

RDI Conference 2017

Partnering for Impact on Sustainable Development

13-14 June 2017, The University of Sydney

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RDI Conference 2017

**Partnering for Impact on
Sustainable Development**
Collaboration, coordination, solidarity

Abstracts Booklet

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Day 1 11:00am Parallel Session 1 – United we Stand: Solidarity and measurable impact

Option 1: Partnerships for Improved Health Outcomes I

Room: LT 1050

Chair: Professor Juliet Willetts, Institute for Sustainable Futures, UTS

PP1.1 Building public health research capacity to inform public health policy in Timor-Leste

Peter Charles McMinn - Sydney Medical School, University of Sydney

Luzia Tomas Freitas - National Health Laboratory, Dili, Timor-Leste

Many resource-limited countries, especially those that have recently emerged from conflict, experience difficulty in providing essential health services to their populations. A major factor contributing to this is low health workforce capacity, especially in the area of research to provide evidence of the need for specific intervention programs and to measure their impact on the target populations.

In this presentation, I will describe how a large Australian university has partnered with the Ministry of Health and with the National University in Timor-Leste to sustainably develop capacity to undertake communicable and vaccine-preventable disease burden research. The approaches used include the development of training programs, training-of-trainers and a long-term program of coaching and mentoring key participants.

Two case studies will be presented that demonstrate how this approach has been successful in generating the evidence required to inform public health policy, to implement national-scale intervention programs and to attract large donors to support these programs.

PP1.2 Partnerships for self-determination: the Cuba-Timor health cooperation

Dr Tim Anderson - University of Sydney (Political Economy)

Cuba's health cooperation with Timor Leste was the main factor in building the fastest growing health system in the Asia-Pacific region. Despite subsequent under-investment in Timor's health sector, a more than ten-fold increase in doctors along with key preventive, educational and public sector measures make this an important phenomenon to study. But what made the program distinctly successful as a 'development partnership'? While distinct features of the program include proportionate financing, a public sector focus and health education, this paper argues that the key functional elements were mass human capacity building and planned obsolescence of the program.

After a critical review of OECD aid principles, including the idea of official development assistance (ODA) as a permanent industry, the paper identifies the key elements of the Cuba-Timor Leste health cooperation. Proper attention must be paid to the 'aid trauma' and democratic deficit of so many aid programs. With a focus on development embedded in self-determination, the paper argues the centrality of mass training and 'exit strategies' for successful development partnerships.

Through the Cuba-Timor Leste health cooperation program, this paper addresses the first theme of the conference, on 'functional partnerships that have built solidarity and led to measurable impact'. Broader lessons are articulated from the case study.

PP1.3 The economic impact of child undernutrition in Papua New Guinea

Majella Hurney - Head of Policy & Advocacy, Save the Children Australia

Frontier Economics representative

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Save the Children Australia and Frontier Economics have partnered together to do an innovative piece of research analysing the economic impact of child undernutrition in Papua New Guinea (PNG) – a country that has one of the highest stunting rates in the world for children under five (49.5%).

The paper explores the causes and consequences of child undernutrition, drawing from evidence about the impact of inadequate maternal and child nutrition on the cognitive and physical development of children. It then estimates the economic cost of child undernutrition as a percentage of GDP based on:

- losses in economic productivity from increased mortality;
- losses from poor physical status and reduced cognitive function; and
- losses owing to increased healthcare costs.

The purpose of the paper is to inform decisions about the allocation of public and private resources to support human development as the foundation for sustainable economic development. The paper demonstrates that a failure to address child undernutrition results in significant losses to the economy and undermines the potential development gains of other initiatives designed to promote economic development.

Option 2: Partnerships for Improved Health Outcomes II

Room: LT 1060

Chair: Associate Professor Joel Negin, University of Sydney

PP1.4 Collective learning through partnerships that promote mental health and strengthen inclusion across contexts

Helen Fernandes & Stephanie Cantrill - TEAR Australia

Globally, mental health has increasingly become recognised as paramount to realising the Sustainable Development Goals. This is realised in promoting good mental health and well-being, but also because of the exclusion often experienced by people as a result of mental illness. Good mental health strengthens the progress of key indicators in sustainability, equality, and resilience. The commitment of the SDGs is to 'leave no one behind' and hence research seeking to explore the barriers that people with mental illness or psychosocial disability face and pathways to inclusion becomes critical.

TEAR Australia is currently bringing together research which explores barriers and pathways to inclusion for people with psychosocial disability. This is a multi-phase participatory action research project – comprised of partnership synergies and a data collection 'Photovoice' research component.

The research is the result of collective efforts and knowledge: through a research reference group based in Australia; the technical expertise of Nossal Institute for Global Health, and TEAR's partners - Centre for Mental Health and Counselling (Nepal); Emmanuel Hospital Association (India); and an unnamed TEAR Partner in Afghanistan ("TPA").

Multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral, and multi-context collaborations such as this are crucial for exploring new and broad based solutions for strengthened inclusion. The learning from evaluating this participatory action research process holds important lessons for strengthening mental health research and outcomes across contexts. The linkages, experience and solidarity of Partnerships can contribute to the strengthening of inclusion through whole of community approaches in low and middle income countries.

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PP1.5 Reflecting on structural vulnerabilities and community resilience in Liberia's recent Ebola virus disease: Some lessons for Goal 16 of the SDGs

Aimé Saba - Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney

The Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) was bound to have a significant but devastating impact on the country's cultural, social, economic, and political foundations. Essentially, several national processes, which formed part of the UN Peacekeeping Mission (UNMIL)'s core mandates, were bound to be affected, among these, national reconciliation and broadly, social cohesion. There is an emerging consensus that in some parts of Liberia, the Ebola Response was successful in increasing social cohesion, reinforced democratic political attitudes and increased confidence in local decision-making procedures.

The paper attempts to answer the following question: can Liberians continue to nurture the very same structures, networks and community-led resilient approaches which helped to fight the EVD and apply them to other critical reforms processes and priorities to address its current multiple structural vulnerabilities and achieve some of the most critical, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction-related goals of the Sustainable Development Goals?

The paper will map experiences and systems which might explain social cohesion and collective resilience in Liberia in the aftermath of the Ebola outbreak and project them onto processes which could contribute to further consolidate peace, progress national reconciliation through transitional justice, strengthen the everyday culture of human rights, and the question of state-society relations, particularly the issue of trust in public institutions.

Option 3: Participatory Community-led Partnerships

Room: LT 1070

Chair: Professor Anthony Capon, University of Sydney

PP1.6 Partnerships for the sustainable intensification of farming systems in lowland Cambodia

Daniel K.Y. Tan, Robert Martin, Peter Ampt, Rebecca Cross, Jarrod Ormiston, Tyson Nash, William Rathmell, Van Touch - University of Sydney

Yorn Try, - Mean Chey University, Cambodia

Chea Sareth - Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), Cambodia

Clive Murray - Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture, Switzerland

Clemens Grünbühel - Asian Institute of Technology, SERD, Thailand

Lingling Li - Gansu Agricultural University, P.R. China

Traditionally agricultural intensification has been defined in three ways: (1) increasing yields per hectare; (2) increasing cropping intensity (i.e. two or more crops) on the land per year and (3) changing land use from low value crops to those of higher market prices or have better nutritional content (i.e., diversification). The "intensification" based on crop improvement by combined plant breeding, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and energy supplied by fossil fuels was successful in bringing about the Green Revolution. However, many governments are seeking to move towards more sustainable agroecosystems, aiming to shift some of these components towards "natural" ones without significantly trading off productivity.

Sustainable intensification (SI) is defined as a process or system where yields are increased without adverse environmental impact and without the cultivation of more land. This process should also be commercially viable and sustainable. In this new project funded by the Australian Centre for International Research (CSE-2015-044), we work in

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public-private-producer partnerships to help rice farmers to improve their farming systems sustainability and livelihoods.

PP1.8 Local Development Partnerships: Theory to Practice?

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

Partnerships for sustainable development address development issues at scales from the global to the local. This paper focuses on local development partnerships: considering how partnerships among different kinds of organisations, working at different scales, can create positive development impacts for local communities. Research from a range of country contexts demonstrates that local people have valuable knowledge about development opportunities and constraints in their local context, and that this knowledge is vital to successful development initiatives. It is thus highly desirable to involve local communities and their organisations as partners in sustainable development initiatives. Nevertheless, development partnerships regularly fail to engage effectively with the diverse communities and organisations that are present in any given local context. This paper draws on theory from the anthropology of development to identify and understand common obstacles to effective local development partnerships and suggest practical ways to grow collaboration with local organisations and communities.

PP1.9 How child and youth participation links to development effectiveness: findings from a three-year joint agency research project.

Pratiksha Khanal Rawlings - United Mission to Nepal

Jackie Robertson - Transform Aid International,

Keren Winterford & Anna Gero - Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney

Manasi Kogekar - ChildFund Australia

Sally Asker - InSIGHT Sustainability & Live and Learn Fiji liaison

This paper will present findings from a 3-year research partnership project between ChildFund Australia, Transform Aid International, Live and Learn Fiji, the Institute for Sustainable Futures at UTS and InSIGHT Sustainability. The research explored the contribution of child and youth participation to development effectiveness. A Development Effectiveness Mapping Tool was prepared and provided a working definition of development effectiveness for the research.

The paper provides an overview of the participatory research methods used to enable child and youth participation including Learning Circles and visual representations. Data was collected by United Mission to Nepal, ChildFund Laos, and Live and Learn Fiji in 9 different contexts. Research findings highlight the broad, multi-dimensional and interlinked contributions of child and youth participation across all five dimensions of development effectiveness defined for the research. Changes resulting from child and youth participation were also consistent with programming objectives in each research location.

The research provided key learnings on partnership and opportunities for children and youth and adults to work together. A key contribution of child and youth participation to development effectiveness was changes to multiple sets of relationships: within peer groups, between children and adults and amongst adults themselves. 'Partnership' was also valued by children and youth and adults who participated in the research. The research highlights opportunities and value of child and youth participation and working together with adults as a way of achieving development effectiveness. The presentation will provide perspectives of Australian and local partners on the research findings and implications for development practitioners.

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Option 4: Panel

Room: LT 2140

P1.1 Critical reflections on the evolution of collective action for gender equality, policy and practice

Oxfam, International Women's Development Agency, La Trobe University

The panel will involve presentations from and discussion among representatives from International Women's Development Agency, Oxfam and La Trobe University's Developmental Leadership Program.

Coalitions, partnerships, networks and alliances are all increasingly popular terms for collective action in the Australian and global aid community. Collective action is not a new proposition for sustainable development, but the evolution of different modalities across different contexts and their impact, remains the subject of ongoing questioning in theory and practice.

Drawing on case studies and research from across Asia and the Pacific, this panel will focus on Conference themes 1 and 2, engaging a critical discussion and honest analysis on the following:

- What are the roles and modalities of collective action (including coalitions, partnerships, alliances) in the Asia Pacific region in achieving change?
- When and how is it strategic to engage in collective action?
- How do collectives and their modalities evolve over time?
- What enables or hinders efforts to work collectively?
- What are our possible roles as the Australian-based development community?

These questions will be explored via the presentation of linked case studies that respond to one another while also exploring sustainable development challenges concerning gender, and policy and practice change. Drawing on experience over 30 years of feminist programming in the Asia Pacific across a number of projects supporting and being part of women's movements, IWDA will explore collective action as a part of Movement-Building, including the role and potential of exogenously vs endogenously formed 'coalitions'. This will include exploring how modalities of collective action evolve over time in response to dynamic and political environments and discussion of how working with vibrant women's movements across Asia and the Pacific has informed IWDA's own feminist practice.

Partnerships with networks and alliances often work as a vehicle for engaging with a broader section of civil society (and other development actors) and can expand the reach and scale of an initiative via organisational membership. Oxfam will share analysis and case studies from research conducted in early 2017 that reviewed the role of coalitions, networks and alliances in achieving policy and practice change across a sample of programs. This discussion will look at approaches and strategies used by coalitions, and share the critical questions that emerge from the research for program design and implementation and for the role of International NGOs that support coordinated civil society action.

Recent research from the DLP will be presented synthesising several case studies of women's reform coalitions in Africa, Egypt & Jordan and the Pacific, and how they were supported by international actors. This analysis aims to address gaps in our understanding of how coalitions emerge and their role in challenging gendered power structures and promoting women's leadership and decision-making. DLP will discuss implications for donors and others seeking to support collective action.

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This panel discussion provides the framework for the workshop 'Looking for change: Measuring impact in women's human rights partnerships, networks and coalitions' on Tuesday afternoon.

Option 5: Workshop

Room: SR 2060

W1.1 Cross-sector collaboration: how to scale your impact without scaling your organisation

Laura Reed - Spark Strategy

Have you ever asked the question: how do I scale my impact without more resources? If you have, then come along this workshop to unearth the answer. Spark Strategy believes that to create high impact social change, we need collaboration across sectors. No one sector can do it alone. As we search for new ways to create social and commercial value, we can see how more resources are not necessarily the answer.

What we see is the emergence of platforms for cross sector collaboration where we can leverage one another capabilities to enable high impact social change. As corporates, not for profits, government, philanthropists and academia are coming together through for example Creating Shared Value, Collective Impact and Social Benefit Bonds, we see how these new platforms of collaboration can scale our impact – without scaling our organisations.

How effectively does your organisation partner within and beyond your sector? What's holding you back? Funding instability? Fear of competition? Lack of time? A capability gap? A leadership vacuum? Laura will help you to identify whether your organisation is a traditionalist, an achiever, a collaborator, or a system changer... and more importantly, identify what you aspire to be. You will walk away from this dynamic workshop with a selection of practical tips and tricks including an action plan specific to your needs and aspirations.

