

CASID Conference 2018 – Detailed Program

(Please note: due to late stage changes to panels and papers some abstracts are missing from this detailed program).

Day One – Wednesday May 30th

Session 1:

17:30-19:30

CASID Reception – Laboratory - LB 142 – Lab Café

Welcoming Remarks – Dr. A. Atia Apusigah, University for Development Studies, Tamale, Ghana

Day Two – Thursday May 31st

Session 1:

9:00-10:30

Panel 2.1.1 – CW 117

Conflict, Peacebuilding and Civil Society

Chair: Kirsten Van Houten

Colton Brydges, University of Ottawa

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Assessing the Influence of Community-Based Rehabilitation in Post-Conflict Gulu, Uganda.

This presentation will assess the influence of the United Nation's community-based rehabilitation (CBR) approach, based on surveys and interviews conducted with development practitioners in Gulu, Uganda. CBR, which has its origins in primary healthcare, is a multi-dimensional approach to supporting persons with disabilities in resource-poor settings (World Health Organization, UNESCO, & International Labour Office, 2004). While not explicitly designed for post-conflict development, Boyce (2000; 2002) has argued that CBR's emphasis on building local capacity and social supports makes the approach suitable for peacebuilding. Considering this argument, this presentation will explore the influence of CBR on development thought and practice in Gulu District, Uganda, a region that experienced approximately 30 years of conflict (Branch, 2013). Twenty-four organizations serving persons with disabilities participated in a survey, and eight follow-up interviews were conducted. The results indicate that key principles of CBR, namely sustainability, community ownership and holistic solutions, have indeed influenced the thinking around supporting persons with disabilities in Gulu. However,

CBR's influence on development practice is less evident, primarily as a result of shifting donor priorities away from the District. Furthermore, interventions with persons with disabilities remain predominantly centred around medical care. This presentation is intended to demonstrate the uneven influence and understanding of a prominent UN model for development practice, and how it is interpreted and implemented in a post-conflict setting.

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Assessing the Utility of Theatre for Development in Facilitating Attitudinal Change in East African Communities.

This paper takes an interdisciplinary look at the psychological implications of using a theatre for development framework to induce critical thought and action among participants around important social issues in Western Kenya.

Theatre for Development (TfD) is a broad set of performance methodologies aimed at facilitating positive social change. This change is created with, for, or by an affected community, and is the result of mindful communication with the target communities' constituents, isolating and unearthing their concerns and the inequalities they face. One creative-research programme implemented in Western Kenya, *Old Stories in New Ways* (OSNW), developed a methodology of using traditional stories to respond to and confront community members' entrenched political, social, and moral views, with an effort made toward addressing inequality, creating action and positive social movement. Through the development of the piece, psychology-focused interviews were conducted, and evidence was found that cognitive dissonance was created in the participants when they performed behaviours that differ from their beliefs, and that the psychological process of internalisation may have occurred in many of the performers, resulting in articulated and/or demonstrated attitude change. Moreover, the participants stated that working in this context improved their collaboration and interpersonal skills. These observations demonstrate additional benefits to using performing arts to unearth difficult conversations in communities.

We will use this research as a springboard to introduce an upcoming interdisciplinary study that investigates the utility of TfD in the reintegration of child soldiers in northern Uganda, with a focus on the differential impacts on gender. Many demobilised child soldiers struggle to reintegrate into their communities due to stigma associated with combat. While much of this stigma affects both boys and girls, of particular concern are the unique struggles girls face when they return home pregnant or with children resulting from sexual violence. The *OSNW* paradigm will be applied in this context to assess its utility for creating dialogue between demobilised child soldiers and their communities.

Kirsten Van Houten, University of Ottawa
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Civil Society Contributions to Peacebuilding in South Kivu, the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The proposed paper will explore the ways in which three civil society organisations, based in Bukavu, the capital of South Kivu in the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, contribute to hybridized peacebuilding processes. Further, it will also explore what actors and factors influence their ability to develop and realize their objectives and programs. The conclusions to be presented are based on three months of ethnographic observation; qualitative interviews with the staff, leaders, beneficiaries and external partners of each of the organisations and; ongoing consultation with the organisations. The paper will demonstrate that while international partners and access to funding play a significant role in determining the development and implementation of programs and strategies by these organisations, that they are also influenced by the needs and engagement of individuals and groups at the village, community and household level. It also explores the ways in which dynamics within these organisations influence the outcomes of their work. This research is situated within the post-liberal peacebuilding literature, which emphasizes the engagement of local populations in peacebuilding processes, drawing on post-colonial, post-modern and Marxist theory. It would be well placed on a panel on conflict, civil society or sustainable development goal 16.

Mehdi Shiva, University of Dundee
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Climate and Armed Conflicts: an 'Unveiled' Relationship

One of the fundamental challenges of our era is generating proper policies in order to control, and minimise, the consequences of the climate change. There is solid evidence that our planet is getting warmer, and this affects not only our surrounding environment, but also ourselves as human beings. Numerous scientists from various fields have studied the possible consequences of climate change, but there remain disagreements around the severity – or even authenticity – of such effects on armed conflicts. This study looks into this issue, while acknowledging each side's valid points, as well as other possible factors influencing the onset of a conflict. Results obtained from this research suggest that climatic factors could contribute to the onset of armed conflicts, and the effects are larger if the country has experienced a conflict before or has unfavourable climatic conditions. Overall, this study conveys an important policy message and provides empirical justification on the importance of this phenomenon for our livelihood. The findings are robust to a large range of controls – mostly coming from a compact sensitivity analysis on the most argued variables in the literature – as well as various methodologies.

Panel 2.1.2 – CW 225

Collaborative Research
Chair: Andr anne Martel

Peter Timmerman, Canadian Feed the Children

Collaborative Research to Improve the Long-term Stability and Sustainability of the Income Generating Groups (IGGs) in Ghana.

Rebecca Tiessen, University of Ottawa
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Scholar/Practitioner Collaborations for the Promotion of Gender Equality: A Case Study.

Andréanne Martel, CCIC and the CASID Next Generation Program
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Together for Development: Collaborative Partnerships between North American Academics and Civil Society Organizations Working in Global Development.

