

## Presentation Details

No	Presenter	Title of Proposal	Key words	Type	Biographical Information	Abstract
1	Abann Yor and Mary Dawson	Partnerships that make a difference	refugee, partnership, empowerment	Paper	<p>Abann Yor is the Chairperson of the Auckland Refugee Community Coalition (ARCC) which is made up of former refugee community leaders. ARCC has given them a vehicle for collective voice, so they can have on-going communication between community leaders, service providers and government agencies to identify the needs of refugee communities, and find solutions.</p> <p>The paper will be presented jointly with Dr Mary Dawson the Executive Director of the Auckland Regional Migrant Services Trust (ARMS) Auckland's specialist settlement support agency, providing targeted programmes for skilled migrants, international students, other work visa holders, former refugees and their families across Auckland.</p>	<p><b>Partnerships that make a difference.</b> This presentation reflects on why the partnership between Auckland Refugee Community Coalition (ARCC) and Auckland Regional Migrant Services Trust (ARMS) has been successful in initiating and implementing a number of integrated community development projects, mainly for women from refugee backgrounds in Auckland. Organisational partnerships and the virtues of organisational collaboration are often touted as the hallmarks of successful community development initiatives. However true partnerships are hard to find and can easily be mired in power imbalances and tense relationships. Contrary to these partnerships, which are more akin to the partnership between a horse and a jockey, the partnership that has emerged between ARCC and ARMS has resulted in more than 240 women from 12 different countries engaged in various aspects of these projects, or having moved onto other enterprise, training or employment pathways.</p> <p>Factors which have led to this success include the projects emerging from the refugee background communities themselves, extensive dialogue over an extended period between representatives of the two organisations resulting in shared values and high levels of trust, the strong relationship between the organisational leaders where challenge is both expected and accepted, flexibility, a novel form of project governance aimed to increase the learning of all involved and staff being drawn predominantly from refugee backgrounds.</p> <p>Recommendations to others wanting to embark on a similar partnership journey are made at the conclusion of the presentation.</p>
2	Abdelrahim Abulbasher	Aspects of Sudanese traditions implicated in intimate partner violence among sudanese refugee women	discipline aspect, intimate partner violence, women, cultural influence, Sudanese refugees, male attitudes	Paper	<p>Mr. Abulbasher (originally from Darfur - western Sudan) is a graduate student at the Department of Sociology, South Dakota State University and peace &amp; human rights activist. He worked with humanitarian and civil society organizations in Sudan for 6 years advocating and protecting the victims of conflict &amp; genocide in Darfur &amp; addressing human rights violations across the country. It was one of his challenging dreams to resettle and study in the United States after going through arbitrary arrests, detentions and threats under the barbaric Sudanese regime due to his activism and his ethnicity, which led him to escape to Uganda where he made his way to the United States. His educational journey was interrupted for years due to the insecurity and instability in both Sudan and in Uganda where he enrolled at Juba University (Sudan at that time), and late at Makerere University in Uganda as a graduate student.</p>	<p>This study intends to examine the impact of Sudanese traditions on domestic violence among Sudanese refugee women in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Its main argument is based on assumption that the Sudanese refugee males justify use of traditional discipline including psychological and physical abuse to control their partners. Another assumption indicates that factors such as education, employment, language and cultural barriers, as well as challenges of coping and adaptation influence the attitudes of males toward partner violence. These factors exacerbate the existing vulnerability that these women experienced in refugee camps abroad and throughout their resettlement in the United States.</p>
3	Agnes Wong	How do we make the St John Youth Programme diverse enough for it to be the programme of choice for young people in Aotearoa, New Zealand?	St John, diversity, diverse communities, youth engagement, youth programmes	Paper	<p>Agnes Wong is the Community Programmes Development Manager for St John National Headquarters based in Auckland. She is a former St John youth member and still volunteers for the youth programme as an Area Youth Manager in Northern Region. Agnes has particular interests in community development and she is passionate about engaging the youth voice in discourse. Agnes graduated from the University of Auckland in 2013 with a Bachelor of Health Sciences and a Bachelor of Arts (Sociology).</p>	<p>St John New Zealand has been running a youth programme for 6 to 18 year olds alongside its ambulance service for over 85 years. The programme has a mission to provide a safe and secure environment where young people learn first aid, health care, self-discipline and general life skills.</p> <p>Biennially, Think Tanks are held as a platform to engage with youth members and leaders to guide the development and future strategies of the youth programme. Think Tank 2014 focussed on diversity and questioned how we make our place diverse enough for it to be the programme of choice for young people and leaders in Aotearoa New Zealand today and in the future. Key members of youth programme congregated at "Central Command" and twelve "Satellite Stations" were held throughout the country, predominantly organised by young leaders. The conversations were largely driven through social media and online technology, recognising the importance for youth members' voices to be heard and connected as part of future programme developments. Eight key outcomes were developed that will continue to challenge the way we address diversity and move the programme into the future.</p> <p>St John is committed to driving community health outcomes, sustainable volunteers and addressing diversity. The three key goals for the youth programme: "Build a Path (career and development pathways), "Up the Ante" (quality improvement) and "Connecting as One" (engaging with communities and stakeholders); reflect this and provides examples of leading grass root actions and initiatives that the wider organisation seeks to achieve.</p>
4	Alastair Russell	Reality of radical community development in practise	radical community development, benefit advocacy, individual empowerment, capacity building, poverty, taking an explicit stand	Paper	<p>Alastair is currently the Advocacy Coordinator with Auckland Action Against Poverty. He has previously done voluntary work with the Auckland Unemployed Workers Rights Centre in the 1990's. He is a registered social worker with many years experience in mental health and more recently with the Wellington Somali Council and Lifewise Family Services.</p> <p>He has espoused a radical form of social work focussing on people's social situation and their needs for sufficient income and appropriate housing. This has challenged prevailing social work practise models. He maintains that social work and community development are inherently linked.</p> <p>His current role within Auckland Action Against Poverty has given him the ability to incorporate his experience and values with an organisation that has an explicit kaupapa of standing against an oppressive agenda and for a positive alternative.</p>	<p>Radical community development is a multi-faceted combination of working with people addressing their immediate reality and using that to inform developmental work which explicitly challenges and confronts the dominant elite.</p> <p>Starting from an example of an hour of benefit advocacy work connections are made to the developmental work of advocacy training and the training's potential for individual empowerment, recruitment of new advocates, capacity building and community networking.</p> <p>Benefit Impacts (a 3 day presence of 30 advocates at a Work and income office) as part of a developmental strategy are evaluated as positive proof of the existence of poverty and the dysfunction of Work and Income practise and social welfare policy.</p> <p>The use of research, media and protest actions are also integral to radical community development.</p> <p>Research is an opportunity to draw upon the experiences of the people benefit advocates work with to tell their stories and examine the reality of poverty. Media work is an opportunity to challenge existing government policy and provide an alternative discourse about social justice.</p> <p>Protest actions are an opportunity enabling people to express their anger at the status quo and hope for a better future.</p> <p>The paper concludes radical community development entails standing with people, standing against the easily identifiable oppressors and standing for positive alternatives. It is not possible to do this within a consensus paradigm. Radical community development is informed by conflicting interests and an explicit positioning with the poor.</p>

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5	Alison de Pree-Raghavan	Teaching and learning in community development	University Social Work Learning and teaching community development	Paper	Ally has practiced as a social worker in community development in high need and public housing communities in New South Wales for the past seventeen years. She has worked for state and local government and a large NGO before taking up her position at the University of Sydney in 2004. Ally's work is directed by a strong commitment to social justice and increasing the profile of community development in social work.	<p>Since 2004 the Faculty of Education &amp; Social Work at the University of Sydney has operated a community development student learning hub through the Glebe Community Development Project. The student learning hub is one of a number of strategies aimed at broadening social work students understanding of the role of social work and the skills required of social work practitioners. This approach to teaching social work, whilst common in other countries, is unusual in Australia, particularly in its longevity and community benefit.</p> <p>Drawing on the experience of past students and social work educators, this paper will explore the potentials of 'real life' engaged learning for community development practice. It argues for a much stronger role of social work programs in facilitating engaged learning with specific community benefit. In this way the higher education system can positively contribute to placemaking and reclaiming democracy.</p> <p>The paper will also look at the threats to this form of engaged learning posed by government policies and so called 'reform' of the higher education system.</p>
6	Alvin W. Yeo	ICTs for Rural Socio-Economic Transformation of Malaysian Borneo's Indigenous Communities		Paper	Alvin W. Yeo is the Director, of the Institute of Social Informatics and Technological Innovations (ISITI) and a Professor of Information Systems at the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology in UNIMAS, Malaysian Borneo. He has worked in the Information and Communications Technologies for Rural Development field since 2003, and has been involved in over 40 research and development projects; 30 in employing telecentres to bring about socio-economic development. These projects are conducted in partnership with government, industry and indigenous communities in remote and rural locations in Malaysia. His current research includes amalgamating social science and software development methodologies in creating applications for rural communities. Recently, Alvin was involved in the review of the National Strategic Framework on Bridging the Digital Divide conducted by the Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia. Alvin has a PhD in Computer Science from University of Waikato, New Zealand.	<p>Two projects, eBario and eLamai, undertaken by researchers from Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) will be presented. These projects demonstrate the ripple effect of the holistic, multidisciplinary and participatory approach in not only creating socio-economic impact to the communities involved but also generating further research and innovation opportunities in the areas of anthropology, development, information and communication technologies (ICTs), renewable energy, indigenous knowledge management, indigenous tourism, and traditional handicraft making.</p> <p>eBario was initiated in 1999 and was UNIMAS' first bridging the digital divide project. Given its success, it has been replicated to 4 remote communities in Malaysian Borneo, and 4 more in Peninsular Malaysia. Researchers work closely with the communities from the beginning, with the ultimate goal of empowering the communities to operate the telecentre and employ it for socio-economic development.</p> <p>The second project, eLamai which involves a very remote community, is an exemplary Public-Private Partnership project. eLamai adopted a holistic approach to address the needs of the various stakeholders. In addition to providing access to the Internet, eLamai has generated knowledge through research activities in bridging the intergenerational divide to preserve indigenous botanical knowledge. Responsible tourism activities (made possible by ICTs) have brought about socio-economic transformation to Long Lamai and surrounding villages. Both these projects' successes have also helped shape government policies, which govern the deployment of ICTs to underserved communities in Malaysia. Knowledge from these successes is also being employed influence industry such telecommunication companies in their deployment of Internet centres nationwide.</p>
7	Asaad Almohammad	Placemaking and disaster recovery: targeting place for recovery in post-flood Malaysian states		Paper	Asaad Hasan Almohammad is a PhD candidate at Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang.	<p>One of the central strategies employed by Malaysia to address the challenge of disaster recovery after natural disasters is a place-based strategy of targeted investments. This strategy sought to address the twin challenges of the punctuated disaster from floods and the slow-motion disaster of economic decline in southern Malaysian States. The researcher analyse the key components of the geographic targeting program in southern Malaysia through a case study. The goal of the process was to utilize reinvigorated places to both encourage community reinvestment and deal with the underlying challenge of rebuilding in a more resilient manner. Target-area resources were never fully translated into dedicated resources for project implementation. It is found that weak implementation and management capacity significantly limited the effectiveness of the targeting program in meeting place-based goals.</p>
8	Catherine Hughes, Albert Kuruville, David McNabb and Lynda Roberts			Panel Presentation	Albert Kuruville currently works as a lecturer in the social work programme at University of Waikato, Tauranga. He is originally from Kerala, India where he gained his Masters in Social Work with a specialisation in community development. He teaches courses in social work theories, social work approaches, community development and multi-cultural social work practice. His research interests include management of non-profit organisations, cross-cultural social work, migration, community development and social work education. Albert is currently completing his PhD in Management and Governance of Not for Profit Social Service Organisations in New Zealand. Before coming to New Zealand, Albert worked for Government of Kerala as a social development consultant and as a lecturer in social work.	

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9	Charlie Moore and Charlotte Moore	Community development, contracts for service and the government - an unholy trinity		Paper	<p>Charlie is Co - Chair of Community Waitakere. He has spent many years working in both Auckland and Wellington in a variety of public sector and community roles. This has included a number of roles with the Dept of Labour, (including 3 years as General Manager of the Community Employment Group (CEG)), with the Dept of Internal Affairs, the Office for the Community and Voluntary Sector and most recently with the Families Commission. A constant theme has been a recognition of the critical importance of community development and working to improve the connection between community and government systems. Charlotte Moore fills the role of Research Analyst and Network Coordinator at WAVES Trust. She held a number of roles in both the public sector and the private sector before returning to the University of Auckland to study Sociology and Maori Studies. Her recently completed Master's thesis focussed on the government's Whanau Ora approach to social service delivery. Charlotte has a strong focus on social policy and social justice issues.</p>	<p>The New Zealand Productivity Commission is currently undertaking an inquiry into the way government contracts with community organisations. The inquiry raises important issues and has potentially far reaching consequences for the community sector.</p> <p>This paper explores the tension between a contracting model that privileges tight specification of outputs, short time frames and rigid accountability mechanisms and community organisations grounded in a desire to work for a more equal, inclusive and just society. This tension is heightened by a reliance on an 'evidence based' approach that is narrowly focused and uninformed by a clear or transparent problem definition or view as to how societal change will occur. There is often no apparent 'theory of change' to underpin government contracting for social services. Within this context how can community development organisations respond and sustain themselves while resisting the many incentives to become just another contractor delivering widgets for government?</p> <p>The paper draws on a submission made to this inquiry by Community Waitakere and WAVES Trust (a West Auckland family violence network)) and supported by a number of West Auckland community groups. We identify examples of effective community development practice and consider the potential for government support that is enabling rather than restricting. While it is possible to identify community outcomes that are attractive to both government and community it is also clear that community development and government will likely remain uncomfortable bedfellows with potentially very different long-term dreams and goals.</p>
10	Cheryll Martin and Selina Akhter	First contact : First impressions	Volunteering Auckland, referral system, engagement of volunteers, recruitment of volunteers	Paper	<p>Cheryll has been the GM of Volunteering Auckland since 1995. She is the Chair of the Birkdale Beach Haven Community Project, Trustee for Takapuna North Trust, and Trustee for Love to Live NZ. She was a member of the Auckland Social Policy Forum, Ministerial Reference Group for the International Year of Volunteers, 2001; and was a community representative on the Ministry of Social Policy Volunteers &amp; Volunteering Policy Project.</p>	<p>Cheryll Martin &amp; Selina Akhter</p> <p>Volunteering Auckland is the premier volunteer recruitment, training and referral organisation in the Auckland region. The research study aims to identify strengths and areas in need of improvement within the recruitment processes of NGOs. The research aims to improve the quality of the volunteering experience with the volunteers and prospective volunteers with whom NGOs engage. Drawing on a database of feedback and demographic information received from 237 volunteers, this project is designed to establish a baseline of volunteer satisfaction, as well as an understanding of the factors which contribute to the volunteer experience, and to propose interventions which could improve the quality of that experience. Initial data analysis via descriptive statistics and the reflections of volunteers indicates that the volunteer experience varies considerably by age and ethnicity. Successful placement was linked to an experience of improving professional skills and an urge to contribute to society, while a significant proportion of respondents reported unhelpful delays and lack of respectful communication in the recruitment process. This presentation will detail the implications of these findings for recruitment systems when working with particular groups of volunteers. This project will form the basis of a future, joint Unitec/Volunteering Auckland initiative to trial and evaluate specific recommended interventions to improve the volunteer engagement process.</p>
11	Chris Burton and Simon Grant	The Role of 'Community' in Environmental Restoration - Stories from the Stream	Environmental restoration, community engagement, environmental education, stream restoration, Project Twin Streams, Community Waitakere	Workshop	<p>Joint Presenter Workshop - Simon Grant and Chris Burton.</p> <p>Simon Grant and Chris Burton work for Community Waitakere, coordinating Project Twin Streams Henderson Creek.</p> <p>Simon has worked with Project Twin Streams for a number of years and had the unique experience as having both worked on the Council side in the early years for the old Waitakere City Council, as well as the Community organisation/delivery side. Simon is passionate about assisting people to understand their world around them, as well as providing historical context about the west.</p> <p>Chris has been with Community Waitakere for two years, and comes from an educational background. He believes that everyone should have the opportunity to be engaged in positive outdoor experiences. Through these experiences we can begin to elicit change in thinking and behaviours even in built up, urban settings.</p>	<p>Community Waitakere has delivered Project Twin Streams Henderson Creek for 8 years. Over this time we have engaged with a large number of individual volunteers, community groups, corporate groups and schools.</p> <p>Engagement has focused on the restoration of Henderson Creek through planting and ongoing restoration work; as well as education around wider environmental issues. These opportunities provide a platform for the community to engage in practical environmental work that is both rewarding and meaningful.</p> <p>But where does environmental engagement fit with the scope of 'community development'? What role does this type of work play in the lives and institutions of those involved? What benefits are there for the wider community? For some the boundaries are stretched; for others there are clear correlations.</p> <p>We will share stories from those who have been involved in Project Twin Streams Henderson Creek. Through these stories we aim to provide insight into how this type of work is interpreted at a 'community' level, and add to the discussion of the community's role within environmental restoration. The stories come from a range of individuals, schools and community based organisations.</p> <p>This workshop will explore attendee's interpretation, and stance on community engagement through environmental work. We will also explore the justification of extra investment from funders to allow for beneficial community engagement on top of operational restoration investment; as well as learnings that have developed over 7 years of project delivery in this field.</p>
12	Cissy Rock	How does your privilege play out?	Privilege - heterosexual - community development worker key skills	Workshop	<p>Cissy Rock is a proud public servant, working in a small regional facing team in the Community Development and Safety Unit at Auckland Council. Cissy has a commitment to social justice, is passionate about people and strongly believes in community activism. Her many years at Playcentre, her time as community development manager at the Waitakere Community Law Service, and her work in Rainbow Communities has convinced Cissy that knowledge and experience sits in communities and she is keen to work out what practice will activate participation in ways that work for people. Cissy also believes a good dash of humour never goes astray!!</p>	<p>The practice of effective Community Development comes with some key competencies as well as different worldviews and experiences. I will identify commonly agreed skills and roles of community development worker and apply these to case studies, allowing the exploration of the meaning- making we draw from our own worldviews.</p> <p>Workshopping some interactive scenarios to make visible an often invisible set of experiences, I will draw on heterosexual privilege and challenge us as practitioners to look at our own perceptions of "common" and how that might impact on our work with communities.</p> <p>Using reflective practice to explore how to work with positions of privilege participants will develop some practical tools as takeaways.</p>