Collaborating across sectors can be an incredibly effective way to create impact beyond your usual sphere of influence. Effective partnerships enable you to scale your impact – and even achieve the holy grail of creating systemic change – without the need to make significant investments.

Option 6: Workshop

Room: SR 2050

W1.2 Cross-sector collaboration: how to scale your impact without scaling your organisation

Keren Winterford - ISF, University of Technology Sydney

The workshop purpose is to co-design key principles of partnership that lead to impact and change. UTS-ISF will present five initial key principles based on our broad experience in change-oriented research partnerships. Through facilitated participatory processes we will invite participants to evolve and add to these principles based on their own experience. The workshop relates strongly to the first conference theme: '*Functional partnership approaches that have built solidarity and led to measurable impact*'. A resource outlining principles that underpin partnerships for impact and change will be an output from the workshop, to be shared widely across the sector.

A highly participatory approach will ensure participants have opportunity to contribute to the conversation around effective partnerships for creating impact and change. Facilitators will provide a balance of sharing their expertise to lead discussion and ensure space for diverse participant voices.

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The workshop will introduce five initial key principles of partnership as a conversation starter for participants to evolve during the workshop:

- Losing control of the research process (sharing power, flexibility, co-design)
- Ethics when working in partnership (respective roles to ensure ethical principles are genuinely upheld)
- Transdisciplinary (the 'how-to' of working across disciplines to answer practical, applied and varied research questions)
- Building in research translation (research communications oriented to create change and impact)
- Beyond evaluation (for practitioners to think beyond 'does my program work' to how other research could be useful)

Option 7: Roundtable

Room: LT 1110

R 1.1 The rise of a global nationalism: challenges for Australian NGOs and their partners

Convened by Patrick Kilby – Australian National University

The election of the Trump administration in the United States represent another step towards a more nationalistic and even chauvinistic global order; what is increasingly being referred to as the rise of illiberal democracies. Global norms established through a series of global agreements dating back to the 1950s are now not only being challenged, but in many cases rejected.

What is emerging is a new world order in which the post-war consensus is being ignored by many countries including major powers such as the US, Russia and China - all to varying degrees. Russia has emerged out of its Cold War defeat to re-establish its global influence, and China is in the process of (re)claiming a leadership role in Asia. Many of the countries in which we work are increasingly governed by authoritarian leaders with little time for human rights, democratic processes, or supporting a vibrant civil society. There has been the imposition of draconian regulatory frameworks that limits NGOs action, particularly advocacy in very many countries.

Globally, human rights, environmental rights, and gender and sexual rights groups are being harassed, closed down, and in some cases imprisoned. This represents a profound challenge for civil society, Australian NGOs, and their partners in particular, if their voices are to be heard in this closing democratic space that is coupled with attacks by government on their legitimacy.

This roundtable discussion will feature:

- Helen Szoke, Oxfam Australia
- Paul Ronalds, Save the Children
- Archie Law, ActionAid (formerly)
- Ross Piper, World Vision Australia

This panel of heads of Australia's leading NGOs will explore these issues and what it means for them, their staff, and their partners. It will explore some innovative ways of keeping the democratic space open in difficult contexts. This specifically addresses the conference theme in regards to partnering for research for development impact, and solutions-based approaches to collaboration.

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Day 1 1:30pm – Plenary

When the Rubber hits the Road: Practice principles for cross-sector collaboration

Speakers:

- Dr Helen Szoke, Chief Executive, Oxfam Australia
- Prof Rebekah Brown, Director, Monash Sustainable Development Institute
- Ms Rosie When, CEO, WaterAid Australia

Outline:

In a deeply globalised, multipolar world that is changing rapidly, research plays a critical role in tackling the transnational challenges of sustainable development. Whether considered in relation to climate change, food instability, the Ebola crisis, humanitarian responses or the critical emerging issue of global inequality – it is clear we will need to harness the expertise of communities, NGOs, practitioners, researchers and policy makers to design problem-driven and solution-oriented approaches.

Much has been written and said, however, about the difficulty in translating research into development policy and practice. Challenges abound in relation to how to align research and policy priorities with effective approaches that will place communities at the foreground of solutions. Some of these challenges are attributed to the difficulties in the nature of partnerships in research, whether these are NGO-Academic, NGO-Community or another configuration. And, while many are prepared to discuss the benefits of research partnerships, few are able to provide insight into the principles for practice that can overcome asymmetrical power dynamics; divergent goals, approaches and resources and other strategies to foster successful relations in research.

These three panellists bring a multitude of insights from around the globe, and will share their views on how to forge effective, collaborative partnerships to address the challenges facing global decision-makers.

Helen Szoke

Collaboration and research underpin Oxfam's ability to work and plan in fast changing contexts, and to identify critical global needs. Globally, Oxfam researchers work with communities, academic and non-academic institutions to shape our policies, programs and advocacy work - and to consistently challenge and deepen our thinking around the issues we face globally.

Our experience shows that interdisciplinary thinking and research will be required to generate problem-driven, usable and solution-oriented approaches in partnership with communities. Furthermore, our experiences in collaboration, particularly in academic-NGO partnerships such as the Oxfam-Monash Partnership, show the underlying value of strong relationships, vision and goodwill, together with the resourcing to deliver quality collaboration.

Yet the complexity and context-specificity of many development challenges can make them ill-suited to traditional research approaches. Building new collaborative paradigms requires multiple levels of support for research and its findings; clarity of expectations around outputs; thoughtful selection of research questions; and commitment to open communication and reflexivity on the part of all contributors.

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Rebekah Brown

The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals outline an ambitious agenda to deliver improved sustainability, social inclusion and economic prosperity.

If we are to effectively meet this challenges, collaboration is key. Collaboration across sectors and across disciplines is essential to ensure we are developing holistic solutions that are meaningful in the local context.

But how do we operationalise these collaborations? How should we bridge the gaps that exist across the private, public, NGO and academic spheres? And how can we best harness interdisciplinary approaches to deliver impact? Reflecting on these questions and developing principles for practice is essential if we are to make tangible progress in meeting the SDG vision.

MSDI's flagship RISE project (Revitalisation of Informal Settlements and the Environment) is focused on delivering water sensitive, green infrastructure to 24 urban slums across two Asia-Pacific countries. This 5 year project, brings together researchers from across medicine, economics, urban design, engineering, ecology and social science. Core partners also include Oxfam, WaterAid, Asian Development Bank as well as local NGOs and local communities. Through this process, we have learned the importance of developing a common vision and mission, and investing time to understand the perspective and experience of cross-sectoral partners. Importantly though, this is a work in progress, and we look forward to reflecting and learning more about the ingredients for success as the project unfolds.

Rosie Wheen

Partnership is central to WaterAid and to achieve our vision of a world where everyone everywhere has access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. For effective partnerships we believe there are some key ingredients; an awareness of power, a focus on language and building our partnership skills.

A wonderful example where partnerships have focused and addressed power was the Africa Australia Community Engagement Scheme (AACES). We learnt some excellent lessons on partnerships through this program. More vulnerability and less certainty/rigidity is one of the tricks to partnerships leading to unexpected results! You can read more here.

We all know the cliché - Knowledge is power, and knowledge is communicated through language, and language creates power in terms of 'expertise', who defines the terms, who ultimately communicates the findings. We all come to collaboration with our own field of language, and the trick is to learn how to step outside our language and focus on the collaboration rather than the safe terrain of our own field.

We also know that partnerships require skills to get the maximum benefits and to a large extent are about relationships. We have been focusing on building skills in partnership management and getting feedback from our partners on the quality of those relationships. Again to read more here.

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Day 1 3:30pm Parallel Session 2 – Bending the Boundaries

Option 1: Environmental Sustainability and Protection

Room: LT 1050

Chair: Professor Bill Pritchard, University of Sydney

PP2.1 Private sector partnerships for climate change adaptation

Anna Gero – University of Technology Sydney

Private sector involvement in climate change adaptation (CCA) has long been the goal of many development organisations. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) make clear the need for partnership and collaboration with the private sector to help deal with the small to large scale challenges climate change will bring to development. Through initiatives such as the Private Sector Initiative and those run by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the UN's Global Compact, the private sector promises to bring technological development, employment and economic growth to help tackle the challenges of climate change.

Much has been written about the principles for partnering with the private sector and its potential benefits for CCA. However, there is a lack of real-world examples of governments, non-government organisations (NGOs) and community's partnerships with the private sector, particularly with small and medium enterprises.

This presentation addresses this gap in knowledge by providing the results from a scoping study exploring examples of private sector partnerships for CCA in developing countries. Case studies will inform NGOs, governments and private sector actors of the types of initiatives that constitute private sector partnerships for CCA. An assessment of the enabling environment (policies, laws and institutions) that help realise positive partnerships for change, and the motivations driving the various actor's participation, is included. This presentation addresses the second conference theme, helping to build an evidence base showcasing the diversity of innovative ways the private sector, as a non-traditional CCA actor, can be harnessed to achieve positive outcomes for development.

PP2.2 Agricultural research for development as a framework for transdisciplinary research and collaboration

Elske van de Fliert & Oleg Nicetic - The University of Queensland

Since the turn of the century many research funding bodies introduced the concept of research for development (R4D) in an attempt to increase the developmental impact of their projects, however often without a clear conceptual framework. While project proposals need to elaborate on planned impacts and adoption pathways, few effectively describe research strategies to develop and test such pathways. Moreover, research funding generally does not allow for the testing of development models at a reasonable scale that would evidence sustainable impacts. While the complementarity of R4D with a transdisciplinary approach to development has been acknowledged, operationalisation of transdisciplinarity in research is challenging, particularly within discipline-based structures of funding bodies causing projects to be primarily disciplinary in nature, or at most engage a multidisciplinary team towards a discipline-centred agenda.

In this paper we present a conceptual framework for R4D that served as the basis for project design in two ACIAR-funded initiatives in Northwest Vietnam. In addition to the traditional functions of basic and applied research, the R4D framework identifies distinct phases of participatory diagnostic, adaptive and evaluative research that are needed to ensure sustainable outcomes and impacts. These phases match research agendas with the needs, conditions and capacities of local stakeholders and allow the design and piloting a development model in close collaboration with

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these stakeholders. The framework was extremely useful as it necessitated the formation of transdisciplinary teams and guided them to set agendas that target impact from the start and to design appropriate methodologies for each phase of the R4D process.

PP2.3 The United Nations Guidelines on Consumer Protection and Sustainable Development

Gail Pearson, Professor of Business Law, the University of Sydney

The United Nations Guidelines on Consumer Protection (UNGCP) explicitly refer to the Sustainable Development Goals and specifically address developing countries. Both addresses strengthening the rule of law and strong legal institutions. The revised Guidelines were adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 2015 and launched in October 2016 at a special meeting at the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development.

Well-functioning, competitive markets are a key to development and the eradication of poverty. Consumer trust and confidence are central to such markets. As recognised in the UNGCP, the General Assembly of the United Nations is committed to addressing the impact on consumers of technology and development in markets, and of strengthening consumer protection. The UNGCP recognises differences in legal cultures and protection mechanisms and views the Guidelines as helping formulate laws that are suitable for the circumstances of domestic jurisdictions. All organisations within the UN system that deal with consumer protection have been asked to distribute the Guidelines.

This paper addresses the synergies between the UNGCP and the Sustainable Development Goals by examining common and cognate objectives of the two. These include: access to essential services and eradicating poverty (SDG 1, 7, 6; UNGCP 5 (a) (b), 69, 73, 76, 77); health, well-being, and safety (SDG 3; UNGCP 5 (c), 16, 53, 69, 70, 74); sustainable consumption (SDG 12; UNGCP 1 (h), 6, 7, 49 – 62, 71, 78); reduced inequalities (SDG 10, UNGCP 7); education (SDG 4; UNGCP 11 (d), 14(h), 42 - 48).

The proposal also examines the significant initiatives within the UNGCP towards implementation of these goals. The first is to focus on the role business can play as a responsible partner. A new Part 1V of the Guidelines sets out the Principles for Good Business Practice. The Guidelines also provide for capacity building and peer evaluation. They have put in place mechanisms for international cooperation. One of these is a newly formed Inter Governmental Expert Group devoted to consumer protection.

Option 2: Networks and Human-centred Approaches

Room: LT 1060

Chair: Steven Kaleb, Development Policy Division, DFAT

PP2.4 The Aus-PNG Network and the importance of people-to-people links for development

Anna Kirk – the Lowy Institute & Serena Sumanop – Aus-PNG Network Advisory Council

The Australia-Papua New Guinea Network at the Lowy Institute for International Policy is an innovative initiative designed to expand people-to-people links between Australia and Papua New Guinea and foster practical partnerships and sharing of knowledge between academia, civil society, business and communities. The two core elements of the Network are 1) facilitating events, including the flagship annual Aus-PNG Emerging Leaders Dialogue, and 2) management of the Aus-PNG Network website and key social media channels.

Australia and Papua New Guinea have a unique relationship built on the foundation of our shared history. This relationship is a strong one at the ministerial and official level but in the time since Papua New Guinea's independence

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the deep personal relationships and friendships that existed between Australians and Papua New Guineans have not been transferred to the next generation. Ministers from both countries have acknowledged that the special relationship between the two countries warrants a stronger presence and knowledge of each other among the next generation of Australian and Papua New Guinean leaders.

This project seeks to create stronger people-to-people links between the two countries by coordinating events and managing an online hub to bring together Australians and Papua New Guineans and facilitate new partnerships between them. Additional benefits of the Network include raising general awareness of the relationship, enhancing the understanding of PNG in Australia and promoting the work of other organisations and opportunities to engage with the other country.