Session 2:
10:45-12:15

Panel 2.2.1 – CW 115
Gender and Development – Diverse Perspectives
Chair: Rebecca Tiessen

Dr. A. Atia Apusigah, University for Development Studies, Ghana

Promoting Women's Leadership for Economic Development and Food Security: The EMPOWER Experience in Ghana

Bipasha Baruah, University of Western Ontario
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Continuities and Disruptions: Global Trends in Women's Employment in Clean Energy.

Shelley Jones, Royal Rhodes University
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Ugandan women's vision of achievement of, and progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 5

The global community has made a serious commitment to women's empowerment and gender equality through Sustainable Development Goal 5 – *Achieve gender equality and empower all girls and women*. But how would we know if SDG 5 were to be achieved? What might this look like? Would this look the same everywhere in the world? How might progress towards this goal be measured? Who would define progress? Even if, ultimately, there were consensus on what women's empowerment and gender equality meant at a global level, the paths towards achieving this goal would vary widely, given the countless numbers of different contexts. Arguably, women themselves need to be consulted on what they understand as empowerment and gender equality, and how they might determine if progress was being made towards achieving them. And, there is also a need for women to become aware of SDG 5, and what this could mean for them and future generations of women. In addition, programs, policies, and initiatives must be informed by what women need and want to progress towards empowerment and gender equality *in their particular contexts*. In short, women need to be consulted and heard if SDG 5 is to be achieved. This paper will present findings from a study from a cohort of women in rural Uganda who will share their perspectives on what they would consider to be SDG 5 achieved, as well as indicators of progress towards this goal. This qualitative, participatory case study, to take place in over a five week period in early 2018, will seek to gain a comprehensive understanding of the participants' own understandings and definition of gender equality, and how they would assess whether SDG 5 had been successfully achieved in their particular context. The study will use a critical, postmodernist, global feminist ethnographic methodology (Ackerly & Attanasi, 2009; Elabor-Idemudia, 2002; Jagger, 1998), multimodal and mixed methods (Johnson, Onwuegbuzie & Turner, 2007) data collection, and a constructivist grounded theory approach (Charmaz, 2008) to analysis. This study intends to both raise awareness of SDG 5 amongst the participants, as well as bring their voices to the global discourse on assessing progress towards this goal.

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Expanding the Table: Making the Case for an Expanded Definition of Gender Equality through a Queer New Institutional Analysis of South Africa's Sexual Offences Act

The dominant discourse in development theory in the twenty-first century has been characterized by the rise of new institutionalist literature arguing that effective institutions (such as rule of law) are essential for economic and social development. Expanding upon the feminist new institutionalist framework, which challenges this paradigm on the basis that institutions are gendered and result in uneven progress for women, queer new institutionalism seeks to provide a critical analysis of how institutions, even when gender-conscious design is used, are experienced and accessed differently by LGBTI persons and other gender variant persons. This paper applies a queer new institutionalist analysis to South Africa's Sexual Offences Act (2007) and the specialized sexual offences court system which has been implemented in certain regions of the country – paying particular consideration to the experiences of vulnerable populations such as LGBTI persons and sex workers within the judicial system. In light of this analysis, I will argue that the definition of gender should be expanded to explicitly include the experiences of transgender and otherwise gender-variant individuals in order to advance gender equality in a more comprehensive fashion – and thus more effectively in the long run.

Panel 2.2.2 – CW 225

Social Movements, Employment and Social Protection in South Africa

Chair: Adrian Murray

Chris Webb

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New Technologies of Poverty: Biometrics and Financialization in South Africa's Cash Transfer Programs.

The expansion of cash transfer (CT) programs across the Global South have been heralded as a revolution in anti-poverty development policy. The success of many of these programs in alleviating extreme poverty and improving health and education outcomes has generated excitement about the promises of CTs to deliver where previous development interventions have failed. In South Africa, CTs now reach over 11 million people and have been the primary anti-poverty policy since the end of apartheid. In 2012 South Africa's CT registration and payment system was outsourced to a private company, Net-1 Financial Services. The same company established micro-lending and insurance plans marketed to CT recipients, allowing it to access, in its own words, "income streams from untapped markets." Rather than a redistributive alternative, this paper suggests that the country's cash transfer model has been underpinned by neoliberal logics that have been justified through discourses of 'financial inclusion.' The privatization of CT infrastructure has also generated corruption and a dependency on privately owned biometric and information technologies. Based on fieldwork with CT recipients in South Africa between February to August 2016, this paper suggests that while CT programs present an opportunity to extend redistributive social policy and empowered citizenship, their design and implementation can undermine these goals and facilitate private sector accumulation among the poor.

Jasmine Vallve

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The Role of Social Movements in South Africa's Informal Economy: Whose Politics Is it?

This paper considers the role of the informal economy in African economic development as and the political ramifications of informality in South Africa. First, I answer the following questions: in what ways has economic liberalization contributed to the expansion of the informal economy in SA? Has the expansion of the informal economy led to inclusion in the market or to adverse incorporation? The paper then establishes a conceptual framework of liberalization and/or economic development. I then analyze how colonial legacies helped shape an economic system that allowed for the informal economy to develop. These legacies have contributed to the expansion of informal labor. The second theme of the paper is concerned with the politics of informality that have developed as a result of the expansion of informality. Global economic restructuring has created a double process of global integration: countries are more globally

economically integrated. Yet informalization has perpetuated social exclusion and marginalization. It is therefore relevant to explore the changing political organization and engagement of informal workers. I engage in a discussion of how this creates a “politics of informality”. Looking at various efforts of informal actors in SA to mobilize, I illustrate how informal actors have created subjectivities by creating a new terrain of political struggles. By understanding how the politics of informality are changing one can begin to understand the relationship between social/legal disempowerment and political mobilization, as well as the dynamics this creates – necessarily strengthening political voice in some cases and reinforcing exploitation in others.

Adrian Murray, University of Ottawa
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Social Reproduction and the contradictions of the Sustainable Development Agenda: Insights from South Africa.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the considerable funds committed to their success have been hailed as an important opportunity to push forward a progressive development agenda. This is especially the case of social protection and development goals related to social reproduction around which the SDGs are particularly ambitious. For example: Goal 1 aims to achieve the eradication of *all forms of poverty*; Goal 3 seeks to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being; Goal 4 to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education *for all*; Goal 6 calls for the *universalization* of water and sanitation services; and Goal 11 seeks to ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing. This paper argues that while ambitious and formulated through the largest consultation of civil society organizations in the UN’s history, the governance arrangement which underpins the Sustainable Development Agenda has been dominated by private development actors. The resulting plan for financing and implementation of the ambitious targets is disproportionately reliant upon and oriented towards the private sector, requiring ‘bankable’ projects to achieve the goal of “doing good while doing well.” Drawing on empirical work with social movements struggling for public services in Cape Town this paper illustrates the pervasive nature of this market logic in the SDGs and the neoliberal development project more generally. Identifying the negative ramifications of these dynamics for poor and working-class communities it also explores strategies of solidarity and resistance.