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13	Cissy Rock	How do we fit? Auckland Council and Empowered communities	Empowered Communities - Auckland Council - resident led	Paper	Cissy Rock is a proud public servant, working in a small regional facing team in the Community Development and Safety Unit at Auckland Council. Cissy has a commitment to social justice, is passionate about people and strongly believes in community activism. Her many years at Playcentre, her time as community development manager at the Waitakere Community Law Service, and her work in Rainbow Communities has convinced Cissy that knowledge and experience sits in communities and she is keen to work out what practice will activate participation in ways that work for people. Cissy also believes a good dash of humour never goes astray!!	The philosophical approach to community development that has communities at the centre of shaping and influencing place, can be seen to be at odds of the traditional community development role that Auckland Council has played in recent times. When we unearth the elements of an Empowered Community model what do we find? Is there a place for council to initiate community development because as council there is access to information that the community just doesn't have. Is it an either or situation? Using two place based projects that have had a strong council and resident presence I will critique processes that were designed to support resident led development and identify roles council played and suggest a possible hybrid of council/resident co-creation. This session is designed to stimulate thinking about roles that are needed as we move towards a model that will see the fit between council and communities change.
14	David Haigh	Community Development and NZ local authorities in the 1970s and 1980s	Community Development, Local Authorities	Paper	MA in sociology, Diploma in Professional Ethics, Diploma in Public Health, Certificate in Community Studies. David Worked as a community advisor for local authorities, has been a contract policy analyst and is a lecturer in the Department of Social Practice at Unitec. He is deputy chair of the Auckland District Council of Social Service, Chair of an arts trust and chair of his local residents association.	<p>This research is focused on the community advisers employed by New Zealand local authorities in the 1970s and 80s. Within a short period, the larger local authorities (Auckland, Manukau, Wellington and Christchurch) employed community advisers. Their roles included community engagement, and assisting and training community groups to provide local services and run facilities.</p> <p>The background of the community advisers showed a number of qualities and experiences in common. These included a strong belief in social justice, strong family life, stewardship and service. Most had been involved in voluntary work, travelled extensively and had gained experiences overseas. They were also influenced by thinkers and writers of that period such as Freire, Illich and Alinsky.</p> <p>The 1970s and 80s was a period of social and political change in New Zealand. Rapid urbanisation and migration from rural New Zealand and from the Pacific Islands to the cities affected many people. This was the catalyst for local authority action to take on a new community development role, and support for the community advisers primarily came from the political wing of local government. However with political change in the 1980s came new ideas for reforming local authorities and new public management became the dominant ideology. In such a setting the role of the community advisers changed to the provision of services and policy advice. However, the search for community is still present and the mantle has been passed on to civil society organisations.</p>
15	David Kenkel and Paul Prestidge	Do we really need to park democracy in the doorway of NGOs	Community Development Democracy Mondragon Neo-liberal Governance Board Structurelessness	Paper	<p>Paul is a community development practitioner, advocate and pontificator. He has worked in both government and community organisations throughout New Zealand over the past thirty years, as a volunteer, board member, community house coordinator, CE of a national family violence prevention network, programme manager, community advisor and policy analyst. He is currently employed by Auckland Council as a community development programme manager.</p> <p>David was born, raised and is still resident in West Auckland on the land of Te Kawerau-a-Maki. He's passionate about the West's landscapes of ecology, culture and history. He's committed to the notion that environmental sustainability, locally empowered community development, and social justice are inextricably linked. David's background is in social practice including community development, social work, family therapy and political advocacy for children's rights. He earns a living teaching social practice and has started a PhD focused on people, sustainability and place.</p>	<p>A musing critique on the anti-democratic nature of the NGO trust board- manager- worker- member- community organisational structure, and some suggestions for how community development NGOs might let more democracy through the door.</p> <p>This article / presentation takes the position that relationships are typically a function of the structures we work and live in, and that the standard trust board- CE- worker arrangement of most NGOs creates an inherently anti-democratic dynamic that can cut against the aspirations and hopes inherent to community development.</p> <p>Using ideas from Foucault, tactical planning, Mondragon, personal survival of the tyranny of structurelessness, and a combined three decades enduring trust board meetings; the authors muse on why the same undemocratic stuff happens over and over to people who in all other areas of their lives are dedicated to democracy.</p> <p>A lucrative cottage consultancy industry has grown up around improving the board management dynamic of NGOs. These well-intended interventions are critiqued as unhelpful by failing to acknowledge the structural drivers that continually recreate the problems they promise to assuage. The critique goes further, suggesting that these efforts inadvertently support a neo-liberal paradigm by conceptualising the cause of difficulties as a function of inter-personal boundary dynamics rather than the predictable consequence of structured unequal power relations.</p> <p>The article concludes with some speculations and ideas about how New Zealand community development NGOs might be internally organised governed and managed along more democratic and equitable lines</p>
16	De Wet Schutte	Towards a theory for Community Development	Community development; Theory; Basic needs; Priority index; Community needs assessment	Paper	De Wet Schutte holds the position of Associate Professor at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) in the Department of Environmental and Occupational Studies where he lectures Community Development and Research Methodology. He holds a MA degree from Stellenbosch University and a DPhil degree from the University of Pretoria in Sociology. He worked for 18 years with the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) where his research focused on community development issues and the need for a proper community development theory. He joined the CPUT in 2006 to lecture Community Development and Research Methodology. He also acts as research and community development consultant and visited various countries in Africa and Europe in this regard. His Priority Index (P-Index) needs assessment technique is currently used by various local authorities to determine the needs in their communities as part of their Integrated Development Programmes.	Community development is probably one of the most used and abused words in the vocabulary of politicians, development consultants and day-to-day talk among those involved in shaping the future in under developed and developing countries. Success stories are few and there is simply little or no guarantee that the outcome of a community development project will be successful. This paper argues that the reason for this intolerable state of affairs is that community development lacks a proper scientific theory. Current development approaches are revisited and the Basic Needs theory is introduced as the only theory that takes community development beyond just the various "approaches" currently seen. This new theory integrates the complexities of community development into a distinctive scientifically based theory and accommodates the typical con-volutions of the interdisciplinary approach by introducing a user-friendly basic needs assessment technique (P-Index) which makes it possible to prioritise the basic or "real" needs in any community. This technique makes it possible to equate basic community needs with the art of timing, which means doing the right thing at the right time to assist in satisfying the community's basic needs. In doing so, the basic needs theory postulates that once basic needs are satisfied, a new set of needs will emerge, which is fundamental to any community development process. The paper concludes by introducing the concept of indigenous development within the basic needs paradigm and argues that if community development is not indigenous, it is not real community development and will not be sustainable.

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17	Denis O'Reilly	First, revive the spirit	Community economic development, Poverty, Nga Pohara, Nga Mokai, Nga Raukore, Friere, Whanau Ora, E Tu whanau, Kahukura, Domestic Violence, Community multiplier, Social captial, pathology vs Potential, Te Mana Kaha o Te Whanau	Paper	Denis O'Reilly is a long-time community activist, advocate, and commentator. He was NZ's seminal Detached Youth worker and went on to become a senior bureaucrat; as Chief Executive of the group Employment Liaison Service; as a Director in the NZ Employment Service; as Manager of Marketing and Communications in the Department of Internal Affairs; and as Director of the New Zealand Millennium Office. He operates his own company and positions himself as a "resultant" with portfolios including management of a Community Action Youth and Drugs (CAYAD) programme for the Ministry of Health with the aim of building community resilience against the manufacture, distribution and use of methamphetamine. Denis is a trustee of the Waiohiki Community Charitable trust and the Consultancy Advocacy and Research Trust. He holds a Masters degree in Social Practice and is a PhD aspirant. Denis is a life member of the Black Power	Following the 2014 General Election Prime Minister John Key announced that his Government is determined to do something about those "doing it tough" - the poor. He considers poverty a long term issue and one that has confronted successive governments but is anxious about the perverse effects of welfare as reagrns the 'trap' of welfare dependency. He wants to help and also enable people to help themselves. He concedes that providing or being in work is not the answer on its own. This paper examines the principles of community economic development and takes James K Baxter's notions of differing types of poverty, Nga Pohara (the poor), Nga Mokai (the fatherless), Nga Raukore (the trees who have had their leaves and branches stripped away). It argues that if we are to address poverty, first we need to address poverty of spirit. Globally this idea has Friereian elements but here in Aotearoa it especially aligns with the principles of whanau ora, and in particular an initiative called E Tu Whanau the by-line of which is Te Mana Kaha o Te Whanau. E Tu Whanau has a particular aim to counter domestic violence but the upside down thinking approach it takes is to eschew pathology and focus on potentiality. In this it seeks to enrol a cadre of community leaders (Kahukura) and using Maori precepts to set in motion a community multiplier that produces social capital to fill the void, counter dysfunction and enable people to enjoy rich fulfilling lives.
18	Denise Bijoux	Learning by doing: Locally-led change in Aotearoa	locally-led change, community-led development, practice, practice-based evidence, Aotearoa	Paper	Denise is passionate about activating and enabling local people and their lived expertise make the place they live in the place they want it to be. She works with a wide range of people, groups and organisations all over the country who are interested in locally led change and sustainability – because many of us have things we want to keep hold of as much as things we like to change. Denise is an urban geographer and comes from a community development, health promotion and research background. She has worked with central government, local government and NGOs in a wide range of fields including collaborative models of partnership, participatory development, community resilience, sustainable and healthy housing, improved quality of life, placemaking and Asset Based Community Development. She is a Winston Churchill Fellow (2012) and currently awhis community led development with Inspiring Communities and manages the Neighbourhoods Programme for Beacon Pathway.	<p>The concept of locally-led change is gaining traction in Aotearoa New Zealand amongst community groups, NGOs and local and central government because it leverages community resources in ways that grow resilience in communities and enables communities to be their best. Working in locally-led ways also ensures the relevance of resulting activities, along with enabling 'outside' resources to go further as people in places make those places the places they want them to be. Transformational change has been seen environmentally, economically, socially, culturally and politically as well as in the ways individuals connect and collaborate and how neighbourhoods, small towns, organisations and institutions are structured and organised.</p> <p>This paper draws on practice-based evidence from communities across Aotearoa New Zealand to reveal the difference working in locally-led ways can make to local people and places. Using examples, it highlights how a projects focus that is founded on strengths-based community organising principles, conscious capacity and capability growing and intentional action can lead to a reclaiming of democracy in often surprising and unexpected ways. Key learnings are explored and five underlying principles for community-led practice are discussed.</p>
19	Emma Hosking	Community Economics: Local, global and everything in-between	community economy, Cape Town, place, globalisation, marginalisation, more-than-local, possibility	Paper	Emma is in the final stages of completing her master's thesis in Development Studies at Victoria University of Wellington. Her thesis focuses on the fostering of new space for development and political transformation through the celebration and amplification of the diverse economy in Cape Town. She hails from this highly segregated post-apartheid city which is hence the site of her research. She hopes to return there and work in community development to encourage a more integrated and connected city.	<p>Hegemonic discourses on the supremacy of the global have tended to remove spatially and economically marginalised people and places from implications in broader issues, limiting the horizons of political possibility and hope beyond capitalism. In this presentation I propose a challenge to such discourses by focusing on the narratives of four marginalised, diverse economic actors in Cape Town. Spatial segregation by race and class is a continued legacy of apartheid policy, where poor, black residents living in marginalised areas of the city are typically regarded as passive, isolated victims of globalisation with no role to play in the city's transformation.</p> <p>In contrast, I argue that the actors I engaged with were not constrained by notions of bounded locality or poverty. Although their actions were small-scale and local they were mobile, embedded in broader networks and thus connected to a myriad of people, objects, ideas and politics beyond the local. Examining the experiences of these more-than-local actors, I argue that the community economy can be reclaimed as a flourishing, relational site of possibility, agency and political transformation, which does not fit into the categories of either global or local but is simultaneously both and neither. I employ Actor Network Theory and collaborative video methodologies as nuanced geographical tools to trace the intricate multiplicity of human and non-human actors which construct the relations through which Cape Town is made and transformed. Drawing on hybrid and multiple trajectories and histories, the actors I engaged with are opening up enabling sites of possibility in-between</p>

