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**Books**  
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**Pacific Plan - issues papers** / Pacific Islands Forum  
*Suva, Fiji: Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat,*

These leaflets look at issues around the Pacific Plan.  
<http://www.pacificplan.org/tiki-page.php?pageName=issues+papers>

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**Snapshots of ADB disasters** / Inventor, Jasper; Lang, Chris; Mundy, Heather; Preston, Andrew; Simon, Michael; Singh, Prabin; Withanage, Hemantha  
*Philippines: NGO Forum on the ADB, 2006*

This publication is part of the civil society organizations' submission to the Asian Development Bank Safeguard Review to show decision-makers, stakeholders and civil society advocates some of the ground related social and environmental negative impacts of the Bank's interventions.  
<http://www.forum-adb.org/pub/snapshots/snapshots.pdf>

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**Making globalization work** / Stiglitz, Joseph  
*New York, London: W. W. Norton, 2006.*

Four years after his global bestseller "Globalization and its discontents", the author now brings the story up to the present, examining how change has occurred even more rapidly

since then, proposing solutions and looking into the future. Here he puts forward radical new ways of dealing with the crippling indebtedness of developing countries, a new system of global reserves to overcome international financial instability, and an economically incentivised framework for dealing with energy pollutions which create global warming and which threaten us on a planetary scale. He argues convincingly for the reform of global institutions such as the UN, the IMF and the World Bank to make them truly capable of responding to the problems of our age and shows why treating developing countries more fairly is not only morally right, but because it increases global public goods, is ultimately to the advantage of the developed world too. Above all, Stiglitz argues we need to change the way we think. Now more than ever before, globalization is bringing the countries and the peoples of the world into one interdependent community, bringing with it a need to think and act globally

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### **Promoting private investment for development : the role of ODA**

*Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2006.*

More private investment and improvements in productivity will be needed if many developing countries are to reach the Millennium Development Goals. But how can developing countries mobilise more domestic investment and attract more foreign investment? How can the impact of this investment on poverty reduction be increased? What is the role of donors in helping developing countries to mobilise more productive and poverty reducing investment? Are there implications for the way that development agencies operate, individually and collectively? This report provides policy guidance on using official development assistance (ODA) more effectively to promote private investment for development. It focuses on how development agencies can help influence the conditions that lead to increased levels of private investment and on how investment can better contribute to the achievement of broader societal goals, including poverty reduction.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/40/36566902.pdf>

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### **Economics for collaborative environmental management: renegotiating the commons / Marshall, Graham**

*London: Earthscan, 2005*

Mainstream economics has a tight grip on public discourse, yet remains poorly equipped to comprehend the collaborative vision for managing environmental and resource commons. This ground-breaking book diagnoses the weaknesses of mainstream economics in analysing collaborative and other decentralized approaches to environmental management, and presents a unique operational approach to how collaborative environmental governance might be brought to fruition in a variety of contexts, whether in industrialized or developing countries. The result is a powerful,

useful and badly needed approach to economics for collaborative environmental management of the commons.

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**Fundraising guide for NGOs** / Bradshaw, Jane  
*London: Volunteer Service Overseas, 2000.*

This guide is a practical how-to-guide to the three main types of fundraising: direct mail, fundraising from trusts and fundraising from companies. It includes step-by-step advice on planning and carrying out direct mail campaigns, and on writing funding proposals, including check lists of dos and don'ts.  
[http://catalogue.vsoint.org/datastore/Docs/Misc/fundraising\\_guide\\_NGO.pdf](http://catalogue.vsoint.org/datastore/Docs/Misc/fundraising_guide_NGO.pdf)

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**Games**  
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**A force more powerful : the game of non-violent strategy** / Ackerman, Peter (ed)  
*New York: York Zimmerman Inc, 2005*

This interactive game has been designed as an educational tool. It contains no secrets or sure-fire recipes for winning. But through active immersion in simulated conflicts - in fictionalised but realistic settings - the games allows users to learn techniques of nonviolent strategy