Panel 2.2.3 – CW 115
Political Economy of Resource Development
Chair: TBA

Kristin Ciupa, York University
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Political Instability and Oil Development in Venezuela.

Propelled by popular support, and funded by oil windfalls, the Venezuelan government's Bolivarian Revolution was, in the mid-2000s, successful in reducing poverty rates and in supporting new forms of community organizing and participatory democracy. With the decline in global oil prices and the government's failure to address growing contradictions within the economy, these achievements have been largely undone, and the country is experiencing an intensified period of social and political conflict. This has led many to question how a country rich in oil and once considered exceptional for its democratic stability, could be experiencing an acute economic, social and political crisis.

This paper explores the relationship between Venezuela's oil development model and the country's current moment of political instability. Tracing Venezuela's incorporation into the global system as an oil exporter in the context of heightened international demand for oil in the 1920s, this paper argues that the limitations of the Venezuelan state to act on behalf of popular sectors and to end oil dependence can be understood through an analysis of the struggle between international and national actors over Venezuelan oil.

Dillon R. Smith, Queen's University
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Thinking Western Criticisms of China's Development Strategy: Green Growth, Environmental Sustainability, and Chinese Investments in Kenya.

The following research project has ventured to analyze China's contemporary development strategy and its prospects for sustainable growth, using the country's recent investment ventures in Kenya as a case study. The East Asian country's newly-introduced green growth philosophy, which emphasizes the coexistence of both sustainable development and economic growth, provides important findings when it comes to addressing climate change, environmental degradation and other related concerns. Further, Kenya's own national development strategy, Kenya Vision 2030, provides plenty of potential engagement between the two countries. Implementing an interdisciplinary approach which analyzes official state positions, prominent infrastructure projects, and other factors as they relate to Sino-Kenyan relations, the findings of this project are twofold. First, the results of Chinese investments in Kenya largely demonstrate that the country is succeeding in its green growth development strategy. In Kenya, initiatives led by Chinese companies are helping the East African country achieve the goals laid out in Kenya Vision 2030; domestically, China is becoming one of the leading countries in the world when it comes to clean energy production, all the while their economy continues to grow. Second, these findings speak to the need to re-think China's perception in the West; the Chinese are not as much of a 'rising threat' as Western political actors portray them to be. Creating a sense of inherent incompatibility only fosters further animosity and neglects the forms of mutual benefit and knowledge transfer that arise through constructive engagement. A re-thinking of this narrative may help the world's governments and major international organizations learn more effectively from one another during their continued pursuit of sustainable development.

John F Devlin, University of Guelph
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Organic Value Chains and the Global South: A Distributional Exploration

The organic farming movement has been expanding for more than 80 years. Systems of regulated organic certification have a much shorter history having come into force beginning in the 1990s. To trade agricultural products under an organic label requires third party organic certification if the product crosses a national boundary to be sold as "organic". Certification is assessed in relation to legislated standards. In 2016 over 87 countries had an organic standard codified in law and many more were developing their legislation. Organic production has been promoted in the Global South often on the assumption that organic products will enjoy a significant price premium in the markets of the high-consumption countries of the Global North and perhaps among national urban consumers. But the financial benefits of certification are a subject of debate. Organic certification is provided by numerous certification organizations who operate as independent firms and seek to cover their operational costs. In addition the rigors of purchasing and monitoring organic inputs and documenting organic production systems raises production costs. For many producers the decision to certify has been deemed too expensive. This paper surveys institutions for organic certification, asks what particular challenges organic certification faces, and what evidence is available to suggest that the financial benefits of organic certification are sufficient to cover the costs of certification for primary producers in the Global South. The paper will also consider the benefits of "stacking" certifications such as "organic" and "Fairtrade". Such stacking potentially increases costs but may also enhance price premiums.

Session 3:

13:15-14:45

Panel 2.3.1 – CW 117

Gender and Agriculture

Chair: Lincoln Addison

Anne Shileche, UPEI

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Charlene VanLeeuwen, UPEI,

Colleen Walton, UPEI,

John VanLeeuwen, UPEI,

Lucy Kathuri-Ogola, Kenyatta University

Impact of an integrated development and research project on emotional empowerment and civic engagement of women farmers in Kenya.

Programs that facilitate students' learning abroad are on the increase among institutions of higher learning. These international experiential programs are seen to develop students' global and intercultural competence, enabling them to work and live in a more diverse society. Previously, evaluations on the impact of international experiential education programs have focused primarily on the traveling students. There is less understanding of the community impacts that learning abroad research-focused programs may have. This study explored the impact of an integrated development and research project on the emotional empowerment and civic engagement of women farmers in Kenya. Development and research interventions included training programs in human nutrition and dairy herd management. This mixed methods study used primarily random sampling to select participants from the nutrition and dairy intervention groups, and a control group. Data were collected in three phases: (1) a survey of women farmers; (2) in-depth interviews; and (3) focus group discussions. Data were analyzed using Statistical Analysis System (SAS), Stata and NVivo. Initial findings revealed that the interventions increased women's civic engagement in some community activities, and improved their emotional empowerment to an extent. Results also showed associations between the outcomes, women's civic engagement and emotional empowerment, and the following predictors: age, income, education and belonging to community groups. Thematic analysis of qualitative data informed our understanding of the impact of this experiential learning on the women involved in the farm-based interventions.

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Cecilia Rocha, Ryerson University
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Lessons Learned from Gender Integration and Food Security in Vietnam: A Canadian Perspective.

This paper presents lessons learned about the integration of gender in a food security project in Vietnam.