The presentation will outline the lessons learned from the last three years of running the Aus-PNG Network, in particular the Aus-PNG Emerging Leaders Dialogue, which is a unique event that brings together 20 young Australians and Papua New Guineans from a variety of fields. The Institute could not have achieved all it has for this project without the support of its Papua New Guinean partners, especially those on the Advisory Council. The Aus-PNG Emerging Leaders Dialogue is designed to foster connections between Australians and Papua New Guineans across disciplinary boundaries to spark new partnerships and collaborations. This would be in line with the second theme for the conference. Many of the issues discussed at each Dialogue and the Aus-PNG Network's workshops and public panel events fall are relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals.

PP2.5 Alumni Regional Study Tours Tackling Mining and Sustainable Development Challenges

Mzamose Gondwe - University of Western Australia (UWA)

In international development, significant resources are allocated to training programs that build the capacity of individuals and organisations. A number of challenges are associated with maintaining ongoing engagement with alumni of training programs, these include determining the most effective approaches for alumni engagement; defining the objective of and intended outcomes of alumni engagement; resourcing alumni engagement; as well as balancing monitoring and evaluation obligations and communication outreach.

The Minerals and Energy for Development Alliance (MEfDA) manages a global Mining and Energy for Development alumni network with members from emerging economies representing civil society, government, academia, and industry. With funding from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, MEfDA provides rich opportunities for ongoing alumni experiences and professional development. The MEfDA Alumni Regional Study are designed and delivered in partnership with alumni. The tours provide teams a regional, experiential, peer learning opportunity. Study tours are problem driven where alumni identify a challenge in their local context and a regional neighbour that has good practices addressing the issue. Study tours so far have focussed on women's economic empowerment in the Philippines and Papua New Guinea and artisanal and small scale gold mining in Ghana and Ethiopia. A number of factors have contributed to the success of study tours including working in partnership with alumni hosts and alumni visiting teams, multi-stakeholder teams, field trips for practical learning and the emphasis on applying the learning outcomes.

PP2.6 Understanding human dimensions of climate change in vulnerable communities to inform effective adaptation: Insights from the Fiji Islands

Shalini Lata, Fiji Government

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Climate change is expected to amplify existing environmental risks and unequally impact rural people living in vulnerable locations in poorer countries. Using data from recent fieldwork, this paper will outline the results of a baseline cross-disciplinary study assessing the vulnerability and perceptions of people living in Labasa (a coastal-deltaic marginal town developed on a floodplain) in northern Fiji (South Pacific), a region widely acknowledged as being particularly exposed to the impacts of climate change. Global perception studies show that response to climate change is influenced by a number of social and psychological factors, one of which is risk perception. To investigate the perceptions held by the people occupying this 'risky' area, a social survey (N = 420, mean age = 39.78 years; SD = 14.93) was conducted.

Risk perception showed a positive association with behavioural adaptation ($r = .210$), psychological adaptation ($r = .317$), and willingness to support initiatives on climate change ($r = .434$). All correlations were significant at $p < .001$. This means that people who perceived greater climate change risks reported engaging in: (1) behavioural adaptation (i.e. had made some form of adaptive change in their life), (2) psychological adaptation (i.e. were thinking of making such a change), and also willing to support climate change adaptation initiatives. The main barriers for not making a behavioural change identified were financial constraints (24%), lack of awareness or motivation (30%), too inconvenient (25%), too big a problem for one person to solve (35%), or simply not knowing what to do (40%). Overall, results from this study can assist in the design of effective adaptation and risk communication strategies in vulnerable communities in Fiji and in the Asia-Pacific.

Option 3: Policies, Systems and Frameworks

Room: LT 1070

Chair: Nigel Spence, CEO, ChildFund Australia

PP2.7 A Foreign Policy White Paper for the Sustainable Development Goals?

Marc Purcell – Australian Council for International Development (ACFID)

The forthcoming Foreign Policy White Paper will set out Australia's long term interests and strategy in the foreign policy space, and provide a roadmap for Australia's engagement with the world, but will it contain the kind of transformational approach to partnering for development that we will need to meet the SDGs? Marc Purcell will provide a high level analysis of the political challenges involved in Australia's take up of the SDGs, and explore what a White Paper for the SDGs would look like.

Drawing from ACFID's report "From Policy to Action: Australian aid and the Sustainable Development Goals" which maps Australia's aid program against the SDGs and makes recommendations for how to better align the aid program's efforts, and ACFID's submission to the White Paper, Marc will argue that the SDGs require a transformational approach to all aspects of development and foreign policy that goes beyond business as usual.

PP2.8 Partnering for global change: An example of the Individual Deprivation Measure

Joanne Crawford – International Women's Development Agency

The pathway from data collection to uptake in policy and programming requires strong partnerships across research program governance, in-country collaboration, and global data dissemination. The current paper highlights an example of this pathway using the Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM). The IDM research program aims to change the way poverty is measured globally by incorporating gender sensitivity and intersectionality into how poverty data is conceived, collected, and applied. The IDM is funded by the Australian Government (through DFAT), in partnership with academia (ANU) and civil society (IWDA); partners in-country with National Statistics Offices, research

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consultancy firms, and activist and advocacy organisations; and involves multiple platforms for usage and uptake, including linkage to the SDGs and an ambitious technological agenda.

In this paper we outline the IDM research program itself, followed by the strengths and challenges of large-scale research partnerships such as the IDM, incorporating multiple stakeholder perspectives from the IDM research program both in Australia and internationally. We discuss ways of working across partnering organisations to collect sensitive and reliable data incorporating analysis of gender, age, ethnicity, geography, disability; break down barriers to collection and usage; and amplify the core message of the 2030 Agenda to 'leave no one behind'.

PP2.9 Engaging with Churches and transforming Faith-based Systems in Effectively Addressing Gender Inequality and VAWG in Pacific contexts.

Bronwyn Fraser - UnitingWorld

Faith plays a significant role in the lives of many people, communities and cultures within the 2/3's world. The ideologies and beliefs are often embedded within cultures and identity. In the Pacific, on average 95% of people identify as Christian, Christian doctrine is embedded into culture and Church is central to family and community life. As a result, Churches hold dominant influence over customs and social norms and often act as social gatekeepers. Traditional patriarchal biblical interpretations are prominent across Pacific Christian churches.

UnitingWorld's Partnering Women for Change Program works with Churches and FBOs across the Pacific through a Gender Equality Biblical Theological approach. This involves reexamining biblical texts that have been used to subjugate women and even justify violence from a new gender equal whole-of-bible biblical perspective reinterpreting these passages for equality. From the foundation of a renewed gender equal Christian belief and value system, effectively addressing oppressive and violent behaviours becomes the very role of the Church within community and the Church shifts from being the gatekeeper to a powerful agent of change. Pacific CSOs are also recognizing the value of a gender equality biblical foundation for human rights programs across Pacific societies and increasingly looking to work collaboratively with UnitingWorld.

This presentation will explore how engaging within prominent faith and belief systems within the Pacific contexts is setting solid foundations for sustainable behaviour change and how collaborating with other organisations working in the same space can increase the effectiveness of program outcomes collectively.

Option 4: Panel

Room: LT 2140

P2.1 Partnerships which have challenged traditional disciplinary boundaries: Lessons learnt and opportunities for working together

Professor Merrilyn Walton – School of Public Health, University of Sydney

This panel will discuss and debate opportunities to promote eco/planetary health research in low and middle income countries.

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Pre reading for attendees:

<https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/our-work/initiatives/planetary-health/>

<https://assets.rockefellerfoundation.org/app/uploads/20160725145454/PIISO140673615609011.pdf>

<https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/our-work/initiatives/transforming-health-systems/>

<https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/our-work/topics/gender-equity/>

<https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org/our-work/topics/advance-health/>

Panel discussion topics: -

- What do we understand the terms Eco health and Planetary Health to mean? How are these terms different from One Health? (Dr Grant Hill-Cawthorne)
- Why have programs designed to improve the livelihoods of poor communities not had high rates of success? (A/Professor Robyn Alders)
- Climate change and health (Dr Katherine Bowen)
- Why is gender relevant to sustainability (A/Professor Kirsten Black)
- Is the present system of governance adequate to address the threats to our planet? (Dr Chris Degeling)
- 'How might planetary health relate to ethical concerns (Professor Angus Dawson)
- What is required to create sustainable and healthy cities? (Professor Tony Capon)
- Do human studies require different endpoints to advance Planetary Health? (Professor Ben Marais)
- How can research best approach the environmental threats to humans, animals and the planet? (Professor David Guest)
- Sustainable Development Goals, complexity, and justice in the context of economic and environmental policymaking. (Professor David Schlosberg)

Each topic will have a brief introduction (5 minutes) followed by debate and discussion.

Notes will be kept of the meeting. If feasible a journal article of the highlights will follow.

Option 5: Panel

Room: LT 2150

P2.2 Working in cross-discipline partnerships to address sustainable sanitation in the Pacific

Susan Engel – University of Wollongong & Jacqueline Thomas – University of Sydney

Sanitation is a major issue worldwide with some 2.4 billion people using unimproved sanitation facilities and around one billion practicing open defecation. Poor sanitation has major health implications, diarrhoeal diseases are still the second biggest killer of children under five. Yet sanitation has not received the focus required, it is often overlooked in favour of water supply or other issues.

A key challenge facing sanitation is its lack of a 'home' as a sector, and the critical need for skills from multiple disciplines to solve the challenges it presents in rural and urban areas. Sanitation is often handballed between health and public works ministries, and solving the sanitation crisis requires a combinations of skills in public health, microbiology, engineering, environmental science, psychology, economics and political science, to name a few.

The Asia Pacific region has the three countries with the largest of number of people without improved sanitation (India, China and Indonesia). Eastern Asia has seen good improvements in sanitation over the past decade, South Asia too but from a very low base. Progress has been slow in Western Asia and there has been no improvement in Oceania.

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Different types of disciplinary knowledge have been brought to bear on practical sanitation challenges, and the strengths and weaknesses of different approaches in the Asia Pacific will be discussed. The panel members will draw out key insights on ways to work successfully across disciplines and in partnerships, to address complex, multi-dimensional issues, illustrated through the case of sanitation.

The members of the panel and their papers are:

- Susan Engel (University of Wollongong) “Rethinking Sanitation Promotion: Insights from Pyscho-Social Research”
- Dr Jacqueline Thomas (University of Sydney) “Investment in Research Partnerships are needed to Support Sanitation, Wastewater Treatment and Reuse in the Pacific Islands”
- Ms Sonia Yeung (World Vision PNG) and/or Dr Mike Poustie (World Vision Australia), email “Reviewing, implementing and enabling the Healthy Islands Concept to drive increased sanitation coverage in PNG”
- Professor Juliet Willetts (Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology, Sydney) “Working across disciplines to address sanitation”

Option 6: Workshop

Room: SR 2060

W2.1 Talkin’ bout a Revolution: Are you joining the LGBTI research revolution?

Emily Dwyer – Edge Effect & Gillian Fletcher – La Trobe University, Co-Chairs of ACFID’s Sexual Rights in Development Community of Practice

The World Bank and the UNDP have called for a “research revolution for LGBTI inclusion” in development programs.

This involves developing:

- 1) new “capacities and partnerships” between researchers, civil society and funders,
- 2) establishing a LGBTI inclusion index based on the SDGs, and
- 3) prioritising the research needs identified by civil society.

This workshop will explore, engage and challenge the revolutionary agenda. We will explore the varying interests of researchers, CSOs, INGOs and donors, and the potential for an informal network to facilitate research of mutual interest. We will explore calls from some indigenous organisations to abandon the ‘LGBTI’ framing, on the basis that ‘LGBTI’ framing perpetuates colonial repression and erasure of diverse configurations of sexual orientation and gender identity and expression that have been part of many societies. This could prompt a discussion of postcolonial research methods, localisation, and reframing of the revolution in terms of either diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) or Sexual Rights. All this, and discussion of the inclusion of gender identity, sexuality, sexual orientation in the ACFID Code of Practice revisions.

Option 7: Workshop

Room: SR 2050

W 2.2 How do we create resilience in cross-sector collaboration?

Lisa Vettori, International Women’s Development Agency & Menka Goundan, Fiji Women’s Rights Movement

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This workshop explores practicalities of evaluating impact in women's human rights networks, partnerships and coalitions. Drawing on case studies from the women's human rights partnerships in Fiji, the workshop also looks at how monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks are designed and used in practice.

This workshop addresses the theme 'Functional partnership approaches that have built solidarity and led to measurable impact.'

Designed to complement the panel titled '*Critical reflections on the evolution of collective action for gender equality*' organised by International Women's Development Agency and Oxfam Australia, this workshop features as case studies the We Rise 2 program and the Fiji Women's Rights Movement, with participation and reflection from Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development.

Target participants:

Practitioners and academics who would like to explore learnings about partnership evaluation, as well as implementing monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks in such settings. Those with an interest in women's human rights partnerships in the Pacific may also be interested to attend.

Option 8: Roundtable

Room: SR 2020

R 2.1 Delivering the promise of international agriculture and food and nutrition security development in the Anthropocene

Robyn Alders – The University of Sydney

The challenges ahead for agriculture, food and nutrition security in our region are immense. Competing pressures on soil, water, nutrients, and space for agricultural production are only expected to increase as a result of population growth, economic development, and climate and environmental change. Malnutrition continues to be a key development challenge, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region where many countries experience both persistent undernutrition as well as rising obesity rates – a complex phenomenon coined the double burden of malnutrition.