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**Articles**  
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**The great grain gain** / AusAID  
*Focus : the magazine of Australia's overseas aid programme vol 21:3 Sep-Dec 2006*

Australia's aid to Cambodia is chiefly in rural development. Current activities include assessing land for a second rice crop, introducing new rice varieties for increasing yields, and developing options for producing and marketing alternative crops. One AusAid project is achieving particular success - the Agriculture Quality Improvement Project (AQIP) which is working to boost Cambodia's rice crop and operating since 2000.  
[http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/focus/focuspdfs/sep06/focus\\_sep06\\_26.pdf](http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/focus/focuspdfs/sep06/focus_sep06_26.pdf)

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**Stepping forward** / AusAID  
*Focus : the magazine of Australia's overseas aid programme vol 21:3 Sep-Dec 2006*

After following years of unpredictable violence and economic struggle, women of Solomon Islands want peace and security. They also want to earn a decent income for their families and they want to contribute to, and live in, strong viable communities. A group of women have successfully rehabilitated a piggery - an action that has benefited the whole community.

[http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/focus/focuspdfs/sep06/focus\\_sep06\\_33.pdf](http://www.ausaid.gov.au/publications/focus/focuspdfs/sep06/focus_sep06_33.pdf)

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**The deadly scourge of fake drugs / Nevin, Tom**

*African business no. 324 October 2006*

Counterfeit drugs, which are not only ineffective in treating illnesses but can actually kill patients, now form 25% of all medicines in the developing world. This menace is increasing in Africa. The authors of a report "Counterfeit medicines in less developed countries: problems and solutions" ([www.fightingdiseases.org/pdf/IPN\\_Counterfeits.pdf](http://www.fightingdiseases.org/pdf/IPN_Counterfeits.pdf)) believes most of these drugs originate in Asia. The problems created by these drugs will not be solved until supply-side issues are addressed.

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**Be fair of quit, tobacco buyers warned / Masina, Lameck**

*African business no. 324 October 2006*

Faced with declining prices for his country's most important cash crop, President Mutharika in Malawi has gone on the offensive and warned tobacco buyers to either offer a fair price to growers or leave. But the downturn of tobacco on world markets and a report projecting further drop in demand because of health concerns has made it difficult to see how the President can influence a fair tobacco price for a crop that contributes over 60% of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

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**To Barcelona or hell / Gemie, Sharif**

*New Internationalist issue 394 October 2006*

African migrants from Senegal are storming the Canary Islands in crowded ill-equipped boats. Migration seems the only way out for these newly unemployed migrants and the reactions of the Spanish to them is overwhelmingly negative. Migration and fears that it provokes have become essential elements of globalisation. While goods, investments and cultures flow relatively easily across national borders, the flow of labour is still being restricted. This represents an impossible contradiction and the desperate efforts of the Sengalese migrants can be understood as an attempt to resolve this dilemma.

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**When they came** / Walker, Robin  
*New African no 455 October 2006*

In their own words, early European merchants, travellers and explorers describe what they saw when they visited Africa 500 years ago. One of them, Major Dubois, a French scholar, wrote about the Malian city of Djenne in these words "What is this civilisation, sufficiently assured to possess a manner and style of its own." This article is an extract from a new book by Robin Walker "When we ruled".

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**Slavery: how the church of England treated its slaves** / Hochschild, Adam  
*New African no 455 October 2006*

On February 2006 the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rowan Williams, is the head of the church apologised on its behalf for crimes committed during the slavery era. But many did not know what had been done during that despicable era. Now it has become known thanks to the meticulous research by Adam Hochschild. This article is an extract from his recently published book "Bury the chains - the British struggle to abolish slavery".