The ECOSUN Project aims at scaling up the production and distribution of fortified infant foods to address child malnutrition in three regions of Northern Vietnam. Adopting a food system approach, the project also intends to empower women farmers and promote local food security by doing the following: (a) train women farmers to produce crops for processing plants; (b) creating a market for local farmers' food crops; and (c) providing counseling to women on child nutrition. Partners of the ECOSUN project include the National Institute of Nutrition in Vietnam, The Vietnam Women's Union, and Ryerson University in Canada. The International Development Research Centre and Global Affairs Canada (GAC) funded this project (October 2015 to June 2018).

This paper focuses on the efforts and advances towards building a gender transformative agenda in the context of this project. At the same time, it addresses the specific limits and barriers to gender transformation that are encountered during implementation. More generally, this

presentation aims to contribute to the current debate on Canada's adoption of a Feminist Development Agenda, and its implications for international development projects that adopt a gender transformative agenda.

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Melody Mendonça, Ryerson University
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Collaborating with Public and Private Partners to Promote Food Security for Women Subsistence Farmers and Children in Rural Vietnam.

This paper is a case study based on the ECOSUN collaboration that highlights the partnership model used between Vietnam's National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Ryerson University and the private sector to improve food security and nutrition in women and children in Northern Vietnam. Nearly one-third of children under the age of two are malnourished in the region due to high rates of poverty, lack of dietary diversity, low rates of exclusive breast feeding and suboptimal nutrition of weaning foods. A food systems model and a market driven approach were used to scale up successful initiatives by NINFood (a business subsidiary of NIN) using locally grown crops for the production of fortified complementary foods for children. The project engages multiple and diverse actors to increase food and nutrition security by building the capacity of women farmers to increase crop productivity, income and integration into food value chains while also supporting access to culturally acceptable fortified foods and increase in knowledge of complementary foods during weaning. The case study will demonstrate: 1) NINFOOD's strategy of using licensing agreements with a local business to scale-up production of fortified complementary foods for children in local small-scale food processing facilities; 2) the involvement of Vietnam Women's Union and other stakeholders to train farmers in sustainable agricultural practices and 3) NIN's social franchising approach through "Little Sun" nutrition counselling centres to promote uptake of the complementary fortified foods to improve child nutrition.

Lincoln Addison, Memorial University
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Gender and Land Reform in Sovelele, Zimbabwe.

What are the economic and gendered consequences of land reform in Zimbabwe? Zimbabwe's land reform represents the most extensive redistribution of land to smallholders in the 21st century. Initiated in 2000 when the state decided to support black occupiers on white-owned commercial estates, this land reform program has transferred 4,500 formerly white owned estates – representing 20 percent of the total land area in Zimbabwe – to around 170,000 black smallholder households. Despite the fact that women are crucial stakeholders in rural development processes, and are central to food production, the impact of land reform on women

has been overlooked in favour of political-economic outcomes. Based on ethnographic research with twenty households in Sovelele – a post land reform settlement located in southeastern Zimbabwe – my paper focuses on how the roles and responsibilities of women may be shifting among land recipients. My research suggests that land reform in Sovelele has given rise to a new group of medium-scale farmers able to produce significant surpluses of maize, small grains and groundnuts. Yet, this expansion of agricultural production has also entailed an intensification of unpaid female and child labour. For some women – namely married women – the demand for their labour translates into increased control over land and household income, while for others (such as unmarried daughters), the increased work load expected of young women and men encourages them to seek opportunities outside of the resettlement area.

Panel 2.3.2 – CW 225

Exploring, Unpacking, and Systematically Evaluating Diversity in Development Research Chair: Andréanne Martel

Avi Caplan, IDRC
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Research Quality Plus (RQ+) – A Holistic Approach to Evaluating Research for Development.

This paper first describes the rationale behind the development of a new approach to evaluating research quality, called RQ+. Second, the author will present the components of the RQ+ approach and what makes this concept different from the status quo. Finally, the author will reflect on strengths and weaknesses of the approach following several applications.

The author will argue that the way we do research affects development, and increased thoughtfulness in our research evaluation methods is required. Moreover, that this need permeates research undertaken across each of the CASID 2018 conference themes.

Participants– researchers, funders of research, and evaluators of research quality interested in each conference thematic – will be encouraged to treat the RQ+ approach as one option for taking this charge forward. As a dynamic, evolving tool that they can adapt and modify for their specific purposes.

Andréanne Martel, CCIC
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Why Southern-based Research? Results of an RQ+ application at IDRC.

High quality, use-oriented and well communicated research can improve social outcomes in developing countries and by doing so, accelerate development progress. This presentation aims to support this claim by unpacking a meta-evaluation of research supported by Canada's IDRC. The author draws findings from a large and unique data-set that comprises 170 expert ratings of research undertaken over the period 2010 to 2015. This research spanned multiple disciplines of the social and natural sciences and was conducted across the globe; with the majority in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East. The evaluative framework used –

Research Quality Plus (RQ+) - presents a case study of doing research evaluation differently and what the results can look like for research policymakers. Analysis suggest that contrary to conventional wisdom, there is no clear trade-off between the rigour and the utility of research and that research capacity strengthening effort is positively correlated with the scientific merit of a project. The results present useful and high-quality evidence for consideration by research funders, research users, institutions and researchers themselves.

Panel 2.3.3 – CW 115

Adaptation, Mitigation and Resilience: Climate Change and beyond

Chair: Furqan Asif

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Globalising Myths of Survival: Post-disaster Households after Typhoon Haiyan

On November 8, 2013, Typhoon Haiyan locally known as ‘Yolanda’ devastated the Philippines. This environmental disaster affected over 14 million Filipinos and left thousands of families internally displaced. In the Haiyan aftermath, the affected communities were equally inundated with a motley collection of government assistance, humanitarian aid as well as military contingents. From a feminist perspective, this paper identifies the construction and subsequent proliferation of survival myths by both international and national actors that portray affected households as characterised by resilience, mutual assistance and shared recovery. We argue, however, that these myths have served as tools for reinforcing gendered inequalities before, during and after the disaster. In particular, these myths render invisible the feminisation of care burdens and the distinct long-term harms borne by women and girls. Using data from in-depth and survey interviews, we compare middle and lower-class households in three heavily Haiyan-affected communities in Tacloban City, Philippines, to explore how their experiences challenge dominant knowledges produced post-Haiyan in terms of: the local culture of mutual assistance (*bayanihan*), the endless resourcefulness of Filipinos in times of crisis, and the positive contributions of overseas migrant remittances. The evidence from this research underscores the importance of interrogating how similar survival myths are being globalised in disaster governance at the expense of forging substantive gender equality in post-disaster settings.