Many international donor agencies, including the Australian Government, have a clear commitment to respond to these challenges and support targeted interventions in sustainable agriculture and food and nutrition security. A number of Australian-based NGOs, universities and applied research organisations are very active in this space. Longstanding capacity building, research and advocacy projects have served to improve food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture in a large number of low- to middle-income countries. These projects have produced significant societal impact, such as raised productivity and income levels, more inclusive and gender-sensitive economic growth, better use of scarce natural resources, improvements to the sustainability of local farming systems, better diets and reduced cases of undernutrition and stunting. However, we recognize that there is still much more to do to achieve Zero Hunger (SDG 2) through sustainable practices and systems.

This roundtable is hosted by the new ACFID Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security Community of Practice (CoP) which aims to leverage our extensive collective body of work and expertise to facilitate more structured and strategic discussions between our institutions and sectors. It aims be a forum for sharing and learning, to build a community where new ideas are discussed as well as generated, and provide a platform for collaboration and joint activities.

Roundtable Moderator: Thomas Soem (Global Engagement, University of Sydney)

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Speakers: Mike Nunn (Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research)
Colin Chartres (Crawford Fund)
Celia Grenning (Kyeema Foundation)
Dana Cordell (Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney)
Jeffrey Neilson (Environmental Science, University of Sydney)
Robyn Alders (School of Life and Environmental Sciences and Charles Perkins Centre, University of Sydney)

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Day 2 11:00am Parallel Session 3 – Who’s got the Answers? Solutions-based Approaches to Development

Option 1: Ethics & Equity in Development Partnerships

Room: LT 1050

Chair: Bronwyn Fraser, UnitingWorld

PP3.1 Using ethics to strengthen a research for development project and partnership

Lucy Carter – CSIRO

The expectation that research for development (R4D) partnerships successfully navigate traditional sectoral and disciplinary boundaries is a compelling one. Effective collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, local communities, universities and other research partners is a key ingredient for achieving development impact. Yet, there are multiple challenges and tensions which surface when researchers collaborate with development practitioners and policy makers to design and implement development initiatives. These range from different research approaches to conflicting timeframes, multiple demands and divergent expectations.

Our ACIAR-funded project, “Promoting socially inclusive and sustainable agricultural intensification in West Bengal and Bangladesh” or SIAGI, has found a common focal point on which to focus cooperation for enhanced impact.

Recognising that shared values and visions drive successful partnerships, SIAGI is using ethical research practice to build engagement, participation and trust both within the partnership and with local communities. A collaboration between Australian, Indian and Bangladeshi partners, SIAGI has developed an *ethical community engagement* strategy which serves multiple aims and purposes. These include: creating meaningful relationships with research communities; sharing learning across the research-practice spectrum; orientating research to meet development outcomes and the needs of communities and; placing ethics at the centre of research practice.

While the project is still in its early days, a focus on ethical research and practice has created a space where partners are able to connect more deeply with shared goals, ensure research activities engage more meaningfully with participating communities, and build on partners’ strengths. We expect these benefits will lead to enhanced outcomes on a number of levels despite the path being less than straightforward and presenting a number of challenges. This paper shares some of our lessons and strategies for advancing this approach.

PP3.2 Building Equity and Embracing Risk for Innovative Partnerships

Rachel Nunn - Oaktree

Despite what the hype would have you believe, people don't just innovate. Particular conditions support innovation. Environments where failure is acceptable. Where risk taking is encouraged. And where people are unafraid to test novel approaches to old problems. While it is essential for sustainable development that the donors focus on ensuring the accountability of local partners, it is also often a hindrance in generating the necessary enabling environments for innovative practice.

This paper seeks to highlight the central role that equity between partners plays in building innovative partnerships. It explores the relationship between equity, trust and risk-taking in advancing both innovative practice and meeting

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accountability requirements through greater transparency. Oaktree's partnership with Cambodian organisation KAPE provides a useful case study in illustrating how removing unequal power dynamics between partners promotes innovative practice. A key turning point in this partnership occurred when KAPE and Oaktree agreed to implement a project that other donors assessed as too risky. The project, which takes a novel approach to school governance by eliminating informal fees for poor students and generates school income, increases both access to and quality of education and has since been adopted into national policy reform.

This case study highlights some of the many challenges of balancing equity with accountability, and provides key lessons learned in reconciling these principles in order to advance sustainable development.

PP3.3 Creating impact through research partnerships in the Enterprise in WASH Initiative

Juliet Willetts, Melita Grant, Anna Gero, Janina Murta, Tuyen Nghiem, Nurul Lindarti, Thanh Doan Trieu - University of Technology Sydney, Centre for National Resources and Environmental Studies, Vietnam National University, SNV – Netherlands

This presentation showcases the innovative partnership model used in the four-year 'Enterprise in WASH' research initiative. The model was designed to create meaningful change in policy and practice relating to the emergence of small-scale enterprises delivering water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for communities including the poor. The research provided an evidence base to support and strengthen the quality and impact of Civil Society Organisations' (CSOs), policymakers', and other government stakeholders' engagement with enterprises.

The partnership model included nine organisations across Indonesia, Vietnam and Timor-Leste. These included four CSOs, a local university partner in each of the three countries, and a development think-tank. The partnerships were designed to utilise partners' knowledge and experience from different disciplines and sectors. Through co-development of the research questions, aims and methodologies, the project leveraged respective partner interests, experience and networks. This approach ensured that the research design was firmly embedded in key policy and practice needs and gaps in evidence. Partners together also took specific steps to translate and share findings and implications of the research in 'useable' formats to promote uptake among sector actors and policymakers.

Drawing on systematic feedback and reflections collected from the research partners on the project, this presentation presents the key mechanisms and pathways through which the research partnership model was able to influence policy and practice, while building researchers capacities and skills. We also discuss, in frank terms, the challenges and successes of our chosen model, and key lessons for future research partnerships.

Option 2: Civil Society Participation and Inclusion

Room: LT 1060

Chair: Tom Davis, DFAT

PP3.4 Partnering for SDGs and state civil disobedience: The Case of Burundi and its Donors

Aimé Saba - Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney

A number of analyses which have attempted to project progress towards reaching the SDGs by 2030 are optimistic – and rightly so – in projections for South and East Asia, the Pacific and Latin America. On Sub-Saharan Africa, projections reveal slow rates of progress. This paper thus proposes to zoom in on Burundi, one of the least developed countries, and second poorest country in the world, in relation to its current and expected challenges in implementing



the 2030 Agenda. The paper offers an attempt to project progress across the 2030 Agenda, but particularly on goals related to building more peaceful and inclusive societies, given Burundi's heavy dependence on foreign aid for its reconstruction programmes and its current political and human rights crises.

Official Development Assistance in favour of Burundi has significantly decreased as a result of donors' recent strategies and policies to force the Government of Burundi to address the current political crisis and some of the structural poor governance issues, including corruption, and to enter into sustainable peaceful power sharing arrangements. As a result, the fiscal space has been shrinking, leaving Burundi's traditional donors (the World Bank, UN agencies and funds, the EU, France, Belgium, Germany, etc) to reorient their partnerships and cooperation paradigms. The paper applies certain elements of the concept of 'state civil disobedience' to analyse the discourses of Burundian ruling elites in what is termed as 'unjust forms of cooperation and dominance of powerful states'.

The paper argues that the case of Burundi is a perfect illustration of how the consequences of state civil disobedience negatively affect the local economy, ODA and foreign direct investment flows, and exacerbate the suffering of the most vulnerable categories of populations. The paper concludes with some generalisations about reasons for weak states such as post-war Burundi to turn to more reconciliatory foreign policy choices and effective multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to stay in the business of making progress on SDGs and to cease depicting itself, through its records on human rights and governance, as a crisis case constituting a threat to international peace.

PP3.5 The Impact of Participation in Urban Renewal Projects on Sustainability in Iran, Case Study: Mashhad, Shiraz and Tehran

Naeimeh Assadpour – Swinburne University of Technology

The latest 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development propose universal goals where goal 11 defines sustainable cities and human settlements, and highlights the need for citizen participation and inclusion. In Iran large cities such as Tehran, Mashhad, Isfahan, Shiraz and Tabriz face many socio-cultural, economic and environmental problems. The urban planning system in Iran traces back to the ancient times and reached its peak during the period of the Safavid Empire which witnessed the constructions of many roads, mosques, bazaars and public buildings. While, the idea of community participation in urban planning and development has recently begun to make ground but there are few examples. Contemporary urban planning and management approaches suffer from many defects such as lack of participation of stakeholder's, residents and private organizations. Usually, the decision making and implementation of the urban projects in Iran like any other closed systems are made at the top and imposed to the society as a goodwill gesture to improve the quality of life of citizens. This paper analyzes several case studies in Iran in different cities with various level of participation and collaboration in urban renewal projects then draws conclusions for future urban regeneration proposals for Mashhad.

PP3.6 Women and marginalised group inclusion in Pakistan smallholder agriculture

Sajida Taj, Barbara Chambers, John Spriggs, Sandra Heaney-Mustafa– University of Canberra

This paper draws on the experience and outcomes of a Social project on pro-poor collaborative development in Pakistan that was part of a larger, multi-disciplinary program involving technical commodity projects in mango, dairy and citrus production and mango value chain development. The program was part of an Australia-Pakistan Agricultural Sector Linkages Program (ASLP2) funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR). The

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Social project was introduced after a previous four-year program (ASLP1) involving only technical projects had improved large farmer engagement in improved production and value chains, but not the engagement of marginalised groups in Pakistan society such as women and smallholders.

The new social project aimed to encourage and facilitate pro-poor collaborative development in Pakistan by undertaking the necessary social research underpinning the four commodity-based projects of ASLP 2. Inclusive engagement and adoption outcomes have become key concepts in international discussions on development with emphasis on providing employment and poverty reduction in developing countries such as Pakistan. In particular, social inclusion has become a core framework in many aid-recipient countries and women's empowerment in particular rates highly on the development policy agenda in Pakistan. It is believed that an integrated and holistic approach to building capacity among marginalised and vulnerable groups leads to a greater chance of success for sustainable rural development, especially if interventions are collaborative and place-based. This paper will explore the nuances and lessons learned from social and technical collaboration to enhance the engagement of marginalised groups, especially women in agriculture.

Option 3: Civil Society Participation and Inclusion

Room: LT 1070

Chair: Jane Hutchison, Asia Research Centre, Murdoch University

PP3.7 Partnership between Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) and formal banks: Case study analysis of Cambodia and Australia

Don Chandima Padmaperuma - University of Melbourne

The partnerships between the formal and informal sector financial institutions are critical for building an inclusive financial system thus for development. Microfinance has been emerged as a financially steered strategy not only for helping poor but also as a methodology of improving financial inclusion. Despite the notion of microfinance is a concept more resonates with the developing countries it plays a critical but unrecognised part in the developed countries in terms of combating the relative poverty and improving access to finance. Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) are globally confronted with the challenge of reconciling social objective of reaching out more poor people (outreach) and the financial objective of ensuring operations are profitable (sustainability); especially in the light of depleting donor funds or subsidised capital.

In this context partnerships between MFIs and formal banks are considered as a model that would not only represent a symbiotic relationship but also helps MFIs to defy challenges. Besides, partnerships between MFIs and banks are scarce globally and limited studies have been conducted examining the phenomenon. In this research I have examined two cases in Cambodia and Australia representing developing and developed country perspectives as a comparative study through field research. Drawing on the field research data significant benefits for MFIs are evident.

PP3.8 Public Private Partnership an Essential Sustainability Tool of the Sustainable Development Goals

Ibrahim Umar – UN University Kuala Lumpur

This paper examines Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) as an essential tool of sustaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for all, at all levels of development, reflective of goal no. 17 of the seventeen SDGs, which stipulates Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, in it are 19 targets and 24 indicators. The article highlights PPPs as

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one of the sustainable mechanism of SDGs, provides an insight on the strength and weaknesses of the SDGs, ways of preventing it from failing and recommendations for policy and practice are presented. The article undertook a literature review through desk survey on the subject areas that offers better insight on sustainability of the SDGs. An adopted business model framework called PESTEL, an acronym for Political, Environmental, Social, Technological, Economic and Legal themes, addressed as six elements of sustainability in this study, was used to propose thematic action indices for each of the elements, to guide the implementation of the 2030 agenda, in various countries. However, realization of inclusive, just and fair SDGs for all, demand a holistic thoughtful and realistic commitment to the 2030 agenda or the SDGs meets the faith of its predecessor MDGs.

PP3.9 The Pacific Private sector and its multiple roles in sustainable development

Kristyn Lobendahn, PIPSO Fiji

Although not always having been the case, it is now broadly accepted that the private sector is a crucial actor in sustainable development. In the Pacific, the private sector leads the way in the creation of innovative ideas and technologies that support development and economic growth, climate change adaptation, food security and the wider sustainable development agenda.

By providing opportunities, training and support for women and youth to become Entrepreneurs as well Small to Medium Enterprises and Micro businesses, the private sector addresses several SDGS including poverty, hunger, education, gender equality, decent work and economic growth and industry, innovation and infrastructure. This also promotes leadership and inclusivity – vital components in development.

Countries, from the tax revenues generated by the private sector are able to finance essential social and economic infrastructure. This means that Governments can then not only provide basic human needs to its people such as clean water and sanitation, food and shelter but also promotes the broader SDGs of quality education, zero hunger, good health and wellbeing, sustainable cities and economies and affordable and clean energy.

The private sector also addresses climate change by developing and engaging innovative climate change innovative activities. This includes the funding and support of projects that deliver climate change outcomes, adopting Green policies and waste management best-practice, committing to lowering their carbon footprint and encouraging economic diversification.

