

# World Community Development Conference 2018

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**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**



**Acharya, Karabi; O'Hara, Paul**

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, United States

*Bringing Global Ideas to Build Healthier Communities*

The world is full of promising ideas that can support community participation, power and progress, but how do we find them? And how do we make them accessible and adaptable so that communities can implement them in their individual context? Launched in Ireland in 2015, ChangeX International has inspired and supported hundreds of community-led innovations around the world, providing a roadmap for leaders to lead and drive change in their own neighborhoods. The ChangeX civic engagement platform finds and packages proven ideas for local adaptation. Welcome Dinners, for example, is a program where residents seek out newly settled refugees and immigrants for dinner together. Because of ChangeX, the idea has spread quickly throughout Europe since launching in Sweden. Australia's Men's Shed has become a global movement in 10 countries, providing a space in communities where retired men can find meaning, new skillsets, and friendship. GirlTrek—a low-cost, high-impact solution—has turned into a health movement that activates thousands of Black women to be change makers – through walking. Now, with support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF)—the largest U.S. philanthropy devoted to health—ChangeX is bringing change and transformation to U.S. communities by promoting proven innovations from abroad. In this session, ChangeX Founder Paul O'Hara and RWJF's Karabi Acharya will explore the intersection of global ideas, local health challenges and community-led and driven solutions. Community development practitioners, academics, policy makers and other funders will learn how community leaders are using the ChangeX platform to take up global social innovations, and hear how efforts like Welcome Dinners, Men's Shed and GirlTrek are empowering community-led change across the globe. Finally, as director of RWJF's global learning portfolio, Karabi, with Paul, will walk participants through the opportunities and realities they've experienced in adapting ideas from abroad to spur community development.

**Air, Ammar Bahadur; Singh, Amina**

Sahakarmi Samaj, Nepal

*Facilitation for Empowerment and Social Transformation (FEST): A step towards social transformation*

The modernization approach to development has failed to minimize the division between the 'haves' and 'have not'. A just, secure, sustainable and peaceful world is possible only when the people lead their own development by their own analysis of the situation and taking active role and participation in the process to influence the overall development outcomes. This presentation (including documentary film) aims to illustrate such an approach to development that has been developed and proven by application in Nepal since the early 1990s. This approach, termed as 'FEST' or Facilitation for Empowerment and Social Transformation, was originally developed and applied by the Surkhet Project Awareness Raising Cycle (SPARC) and later adopted and applied by Sahakarmi Samaj's Community Governance Enhancement for Social Transformation (CGEST) program. The FEST approach is a holistic approach to development which enables community groups and institutions as well as local government, to work towards a more just and interdependent society through critically-informed collaborative action. The approach aims to help disadvantaged and marginalised people to combat fatalism and to bring about sustainable, justice-oriented change through community-based organisations that support participatory analysis, planned collective action, resource optimisation and mobilisation and constructive engagement with government and non-government agencies. Hence, the approach focusses on reducing external donor dependency and facilitating communities/CBOs to optimise and mobilise local and external resources in order to achieve their goals. The approach also works to provide support for capacity development in local government institutions to ensure greater responsiveness and accountability, especially towards marginalized citizens. In the past 20 years, this approach has been replicated by other local NGOs in Nepal and also through the formation of other community based network organisations (CBNOs)

**Akpan, Daniels**

Nigeria

*Enhancing Sustainable Development Through Youths Empowerment: A Practical Experience of CLEDA-Africa Vocational Skills Initiatives in Kaduna State-Nigeria*

My presentation titled "Enhancing Sustainable Development Through Youths Empowerment: A Practical Experience of CLEDA-Africa Vocational Skills Initiatives in Kaduna State-Nigeria" will be focusing on the role of vocational skills development towards tackling youths unemployment to enhance community development. The presentation will be based on practical experiences from the activities of a Non-Governmental Organization namely CLEDA-Africa which I am heading. CLEDA-Africa is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) established in 2014, working with various communities especially the youths to eradicate poverty through vocational skills acquisition. The organization has been collaborating with a number of development partners to train youths on vocational skills. In 2016, Nigerian Youth unemployment was pecked at 42% estimated at 54million. In Kaduna State, 3million youths are estimated to be unemployed. This creates the need for self employment through vocational skill acquisition. The organization has set up a vocational training institute in the city of Zaria in Kaduna State to provide short and long term vocational trainings. Various vocational trainings will be provided in the institute viz- fashion design, knitting, catering, cosmetology, bag making etc. We are conducting a study in Kaduna State to determine the impact of our initiatives on the socio-economic development of youths in Kaduna State. The finding of the study will be shared at the World Community Development Conference.