Stephanie Maltais, University of Ottawa
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De la fragilité à la résilience : construire la résilience post-Ebola en Guinée.

Les crises sanitaires touchent tous les pays du monde, mais l’impact est plus grand sur les États fragiles en raison de l’inefficacité des institutions, d’un manque de résilience ou encore des économies précaires. Le cas d’Ebola en Guinée, est un exemple des lacunes dans les préalables de

la résilience ayant mené à des difficultés dans la gestion de la crise. Les interventions visant à améliorer la résilience peuvent être menées à différents niveaux et l'ensemble des acteurs doit être mis à contribution. Mais, la place de ces acteurs n'est pas toujours bien définie.

À la lumière des recherches qualitatives effectuées, il est possible de noter que les acteurs sont désormais conscients des besoins à combler pour avoir un système résilient. L'État a développé un Plan de relance et de résilience du système de santé et un Plan national de développement sanitaire 2015-2024. Il a mis en place divers mécanismes comme l'augmentation du budget accordé à la santé; le recrutement de 4000 agents de santé; la mise en place d'une Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire et d'équipes régionales et préfectorales d'alerte et de riposte aux épidémies...

Il apparaît qu'aujourd'hui, l'absence d'un système de santé résilient fait que la Guinée ne pourrait pas gérer une autre épidémie d'envergure de façon autonome. Elle est encore trop dépendante des partenaires techniques et financiers. Par contre, il est possible de dire qu'elle dispose désormais de certains mécanismes, qu'on peut lier aux variables de la résilience sanitaire, qui permettraient de mieux organiser la réponse face aux crises.

Julian Kapfumvuti, Memorial University
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Carbon projects and disenfranchisement in Zimbabwe: Narratives of Local brokers in the land appropriation process.

This paper provides an analysis of a Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) initiative in Kariba, Zimbabwe. As scholarship on “green grabbing” suggests, the Kariba REDD+ project is aimed at combating climate change, but has also caused disenfranchisement amongst local people, with many losing land and livelihood options. The aim of this study is to establish which group facilitates land takeovers and to examine the narratives used in the appropriation of land. Narratives often include identifying the land as empty or unused, overpopulated or abundant. The state, through Rural District Councils (RDCs), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), chiefs and village heads, often push these narratives. While most scholarship focuses on the role of global investors as the main actors in REDD+ projects, I focus on how community representatives persuade their own constituencies to accept REDD+, in order to capture economic and political benefits for themselves.

So Youn (Annie) Kim, Carleton University
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Analysis of relocation schemes for Low-lying small island states under the threat of sea level rise.

Climate change threatens human, national and environmental security. Our research is based on the low-lying island states, Kiribati, RMI, Tuvalu and the Maldives, whose lands will be submerged partially or entirely by 2100. Loss of territory will result in population relocation. By 2050, 665,000 to 1.7 million residents of the Pacific islands will have to migrate. Such relocation

“cannot be done overnight.” It is important to recognize that these states have low adaptive abilities due to their geographical isolation, dependence on natural resources for survival, and increasing population growth. First, we will recognize the breadth of issues for these small island countries where people eventually will be displaced. Then, we will evaluate the feasibility and prospects of their current or developing relocation policies and schemes with criteria of cultural compatibility, existing routes, temporal/spatial concerns, financial/engineering considerations, and barriers to be overcome. Our research will conclude with issues to address and global public policy implications. This research has implications for the global community because rising sea levels will affect two-thirds of the world’s population living within 100 kilometers of any coastline. This research aims to provide a practical guide for maritime states in the crucial years to come.

Panel 2.4.1 – CW 117

Critical Perspectives on Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy

Chair: Rebecca Tiessen

Karen Craggs-Milne

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Canada's FIAP - how is it different from business as usual?

Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy has been received with both excitement and concern as development actors struggle to understand what the new commitment to a 'Feminist' approach to development looks like and what it means for the way they currently work.

In her remarks, Karen will unpack what feminist lens to development entails. She will also address what is new (or not) about the FIAP, responding to the question - is this really as new as many think? She will also reflect on a transformational approach to development - which is implied in the FIAP - and illustrate, through concrete examples, what a transformational approach means in practice - for program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The audience will leave with a much greater clarity of the FIAP and what it means for Canadian development organizations.

Jacqueline Potvin, University of Western Ontario

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Reproductive Justice, Neoliberalism and Maternal Health: the Muskoka Initiative and Beyond.

Since the signing of the Muskoka Initiative at the G8 summit of 2010, maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) has been configured as Canada’s ‘top development priority’. While lauded for putting women at the centre of Canada’s development agenda, Canada’s MNCH policy has also been critiqued for its failure to engage in gender as a social relation, and for its explicit exclusion of support for increased access to safe and legal abortion (Tiessen, 2016; Keast, 2017; Webster,

2010). Building on these critiques, and drawing on the theory of reproductive justice, my own analysis demonstrates how these exclusions can be considered symptomatic of the Muskoka Initiative's reliance on, and reiteration of, neoliberal frameworks of health and development. By situating the solution to poor maternal and child health almost exclusively in capacity building and awareness raising activities aimed at increasing access to medical services, Canada's MNCH programs configure development as a series of simple, straightforward, technical interventions that ignore social and structural determinants of health, as well as the global systems of power in which they are embedded (Li, 2007). As such, the Muskoka Initiative has contributed to a depoliticization and individualization of maternal health as a development 'problem'.

My analysis of the depoliticization of MNCH is heavily informed by the theory of reproductive justice, a political and analytical framework that works to move beyond dominant, neoliberal narratives of individual reproductive 'choice' by calling for more careful consideration of how interconnected systems of power shape the political, social and environmental contexts in which reproductive decisions are (or are not) made (Ross and Solinger, 2017). Such consideration includes how reproductive experiences, preferences and choices are shaped by access to economic resources, as well as to dominant understandings of gender, race and class. As such, reproductive justice necessitates a movement beyond neoliberal preoccupations with 'access' in addressing solutions to reproductive injustice, including maternal health. In this paper, I outline how my use of reproductive justice as an analytical framework has allowed for a nuanced analysis of maternal health as a key component of reproductive autonomy, and as deeply intertwined with issues of material poverty, structural violence and global hierarchies of power. Drawing on insights from this research project, I further propose that reproductive justice should be adopted as a guiding framework for international scholarship, policy and practice concerning the issues of maternal and child health. I argue that as a framework that emerged out of women's resistance to both reproductive rights violations, as well as to the dominant ways in which these violations were being fought through discourses of individual 'choice', reproductive justice has the potential to impart critical lessons for scholars and practitioners working towards policies and interventions that address the structural roots of reproductive oppression. I conclude by outlining the specific relevance of reproductive justice for Canadian development policy as it moves forward from the Muskoka Initiative to the pro-choice, yet still deeply individualized Feminist International Assistance Policy.