The private sector plays a pivotal role in innovation. Their engagement in research and development gives way to innovative and sustainable means to support development. Its ability to work cross sectorally with Government, NGOs, public sector and civil society creates a conducive environment to address essential issues that impact development such as food security, climate change vulnerability and economic standing. Because of this, it is imperative that the private sector be represented in Government consultations, national and regional projects and international and global discussion.

Option 4: Health Policies, Systems and Strategies

Chair: Kathryn Elliott, DFAT

Room: 1170



PP3.10 Strong government research partnerships are the key to forming new health adaptation to climate change policies in Tanzania.

Fatuma Matwewe – Ifkara Health Institute, Tanzania & Jacqueline Thomas – University of Sydney et al.

To achieve sustainable development, governments of developing countries need to play a central role. However, governments are frequently not involved in research occurring in their own countries and hence, policy is not informed by research. A review of the top 10 academic journals focused on development, found that fewer than 15 % had an author from the country in which the research was conducted. This paper outlines an international research project implemented in Tanzania lead by the government, and discusses the opportunities and challenges.

In 2013 United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) funded a research project to build adaptation to climate change in health in least developed countries through resilient water, sanitation and hygiene. The World Health Organization (WHO) lead the project and Tanzania was one of the four selected focus countries. In Tanzania the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), had the prime responsibility for delivering the projects objectives. Ifakara Health Institute, a Tanzanian not-for-profit research institute, was awarded some of the research objectives. The UNSW Sydney was contracted as a modelling consultant.

One of the largest opportunities of the partnership arrangement was the intrinsic involvement of the MoHCDGEC in the research from the outset. MoHCDGEC was able to make informed decisions about how the research findings would inform future policies on WaSH. A challenge was outlining clear roles and responsibilities with respect to funding dissemination and reporting of results. These challenges were overcome with significant communication and co-ordination between WHO and the ministries and research organizations.

PP3.11 Knowledge system in development planning: A case study of the health sector in Gunungkidul district, Indonesia

Stephanie Short - University of Sydney & Farah Purwaningrum - University of Brunei Darussalam

The paper analyses how knowledge, data and expertise flow and contribute to development planning in Indonesia. The study is a micro-qualitative study employing case study approach. In the literature review, issues closely linked to development planning and health sector are discussed i.e. decentralisation in Indonesia and sociology of knowledge. The data were attained from 37 in-depth interviews and stakeholder engagement workshop with government officials, NGO members and parliament members in March-April 2009 in Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. We updated our data using documentary research from 2008-2016. Our findings show that centralisation marks development planning as shown in dependence to budget and usage of indicators from the centre.

Furthermore, this study demonstrates how integration of indicators related to planning process is hampered by myopic practices of government officials. Lastly, there are layers of knowledge created internally in the bureaucracy of government whereby there is on the one hand a dependence of data and information from volunteers in Health Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) and, on the other hand, practice of lack of verification of knowledge in the Health Division of District of Gunungkidul. There is minimum reliance over scientific knowledge produced by academia in Indonesia. These layers make up system of knowledge and feed into a centralised development planning. The proposed paper fits into expression of interest that deals with challenges associated with partnering for research for development impact, and solutions – based approaches to collaboration.

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PP3.12 Improving Semi-Urban Sanitation Using Community- and School-Led Strategies

Hana Badando – San Beda College Manila

Sufficient and equitable access to sanitation and hygiene for all is among the priority Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of Philippines. Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is among the strategies used to attain this goal, and has so far mainly been limited to rural sanitation. Urban CLTS has been described in other countries but unique city sanitation challenges are constraining results. This project attempts to create evidence on use of CLTS combined with other strategies to achieve total sanitation in a semi-urban setting. We want not only to create demand for good sanitation, but also to strengthen the enabling environment for promotion of good sanitation governance.

Our approach includes: (1) use of CLTS modified to cover solid and animal waste problems; (2) formation of multi-level groups to foster accountability and governance competence; (3) use of methodologies to promote stakeholder participation throughout project development cycle; (4) incentives and rewards system development; (5) strengthening of partnership among private, public and religious institutions; and (6) inclusion of school- and student-led sanitation and hygiene initiatives to support community-led activities.

We have been implementing our project in the semi-urban Bayani Cluster of Silang Municipality, Cavite Province over the last seven months. This multi-sectoral (water, sanitation and hygiene; health; education), multi-stakeholder project is a partnership among our private academic institution, Canossa Health and Social Center religious community, five villages (“barangay”) with ~19,908 individuals (2,640 households; Sept. 2015) and 2 public elementary schools in the area (combined target population 3,689 students), and the municipal and provincial health offices.

Option 5: Panel

Room: LT 2140

P3.1 Secure, safe, sustainable and ethical food systems

Robyn Alders, Bill Pritchard & David Guest - University of Sydney

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasize the inter-related character of sustainable economic and social development. This premise is acutely relevant for understanding the implications of rural livelihood transformations in low-income countries. Agriculture remains a key livelihood activity for rural populations, but households are seeking to make ends meet by combining increasingly diverse sources of income, from both the farm and non-farm economies.

Recent global research has theorized and documented various ways in which these processes of livelihood transformation are impacting upon household food security. This presentation will use recently collected primary data from a survey of 3,300 households in rural Myanmar to examine these processes. Myanmar is in the midst of dramatic changes in line with liberalization of economic and political systems. To date, the full implications of these processes have not been well-understood. Lessons from the Myanmar case will be contextualized in wider contexts.

Speakers:

Bill Pritchard, Professor of Human Geography, School of Geosciences, University of Sydney – “The Household Food Security Implications of livelihood Transitions in Rural Myanmar”

David Guest, Professor of Plant Pathology, Sydney Institute of Agriculture, School of Life and Environmental Sciences, The University of Sydney – “Impacts of human health on agricultural productivity improvements”

Robyn Alders, School of Life and Environmental Sciences, Charles Perkins Centre University of Sydney – “Feeding our world safely, sustainably and ethically”

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Option 6: Panel

Room: LT 2150

P3.2 Promoting gender equality and addressing decent work and sustained economic growth in the global garment industry

Convenor: Casey McCowan, Fred Hollows Foundation

Moderator: Paul Kelly, Principal Executive, International Programs, CARE Australia

The global manufacturing and garment sector is characterised by geographically dispersed production and rapid market-driven changes, providing employment opportunities to millions of workers worldwide especially for young women. Due to the scale and the profile of workers employed, the sector offers great potential to contribute significantly to economic and social development. However, The Rana Plaza collapse in Bangladesh in 2013 and the factory fire in Pakistan in 2012 were a tipping point. These tragic accidents called world attention to the working conditions of garment workers in general. Since then, enhanced cooperation between stakeholders has resulted in the negotiation of new initiatives at global and national levels.

A number of Australian NGOs are working with partners in country and advocating at national and international level to improve conditions for women workers. The panel will discuss their experience of working with this sector, and explore the opportunities and risks these programs present.

Paper 1: The Fred Hollows Foundation

Presenter: Dr Zareen Khair, Country Director Fred Hollows Foundation Bangladesh or Brian Doolan, CEO. Improving women's vision and building a vision-safe garment sector in Bangladesh.

Paper 2: Oxfam

*Presenter: Syed Nayeem Emran, Labour Rights Advocacy Lead, Oxfam Australia
Partnering for Advocacy, Policy & Practice Change on Labour Rights in the Global Garment Industry*

Paper 3: Marie Stopes International

*Presenter: Mao Lan, Head of Worker Health, Marie Stopes Cambodia
Applying research to improve the health and policy environment for garment factory workers in Cambodia*

Option 7: Workshop

Room: SR 2060

W3.1 Beyond business as usual: Collaboration for SDG impact reporting

Jo Pradela et al – ACFID, GCNA and SDSN

As the Australian Government considers when and how they will report on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the international community through the High-Level Political Forum, sector leaders across civil society, academia and business are also considering how to tell their stories of SDGs impact. This workshop will provide a unique opportunity for delegates to hear from early movers on a variety of approaches, tools, actions and commitments they are using to consider their work against the SDGs, and to explore the potential for telling impact stories on complex problems at the individual organisational level and across multi-stakeholder collaborations. The workshop will provide space for delegates to reflect on the lessons to date for each sector and to explore the potential of cross-sector

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reporting as a way to go beyond business as usual in complementing, extending and contributing to Australia's official government SDG reports.

This workshop – organised by the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID), Global Compact Network Australia (GCNA), and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) Australia/Pacific – leverages off the collaborative leadership of these organisations and the Australian Council of Social Service (ACOSS), as peak bodies and networks representing international development and domestic civil society, the private sector, and the academic community. In partnership with the Research for Development Impact (RDI) Network, the outcomes of this workshop will be used to inform ongoing discussions about collaboration for SDGs impact reporting.

Speakers include:

- Anna Stewart, Senior Manager, Corporate Sustainability Reporting, ANZ Bank
- Joanne Crawford, Team Leader, Individual Deprivation Measure, International Women's Development Agency
- Caitlin Leahy, Research Consultant, Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology, Sydney
- Kerry Graham, Founder & Director, Collaboration for Impact

Option 8: Workshop

Room: LT 2050

W3.2 Building transformative partnerships – challenges and opportunities

Chris Roche et al - La Trobe University

This workshop will allow participants to reflect on research conducted on partnership practice within the NGO sector and practical partnership experience from a range of practitioners. This will build on research undertaken by ACFID in collaboration with the Institute for Human Security at La Trobe University (Kelly, Roche & Donohue, 2014), as well as ongoing research being undertaken by the Institute with International NGOs.

Participants will then apply both the theoretical and experiential offerings to their own partnership practice, and consider how they are already making, or might in the future make, changes to pursue more transformative relationships. The workshop will focus in particular on the themes of exploring challenges and obstacles to effective partnerships (themes 2 and 3) as well as innovative approaches to both research partnerships and other forms of collaboration (theme 4).

Methodology: Three/four presentations, of 7-10 minutes each, followed by 40 minutes of group work, and twenty minutes of report back and questions and answer. Group work will focus on exploring practical examples of how overcoming challenges to more effective partnerships are being - or might be – overcome.

Target participants: Participants should be working on or in partnerships, and have practical experience to draw on. The workshop will be relevant to participants from all sectors.

Organiser details: This workshop will be hosted by the Institute for Human Security and Social Change (IHSSC), La Trobe University. The presenters will include the Institute's Director, Chris Roche, the Institute's co-Director, Linda Kelly, the

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Institute's programs and partnerships manager, Yeshe Smith, and PhD student Caitlin Finlayson. Between them, the presenters have lengthy experience working across the NGO, private and government sectors.

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Day 2 1:30pm Parallel Session 4 – Show me the Innovation! New Approaches to Research Partnerships

Option 1: Models & Frameworks for New Research Partnerships

Room: LT 1170

Chair: Robyn Eversole, Swinburne University

PP4.1 Partnerships for evidence-informed child-centered development in Indonesia

Paul Pronyk & Lauren Rumble - UNICEF Indonesia & Joel Negin - University of Sydney

Indonesia's transition from low- to middle-income status has called for a re-thinking of development partnerships for children. While national resources and capacity for planning, management and service delivery have been strengthened, major challenges remain. Novel partnership approaches will be required to improve decentralized planning, address high-levels of inequality and meet the ambitious targets posed by the Sustainable Development Goal agenda

UNICEF has been a partner of the Government of Indonesia for 68 years. We profile shifts in partnership priorities for children over the past two decades.

From 1995-2015, UNICEF support to Indonesia was characterized by high-budget service-delivery interventions for children around maternal-child survival and nutrition; child protection; education; and social policy as well as disaster mitigation.

The 2016-2020 country program however has been characterized by marked priority shifts. Service delivery has been replaced by 'up-stream' engagement around three interrelated pillars: (1) evidence generation (2) technical support (3) policy advice. Gender equality, adolescent well-being and early childhood development are cross-cutting priorities. UNICEF has positioned 7 regional offices across the country to enable ground-level learning and capacity development. Working with 10 line ministries, UNICEF currently nurtures engagements with more than 60 national CSOs; 15 national academic institutions and at least five international academic institutions. This represents an increase of almost 300% from the previous year. Knowledge partnerships including with the University of Sydney have been established to enhance evidence generation and facilitate national and global learning.

This evolving transition from service-delivery to knowledge-support represents a model for evidence-informed child-centered development in middle-income countries.

PP4.2 Opportunities for improving collaboration and coordination in urban disaster settings

David Sanderson – University of New South Wales

Rapid onset disasters such as earthquakes and floods can destroy years of development gains. Well-coordinated post-disaster recovery efforts by aid actors (local and international NGOs, UN agencies, governments and others) can bring lasting improvements. Conversely, poor partnerships can lead to weaknesses in efficiency, effectiveness, and impact.

The situation is more complicated in urban areas, home to competing interests, a multiplicity of actors and complex governance. In such areas, better efforts at coordination and collaboration are essential if recovery is to be effective.

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Addressing the conference's theme of 'Functional partnership approaches that have built solidarity and led to measurable impact', the paper will explore the following:

1. Strengths and weaknesses of current approaches in collaboration and coordination, namely the Cluster System and other modes of partnership
2. The urban environment, including the multiplicity of actors, competing interests, and range of governance systems
3. Opportunities to improve operational partnerships, for example engaging with new actors, the use of market mechanisms, applying 'area-based approaches' (ABAs) and new technologies.

