Nepali migrants, thus capable of using the earnings and skills obtained abroad for development given the proper environment and policies.

PANEL 2F – Aid effectiveness: measurement and management
3.40 – 5.10pm, Brindabella Theatre

Chair: Matthew Dornan
  Deputy Director, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University

Transparency in development cooperation: much done, much left to do
Rupert Simons
CEO, Publish What You Fund

There is a growing consensus in the development community that aid should be transparent, and a growing number of donors are publishing data on their activities. This presentation will describe the progress in transparency over the past 5 years and where work is still needed. The challenges include extending transparency to development finance institutions, real-time data sharing in humanitarian emergencies, and making it easier to use the data for decision-making, accountability and learning.

Partnering agreements: Effective relationship management as risk management in complex international partnerships
Nicola Nixon and Julie Mundy
Counsellor, Poverty and Social Development, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Embassy, Jakarta; Partnerships Specialist, Effective Collective

This paper examines the practice and impact of applying a comprehensive partnership approach, through brokering co-created partnering agreements, as it has developed in some of Australia's large governance and development programs in Indonesia over the past three years. Partnering Agreements differ from more traditional grant agreements, in that they are co-created with partners through a facilitated discussion, and build in the principles of equity, transparency, mutual accountability and **shared value. They support the 'what' of program design by examining 'how' partners will work together. There is a strong focus on understanding respective partner's objectives, drivers, needs, contributions** and strengths as key underpinnings to effective program implementation.

Since early 2015, DFAT in Indonesia has been using partnership agreements as a mechanism for managing risk and supporting effective program implementation on a number of its large governance programs. The shift in the Indonesia program to more work in the field of governance, less in direct

service delivery, is in line with Australian government policy and as is befitting engagement in middle income countries. Governance programs are relationship intensive. They require a strategic and well thought out approach to manage often-competing agendas among diverse counterparts in institutions in which the programs are trying to stimulate progressive change. The risks to implementation that can result from relationships going awry are considerable and can be costly in time and money. Finding common ground and establishing good communication practices and governance practices are a priority.

In this paper, we tell the story of our recent experience of using partnering agreements to establish collaborative relationships, principles and systems to mitigate those risks and to support effective program implementation of complex programs. We discuss the challenges and barriers to effective implementation for a partnering approach, along with the successes and impact of the approach so far.

What are we measuring when we talk about aid effectiveness? A new typology of aid
Jo Hall
PhD Student, The Australian National University

Measurement of aid effectiveness has tended to assume that 'aid' is a single thing best counted in terms of dollar value. This is consistent with the domination of economic theories of development since the 1940s.

There have been some limited attempts to disaggregate aid into categories of budget support, projects, food aid and the like, but these remain focused on the dollar value and neglect the types of aid provided by non-government organisations and the southern donors. The catch-**all 'project' category masks the** vast spectrum of theoretical differences between a World Bank project seeking to fill a finance gap and an NGO project seeking to transform unequal social relations and all that lies in-between.

This paper will present a new typology of aid based on theories of how different types of aid are designed to help achieve development aims. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is more inclusive of all sources of aid. It is also more focused on measuring inequality. The new typology of aid will enable an approach to measuring aid effectiveness that includes changes in power relations and inequality, hitherto a major gap in the aid effectiveness literature.

Aid Effectiveness Confessions **– what's wrong with aid performance management systems and a** way forward
Neal Forster
Assistant Director, Office of Development Effectiveness, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Many aid performance management systems and tools (log-frames, monitoring & evaluation frameworks, **results framework) for more complex aid projects are largely ineffective i.e. they don't provide the** information that managers need to know i.e. is the project on track to achieve its objectives?

Drawing on over ten years of first-hand experience supporting the delivery of the Australian aid program the author will propose a simple but transformational approach to performance management that has the potential to lead to significant increases in aid effectiveness.

The paper will cover the following issues:
- **how do we know performance management systems don't work well**
- why performance management systems are important for aid effectiveness
- how and why did we get to this point
- the limitations of existing performance management systems and tools
- where good performance management practice exists (private sector development DCED Standard; Thinking and Working Politically)
- the M&E Plan: a way forward for thinking about and establishing performance management systems that work
- what else needs to happen?

The paper concludes with some thinking about how reform and innovation in performance management can best be encouraged within the aid sector.

CONFERENCE DINNER
6.30pm, Great Hall, University House

Presentation of the Mitchell Global Humanitarian Award

PANEL 3A – Private sector innovation
8.00 – 9.30am, Molonglo Theatre

Chair: Lisa Rauter
         First Assistant Secretary, innovationXchange, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Aid effectiveness and the private sector: innovative initiatives for Asia-**Pacific's entrepreneurial** development
Rukmani Gounder
Professor, Massey University

The small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) have become crucial in enhancing the developing countries industrial transformation. The aid donors have emphasized on the role of private sector development as a main sectoral impetus through aid for trade (AfT) initiatives. These initiatives are critical to support SMEs to make this sub-sector vibrant in order to contribute to economic growth. Although SMEs are regarded as the engine of economic growth in developing countries, some of the problem areas are lack of capability in managing these enterprises, access to finance, poor infrastructure, government policy and bureaucracy, access to modern technology, competition and marketing problems. This paper assesses the efficacy of AfT categories in the case of Asia-Pacific countries.

The trade-related development priorities are to improve business environment and make developing countries more resilient and responsive for private sector development. It is to support these countries rise in regional and global integration, create economies of scale, removal of trade constraints, enhance export diversification and promote economic growth. Regional integration of Australia and New Zealand with Asia and the Pacific economies are evident in their strong historical, strategic and economic ties for social and economic development. A key focus through development finance aimed at private sector development is to strengthen institutional capacity to support entrepreneurial development, overcome trade obstacles and expand their trade globally.

Empirical studies on the evaluation of regional AfT effectiveness are specifically lacking in the case of Asia-**Pacific nations. This paper first assesses the impact of Australia and New Zealand's AfT** components for infrastructure, productive capacity building, and trade policy and regulation to Asia-Pacific countries. Second, using the gravity trade model approach it measures the disaggregated impacts of AfT categories and implied returns of exports on aid for Asia and a value for the Pacific, and indicate some implications for entrepreneurial development.

Innovative malaria projects through public private partnerships in Papua New Guinea Islands Region
<u>Ross Hutton</u> and <u>Paul Zborowski</u> with Ray Hughes-Odgers
Project Manager, New Ireland Provincial Malaria Alliance; Entomologist, Shared Sky Pty Ltd; Director, Shared Sky Pty Ltd

Papua New Guinea is aligning its malaria elimination objectives to the broader Asia Pacific malaria elimination goal of 2030. Complex technical, operational and financial issues need to be resolved to achieve these aims. The New Guinea Islands Region (NGIR), including the island provinces of Manus, East and West New Britain, New Ireland, the Autonomous Region of Bougainville, and the addition of Milne Bay Province will be the initial focus of a sub-national elimination strategy.

While the National Malaria Control Program has been responsible for setting policy, strategy and monitoring, the heterogeneity of malaria in PNG and decentralised health management system, requires a localised, multi-sector response to coordinate and optimise available resources in a rapidly changing donor and resource environment. We will present Case Studies of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), established by Shared Sky Pty Ltd across the NGIR, to pilot provincial feasibility studies for malaria **elimination in support of the National strategy. Each PPP adheres to the principle of "collective impact through unrestricted collaboration" between government, business, NGOs, foundations an**d development partners.

The feasibility studies, undertaken in Manus, Bougainville and New Ireland, assess the stratification of malaria transmission and control through a range of ecological, vectorial, health systems management

and community engagement criteria, to define malaria impact and control zones. The assessments will inform the development of costed malaria elimination plans to be presented to the PNG Governments and the international donor and development community to facilitate implementation.

A discussion on the New Ireland Provincial Malaria Alliance, including the Lihir Group Malaria Elimination program, supported by the National Department of Health, the New Ireland Provincial Government, Medicines for Malaria Venture, and Newcrest Mining, as PNG's first malaria elimination project, will highlight the advantages of PPP's for a whole of province approach for malaria elimination.

Private sector roles in service delivery: the complex political economy of local government roles in market facilitation and regulation
Juliet Willetts
Research Director, Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney

Small-scale local enterprise can play valuable roles to support basic services such as water and sanitation, and represent an evolution from reliance on voluntary community management arrangements that have poor sustainability outcomes. However, catalysing such private sector participation can require significant facilitation on the part of local governments. Simultaneously, local governments have responsibility for regulation and monitoring, as well as ensuring equity outcomes in terms of access by poor and disadvantaged groups. This sets the scene for a complex set of dynamics for local governments to negotiate and potential for perverse incentives.

This paper presents results drawn from a three-year study on the role of private and social enterprise in water and sanitation service delivery in Indonesia, Vietnam and Timor-Leste. This study included three political economy analyses on dynamics shaping the role of private sector actors based on interviews with 120 stakeholders, and also included mixed-method research on enterprise roles involving interviews with 172 enterprises.

Findings demonstrated that some local governments were paralysed by the multiple possible roles and tensions between them. There were also cases where staff experienced conflicts of interest supporting their own or other enterprises. Local government also often assumed that the private sector would establish itself spontaneously, and not recognising the criticality of their role to provide an enabling environment. Local government's role in ensuring quality services standards or in ensuring equity outcomes in most locations were nascent.

This research has two key implications for development agencies supporting private sector roles in basic service delivery. First, that intentional engagement with partner governments, including local governments, in relation to private sector roles is critical to catalyse private sector activity and ensure public policy objectives are met. Second, that the perverse incentives that can arise from the multiple local government roles need to be foreseen and proactively managed.

Hela Provincial Health Authority: a public private partnership model
Stephanie Copus-Campbell
Executive Director, Oil Search Foundation Board

There is much talk of public-private partnerships for development, but few examples of success, especially in health. This case-study presents the story of Hela Provincial Health Authority, a partnership between the PNG government and various private partners. It demonstrates the initial success of the model, and explains the factors behind the success. These include the interests of the key private sector partner, Oil Search, in maintaining services to a large population within its project impact area and the desire for all parties to ensure Hela, as a new province, remains functional. The paper also draws out the distinction between the earlier, stand-alone approach to the Hela Provincial Authority taken by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and the integrated approach that emphasises sustainability and working through government systems taken since MSF's exit. The case study shares key lessons learned that can be applied to other models in PNG and elsewhere.