Panel 2.4.2 – CW 225
Refugees and Migration
Chair: Furqan Asif

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Migrants syriens de Montréal : Caractéristiques et stratégies d'adaptation.

Cette communication projette le regard sur la migration syrienne à Montréal enregistrée au cours des années 1980-1990. Arrivés au Canada avec des statuts différents – immigrants économiques, immigrants parrainés et réfugiés – les Syriens se sont confrontés à un nouvel environnement,

différent de celui de leur origine. Malgré leur différence de statuts, les arrivants syriens se retrouvent plongés dans une nouvelle société où la réflexion ‘‘officielle’’ traduit la volonté de donner à chaque individu une égalité des chances indépendamment de son groupe d’appartenance. Là surgit tout le débat sur l’intégration, la préservation des identités et l’appartenance à la société montréalaise. Les enquêtes menées au sein de la communauté syro-montréalaise montrent que la plupart des valeurs et principes de la Syrie natale ne sont pas en veilleuse. En même temps, diverses initiatives s’articulent et révèlent des stratégies et des pratiques d’ajustements sociaux, culturels et symboliques dans la nouvelle société.

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(In)accessible space: Governing refugee resettlement in Toronto and Istanbul

Over the past fifteen years, urban housing insecurity has risen to the top of the global development agenda. What is often overlooked, however, are inter-scalar processes related to housing that affect marginalized communities across the globe in similar ways, making a call for the investigation of inter-scalar governance processes involved in housing crises in the global North and South. This paper will historically and materially interrogate current levels of housing insecurity, focusing on the heightening levels of insecure accommodation faced by refugees in Toronto and Istanbul. In Canada, housing insecurity has been declared a national disaster, yet the country is heralded as a global model for refugee resettlement. Simultaneously, Turkey receives the most annual refugees, the majority of which settle in urban environments that have been suffering from a lack of public investment and heightened urbanization over the past decades. As Toronto and Istanbul are the cities housing the most refugees in each respective country, this paper seeks to fill a scholarly gap regarding the resettlement of refugees in the context of unequitable urban environments, while adding to academic debates surrounding urban housing crises faced by marginalized populations. Further, it examines the manner in which (in)formal global rules governing housing policy reproduce themselves at the local level. It argues that housing insecurity represents a global crisis reproduction associated with capitalist accumulation, where marginalized subjects are inordinately dispossessed from the right to adequate and secure shelter.

Shaiful Islam, University of Guelph

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Conceptualizing refugee agency: Is agency possible without basic human needs?

I shall conceptualize refugee agency in terms of whether, to what extent, and in what ways refugee decides to move in, settles in new places, and acts to face survival crisis. Specifically, I shall examine applicability of basic needs as one conceptual foundation of agency analysis, in particular to disaggregate attributes of refugee agency. Precisely, at first, I shall seek to what extent and in which ways a refugee’s agency can be portrayed in terms of how he/she depends on and/or relates to social structure to exert his/her decisions, actions or inactions. Secondly, I shall also seek to what extent and in which ways the concept of basic needs refers to a conceptual difference in agentic capacity that is inseparably social and bound to social structural attributes.

I shall use three types of literatures: - first is the literatures on the refugees and forced migrants, and on recent episodes of Rohingya refugee flows in Bangladesh in order to appropriately situate conceptual analysis. Second is a body of works on basic need approach, mainly done by Doyal and Gough (1991) and Braybrooke (1987) among others. Here, I shall explore its analytical adequacy in terms of its potentials and ways of its being appropriately carried into a conceptualization of human agency. Specifically, I shall discuss that to what extent basic need is both a normative and socially situated propositions, advancing further on how it is to be put into social analysis. Finally, in order to offer various dimensions of agentic capacities, I shall look into two contemporary sociological theories on agency:- (i) a critical realist type, Archer's (2001) structurally instituted agency, and (ii) the relationally and temporally embedded human agency approach, taken from Emirbayer (1998). The agentic dimensions could differ not only by variations in agency-structure relationships, but also by fulfilling or deficiencies of basic needs.

I shall argue against recent trend (Nyers 2010, Sharma 2003, Mainwaring 2016) that highlights refugee agency as 'politically powerful' actors, at least for the reasons that they challenge border controlling policies of developed countries, by illegally attempting to move in there. I shall instead propose a continuum of various agentic capacities, which refugees gain/lose and exercise in different situations of his/her life trajectories from being forced to flee to settling in a new place with a new identity.

Furqan Asif, University of Ottawa
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From sea to city: migration and social wellbeing in coastal Cambodia

Small-scale fishing communities along Cambodia's coast have relied on marine resources as a mainstay of their livelihood for many decades. However, in the last ten to fifteen years, several shocks, such as increased fishing pressure, illegal, underreported and unregulated fishing and, more recently, sand mining, have contributed to a progressive decline in catch. Alongside this, increasing alternative economic opportunities outside the coastal village has resulted in shifting values and opinions towards fishing as a livelihood particularly by younger individuals and has catalyzed their migration to secondary cities and to the capital, Phnom Penh. Unlike other parts of the country, the experience of the lives of people on the move from coastal regions of Cambodia remains less understood. The study seeks to answer the question of how migration shapes and influences the social wellbeing of migrants and conversely those that remain in the village. In doing so, it will shed light on a very particular transition taking place in Cambodia, namely, from the sea to the city. The importance of understanding this transition is that, by focusing on social dimensions of migration, it will allow for a more complete picture of migration within the country to emerge and potentially improve policies around labour migration. Focusing on select fishing villages in coastal Cambodia, this chapter uncovers the effect that migration has on social wellbeing, the trade-offs being made and what it means to be a migrant for people from fishing villages, amidst a sea of environmental and economic change.