**Anim, Sarah**

Ghana

*Sustainability Development of Bamboo and Food Production in Ghana*

The promotions of bamboo production in Ghana in sustainable manner have potential to jump start the country into sustainable development to meet the united Nation goal seven. The quest to tap into this new energy market is not without its danger though. We helps 3 Companies in Ghana planted and managed 1,200 hectares Bamboo intercropped with Food crops in Ghana since 2010. However, little is known about Bamboo, and there are a number of challenges we have overcome especially pest. We believe in sustainability so we went for only biological approach. We used jatropha seed oil concentrations of 5%, 10%, 15% and 20% were tested and the outcomes were unbelievable. We are going to highlight in this paper the review presents currently available and relevant information on the latest testing. Further, we will discuss future directions for biopesticides approaches in Bamboo breeding and improvement.

**Asenjo Palma, Cristina**

University of Edinburgh, UK

*Is Conflict Resolution bad for Community Development?*

Conflict resolution strategies have become increasingly popular within community development practice. Conflict resolution has been used to prevent homelessness, tackle neighbourhood disputes, address family conflict, facilitate community involvement, address discrimination and reduce anti-social behaviour. The promise of conflict resolution is that confidential and informal processes of 'justice from below' might better reconcile community interests, improve relationships and promote social change. Within the field of community development, these promises have been widely vaunted. However, outside of community development, conflict resolution has been subject to extensive criticism. This presentation will draw upon debates in legal scholarship to discuss four criticisms in particular: that conflict resolution disadvantages vulnerable groups, undermines social justice, suppresses legitimate grievances and mistreats public issues as private problems.

**Backman-Hoyle, De**

Australia

*Participation, Power and Progress Australian Community Development  
in Suicide Prevention*

Positive and humanistic change in suicide prevention initiatives is possible when community members are enabled to be peer decision makers as co-designers in solution architecture. Australia is taking up this opportunity by establishing community collaboration projects that move beyond tokenism and towards a partnership between those with a lived experience of suicidal attempts, suicidal ideation and being bereaved by suicide. Inclusion of people with a lived experience is now sought in decision-making from problem identification to design, development, delivery, and evaluation. **Presentation objectives** To provoke the merits of perspective orientation in decision-making - who are the legitimate experts of suicide prevention? To challenge the risk profile often cited as reasons for exclusion of community members with their own lived experience of suicide attempts, suicidal ideation and bereavement in the work of suicide prevention. **Method** A presentation that showcases two National Australian active community collaboration groups that promotes peer-working practices. To provide an brief overview of the challenges faced, the biases within the group dynamics, the processes utilised to break down previous power imbalances and call to question the legitimacy of group member stereotypes. **Findings** Change and early signs of transformation are being experienced in the field of suicide prevention and more broadly in the mental health sector within the Australian environment, this is being described as a positive alternative to an out-dated 'expert' driven methodology, it is a future that appreciates meaningful collaboration, it is a helpful, heartfelt healing alternative. **Conclusions** Designing and delivering services and systems in an equal and reciprocal relationship between professionals, people using services, their families and their community to reduce deaths by suicide and design more humanistic mental health services and solutions are possible.

**Ballantyne, Fiona; McGarva, Colette;**

Scottish Community Development Network, Scotland

*Has Community Development Lost its Way?*

We would like to take this opportunity to share information, ideas, views and suggestions from Scottish practitioners in order to support and strengthen community development in an International Forum. Aimed at CD practitioners, students and community activists from across the globe, we will utilise a participative approach, which begins with a short presentation on SCDN analysis of community development in Scotland. The main thrust of the workshop will be on sharing experience and learning of CD in different countries and contexts, with an analysis of the extent to which critical spaces are available within which communities are supported to analyse root causes of social injustice and inequality and to analyse and tackle power imbalance. We will suggest that CD in Scotland has been sliced and diced into bit parts, colonised by agency agendas and sanitised to such an extent that “CD Lite” is now the predominant practice, with core values and principles, whist practiced by the individual, being cast aside by successive policy and managerial changes. The Scottish Government has developed a stronger focus on social justice and addressing inequalities and current policy and statutory drivers, including the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 and Strengthening Local Democracy, potentially provide a critical role for community development practitioners. And yet, grass roots CD practitioners indicate practice environments where there is little space to work with communities to challenge power imbalance, social injustice, inequality and structural disadvantage. We will raise the following questions:

- To what extent, within current contexts, can communities work collectively to achieve sustainable, positive change?
- To what extent can CD help communities to challenge the predominant neoliberal agenda without reclaiming our values of social justice, equality, human rights and empowerment?
- Where are the critical CD spaces that defend and advance citizenship rights?