PP4.3 Assessing Research Impact: The Knowledge System and RAPID Framework

Federico Davila, Tom Sloan, Andrew Alford, Lorrae van Kerkhoff - Sustineo, ACIAR & Australian National University

Agricultural research impact assessments have focused on the direct economic returns and quantifiable changes from investments. These economic approaches are well established, however 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. These assessments provide adequate economic analysis of research impact, but do not capture the longer term knowledge flows and relationship factors that influence research impact.

This paper presents a framework we developed for ACIAR that 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.

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.

Option 2: Partnerships for Improved Public Health Outcomes

Room: LT 1050

Chair: Misha Coleman, Global Health Alliance Melbourne

PP4.4 Research Collaboration for Impact Evaluation: Gender and WASH study in Central Vietnam

Caitlin Leahy – ISF-UTS & Lee Leong – Plan International Australia

Over a 12-month period, innovative research was carried out in three central provinces of Vietnam to examine the effect and impact of Plan International's Gender and WASH Monitoring Tool (GWMT) on the achievement of strategic gender outcomes.

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The research brought together a partnership of peer academic institutions and practitioner organisations: the Institute for Sustainable Futures at the University of Technology Sydney (ISF-UTS), Plan International Australia (PIA), Plan International Vietnam and The Centre for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES) Vietnam National University.

Strategies for collaboration and capacity building were used including using a 'learning-by-doing' approach. This included collaboratively designing the research process, and jointly testing and refining data collection tools and analytical frameworks; in-country capacity building workshops focused on data collection and joint-analysis; remote support and mentoring to ensure academic rigour, ethical approaches, research quality and integrity; and joint critical reflection at key points to ensure relevance and ownership of the process and research results. Further, partnership 'brokering' approaches were modelled through the research process (e.g. negotiating and agreeing working agreements). The research demonstrated the value of effective research partnerships to explore the intersection of sustainable development goals, in this case SDG5 and SDG6, and measuring gender impact within WASH programming. As well as a quality process and credible research results, the collaboration led to a mutual appreciation of the distinct, but complementary, contribution of NGO/academic partnerships to improving development outcomes.

PP4.5 Brick sector as a major contributor to air pollution in Dhaka

Mahdi Hasan - University of Queensland

Emissions from brick kilns are a major source of air pollution in Bangladesh as hundreds of traditional brick kilns in Dhaka and nearby cities are emitting thousands of tons of Particulate Matter, Sulphur dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Nitrogen Oxides and Black Carbon, much above the prescribed health guidelines by WHO. This emission leads to harmful effects on human health (e.g., asthma, respiratory problem and premature death), agriculture (e.g., reduced production), natural ecosystems and contributes to global warming and climate change. World bank estimates 3500 premature deaths due to poor air quality in Dhaka in 2002. Entrepreneurs use polluting technologies as they are comparatively cheap ignoring external cost to the society which causes market failure. The reason is that air is a public good and there is no property right and price mechanism to charge for air pollution. Bangladesh government adopted command and control approach to set ambient standard and technology based standard by enacting laws and regulations over time to control air pollution but in reality Dhaka is still among the most polluted cities in the world. Analyzing the success story of China's brick industry, this paper suggests a policy mix of market based mechanism and command and control mechanism to reduce air pollution in Dhaka. This new approach will help to develop energy efficient and environment friendly brick industry in Bangladesh and achieve the goals of SDGs by ensuring better health and life of people, efficient use of natural resources, safe environment and a sustainable Dhaka city as a whole.

Option 3: NGO-University Partnerships

Room: LT 1060

Chair: Chris Roche, IHSSC, La Trobe University

PP4.6 Partnering to Enhance Education for All Through Research Collaborations

David Evans, Elga Andriana, Michelle Villeneuve, Cathy Little, Michelle Bonati - University of Sydney

More than 200 countries have ratified the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Indonesia and Australia were among the first countries to ratify this convention. Article 24 of the Convention addresses education, and articulates that signatories will recognise the right of persons with disabilities to access an education without



discrimination. Further that “persons with disabilities can access an inclusive, quality and free primary education and secondary education on an equal basis with in the communities they live.” (UN, 2017, 2 b).

The UN sustainability goals further support this call for students with disabilities to access a quality inclusive education: “Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning” (UN, 2017, Goal 4). In achieving this goal, a key target is to develop educational systems and facilities that are inclusive and effective learning environments for all students at all levels.

Over the past three years, a group of researchers from Australia and Indonesia have been developing a program of service and research to better understand the development of a multi-disciplinary approach to inclusive education. Through research and collaborative projects within Indonesia and Australia, parties from both countries have grown to better understand the features of inclusive education that are sensitive to contextual demands. While this work is in its early stages, this presentation will outline the process for developing this body of work, highlight early findings, and discuss plans to further this work in the future both in Australia and Indonesia.

PP4.7 Experience based ‘dos and don’t’s’ for NGO and Academic research partnerships in development: Lessons learned from a 3-year, multi country, joint agency research partnership

Jackie Robertson, Keren Winterford, Anna Gero, Manasi Kogekar, Sally Asker - Transform Aid International, University of Technology Sydney, ChildFund Australia & InSIGHT Sustainability

This paper offers solutions for effective NGO and academic research partnerships. It shares lessons learned from a 3-year research partnership project between ChildFund Australia, Transform Aid International, Live and Learn Fiji, the Institute for Sustainable Futures at UTS and InSIGHT Sustainability. The research partnership also included ANGO in-country partners; United Mission to Nepal and their boundary partner Prayas, ChildFund Laos and Live and learn Fiji as well as a Peer Review Group of 8 academic and practitioner experts. All of these ‘partners’ enabled a rich research experience with rigour, ethical practice and quality research design and practice to produce quality and applicable findings. However, such a large and diverse partnership was not without its challenges. Within this paper we will discuss experiences of establishing a research partnership. These experiences include: managing effective communication and working relationships; ethical research practice; research design; data collection processes remote and led by in-country partners; analysis within a research partnership and defining key messages from the research findings. The paper explores the realities of testing good plans and the need for adaptive and flexible practice to respond to local and organisational priorities, ensuring the best learning and contribution of a large-scale research project. Based on the experience of the research partnership, ‘dos’ and ‘don’ts’ are offered as a means of supporting collaborate practice throughout a research cycle.

PP4.8 The success of an NGO university partnership that develops sustainable engineering solutions with impact

Peter Baynard-Smith - Engineers Without Borders Australia & Jeremy Smith - Australian National University

From the inclusive and global approach used to generate the Sustainable Development Goals it follows that collaboration is key in order to address them. It is also widely agreed that engineering has a critical role to play in tackling these large-scale, complex problems. For maximum effect universities should ensure their engineering graduates are motivated and capable of creating social impact. One collaborative program that achieves these outcomes is the University Research Program (URP) coordinated by Engineers Without Borders Australia (EWB).

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Since 2007, EWB's University Research Program has connected passionate academics and students at Australia's leading universities to community organisations through over 150 collaborative research projects. The researchers are empowered to use their skills and passion to develop deliverable solutions to opportunities identified by community organisations both within Australia and overseas.

To achieve impact EWB has developed a close working relationship with community organisations and university partners, creating meaningful research opportunities for university students whilst generating knowledge and technologies for the field. Stakeholder engagement and expectation management have proven to be crucial skills in ensuring the success of the program. The research collaboration between EWB and The Humanitarian Engineering and Educational Development Research Group based at The Australian National University has been particularly successful. Since January 2015 13 research projects have been conducted, engaging 13 students, 7 community organisations and 6 academics. Beyond student growth and community deliverables the URP has encouraged academics to push the boundaries of traditional research areas and investigate novel applications of their knowledge.

Option 4: Partnerships for Environmental Sustainability

Room: LT 1070

Chair: Michaela Cosijn, CSIRO

PP4.9 Human Capital Issues In George Town's Built Heritage: Voices From Partners In Urban Conservation *Suet Leng Khoo – Universiti Sans Malaysia*

Following its inscription as a UNESCO Historic City on 7 July 2008, George Town underwent gentrification and rapid regeneration in all realms of urban development. George Town's renaissance attracted investors and Penang's rising middle class to invest and claim ownership of the city. The most evident phenomenon is how George Town's built heritage has been given a new lease of life. After inscription, the economic value of shop houses escalated and large quantities of shop houses in George Town have been purchased and restored to an extent where the increasing demand and rate of indiscriminate restoration posed a serious human capital issue. The key concern is the availability of the right mix of human capital to meet the burgeoning demand of restoration works in George Town, without which the sustainability of the city and its built heritage will be jeopardized.

As purported in Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals, sustainable cities and communities matter, and concerted efforts should go towards safeguarding George Town's tangible cultural heritage (i.e. shop houses). Guided by principles of sustainability and inclusivity, this study administered in-depth interviews to understand and dissect the voices of George Town's partners in urban conservation. The collective voices of the partners manifest as a collaborative and coordinated strategy to increase citizen participation for sustainable human settlement planning and management of George Town. The key findings highlight that the quantity of human capital for both professionals and builders in George Town are still insufficient and their quality still requires considerable improvement.

PP4.10 Sustainable agricultural development in Samoa: Collaboration, coordination, and solidarity *Sonny Lameta – University of the South Pacific*

This paper examines the impact of strategic planning framework instituted by various sectors, with emphasis on the Agricultural sector. To strengthen the framework of sustainable development as per Samoa's Agriculture Sector Plan 2011-2016, there's a need to evaluate the impact of different roles played by various actors involved in the process; as



the ministry moves to a sector-wide approach for agricultural development via the leadership and guidance of a sector steering committee comprising: representatives from the four Ministries (Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, Environment, and Women & Social Development), private sector organisations, and producers' associations as coordinators in the implementation of the plan. Of paramount in this paper is the examination of the role played by academia, for instance, the University of the South Pacific, School of Agriculture, in this wider integrated framework for sustainable development. The latest MAF's sector policy objectives, for its Agriculture Strategic Plan, are loaded with strategies that relates to research into new crop high yielding varieties and improved livestock breeds. Trainings in agricultural extension, monitoring and evaluation are also emphasised with special importance given to the participation of women and villagers in all agricultural programs and projects on sustainable development. Hence, there is a high demand for collective responsibilities from the government, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, villagers, development partners, and academia, toward fulfilling a mutually agreed national and sustainable development impact. This paper analyses the present status of collaboration and coordination among these parties and the challenges faced by them in this new integrated endeavour in achieving optimum results for sustainable development in the small island country of Samoa.

PP4.11 Symbiotic environmental partnerships between NGOs and corporations in sustainable fisheries

Annisa Sabrina Hartoto – University of Melbourne

The corporate sector has become significantly influential in the past decades, partly due to neoliberal ideology that proposes market-driven mechanisms as the driving force for development. As corporations becoming more dominant in the public sphere, demands from civil society arise for corporations to be more socially and environmentally responsible. NGOs, as civil society actors, have long been engaging corporations to be more responsible. The interaction, however, has been marred with a more contentious approach. Protests, demonstrations, boycotts, and naming-and-shaming tactics are among the strategies employed by NGOs. Although seemingly effective, these confrontational tactics may not be sustainable in the long term.

The recent progress in the NGO-corporate engagement has shifted towards more cooperative interactions under a greater form of partnerships. This paper proposes that NGOs, the industry and the government should establish symbiotic partnerships to achieve Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs). Using a case study of WWF Indonesia's Seafood Savers program in promoting sustainable and responsible fisheries practices, this paper will examine that partnerships can be effectively pursued by creating new linkages between multiple stakeholders in the industry, from fishermen and fishery companies to consumers and policy-makers. This paper will discuss how an NGO can play the roles in integrating the corporate sector in a more productive relationship, engaging the entire business sector, and in facilitating and promoting change in upstream and downstream industries. This paper will also discuss the benefit for businesses and the effect of government policies from these partnerships.

Option 5: Panel

Room: LT 2140

P4.1 Achieving Sustainable Development Goals through multi-stakeholder partnerships: What role for universities?

Jane Fulton, Patricia Garcia, & Aime Saba - University of Sydney

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their associated 169 targets were agreed by all countries at the United Nations in September 2015 and constitute a shared global framework of development priorities to 2030. They aim to bring an end to extreme poverty, promote prosperity and well-being for all, protect the environment and address climate change, and encourage good governance and peace and security. Universities have a vital role to play in addressing these critical global challenges and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It is important for the future of the world that all universities play their part in achieving SDGs. While some universities have quickly responded by setting up SDG Centers, others are yet to be persuaded on added-value, scope, activities and scale of such centers. Universities have a responsibility through their teaching to equip the next generation of leaders, innovators and thinkers to understand the global challenges facing the world and the role they can play in rising to meet these challenges.

This discussion panel will facilitate a brain-storm exercise, arguing that we need a new approach to address the critical challenges of global environmental change and sustainable development which is more interdisciplinary, more international, more collaborative and more responsive to the users of research and that all the major universities need to join the efforts of other stakeholders by bringing together natural scientists, social scientists, engineers and the humanities with funders and policy makers to align research agendas, understand and anticipate environmental change, and develop innovative solutions, as well as stressing the vitally important role that universities already play in achieving a sustainable future through teaching, research and operations.

Speakers:

Jane Fulton, consultant for Energy Transition Advisors, former Coordinator for Sydney University's Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies

Patricia Garcia, visiting scholar at the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney

Aime Saba, PhD student in the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney

Option 6: Workshop

Room: SR 2060

W4.1 Designing effective and collaborative global sustainable development education programs

Julian O'Shea – Laika Academy

This workshop explores how to create international education programs to education the next generation of professionals with the skills to effectively address sustainable development challenges. This workshop explores practical ways to design genuine collaborative initiatives between Australia and development partners overseas,

This interactive workshop will cover how international mobility education programs – from study tours to development design programs – can be effective in engaging, educating and equipping students with the skills to address global challenges. Drawing on previous programs, this project looks at how mobility programs can implement multi-disciplinary action projects to form a mechanism to engage with the local cultural context, while improving their understanding of the wider global challenges. The outcome of this workshop will be practical skills and insights to design effective global education initiatives and ways to effectively engage with universities and student through development practice.