## Presentation Details

No	Presenter	Title of Proposal	Key words	Type	Biographical Information	Abstract
20	Evangelia Papoutsaki and Elena Kolesova	Migrants and their media in New Zealand: issues of diversity inclusiveness and representation	migrant, ethnic media, diaspora	Paper	<p>Evangelia Papoutsaki is an Associate Professor at the Dept of Communication Studies at Unitec and the Editor in chief of Unitec ePress. Her main research interests are in the area of communication for development and social change and has worked for several years in international development. She has published extensively on communication issues in Pacific and was one of organizers of the Ethnic Migrant Media Forum.</p> <p>Dr Elena Kolesova is a Senior Lecturer and Programme Leader for Postgraduate programmes at the Department of Communication Studies at Unitec, New Zealand, where she teaches courses in International and Intercultural Communication and in Asian Studies. Her research interests include the re-emergence of nationalism in Japan and Russia, popular culture and use of social media in re-constructing cultural identity. In 2011 she organised a "Cool New Asia" international symposium followed by the ePublication "Cool New Asia: Asian Popular Culture in Local Context" (<a href="http://www.unitec.ac.nz/ePress/index.php/cool-new-asia/">http://www.unitec.ac.nz/ePress/index.php/cool-new-asia/</a>). In 2014 she co-organised an Ethnic Media Forum. Elena is also involved in research on international/transnational education and international students, and has published in the area of the history of Japanese education, international students and also a comparative analysis of history textbooks in Japan and Russia. She is Reviews editor for New Zealand Journal of Asian Studies. Elena's qualifications include BA (Novosibirsk, Russia), MA (Hokudai/Novosibirsk, Japan and Russia) and PhD (UoA, New Zealand).</p>	<p>This paper presents some of the key issues that emerged from the Ethnic Migrant Media Forum in November 2015, organized by the authors and their ongoing research interest in this field.</p> <p>An important observation from the Forum indicated that the mainstream media in NZ does not fully address the communication needs of these ethnic groups nor does it represent them in a balanced way. This is where ethnic, migrant, diaspora media play an important and supporting role by providing an alternative to an increasingly homogenised mainstream media. For ethnic communities, access to such media gives them an avenue to understand more clearly issues affecting their community, a stronger sense of identity and social cohesion and a connection to a perceived transnational community. It also provides business opportunities that are often undervalued due to the lack of knowledge and understand of ethnic media.</p> <p>Auckland's demographic is changing rapidly. New Zealand's pro-immigration policies have attracted a number of ethnic groups from across the world contributing to a diverse society with Auckland boasting more cultural diversity than London. Currently Asians form the fourth largest ethnic group in NZ with Chinese and Indians being the top two minorities in this group. Auckland alone has a vibrant ethnic media scene with a high number of ethnic media outlets.</p>
21	Ezekiel Robson and Susan Sherrard	My Voice Matters: Disability and the 2014 General Election	Re-claiming democracy Diverse communities Civic engagement Politics Disability Accessibility Inclusion Collaboration Leadership Advocacy	Paper	<p>Ezekiel Robson weaves together community knowledge and networks in his role as a Kaitiuitui with the Disabled Persons Assembly (NZ) Inc. Ezekiel's own experience of low vision is integral to his efforts to facilitate greater understanding and implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. He strives to enable positive social change in attitudes towards disabled people, in partnership with government, community, corporate and media organisations.</p> <p>Ezekiel is an experienced leader and advocate in the health and disability sector. He has a broad background in youth development and adult education, including co-ordinating violence prevention programmes, youth counselling, mentoring and peer supervision.</p> <p>Ezekiel is proud to represent the 'My Voice Matters' campaign team, acknowledging the combined efforts of a group of disabled individuals and organisations, working together to create change within our community. (including DPA, People First, Auckland Disability Law, Mental Health Foundation and CCS Disability Action)</p>	<p>The 2013 census identified that 24% or 1.1 million New Zealanders have a disability. Yet disability issues are largely ignored at election time. Limited knowledge of enrolment and voting procedures suppresses participation and motivation. Lack of understanding and consideration of accessibility needs creates barriers to inclusion.</p> <p>There is little local or international research into regulatory frameworks or practical guidance for electoral agencies, political parties, media, and community advocates. The evidence we have suggests higher rates of disengagement, and missed opportunities, for disabled compared with non-disabled people.</p> <p>This paper profiles a range of educational workshops, candidate forums and social media activities led by disabled people to enhance inclusion and engagement in democratic and political processes during the 2014 General Election.</p> <p>The "My Voice Matters" campaign raised awareness of civic rights and responsibilities in the disability community, strengthened leadership and advocacy skills, and created dialogue with political candidates on policies impacting on the lives of disabled people.</p> <p>This paper is anchored by an understanding of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which provides a set of standards for full recognition of our human rights. It explores just how far accessibility and disability responsiveness has been integrated into opportunities to enjoy civic and political rights on an equal basis with others, such as through broad-based civil society coalitions, or political party membership.</p> <p>What lessons can be learnt for future elections within our increasingly diverse communities, and what opportunities are in store for disabled people to enthusiastically reclaim democracy?</p>
22	Fleur Toogood	Community-led Development	Community-led Development, Participation, Capacity Building, Public Private Partnerships	Paper	<p>I am currently studying towards an Master of Arts in Human Services at AUT University. My thesis will critically analyse the Department of Internal Affairs' pilot Community-led Development programme.</p>	<p>This paper critically examines the current government's policy of promoting local participation and "partnerships" in community development and the provision of social services with particular consideration of three pilot programmes: "Community-led Development" (Department of Internal Affairs); "Social Sector Trials" and "Make it Happen Te Hiku" (Ministry of Social Development). A review of New Zealand, and international literature reveals that further research into the implications of this policy direction is required around the position of power in local leadership; the roles and relationships between local government and local service providers (both government and non-government); and public private partnerships in community development and social service provision. This paper asks how and why central government is directing "community-led" development and questions government's commitment to building of capacity at a local level, a fundamental requirement of participative models. It also questions the focus on communities defined by place and considers implications of this policy direction for communities of interest and association.</p>

## Presentation Details

No	Presenter	Title of Proposal	Key words	Type	Biographical Information	Abstract
23	Gail Fotheringham, Mark Allen and Amy Donovan	Finding our "place in community-led practice. Putting people at the centre of places, changing how the council delivers	Community-led practice. Place-making. Governance. Operation. New models of practice.	Workshop	<p>Workshop Presenters:</p> <p>Three experienced local government officers with a range of policy, strategy and community development practice who have worked in New Zealand and UK settings, in legacy councils and currently in Auckland Council. Each are passionate about community-centric approaches, relationship-building and opportunities for empowerment in place-making.</p> <p>Gail Fotheringham, Senior Community Development Facilitator. Mark Allen, Senior Local Board Advisor Amy Donovan, Project Leader.</p>	<p>Creating a place-based approach within a new political structure has been a steep but exciting learning curve. The focus has shifted to increasing community-driven initiatives and increasing the capability of local board members to maximise positive impacts for local people. Placemaking seeks to build or improve public space, spark public discourse, create beauty, engender civic pride, connect neighbourhoods, support community health and safety, grow social justice, catalyse economic development, promote environmental sustainability, and nurture a sense of place.</p> <p>By highlighting some of challenges, opportunities and projects participants will be encouraged to review their own practice and the relational nature of governance and practice working together. Examples of practice will include Sense of place projects in the Whau Local Board area including the New Lynn Night Market and Avondale Town Centre redevelopment. The Sandringham Project in Community Empowerment (SPiCE) is a Community-led planning project whereby a steering group of local residents and businesses coordinate a process to develop a community vision for the town centre and identify improvements.</p> <p>The rehabilitation of Oakley Creek/Te Auaugna in Mount Roskill is a significant storm water project. It presents opportunities to enhance community wellbeing and sense of place through community engagement, developing a social enterprise and realising social procurement opportunities.</p> <p>The workshop will offer an opportunity to look at some active examples and the roles played by local boards, operational teams and community organisations in this space in creating holistic responses to local issues.</p>
24	Gary Neil Denney	Family 100	Families, models of practice, poverty, development, housing, justice, health, food, services, employment, empathy	Workshop	<p>With over 30 years experience working in the NGO, health and government sectors; Neil Denney has a wealth of experience and knowledge of working with communities and disadvantaged groups. Neil currently works as Team Leader Crisis and Community Care at Auckland City Mission.</p>	<p>For years researchers around the world and in New Zealand have known how people come to be living in poverty. There have been a great number of research projects that looked at the conditions that were operating that sent people into a poverty cycle in which, in many cases they remained across generations.</p> <p>The Family 100 research project undertaken by Auckland City Mission was a collaborative study with researchers from the Auckland City Mission, Waikato University, Massey University and the University of Auckland.</p> <p>The point of difference between this research and others before it was that Family 100 used the voices of 100 families to tell their stories of why they remain in poverty. These families told the own stories over a 12 month period. They talked and we listened. The research was also designed by Auckland City Mission with researchers to assist with the design and is owned by the Mission. The City Mission practitioners were used as the researchers and the academics did not meet participants. It is not an academic piece of work but a solid, credible and useful study.</p> <p>The research project had two ultimate aims: 1. The voices and stories of the 100 families will make changes to the models of practice and the way we work with families in need 2. The stories of families are in the public domain</p> <p>The style of research was borne out of the belief that a more constructive dialogue was to be best achieved by hearing directly from the people living in those circumstances.</p> <p>Families were interviewed over a year and we documented and explored their experiences of everyday life, their frustrations, their anger and their joys. They were families who were long term users of our food bank. The research cohort consisted of 40% Maori, 25% Pacific Islander, 22% European and 13% Asian. 80% of participants were female.</p> <p><b>Findings</b> There is no lack of media attention of people living on the WINZ benefits or who are seen to be poor. They are branded as lazy, malingerers and bludgers by the media and the public. There is however a striking absence of information or media coverage of what it is like for people living in poverty. What their daily experiences are and how they cope and survive and why they are stuck in this cycle.</p> <p>This research brought the voices and experiences of people to the fore and clearly showed that that it is hard work being poor. There is a daily struggle to feed your children and yourself. There is a daily struggle to meet compliance with WINZ requirements; there is a daily struggle to survive.</p> <p>The research explored 8 key drivers that keep people in a cycle of poverty: 1. Debt / 2. Justice / 3. Housing / 4. Employment / 5. Housing / 6. Health / 7. Food insecurity After data collection we were able to drill down into the 8 themes. We found that many of these drivers act in concert and make it almost insurmountable for a person to break out of poverty.</p> <p>The tool kit 'Demonstrating the complexities of being poor; an empathy tool' and the booklet 'Speaking for ourselves; the truth about what keeps people in poverty from those who live it'; have been designed out of the research. Both these pieces of material show the reader a graphic depiction of being poor in Aotearoa New Zealand and how it affects daily live for the families involved.</p> <p><b>Value of the findings</b> The Family 100 Research findings have been seen as an important piece of research at many community levels and at highest government levels in New Zealand. People at the highest levels are sitting up and taking notice of the research findings and importantly what our families have told us.</p> <p>This research has the capacity to change how organizations work with people living in poverty and to change and inform models of practice throughout New Zealand and in other countries. It demonstrates a clear development path for individuals and communities in poverty.</p>

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25	Gavin Rennie and Craig Tunnicliffe	just practice: reinvigorating practitioners for a just future.	social justice, community development, social work, reflexivity, praxis, critical theory, sociology	Paper	Gavin Rennie is a Senior Lecturer in the Dept of Social Practice at Unitec He spent 15 Years working in Community Development- Community Volunteers. Community Advisor Waitemata City, Director Friendship House Manukau and was Coordinator of the New Zealand Housing network. In 1991 he was appointed as the first full time staff member of what was then the School of Community Studies at Unitec For a number of years he was a Board member (and later Treasurer) of the International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW) He teaches two third year Community Development papers in the Bachelor of Social Practice and supervises Masters Students whose research areas relate to Community Development	This paper explores the continuing evolution of the final year paper for the Bachelor of Social practice. Just practice is the capstone paper which seeks to reweave the three strands of Social Practice, Counselling, Social Work and Community Development. Discussed will be the inception of Just practice as a taught paper, a framework of practice, and a lived experience. Reflexivity and praxis are core elements of this approach to practice and are reflected in this papers on-going development. Narrative and Community Development processes and principles are actioned, and students are required to make links between their own stories and their motivation towards future practice
26	Geoff Bridgman and Elaine Dyer	How do we know it's working?	violence prevention, capacity building, resilience, evaluation, models, templates	Paper	This paper will be co-presented with Elaine Dyer, who is the CEO of Violence Free Waitakere and who has lead the organisation since its inception in 1998. Geoff Bridgman has been chair of Violence Free Waitakere for six years, and is a teaches and supervises research in the Department of Social Practice at Unitec.	<p>Violence Free Waitakere is a small New Zealand based community development organisation which for 16 years has been running events and campaigns designed to prevent violence and increase community capacity and resilience. A particular focus of the work is to produce templates of projects that would enable other communities in New Zealand to run their own variations of these projects. Evaluating the impact of projects on a community is a challenging and potentially expensive task for a small community organisation and this paper looks at the trajectory of three major project areas from conception to promotion into other communities.</p> <p>The projects areas covered are the Violence Free Begins with Me primary and intermediate school violence prevention programme which is headlined with a 7-minute animation, Jade Speaks Up, which has been sold to schools and community organisations around New Zealand; Toddlers' Day Out - Great Parenting Fair and associated programmes designed to increase participation in Early Childhood Education and promote non-violent parenting; and Our Amazing Place - Community Treasure Hunt, a walkabout event where people discover and celebrate the interesting people, places, activities and organisations in their community. This event has been run throughout New Zealand and in South Africa.</p> <p>Our evaluation processes look at participation, engagement with the messages being promoted, experience of change and the part that Violence Free Waitakere has contributed to trends measured by census data and other community demographic indicators of community status and change.</p>
27	Glenn Ayo and Petera Tapsell	When Suits Devolve to Roots	Place making, diverse communities, reclaiming democracy	Paper	<p>Western Bay of Plenty District Council is a small rural Council with 44,000 residents spread over 212,000 ha. It achieved Gold status in Business Excellence Awards in 2012. The four-member Community Development team has now completed seven full community plans and two reviews.</p> <p>Glenn Ayo is in his ninth year with the team and in addition to facilitating community planning, holds the portfolios of "Environment" and "Ethnic Communities". He has had particular success fund-raising for small groups, accessing over half a million dollars of contestable funding in the past five years.</p> <p>Glenn's background includes working in the voluntary sector since 1988 in bushcraft, mountain safety and kiwi conservation, tutoring in a wide range of subjects including life skills, junior youth empowerment, and anger management, and working as a park ranger on Mount Maunganui. Glenn holds a B.Sc, a Grad. Dip. in Adult Education and a Diploma in Environmental Mgmt.</p> <p>Petera Tapsell is in his first year working for the Western Bay of Plenty District Council in the role as the Workforce Development and Cultural Advisor.</p> <p>Petera's background includes working in central government for 40 years with the last 20yrs within Community Corrections. He has over 30 years experience as a trainer, facilitator, mentor and coach and holds a Certificate in Business Management.</p>	Gone are the unscalable Ivory towers of former years! The Western Bay District Council has lowered its drawbridge and gone out into the great unknown! The past 12 years of toil in the open fields has wielded some distinct and impressive learnings. Of our seven community plans and two reviews, three were outstanding successes, one an abject failure - yet they've all helped shape our new tools. We invite you to join us, and learn to ascend the "Pyramid of priorities"; to look before you leap, through developing community readiness surveys; to enjoy the evolvement of "Connekta's" teams and the first strike "Action" teams; to mull the handing over of budgets; and to marvel at staff wearing gumboots. Where will it stop? All of these tools, when blended with the tried and true repertoire of plan launches, expos and relationship-building between staff and communities, make powerful weapons for communities to reclaim democratic approaches and self-determination. Place-making and strength-based approaches are no longer novel ideas, but are standard practice which boldly dominate other areas of Council's thinking, as shown by our Community Committee who now rarely meet in the intimidating Council Chambers, preferring to be out in communities at farms, hubs, halls and marae. This 30-minute presentation highlights four community plans and the changes each one brought about for the Council during the journey. It displays the innovative new tools utilised to strengthen process and underlines the primary factors which determine the success of a community plan.