**Banks, Sarah**

Durham University, UK

*Dilemmas Cafe: Exploring ethical and political challenges in community development*

This workshop will offer an introduction to 'dilemmas cafés' as means of exploring ethical and political challenges in community development work. We will work on real-life dilemmas contributed by participants, involving dynamic small group discussions around tables, and a final summing up. Dilemmas cafés were developed by Durham University's Centre for Social Justice and Community Action, aiming to raise participants' awareness of ethical and political challenges in practice; encourage collaborative dialogue; stimulate learning through hearing different ways of understanding issues; and explore different recommendations for action. We have produced a four-page guide for facilitators: [www.dur.ac.uk/socialjustice/ethics\\_consultation/dilemmas/](http://www.dur.ac.uk/socialjustice/ethics_consultation/dilemmas/) On each table, dilemmas are presented by participants and then one is chosen that resonates with participants. The approach aims to create an informal, but a safe, space for discussing sensitive issues. The workshop is relevant for practitioners, students and teachers of community development. We anticipate participants will gain: greater awareness of ethical and political dilemmas in community development work worldwide and how they can be understood, tackled and resolved; new ways of exploring difficult issues - raising awareness of rights, responsibilities, harms and benefits specific to community development work; broadening of horizons and challenging narrow ways of thinking and acting, based on the range of international perspectives voiced in the table dialogues; and inspiration to use dilemmas cafés in their own work.



**Barron, Michael**

Department of Applied Social Studies, Maynooth University, Ireland

*Advocating for freedom of religion and belief in the Irish Education System: Reflections on the work of EQUATE: Equality in Education*

Advocating for freedom of religion and belief in the Irish Education System: Reflections on the work of EQUATE: Equality in Education. Ireland's education system is unique in that religious groups maintain 96% of primary schools and circa 50% of post-primary schools. This poses equality and human rights issues where children and their families are discriminated against on the basis of their religious/ non-religious beliefs and identities. Michael Barron reflects on the work of EQUATE, a time specific advocacy organisation which worked to focus attention on these issues and to progress policy change in this area. He talks about the organisation's strategy to make the case for change through researching the issues and empowering parents to speak out; to make change actionable by providing solutions, such as legal opinion and policy proposals; and to build a critical mass for support, through communicating online, in the traditional media and through regional community forums. In doing this he also addresses issues of religion in public services, including how the church: state social cleavage plays itself out in publicly funded schools in Ireland.

**Barron, Michael**

Department of Applied Social Studies, Maynooth University, Ireland

*LGBTI young people in Irish public policy from decriminalisation to Marriage Equality*

In May 2015 Ireland became the first country in the world to secure marriage equality by referendum. By a margin of almost two to one voters agreed to change the Irish constitution so that marriage rights were extended to same sex couples. Just twenty-three years earlier in 1993 the Irish state decriminalized homosexuality, the last European Union country to do so. Over the same period LGBTI young people went from being unnamed in any national public policy to becoming a public policy priority, culminating in the announcement of the LGBTI+ National Youth Strategy in June 2016. This paper looks back at this period and seeks to explain why the status of LGBTI young people in Irish public policy changed so significantly. As a study grounded in the author's own experience of advocacy for public policy change this work aims to provide useful insights into real life national LGBTI policy development. The author will present the historical context, analysis framework and tentative findings.

**Biwott, Nancy**

Umoja na Usawa/ Palladium, Kenya

*A Drop or a Ripple? Inclusion in Community Development Practice  
A Kenyan Experience*

We live in a dynamic world where we interact with many ideas, practices and people of different cultures, beliefs and backgrounds. The multicultural and transient nature in our world comes with tensions, symbolised by widening inequalities and divisions. Diversity and inclusion have consequently become important bywords. Diversity is concerned with accommodating differences within a space or context; while inclusion goes further and seeks to embrace these differences. But how can inclusion be meaningfully and consistently practiced after the awareness and sensitisation forums at a community level? How do we foster inclusion practice in communities and workplaces where a majority are feeling the pressure of scarce resources and multiple messages on 'us versus them' abound? The experiences shared are based on qualitative data gathered from various social inclusion community and workplace facilitation sessions. Members of a community network, Umoja Na Usawa (Unity and Equality) that aims to promote inclusive communities and workplaces conducted the sessions. Among the highlights include linking social inclusion with community development practice and raising some gains and tensions that come with this. Issues to do with hierarchy of inequalities and contextual barriers come up – in addition to identity issues and cultural norms and practices. However, there is a strong argument to be made for marrying the two for enhanced development impact. The social inclusion community facilitation has borne fruit with over 200 people trained which has expanded the community of inclusion supporters and practitioners. Participants have given positive feedback on how an inclusion lens has impacted on their community work and interactions. It is envisaged that we will continue to move beyond awareness and into inclusive practice.