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Led by Julian O'Shea – an experienced educator and development practitioner – this workshop is drawn from significant experience developing and leading international development programs across Asia including on water and sanitation (Cambodia); the UN SDGs (Vietnam); human-centred design (Thailand); post-disaster reconstruction (Nepal); Aboriginal connection to country (Australia); and pacific development (Samoa / Fiji). This case-study led workshop shares real-world experiences leading effective development education programs.

With a multidisciplinary approach and collaborative style, this workshop directly aligns with the RDI Conference theme and goal of Partnering for Impact on Sustainable Development.

Option 7: Workshop

Room: SR 2050

W4.2 Australian Red Cross Localisation Research in the Pacific: More than a definition

Louise McCosker - Australian Red Cross, Yaseen Ayobi - Centre for Humanitarian Leadership, & Railala Nakabea - Fiji National University

This workshop will explore some of the assumptions, challenges, revelations and successes associated with partnering for research impact in relation to localisation of humanitarian eco-system in the Pacific. This ARC funded research is endeavouring to walk the walk of localisation. Exploring the questions of what would an ideal humanitarian eco-system look like in the Pacific and what will be required to achieve it, this research brings together practitioners and academics from the Centre for Humanitarian Leadership (CHL), Fiji National University (FNU), Humanitarian Advisory Group (HAG) and local consultants across four countries in the Pacific. The team developed and tested innovative research tools as part of a collaborative workshop. These tools are then contextualised for use across the nominated countries. The focus on 'localisation' stems from the WHS Commitment to Action (2016). This outlines five core responsibilities and twenty four proposed changes in direction to better align the humanitarian architecture to meet the needs of affected populations. One focus of the Summit was to explore the humanitarian/development nexus and how this can work to strengthen commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals. Numbers four and five of the core responsibilities 'working differently to end need' and 'invest in humanity' provide the impetus for what has become known as 'localisation' of humanitarian action. With a focus on reinforcing and not replacing national and local systems and investing in local capacities there is recognition of the need to better recognise, support and respect the local.

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Day 2 3:30pm Parallel Session 5 – New Technologies: Friend or Foe?

Option 1: Development Going Digital I

Room: LT 1050

Chair: Stuart Higgins, AgImpact

PP5.1 An assessment of the role of mobile phones in international development

Petr Matous, Jacqueline Thomas, & Abbas El-Zein - University of Sydney & Ifakara Health Institute - Tanzania

International development practitioners expect mobile phones to improve people's lives in developing countries. For example, large investments in mobile telephony have been made in the health sector with mobile health (m-Health) applications aiming to reduce costs, increase quality of care and change behaviour. Likewise, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) sector, employs mobile phones to report on water supply and quality (m-WaSH). However, a review by the World Bank of nearly 500 m-Health projects found that the majority lacked evidence of any health improvements and did not warrant continuation. Similarly, m-WaSH projects were found to fail over time, as data reporting via mobile phones does not address the root causes of problems of access to freshwater, especially in remote areas. Rigorous assessments clarifying when and how mobile phones contribute to poverty reduction and community resilience are lacking.

Based on a comprehensive literature review and original research, this paper offers an account of the way benefits from the diffusion of mobile telephony are generated and distributed in remote and vulnerable communities, in parts of the developing world. Counterintuitively, our analysis suggests that remote communities with low geographical mobility are least likely to benefit from mobile phones in improving their livelihoods. Policy implications for international development are drawn and suggestions for future research proposed.

PP5.2 Digital agriculture for food and soil security

Brett Whelan – University of Sydney

To address the global demand for digital soil and crop health information for food security and global environmental management in India and Australia, Faculty of Agriculture and Environment staff was awarded the Australia Awards Fellowships (AAF) from Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), to conduct a two-week workshop from 6 – 18 November 2016. This workshop was organised to demonstrate the use of technology driven agriculture to tackle food and soil security. This should strengthen and build formal collaboration between countries in studying the effects of climate and land use on food security.

This project has attracted collaboration with high calibre scientists from various organisations across India under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Uttarbanga Krishi Biswabidyalay University, Indian Institute of technology, and Banaras Hindu University. The International crop research institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is also represented.



PP5.3 Leveraging research and development impact through mobile acquired data technology: Lessons from the field

Jessica Hall - Agricultural Impact International (AgImpact)

Mobile phones have become near ubiquitous across the world, with almost as many mobile phone subscriptions as there are people in the world (ITU 2016). This rapid growth in mobile technology has provided new opportunities in the way we communicate and deliver services to vulnerable and isolated communities. These opportunities combined with advancing features, affordability and ease of use, is leading many researchers and international development organisations to adopt mobile technology for capturing and communicating information within development projects. While the benefits of such technologies are well documented including, improved data quality, accessing data in near-real time, more efficient communication and convenience, there are still a number of considerations and challenges in the approach to which these tools are successfully adopted and integrated into projects. This presentation will focus on the experience and lessons learned from a 2-year evaluation led by AgImpact in partnership with the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).

The evaluation details the adoption and roll out of CommCare (an open source mobile data collection platform) across 9 ACIAR funded projects as well as developing and testing various app adoption, advocacy and scale out models to promote the use of apps more broadly amongst the ACIAR research community.

Option 2: Development Going Digital II

Room: LT 1060

Chair: Peter Baynard-Smith, CEO, Engineers Without Borders Australia

PP5.4 A collaborative effort to develop cost-effective digital maps of peatlands in Indonesia

Budiman Minasny, Rudiyanto, & Budi Indra Setiawan - University of Sydney & Institut Pertanian Bogor, Indonesia

In February 2016, the Government of Indonesia, announced the Indonesian Peat Prize, a million dollar prize competition to find a more accurate and faster way of mapping the extent and depth of Indonesia's peatlands. This call is in response to the 2015 peat fire disaster in Indonesia, which burned more than 2 million hectares of land. The fire also created acid haze affecting several Southeast Asia countries. The fires reduce the chance of meeting the country's pledge to the Paris Agreement to cut its emissions 29 percent of the business-as-usual scenario by 2030. President Joko Widodo established the Peat Restoration Agency in January, ambitiously aiming to restore 2 million hectares of peatland by 2020. The first obstacle faced by this restoration agency is poor data and the lack of accurate map that made it difficult to identify areas that need to be conserved. The problem of inconsistent and inaccurate data creates conflict among stakeholders in land management.

To address this important issue, we work with our partner in Indonesia to develop the digital mapping technology that was conceived in Australia. We seek to address this issue by creating a cost-effective method which can deliver highly-accurate maps on the thickness of peat using open-source data and software. This open information can be made openly available to governments, stakeholders, companies, NGOs and the public. The availability of such digital peat maps will clarify the areas owned by concessions plantation, and also point to areas susceptible to fires. Peat maps also allow accounting for the amount of carbon stored to meet the emissions-reduction targets via initiatives such as REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation).

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PP5.5 Partnering for research for development impact: The story of innovation in agricultural systems in Indonesia

Michaela Cosijn, Liana Williams, & Andrew Hall - CSIRO

The main challenge in Indonesia to an innovation-led approach to increasing farm productivity and farmers' incomes is not due to a lack of good ideas by researchers but rather the lack of effective mechanisms making these ideas available and accessible to farmers. Engaging with agribusiness companies are an important mechanism. However there are limited incentives for research institutes (RIs) to seek out private sector partners to commercialise research findings. With limited exposure to working with each other, research and agribusiness companies lack match-making and partnering capability, and there are relatively few examples, models or mechanisms for effective public-private collaboration.

The Applied Research and Innovation Systems in Agriculture (ARISA) project, funded by DFAT, takes an innovative partnership brokering approach to support 6 collaborative projects between RIs and private sector companies to incubate and deliver technology and agribusiness solutions appropriate to smallholder farmers in eastern Indonesia, including capacity building and technical assistance to catalyse innovation. Through this series of "hands-on" partnerships, ARISA is identifying and analysing opportunities and barriers to the expansion of research-private sector partnership that can help translate and deliver ideas and solutions from research to farmers. Findings are being shared to inform wider public policy efforts to strengthen Indonesia's ability to mobilise science and technology and entrepreneurship for innovative social and economic impacts.

The paper will examine some of the practice developed by CSIRO, the implementing organisation, as well as successes, challenges, lessons learnt and solutions from facilitating partnerships for research for development impact.

Option 3: Using Evidence to Support Sustainable Development

Room: LT 1070

Chair: Paul Pronyk, UNICEF

PP5.6 National pathways to the Sustainable development Goals: State-of-the-art scenario modelling tools to support implementation

Cameron Allen & Graciela Metternicht - University of New South Wales

The SDGs have significant implications for national development planning in both developed and developing countries, and integrated, nationally-owned SDG strategies will be at the centre of national efforts to implement the new sustainable development agenda. The long-run processes and systems perspective inherent to the SDGs present complex analytical problems for policymakers, analysts and development practitioners. Scenario analysis and quantitative modelling will be important analytical tools to support voluntary target setting and development pathways, and there is an increasingly sophisticated suite of models available to this end. This conference paper will share insights from recently-published research by the authors into advancements in scenario modelling tools and technologies which can support national development planning and research for advancing the SDGs.

The paper will draw on results from the research which reviews and assesses 80 contemporary quantitative models that have the potential to support national development planning for the SDGs. Current challenges and gaps in



modelling capabilities will be highlighted, as well as priorities for further research and development. It is unlikely that an ideal model exists that can analyse all SDG targets and variables of interest within a single modelling framework. Collaboration between teams of researchers, practitioners and modellers will likely prove to be the best way forward, and new research partnerships will be needed to support this work. This will include the coupling of top-down systems-level models with bottom-up sectoral models that can support more detailed option-level impact analysis of concrete interventions as well as exploring trade-offs and synergies among sectors.

PP5.7 The more the merrier? Science communication for sustainable development in the Malaysian palm oil industry

Siti Rahyila Rahmat - University of Science Malaysia & Farah Purwaningrum - University of Brunei Darussalam

The paper presents an analysis of science communication strategies used by the Malaysian government in biodiesel and biofuel development. In general, investment in knowledge in sustainable palm oil industry is vital for Malaysia. Palm oil industry contributes significantly to Malaysia's economy. It generated employment opportunities for around 860,000 workers in 2006, supporting the livelihoods of two million people (Kamaleswari, 2009).

Biofuel and biodiesel fuels are seen as viable alternatives in managing sustainability in the Malaysian palm oil industry. Research and scientific knowledge production in these two fuels should ideally come hand-in-hand with science communication. However, it is currently hindered by a lack of comprehensive policy treatment of the country's biofuel industry, and higher production cost of biodiesel compared with alternative fuels under current conditions. Our study asks the following research questions: what are the current science communication strategies of Malaysian government in promoting biofuel and biodiesel fuel development? To what extent these strategies reach (more) actors in the supply chain of Malaysian palm oil industry?

We situate our study in the context of supply chain in the palm oil industry. Our theoretical framework will be from science, technology and society (STS) lens in sociology. We utilise a qualitative approach in this paper. Our method involves a two-tiered analysis into interviews with policymakers in the Malaysian palm oil industry carried out in 2010-2011 and documentary analysis of reports and policies in Malaysia that are relevant. The paper proposal will fit into expression of interest that deals with challenges associated with partnering for research for development impact, and solutions-based approaches to collaboration.

PP5.8 Re-imagining Pacific policing: A case for evaluating academic emphasis, mediums & boundaries to maximize stakeholder inclusion & developing countries' human resource capacity

Danielle Watson - University of the South Pacific

Definitions of policing tend to focus primarily on the organized civil force tasked with the responsibility of maintaining law and order. The scope of the term is significantly under-emphasized in this regard as other stakeholders vital to addressing societal manifestations of dysfunction and strategies outside of legislative spaces are dealt with from a criminological standpoint, with policing being a component of the larger criminological whole. To promote the advancement of policing practices and policies within the South Pacific region, there is a recognized need to include stakeholders' input from other arms of defense, the corporate world and university faculties to provide comments on the applicability of university programmes to meeting the needs of the larger citizenry. The study is therefore intended

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as a pilot to determine stakeholder perceptions about the relevance of the current Pacific Policing programme as well as to derive an actionable direction for revision based on stakeholder input and literature informing current academic practices in policing. It is intended to serve as a precursor to the revision of the current programme while also highlighting possible scope for continued pedagogical, professional and practical advancements.

Option 4: Human-Centred Approaches to Development I

Room: LT 1170

Chair: Susan Engel, University of Wollongong

PP5.9 I-Engage project: a multi-disciplinary, international collaboration between academia and industry for an innovative health promotion program in schools

Kalina Yacef, Corinne Caillaud, Olivier Galy, Charlotte Adam, & Gael Clerc - University of Sydney, University of New Caledonia, & BePATIENT

Non-communicable diseases (NCD) are by far the largest cause of deaths in Australia (91%, WHO 2014) and the Pacific region. Based on the fact that lack of physical activity (PA), poor diets and insufficient sleep lead to NCDs, we have built a scientific project for engaging children in healthier behaviors with regards to these factors. Our multi-disciplinary and international team, composed of academic researchers (University of New Caledonia and University of Sydney) and industry partners (BePATIENT and The Changineers), has developed a program called i-Engage. Working in a school context, this innovative health education solution increases participation in appropriate levels of PA, guides food choices, and enhances sleep duration and quality.