## Presentation Details

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28	Helene Connor	Whaea Betty Wark: Celebrated community worker and activist	Whaea Betty Wark community acitivism Arohanui Incorporated Tenants Protection Association Maori women's welfare league	Paper	<p>Helene Connor, PhD, is of Māori, Irish and English descent. She has whakapapa (genealogy) links to Te Atiawa and Ngati Ruanui iwi (tribes) and Ngati Rahiri and Ngati Te Whiti hapu (sub-tribes).</p> <p>Helene's research interests include: developing feminist theoretical perspectives and research methodologies from a Māori feminist standpoint to research issues of relevance and interest to wahine Māori; the exploration of constructions of Māori identity and multi-ethnic identity; the intersections between gender and ethnicity and aspects of gender and cultural representation; life histories, personal narratives and auto/biographical research.</p> <p>Helene is a Senior Lecturer and Programme Leader for the Social Practice Postgraduate Programmes, in the Department of Social Practice, Unitec New Zealand.</p>	<p>This paper provides an over-view of the life and work of Whāea Betty Wark (1924-2001). Whaea Betty was a Māori woman who was actively involved with community-based organisations from the 1950s until her death in May 2001. She was particularly well-known as being one of the founders of Arohanui Incorporated which was initiated in 1976. Its main purpose was to provide accommodation for young homeless Māori and others in need. Betty termed her community work and activism, her 'heart politics'. It was a term which represented her involvement in community grassroots initiatives and the feelings of connectedness she felt with the people and the causes she was concerned with. Betty became immersed in a variety of community projects such as the Freemans Bay Advisory Committee which assisted with temporary accommodation for the working class tenants who had lost their homes to urban renewal, a process that demolished old, run-down homes in the Freemans Bay area and replaced them with council flats. She was also a founding member of the Tenants' Protection Association formed in 1972. As Betty's heart politics evolved so, too, did her identity as Māori. She was an active member of the Ponsonby branch of the Māori Women's Welfare League and it was here she found a deep connection of spirit and mind.</p>
29	Hilary Star Foged	Community Volunteers Inc	Community, Volunteers	Paper	<p>Hilary is currently a lecturer at Unitec in the Graduate Diploma in Not for Profit Management and worked for most of her life in the community sector, specifically with Community Volunteers Inc and in Women's Refuge. She has completed a post graduate Diploma in Educational Leadership &amp; Management.</p>	<p>In the 1970s a small organisation called Community Volunteers Inc. conceived and fertilised the concept of community development in New Zealand based on the 'Pedagogy of the Oppressed' (Friere, 1968). The legacy of this organisation continues to be influential in shaping contemporary community development principles in NZ in both academia and the grassroots.</p> <p>In this paper and presentation I draw on stories and recollections from my own experience and those of previous community volunteer workers, to illustrate how Community Volunteer Inc was one of the first NZ organisations to reflect bi-culturalism and create a new way of working in communities with its own specific language and practices. I will demonstrate how its existence, its history, and its understanding of community development relates to our contemporary beliefs. This organisation lived, breathed and modelled the work it was committed to and continues to be an example of best practice.</p> <p>This paper will inform current dialogue on where community development practice is located.</p>
30	Irene Ayallo	Religion and Community Development with African Communities	community development, religion, African communities	Paper	<p>Irene is a lecturer at the department of social practice at UNITEC. Research interests includes community participation of youth and women, HIV-AIDS, Political Theology, participatory action research, and working with people at the margins</p>	<p>In this paper, I discuss the potential role of religion as an agent of community development with African communities. Historically, religion has proven to be a primary force for social cohesion, motivating individuals and groups to develop qualities which contribute to the betterment of their relationships and their communities. Generally, such qualities include compassion, love, justice, unity, guardianship, and service. At the same time, the ambiguous role of religion in the African continent must be acknowledged. In some countries, religion has been a primary cause of social disintegration, intolerance, oppression and warfare. It is thus obvious that if religion is to have a role in community development, it must be free of ignorance, prejudice and animosity.</p> <p>Nevertheless, religion remains a marker of identity and constitutes a socio-cultural and political reality for the majority of African communities. Consequently, in this paper I use critical theory and ideological criticism to explore the possible role of religion in community development with African communities (in Africa, refugees and migrants from Africa, and Africans in diaspora). The paper looks at a number of specific fields that are widely considered in the practice of community development to reflect on ways in which religious ideas may be relevant to community development processes. It concludes with some general considerations of how practitioners working with African communities may be able to encompass religion as a factor in their strategic outlook.</p>
31	Jay Hays	Citizenship, Democracy, and Professional Ideals for a Sustainable Future	citizenship democracy sustainability community professionalis m collaboration	Paper	<p>Dr Joe Martin Hays (Jay) is author of two books and over 40 peer-reviewed publications, conference papers, and book chapters. He has presented at academic and industry conferences, conducted training, and run workshops and seminars in Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, and Australasia. Jay has designed and led a wide range of industry projects and is a notable authority in organisational development, learning, and change. Jay teaches courses in both management and education, and has received awards locally, nationally, and internationally for service, leadership, and scholarship. His current research spans Higher Education teaching and learning and is presently investigating development of reasoning and judgement. He is a proponent of work-integrated and practice-based learning, having developed and managed diverse programs in the United States, Australia, and Malaysia, with a dozen related publications to his credit.</p>	<p>Drawing on his previous and continuing projects in educating professionals for the 21st Century and extensive experience developing and implementing collaborative and community-based approaches to learning and change, the author presents a compelling vision for a curriculum for citizenship, democracy, and professionalism. He places this credible and aspirational curriculum solidly in the centre of community and regional development. In so doing, the author builds a strong theoretical platform for such a curriculum; and, more practically, describes its features, including rationale, objectives, strategies, and assessment.</p> <p>A companion workshop could provide participants "hands-on" exposure to the paper's theory and practice.</p> <p>The essence of the proposed approach to fostering citizenship, democracy, and professional ideals is that individuals learn best by doing, working collaborative with others--in community--coupled with critical reflective dialogue and inquiry. As empowerment and self-efficacy are at the heart of community development--just as it is in equipping individuals and groups with the skills, knowledge, and dispositions on which citizenship, democracy, and professionalism rely, this is not a typical curriculum, but one that challenges to status quo--including, though not limited to typical power structures and standard ways of doing things.</p> <p>One of the contributions of the proposed session and the paper on which it is based is the dynamic model the author presents that comprises community, citizenship, democracy, professional ideals, empowerment, and sustainability, and his lucid explanation of these elements, their relationships, and how with care and attention they may operate as a virtuous cycle that enables sustainable development in communities and organisations.</p>
32	Jenny Tanner	Transformational Neighbourhoods - feeding the flax roots	Placemaking. Neighbourhood-led development. Locally-led change. Thriving communities.	Workshop	<p>Jenny Tanner has worked in education, public (population) health, programme management and resource development. Her community development work has been largely with local authorities. In recent years, she has worked in a neighbourhood development project in West Auckland and is a strong advocate for locally-led initiatives in strengthening community wellbeing.</p>	<p>Placemaking is a hands-on tool for improving liveability in neighbourhoods. Engaging residents and organisations in neighbourhood-led development is transformational work that can make a significant difference for residents living in the area. Placemaking in neighbourhoods builds on the strengths of a local community's assets, aspirations and leadership qualities – however, activating latent talents and catalysing action is not always a simple Asset Based Community Development formula. Drawing on the learnings from sustainable neighbourhood projects in Massey, Ranui, Henderson South and elsewhere, this session will show how we are applying this approach in other neighbourhoods e.g. Glen Eden, Kelston and Glendene</p>

## Presentation Details

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33	Joe Umali	Applying complexity concepts in Upcycle Auckland: a multi-collaborative resource recovery project of the Auckland Council	recycling, community economic development, social enterprise, entrepreneurship, collective impact, design thinking, complexity theory, systems	Paper	<p>Joel is a Project Leader in the Strategic Community Initiatives-Community Development and Safety unit of the Auckland Council. His current portfolio include social enterprise, social innovation and technology for communities.</p> <p>Prior to his stint at the Council, he worked for various non-profit organisations in the areas of community-led planning, ICT4D, poverty alleviation and microfinance. He has worked with bi-lateral and multi-lateral organisations including the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme, International Development Research Centre, USAID, CIDA and AUSAID.</p> <p>Joel has a Bachelor of Science in Economics and a Masters in Management of Technology from the University of the Philippines. He is currently working towards a post graduate study in social sector evaluation and research at Massey University.</p>	<p>Initiatives that create social change happen in two levels. On one end of the spectrum is a top-down approach where validated best practice initiatives are replicated and rolled out to a broad range of clients. The other end represents a grassroots bottom-up approach where interventions are based on indigenous, community driven initiatives. However, in a complex world, these approaches do not exist in isolation. They collide and intersect in the muddled middle full of complexities.</p> <p>One such project that exist in the middle is the Upcycle Auckland. The Auckland Council are working in collaboration with stakeholders to establish a collective of enterprises called Upcycle Auckland. The project aims to provide access to markets, enhance skills of entrepreneurs and develop a movement to grow the upcycling industry. To build a thriving local economy and to become the most liveable city in the world, Auckland Council supports the development of social enterprises and resource recovery focused business.</p> <p>This paper will attempt to examine the Upcycle Auckland project from the lens of complex adaptive systems. It seeks to analyse the project by assessing the relationship of different system agents or actors over time in an emerging process. Complex adaptive system provides a model that looks at the world as characterised by different systems that are interrelated and that interact with each other. It presents a framework to understand complex social realities and the interaction among system, its elements and their environment.</p>
34	John Stansfield	Remote Schools and their communities: what can we learn from the small island study	Place making	Paper		<p>The study examines schools on islands and their relationships with the communities they serve. Semistructured interviews of School Principals and Board of Trustees Chairs, of schools serving island communities in New Zealand, were conducted to examine the relationship between schools and communities and how these relationships might be utilised to overcome the "tyranny of distance". Interviews examined both enablers and obstacles to schools engaging more closely with their communities in order to access and and enrich learning opportunities for students . The study proposes a series of values and processes identified by schools and illustrates these through a series of case studies which might inform discussion in a wider remote school network. Study discusses the role of culture and in particular kaupapa Maori as an enabler of community and school engagement. Although the sample is necessarily small the case studies provide rich examples of community engagement contributing to learning.</p>
35	John Stansfield and Dawn Jeffery	Kai conscious Waiheke: results of pilot study in Blackpool	place making	Paper		<p>Organic waste and particularly food waste has been identified as a significant hazardous component of the waste to landfill stream. The waste represents an economic loss as well as an environmental pollutant which is digested anaerobically to release greenhouse gasses. Moreover the food wasted has an increasing embedded energy component. As well as the energy expended in its production and distribution, wasted food requires further energy for collection and disposal. To date, much of the effort to reduce food waste to landfill focusses on post waste solutions such as composting. While these recycling efforts are important, they cannot fully address the economic waste and the embedded energy issues. This presentation reports on a novel collaboration between Local government and a grassroots community organisation which adapts community development methodology to the learning's from an earlier trial. The Waiheke Resources Trust were supported by Auckland Council and the Blackpool community in launching of Kia Conscious Waiheke, a grassroots food waste reduction project. A baseline and post project SWAP contribute quantitative results and a survey and video footage add colour and introduce a range of placemaking outcomes which build social cohesion and waste reduction identity. The presentation will be addressed by Dorte Wray and John Stansfield of the Waiheke Resources Trust joined by Jenny Chilcott and Kate Lowe of Auckland Council.</p>
36	John Stansfield and Denise Roche	The island's fight for local representation: Waiheke versus the super city	Reclaiming democracy	Paper	<p>In 2010 Parliament proposed the amalgamation of six local councils and the abolition of the Auckland regional Council. A Royal commission of enquiry initially recommended that the islands of Great Barrier and Waiheke each be represented by a local board member only. The proposal was not well received by the Waiheke community where democracy is both an art form and a sport. Using community networks, community development and proven campaigning strategies the community rallied to mount a formidable exercise and collective advocacy. The researchers, both active participants in the struggle, review local media to identify significant components and events of the campaign. They propose a series of learnings which might inform a wider discussion of community advocacy and the place of grassroots movements and ensuring local democracy.</p>	<p>In 2010 Parliament proposed the amalgamation of six local councils and the abolition of the Auckland regional Council. A Royal commission of enquiry initially recommended that the islands of Great Barrier and Waiheke each be represented by a local board member only. The proposal was not well received by the Waiheke community where democracy is both an art form and a sport. Using community networks, community development and proven campaigning strategies the community rallied to mount a formidable exercise and collective advocacy. The researchers, both active participants in the struggle, review local media to identify significant components and events of the campaign. They propose a series of learnings which might inform a wider discussion of community advocacy and the place of grassroots movements and ensuring local democracy.</p>
37	Karen Fagan	What is 'Community' - and why does it matter?	community; identity; well-being; community development	Paper	<p>Karen Fagan (BA – Sociology; Post Grad Dip Soc Wk; MSW; NZSWRB) has worked in the Social Service Sector in New Zealand for many years, most of which has been in the area of community development. In 2014 she joined the staff at the Eastern Institute of Technology as a Lecturer in Social Work.</p>	<p>The word 'community' is used in many diverse situations. It may be that we move into a geographical 'community', buy into a product 'community', are part of a shared interest 'community', participate in a work or student 'community', belong to a cultural or lifestyle community, or are perhaps put into a 'community' by those around us. Whatever the situation, the word 'community' comes with a range of assumptions. If we are interested in developing 'communities', it is essential that we take some time to reflect on what we mean by 'community'. This is particularly relevant in the Pacific where exploring identity within the currents of individualism, collectivism, globalisation, and post modernism, can be challenging. Why does it matter? This question, of itself, asserts that it does matter, and encourages us to reflect on, and to justify t his assertion. Responsible involvement in community development requires some deeper level understanding of 'community', including some of the underpinning values and beliefs that impact on people's perceptions of 'community'. While on the one hand it can be argued that developing a sense of 'community' can be empowering for diverse populations, if these 'communities' do not have a firm foundation, what is the impact on wellbeing? This paper will explore the concept of 'community' within the pacific context, and provide a cautionary tale regarding the impact that the use of 'community' and 'community development' can have on identity and well-being.</p>