**Bradd, Justine; Ford, Heather; Trew, Chloe; Browne, Nicola**

Edinburgh Tenants Federation (ETF), Scottish Human Rights Commission (SHRC) and Participation and Practice of Rights (PPR), United Kingdom

### *Housing Rights in Practice*

The Housing Rights in Practice project is an innovative partnership between Edinburgh Tenants Federation (ETF) – the umbrella organisation for tenants’ groups in the city, the Scottish Human Rights Commission (SHRC) – Scotland’s national human rights institution - and Participation and the Practice of Rights (PPR) – a leading human rights organisation in Belfast, Northern Ireland. The Project uses international human rights standards and a range of participatory tools to empower local communities to progressively realise Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR), in particular the Right to Adequate Housing. Since 2015, the partners in the Project have been supporting residents in West Cromwell Street, Citadel and Persevere Courts in the Leith area of Edinburgh, Scotland to address poor housing conditions. A mixed tenure area of multiple deprivation with 182 homes, people live in high density housing and experienced inadequate housing conditions, including dampness, poor heating, drainage issues, inadequate kitchens and bathrooms and pest infestations . The presentation will highlight: Context of Housing Rights in Practice Project; Housing conditions; Scotland’s National Action Plan on Human Rights; International human rights standards; A short film about the project <https://youtu.be/CrSOxT6FUPE>. Using a human rights based approach in Community Development: PANEL Principles (participation, accountability, non-discrimination, empowerment and legality); FAIR Process (facts, analysis of rights, identification of responsibility, review action); Progressive realisation of rights; Participatory action research process; Using human rights indicators to challenge duty bearers; Impact of using a rights based approach (including multimillion £ investment in housing conditions), sharing learning.

**Bradley, Bernie**

Monaghan County Council, Ireland

*KNOW ME ! Not the stereotype- challenging discrimination in our society*

Know Me- Not the Stereotype is a innovative and challenging awareness raising campaign developed in County Monaghan a small rural county in Ireland, on the border of Northern Ireland. The campaign is a direct response to racism and discrimination in the county. A move away from reports, statistics and strategies this campaign tells the story of discrimination and stereotyping through the real life stories of those who experience. Aimed to make you think, challenge your own prejudices and KNOW the people in your community.

**Bradley, Ciara**

Maynooth University Applied Social Studies

*A Collective Pedagogy of Groupwork for Community Development Workers*

Community Development is a collective practice involving the collective analysis of structural inequalities in society and collective action by groups affected by these for social change. Knowledge of groupwork theory; and practice skills such as the skilful deployment of facilitation and committee skills, working in partnership, and conflict mediation and resolution; are regarded as central to education and training programmes and recognised by professional standards in Community Development as essential criteria for practice (AIEB, 2016, p.10). What then is the foundation on which groupwork knowledge is built? This paper explores a pedagogy of groupwork that is collective, experiential, ethical and flexible. Collective teaching and learning works dialectically to integrate experiential, practical and theoretical knowledge of groupwork that ultimately illuminates understanding of collective working and creates opportunities for the development of concrete practice skills. Throughout the process, collective learning that is distinct from a more individually focussed educational experience requires an active re-orientation of students' focus to the collective process and dynamic, as is also required in Community Development work. The success or failure of this complex pedagogy is attendant on a constant process of review by the educator, evaluation and collective dialogue about teaching, while taking into account the meaning of the group experience for students and responding to emerging issues in the moment.

This presentation is developed from some ideas presented in an 2017 article by: Anne Byrne, Marguerita McGovern, and Ciara Bradley New technologies and creative practices in teaching groupwork published in Groupwork Vol. 27(1), 2017, pp.9-27

**Brennan, Trish**

Ireland

*Reproductive Rights for All Women - a practice issue in community work*

Reproductive rights like many other rights are exercised differently depending on social and economic circumstances. Therefore concerns about the effects of race, ethnicity, class background, economic and social status must be integrated consideration of this issue. A strong and organised voice is needed for women locally, nationally and globally. A voice representing the diversity of women is critical.