PANEL 3B – Strengthening health systems
8.00 – 9.30am, Acton Theatre

Chair: Julianne Cowley
Assistant Secretary, Health Policy Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Possibilities for transformation or more of the same? Ethnic health system development in Shan State, Myanmar
Sharon Bell
PhD Candidate, Massey University

Myanmar has endured over sixty years of conflict between the military and ethnic groups. The state has failed to provide essential services such as healthcare in the ethnic states. This has led to extremely poor health outcomes in these populations. Health system development in conflict-affected areas has received attention on the ways international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) can build the capacity of the state to meet service needs. Less is known about INGO engagement with non-state armed actors and the possibilities for transformation these relationships offer. The research draws on qualitative fieldwork conducted in a community on the border between Thailand and Shan State, Myanmar, particularly focusing on women. It explores the effectiveness of the approaches that an INGO takes at a micro level as it trains rural Shan people as medics. The case study seeks to address a gap in understanding ethnic health system development in Shan State, a continued locus of conflict between the military and various non-state armed groups. This paper offers three conclusions about the transformation of the ethnic health system offered by the partnership between the INGO and the non-state armed group. First, it proposes that despite engaging community capabilities, effectiveness is limited by the technocratic, de-contextualised approach employed by the INGO in its medic training programme. Second, the partnership between the INGO and armed ethnic organisation does hold legitimate transformative potential as it supports ethnic desires for the decentralisation of its health system. Third, it argues that a major shift in international aid architecture from funding cross-border work to that from within Myanmar jeopardises capacity development of ethnic organisations, limiting health system development.

Integrated patrols for rural and remote populations in New Ireland with in-service and patrol based training for rural and remote health workers in New Ireland – a combination that delivers
Klara Henderson, Patrick McCloskey, and Liz Mackinlay
Consultant Evaluator, Program Manager, and CEO, Australian Doctors International

Since May 2011 Australian Doctors International (ADI), New Ireland Provincial Government (NIPG) and Caving Hospital in New Ireland, Papua New Guinea (PNG) have been providing outreach services through integrated patrols for the rural and remote population of the province and in-service training programs to the province's health workers. A 5-year evaluation of these twin programs finds 63% of patients seen on patrol are living >4 hours from the province's main hospital, services provided from the allied health patrol team range from dental checks for school children, to health promotion for the community to specific diagnosis and treatment of malaria and tuberculosis. Since in-service training began in 2013, 80% of rural health workers have attended at least one training session (to end of 2015). While the integrated health patrols aim to meet a breadth of allied health care needs that typically remote and rural health workers are unable to meet, in-service training and on-the-job patrol training aims to equip these health workers with skills to deal with the most pressing health issues facing the province, including maternal and child health, and the dual burdens of communicable disease (tuberculosis, malaria, HIV/STIs etc.) and growing non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, respiratory and cardiac disease.

Supporting these programs ADI builds partnerships, relationships and upskills Papua New Guineans in a range of areas from logistics, health management, public health education and clinical care mirroring the PNG's National Department of Health's own priorities. The twin programs complement each other, and in-country partnerships are based on shared funding responsibilities, facilitating long term ownership and self-sustainability goals.

ADI has a unique, cost effective and flexible model, with demonstrable outcomes that address the challenges of providing improved access to health care to the rural majority and can be implemented into other rural settings in PNG and the Pacific.

Evaluating the effectiveness of a decade of Australia's investments in pandemics and emerging infectious disease preparedness and response in the Asia Pacific region: are health systems stronger?
Gill Schierhout, Adam Craig, Laurence Gleeson, and <u>Irene Wettenhall</u>
Senior Research Fellow, Kirby Institute for Infections and Immunity, University of NSW; independent Public Health consultant; independent Animal Health and Production specialist (Disease Management); Assistant Director, Office of Development Effectiveness, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

This paper presents emergent findings of a current ODE evaluation which is examining the effectiveness of Australia's support for combating pandemics and emerging infectious diseases (PEIDs) in Asia and the Pacific over the last decade. Taking a systems approach, the evaluation is examining the effectiveness of Australia's investments in strengthening human and animal health systems, with reference to the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations and World Organization for Animal Health's Performance of Veterinary Services evaluation processes. These are key internationally recognised mechanisms for disease detection, prevention, preparedness and response. Progress towards the One Health approach is also addressed. Evidence of engagement with communities on prevention and surveillance is considered along with approaches to addressing the gender aspects of vulnerability to EIDs. The 34 initiatives included in the scope of the evaluation were implemented through bilateral and regional programs with estimated funding of AUD$196.5 million. Through document review and field work in Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Australia, we identify impacts of Australia's PEID investments on health systems, lessons learned and remaining gaps.

Global health gains: lessons from Asia Pacific disease control
Maxine Whittaker
Dean, James Cook University

This paper will summarise some lessons learnt about partnerships in disease control programmes in the Asia Pacific. These lessons will be drawn from experiences of individuals, teams and groups working in global health from discovery to population translation at the James Cook University, It will discuss design, implementation and resource issues that assist or hinder progress and sustainability of gains. Some discussion of types of partnerships and how these are supported will inform recommendations on the architecture of collaborative efforts for the control and elimination of tropical health problems.

PANEL 3C – Bringing 'thinking and working politically' and gender together II
8.00 – 9.30am, Weston Theatre

Chair: Sandra Kraushaar
    Assistant Director, Governance, Growth and Fragility Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Lessons learned from women's leadership and coalitions in Indonesia
<u>Tanya McQueen</u> and <u>Hannah Derwent</u>
Cardno and Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

International evidence demonstrates that coalitions of individuals, groups and organisations are critical drivers of societal change. Reform-minded coalitions comprised of individuals and organisations typically form to solve economic, social and political problems which could not have been achieved by members working alone. Indeed, some of the most successful collective action efforts world-wide have successfully tackled entrenched gender discrimination and gender norms including in contexts with constrained social and political spaces.

In Indonesia, collective action has historically been a critical driver of women's rights and protections. Coalitions amongst women's organisations, media and champions within and outside government have successfully challenged discriminatory policies and legislation as well as advanced new legal protections for women.

The success of women's leadership and coalitions in Indonesia formed the basis for the Empowering Indonesia Women for Poverty Reduction Program (MAMPU). The program ($112 million 2012-2020) was co-designed by DFAT and selected women's and gender-interested civil society organisations with a

demonstrated history of driving change through collective action. The program currently operates in 27 Indonesian provinces, reaching more than 750 districts and 2,390 villages.

Now that MAMPU is halfway through its eight year life cycle, it is timely to reflect on its achievements. Drawing on a recent mid-term review, we will reflect on how partners have forged and maintained coalitions and how they have worked to achieve reform in diverse institutional and geographic settings. Importantly, we will also reflect on the factors that support the relative success or failure of externally driven support to women leaderships and coalitions, including the role of the donor and capacity building support. In doing so, we will provide insight on how best to design and implement programs that minimise negative impacts on local efforts.

Thinking and working politically to support developmental leadership and coalitions – the gender dimension: The Pacific Leadership Program
Lisa Denney, Rebecca McLaren and Peni Tawake
Research Associates, The Institute for Human Security and Social Change, La Trobe University; Program Officer, Pacific Leadership Program

International evidence shows that collective action can play a pivotal role in changes in women's empowerment and gender equality, however there is less evidence on how donors can support these processes. At the same time, there is a growing recognition that developmental change is inherently political and calls for donors to better understand and engage in these political processes. Despite these exhortations, many development programs have found it difficult to put 'thinking and working politically' into practice.

This paper looks at the experience of the Pacific Leadership Program in supporting developmental leaders and coalitions pursuing gender equality outcomes in the Pacific. The Women in Shared Decision-Making Coalition (WISDM) in Vanuatu has been successful in promoting increased women's political representation through the introduction of temporary reserved seats for women at the municipal level. Concerned for the economic empowerment of women and their families on a remote island in the Solomon Islands, the Simbo for Change coalition has been developing niche agricultural exports.

The paper examines how these coalitions formed and their ways of working, which challenges some conventional wisdom about how development change happens and reveal that donors are better placed to play a facilitative, rather than direct, role in supporting coalitions. The paper also unpacks the black box of 'thinking and working politically' by exploring how this program has practically applied these ways of working.

The Pacific Leadership Program's experience demonstrates that it is feasible for donors to think and work politically to support developmental change, so long as there is a supportive donor environment. Such an environment requires internal supporters within the donor agency advocating and making space for these approaches, close working relationships between donor and implementing staff, flexible and long-term funding arrangements and a recognition that change trajectories and results are not easily predicted.

What do effective coalitions for gender equality look like in the Pacific?
Tara Chetty
Senior Program Officer – Gender, Pacific Women Support Unit

Coalitions and strategic partnerships can be much more effective at achieving gender and development outcomes than when organisations or individuals act alone. When they work well, coalitions are greater than the sum of their parts, building momentum for positive change. But what are the most effective types of coalitions? How do they function? What makes some coalitions work better than others? And what models of coalitions work best in the Pacific Island region?

These are contested questions, particularly when comparing a feminist approach to other forms of coalition leadership. In this presentation, we will discuss a coalition of feminist organisations working for gender equality in the Pacific, and compare it to other approaches to coalitions for development in the region. The We Rise Coalition is an explicitly feminist partnership of four organisations working across Fiji, Australia and the Pacific: Diverse Voices and Action for Equality; FemLINKPACIFIC; Fiji Women's Rights Movement; and International Women's Development Agency. The We Rise Coalition works carefully to build equal feminist partnerships among the four convening organisations. For We Rise, the process and principles that guide the Coalition are just as important as the outcomes of their work.

We Rise is supported by Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, the Australian Government's largest regional gender equality program. Yet their approach is in direct contrast to the findings of an allied program under the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Pacific Leadership Program (PLP). As featured earlier on this panel, PLP's experience with four coalitions working across four countries and the region was that coalitions do not have to be inclusive to be effective, and that coalition membership need not be equal (Lisa Denney and Rebecca McLaren, 2016).

Can both these contrasting approaches be effective in the Pacific region or does one offer more hope for lasting change?

PANEL 3D – Evaluation in the context of policy and politics
8.00 – 9.30am, Barton Theatre

Chair: Peter Versegi
         Assistant Secretary, Office of Development Effectiveness, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Evaluation in relation to the politics and effectiveness of aid
Ravi Ram
Independent Evaluator

Evaluation serves multiple purposes in development assistance. Typical evaluation purposes include (a) learning on impact and sustainability, (b) quality improvement for effectiveness and efficiency, (c) empowerment, giving voice to beneficiaries by creating a common base of knowledge for action, (d) transparency and promoting equity, (e) accountability to key stakeholders, (f) strategic planning and (g) testing a theory of change for development. Whether evaluation realizes these purposes depends partly on the means by which it is funded.

Two case studies illustrate the effects of funding modalities on evaluation systems and information use: SPC, a regional, intergovernmental development organization serving the Pacific, and Amref, an international health NGO in Africa. The evaluation priorities for each institution, as well as evaluation systems development and scope of information use, are presented in relation to each institution's funding model, whether project-based, programme oriented or core funded. Additionally, qualitative findings from interviews with evaluation staff in each institution illustrate the effect of different funding types on evaluation priorities and uses.

With <2% unrestricted funding, Amref has systematized evaluation methods applied to 65% of projects, primarily focused on donor reporting. SPC emphasizes evaluation for internal learning in its 30% programme-funded interventions; but other project and core initiatives witness low evaluation demand and use. Restricted, project funding catalyzes institutional evaluation systems development but constrains evaluation to donor accountability. Conversely, unrestricted funding entails lower evaluation demand, but also higher uses of evaluation for learning, transparency and quality. Evaluators report high levels of donor influence, based on contractual accountability.