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38	Kayte Shaw	Deaf Aotearoa – Community Development Kaitiuitui. The new Community Development Scheme for the Waikato Deaf community.		Poster	<p>Kayte Shaw is the Community Development Kaitiuitui for Deaf Aotearoa, Waikato. She studied in Melbourne, Australia, where she completed her Master of Education, (Language Intervention and Hearing Impairment), Graduate Diploma of Education (Primary) and Bachelor of Applied Science (Disability Studies).</p> <p>Kayte's background is in education and disability, and has taught in mainstream and special needs schools, has been a Resource Teacher: Learning and Behaviour (RTLB), and worked as a Teacher of the Deaf in Melbourne, Australia, at the Victorian College for the Deaf, before moving to New Zealand in 2010.</p> <p>Her experience, background and passion for working with the Deaf community lead her to her most recent role with Deaf Aotearoa in 2014, where she is working with the Waikato Deaf community throughout the 3-year Community Development project.</p>	<p>In 2011, the role of 'Community Development Project Leader' was established within Deaf Aotearoa in Christchurch, through the Community Development Scheme, supported by the Department of Internal Affairs. This 3-year project was established due to things being 'stagnant' for many years within the Deaf community in Christchurch. The rate of unemployment, mental health issues and social isolation was far higher compared to the general population. The Deaf community were also hugely impacted by the Christchurch earthquakes, with many left feeling isolated, and having limited social activities for them to access due to damaged venues.</p> <p>The project worked on fostering a "can do attitude" within the Deaf community, recognising their individual assets, and developing leadership skills and confidence. This successful project has seen the Christchurch Deaf community move forward positively, begin to establish a stronger sense of community and achievement, and are re-connecting with both their Deaf and wider community.</p> <p>In 2014, the Community Development Scheme was launched in the Waikato, with the appointment of a 'Community Development Kaitiuitui' to lead the 3-year project. In the Waikato, the Deaf community are widely dispersed, causing implications of social isolation. A low number of Deaf people in the Waikato have had access to tertiary education and less than 50% of people of working age are in paid employment. There is a high percentage of Maori Deaf in the Waikato, and many face marginalisation or discrimination on the basis of being Maori, being Deaf, or both. This project aims to establish a strong, connected, united Deaf presence within the region through self-lead projects and initiatives.</p>
39	Kelsi Cox	Digital Learning Rooms: Working at the intersections of technology, education and development	Development / Technology / Education / Pedagogy / Community-based / Cultural Relevance / Global Inequity / Evaluation / Partnerships / Intersectional	Paper	<p>Kelsi has a Masters of Arts in Development Studies from the University of Auckland and a Masters of Public Health from Simon Fraser University. Kelsi's passion for developing creative strategies to address global inequities has led her to work and live in urban Turkey and the rural Caribbean and South Pacific. She was a plenary speaker at the 2014 Rotary International Convention in Sydney where she spoke to an audience of over 10,000. Kelsi has presented at the 2013 Society for Youth Health Professionals Aotearoa New Zealand Conference and had posters at the 2013 Public Health Association of British Columbia Conference and the 2013 Canadian Conference on HIV/AIDS Research. She currently manages YWCA Auckland's Future Leaders Programme. Her work and research utilizes community-based and intersectional methodologies and addresses global inequities through creative and innovative means.</p>	<p>The Digital Learning Room (DLR) is grounded in the belief that access to technology is a human right and that global inequities can be addressed through creative and innovative means. Through community, academic and non-profit partnerships, DLR was developed to provide access to cutting-edge technology in rural and low-income communities. In 2013, Rotary International partnered with Auckland University of Technology to develop 2 DLRs in Taveuni, Fiji. The learning content was created alongside local stakeholders to ensure its cultural relevance. These centres now provide access to tablet-based learning for over 400 students in 2 low-income schools. Through developing community learning centres that are managed by local leaders, a wide range of students are able to access and share technology devices.</p> <p>This paper will present the framework of the DLR and highlight the importance of community-based knowledge and engagement in international development projects. Additionally, it will discuss how access to technology can provide creative ways to address global inequities. The impact that the DLR is currently having upon communities in Taveuni will also be shared. Some of the challenges of developing intersectoral partnerships and technology-based projects will also be considered. The programmes next steps, which include implementing a culturally-relevant and community-based evaluation will also be presented.</p> <p>The aim of this paper is to share learnings from this innovative and community-based education project. It will contribute to the knowledge around developing education-based technology projects in the Global South. Additionally, it offers a methodology that is innovative, intersectional and culturally relevant.</p>
40	Kindra Douglas and Penny Molnar	Victory Village - a unique relationship develops	community hub; participate, engage, relationship, neighbourly professional, resiliency, social cohesion	Workshop	<p>Kindra is the current Director of the centre, having been involved in its establishment in 2007. She has a background in teaching, business, personal development, group facilitation, counselling, and activism for environmental, social wellbeing and community causes.</p> <p>Penny Molnar is the Be Well Community Nurse at the centre responding to all the social determinants of health presented by children, adults and families. She has an extensive background in social work, community development from government and community perspectives, Well Child support and community nursing in a career spanning 40 years.</p>	<p>Victory Primary School (VPS) and Victory Community Health (VCH), a small charitable trust, entered into a unique relationship in 2007. VCH agreed to be sited within and manage the school hall complex as a community hub/centre. VCH offers a wide range of activities and services (free or low cost); opportunities to participate, engage and receive support, and advocacy for health and wellbeing, because the community asked for this for many years. Victory Village now has a national reputation for its way of working; won the inaugural NZ Community of the Year 2010, and remains the only community centre sited on the campus of school. VCH also has a community garden, runs an annual Matariki festival, free counselling services, weekly playgroup, a Community Nurse and volunteer based nurse-led after-hours clinic.</p> <p>Centred in an ethnically diverse community with a higher proportion on low income and limited access to resources, the community describes the warmth and friendliness, ease of access, the support and encouragement offered as the main things people appreciate about the centre and school. After seven years of sound relationship, VPS and VCH have decided to formalise their partnership through the development of a Memorandum of Understanding. They are currently collaborating on shared policies on safeguarding children and sharing information to ensure stronger support for high needs children/tamariki and family/whanau. The particular approach utilised at Victory Village demonstrates how building a trusting and respected relationship can create positive social change, through engaging "neighbourly professionals" and increasing resiliency and community cohesion.</p>
41	Kristy McGregor	Painting the Desert Pink: place making, social cohesion and wellbeing collide	Rural communities, drought, community development, ecological crisis, sense of place, identity, place making	Paper	<p>Kristy McGregor has spent the last few years living on a cattle station in remote Western Queensland, on the Queensland-SA Border. There she has co-ordinated a number of community projects connecting communities and providing a vehicle for the rural voice. Kristy is passionate about using the arts for rural community development. In 2012 she initiated the Channel Country Ladies Day, which has grown into a critical event for remote women's social and emotional wellbeing through the recognition of organisations, business and government. Remaining committed to leadership and strategy of the event despite her recent move to NZ, she now lives on a farm in the Manawatu, working for Federated Farmers as a Regional Policy Advisor. Kristy is enjoying gaining an understanding of rural New Zealand through her role working with farmers, meanwhile looking for opportunities to further enhance the health and wellbeing of our rural communities.</p>	<p>In remote communities of western Queensland, where the rare gatherings are gymkhanas and campdrafts, women hardly take the time out to invest in themselves. During drought, the pressures are so great that social events are neglected in favour of survival of stock and life. Through a rural community development framework, this research explores how a community driven event for women is critical to building strong remote communities, contributing not only to improved social and emotional wellbeing, but to a strong and healthy landscape in which rural and remote communities reside.</p> <p>The Channel Country is a region in the south west corner of Queensland, often a region of prolific beauty of intertwined rivulets that run into the Lake Eyre basin. It is currently in the grip of one of the most concerning droughts on record (L. Nunn, verbal communication, 10th October 2010). During times of despair, loss of hope and immense stress, opportunities to gather are rare, and yet much needed escapes from the pressures of the property (Alston &amp; Kent 2008). Initiated in 2012, the Channel Country Ladies Day brings together women from across remote western Queensland, far northern South Australia and northern NSW to inspire and empower women of the outback within the remote region.</p> <p>Through an Artsbreak area, the talent of local artists alongside Internationally renowned artists provides a vehicle for women to experiment with their creativity, celebrate their identity and learn new skills. The event celebrates the manner in which we are embedded within place.</p>

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42	Lasantha Gunaratne	Diversity of Men and Boys in the Sex Trade in Sri Lanka	Socio cultural change in the society, Modernization of the thinking pattern of the society mainly due to globalization. Emerging issues and responsibility of the stake holders to consider remedial measures	Paper	A highly experienced individual with national and international exposure specially to community development related activities of the World Bank, United Nations, Asian Development Bank, International Planned Parenthood Federation and of various other NGOs and INGOs. He has the basic degree in Economics, Post graduate diploma in Continuity Development and MSc in Human security with 7 core modules such as poverty alleviation, Health Security, Food Security, Economic Security, Environmental Security, Personal Security, Community Security, and Political Security.	Sri Lanka provides ground for the evolution of a rich and diverse society with its liberal ways taught through Buddhism which is followed by over 2/3 of the island's population. Being a tropical island with abundant natural resources strategically located in the nautical line connecting East with West and South with North, Sri Lanka has attracted many immigrants throughout its history. During recent times rapid changes have taken place in the socio-cultural landscape of Sri Lanka mainly stemming from direct and indirect impacts of economic liberalization and globalization. Even though there are many historic records on selling sex in Sri Lanka, it wouldn't have ever been diverse to the extent that is experienced at present. Though resisted by the mainstream local cultural contexts sex trade continues to take place underneath the surface abundantly. While the sex trade obviously involves females as service providers, males have also started to carve out their niche in the sex industry. Like in the olden days, men continue to act as pimps or intermediaries connecting sex workers with clients for a commission. However, the latest addition to the diverse sexual landscape is the male sex workers. The presenter expects to discuss the reasons and emerging implications to the community as a development issue.
43	Lee Hickey	Spotlight on Housing 2014 - How the Housing Call to Action West Auckland (HC2A) supported the housing sector to raise awareness about the issue of homelessness and lack of housing in West Auckland	Placemaking	Paper		<b>Spotlight on Housing 2014 – how the Housing Call to Action West Auckland (HC2A) supported the housing sector to raise awareness about the issue of homelessness and lack of housing in West Auckland.</b> The Housing Call to Action West Auckland is a network of community, social sector, NGO and Central and Local Government organisations who have an interest in the housing sector. This paper explores the process in which the HC2A engaged the community in a dialogue about housing and homelessness through the use of guerrilla marketing techniques and community projects that raised the awareness of West Aucklanders about the issue of homelessness and the lack of housing in West Auckland. The campaign was timed to begin just before the 2014 General Election to ensure that housing issues were put on the campaign agenda and that more people were more informed about the housing situation in West Auckland. This paper explores the use of guerrilla marketing strategies – a marketing strategy traditionally used by business to engage consumers or promote their brand and how the HC2A adapted the principles of guerrilla marketing to develop a low-cost, unconventional, localised awareness raising campaign to engage the community and to raise awareness of the campaign's message. This paper also discusses the use of social media – a technology often not utilised to its full potential by community organisations – as a method of awareness raising and the impact it had on the success of the campaign.
44	Lindsay Jeffs	Financing Community Economic Development	Community economic development, social enterprises, social finances	Workshop	Lindsay is a part-time lecturer in the Unitec Graduate Diploma in Not-for-Profit Management and for the Social Enterprise Institute. He is the past Manager of the Christchurch Small Business Enterprise Centre and the Canterbury Community Business Trust. Currently he holds governance positions with the New Zealand Community Economic Development Trust, Greenpeace New Zealand, Canterbury Community Business Trust and the Hauraki Gulf Conservation Trust. He has an in-depth understanding of running not-for-profit organisations, financial management, fundraising and has researched and written widely about community economic development, social enterprises and social finances.	Community economic development and social enterprises are growing fast across the globe in both developed and developing countries and are major components of a 'new economics' arising from the failure of traditional approaches to address the effects of complex and intractable social problems, growing inequalities in health, wealth and opportunity, resource depletion and environmental degradation. This paper will examine how community economic development is currently financed in New Zealand, will suggest some alternative approaches and make recommendations to stakeholders to reduce barriers, promote best practice and improve success factors. Contents  The initial discussion will use the findings of a comprehensive research process completed in 2014 to understand the New Zealand context for community economic development and social enterprise. This work was commissioned by the New Zealand Community Economic Development Trust and funded by the Lottery Community Sector Research Fund with support from Unitec Institute of Technology Auckland. The discussion will then outline some alternative financial approaches used overseas in the UK, Canada, Ireland and Australia and their potential use in New Zealand if certain barriers are removed and 'best practice' models are used. The final section will consider the use of self-financing from the not-for-profit sector based on data collected by the author over a three year period. Recommendations will be made how access to finance by community economic agencies can be improved and its potential game changing impact.
45	Lisa Woolley	From Homelessness to Supportive Housing	Homelessness, supportive housing, trauma and homelessness	Paper	Lisa has been working within Community Services for most of her adult life, either as a volunteer or a paid employee and is committed to working in the community, addressing issues of social justice. For the last sixteen years she has been working for VisionWest Community Trust and has been the CEO for the last thirteen years. Over the last ten years, Lisa has been highly involved in developing community based social housing; was on the Council for Community Housing Aotearoa for six years, is currently the President of the NZCCSS and has been on various social housing advisory panels. Lisa has studied at Unitec and has a Graduate Diploma in Not for Profit Management and a Master of Social Practice degree, with a thesis looking at supportive housing. Lisa was also the winner of the West Auckland Business Awards, Excellence in Business Leadership Award, in October 2014.	Recent research from New Zealand suggests that one in every 120 people in New Zealand are facing homelessness or severe housing deprivation. We also know that many people who are homeless are never counted, living in caravan parks, in overcrowded houses or boarding houses, and are what is often referred to in literature as the 'hidden homeless'. With an increasing lack of supply of safe, affordable and secure housing in regions such as Auckland and Christchurch, the issue of homelessness is intensifying. Lisa will share her recent research, which looks at effective ways of providing housing and support services for people who have been homeless, often due to traumatic or complex issues including abuse, relationship breakdowns, addictions, bad debt, mental health, crime, poverty and unemployment.  The research found that providing supportive housing is a very successful approach in supporting people out of homelessness, including those with traumatic and complex histories, enabling them to look to their future and the future of their children with a sense of hope based on real social, psychological and economic progress. Based on international literature and information available in New Zealand, it was found that this model costs a fraction of the price associated with other interventions such as emergency housing, prison or health and welfare interventions. It is therefore crucial that government officials, policy makers, funders and community housing providers join together to find innovative solutions for the funding of supportive housing services throughout New Zealand.

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46	Lorans Alabood	An observation of the economic development process in low-income neighbourhood in Penang, Malaysia	Economic development, low-income category, neighbourhoods, Malaysia	Paper	Lorans Alabood is master degree student in the field of housing science, at university science Malaysia. His first degree is architecture engineering. However he is more interested in housing science. His current master course focuses on the following aspects of housing: Social, economic, planning, law and policy, Financial, management and administration. Lorans has graduated with second honours in his class in his undergraduation study, and currently he is taking the third semester of his masters course. he is expected to graduate at the end of the fourth semester.	<p>According to the Malaysian national housing policy; 30% of any housing development must be affordable for low-income category. This study focuses on the process of economic development of low-income neighbourhood in Penang city, namely, PISA Relu. To that effect, it uses recorded observation of data for the last 20 years. The results show that for the first 5 years, the economic development process was slow, limited to a basic business, such as budget restaurants and mini-markets. The 10 following years, a noticeable increase in the number of foreign workers is observed. Though, it is argued that the aforementioned phenomenon is believed to crystallise in an increase in the investment in more basic infrastructure and public facilities.</p> <p>However, the study found that, in the last 5 years, there was an economic boom in that area due to the establishment of new international stadium. This stadium has attracted tens of local and international enterprises, offices, banks, up-scale restaurant and cafés, governmental facilities, and even high-cost condominium. This change is believed to transform the neighbourhood classification from low-cost to mid and high-cost, which in its turn forced low-income residents to leave. Finally, the study shows that, in Penang, for 15 years low-income neighbourhood manifested in basic economic development; meanwhile, one international sport centre created resulted in a notable economic development.</p>
47	Louise Thomason-Marshall and Pam Armstrong	PATH Planning	Community visioning and community engagement	Workshop	<p>Louise Thomson-Marshall Community Advisor Department of Internal Affairs. I am the Advisor working within the Community-Led Development initiative in Whirinaki.</p> <p>Pam Armstrong is the Relationship Manager for Nga Manga Puriri (NMP) a specialist health and disability service provider based in Whangarei. Nga Manga Puriri has provided a range of community based services in Northland for 15 years</p>	<p>The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) is responsible for supporting the outcome that New Zealand's diverse people and communities, hapū and iwi are resilient and prosperous, with communities taking the lead in identifying their aspirations and goals and being resourced to implement the local actions needed.</p> <p>In early 2011, the Whirinaki community was identified as one of five communities to be offered a chance to participate in a Community Led Development start-up initiative. Whirinaki is a locality in the south Hokianga, Northland. The name means "to lean against a support". The population is approximately 400 people, 90% of which are Māori. A large proportion of the population lives on papakāinga land.</p> <p>The Whirinaki Community Led Development Project (the Project) being undertaken in partnership between DIA and Whirinaki Toiora Leadership Group (Toiora), with Nga Manga Puriri (NMP) as the Fund Holder.</p> <p>NMP presented a community engagement process to actively involve the community in visioning and project planning. The PATH (Planning Alternative Tomorrows with Hope) combines the best elements of a number of vision-building and future planning tools, and is useful for listening, planning and community building. The PATH planning process was utilised to do a Community Engagement plan as well as a series of project plans. These project plans included Awa Restoration, Mokopuna Te Hikutu project, Te Raa Tuatahi (a solar project for their three marae) Toi Ora Raranga (weaving programme). A copy of a Path plan for an example can be forwarded to you if required.</p>
48	Lucia Davis and Joan Lardner Rivlin	Intergenerational Dialogue	intergenerational, community, young people, older people	Paper	<p>Lucia Davis is a Senior Community Facilitator for Auckland Council, Community Development, Arts and Culture. She is a Committee member of Access Community Radio, where she produces the Romanian Radio broadcast. Currently Lucia is studying towards her PHD within AUT, Institute of Public Policy, with the topic: Negotiating parental ethnotheories: The role of mothers in interethnic relationships.</p> <p>Joan Lardner Rivlin, QSM, is a member of Auckland's Seniors' Panel, chair of Access Community Radio, Citizen Advice Bureau Northshore, Takapuna North Community Trust and secretary of Auckland District Council of Social Services. Joan is also a council member of Age Concern Auckland, committee member of Birkdale Beach Haven Community Project and Older Women's Network, Trustee of Yes Disability Resource Centre and Kaipatiki Community Facilities Trust, and Volunteer Community Coordinator for the Office of Senior Citizens, Ministry of Social Development.</p>	<p>There is a growing amount of literature on the value and positive outcomes of intergenerational dialogue. The modern world changes the structure of family, isolates and breaks links between generations. Intergenerational dialogue has shown that bringing together young people and older people builds bridges between generations, leads to better understanding and acceptance of "the other" and generates learning experience for all involved. It contributes towards stronger, positive communities where all people feel safe and cherished.</p> <p>The presentation will include two intergenerational projects: Days of Future Past and the Intergenerational Forum.</p> <p>"Days of Future Past" was a 52 weeks radio programme in which younger participants interviewed older people about their life experiences and their advice for generations to come – and older participants in return interviewed the younger people about what it's like to grow up in today's world.</p> <p>The Intergenerational forum's objective was to promote an intergenerational approach in the practice of community development practitioners. Community groups and organizations, local and regional agencies, local and central government were invited to propose topics relevant to their work for an intergenerational debate. 16 topics were selected across the sector; the results of the debates were recorded and sent back to the proponents to be used in their future work and planning.</p> <p>The evaluation process of these two projects revealed a positive overall feeling towards future intergenerational projects in various settings and an interest to continue the intergenerational debate towards more connected communities.</p>
49	Maggie Buxton	Practicing Place with Augmenting Mobile	Augmented Reality; Mobile Learning; Location Aware Mobile; Place Making; Community Development; Indigenous; Maori	Paper	<p>Maggie Buxton is a transdisciplinary educator and consultant based in Auckland, New Zealand. She is currently dividing her time between completing her Phd; guest lecturing and speaking, and her consulting business focused on innovative learning and development solutions. Maggie has extensive international experience in systemic facilitation and development consulting (individual, organisational, community). Her clients have included: grass-roots communities (in West Africa, Latin America, North East Scotland, and New Zealand); social enterprises in the UK, experimental designers and artists in Brussels; transdisciplinary groups in Beijing and Singapore; and large political institutions and corporates in Europe. Her passion is fostering shifts in perspective through weaving together different wisdoms and ways of knowing using innovative, creative and deviant methods.</p>	<p>Places are gathering points for a diverse range of realities: physical, spiritual, cultural, imaginal and digital. In the 21st century, the boundaries between these ways of knowing and being in the world are increasingly blurred. In this environment rather than making places, one practices place.</p> <p>This presentation describes a place practice that brings together ubiquitous technologies, indigenous and speculative ontologies, and integral research methodologies. It presents three case studies focussed around three spiritually significant sites in South Auckland, New Zealand: a cemetery, a marae and a park.</p> <p>Geo-locative mobile technologies augment physical spaces with digital content and can act as mediators between the self, the physical world, digital worlds and other worlds beyond. Technology is not usually associated with spirit. However, in these cases studies technology paradoxically plays a role in supporting the spirit of these places.</p> <p>This work raises legal, moral, cultural, and political issues in the use of mobile technologies in indigenous and/or sensitive contexts. It also presents opportunities for how mobile technologies can shift perceptions of self and place, make institutional knowledge more accessible, and build connections in the third space where cultures, histories, peoples and realities meet. In these ways, when embedded within a principled practice, these technologies can support the spirit of place.</p>