Panel 2.4.3 – CW 115

Rethinking development
Chair: TBA

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Allison McCulloch, Brandon University
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A Sequential Approach to Power Sharing: Can a Gada Framework Facilitate Broad Inclusion?

How to design broadly inclusive governance arrangements remains an ongoing concern in divided and developing societies. This paper considers whether a sequential approach to power-sharing governance, as embodied in the Gada system of the Oromo people, can contribute to democracy, inclusion and development. We compare the Gada framework with traditional understandings of power sharing, including consociationalism and centripetalism, and assess whether such a framework can effectively confront some of the inherent weaknesses of classical power sharing. We identify and analyze some of the unique features of Gada, which can facilitate power sharing over time. We draw inspiration from traditional models of power sharing but argue that a new sequential approach, modeled on Gada, has important benefits. We present brief case studies of Oromia and Ethiopia wherein we apply the Gada model to demonstrate its potential as an inclusive governance arrangement. In the conclusion, we employ a broader comparative lens to consider the viability of this approach for other diverse societies.

Judyannet Muchiri, Memorial University
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Youth-defined Development: Doing development for, with and by African Youth

To engage youth in a meaningful and participatory manner there is need for development actors, including governments, aid agencies, international organizations, NGOs and policy makers, to understand how youth define development. Drawing on data collected via interviews and photovoice methods with a network of youth development activists from 10 African countries, this paper outlines what development means to youth who are members of a networked youth group and what 'good' development looks like according to them in the context of youth-oriented development. It provides evidence for the development community to: a) consider what youth think about development, b) invest in youth and their capabilities, and c) forge meaningful partnerships and develop trust with youth in development processes and activities. Further, it shows what youth- and community-centered development looks like when defined by young people who are invested in development in Africa.

Clara Joseph, University of Calgary
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Rethinking Postcolonial and Development Studies in the Face of the Indian Christian: Kandhamal 2008.

Increasingly, scholars are interested in the role of Religion in Development (Severine Deneuline & Carole Rakodi; Stephen Offutt & Brandon Vaidyanathan). However, with very few exceptions, studies on related occurrences in Eastern India focus on either the one or the other; rarely do scholars consider the link between violence against religious groups and MOUs between governments and multinational corporations. For instance, both Anto Akkara and Brannon Parker, who discuss religious riots in Eastern India from opposite perspectives, ignore the economic causes. In my paper, I will focus on the district of Kandhamal, in Odissa, and particularly the violence against Indian Christians in 2008 and its link to UK's Vedanta Resources' need for mineral resources. I will further argue that there are insightful parallels between this event and another in the 16th century involving Portuguese traders in South India. Both revolved around a key religious-political person of the period and his link with the respective governing body; in both cases, conversion, violence, and trade were central to the strategies of this person; finally, Indian Christians (both colonial converts as well as the Thomas Christians, a community that claims pre-colonial Christian heritage in India) were central characters in both the dramas that unfolded. This paper hopes to push postcolonial studies and development studies on India to reconsider and correct the assumption that European colonizers introduced Christianity to India. Such a move can generate further studies that recognize the link between religious strife or "communalism" and the role of corporations in India.

Day Three – Friday June 1st

Session 1:

9:00-10:30

Panel 3.1.1 – CW 117

Decolonization

Chair: Simone Hengen

Simone Hengen, University of Regina
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Using Critical English Language Teaching to Disrupt Settler Dispositions in Post-secondary Language Learners.

English language learners in Canada are typically newcomer visa students or permanent residents who, while learning vocabulary and grammar, construct Canadian identities to navigate the new culture. English language learning classrooms in Canada are politically charged sites whose origins lie in the British colonial project and whose pedagogy is informed by the racial hierarchies that privilege white settler peoples and newcomers over Indigenous peoples. Language learners may not possess the background knowledge, linguistic skills or confidence to recognize or disrupt the colonial discourses and racialized representations of Indigenous peoples they encounter both inside and outside of the classroom. Or their goal may be a Language

Proficiency qualification with little concern for the content of the class. Constructing a Canadian identity involves taking up a particular settler disposition towards Indigenous peoples. English language learners should be provided with tools to disrupt this settler disposition and learn the accurate history of Canada.

For this individual paper (as a panel member), I propose to illustrate how critical English language learning can develop learners' abilities to interrogate their English language learning curriculum and Canadian society. I will expose colonial discourse and racialized representations of Indigenous peoples in ESL textbooks, and discuss original research that reveals students' questions and advice for language instruction. Finally, I will present English language learning lessons that encourage learners to develop tools of inquiry, and to recognize, interrogate and disrupt colonial discourses, both within and outside the language-learning classroom.

Jess Notwell, University of Guelph
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Young Women's De-colonial Action.

Settler colonial narratives of Palestinians as terrorist “invaders” and Israelis as belonging to the land seek to justify Israel’s ever-expanding illegal military occupation of Palestine, erasure of Palestinian space, and dispossession of Palestinian people (Rouhana & Sabbagh-Khoury, 2015). Some young Palestinian activists in Occupied Jerusalem, using their lived experiences as counter-narratives, are decolonizing knowledge about themselves and their communities through action. Despite deep uncertainty about whether freedom is possible, these young Palestinians are creating safe spaces to raise awareness about forcible displacements, land confiscation and settler violence in their communities; strengthen their leadership skills; strategize resistance; and act for change. Through the stories of three individual activists, this paper explores specific examples of change initiatives. Nour* spearheaded community clean-up activities to assert Palestinian ownership of the land, simultaneously refusing to accept donor funding for the activities based on the principle of refusing donor dependence. Manal refused to allow soldiers to detain children accused of throwing stones, actively protecting children’s right to learn in safe spaces as an investment in future community-led development. Leila is part of a network of Palestinian young women who share anti-colonial resistance strategies across multiple communities, including ensuring ongoing connections between Palestinians living in Jerusalem and the Palestinian lands called Israel. Leila believes that key to the liberation of Palestine is raising people’s awareness about the realities of the occupation to the point where they choose to fight back. Collectively, these young Palestinian activists are mobilizing to cultivate hope for future freedom and engage increasing numbers of children and youth in action to realize this change.

Panel 3.1.2 – CW 225
SDGs, Education and Volunteers
Chair: Rebecca Tiessen

Katia Vianou, Zayed University
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From MDGs to SDGs: Toward a more inclusive conceptualization of communication in the education sector?