Evaluation is critical to development effectiveness; yet project accountability often displaces other purposes. To ensure value from evaluation, all purposes must be rebalanced. Building on experience with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and MDGs, evaluators and development partners must negotiate a fuller use of evaluation for the SDGs.

Marrying public diplomacy and aid evaluation: what is the potential for political-benefits analysis?
Sarah Mason
Research Fellow, University of Melbourne

Foreign aid programs are funded for a myriad of reasons. Social betterment (e.g. reducing poverty), advancing soft power and promoting foreign policy objectives are three reasons often discussed in the Australian aid discourse.

Yet traditional aid evaluations tend to focus on only one of these dimensions—social betterment—often ignoring the interventions' less explicit goals of advancing soft power or pursuing foreign policy objectives.

This is problematic because it overlooks core elements of the value equation. In doing so it also has the potential to limit the relevance of the evaluative judgments provided.

Evaluation theory demonstrates that evaluation practice is inherently tied to values. If evaluation fails to acknowledge and account for the full gamut of values within a political environment, its ability to inform decision makers, and to render widely accepted value judgments, becomes constrained. This issue is of increasing relevance given the rise in public diplomacy, and the growing ties between public diplomacy strategies and aid programming.

This paper argues that by making the implicit explicit—by explicitly incorporating political objectives into an evaluation's value equation—evaluators may be able to engage in more open discussions about the effectiveness of aid programming.

In doing so, the author will introduce the notion of political-benefits analysis, a multidimensional approach to evaluation that adapts methods from economic evaluation (cost-benefit analysis, cost-utility analysis and cost-effectiveness evaluation), applying them to the more political dimensions of aid evaluations. This presentation will describe the fundamentals behind the methodological approach, while also exploring its potential practical, ethical, and political consequences.

How much can impact evaluations inform policy decisions?
Eva Vivalt
Lecturer, The Australian National University

Impact evaluations of development programs are supposed to inform policy decisions, but the extent to which they do is limited by several factors. This paper models the decision to enact a program and estimates its structural parameters. The model assumes that policymakers Bayesian update based on the results of past studies and that they have the willingness and capability to enact programs based on the evidence. These are optimistic assumptions, but even so, we find that a typical impact evaluation improves policy decisions by only about 0.1-0.3%. Further, the model implies that the times when an impact evaluation will be most useful in making a decision in a particular context are also the times when it will have the lowest external validity.

PANEL 3E – International climate policy and politics
8.00 – 9.30am, Brindabella Theatre

Chair: Frank Jotzo
Professor and Director of the Centre for Climate Economics and Policy, Crawford School of Public Policy, ANU

Cross-border impacts of climate policies on livelihoods: rethinking the case for international assistance
Jonathan Pickering
Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of Canberra

Countries adversely affected by climate change are likely to benefit in the longer term from measures to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. But in the short term, climate policies may produce a mix of beneficial and adverse impacts on industries and livelihoods. In some cases a policy enacted in one country to constrain fossil fuel extraction and use may have adverse economic effects on other countries. Attempts by wealthy oil-exporting countries to press for compensation in UN climate negotiations have made little headway. Yet there remains the question of whether assistance is warranted in other cases where livelihoods may be adversely affected, particularly in fossil fuel-exporting countries where high levels of poverty persist (among them Timor-Leste and Angola). Despite international pledges of funding to assist developing countries to reduce their own emissions and recognition of the need for a "just transition" of the workforce to a cleaner economy, UN negotiations have failed to grapple effectively with the issue of assistance for climate policy impacts.

This paper draws on recent literature on climate ethics and development policy to argue that, as in domestic cases (where governments may need to help low-income households to adjust to the impacts of a carbon pricing scheme), wealthy countries have an ethical responsibility to assist developing countries that are disproportionately affected by the enactment of climate policies. This responsibility is

additional to wealthy countries' existing responsibilities to eliminate global poverty. But this does not mean that remedying the impacts of climate policies necessarily requires the creation of standalone funding channels. Given that climate policy impacts are often hard to disentangle from other shocks generated by the global economy, it would be preferable to strengthen and expand internationally funded mechanisms for social protection. I conclude with some examples of how these mechanisms could work in practice.

Politics matter! Or why, after more than 10 years and US$45 million in donor funding, Papua New **Guinea still hasn't reduced greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation** (REDD+)

Andrea Babon

PhD Graduate, Charles Darwin University

In 2005, the governments of Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica first proposed the concept of developing countries reducing their emissions from deforestation as a climate change mitigation strategy to be incorporated into a global climate change agreement. The former Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Sir Michael Somare, went on to become a leading international proponent of what became known as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+), which was adopted as part of the Paris Agreement in 2015. Despite a decade of international leadership, and significant investments in REDD+ 'readiness' by multi- and bi-lateral donors, forest loss in Papua New Guinea has continued to rise throughout the past decade. In this paper, I argue that shadowy yet powerful actors with an interest in 'dead' trees have effectively blocked or stalled REDD+ policy implementation in Papua New Guinea. The paper is based on research undertaken as part of a PhD aimed at identifying whose 'voice' was being heard in national REDD+ policy processes and who had the power to realise their 'vision' of REDD+ in Papua New Guinea. Drawing on emerging literature on political analysis, and presenting the results of a context analysis, media discourse analysis and policy network analysis, I argue that even a cursory political analysis could have anticipated the gap between REDD+ rhetoric at the international level and policy implementation on the ground in Papua New Guinea. This has important implications for development policy and practice by highlighting the role of politics in developmental processes.

Climate change investment in the Pacific: quality is as important as quantity

Rhona McPhee and Kate Duggan

Assistant Director, Environment and Climate Change, Pacific Division, DFAT; Griffin-NRM

The Pacific will continue be a priority region for implementing Australia's Paris climate finance commitments. It is in the nexus of being a major focus of Australia's development finance, has high vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and disasters, and limited capacity to respond. With extensive previous experience as the region's major climate change donor, DFAT is focused on developing an effective, Pacific-driven approach to delivering climate finance through the aid program. The design of a new program is underway. As an initial step, we have undertaken a thorough stocktake of Australia's current efforts across the region. Consultations with a range of Pacific stakeholder have identified a number of constraints to achieving outcomes. In this paper, we highlight two.

Across the Pacific, the impact of climate finance has been limited by fragmentation of effort by technical partners and donors. This has resulted from a lack of connectivity between climate finance and mainstream development processes, and often poorly coordinated, discrete donor programs. There is much we can do to address this. A priority is to drive a shift from standalone aid programming towards comprehensively addressing climate risk and resilience through key development sectors. This 'integration' approach will likely see both mainstreamed and targeted investment (in the old language), tied to national/sectoral/sub-national development processes. Accordingly, climate finance will deliver outcomes (reduced risk and greater resilience to the impacts of climate change and disasters) across sectors, for businesses and communities.

The second constraint is the capacity to apply high quality but highly technical information about the risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change to making choices about development pathways. Decision makers in government, businesses and communities need to be empowered to make informed decisions about planning and adaptive action. The Pacific needs partnerships that will not only help stakeholders to choose well-informed adaptation pathways, but to broker information generated through pilot approaches.

PANEL 3F – Aid case studies
8.00 – 9.30am, Seminar Room 7

Chair: Colin Adams
         Vice President – Asia Pacific, Cardno

Partnering for effective change – The case of the Australia Africa Community Engagement Scheme (AACES)
Linda Kelly
Co-Director, Institute for Social Change, LaTrobe University

AACES was a five year partnership between ten Australian NGOs, their in-country partners and the Australian Government. It was implemented across 11 countries in Africa focusing broadly on food security, maternal and child health and sanitation and hygiene. The A$83 million programme focused on community-based interventions with particular attention to achieving change for women, youth, children and people with disability.

The AACES NGO programmes delivered outcomes and results that exceeded expectations with 2.3 million women and marginalised people being impacted. In addition the AACES approach influenced not only practices across Australian NGOs and their partners but also different levels of African governments. The overriding feature of the programme was strong and effective partnership approach which provided a basis for shared learning and actions.

AACES provides some lessons. This paper will explore factors that are critical to effective change in donor supported NGO programs:

- A design process which invests in developing partnership with adequate investment of time and resources.
- Behaviours and practices that encourage respectful and mutual working relationships. This required transforming the normal power relationships between organisations.
- An appreciation of diverse strengths and abilities as a powerful basis for action and change.
- Value for money assessment utilising a wide range of methodologies.
- The potential for working with supply and demand elements of service delivery using a relational and problem-solving approach.
- Flexibility and results as important drivers of Innovative practice, underpinned by collaboration and cooperation.
- Strong and well-resourced monitoring and evaluation systems that focused on learning and accountability.
- Development staff given the space and opportunity to learn through practice.

AACES demonstrated that respectful ways of working, processes that share ownership and risk and value diversity are important in donor-NGO partnerships for effective change.

Aid effectiveness, partnerships, and international development volunteering
Susanne Schech, Anuradha Mundkur, and Simona Achitei
Professor, Flinders University; Flinders University; and Scope Global

Aid effectiveness and development partnerships are commonly used concepts by practitioners and international development policy makers. But what do they mean, and how compatible are they? Recent work on aid effectiveness has focused on the effect of foreign aid on economic growth. Yet the Sustainable Development Goals recognise that development problems are much broader and interconnected. Further, while aid effectiveness has been driven by donors to assess the results of their aid expenditure, global development relationships are challenged to become more equal, reciprocal and sustainable partnerships that aim for shared understanding and mutual accountability. This paper examines the tension between development volunteer programs claim to produce beneficial capacity development impacts, but find it difficult to measure these in ways that are recognised as effective development. It reports on a collaborative university-industry research project that analysed the capacity development processes and impacts in the Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVID) program. Drawing on data from a three-year research project on volunteers and host organisations in the AVID program we argue that the extent and nature of capacity development is contingent on the relational skills of the volunteer program participants. Partnership building between host organisations and volunteers is both a means to achieve capacity development goals, and an end in itself. We will

demonstrate how partnership building and capacity development impacts can be better captured as creating spaces for partnership and transformation than through standard measures of aid effectiveness.

Results-based financing of last-mile water projects: a science-of-delivery case for SDG6
Oleh Khalayim and Robert Warner
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice, The World Bank; Associate, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University

The paper demonstrates how project partners with low capacity or in adverse contexts deliver last-mile water access thanks to a design whereby the funding is disbursed after the results have been delivered at a pre-agreed cost and verified by independent agents.

The paper uses data from 12 water projects funded by the World Bank-managed Global Partnership for Output-Based Aid (GPOBA). The analysis takes a Science-of-Delivery approach, reviewing sectoral and country contexts and tracing results back to project design and implementation. The paper finds that non-disbursement and its public visibility spur timely restructuring requests by project partners, which helps to be in step with the evolving circumstances, to clarify initial design assumptions, and to discover true cost of and true challenges with retailing water to low-income families. Due to its welcoming stance towards agile design, Output-Based-Aid projects were amenable to more complex modalities of water supply, were leveraging additional resources from households, communities, state enterprises, governments and the private sector, and were incorporating key technical and cultural elements supporting billable water supply.