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**Deeper Life: year of transformation** / Ankomah, Baffour  
*New African no 455 October 2006*

The author travelled to four West African countries to see how the Deeper Life Bible Church (DLBC) is affecting lives. The revolution taking place in Togo, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Nigeria is Christian religion is relevant to the lives of millions of Africans. What is impressive is the discipline with which the massive throng of people go about their religious duties.

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**Gas politics: Shwe gas development in Burma** / Smith, Matthew; Htoo, Naing  
*Watershed: People's Forum on Ecology vol 11:2 November 2005 - June 2006*

In recent months both China and India have signed agreements with the Burmese military junta indicating their willingness to buy gas from the proposed Shwe gas project in western Burma, with Thailand also expressing interest. If built, the Shwe project would be Burma's largest gas development project ever. The authors analyse the events surrounding the recent agreements and the inevitable consequences if the project were to proceed.

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**The Mekong's changing currency / Chantawong, Montree**

*Watershed: People's Forum on Ecology vol 11:2 November 2005 - June 2006*

The Mekong's annual cyclical patterns of flooding and recession are intimately linked with the rich biological diversity of the Mekong's ecosystems, fisheries and aquatic species. However the drive to exploit the waters of the Mekong and its tributaries for hydropower, irrigation and navigation threaten to alter the natural flood-ebb cycle - and the livelihood security of thousands of communities that rely upon the natural wealth of the Mekong. The author describes some of the downstream impacts of hydrological changes on riverine communities following the construction of Manwan and Yali dams.

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**Say goodbye to the forests - here comes Oji Paper / Lang, Chris**

*Watershed: People's Forum on Ecology vol 11:2 November 2005 - June 2006*

Oji Paper, one of the world's largest pulp and paper companies, is moving into the Mekong Region. Oji Paper has established large-scale industrial tree plantation projects in Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. Here and elsewhere in the world the results are deforestation and destroyed livelihoods as the company replaces villagers' forest and common land with its monocultures. The author describes the company backing these projects.

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**Laos' rivers : open to the highest bidder / Imhof, Aviva**

*Watershed: People's Forum on Ecology vol 11:2 November 2005 - June 2006*

Since the World Bank's approval of the Nam Theun 2 project in March 2005, the Government of Laos has signed a spate of agreements with hydropower investors from neighbouring countries to develop numerous hydroelectric dams in its bid to become the "battery of Southeast Asia". The author examines some of the planned hydropower projects and the implication of increasing regional investments in hydropower development.

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**Conflict timber along the China-Burma border / Noam, Zao**

*Watershed: People's Forum on Ecology vol 11:2 November 2005 - June 2006*

Infrastructure development geared towards promoting trade along the China-Burma border, coupled with increased global demand for timber and an ethnic political crisis in Burma, have facilitated large-scale logging in Kachin State. Much of this timber, which is transported overland to China, is then processed and sold on the international tropical timber market. The author examines the various linkages between the global timber

market and logging concessions in northern Burma, which is inciting further conflict in Kachin State and threatening the livelihood security of the Kachin people.

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**Dams as ethnic cleansing : the Burmese junta's war against the Karenni ethnic people** / Rajesh, Noel

*Watershed: People's Forum on Ecology vol 11:2 November 2005 - June 2006*

After half a century of war and violence waged on them by the Burmese military dictatorship, the Karenni are now facing the biggest ever threat to their continued existence - the Weigyi dam, one of the several dams planned to be built on the Salween River by Thailand and Burma. Based on a report by, and conversations with, Karenni people displaced and living in Thailand, the author writes about the Karenni experience with war and displacement and their fight to protect their homes, culture and identity.

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**Voices from the Nu River : 'Nobody told us anything'** / Yongchen, Wang

*Watershed: People's Forum on Ecology vol 11:2 November 2005 - June 2006*

Exploration activity is under way for a string of controversial hydroelectric dams along the Nu River in Yunnan province, southwest China. The author travelled to the Nu River Valley to find out what local people have been told about projects and how they feel about the prospect of resettlement.