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50	Manawa Udy	In it for the long haul: collaborative community development in Puketapapa	Auckland Council, Collective Impact, diversity, place-making, collaboration, long-term change, youth, migrants, social procurement, employment, education	Paper	<p>Born and raised in Rotorua, Manawa moved to Auckland in 2003 to pursue her photography career, but soon moved on to youth development practice.</p> <p>Manawa started with Auckland Council in 2011 with the opening of the purpose built Roskill Youth Zone, developing and delivering a range of programmes to meet the needs of local young people. This led to the establishment of the Roskill Coffee Project cafe, RYZ Unique Printing youth screen printing business, and a hub of activity around employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for youth.</p> <p>In 2014 Manawa began her role as Community Development Facilitator, delivering on Auckland Council's Youth Connections initiative. Within this role she facilitates Project PETER, a Collective Impact model engaging over 20 organisations to provide education, training and employment readiness for youth, migrants and former refugees.</p> <p>With an ingrained fascination with people and a visionary approach, Manawa is an up and coming people-connecting, place-making expert.</p>	<p>Puketapapa, with residents from over 50 different ethnic backgrounds is potentially the most diverse community in New Zealand. Over the years this community has gone through many changes, some of them creating a society bearing the weight of displacement, poverty, conflict, lack of identity and insecurity.</p> <p>Generations of positive community development has happened in Puketapapa, from a widespread web of organizations and individuals. Puketapapa now has an interwoven inter-connected network of activity and development.</p> <p>In this session we will unpack this live working example of a community working together to bring about change, and focus in on the hub of activity in Wesley including Project PETER, the Roskill Coffee Project, the Oakley Creek project, and the Youth Action Plan.</p> <p>Project PETER is a collective impact model engaging over 20 local organizations, working together to provide education, training and employment readiness for youth, migrants and former refugees.</p> <p>Roskill Coffee Project has changed the game on 'community cafes', providing an award winning cafe, a local meeting place, and real world training and employment experiences for local youth.</p> <p>The Oakley Creek project is a stream re-naturalisation project that is engaging the community around it enhance their own local environment. Including a breakthrough social procurement trial and a local training and educational tree nursery.</p> <p>The Youth Action Plan is a 3 year youth development plan that has turned around the way that youth interact with each other, bringing together ethnicities and interests through leadership opportunities, programmes, youth grants and a story-based website resource.</p>
51	Martine Abel	Disabled Aucklanders driving change: making a strategic international report speak at practical grassroots level	Diverse communities in Auckland; community driven and community lead; United nations instruments	Paper	<p>Martine Abel - Strategic Advisor Disability at Auckland Council; also chair of one of Auckland's Community Law centres (and the only specialist centre with a focus on disabled persons), namely, Auckland Disability Law; nZ representative to the World Blind Union, a world-wide advocacy organisation that fosters the wellbeing of blind citizens across the world, both at developing and developed nations level. At international/WBU level she holds the portfolios of Regional UNCRPD (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) Co-ordinator and chair of the Women's network for the Asia-Pacific region. Martine has been working for Auckland council since the merging of the 8 Auckland based councils. Prior to that she worked as Disability Policy Advisor at Manukau City Council. Martine is also on the board of Blind citizens NZ, a nation-wide blindness and low vision disabled persons' organisation.</p>	<p>This paper/presentation will focus on the category of diverse communities, demonstrating how community development can work successfully when it's community lead. In September 2014 the Auckland communities Shadow Report to the United Nations on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was launched both at Auckland and at international level. It was NZ's turn to provide country and parallel or shadow reports to the United Nations on the implementation and monitoring of the UNCRPD (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities), and disabled Aucklanders produced the Auckland report to focus on systemic issues such as lack of access to the physical environment and transport and inconsistencies in health care and rehabilitation, but also emphasizing what the situation looks like on the ground in local communities in Auckland. Many service provider agencies, disabled persons' organisations and individuals spoke up collectively to let the voices of the often unheard resonate. Community engagement by means of various fono, hui and conversations were arranged instead of simply firing e-surveys off into cyber space. Local government agencies such as Auckland Council contributed to enable the Auckland report to realise, in terms of providing assistance such as funding of Sign interpreters, transport and report writing capability, as many organisations and individuals are still facing those physical, attitudinal and behavioural societal barriers. The aim is now for disabled Aucklanders to utilise that report to empower themselves to enable and lobby for systemic change at local and central government level.</p>
52	Mary Dawson and Abann Yor	A partnership journey	refugee, partnership, NGOs	Poster	<p>Dr Mary Dawson has been the Executive Director of ARMS for the past ten years. ARMS is the key Auckland regional NGO providing settlement support and information to new migrants. Over the past ten years she has also led the development of the relationship with Auckland Refugee Community Coalition (ARCC)</p> <p>Abann Yor will co present the poster. Abann is Chair Person of the Auckland Refugee Community Coalition and Deputy Chair Person of the National Refugee Network. Originally from Sudan, Abann is a proud New Zealander.</p>	<p>This poster presentation tracks the evolution and milestones in the partnership between Auckland Regional Migrant Services Trust and the Auckland Refugee Community Coalition. It highlights the key decision making moments, relationship and project highlights, the ways in which timely funding makes a difference and the influence of positive media coverage. It also makes the ways of working in partnership explicit.</p>
53	Moira Lawler and Pat Watson	From contract led to community led: our shared experience	social work, social service, community led	Workshop	<p>The workshop will be presented by Moira Lawler and Pat Watson. The presenters have decades of experience in community based work, including in early childhood and family development, local economic development, community health and community education. Pat Watson currently provides community development coaching and supervision. Moira Lawler is the General Manager of Lifewise.</p>	<p>Lifewise has a radical history as the social development arm of the Methodist Mission in the Auckland region. The Mission's track record of speaking out against injustice and reaching out into oppressed communities goes back to the 1850's. Christian socialism was the catch cry.</p> <p>Today 85% of Lifewise's funding is earned through government contracts. The vision of community led work based on the strength and resilience of people in community holds fast.</p> <p>Realising that vision requires us to question some of the current models and theories of practice.</p> <p>This workshop looks at the tension between social work and community development models, the impact of competitive contracting on the way the community organisations have evolved, and the language and practice around 'strength based' approaches.</p> <p>The paper suggests a way forward for organisations on the journey from the helping hand to Community led practice.</p>

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54	Monique Zwaan	Youth Connections - Addressing the youth employment crisis through community development interventions	youth employment, innovation, collaboration, community economic development	Paper	Monique Zwaan enjoys responding to community needs through user centred design, innovation and strategic approaches. Currently working in local government, she has also worked in education and community social enterprise. She is interested in how people work in systems, and the people most affected by change have a clear voice in the change making itself.	The Auckland region faces a crisis, with over 23,000 people aged 15-24 not in employment education or training. Auckland Council Community Development has been agile, innovative, and ambitious in its approach to resolving this issue. With the Mayor's office and ten local boards engaged, a core team of dedicated community development staff have collaborated with ATEED and others to bring about change. Come along and traverse the landscape of the young person's journey, the employers experience, the varied political environment and the incredibly crowded ecosystem of change makers. Hear how design led thinking, innovation and working in complex environments has led to success, failure and rapid learning for those of us hoping to effect change. You can decide whether this change is, in fact, occurring.
55	Moya Sayer-Jones	Telling the Story to Make the Story	storytelling, narrative, reporting, volunteering, community, community engagement	Workshop	Moya Sayer-Jones storywork is legendary amongst clients in the health, welfare and arts sectors. She is known as the Story Activist and is Australia's leading story expert in the NFP sector. See some of Moya's recent work here at <a href="http://www.onlyhuman.com.au">www.onlyhuman.com.au</a> . Over the past year, she's been zooming across the Tasman to teach the power of story to NFP and community groups throughout New Zealand. These organisations are facing increasing pressure and lots of change. Moya drew on her experience in Australia and with community groups in NZ to show how organisations can develop a broad umbrella narrative to prove their purpose and illustrate their value with smaller project-based narratives for community engagement, funding and reporting, volunteer attraction and retention and organisational development. Moya presented workshops in 2014 hosted by Volunteering Auckland and Unitec. Her clients include Medicare Local, DIA, Dept of Health & Ageing (Aus), NSW Cancer Council.	Every organisation has great stories to tell. This interactive workshop reveals the opportunities that good story practice offers organisations of all sizes. As reporting obligations increasingly demand an understanding of 'the big narrative' Moya is keen to broaden understanding around what a story is and how to step back from the minutiae to develop a broad understanding of the multi-faceted uses of narrative in organisations. The workshop focuses on identifying stories, creating spaces for stories to happen and understanding that good story process is not linked to big budgets.  Moya draws on almost two decades of work with NFP organisations in Australia to illustrate her Story Activist frame of mind. The workshop invites participants to experience the power of stories for themselves and see best practice examples from around the world. Moya's recent experience with NZ organisations including Volunteering Auckland, Inspiring Communities, SADD, Skillwise and the Cancer Society of Auckland has equipped her with good understanding of the unique challenges and opportunities experienced by NZ organisations.  Take away skills include how to You can take away the skills to... get your message out, build reputation, strengthen culture, engage communities, boost the meaning in your messages and use story techniques in new media. But mostly to be inspired and equipped to use story as a key organisational tool for communities.
56	Natali Rojas	The art of community development: cultural expression in Aotearoa New Zealand	Cultural expression, community development, diversity, participation, local culture, engagement, Aotearoa New Zealand.	Paper	Natali has a strong background in community development through creative arts and a passion for cross-cultural engagement and grassroots organising. Her areas of research include participatory video, alternative media, cultural expression, youth and community development. Natali was born in Bogota- Colombia. Prior to moving to New Zealand, she lived in Spain, Finland, and the U.S.  In the Manawātū, Natali worked at Te Manawa Museum co-curating public programmes and exhibitions with non-traditional museum goers including at-risk youth, women from refugee and migrant backgrounds, and disability groups. Natali lives in Auckland since 2013 and besides her Lecturer role at Unitec, she has been involved in the community environmental sector in West Auckland organising festivals and environmental events.	This paper explores some of the conscious and unconscious functions of cultural expression in community development in Aotearoa New Zealand. This analysis draws on my experiences co-creating event series, public programmes and festivals with diverse communities in Palmerston North and West Auckland including The Big Girls Wāhine o Te Ao, Art on Edge, Waitakere Festival 2013, EcoWest Festival and EcoDay 2014. I suggest that cultural actions in New Zealand can catalyze participation, learning and social action, connecting diverse communities closely to their environments and to each other, and contributing to the revitalization of the local culture.  A major strength of creative approaches to community development is its local nature. These initiatives are usually crafted by the diverse local community and the cultural activists working alongside them, who use creative tools to provide a mirror for people to examine their culture from a new perspective. An action agenda for cultural based approaches to community development in New Zealand should include further research and innovative studies to inform government and non-government actors, ensure ongoing funding, and sustain the community interest and involvement
57	Paul Stone	Open Government Data - supporting democratic participation	Open Government; transparency; open data; participation; relationships; democracy	Workshop	Paul Stone is the Open Government Data Programme Leader. He has over 20 years' experience in IT for a variety of organisations including Knight Frank (NZ) Limited, Ministry of Defence, Charities Commission and the Ministry for Culture and Heritage. Paul was responsible for delivering the Charities Register as open data in 2012. He worked one day a week on secondment to the Open Government Data programme for nearly three years, and is now working full time for it.	Open government is not just about transparency, it's also about participation and engagement. Open government data can be an enabler for communities to participate in policy development, or to call for change through advocacy.  Open data released with policy consultation papers or at an earlier stage enables communities to see the evidence used to frame problems or for draft decisions. It gives the opportunity for more informed responses to consultation and potentially for new insights to be offered, leading to better policy. It is better because it has been developed collaboratively.  Freely available open data could also be used to create stronger arguments for positive change, and to better understand the problems we want to resolve. It provides a base for innovative thinking and an evidence-based examination of issues.  What policy areas are important for you? What supporting data would you like to see?  What capability is there in your sector to use open government data?  Should your sector build its own capability, or buy it on demand?  This workshop will discuss different ways of participating and engaging in evidence-based government policy development through the use of open government data. Participants will be encouraged to frankly discuss whether or not they know about or use government data now, how access to it can be improved and whether this will help reclaim democracy.  These discussions will help the open government data programme build ongoing relationships in the community development sector.