The studied projects have been carried out in rural and urban areas of 10 low- and lower-middle-income countries (Cameroon, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, the Philippines, Uganda and Vietnam) during 2006 to 2015, i.e. before, during and after the global financial crisis. A unifying feature of the GPOBA water portfolio was weak service delivery documented by the World Bank, making GPOBA lessons valuable for the water access agenda of Sustainable Development Goal #6.

PLENARY SESSION:
3MAP: the Three-Minute Aid Pitch – ideas to improve Australian aid
9.40am, Molonglo Theatre

Chair: Joel Negin
         School of Public Health, University of Sydney

What does Australian aid need more of, or less of? What are its ailments and what shape its cures? This panel presents the best, the most original, the most transformational, the most innovative ideas to get more bang from the 4 billion dollar buck that is the Australian aid program. Following the 3-Minute-Thesis format, rival advocates will battle it out for your vote. For something **quick and different, don't miss** *3MAP: the Three-Minute Aid Pitch.*

PANEL 4A – Working with and through markets to address poverty and exclusion
11.00am – 12.30pm, Molonglo Theatre

Chair: Aly Miehlbradt
         Director, Miehlbradt Consulting Ltd

Developing inclusive market systems in developing countries is a growing focus of the Australian aid program. Market systems development approaches seek to reduce poverty by improving the way people living in poverty engage with, and benefit from, markets. Some of these approaches work by building the

capacity of local systems and engaging and incentivising private sector actors; these include the Market Development Facility (MDF) operating in Fiji, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste, the Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program (CAVAC) and the Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Rural Economic Development (AIP-Rural). Other approaches work by building the productive capacity of marginalised individuals and communities to enable them to better interact with markets; these include the Indonesian Rural Economic Development Program (IRED), the Agricultural and Rural Investments for Social Enterprises (ARISE) and TOMAK – Farming for Prosperity in Timor-Leste.

This panel will discuss market based approaches, particularly how they aim to address impediments to market based improvements in the living standards of people living in poverty, and how they have been applied in a diverse set of countries and contexts. The panel will also discuss how these different approaches work together to ensure the operation of efficient, effective and inclusive markets, and how each must adapt to conditions on the ground to ensure an enduring impact on poverty.

Managing Market Systems Development programs and the interaction between programs that build productive capacity and those that leverage the resources of the private sector
Julie Delforce
Senior Sector Specialist, Agricultural Development and Food Security, DFAT

How and why did Australian aid adopt the MSD approach? What are its key elements?
Alwyn Chilver
Economic Growth Practice Leader, Palladium

Applying an MSD approach in small countries with thin markets and challenging enabling environments: lessons from Fiji and PNG
Mujaddid Mohsin
Country Representative Fiji and Papua New Guinea, Market Development Facility

The role of building household and individual productive capacity to increase the effectiveness and inclusiveness of markets
Chris Rowlands
Manager of Social Entrepreneurship and Economic Development (SEED) Unit, World Vision Australia

---

PANEL 4B – Local actor-led policy development: new evidence-based approaches from Indonesia
11.00am – 12.30pm, Acton Theatre

Chair: Veronica Taylor
        Professor of Law and Regulation, Regulatory Institutions Network (RegNet), ANU

This panel reflects on some of the results of the DFAT-funded Knowledge Sector Initiative (KSI) in Indonesia, in which ANU is an institutional partner. KSI is an innovative attempt to mobilize Australian aid in order to link the private sector (through local reform NGOs and policy institutes) to government. The aim is to increase the take-up of evidence-based policy initiatives in Indonesia and open up government to policy advice and research from the university and private sectors. The panel presents project reports by leading reform NGOs in the fields of health, justice and poverty reduction in Indonesia, with a comment that theorizes the KSI experimental approach in light of current discourses about doing development differently and the role of local actors as part of the policy development and regulatory process.

Reconceiving development policy in Indonesia: linking academic and bureaucratic knowledge in the Supreme Court Judicial Reform Agenda
Gita Putri
PSHK

As one of public research institutions and civil society organizations established in 1998, PSHK has been active since the early days of post-Suharto Indonesia. One of PSHK's early contributions was a role constructing the Blue Print for the Indonesia Supreme Court in 2003. PSHK then assisted the Supreme Court with assessing District Courts and developing the Religious Court website (2010) and collaborating with the Court's Overseeing Unit to produce a baseline survey on court satisfaction (2013). Recent work

with the Directorate of General Courts in the Supreme Court includes a case traffic management system within the Court and developing a Small Claims Court. PSHK seeks to serve the public interest by linking knowledge from the bureaucratic domain to the academic/scientific domain. It applies two strategies to achieve that link: (i) through the establishment of a Judicial Reform Team Office (JRTO) advocacy secretariat which maintains relationships with the key parties in the Supreme Court; and (ii) establishing the Indonesia Jentera School of Law in 2011 as a way of scientifically extending knowledge of law reform into academia. Both of these initiatives represent a new strategy for a research institute in Indonesia. This presentation reflects on PSHK's evolution as a civil society policy actor, the contribution of aid funding to its mission, and how aid implementation organization and style has impacted on its innovative work. It argues that the scientific (academic) and policy outcomes are produced from a complex of social, cultural and political contexts, and that these relationships are neither linear nor simple.

The process of poverty policy formulation in Indonesia: the role of the SMERU Research Institute
Luhur Arief Bima
SMERU Research Institute

The current strategy of the Government of Indonesia on poverty reduction is described in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. Three of the RPJMN elements (comprehensive social protection, basic services expansion, and sustainable livelihood development) were originally developed in the Master Plan for Poverty Reduction Acceleration in Indonesia (MP3KI). Bappenas, the National Development Planning Agency requested the SMERU Research Institute, a domestic policy research institute, to lead the process developing the MP3KI draft in 2013. SMERU submitted the final draft of the MP3KI document in 2014 but due to the change in government in late 2014, MP3KI was never launched as an official government policy. However, Bappenas managed to insert the poverty reduction strategies of MP3KI into the RPJMN 2015-2019. The role played by SMERU in the formulation of these strategies marked an increasing and more strategic role played by national policy research institutes in the policy making process in Indonesia. This presentation analyzes the way in which long term development aid support for such research institutes feeds directly into development policy through knowledge accumulation.

Building capacity for decision maker-led implementation research in Indonesia
Shita Listyadewi Widodo
PKMK UGM

The interface between what can potentially be achieved by a particular development policy and what actually happens in practice is often elusive. There has been growing concern about the effectiveness of health policy implementation in Indonesia, including programs which have been supported by donor agencies. PKMK is currently partnering with several international agencies and donors to build capacities for health policy implementation research in Indonesia. PKMK works with key stakeholders of the Universal Health Coverage Policy to investigate and reduce the gaps between the policy and real-world implementation which have been observed in the first two years of its policy implementation.

We need to better understand, explain, and address problems associated with translating explicit and implicit political intentions into desired changes. Research into implementation can generate knowledge to close or reduce these gaps. This is particularly important as International aid agencies increasingly invest in building capacities for health policy implementation research in Indonesia. Implementation Research (IR) can help to illuminate that process. The practical orientation of IR, and the kinds of questions it asks, makes it necessary for decision makers to play an important role in the conceptualization, design and analysis of IR projects. The Center for Health Policy and Management, Gadjah Mada University (CHPM GMU), in collaboration with national and international partners, has been leading the development of implementation research, science and practice in Indonesia. This presentation describes the IR capacity-building efforts led by CHPM GMU, and analyzes some key challenges in this field of development aid work and proposed ways forward.

– Closing the gender data gap: the Individual Deprivation Measure as a gender-sensitive measure of multi-dimensional poverty
11.00am – 12.30pm, Weston Theatre

Chair: Sarah Goulding
         A/g Assistant Secretary and Principal Sector Specialist, Gender, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) is a new, gender-sensitive and multidimensional measure of poverty. It has been developed to assess deprivation at the individual level and overcome the limitations of current approaches which measure poverty at the household level. The IDM offers a means of contributing to closing the global gender data gap and tracking whether and to what extent the Global Goals are translating into change. This panel focuses on recent global developments in closing the gender data gap; how the IDM was developed and what it offers; findings to date from IDM country studies in Fiji and Nepal, and finally the ways in which the IDM advances a people-centred approach to development, drawing on the capability approach. The panel aims to open discussion on the theoretical, conceptual, empirical and policy opportunities and challenges that are relevant to closing the global gender data gap.

Why gender matters: Australia's role in global efforts to close the gender gap
Lachlan Strahan, Sian Phillips, and Felicity Errington
First Assistant Secretary, Multilateral Policy Division; Executive Officer, Gender Equality Branch; Executive Officer, Gender Equality Branch
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

All data are not equal and bad data are entrenching inequality. The Australian Government is prioritising efforts to realise gender equality and women's empowerment. The release of the 'Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy' solidifies the realisation of women's and girls' human rights, their empowerment and gender equality as central to the goals of Australia's foreign policy, economic diplomacy and development program. To realise this commitment, the data we use to inform policy and programs should reflect the differential experiences of men and women. When data are blind to women's lives, we can inadvertently enforce the structural and normative barriers to gender equality. Women and men are not homogenous. Good data can inform the intersecting and multiple ways in which individuals, groups and communities experience inequality and deprivation. The Australian Government has been at the forefront of global efforts to close gender data gaps. This presentation discusses the work of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to close gender data gaps.

Developing a genuinely gender-sensitive measure of multi-dimensional poverty
Janet Hunt
Associate Professor, IDM Program, Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University

The Individual Deprivation Measure provides a unique approach to measuring poverty and deprivation. Most significantly, the IDM measures at the level of the individual – not the household – which is important for two reasons. First, it is able to reveal intra-household inequalities and, second, it is able to aggregate individual level data to reveal which social groups are most disadvantaged in each of the 15 dimensions on which the IDM is based. The IDM is also unique in that it is grounded in participatory research with women and men with experience of living in poverty in eighteen sites across six countries. This presentation discusses how the participatory research informed the development of the IDM, and the value of grounding poverty measurement in participatory research. It also discusses the ways in which feminist theory and ideas of global and gender justice shaped the development of the IDM.

Individual measurement matters: insights from Fiji and Nepal
Kylie Fisk and Joanne Crawford
Research Program Manager, IDM Program; Team Leader, IDM Program
International Women's Development Agency

At the centre of the 2030 Agenda is a commitment 'to leave no one behind' – no person regardless of ethnicity, gender, geography, disability, race or other status is denied basic economic opportunities and human rights. This requires quality data about individuals. Currently, estimates of individual poverty are derived from household level data, so cannot be accurately disaggregated, or reveal whether a household's poverty is equally distributed among household members or concentrated in some

individuals. Existing poverty measures cannot accurately assess how factors such as gender, disability, ethnicity and more impact individual outcomes, or the relationship between deprivations (eg health, education) This paper explores the IDM's ability to reveal how deprivation varies within households, among individuals who are equally poor, by sex, across social groups, settlement type and geography, using findings from IDM country studies in Fiji (2015-16) and Nepal (2016). It illustrates the importance of measuring poverty at the individual level, and in a way that enables analysis of intra-household distribution, to realising the promise of the 2030 agenda.