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**Plantations, GM trees and indigenous rights** / Petermann, Anne; Langelte, Orin

*Seedling : biodiversity, rights and livelihood, July 2006*

The damaging effects of monoculture tree plantations are being resisted around the world. Timber plantations have occupied large tracts of indigenous and agricultural land and have been responsible for the loss of biodiversity and the pollution and depletion of water and soils. Such plantations are owned by large corporations with little concern for the surrounding communities or environment. Now, the addition of genetically modified (GM) tree plantations can only make the situation worse. This article argues that the development of GM trees needs to be stopped now.

[http://www.grain.org/seedling\\_files/seed-06-07.pdf](http://www.grain.org/seedling_files/seed-06-07.pdf)

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**Violence in the green desert** / Ribeiro, Silvia

*Seedling : biodiversity, rights and livelihood, July 2006*

In March 2006 women entered the tree nursery at the Aracruz Celulosa pulp mill in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and destroyed a million eucalyptus seedlings and its laboratory. This was a protest against the serious social and environmental impact caused by the expansion of the “green desert” – the vast eucalyptus monocultures that are spreading across southern Brazil. Plantations of eucalyptus and other fast-growing trees are just another World Bank policy in developing countries, promoted and subsidised by public funds to benefit a few global transnational corporations.

[http://www.grain.org/seedling\\_files/seed-06-07.pdf](http://www.grain.org/seedling_files/seed-06-07.pdf)

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**Fair trade and global justice / O'Nions, James**

*Seedling : biodiversity, rights and livelihood, July 2006*

Until very recently, ‘fairly traded’ goods were only available at shops run by development charities like Oxfam, and church bazaars. The range was small, and awareness of the fair trade concept limited. Yet recently fair trade – or Fairtrade, as it has branded itself – has become big business. You can choose Fairtrade coffee in mainstream outlets like Starbucks across the global North, and in the UK, more than 1,000 products are now certified as Fairtrade with awareness of what the mark means now at 50% of the population according to a recent poll. On an international level, the industry estimates it benefits five million producers worldwide. Yet with multinationals such as Nestle moving to cash in, and supermarkets approaching Fairtrade as just another niche market, can it avoid being co-opted by the market system it was set up to challenge?

[http://www.grain.org/seedling\\_files/seed-06-07.pdf](http://www.grain.org/seedling_files/seed-06-07.pdf)

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**Bird flu crisis : small farms are the solution not the problem / GRAIN**

*Seedling : biodiversity, rights and livelihood, July 2006*

Backyard or free-range poultry are not fuelling the current wave of bird flu outbreaks stalking large parts of the world. The deadly H5N1 strain of bird flu is essentially a problem of industrial poultry practices. Its epicentre is the factory farms of China and Southeast Asia and -- while wild birds can carry the disease, at least for short distances -- its main vector is the transnational poultry industry, which sends the products and waste of its farms around the world through a multitude of channels. Yet small poultry farmers and the poultry biodiversity and local food security that they sustain are suffering badly from the fall-out. To make matters worse, governments and international agencies, following mistaken assumptions about how the disease spreads and amplifies, are pursuing measures to force poultry indoors and further industrialise the poultry sector. In practice, this means the end of the small-scale poultry farming that provides food and livelihoods to hundreds of millions of families across the world.

[http://www.grain.org/seedling\\_files/seed-06-07.pdf](http://www.grain.org/seedling_files/seed-06-07.pdf)

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**Fishing profits, farming disaster : the cost of liberaising Asia's fisheries / GRAIN**  
*Seedling : biodiversity, rights and livelihood, July 2006*

The tsunami that swept across the Indian Ocean in December 2004 devastated coastal communities in 13 countries. The damage to lives, properties and livelihoods was staggering. Among the badly hit were Indonesia, India, Thailand and Sri Lanka – countries where the liberalisation of the fishing sector has contributed to the intensification of more destructive and exploitative commercial fishing. Clearing natural coastal defences for industrial aquaculture production is a growing trend in these parts of Asia. Along with increased vulnerability of coastal and surrounding rural communities, marine biodiversity is in serious decline, and there is an escalating dispossession of the small-scale and artisanal fishing sector.