Between 2007 and 2014, I conducted an ethnographic study of collaboration in a research program hosted by the Conference of Ministers of Education in La Francophonie States and Governments (CONFEMEN). I sought to understand the process, meaning and collaborative stakes between donors, researchers, participants and potential users (Vianou, 2014).

One important finding of my research, undertaken in Senegal at a time when countries and development institutions were striving to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), is that the necessary communication conditions for implementing the participative approach advocated by international frameworks were not necessarily in place. In fact, communication was constrained by the structure of the partnership between donors and their “recipient” countries, and the absence of a national tradition of communication in Senegal. These factors combined left the government a very limited possibility to play a leadership role in facilitating partnerships with country stakeholders, in all their diversity (the civil society, the education community, researchers, etc.). Moreover, research communication practices were shaped by a single, essentially technical view of scientific research that failed to address the diversity of contexts of use and development concerns.

With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the question arises as to whether this new framework is giving way to a renewed, more inclusive conceptualization of communication. Therefore, the paper will tackle the recent evolution of communication conceptualizations in the education development sector with regards to diversity—a topic that resonates with recent research on power in partnership networks in international development (Faul, 2016).

Harry A. Sackey, Vancouver Island University
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Sub-Saharan Africa's Youth not in Education, Employment and Training: Prevalence, Proneness, Prospects and Policy Implications.

Improving educational attainment, one of the Sustainable Development Goals, revolves around the notion of human capital development, a key factor in reducing poverty and inequality. As of now, global partnerships have played an important role in championing this goal. For example bilateral aid for education has been associated with an increase in school enrolment rates in the developing world. However, beyond primary education, enrolment rates tend to drop sharply for the youth. In a rapidly globalizing and competitive world, moving up the education ladder is indispensable. For sub-Saharan Africa, a region known for low standards of living, getting the youth to stay in school longer and preparing them for remunerative employment could be a game changer for wellbeing enhancement. Against this backdrop, this paper examines the issue of youth not-in education, employment and training (NEET). It attempts to answer the following questions: what is the extent of NEET prevalence? Who is at risk of falling into the NEET category? How are the NEET doing

in terms of wellbeing? What are the implications for their own future and that of their children, especially the educational attainment of their children? Using household-level data from the Pew Research Center Global Opinion Survey, we examine the situation in 7 SSA countries in 2014 and 2015 (Ghana, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa). Our methodology involves the use of descriptive statistics and intuitively understandable tools such as odds ratios to show specific youth groups at risk of becoming NEET.

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Building Capacity in Development Organizations: the Role of International Volunteers.

Session 2:
10:45-12:15

Panel 3.2.1 – CW 117
SDG Finance: Business or Bust?
Chair: Spencer Henson

Kerry Max, Global Affairs Canada
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Laird Hindle, Global Affairs Canada

Leveraging private sector investment for SDG finance.

This paper examines the potential contribution of private sector companies and investors to helping finance and implement the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Based on the assumption that the trillions of dollars needed to achieve the SDGs will not be provided by public funds alone, we describe the efforts of some donors to work with the private sector to simultaneously increase perceived returns on investment (ROI) and improve development impacts of public-private partnerships in priority SDG areas.

Aniket Bhusan, Carleton University
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Financial Engineering for Development – Impact Potential, Challenges and Policy Dilemmas.

Blended finance is a key emerging area in development finance. It offers the promise of scaling-up the mobilization of much needed private capital for development. However, it also comes with a whole new set of challenges especially from a development policy perspective (e.g. opportunity cost of buying-down risk vs. allocating concessional finance in traditional ways, investment decision-making dilemmas, and impact measurement and attribution issues).

This paper examines three facets in detail: first, we unpack the theoretical and conceptual foundations of blending, or, more broadly and appropriately, financial engineering for development. Second, we summarize the outcomes of recent policy developments that aim to better define and crystalize the idea of blending, and we address three questions in turn – what is the size of blended finance, what do we know about its performance, and how is it tracked and measured. Finally, we examine policy dilemmas with the help of cases that are specifically relevant to the Canadian context. We argue that Canada needs a clear policy framework to guide its efforts in blended finance. We conclude with specific recommendations on what such a framework should consider and include.

Olaf Weber, University of Waterloo
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SDGs and the Financial Sector: How the Financial Sector Can Address Sustainable Development.

Usually, sustainable development is perceived as a business case. Sustainable development can be material for the business of banks and other financial institutions because it creates risks or opportunities. Addressing the SDGs, however, could create a sustainability case for the financial sector. Through their activities, financial institutions and financial markets exert a dominating influence on the economy, the society, and sustainable development. Therefore, they are able to have a positive impact on sustainable development by addressing the SDGs. Impact investing, socially responsible investing, social banking, and green finance and lending are examples of financial sector activities addressing the sustainable development. We will introduce some examples of the sector successfully addresses sustainable development and conclude that the financial industry can create a sustainability case for banking and finance.

Panel 3.2.2 – CW 225

Developing Health:

The Place of Health in International Development

Chair: Robert Huish

Health may not always be the goal of international development, but it will always be the outcome. This raises the question as to how “healthy” official development assistance actually is, how national health systems in the global South factor into development assistance, and how individuals, and their communities, work to embrace health strategies regardless of the support of government. This panel invites practitioners and research to share findings on health-related development strategies, and also to provide critical insight into how official development assistance focuses on health. The panel will explore the “under-explored” of global health in development to expose the gaps between health and policy, and how it often comes down to communities to make a world of difference to improve health for the most marginalized.

Robert Huish, Dalhousie University
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The Elephant in the Room: Cancer in Africa, Apathy everywhere else.

Krisanne Thibodeau, Dalhousie University
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Wanting to Care: The disconnect between care and compassion for maternal health in the Philippines.

Alexis MacDonald, Stephen Lewis Foundation
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Powered by Love: A Grandmothers' Movement to End AIDS in Africa.

Ida Nambeya, Stephen Lewis Foundation

The Grandmothers to Grandmothers Campaign, The Stephen Lewis Foundation.

Session 3:
14:00-17:00

Panel 3.3.1 – CW 117
Discussion and Dialogue on Indigenizing the Academy

Facilitated by: Dr. Emily Grafton, Executive lead Indigenization, University of Regina
and
Dr. Allyson Stevenson, CRC in Indigenous Peoples and Social Justice, University of Regina