People-centred data: what the IDM offers – a capability approach
<u>Sharon Bessell</u> and Trang Pham
Associate Professor, IDM Program; Research Officer, IDM Program
Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University

The Capability Approach is now a major paradigm for conceptualising and progressing human well-being, based on the normative position that freedom to achieve well-being requires the expansion of people's real opportunities to be and do what they have reason to value (the expansion of capabilities). In practical terms, the Capability Approach has been highly influential, forming the conceptual basis for 'Human Development' and for important work around multi-dimensional poverty. However, despite its contribution, operationalising the Capability Approach remains challenging, not least due to its informationally demanding nature. In this paper, we initially discuss the challenges in operationalising the Capability Approach, namely the focus on individual, the lack of an endorsed list of basic capabilities, and intersection between individual capability and structural barriers. We then show how the Individual Deprivation Measure addresses these challenges and contributes to the operationalisation of the Capability Approach, focusing particularly on the ways in which the Individual Deprivation Measure is able to reveal the structural barriers that prevent individuals from particular social groups from expand their capabilities.

PANEL 4D – Disability and development: a success story? Next steps
11.00am – 12.30pm, Barton Theatre

Chair: Bob McMullan
         Visiting Fellow, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University

Disability inclusion has been seen as one of the continuing success stories of the recent Australian aid programme. This panel will look at the factors behind that success and project forward to discuss the next steps for disability inclusion, particularly in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals.

   Setareki Macanawai, CEO, Pacific Disability Forum, Fiji

   Alison Chartres, Assistant Secretary, Development Policy and Education Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

   Kirsty Thompson, Director, Inclusive Development, CBM Australia

PANEL 4E – Humanitarian and disaster response
11.00am – 12.30pm, Brindabella Theatre

Chair: Jamie Isbister
         First Assistant Secretary, Humanitarian, NGOs and Partnerships Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

MPs as humanitarians: a case study of responses to the 2014 floods in Solomon Islands
Carl Adams
International Programmes, Tearfund New Zealand

Notions of reciprocity and obligation associated with the wantok system are strong in Solomon Islands and provide an important social 'glue' and safety net that supports family, community, clan or kin

members. For many, kastom and Church play greater roles in local-level governance than do the formal institutions of State. Client/patron relationships within the civil society extend from elected representatives to the public service - to the extent that patronage is the modus operandi of governance in Solomon Islands.

This presentation reflects on the prevalence of political patronage networks in disaster response, through the channelling of relief funds through Members of Parliament (MPs). It explores the impact this has on undermining the National Disaster Management Office and contributing to increasing dependency and opportunism among affected populations.

Forecast-based financing: scoping alternatives for early action disaster response in the Pacific
Olivia Warrick, Emily Wilson, and Fiona Tarpey
Senior Pacific Climate Advisor, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre; International Policy Manager, Australian Red Cross; Manager, International Strategy & Influence, Australian Red Cross

Climate-related hazards are becoming more frequent and more extreme worldwide. As the major first and local responder in the Pacific, the Red Cross Movement has a responsibility to investigate and test alternative and/or complementary ways of preparing and responding to disasters that decreases their impact in terms of mortality, morbidity and suffering, and allows better value for money than response.

Forecast-based financing (FbF) has developed from a long-standing Red Cross Red Crescent commitment towards taking early action based on early warning. The approach, pioneered by the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, recognises that there are often forecasts available but no humanitarian organisation resourced to act before a disaster, especially when there is no certainty and a risk of acting in vain.

Red Cross is the global leader in researching and piloting FbF models. The FbF model releases humanitarian funding based on forecast information for planned activities which reduces risks, enhances preparedness and response, and makes disaster risk management overall more effective.

In 2016, Australian Red Cross looked at the feasibility of adapting FbF to the Pacific region, with a focus on Solomon Islands, Fiji and Papua New Guinea via a scoping study. This research was informed by global published research on FbF, previous pilots, as well as consultations with practitioners and communities.

This paper will present findings from this research highlighting the unique needs of the Pacific for which FbF must be adapted to be a success, including areas such as:
- Forecast skill and possible warning times
- Hydrology
- Rare events
- Decentralised remote populations
- Resilience versus dependency discourse
- **Local and regional stakeholders' capacity, interest, and FbF value add.**

Findings from this research continue to be deliberated, and will inform Australian Red Cross support to its partners in the Pacific with the goal of saving lives and supporting resilient communities.

The Syrian Crisis: the macro and micro impacts of donor education aid in Lebanon
Nina Maadad, Rim El Kadi, and Minerva Nasser-Eddine
Lecturer, School of Education, The University of Adelaide; Centre Associate, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University; Visiting Research Fellow, School of Politics and International Studies, The University of Adelaide

The current Syrian war has led to an influx of refugees into neighbouring countries including Lebanon, which is currently hosting the equivalent of a third of its population. This has resulted in immense pressure on Lebanon's public infrastructure services. One area this paper seeks to explore is the primary education sector; it continues to struggle to accommodate the huge increase in demand. This research project explores the various challenges associated with Syrian refugee children primary education needs from three different perspectives. The first explores the role of donors (multinational, NGOs, corporate and local) and their various strategies in addressing this challenging situation. The second seeks to

develop an understanding of the nature of support being provided in the form of schools, teachers, and actual education system, as well as the implications for the provision of education to children and youth in such circumstances. Finally, the third perspective explores the micro and macro socio-political impact donor education aid is having between Lebanese and Syrian nationals.

The paper will highlight some of the factors that contribute to the success or failure of donor supported refugee primary education initiatives. The findings highlight the fact that refugee children and their families generally view schooling as important for future success. Nonetheless, not all refugee children have the privilege to attend school - this is due to a number of hindrances preventing access to education and range from - lack of resources, language barriers (certain subjects are taught in Lebanese schools using French or English language) and the curriculum, shortage of trained teachers and access to official documentation. Moreover, our findings demonstrate that push and pull factors exist resulting in decisions being made primarily based on survival tactics.

PANEL 4F – The value of research for development
11.00am – 12.30pm, Seminar Room 7

Chair: Fiona Yap
          Associate Professor, Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University

Getting more development impact through evidence and innovation: lessons from analysis of policy and practice outcomes from the Australian Development Research Awards
Debbie Muirhead, Juliet Willetts, Joanne Crawford, Jane Hutchison, and Philippa Smales
Nossal Institute; Research Director, Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney; Team Leader - Individual Deprivation Measure, IWDA; Senior Lecturer, Murdoch University; RDI Network and Partnerships Manager

In 2007, Australia introduced an open competitive development research scheme, the Australian Development Research Award Scheme (ADRAS), designed to increase the quality, diversity and transparency in aid program supported research. These grants were of high standing in development research circles internationally, however their practical relevance and impact on development decision making and practice in Australia and partner countries requires closer examination.

Research can contribute to productivity, growth and human and social development in lower and middle income countries through innovation in pro-poor products and technologies, increased human capital and better informed development policies and practice. A number of development agencies globally have therefore maintained significant investments in independent research and evidence despite declining budgets, and introduced new efforts to promote research insights and measure impacts.

In 2016, the Research for Development Impact Network commissioned a study of ADRAS research to explore development outcomes arising, where they occurred and why. Results show a point of departure in terms of uptake and impact for projects that have a clear understanding of context and are driven to answer a specific question posed by those who can act on it, by a defined needed policy or practice change or by a common development narrative that needed challenging. For these research projects, ADRAS produced evidence that can and has played a role in development gains.

This paper highlights examples of ADRAS research impact, its measurement and proposes key design and evaluation strategies through which practical results from development research and innovation funding can be facilitated. Implications for reduced aid program research funding and recent greater focus on innovation, private sector partnership and product development are drawn.

Impact evaluation of Australian aid: how successful was the DFAT-CSIRO Research for Development Alliance?
Neil Lazarow, Seona Meharg, James Butler, Jeff Connor, John Kandulu, Kate Duggan, and Christian Roth
CSIRO and Griffin NRM

International development is often complex, and evaluating the effectiveness of development investments can be highly problematic. These issues are well illustrated through investment efforts to assist

vulnerable communities in developing countries respond to uncertain but potentially damaging global change issues such as water, food and energy security, and climate impacts. Many assumptions about the direct relationship between an intervention and its impact can be weak or even untested, presenting challenges for the thorough evaluation of investment efforts. In response, foreign aid agencies worldwide are increasing emphasis on measurable goals, metrics, and the performance of investments in development assistance.

The DFAT-CSIRO Research for Development Alliance brought together the research skills of CSIRO and our partners with the development knowledge and networks of Australian aid in order to support Australia's efforts to reduce global poverty and build the capability of in-country partner institutions. Six major collaborative projects ran over a 5-year period from 2009 in the SE Asia region, and focused on complex global development challenges in the domains of climate, water resources, sustainable cities, and food security. Total investment value was $20M.

The final phase of work focused on the development of a novel approach to evaluate the impact of the R4D Alliance at project and program level, including practical guidance to support more effective project design and impact for future R4D investment. This was undertaken at project completion and again 12-months later. Our approach demonstrates that the impact from investments can be successfully tested for at project completion and then reinforced beyond, providing a stronger evidence base for investment. Overall, the studies have delivered an improved understanding of how aid can deliver impact; the benefits of research to improve development outcomes; the value of better targeting investment to support development outcomes in contexts of rapid change and uncertainty.

Sustaining the international public good of the state-supported research university so to meet SDG4
Albert Schram and Eric Gilder
Vice-Chancellor; and Professor, Department of Communication and Development Studies
The Papua New Guinea University of Technology

In both developed and underdeveloped nations, the "public good" aspect of state-supported higher education institutions has been subject to increased scrutiny by both policymakers and taxpayers. Some countries have been able to make access to higher education practically free (i.e., non-excludability) and also make the offer perfectly scalable (i.e., non-rivalry in consumption), while in others, tuition and costs are rapidly increasing.

In the neo-liberal USA and UK, much argument has focused upon the "value-for-money" question in terms of overall economic efficiency. This raises the question how can the balance of costs/benefits to complex selves living in the present (comprising private selves seeking better economic life-chances and public-citizen selves seeking communal justice) be fairly ascertained and assessed while acknowledging that much of the unpredictable long-term costs and benefits will primarily affect future generations.

This question of striking a sustainable interest-balance between individual/collective and present/future is more critical in the developing world, where needs are more extensive and resources more stretched. The UN's SDG 4 calls that Governments and civil society everywhere need to "insure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all," with targets 4.3 (access and affordability of higher education for all), 4.4 (relevant education for sustainable lifelong self-support for all), and 4.7 (adequate education for all to promote sustainable development) particularly touching upon the central role of higher education as an engaged provider/actor to achieve them (policy outputs 4a through 4c).

The authors will argue that ODAs should thus support both standards for access to higher education in terms of program, tuition fees, and scalability, as well as conforming to global accreditation standards for quality of programs provided. The authors argue, along with Calestous Juma of Harvard, that universities, in turn, need to foster an ethos of innovation among their stakeholders to fulfil their public responsibilities.