[http://www.grain.org/seedling\\_files/seed-06-07.pdf](http://www.grain.org/seedling_files/seed-06-07.pdf)

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**Rationale: Why a focus on indicators, now? / Crawford, Joanne**  
*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

Successful gender mainstreaming requires gender-sensitive indicators and indicators that capture progress towards gender equality. To date commitment to gender equality and the use of mainstreaming as a primary strategy these indicators have run ahead of policy implementation. The author describes and discusses why we need these kind of indicators. She looks at how gender indicators can be potentially applied to gender equality policy and the strategy of gender mainstreaming.

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**Not everything that counts can be counted / Mitchell, Suzette**  
*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

The author states it is essential when examining gender indicators that we ensure they will reveal something meaningful about women's empowerment and equality and that they do not just become an end in themselves. The article looks at recent 'attempts' to measure gender equality and the empowerment of women and looks at the Australian/New Zealand context especially the Pacific. The author states it is essential that national level gender indicators be transformed into institutional and project level indicators for project monitoring.

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**Engendering a new millennium : framing the struggle for women's empowerment within the context of the Millennium development Goals (MDGs) / Shetty, Salil**  
*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

The Millennium Declaration has defined extreme poverty a phenomenon that must be addressed by attacking its myriad of root causes such as pervasive gender discrimination. This positions the goal of women's empowerment as an objective that must be obtained. The author, from the United Nations Millennium Campaign, proposes a comprehensive strategy. The unsatisfactory rate of progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and targets addressing women's empowerment issues necessitates an increased level of activity in support of policy changes that prioritise progress on gender equality at the global and primarily the national level. The omission of specific reference to women's sexual and reproductive rights by the MDGs reflects the reality that the MDGs are not fully comprehensive. But this should not minimise the importance of the Millennium Declaration and MDGs in their provision of a holistic framework to link independent reform agenda together for greater political impact.

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**Making gender mainstreaming a reality: using gender action plans** / Hunt, Juliet  
*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

This paper summarises the effectiveness of the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) project-specific gender action plans (GAPs) for achieving benefits for women and progress towards gender equality in ADB loans. Gender assessments were undertaken of 12 loans in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Cambodia. The loans reviewed included five rural development projects, four human /social development sector loans and three governance loans. The article concludes by suggesting that the design and implementation of GAPs should be integrated into the programme/project cycle.

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**Shaping women's property rights through indicators : a human rights approach** / Otto, Dianne  
*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

One of the seven strategic priorities identified by the UN Millennium Project Task Force on Education and Gender Equity is to "Guarantee women's and girl's property and inheritance rights." The Task Force proposed that this strategic priority be monitored by the following indicators: land ownership by male, female or jointly held; and housing title, disaggregated by male, female or jointly held. The author prefaces her argument that a human rights approach be taken to rethinking these indicators. She concludes by suggesting the linking the Task Force's indicators to states' human rights obligations is important because it provides a moral framework which asserts the importance of women's equality as an end in itself.

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**Using indicators to seize the opportunity for promoting gender equality in post-conflict settings / Ospina, Sofi**

*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

This paper argues that post-conflict situations are a time of risk for women's empowerment but also offer a unique window of opportunity to promote gender equality and the advancement of women. However none of these opportunities will be seized automatically as they all require advocacy planning and concrete action including the establishment of mechanisms to ensure they will happen. Actions (and the indicators to measure them) should aim to reduce the risks and maximise opportunities provided by post-conflict reconstruction. The author concludes by stating that no gains in women's empowerment should be considered permanent and that the advancement and protection of women's rights is a continuous process.