It is powered by the BePATIENT digital platform, embeds attractive learning activities (driven by the latest research findings) and activity trackers which provide objective data on PA and sleep. The iEngage program includes peer-learning, physical activity, body movements, manipulation of food, simple calculations and readings in such a way that children will develop health and digital literacies in parallel. A prototype intervention was piloted in a rural school of New Caledonia and will be tested in 2017 in NSW. This paper will describe the lessons we learned so far as we are building our successful collaboration across industry and academia, as well as across disciplines (Health, IT), and the iterations of the scientific project, from a European seed funding to a major Australian health organisation.

PP5.10 Indonesian Disabled People's Organisations (DPOs) in local level disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Pradytia Pertiwi, Gwynyth Llewellyn & Michelle Villeneuve - University of Sydney

People with disabilities are amongst the most vulnerable groups in relation to natural hazards. Evidence has shown the disproportionate impacts of disaster for people with disabilities and revealed key reasons why they are continuously victimised in disaster situations. People with disabilities were overlooked for more than two decades in the international Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) frameworks and their implementation, amplifying their exclusion. With the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030 (SFDRR) now recognizing people with disabilities and their representative organisations as crucial partners in disaster resilience building, it raises questions on how the disability community will respond and contribute to ensure disability inclusion in DRR within their local communities and,

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especially in the context of developing countries exposed to a greater risk of disaster. Research looking at this 'shift of paradigm' is currently lacking.

How do Disabled Persons Organisations (DPOs) lead DRR initiatives? What can be learned from DPO's practice with respect to community inclusion in DRR? The paper aims to discuss these issues by applying the Socio-Cultural Activity Theory (SCAT) framework to understand collaborative practice within three case studies of DPO-led DRR projects in three district hazard-prone areas in Indonesia and to further unfold key learnings in relation to participation, inclusion and resilience building from the practices and experiences of these DPOs.

PP5.11 Counting every child in: promoting inclusive and quality education for disabled children in China *Yuchen Wang - Edinburgh University / visiting scholar Beijing Normal University*

In China, over half of the designated disabled children are enrolled in regular schools (Ministry of Education, 2013). Over the past 30 years, there has been a gradual change in the country's policy framework to support disabled children's mainstreaming in education, however, my recent ethnographic research found that disabled children were still facing marginalisation and exclusion in regular schools. Barriers to their participation were further reinforced by the prevailing charitable model of disability in Confucian society and the competitive and performative school culture (Wang, 2016).

This paper presents an on-going project 'Counting Every Child In', which aims to generate impact on policy, practice and thinking. This project is funded by the UK ESRC Global Challenges Research Fund Postdoctoral Fellowship and was recently commenced in January 2017. To engage a diverse range of audience including pupils, families, practitioners from schools and NGOs, and key policy-makers, a variety of impact activities have been designed.

At the time of the RDI conference, I will be in the course of carrying out fieldwork in China. Thus with the presentation, I intend to share my experience of conducting the project and reflect on key issues in generating research impact such as how to development partnerships, make ethical decisions and adopt context-sensitive ways of dissemination. The paper aims to contribute to a better understanding of the complex process and practical challenges for negotiating research impact in a context as China.

Option 5: Human-Centred Approaches to Development II

Room: LT 2140

Chair: Antony Sell, Transform Aid International

PP5.12 Integrating Sustainable Development Goals into national planning and policy frameworks: A Vanuatu case study

Juliette Hakwa - Department of Strategic Policy, Planning and Aid Coordination Vanuatu

In 2015, the Vanuatu government signed on to The 2030 Agenda with a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core. The SDGs have a broader set of development goals which take into account a more holistic approach to global concerns compared to the MDGs and on the whole they were welcomed by the Pacific Islands states because of

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the inclusion of key development challenges such as climate change, oceans and marine resources, inclusive economic growth, and building capable responsive institutions that are based on the rule of law.

The recently launched national sustainable development plan (Vanuatu 2030: The People's Plan) provides a platform for government to integrate the SDGs with established national priorities. This reflects the SDG approach as informed by the lessons learned further to the MDG experience.

Vanuatu 2030 sets out the country's national development priorities for the next fifteen years. In this context, it is crucial for the government to examine ways how the SDGs will be integrated into the national planning and policy frameworks in ways which are relevant and achievable.

There are significant challenges in doing so. In particular, how can central planning agencies support the whole of government to align planning, budgeting, implementing and reporting with the Vanuatu 2030 and, by extension, the SDGs? And how can these processes be used to improve aid coordination? These are some of the questions we need to address to give Pacific island countries the best chance to succeed in achieving the SDGs.

PP5.13 Utilisation of adolescent friendly sexual and reproductive health services in Nepal

Pushpa Lata Pandey, Holly Seale & Husna Razee - University of NSW

Background: In Nepal, 30% of adolescent females are sexually active, while only one-third of them uses any method of contraception, and unmet need for contraception is 42%. The government of Nepal introduced adolescent friendly health services (AFHS) as per WHO framework in public health facilities aiming to increase health service utilisation by adolescents. The awareness of AFHS service availability stands 94% whereas; service utilisation is poor 10%. Little is known about the reasons of poor utilisation. Thus, this research will contribute to the understanding of the poor utilisation of SRH services in adolescents.

Method: Adolescent health service utilisation data for the period 2015 to 2016 collected from 26 AFHS, and a standard health facility observation tool used to assess compliance with National Standards of AFHS. 12 health workers interviewed to understand attitude and practices towards delivering health services to adolescents, 12 interviews and six focus group discussions with adolescents to understand perception and attitude of AFHS. Descriptive analysis was undertaken together with a scoring system, and thematic analysis used to analyse the qualitative data.

Results: Among 26 health facilities, five scored >70% compliance with standards of AFHS, but service utilisation remain minimal change with <8%. Preliminary analysis of the health worker interviews suggests a longevity of deputation to same health facility enhances health worker capacity to deliver AFHS. Adolescent interviews suggest a lack of confidentiality and poor sensitivity of health workers to SRH services. These preliminary findings suggest the importance of the capacity of health workers to deliver AFHS services.

PP5.14 An integrated program to tackle the physical restraint of people with mental illness ("Pasung") in East Java Province

Edwin Nugroho Njoto, Adi Wirachjanto & Jerico Franciscus Pardosi - University of New South Wales

Background: Despite the implementation of the Indonesia Free of "Pasung" Program by the Ministry of Health in 2010,

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it is estimated more than 1,000 people with mental disorders in East Java Province were still shackled in 2013. This has led to public debate on the absence of integrated Pasung program in East Java. Therefore, this paper will introduce an original, integrated and multi-sectoral “Free From Pasung” (FFP) program.

Method: Since June 2014, Menur Mental Hospital (RSJM) has worked together with Department of Health, Department of Social Justice, local government, and local health care workers (LHCWs) in Ponorogo District to run this program. The FFP is divided into three levels (Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary) of approaches and three aspects (strengthening regional policy, empowering human resources, and service acceleration).

Results: Several outputs, such as Pasung management guidelines have been issued through collaboration with multi-stakeholders. Also, local mental health champions and mental health service posts have been established in rural communities. Furthermore, regular monthly transfer of knowledge program with LHCWs are operated. Moreover, the number of pasung cases in Ponorogo has reduced from 100 cases in 2013 to 40 cases in 2015.

Discussion and Conclusion: This program has reformed the previous curative perspective in the Pasung management in East Java into a more complex system that needs a strong coordination system between various stakeholders. Strong stigma to mentally ill persons has limited the program implementation. This stigma can be reduced gradually over time. Therefore, this program can be implemented in other provinces.

Option 6: Experiences from the Field

Room: LT 2150

Chair: Julian O’Shea, Laika Academy

PP5.15 Effect of the 2015 Nepal earthquakes on pregnancy mental health and pregnancy outcomes

Goma Kumari Khatri - Monash University

The study conducted in a collaboration with HERD Nepal, a local partner organization. The overall aim of the study was to examine the impact of the 2015 Nepal earthquakes experiences on pregnancy mental health and pregnancy outcomes. We recruited and interviewed 497/498 pregnant women who were pregnant at the time of 2015 Nepal earthquakes. The study design was prospective cohort. The study reported high prevalence of clinically significant symptoms of common mental disorders during pregnancy. Severity of earthquakes experiences and post-disaster emotional and practical support had significant association with pregnancy mental health. The most striking finding was that intimate partner relationship including intimate partner violence (IPV) outweighed to all covariates including earthquakes experiences and the support to effect mental health of pregnant women.

This is the world’s first population based study examining pregnancy mental health and pregnancy outcomes in an earthquake context. Considering the significance of the study, we have initiated seeking collaboration with other national and international organizations to extend this research project recruiting another cohort of pregnant women (conceive after earthquake). We want to do follow up of both cohorts for women’s mental health as well as an impact on growth and development of their children.

PP5.16 Experiences of menstrual health of young Dalit women of Achham District, Nepal

Neeti Aryal Khanal - Monash University

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The paper is based on PhD research "The Reproductive Health Experiences of Marginalized Women in Nepal: A Case Study of Young Dalit Women in Achham District". The broader aim of the study is to explore the intersections of marginalization and reproductive health. Young Dalit women of Achham district were chosen as the case study as they embody multiple forms of marginalization based on their gender and caste identities along with their regional location as inhabitants of one of the least developed region of a developing country. Using feminist research methodology informed by feminist standpoint epistemology, the study aims to contribute to deeper understanding of intersections of gender barriers and social exclusion as experienced by Young Dalit women.

Based on the in-depth interviews and photographic evidences, this paper will explore in detail the experiences of menstrual health of young Dalit women in Achham aged 16-24. The paper discusses the ways in which experiences of menstruation of young Dalit women are regulated by local faith healers, development workers and family household arrangements. Through Young Dalit women's lived experience, the paper provides deeper insights on the continuation of traditional practice of Chhaupadi. This practice, declared as "ill tradition" by Supreme Court of Nepal in 2005 is in process of being criminalized as proposed by the Parliament in January 2017. This practice highly prevalent in Western Development Region of Nepal requires menstruating girls and women to live in seclusion in small hut away from home, built particularly for this purpose.

PP5.17 Analysis of the poverty incidence in the Philippine mining sector from 1988 to 2009

Rodalee Ofiaza - Chamber of Mines Philippines

The mining industry is a vital sector that greatly contributes to the development and economic stability of a country. A mineral-rich country like the Philippines can enhance its capacity in alleviating poverty by harnessing its mineral sector. To do this, proper assessment and analysis of the facts attributed to the mineral sector are essential in order to amplify the positive impacts of mining and to solve the problems that may arise. Using income poverty incidence measure, poverty in mining seemed to increase from periods 1988 to 2009. But with the Multidimensional Poverty Index as an alternative measure of poverty, the mineral sector was assessed by its capacity in providing basic needs such as health services, education, and indispensable living standards, such as housing, power, and water system. The results showed that from 1988 to 2009, poverty situation in the mining industry actually improved. The disparity in the two poverty incidence measures is the result of an aggregate mining industry that is composed of limited largescale mining companies and poorly regulated small-scale mining operations. Large-scale mining builds access to healthcare, schools, and infrastructure to the countryside where poverty is prevalent, while unregulated and illegal small-scale mining leads to underdeveloped communities, causing more poverty in the sector. With this understanding of how poverty exists in the mining sector, mining policies should be designed according to the respective impacts of large-scale and small-scale mining operations.

Option 7: Workshop

Room: SR 2060

W5.1 Strategic Storytelling and Communications for Impact

Conor Ashleigh - Agricultural Impact International (AgImpact)

On the surface, adopting new Mobile Acquired Data (MAD) technologies (using apps on smartphones & tablets) to address the shortcomings of the 'tried and true' paper based survey and research data capture methods, seemed quite appealing to the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR). The potential benefits were

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identified as faster survey times, data submitted in near real time directly from the field and reduced risk and time associated with re entering field data. Understanding the suitability of the multitude of commercial apps available, and how their use might address the future reporting and data collection needs of ACIAR research project teams were also important technical questions. One other important question was, does the introduction of a new technology impact the information sharing relationship between researchers and interviewees?

In 2015, ACIAR commissioned PT Collins Higgins Consulting an Indonesian based R4D company (and sister company of AgImpact Pty Ltd), to design and manage an independent research activity to investigate these questions. The research concluded that yes, ACIAR should promote the use of apps to projects. The CommCare app was evaluated as the most suitable app. Survey and data entry times for specific questionnaires were reduced by approximately 40%, and yes, the use of apps did have the potential to improve relationships, particularly between researchers and typically smallholder farmers. (Higgins, 2015)

These were all interesting findings, however, the most unexpected outcome from the study, was the level of interest and goodwill from the public, private and research partners to continue collaboration for further research and support in this field. The first short research activity quickly expanded into the ACIAR Mobile Acquired Data (MAD) research series. Over the next 18 months, ACIAR commissioned three further research activities with AgImpact, an Australian based R4D company. A US-based, for profit social enterprise (Dimagi) contributed \$80,000 of in-kind support in software packages to ACIAR projects. AgImpact subsequently formed a certified partnership agreement with Dimagi for delivery of app support services, and the University of Melbourne was engaged to contribute data analysis services for ongoing evaluations.

Because of this unique private-public-research partnership, research projects from nine Australian universities adopted apps and received app building training and ongoing support. Two international research institutions received management advice and support in adopting apps, and three in-country partner researchers were awarded formal certification in app building for research.

This presentation will explore the motivations and landscape that underpinned the development of this unprecedented private, public and research partnership. What were the benefits and challenges around coordination? What are the key elements to consider when attempting to establish these types of relationships to deliver sustainable development in the long-term?

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