Assessing research impact: insights from knowledge system and RAPID framework
Federico Davila, Thomas Sloan, Lorrae van Kerkhoff, and Andrew Alford
PhD Candidate, Fenner School of Environment and Society, and Consultant, Sustineo Group; Business Development and Research Manager, Sustineo Group; Senior Lecturer and Research Fellow, Fenner

School of Environment and Society, The Australian National University; Impact Assessment Research Program Manager, Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research

Traditional assessments of agricultural research impact have focused on the direct economic returns and quantifiable changes from investments. While these approaches are well established they do not comprehensively capture the broader social, political, and policy impacts of research. The majority of the **Australian Centre's for International Agricultural Research impact assessments have focused on benefit**-cost and results mapping frameworks, often through the use of quantitative methods. Such methods provide a good understanding of the returns from research investments and the economic impacts contributing to poverty reduction. However, they do not adequately identify the complex knowledge exchange processes that take place in many developing countries.

As part of ACIAR's impact assessment reporting, we developed a framework that focuses on the social dimensions of research impact. Our framework captures knowledge exchanges between stakeholder groups and determines how these exchanges lead to longer term developmental outcomes through policy change and capacity building. We integrated two conceptual frameworks that focus on knowledge exchange and research impact on policy: the knowledge systems and the research and policy in development framework. The framework helps in determining the effectiveness and impact of donor funded research.

We applied the framework to assess the impact of Australia's AUD2.8M investments on aflatoxin research in Australia and Indonesia. We found that the ACIAR-commissioned research developed technical tools for monitoring aflatoxin in Indonesia, and had positive impacts on a social networks and policy changes. The project helped establish new linkages between different research groups and policy agencies. Our framework helped identify the direct influence that relationships have with policy change in aflatoxin reduction, and the critical role that the political economic context of Indonesia plays in managing aflatoxin. Our framework revealed these knowledge system relationships that traditional assessments would struggle to detect.

PLENARY SESSION:
The humanitarian system in crisis
1.30pm, Molonglo Theatre

Chair: Stephen Howes
         Director, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University

The humanitarian aid system is in crisis. It's a crisis of identity, financing and conduct. Agencies set up to deal with the immediate impacts of traumatic events find themselves have become de fact providers of long-term development assistance to displaced communities. Agencies set up to develop global norms and provide technical assistance to governments are facing pressure to coordinate flash responses to transboundary threats. In aggregate, funding for crisis response falls far short of needs and is ad hoc and short-term. Humanitarian actors are more than ever divided over traditional principles of humanitarian action, particularly independence and impartiality. Many of these problems have been thrown into sharp relief by the civil conflict in Syria and its impacts in surrounding countries over the past five years. Arguably, global summitry in 2015 and 2016 has done little to alleviate the humanitarian aid crisis. In a business-as-usual scenario, will implementing agencies really become better coordinated and more efficient, and donors more generous, flexible and willing to increase support for local actors? This panel discussion will air a diversity of perspectives on the state of the humanitarian aid system and options for improving it. Disagreement is guaranteed. So too are concrete ideas.

Panellists:

Robin Davies
Associate Director, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University

Robin Davies is an Honorary Professorial Fellow at the Australian National University and is Associate Director of the Development Policy Centre. He heads Devpolicy's program of research into global development policy. He was previously a member of AusAID's senior executive service for a decade, both in Australia and overseas. Most recently he headed AusAID's international programs and partnerships division. His policy and research interests include multilateral cooperation for development, development and climate change financing models and public-private partnerships for development.

Adam Kamradt-Scott
Associate Professor, Centre for International Security Studies, Department of Government and International Relations, The University of Sydney

Adam specialises in global health security and international relations. His research and teaching explores how governments and multilateral organisations respond to adverse health events such as epidemics and pandemics, as well as emerging health and security challenges. Adam's most recent research examines civil-military cooperation in health and humanitarian crises, and the correlations between gender, sexuality, health and security. Adam's professional background before entering academia includes having worked as a health professional, a political adviser, and public servant in national health security and pandemic planning. Prior to joining the Centre for International Security Studies in November 2011, Adam worked as a Research Fellow at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine on a €2.5 million project that examined how different values, ideas, and beliefs shape global health policy. He currently serves on a number of editorial boards, was a founding co-convenor of the BISA Global Health Working Group, and currently serves as an executive member of the ISA Global Health section.

Phoebe Wynn-Pope
Director, International Humanitarian Law and Movement Relations, Australian Red Cross

Phoebe has over 25 years experience in the humanitarian sector and has worked in complex humanitarian emergencies and conflict zones throughout Africa, the Middle East and Europe. This field work included working in Iran responding to the humanitarian impacts of the first Gulf War, and leading a humanitarian response to the Somali famine. Phoebe also established programs in Bosnia Herzegovina during the armed conflict and worked in the Great Lakes region as part of the humanitarian response to the Rwandan genocide. Following this experience Phoebe returned to Australia to undertake a PhD in international law focussing on the role of the international community when confronting war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. Previously Phoebe was a Principal Executive of Fundraising and Communications and from 1996-2002 Phoebe was the Commonwealth representative on the National Council for the Centenary of Federation. In this role she was Convenor of the Communications Committee and chaired the organising Committee of the Yeperenye Festival, the largest gathering of Aboriginal peoples since Federation. Most recently, Phoebe was a founding Director of the Humanitarian Advisory Group where her work focussed on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, the use of information technology for the prevention of mass atrocity crimes, as well as researching policy development for businesses operating in fragile and conflict affected states.

Paul McPhun
Executive Director, Médecins Sans Frontières Australia

After working with international UN agencies in Africa in the early 1990s Paul joined Médecins Sans Frontières in 1997, setting up medical relief programs in Central Asia and Latin America. As Operational Manager for Médecins Sans Frontières in Canada from 2006, Paul was responsible for programs in countries including Haiti, Russia North Caucuses, Ivory Coast, Colombia, Nigeria and Papua New Guinea, and was one of the coordinators that led the emergency response in Haiti following the 2010 earthquake. In December 2010 Paul moved to Sydney to take up the role of Executive Director for Médecins Sans Frontières Australia, where he is responsible for the medical, financial and human resource support that Médecins Sans Frontières Australia provides throughout the world.

Jamie Isbister
First Assistant Secretary and Humanitarian Coordinator, Humanitarian, NGOs and Partnerships Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Jamie Isbister joined the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (formerly AusAID) in January 2009 and has over 20 years experience working in the humanitarian and development field. Jamie is the First Assistant Secretary of the Humanitarian, NGOs and Partnerships Division at the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Prior to this he was Minister Counsellor Development for Africa based in Pretoria, and

Assistant Director General for the Africa and Middle East Branch of AusAID. He was also the Humanitarian Coordinator for the Australian Government between January 2009 and October 2010. Before joining government Jamie worked in a range of international policy and development positions with NGOs including the International Programs Director for Caritas Australia from 2001-2008. In 2004, **he coordinated the initial assessment and response efforts of the Caritas International's network in Aceh** following the Asian Tsunami. Jamie has worked for the Action by Church Together network and was the International Director for ACT – Australia from 1998-**2001. In the late 1990's Jamie worked in the Asia** Pacific region particularly in Cambodia, Burma and Thailand on refugee policy and internally displaced issues.

PANEL 5A – Beyond capacity building: how development assistance can improve justice outcomes
3.20pm – 4.50pm, Molonglo Theatre

Chair: Deborah Isser
          Lead Governance Specialist, The World Bank

How societies move towards the rule of law and well-functioning legal institutions that protect rights, safeguard against abuses of power and peacefully resolve disputes remains contested. So too does the relevance of the historical development trajectories of many donor countries for the rest of the world, given processes of uneven and combined development. Yet the recognition that the law is a key aspect of governance that provides the foundations for wider development, means the question of how to strengthen the rule of law is as relevant as ever.

*Given that the rule of law speaks directly to how power is regulated within society, it is unsurprising that its development is deeply political. From who is able to freely exercise rights, to how the judiciary can hold elites to account, issues of justice speak directly to the (im)balance of power within a society. For this reason, the nature of the prevailing political settlement and the interests and incentives of elites are centrally **important to citizen's access to, and the quality of**, justice. The increasing recognition of the political dynamics of development processes generally is therefore particularly relevant for the justice sector.*

This panel will consider the political nature of the challenges of law and justice reform and what role aid actors can play in triggering changes that improve justice outcomes in practice, not just justice forms on paper.

WDR 2017, governance and the law
Deborah Isser
Lead Governance Specialist and co-author of WDR 2017, The World Bank

The World Development Report 2017, Governance and the Law, focuses on the determinants of policy effectiveness, exploring how to close implementation gaps and to promote policies for security, growth and equity most likely to achieve their goals. The Report argues for the need to move beyond addressing proximate constraints to tackle the underlying role of governance.

The Report makes three main arguments. First, for policies to achieve development outcomes, they must **look beyond 'best practices' and prescribed institu**tional forms to enable three key *functions*: *commitment* so that people can rely on policies; *coordination* of socially desirable behaviour among actors; and *cooperation* to prevent free riding and promote public goods. With regard to justice outcomes, this calls for analysing the extent to which existing institutions – formal and informal – are capable of providing those functions.

Second, the performance of these functions is shaped by the *policy arena* through which state and non-state actors bargain over the design and implementation of policies. The relative power and social norms of actors in the arena is critical to enabling – or constraining – policy effectiveness. Unhealthy power asymmetries can lead to persistent policy failure through exclusion, capture and clientelism. Ideally, legal and justice institutions serve to provide checks and balances on the exercise of power, but often reflect the interests of the powerful, or are overshadowed by social norms and informal deals. This is why technical approaches to justice reform often fail as they avoid engaging with the sites of contest where decisions are made, and may inadvertently reinforce power asymmetries.

Third, the Report examines how the agency of elites, citizens and international actors can reshape the policy arena to expand the set of effective implementable policies. This requires changes in the *incentives* of actors to pursue reforms, a shift in actors' *preferences and beliefs*, and changes in the way decision-making occurs to enable *contestability* by marginalized actors. Effective justice programming needs to target shifts in the policy arena, and/or to strategically leverage opportunities where elite incentives align toward investment in effective justice institutions.

Promoting justice outcomes through local contest? Solomon Islands through the lens of WDR 2017
Doug Porter
Adjunct Professor, The Australian National University

After more than a decade of efforts to restore the functioning of formal governance and justice institutions in Solomon Islands, it is evident that the underlying conditions and 'justice concerns' that gave rise to the 'tension' 1998-2004 remain to be addressed. The WDR 2017 provides a framework through which to examine both the nature of governance and justice interventions in Solomon Islands to date, and to assess the degree to which a new initiative, the Community Governance and Grievance Management Program is likely to align with and address the WDR's three main arguments relating to institutional capabilities and functions, achieving shifts in the policy arena, and impacting how elites, government and donors align the actions to invest in institutions capable of addressing persistent justice concerns in Solomon Islands. The paper draws on recent empirical research on the nature of 'justice concerns' in rural Solomon Islands, and early signs of the political and institutional impacts of this new initiative on contests involving social order, land and natural resource transactions, and development spending.