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**Using gender-sensitive health indicators to help achieve equity and equality in mainstream policy development and programme delivery / Lin, Vivian; L'Orange, Helen; Silburn, Kate**

*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

Performance indicators have become common place in public policy, including health policy. Consequently, developing gender-sensitive indicators has been advocated as an approach for mainstreaming gender in policy and programme delivery. This paper discusses the rationale for gender-sensitive indicators, reports on the use of the La Trobe Consortium commissioned by the World Health Organization Centre for Health Development in Kobe (WKC) in assessing the usefulness of currently available indicators, and identifies implementation issues.

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**Striving to measure improved gender equality and the empowerment of women in the Pacific / Hung, Samantha; Petersen, Linda**

*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

As highlighted by "The World's Women 2005", the Pacific region lags behind other regions in gender statistics and indicators. The two overwhelming findings of the Pacific Platform for Action for the Advancement of Women and Gender Equality (PPA) were the lack of gender indicators by which progress can be measured and the lack of baseline data in most Pacific countries or the absence of timeframes to measure such progress. A key focus of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community Pacific Women's Bureau over the next two years in close collaboration with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat will be to establish a core set of gender indicators to allow Pacific Island countries to better monitor progress on gender equality commitments at national and regional level. But there is a huge need for investment from governments, development partners and donors in this process.

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**A Piece of land or a piece of paper? Gendered indicators of property rights /**

Lockley, Anne

*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

The UN Millennium Project Task Force on Education and Gender Equity Task Force proposed that (a) land ownership by male, female or jointly held and (b) housing title, disaggregated by male, female, or jointly held as indicators for tracking progress on strategic priorities to promote gender equality and empower women. This paper illustrates the complexity of an issue such as gender and property rights via two cases: the first presents an opportunity for these indicators to be used as a measure of advancement of women's rights; and the second discusses how these indicators could be misleading. The author concludes that in cases where there is local sustained action to ensure legal framework for property rights, awareness of that legal framework, and how to use it, and the implementation of that framework, the indicators presented would be a useful measure in changing status and roles.

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**Women in parliament : thoughts on how to achieve "meri kirap" / O'Callaghan,**

Margaret

*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

The indicator for the Millennium Development Goal - the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women with the priority being to increase women's share of seats in national parliaments and local governmental bodies - is change in the percentage of seats held by women in national parliament. This paper considers whether this indicator is useful and does indeed accurately reflect the situation. It also suggests alternative indicators and suggests ways in which changes to the political status quo could be achieved.

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**Indicators on conflict and peace: a gender-sensitive early warning system / Moser,**

Annalise

*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

This paper explores the methodology and lessons learned from UNIFEM monitoring the peace and conflict using gendered early warning indicators project in Solomon Islands, one of a global series of gender-sensitive conflict early warning pilot projects.

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**Women's empowerment in Timor-Leste: a popular education approach** / Durnan, Deborah  
*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

This paper arises from research undertaken in Timor-Leste over 2003-2005 investigating how popular education (which is a particular approach to adult education) contributes to post-conflict peace building in Timor-Leste. The author's focus is on the process of mobilising and empowering Timorese women for post-conflict transformation and she argues that popular education is an effective model for engaging with these women on significant and complex issues of political and social development in Timor-Leste where peace, security and democracy remains fragile.

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**Tertiary e-education: is it feasible for Ni Vanuatu women?** / Strachan, Jane  
*Development bulletin, No. 71 September 2006*

In 2002 the Ministry of Education in Vanuatu undertook a gender analysis of the education sector in Vanuatu. Among other disparities, the analysis found fewer women than men applied for tertiary scholarships at a ratio of 1:3. The reluctance of some women to apply for scholarships can be attributed to the social disruption study can cause to their lives: many have family responsibilities including children. The feasibility study outlined in this paper investigated whether or not e-education for Ni Vanuatu women at tertiary level was technically, economically and socially feasible. The study also examined the different ways women could be provided with greater access to online tertiary education.

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