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58	Paul Woodruffe	Avondale Creative Spaces	Design for social change, community spaces, Public Artwork, community engagement	Paper	Paul Woodruffe, Diploma in Graphic Design and Masters in Landscape Architecture, Academic Leader Undergraduate at Unitec. Coordinator of the Everyday Collective Laboratory research group, a project based and fluid collective of students, graduates and researchers who are interested in using design and artwork for social, local economic and environmental improvement. Founding Trust and Board member of Avondale Community Action Trust.	In 2011, Avondale Community Action was formed to advocate for appropriate and consultative development in Avondale, in 2013 it became a Trust. The first action of ACA was to hold a series of meetings with residents to introduce the organization and to seek engagement for a 500 household random survey. This survey would be the basis for future decision making and would have ethics approval through Unitec. The overwhelming reaction from the residents can be summarized by a comment made; "why bother, nothing changes around here anyway". To address this sense of hopelessness, ACA collectively decided to make change visible through a series of creative interventions in the town centre. Funding was sought and obtained from the Whau Local Board to run a "Creative Spaces" program. This involved renting a vacant shop space for events, exhibitions and interactive creative projects, all of which would involve local people. It also employed among other pop-up artworks, "sign art", two low cost steel sculptures placed strategically within the town centre. ACA's 4 months of activity in the shop space and public artworks resulted in a greatly increased number of people volunteering to help with the survey, further funding from the board to employ coordinators for the survey and a large data base of people who wished to be involved with Avondale's future direction. The project was a major catalyst in kickstarting the social, environmental and economic transformation of Avondale town centre, and has successfully addressed the original problem of "why bother, its Avondale".
59	Paula Bold-Wilson	Young people as agents of social change: a two-fold approach to community development		Paper	<p>Ko Te Arawa te Waka Ko Matawhaurua te Maunga Ko Rotoiti te Roto Ko Te Arawa te Iwi Ko Ngati Pikiao raua Ko Tuhourangi oku hapu Ko Hine Kura te Marae Ko Paula Bold-Wilson toku ingoa</p> <p>Paula is of Māori descent and a graduate of Unitec's Bachelor of Social Practice, with a major in community development. She currently manages the Waitemata Community Law Centre a not for profit organisation which provides legal services to marginalised and disadvantaged members in the Waitemata area. A critical role of community law centres, is to identify and respond to the unmet legal needs in their respective communities. This community development approach demonstrated the inter-relationship between community development research, theory and practice as a means to influence systemic change, and empower a group of marginalised youth, whom much is written about, but rarely heard from. Te Tiriti o Waitangi, Kaupapa Maori philosophies and the principles and values which underpin Community Development are critical frameworks which guide Paula's practice.</p>	<p>Whilst there is significant research nationally and internationally that advocates for a community response to youth justice, political pressure and public hysteria continues to promote a punitive approach to youth offending, thus, maintaining the status quo of addressing youth crime at the "bottom of the cliff". While the issue of youth offending is complex and requires extensive discussion, this presentation will discuss a community development process undertaken by the Manager of the Waitemata Community Law Centre. In 2008, Youth Law identified in a research paper that young people in West Auckland had a worse perception of police, than in South Auckland. Through engaging and listening to approximately 80 young people, reoccurring themes emerged around the zero tolerance policing undertaken by the youth crimes unit. Thus, linking the personal to the political and positioning the issue within a structural context. This initiated a full investigation, the disbandment of the youth crimes unit, and a new approach to dealing with young people out West. Alongside this process, the young people started to articulate what they would like in their community, and subsequently initiated a youth driven, youth led hui, which they named 4YP (for young people) Westside "do it with us, not to us". This enabled a group of marginalised young people, who had in the past, been excluded from their community, to be heard. Although the initial focus of the project was to discuss issues pertaining specifically to the police, what emerged by applying a kaupapa Māori &amp; community development approach, this effectively shifted the focus from a justice issue, into a wider socio-economic issue.</p>
60	Peter Glensor	Hui E! – a new entity for the community sector		Poster	<p>Peter is the founding General Manager – Kaiwhakahaere Matua – of Hui E! Community Aotearoa. He has more than 40 years of engagement and leadership in the community sector, including heading up a local community health service, and a national health service umbrella – Health Care Aotearoa. His NGO experience includes leadership in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairing ANGOA and the Community Sector Taskforce</li> <li>• Health sector – primary health, mental health, youth health, public health, alcohol and drugs</li> <li>• Community development and volunteering</li> <li>• Treaty of Waitangi and race relations issues</li> <li>• International aid and development</li> <li>• Philanthropy</li> <li>• Youth work</li> <li>• Church and ecumenical movement</li> <li>• Research</li> </ul> <p>He was Chair of the Hutt Valley DHB, of DHBNZ and of ALAC – the Alcohol Advisory Council – Deputy Chair of the Capital &amp; Coast DHB, and a Hutt City Councillor. He was an elected member of the Wellington Regional Council and served six of his nine years as Deputy Chair responsible for Public Transport, Flood Management, and Economic Development.</p>	<p>The newly established Hui E! Community Aotearoa is an entity set up to promote, strengthen and connect the Community Sector - tangata whenua organisations and the broad voluntary and community sector - charities, incorporated societies, clubs, boards, trusts, and informal community groups. It has three core functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hui – being a forum for the Sector</li> <li>• Awhina – practical support for the Sector</li> <li>• Korero – a public voice for the Sector</li> </ul> <p>It is a charitable trust with six inaugural Trustees – all recognised Sector leaders. Core Principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Tiriti o Waitangi must be visible and real in our community and our nation and embedded within our organisation, using a Treaty relationships framework.</li> <li>• The Community Sector is an essential contributor to our society.</li> <li>• As a linked and responsive organisation we are listening, acting, communicating, always engaged in dialogue with the Sector, able to move quickly in response to new issues and always with full transparency.</li> </ul> <p>The sector is huge and diverse. It is estimated there are around 100,000 not-for-profit groups in every sphere of life, with many thousands of volunteers and paid staff, and contributing nearly 5% of NZ's GDP. Hui E! will hold regular forums in various centres, maintain a strong communication flow across the country and across parts of the Sector, interact with other sectors – especially central and local government, and the private sector – and support practical actions which can promote and strengthen the Sector.</p>

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61	Peter Jeffries	Community Housing: a study in building affordable, diverse communities	Community housing Diverse communities Affordable housing	Workshop	<p>Peter Jeffries is CEO of CORT Community Housing, a not-for-profit organisation that provides affordable rental housing for vulnerable people on low incomes. Established in 1987, CORT Community Housing's major focus is on supporting people with high housing need by providing a quality, safe, affordable and secure rental accommodation, together with the appropriate support services.</p> <p>CORT Community Housing is a partner in the mixed-tenure, mixed-income Waimahia Inlet initiative.</p> <p>Peter is also chair of the Auckland Community Housing Providers' Network, a group of community housing organisations committed to promoting initiatives and projects that increase the supply of healthy, innovative, quality and affordable housing options for the people of Auckland.</p> <p>Peter is a passionate advocate for well-designed, low-rise, affordable, medium-density housing as an essential part of every community. He is a regular contributor to discussions on achieving affordable outcomes for the people of Auckland.</p>	<p>This workshop will focus on community housing and its philosophy of creating great community outcomes for local people. The New Zealand community housing sector, also known as the 'third sector' has a proud and successful history in providing quality, healthy, safe and affordable housing for vulnerable people on low incomes.</p> <p>The sector's key point of difference is its status as not-for-profit organisations committed to reinvesting any profits into providing affordable, innovative housing options and services for local communities.</p> <p>The strength of community housing organisations lies in their place-making focus on achieving successful, positive outcomes for local communities through their partnerships and co-operation with local agencies, including support services. Each organisation has a distinct identity, demonstrated through its vision, purpose and through the diversity of the communities it houses and supports.</p> <p>With the shift in the Social Housing Reform landscape, the community housing sector is increasingly becoming part of the conversation as to how New Zealand can ensure that there is sufficient, affordable, safe and healthy housing for people on low and below median incomes.</p> <p>The workshop will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify what community housing is</li> <li>• Its key points of difference in providing affordable housing</li> <li>• How community housing organisations are making a positive difference in New Zealand communities</li> <li>• Outline the Waimahia Inlet project as a case study in building well-planned, well-designed, diverse communities</li> <li>• Explore and examine the implications of the changing social housing landscape</li> </ul>
62	Rachael Davie	Shifting Community Perceptions - Portraits of our Place	shift in approach, changing the face, inclusive, iterative, portraits of our place, the pitch, meaningful language, themes	Paper	<p>Rachael Davie is the Group Manager for Policy and Planning Services at Western Bay of Plenty District Council. Rachael has extensive experience in Local Government, particularly in the areas of strategic and community planning, contemporary community engagement approaches and resource management law. She holds a Bachelor of Management Studies and a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Waikato and in 2013 was a member of WBOPDC team that won both the New Zealand and Australasian SOLGM Local Government Team Management Challenges.</p>	<p>Changing the face of local government has required a significant shift in approach – from 'announce and defend' to engaging communities from the outset and taking an 'inclusive and iterative approach'. Shifting perceptions required us to repackage our pitch. Instead of going with messages about service delivery and 'the Council' we hit the road (literally) with messages around the importance of people and their place in the District. Using plain language and high level themes such as: community heart, land lovers, kia kaha, nature nurture, bountiful bay, just coasting, that people understood about their place and their community in the Western Bay</p> <p>It was also important we used 'meaningful' language to define each theme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Land Lovers – "We work hard here, tending the land that sustains us and feeding our families in the process. We're a forward looking bunch, keen to embrace technology and farming improvements. But our rural way of life is important too and we hold our traditions dear. Calf Club Days. Home baking for the new people next door. A knees-up in the school hall. We're cultivating the future in our gumboots."</li> </ul> <p>Engaging 'in place' to pitch our message – an old bus uniquely designed - plus collateral including limited edition postcards and prints supported by a media campaign.</p> <p>The result: 17 locations, many kilometres, 1500 people, many sausages eaten and conversations with elected members, from one end of the Western Bay to the other</p> <p>Producing five top priorities that have helped inform planning for the District.</p>
63	Robyn Barry	Living Together Independently - A Social Housing Model for the Third Age	Community Development, Housing, Older People, Research	Paper	<p>Robyn Barry is a doctoral candidate at The University of Auckland and has been working with older adults in the community for many years. As a Trustee of Bays Community Housing Trust, and Relationship Manager for the new houses, she has been involved in this project from the start.</p>	<p>A local social housing trust has recently built two 5 bedroom houses to provide affordable, quality accommodation for older people in social and economic need. This project is much more than providing accommodation only. Strangers are not just placed together in a house and told to get on with it themselves. The people living there now are a community within their own rights, the house is also part of a street and the wider community. How is this being managed? This is a new social housing model and a longitudinal case study of this innovative housing model is the basis for the presenter's PhD research, which is still in the early stages. This research is aimed at documenting the development of this model; capturing the process of collaboration within the household; evaluating what works well, what doesn't, and why; and providing research that will enable others to implement similar models.</p> <p>The houses are home to the people who live there above all else, so how can one best conduct ethical research in this setting? The researcher is also a Trustee of the Housing Trust, as well as the person who is appointed to develop the community within the house. Would there not be a potential for conflicts of interest, or power imbalances? These questions preoccupied my university ethics committee greatly. This presentation will also highlight the challenges and benefits of using community-based participatory research orientation.</p>

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64	Rosie Gallen and Mondy Jera	Evaluating through storytelling: how we measured the soft stuff	Community Development, Evaluation, Social Housing, Research, Monitoring	Workshop	Rosie Gallen is the Community Action and Engagement Manager for Wellington City Council Housing. Rosie has worked in community development for over 18 years focusing on the intersection between people and places, particularly in times of change. Her work involves working closely with the tenant communities to increase social inclusion, community spirit and pride and to address multi-faceted areas of disadvantage through community and social development. Mondy Jera is a research and evaluation consultant in Wellington. Mondy has been studying various aspects of social housing for over nine years. Through her qualitative research methods, she ensures that the voices of vulnerable citizens are heard by decision-makers. In past endeavours she has worked as a high-needs housing case manager and in a homeless healthcare clinic in the USA. Mondy currently works for Thinkplace, an innovative company that creates positive, systemic change to organisations and communities through design thinking	<p>The Community Action Programme (CAP) is a community and social development programme initiated as part of the Wellington City Council's physical redevelopment of its social housing portfolio with their vision of Building Homes – Transforming Lives.</p> <p><b>Community Action aims to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase social inclusion and pride within City Housing tenant communities through strength-based community development.</li> <li>- Proving effectiveness and value for money in the community development field poses a challenge given the limitations of research methods that seek causality in dynamic, unpredictable and variable social environments.</li> <li>- To explore CAP's effectiveness The Most Significant Change Technique– a systematic method of collecting stories from tenants who participated in CAP activities and then had a story to tell.</li> </ul> <p>We discovered the stories provided rich insights into how instrumental CAP activities were in increasing tenant wellbeing, developing life skills, increasing social capital, and reducing isolation. Although there were profound stories of personal transformation, we tended to place more value on the examples from tenants who used their new-found skills and inspiration to help others in the community.</p> <p>This type of empowerment to self-sufficiency exemplifies the ideal of community development practice. Whilst the results of our programme are still emerging, this evaluation method proved invaluable in demonstrating that the CAP is having profound and transformative outcomes on our tenant community.</p> <p>We are interested in running a workshop demonstrating how we used The Most Significant Change Technique and how, as an inexpensive and participatory method of evaluation, it can be adapted to other projects and programmes.</p>
65	Rouruina Emil'e-Brown	Community economic development		Workshop	Project Leader Community Development Arts and Culture Auckland Council	<p>Turanga means 'a foundation' or 'a place where one can stand'. For many families, it is from their 'turanga' that they are able to make their own place where they can stand firm with confidence and pride. The cycle of debt is a serious issue that burden our society. Many people are without 'turanga' or without a firm foundation from which to build security and dignity. Ora'anga mou is an all-encompassing term. Ora'anga mou confirms a full, thriving and complete life. It is the optimum of wellbeing. In this workshop, participants will understand how some families managed their finances and how that translates into two differing models; a collective and an individual model. Participants will also be able to explore the meaning of wellbeing for both individuals and community, and understand how it can create a strong foundation from which relevant and effective systems for change can be built.</p> <p>The individual and collective connection aims to inspire a sustainable movement where social, human and economic development are intrinsic and not detached, leading to community-led and owned solutions to wellbeing.</p> <p>This workshop will show the journey from Turanga to Ora'anga mou and how it translates the individual engagement into community resilience by enabling cultural values to influence the collective. We will demonstrate the importance to enable and support social entrepreneurship and social enterprises towards alternative economic models that can allow individual contribution towards a positive and transformative participation at community level.</p>
66	Rufo Pupualii	Gambling - Is this an answer to a community economic development	Community Development in the Pasifika context from a clinical social worker perspective, reclaiming freedom to individuals, families & communities in Auckland NZ, Pasifika Family Focus	Workshop	Rufo Tinai Pupualii, Practice Leader and a Senior Clinical Social Worker at Mapu Maia Service, Pacific Unit of the Problem Gambling Foundation of NZ. Rufo works in the Gambling Addiction field for more than 9 years, Graduated from Massey University with MA Applied Social Work/ Second Class Honours Currently holding two positions at Mapu Maia as a Clinical Social Worker and a Community Development Practitioner in the Auckland region.	<p>Gambling is the powerful injected addiction to Pasifika communities in Auckland NZ. The gambling industry injects our people to gamble as the effective drug to develop communities toward individuals, families and community economic developments. Though problem gambling becomes a powerful manmade disease which is widely spread across the low income communities and kills the competent cultural perspectives of people's love, sharing, inspiration and self determination.</p> <p>From a clinical social workers view "reclaiming the family focus - Lotoifale O Le Aiga" is quite significant as the possible way forward of the individuals, families and the communities' economic and social development. That is assured to be the effective, successful and fruitful community development approach in another 50 years ahead.</p>
67	Sandy Thompson	Using Appreciative Inquiry as a Capacity Building tool in PNG	Appreciative Inquiry Capacity Building Papua New Guinea	Paper	Currently a staff member of the Unitec Graduate Diploma in Not for Profit Management who has experience working as a facilitator in a wide range of communities to support community development initiatives	<p>This paper explores Appreciative Inquiry as a capacity building process for the establishment of a collaborative network of Papua New Guinea (PNG) marine conservation stakeholders. It analyses the commonalities of the principles and approaches of both Appreciative Inquiry and Capacity Building and examines the appropriateness of Appreciative Inquiry as a Capacity Building intervention in the PNG context by focusing on three aspects: positive approaches; storytelling; and funders paradigms. Results of a literature search and analysis of a workshop held in PNG that utilised Appreciative Inquiry are used to inform the discussion.</p>