Creating security in PNG's settlements? Emerging urban leadership and forms of authority regulating violence, local economies, youth
David Craig
Senior Governance Specialist, The World Bank

Since the outset of Papua New Guinea urbanisation, new forms of authority have emerged within informal settlements and ethnically mixed neighbourhoods: 'committees' and 'courts' claiming authority based in both ethnic origin- based 'pasin' (or usage) and the ability to 'stretim hevi lo blok' (solve settlement problems). Current World Bank research suggests that despite PNG's urban settlements' heavy stigma, these forms of authority continue to develop and evolve. Every day they pull together fragmented forms of authority left by the withdrawal of the state, the crisis of policing, and struggling urban governance. Leveraging off or piggybacking on quasi- state institutions such as Village Courts, ward level law and justice 'komitis', and ethnic leadership within local sites or bloks, they regulate ethnic conflict, market opportunities; and, often less satisfactorily, family issues, including Family and Sexual Violence. This research also suggests that a new generation of 'lidamen/ meri' may be emerging to embody this 'pasin' and carry it forward again, through both established VC/ Komiti forms and emerging gender or business networks. This paper examines the basic workings of these everyday institutions, and sketches their potential capability to contribute to a safer, more secure urban PNG.

"Making big cases small and small cases disappear": Local experiences of justice in Myanmar
Lisa Denney
Research Associate, Overseas Development Institute

As Myanmar transitions to greater openness, a range of donors are embarking on justice programmes. Yet these are in danger of taking for granted that there are shared and agreed understandings about the meaning of justice and its role in society. Research on local level access to justice in Myanmar shows that such a consensus does not exist and that the concept of justice is understood differently with, at times, competing meanings across the country. These meanings are rooted in Myanmar's political history, perceptions of the justice system and socio-religious norms. Understanding these influences on notions of justice is centrally important to any efforts to strengthen, reform, or improve the provision of 'justice.'

In addition, Myanmar's citizens have come to rely on a plural range of justice providers – from religious leaders and elders to administrators and ethnic armed organisation courts. Decisions about how to navigate this plurality are influenced by geographic location and the nature of the dispute, as well as issues of identity, trust, perceived authority and a range of access issues. This plurality should not imply that there is a 'justice marketplace' in which people can shop around for the best option available. Rather, people face multiple intimidating avenues that are poorly understood and widely distrusted. For groups facing

discrimination, such as religious and ethnic minorities, women, people of non-conforming genders and the poor, justice options are particularly constrained.

This plurality is layered on top of Myanmar's hybrid political order (with ongoing contests between the state and ethnic armed organisations). This means that **'best practice' access to justice tools that regularly** feature in international justice programmes, developed largely to support statebuilding processes in fragile states, are not necessarily appropriate in Myanmar. This paper argues that donors require a deep political understanding of these dynamics in order to develop relevant justice programmes that avoid doing harm.

PANEL 5B – Labour mobility among Australia's neighbours
3.20pm – 4.50pm, Acton Theatre

Chair: Robert Christie
        Assistant Secretary, Pacific Aid Effectiveness and Advice Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Backpackers v seasonal workers: learning from Australia and New Zealand's contrasting experiences
Richard Curtain, Stephen Howes, and Henry Sherrell
Visiting Fellow, Director, and Research Officer, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University

How employers act in labour markets and how they respond to regulations have significant implications for migration policy and the decisions made by governments in response to increasing movements of people across borders. Increasingly, employers are facing choices about the composition of their workforce, with a wide range of consequences particularly in industries where labour is the primary consideration.

One question stemming from these labour markets where migrants make up an increasing share of workers is whether irregular and unregulated migrants crowd out regulated migrants. Regulation of migrant workers is one of the most important tools governments have after granting a visa. A better understanding the effects of regulation on the behaviour of employers will shed light for policy-makers.

'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. Today, it is accepted that profit-maximising employers will prefer irregular and minimally regulated migrants to more regulated alternatives, given the costs of regulation, real and perceived.

To analyse this question in more detail, the horticultural labour markets in Australia and New Zealand are examined. Both labour markets exhibit high proportions of migrants, mostly backpackers, irregular visa overstayers and recently established seasonal migrant programs. However the experience of these seasonal migrant programs in Australia and New Zealand has been divergent. Examining these differences points to possible reasons why irregular and unregulated migration may or may not crowd out regulated migration, with implications for policy-makers. The key question we are asking is why a regulated labour supply of temporary migrants has thrived in NZ horticulture whereas an unregulated labour supply has dominated in Australia.

The analysis finds the degree of advantage provided to employers by the lack of regulation of their temporary foreign labour force is industry- and country-specific, depending, inter alia, on the export orientation of the sector, its ability to self-regulate and the ease of external regulation, and the costs of regulation, such as the level of the minimum wage. Productivity benefits for employers can offset the cost of regulation, particularly as the advantages of unregulated migration decline over time. Historical factors can also be important, such as the timing of when a program is introduced.

Transitional livelihoods: Timorese migrant workers in the UK
Ann Wigglesworth
Victoria University

In Timor-Leste, the national economy offers few work opportunities. As a result, temporary migration overseas has become a significant source of support for family livelihoods. The largest source of migrant work for Timorese is the UK. A small study of Timorese migrants who have worked in the UK was undertaken in 2016. This included interviews in Dili with workers from UK who have now returned to Timor and with current workers in Northern Ireland, the location of the largest community of Timorese in

the UK. Timorese migrants enter UK on Portuguese passports and, unlike the official migrant worker programs supported in South Korea and Australia, the UK migrants lack any official support.

This study analyses migrant motivations and their experiences of living in the UK, the contribution to their families through sending remittances, as well as their engagement with home and host communities. Migrating to locations where friends or relations already live, Timorese live with little contact with their host community, most seeing it just as a place of work to earn money before returning home. Many workers have stayed many years in the UK, in order to contribute to the daily needs of their families, the education of their extended family members, house construction and establishing family businesses. The unexpected vote to exit the EU has thrown the future of this avenue of work into doubt. A number of families have chosen to bring up their families in the UK, resulting in different opportunities and expectations among the UK born and educated Timorese children. However, for the majority, a sense of obligation to their home country remains a driving rationale for their presence in the UK.

Enhancing the development impact of labour mobility in Pacific island countries
Alisi Holani
PhD Candidate, School of Social Sciences, University of Adelaide

Labour mobility has been promoted as one of the few viable development approaches for the small and isolated island countries in the Pacific. While international trade and increased integration is considered the primary vehicle to stimulate sustainable development in these countries, the largest difference that Pacific island countries (PICs) can exploit in trade is in the temporary labour migration of low skilled and semi-skilled workers. In fact, when remittances are considered as the returns for the export of labour, labour mobility could essentially be the most important export industry for many PICs.

The development impact of labour mobility in PICs however is not automatic. Using a case study of Tonga's participation in the Seasonal Worker Program (SWP), this research proposes that the development impact of labour mobility in PICs is contingent on conducive household income diversification policies in PIC sending countries as well as in receiving countries such as Australia. It proposes that household income diversification is the more appropriate "reintegration" required in labour mobility programmes as they can facilitate the transfer of household gains from labour mobility for the development of PIC economies while enhancing the positive impact of labour mobility on migrant household income and livelihood.

PANEL 5C – Donor aid flows, policies, and perceptions
3.20pm – 4.50pm, Weston Theatre

Chair: Blair Exell
         First Assistant Secretary, Development Policy Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Is it time for another Grand Assize on foreign aid? Some reflections on the Pearson and Brandt Commissions
Patrick Kilby
Senior Lecturer, The Australian National University

A Grand Assize was an English medieval court of 12 knights who would travel around, hold hearing and decide cases. In 1968 the President to the World Bank George Wood and his successor Robert McNamara suggested having a 'grand assize' on foreign aid. The 1960s 'decade for development' had not been a success. There had been fundamental differences between developing and developed countries, the expected economic growth rates and increases in foreign aid had not eventuated, and the support for foreign aid had evaporated.

The Pearson commission of eight commissioners led by former Canadian Prime Minister and Nobel Peace prize laureate Lester Pearson, held hearings in a number of countries over a year on the development issues and produced the 1969 report 'Partners in Development'. This report while popular in Europe and Canada was criticised for being dominated by donors recommending 'more of the same' and not addressing the fundamental issues that developing countries were facing.

In 1976 another 'grand assize' was suggested (again by Robert McNamara) this time the 18-member

commission had a greater representation from developing countries. It was also headed by a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Willy Brandt former Chancellor of West Germany. The 1980 report 'North-South: A Program for Survival' was the outcome of more two year's hearings across the globe. This time the Commission's outcomes were lost, in the Reagan Thatcher neoliberal revolution in foreign aid.

This paper is based on archival research at both the World Bank and OECD-DAC, and uses the context of the 1960s and 1970s to pose the question as to whether another global review of foreign aid would gain traction in the 21st century, given the similar set of issues now faced in aid and development.

Foreign aid through the lens of newsprint media: a comparative analysis of Australia, New Zealand and the UK
Anthony Swan and Harriet Conron
Research Fellow, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University; Graduate Student, Crawford School of Public Policy, The Australian National University

Building compelling narratives around the need for foreign aid, why aid works, and the benefits of aid to domestic voters and tax payers in donor countries is arguably an important part of generating and maintaining support for foreign aid spending. This paper explores the role of newsprint media in framing narratives around foreign aid in countries that have experienced different aid spending trajectories over the last two decades: Australia, New Zealand and the UK. We analyse the prevalence of newspaper articles on aid over the last 20 years, and then apply structural topic modelling to identify different topics on aid contained in more than 10,000 newspaper articles. We examine how newsprint media report on important issues related to foreign aid, such as aid spending targets, aid effectiveness, attitudes to poverty and needs in the developing world, and trust in people and institutions. Our findings shed light on how narratives on these issues are framed over time, across authors, newspapers types, and countries.

What Australian aid flows show
Matthew Dornan, Terence Wood, and Camilla Burkot
Research Fellows and Research Officer, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University
In this presentation we provide a graphical overview of Australian aid spending, focusing on how much aid Australia gives, where that aid goes, and what it is spent on. We also look at key aid quality issues such as overheads, and aid fragmentation and volatility. As we do this we compare the present to the past. Is Australian aid better now in these areas than it used to be? And we compare Australia to other donors. In what aspects of aid does Australia stand out, either as an example of good practice or as a laggard?

PANEL 5D – Humanitarian civil-military coordination
3.20pm – 4.50pm, Barton Theatre

Chair: Beth Eggleston
          Humanitarian Advisory Group

Humanitarian civil-military coordination in disaster relief is increasingly recognised as critical to ensuring effective humanitarian response. This is compounded by an increase in the scale and frequency of natural disasters and numbers of international military deployments to disaster response operations. Although first responders to any disasters are affected populations themselves, in Asia and the Pacific region militaries also play a central role.

There have been several important developments in the last year that will impact on what humanitarian civil-military coordination will look like in disasters. The development of humanitarian civil-military coordination standards, research on mechanisms in the Philippines, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal and Bangladesh, after action reviews for responses to Cyclones Pam and Winston, and military deeper engagement in gender and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda provide opportunities for enhanced dialogue and understanding between military and humanitarian actors, the topic of this informal brainstorming panel comprised of:

          Beth Eggleston, Director, Humanitarian Advisory Group

Viviana De Annuntiis, Civil-Military Coordination Officer, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Alan Ryan, Executive Director, Australian Civil-Military Centre

COL Amanda Fielding, Gender Advisor, Australian Defence Force

Yaseen Ayobi, Centre for Humanitarian Leadership

PANEL 5E – Global issues in aid and development
3.20pm – 4.50pm, Brindabella Theatre

Chair: Robin Davies
Associate Director, Development Policy Centre, The Australian National University

Is there new capacity for redistribution to end three-quarters of global poverty?
Chris Hoy and Andy Sumner
PhD Candidate, University of Sydney; Reader in International Development, King's College London

Amartya Sen's famous study of famines found that people died not because of a lack of food availability in a country but because some people lacked entitlements to that food. Is a similar situation now the case for global poverty, meaning that national resources are available but not being used to end poverty? This paper argues that approximately three-quarters of global poverty, at least at the lower poverty lines, could now be eliminated —in principle—via redistribution of nationally available resources in terms of cash transfers funded by new taxation and the reallocation of public spending (from fossil fuel subsidies and 'surplus' military spending). We argue that the findings provide a rationale for a stronger consideration of some national redistribution for purely instrumental reasons: to reduce or end global poverty quicker than waiting for growth. We find that at lower poverty lines ending global poverty may now be within the financial capacities of most national governments of developing countries either in the form of potential new taxation or reallocation of existing public finances though this is not the case at higher poverty lines. In summary, reducing global poverty at lower poverty lines is increasingly a matter of national inequality.

Legal identity in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: promises of inclusion and dangers of exclusion
Christoph Sperfeldt
PhD Scholar, The Australian National University

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) aim under goal 16.9 'by 2030 provide legal identity for all including birth registration'. Thus, when adopting the SDGs in 2015, the UN General Assembly acknowledged that means to prove legal identity are a global development issue and thus linked to development opportunities and outcomes. However, formulating and measuring an identity target is still a challenge. Suggestions for indicators on legal identity currently focus on birth registration, which is the first formal recognition of an individual's legal identity and the basis to obtain other documentation. Lack of birth registration creates a high risk of statelessness for specific groups and often inhibits children to gain access to public services – although measuring birth registration alone might be insufficient for monitoring progress on goal 16.9. By making the invisible legally visible, SDG 16.9 promises to promote more inclusive development. But insisting on legal identity requirements for accessing rights and services could have the unintended effect of further excluding some of the most marginalised populations as certain groups face serious barriers in obtaining legal identity. Following the adoption of the SDGs, it is now necessary that country-specific experiences inform the discussion on the development implications of the legal identity goal. This paper builds upon field research among minority groups in Cambodia, highlighting both the significance of SDG 16.9 for inclusive development, but also the risks associated with linking development to legal identification. At stake is not just a technocratic exercise of registering populations, but a highly contentious process of tackling identity politics and social exclusion. The Cambodia case study shows that a focus on technological solutions alone may not be sufficient to achieve the legal identity goal without challenging the root causes of marginalisation and transforming deeply entrenched social realities.

Taking SOGI rights seriously
Dennis Altman
Professorial Fellow, LaTrobe University

There is a paradox to be explored: as western governments are increasingly speaking of protecting diverse sexual orientation and gender expression, and the UN system is adopting various supportive measures, repression and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) is increasing in many parts of the world, including countries in our region. We both need understand what drives this apparent paradox, and how governments such as ours such respond.

The question of sexual rights is one that the development sector has paid relatively little attention to, and finds difficult to address. Yet as UN Secretary-General Ban ki-Moon has stressed, the SDGs need include protection against rape, murder and torture based upon sexual and gender diversity.

This paper will address the question of how can the development sector best engage with these issues without reinforcing the perception that this is a new form of imposing western norms against traditional values.

The imperative for reforming the UN Security Council
John Langmore
Professorial Fellow, University of Melbourne

Violent conflict is one of the greatest impediments to national development. The UN Security Council (UNSC) is the geopolitical cockpit of global dispute resolution. Yet the widespread criticism of its structure as well as of its methods and effectiveness is causing loss of legitimacy. There seems no realistic prospect of structural reform of the existing UNSC permanent membership in the foreseeable future. As well there is no realistic substitute for the UNSC as a universally validated body that can speak and act in the name of the whole international community. Caught between these two 'parameters', there is merit in considering how the non-permanent membership of the UNSC might be reformed with a view to improving the Council's representational and performance legitimacy. Two-thirds of SC members are elected and the potential utility and role of the ten elected members (E10) in revitalizing the Council as an effective executive body has been relatively neglected. Renewed efforts at reform are underway and are starting to progress. This paper focuses on improvements in the numbers, terms, selection process and roles of the E10. It begins by highlighting the Council's deficiencies and problems; and then briefly reviews the past history of attempted reforms of the composition and workings of the UNSC. The third and main section examines the arguments and possibilities for improving the Council's performance by reforming the criteria for choosing the E10, extending their term from two to three years and enlarging their numbers from 10 to 18.

PANEL 5F – Engaging with churches to address gender inequality and violence
3.20pm – 4.50pm, Seminar Room 7

Chair: James Batley
            Distinguished Policy Fellow, State, Society and Governance in Melanesia Program, The Australian National University

Faith, in whatever form it takes, plays a significant role in the lives of many people, communities and cultures throughout the world. The ideologies and beliefs that form behavioural foundations from these faith-based systems are often embedded within cultures and identity. As a result, interpretations of prominent faith-based doctrines that hold men and women on unequal footing, such as Biblical texts, can be and are used to cover-up, justify and even perpetuate gender inequality and violence against women and girls (VAWG).

This panel seeks to explore how working with and through Christian churches can be key to effectively challenging the underlying traditional belief systems that hold women as submissive and men as the "head" to enable transformative change that is built on a shifted Biblical interpretation that hold men and women as equal.

Engaging biblical theology for gender equality in the predominately Christian Pacific context
Rev Dr Cliff Bird
UnitingWorld Pacific Regional Coordinator (Fiji), Pacific Solomon Islander Theologian

Rev Dr Cliff Bird is an esteemed Pacific scholar, academic and theologian having spent several years as the Head of Theology and Ethics at the ecumenical Pacific Theological College in Fiji. Cliff is a minister within the United Church in Solomon Island and humble fisherman. On average across the Pacific, 95% of people identify as belonging to a Christian denomination and in the Pacific church is central to life family and culture. As such, churches are significant powerholders in Pacific communities. As UnitingWorld Pacific Coordinator and respected theologian Cliff is both challenging and leading Pacific churches to re-examine the Bible from within the culture and context it was written, to unlearn destructive patriarchal interpretations that oppress women and even justify violence and to rediscover the gender equality message running throughout the entirety of the Bible. Cliff is the author of UnitingWorld's recently released Biblical resources "Human Dignity and Gender Equality from a Biblical-Theological Perspective" & "God's Vision for Human Relationships" Bible Studies (Vol 1 & 2). These form the foundation of UnitingWorld's Partnering Women for Change Program (PW4C) and the work that Cliff is facilitating. They are currently being used in churches and bible schools and colleges across the Pacific.

Cliff will present on the importance of working with churches and of engaging with and revisioning Biblical teachings, interpretations and foundations in the predominately Christian Pacific context, for effective transformative and sustainable change.

Responding to victims of violence and working with men as advocates for gender equality
Rev Sereima Lomaloma
Anglican Diocese of Polynesia (Fiji) and House of Sarah

The Anglican Diocese of Polynesia has been in the forefront bringing about institutional and structural changes that promote gender equality in the church. In 2009 it supported the establishment of the House of Sarah, the church's response to gender-based violence within its communities. The House of Sarah is a faith-based organization that offers a pastoral and crisis support ministry to victims of violence in the homes and elsewhere in the community. Across the Pacific, churches commonly respond to violence in a way that prioritizes pastoral care for the perpetrators and expects the victims to "Forgive and Forget" as an outplaying of patriarchal Biblical interpretations. The House of Sarah is an organisation of the Anglican Church that operates contrary to this belief system. They also have a program that works with men in anti-violence and in redefining Pacific masculinities. Rev Sereima has been a key figure in the establishment and methodology of the House of Sarah and in working with men.

Rev Sereima will present on how the House of Sarah and the Anglican Church effectively addresses situations of violence and the safety of women from a justice and safety perspective, in a context where domestic violence is seen as a private issue, where prayer and reconciliation are the default methods to address these "family challenges" and where maintaining the bond of marriage is the most important outcome.

Working ecumenically across seven mainline churches in PNG for a shared theological view of gender equality: the Church Partnership Program
Helen Vavia
Social Inclusion Manager, United Church PNG Development Unit, Church Partnership Program

The Church Partnership Program (CPP) in PNG is a program that has been functioning for the last 10 years and is currently transition into its third phase. The CPP is made up of the seven mainline churches in PNG and the corresponding Australian Church Partner NGO. The CPP adopted a Gender Equality Theology in April 2016 and this underpins the Gender Strategy which will be rolled out across all the programs of the CPP. This Gender Equality Theology was endorsed by the church leaders of all seven mainline churches and shows a unified Christian approach to Gender Equality, despite significant differences in individual church theologies, structure and practices. Helen played an integral role in facilitating this process and developing the CPP Gender Theology.

Helen will present on her experience in facilitating the churches in working together with a common goal for Gender Equality and in the implementation of the Gender Strategy in all development programs implemented by the churches under a common theology.

Collaborative resonance: engaging faith leaders and communities to address gender-based violence
Abigail Howe-Will and Louise Kilgour
Gender Manager, World Vision Pacific and Timor-Leste; and Grant Manager, World Vision Australia

Across the Pacific, religion plays an important role in the lives of women, men, girls and boys, shaping people's behaviours and values. There is vast potential to partner with religious groups as advocates for gender equality and to address gender-based violence (GBV).

Many religious groups already respond to and support families who experience GBV. In Solomon Islands, the Anglican Church runs one of the few shelters for women and children who have faced abuse. Many priests, pastors and religious sisters counsel families experiencing violence. There is potential to bring about change in social norms by engaging religious actors in addressing gender inequality. Many Christian leaders promote teachings that focus on compassion and service, creating a fertile environment towards action to address gender justice. However, it is important to engage these groups through emic means and language and highlight ways gender equality and non-violence are intrinsic to Christian faith.

Since 2011, World Vision has partnered with faith leaders to address GBV in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu. In June 2015, World Vision facilitated a project evaluation with the University of Queensland across two provinces in Solomon Islands and found, "According to the police, people (perpetrators) in the past have tried to 'hide' behind culture and/or church as an excuse for domestic violence but with the help of the project they are straightening this out. According to police there is an effort to work together to remove 'the places to hide'" (2015, p. 26).

Inside many Pacific communities, religion, culture and the law are intimately tied. It is important to work with, within and across these systems to support broader social norm change. Working with these groups requires keen discourse around ways faith leaders and churches can use their teaching and compassionate responses to address gender inequality and violence.