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68	Sarah Finlay	Powershift: Youth reclaim democracy in Auckland	Youth Development, youth-led, democracy, participation, social change	Paper	Sarah Finlay, Strategic Advisor Youth for Auckland Council, will co-present this paper with members of the Youth Advisory Panel. YAP have co-written this paper with Sarah. Sarah has 12 years experience in helping young people to participate in decision-making, policy-making and community action. For the last eight years she has worked with young people to facilitate youth voices in decision-making that effect them. She has a Masters in Health Science from the University of Auckland. Her masters dissertation looked at the affect of community participation on young people's well-being. The Youth Advisory Panel (YAP) is a diverse group of young people from all over Auckland who represent young people in council. YAP is passionate and committed. They meet monthly in the Town Hall to discuss and act on important issues facing Auckland's young people. YAP's role is to advise the Mayor and Auckland Council on what's important for young people.	Initially, there was no voice for young people at the table in forming of Auckland Council.  A group of young people from legacy youth councils came together to campaign for a youth voice (the Auckland Regional Youth Councils Forum). Facing the challenge that youth councils were irrelevant; the forum was relentless to ensure youth voice in decisions that have long lasting impact on children and young people.  A foundation youth advisory panel was formed with Mayor Len Brown's support. The panel co-led a campaign with Auckland Council that gained over 6000 children and young people's voices on how Auckland could better support young people. As a result Auckland Council have committed to dramatically accelerating children and young people's prospects for the next 30 years. The 6000 voices formed the basis of a children and young people's strategic action plan 'I Am Auckland' co-designed and developed with the Youth Advisory Panel (YAP). In addition, local boards support a diversity of young people's participation through local youth voice groups.  YAP and I Am Auckland give young people the opportunity to create, affect and implement change. YAP follows a youth-led development practice to advise council of the issues affecting youth and the implementation of I Am Auckland.  Auckland Council provides a platform for youth to contribute to the future in a way that's inclusive, diverse and creates opportunities for further participation. The challenge for youth development practice is to shift youth participation from being council-facilitated towards a youth-led movement of voices.
69	Shannon Huber	Creating relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people through space	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people Space Placemaking	Poster	Shannon was employed by the Glebe Community Development Project in 2014, specifically for her experience working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Shannon had previously facilitated BigArt projects in Alice Springs as well as working at the women's shelter.	Since 2004 the Faculty of Education & Social Work at the University of Sydney has operated a community development student learning hub through the Glebe Community Development Project. The student learning hub is one of a number of strategies aimed at broadening social work students understanding of the role of social work and the skills required of social work practitioners. Glebe is a very diverse community, with some 450 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents, the third largest population in the Sydney basin.  In 2010 the Glebe CDP commenced discussions with local Aboriginal residents about how best the project could work with the local community. This work was based on relationship building, with ongoing dialogue. In 2014 the Glebe CDP created a 'space' for the local Aboriginal community - a physical space from which community activities could be instigated and resourced.  This poster presentation explores the importance of place in creating space for Aboriginal culture and the complexities of this work within white institutions (such as Universities and Local Government).
70	Sho Isogai	Community development with a minority ethnic group to promote a socially cohesive society in Aotearoa/New Zealand. The case of Japanese settlers community in Auckland	Diverse communities, partnership, Japanese migrants, Japanese community, social cohesion, community development, minority ethnic community.	Paper	Sho Isogai (MAppleSW) is a qualified Social Worker in Schools (SWiS) and a Japanese community advisor at the Japanese Interagency Group (JIG). He was a professional leader of Japanese Interdisciplinary Network Group in Auckland (JINGA) and a social worker, working in one of the community mental health services in Non-Profit Organisation in Auckland. He has been responsible for facilitating network amongst Japanese community members, group leaders, professionals, and other organisations that support Japanese settlers, organising range of seminar for Japanese settlers in Aotearoa/New Zealand in partnership with various agencies. He has a passion for both clinical social work (micro) and community development (macro) practices to bring about a more humanitarian and a more just society in Aotearoa/New Zealand. He has a keen interest in homelessness, child poverty reduction programmes, practitioner-based research and community development with Japanese community in Aotearoa/New Zealand.	Increased attention from Non-Profit-Organisations that support Japanese new settlers in Auckland, over the past few years suggests concern about the resettlement needs, health inequality and social exclusion among these new settlers. This community is growing due to increase in a numbers of "Japanese economic refugees" caused by two significant disasters that occurred in 2011, Japan. Nevertheless, there are limited culturally-relevant resources and Japanese-oriented groups available for Japanese settlers in Auckland. This paper illustrates three-fold: 1) to illustrate a development of a strengths-based, and Japanese-oriented project - Japanese Interdisciplinary Network Group in Auckland (JINGA); 2) to explain range of JINGA activities to promote collaborative partnership amongst agencies and inspire shared visions of full participation and supportive community network amongst Japanese community leaders and professionals via monthly professional meeting; and 3) to demonstrate ways to utilise dialogue between Japanese community members and leaders/professionals. This dialogue resulted in three successful collaborative seminars (for instance, "Caring for the heart of Japanese settlers, living in Auckland" with Counties Health Board and Affinity Services in October, 2014). The locality development model, in the form of monthly professional meeting and collaborative seminars with other agencies and Japanese practitioners, was useful to facilitate the production of culturally-relevant resources amongst Japanese settlers in Auckland. On-going engagement with Japanese community members, including the Consulate-General of Japan in Auckland, service providers (Plunket), promotes various services and supports them to engage with relevant services and/or groups are essential to create supportive Japanese community that promotes a socially cohesive society in Aotearoa/New Zealand.
71	Steve Elers	Social marketing in Aotearoa: Community consultation, engagement and ownership	Social marketing, public information advertisements, Māori, Maori, Māori health, Maori health, health promotion	Paper	Steve Elers is a PhD candidate and lecturer in the School of Communication Studies at the Auckland University of Technology (AUT) in New Zealand. His master's degree was in public relations and he is a former police officer. His doctoral research is a qualitative study of Māori perspectives of the constructed identities of Māori that are portrayed in public information advertisements on television. He is a recipient of the Vice-Chancellor's Doctoral Scholarship and the Waikato-Tainui Doctoral Scholarship.	The social marketing oligopoly in New Zealand is a lucrative industry whereby advertising agencies develop creative ideas to inspire behavioural change within New Zealand communities. The media landscape is bombarded with advertisements that instruct citizens to ease up on the drink, don't drink and drive, know me before you judge me, give way if you're turning right, swim between the flags, eat 5 + a day, among many others. This paper is based on doctoral research that examined Māori perspectives of the constructed identities of Māori in social marketing advertisements such as Legend (Ghost Chips), It's Not Ok, and other advertisements that are targeted at Māori audiences. Research participants expressed concern regarding the apparent lack of consultation and engagement with Māori communities in the design and production of the advertisements. This paper argues that Māori should not just be consulted, but should take ownership of the design and production of the advertisements that are aimed at improving health and social outcomes for Māori. It contends that rather than awarding lucrative contracts to predominantly foreign-owned advertising agencies to tailor social marketing advertisements towards Māori audiences, funding should be diverted towards Māori community groups to design and produce social marketing advertisements for the benefit of Māori communities.
72	Sue Elliott	Yes we can; but together	refugee, community development, social capital, community organisation	Paper	Sue Elliott has worked in the refugee sector for more than 35 years as a teacher, researcher, consultant, facilitator, mentor, volunteer and ally. She has worked in New Zealand and the UK as a teacher, and internationally as a consultant for UNHCR. Currently she works most of the time as a lecturer in Social Practice at Unitec where she teaches community development, and human rights, including refugee issues.	This presentation will explore the importance and role of social capital in the integration of people from a refugee background into New Zealand. Social connections, as set out in the influential model developed by Ager and Strang (2008) are important as both a marker of refugee integration and a means to becoming part of the wider community. These connections and relationships, often conceptualised as social capital cement societies together. One of the strengths of the refugee sector in New Zealand is the strength of the voice of former refugees within it. This voice often comes from the invisible and voluntary work of leaders of refugee based community organisations which provide the often unacknowledged but vital foundation for community development within the wider refugee sector. The data for this presentation comes from a research project on the Auckland Somali community and from reflections on contemporary developments within the sector.

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73	Sunita Kashyap	Migrant Business Owner and Local Economic Development	Local Economic Development, Migrants, Small Businesses, Engagement, Framework, Model, Capacity Building	Paper	<p>As a well settled immigrant, I have been involved in various migrant related community development projects and ideas. This has been possible through my role within the community development team in the local government. Having worked in the education, IT and social sector, I have managed to gain a range of skills that have enabled me to work with various population groups, ethnic communities and politicians.</p> <p>At a personal level , I am passionate about civic engagement and environment and enjoy working with migrant communities in the field, as I feel I relate well to the challenges they face and opportunities they bring in to New Zealand.</p>	<p><b>Background:</b> Field observations made by Community Development Facilitators in Auckland Council suggest migrant business owners do not often involve themselves in the process of place making nor engage in activities that contribute to the development of the local precinct. It has also been observed that whilst these business owners often operate their businesses quite successfully, they stay detached from their local area, thereby missing out on holistic opportunities of longer term benefits that would accrue from the general improvement of the area they operate in.</p> <p><b>Purpose of this research:</b> In particular, this research aims to gain a further understanding of this issue by way of gathering data/information. The research intends to encompass the following two aspects: - Gain an understanding of why most migrant businesses stay disconnected from local place making activities and/or proactively contribute to the development of the local area. - Establish how the Local Government can assist these business communities to appreciate the process of engagement and participation and better avail the mutual benefits that would derive therefrom.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> Following is the proposed method for this research: - Research will be based on collecting data through interviews based on a standard questionnaire for business owners. - To conduct Interviews with the local and regional Economic Development teams within Council. - Analysis of the data collected</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Through the analysis of collected data/information this research aims to develop a way forward to achieve the stated purpose of this research.</p> <p><b>Timeframe:</b> The intended timeframe is one year.</p>
74	Susie Trinh	More than a market		Workshop	<p>Susie Trinh has been working in West Auckland for over 7 years. She's crawled under hundreds of homes connecting families with insulation grants as the Sustainable Homes Manager at EcoMatters Environment Trust. She worked with young people as a Community Action Youth and Drugs worker and as a Community Development Facilitator, facilitates the West Auckland Youth Council. Susie supports the WISE Collective, a social enterprise and empowerment project for refugee background women, to participate as stall holders at the New Lynn Night Market, an ethnic street food market started by Auckland Council.</p>	<p>The New Lynn Night Market is more than a market - it's a community development experience. The goal was to create a public gathering place for people from different ethnic, cultural and socio-economic communities while fostering local economic development. Through low-cost social dining and free performances, residents can have cross cultural experiences and connect in a safe family friendly space. Developing a market focused on authentic street food has helped women from refugee backgrounds escape social isolation and feel valued for their cultural capital. the market has served as a learning and incubation space for local migrant families to start their first business, where they have gained low-risk retail experience while increasing their capacity to generate income. AN eco-friendly system of waste management has been used since the inception of the market to minimise non-recyclable bi-products (divert waster from landfill). This has served as a soft educational tool for waster minimisation for a diverse community as well as creating a unique market experience.</p> <p>The journey of the New Lynn Night Market has had many unanticipated learnings and outcomes. The complexity of the project was underestimated. Many bureaucratic challenges were encountered, but overcome by building trusting relationships. Strong friendships between stallholders and their families have developed in a supportive environment.</p> <p>Conference workshop participants will learn how one project can create many strands of community development outcomes; placemaking, community economic development, partnerships in practice, and addressing the determinants of health.</p>
75	Thamina Anwar and Syed Abdul Hamid Aljunid	Endowment-Social Enterpreneursip model for community empowerment and its governance	Community Economic Development	Paper	<p><b>Thamina Anwar</b> Thamina Anwar is a researcher and PhD candidate. Her research focuses on social entrepreneurship practices in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and how endowment investments can be a vehicle for social entrepreneurship. She presents a uique skill-set consisting of experience gathered from the business, consulting, academic and philanthropic world.</p> <p><b>Professor Dr Syed Abdul Hamid Aljunid</b> Professor Dr Syed Abdul Hamid Aljunid lectures in thics and Governance at INCEIF (The Global University of Islamic Finance). His area of research includes economic thoughts, ethics and economics, business ethics and corporate governance. He conducts research and training of trainers programs on ethics and governance. Prof Dr Hamid Aljunid is a member of many professional and government funded autonomous organisations in Malaysia and advices on ethics and governance issues. He has been a member of the panel of experts for 'The Malaysian Institute of Integrity' (MII), since 2012.</p>	<p>There are many societal challenges in the economical and social domain that needs to be defeated. Poverty, housing affordability and increasing economic inequality are only some of these challenges. Social Entrepreneurship (SE) has been identified as one of the instruments for sustainable community empowerment. It provides a platform to engage communities in their own development. Social Entrepreneurship practices emancipate the under employed and marginalised individuals through economic activities that impact on their lives and that of their communities. Past experiences have not lived up to expectations due to many reasons. Unbalanced focus on economic advancement instead of community advancement is notable. Due considerations have not been given to factors affecting sustainability and integrity of the support system. Design of the programs have been modelled according to the individualistic rational cum self-interested behaviour where financial returns are given priority at the expense of other goals. It has been widely accepted that over emphasis on financial returns do undermine integrity of the activity as a whole and undermine sustainability. When such projects falter, the spill over effects include psychological and social consequences. Sustainability of social enterprises therefore requires good governance practices that include a new approach to social responsibility where communities are represented in the governance of their activities alongside the nominees of companies participating in such programs.</p> <p>The objective of this research paper is to raise awareness of the role of social entrepreneurship in community empowerment and its governance. This paper also unveils the endowment-social entrepreneurship model for community empowerment.</p> <p>This paper is divided into six sections. The first section sets the scene for this research paper. This is followed by a brief review on social enterprise, social entrepreneur and social entrepreneurship, in the second section. Community empowerment and sustainability is discussed in the third section. This is succeeded by the fourth section which discusses the governance issues and model for social entrepreneurship practices in order to ensure sustainability. The modus operandi of the proposed endowment-social entrepreneurship model is presented in the fifth section. This paper concludes in the last section.</p>

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76	Tony Iwikau	Community Development: A Maori Perspective in the 21st Century	Community Development, Community work, Kaupapa Maori, Cultural Positioning, Principled Positions (Takepu), Change, People, Equity, Cultural Respect, Wellbeing, Dignity, Flexibility, Creativity, Openness	Paper	<p>Ko Arawa Te Waka, Ko Tongariro Te Maunga, Ko Taupo-nui-a-tia Te Moana, Ko Tuwharetoa Te Iwi, Ko Te Heu Heu Te Tangata, Ko Tony Iwikau Ahau</p> <p>I have worked in the Social Services, Justice, Education and Health industries for approximately 25 years. I have worked as a community worker, social worker, facilitator, trainer, educator and fieldwork educator, lecturer, kaiako, family therapist, project manager, and supervisor and through various roles undertaken a range of management functions, duties and supervisory roles. I have worked in junior to senior executive management roles. I have spent several years working in a range of communities from Iwi to local bodies engaging in community development, community leadership and community resourcing. Education through transformation is a fundamental framework of engagement in my worldview. I have lived in the heart of the Southside (Manurewa) for many years with my whanau and consider this home.</p>	<p>This paper will present a dual paradigm of community development using Kaupapa Māori positioning while highlighting some variations and distinctions in conceptualising community development from a Kaupapa Māori perspective. As a means of contextualising a working model of engagement the following takepu (positions) are suggested as being appropriate tools of applied practice in community development: Kaitiakitanga (Stewardship), Ata (Kawa) and Mauri (Wellness).</p> <p>Principled positions (takepu) are tools which Maori engage in all aspects of relationships and kaupapa. Cultural bodies of knowledge represent an increasingly significant repository that is both (K) new i.e. traditional knowledge used in a contemporary context within a community development framework. Social functioning is a fundamental principle of contemporary social work practice. The focus here is situated in the transactions people and their social environments and the administration of these inter-relational engagements. One of the basic tenets of community work is to work with people, alongside them but not for them. This context examines the tensions and struggles of working in a bicultural milieu while endeavouring to utilise dual paradigms that may not necessarily match in process yet have similar ideas in regards to outcomes. This notion also articulates possibilities for sustained change that has positive outcomes for divergent populations.</p>