It is agreed that the participation in political life is central to collective progress in this area but the question is which women are dominant and in the interests of which women are they working? Gender is central but it is not the complete picture. To counter the assumptions of a more comfortable mainstream, and in order to have a sharper focus on socially excluded women, community work places reproductive rights in the context of health and human rights. The role of gender, social class, race, ethnicity among other discriminations emerge as factors in accessing these rights. Facilitating a clear analysis of this issue, making links between inequality and reproductive rights, creating conditions for empowerment using group work, and collective action is important.

There exists a level of fear and reluctance to taking up this issue due to the political and controversial nature of reproductive rights including abortion. Framing reproductive healthcare as a human right is perceived to be of significant value.

This workshop will discuss a community work approach to create an open and honest approach to reproductive rights for ALL women and girls. How can community workers within projects/groups begin a dialogue inclusive of women currently excluded from this debate. How can this be done with agency? How can a strong and clear position in solidarity with ALL women be articulated and acted on? What human rights instruments are available in this regard and how can they be employed?

**Brooks, Dee**

Jeder Institute, Australia

*Patterns, practices and processes: collaborative innovation in strengths-based approaches to community development*

This workshop is for anyone who lives in a community; that's everyone! Participants will explore some complementary intersections between a range of strengths-based community development patterns, practices and processes based on 20 years of practical application across a range of countries. Many of the challenges faced by individuals and communities require transformational change, which can be achieved by focusing on the strengths already found within communities. Some of the approaches may include:

- Citizen & Community-led Initiatives
- Asset-based & Place-based projects
- Collective Impact & Action work
- Change and/or Social Labs & more

To address complex community challenges, there are patterns, practices and processes, which can offer fundamental ways to understand the different stages of community work and life:

Pattern: a recurring characteristic, which helps identify past, present and future movement or rhythm, e.g. chaos and order, new system and old system

Practice: a foundational form undertaken with the aim to improve, e.g. a repeated daily practice, conscious reframing, shifting perspective . Process: steps taken to achieve an outcome or activity, e.g. intentional movement, generative space Participants can actively engage in exploring ways of blending tools and strategies from some of the following strengths-based approaches:

- Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD)
- Results Based Accountability (RBA)
- Art of Hosting & Harvesting
- Appreciative Inquiry
- Next Stage Organising

Through the workshop, participants will discover ways to weave and embed strengths-based approaches through co-design and collaboration processes and will discover effective ways to move from dialogue to action. "Imagine a meeting of 60 people, where in an hour you would have heard everyone and at the end you would have precisely identified the 5 most important points that people are willing to act on together." Toke Moller, Art of Hosting

**Brown, Anna***A community-led vision for the future of Masterton Ahutahi ki mua*

Over a two-year period Toi Aria: Design for Public Good partnered with a local authority, UNICEF, two local Māori iwi (the indigenous people of New Zealand) and an arts based urban regeneration initiative to deliver a community-led vision for the 50-year future of the town. The project culminated in a three-month place-based community hub, involved the community via workshops, engaged nine schools in re-thinking the possibilities of their town, developed a robust framework for further engagement and most importantly developed a network of relationships between the community, property owners, the iwi and the council. The project's aim was to build community ownership across cultural and intergenerational boundaries and to foster a strong relationship base between the pakeha people (holders of the power) and mana whenua (the people of the land). The project activated local knowledge through sharing of stories and experiences, harnessed the ideas and dreams of the town's inhabitants through potential visualisations and gave the community an active role in the design of the town centre. The project highlights the benefit of a partnership approach, and in particular discusses the value of working across organisations and generations and allowing all ages, including children, to have a role in shaping the future of their community. The project's five key findings are: 1. Develop greater visibility of (iwi) culture and heritage in the town centre; 2. Build engaging and well connected public spaces for all; 3. Foster arts, recreation and business growth; 4. Integrate nature into the urban environment; 5. Grow strong pedestrian and transport connections within the town centre and surrounding areas. This presentation will highlight the findings from this project, and show how a people-centred design methodology enabled the community to develop their own future pathway for their economic, social and cultural rights within their town centre.

**Burkhart-Kriesel, Chery**

University of Nebraska, United States

*Using Ripple Effect Mapping to Capture Community Outcomes*

Community development workers have all heard the phrase... “But did the program or process make a real difference?” Everyone wants to know – program organizers, funders and especially the community stakeholders involved. At first glance it appears to be simple question; however, it is anything but simple. The size and scope of community issues tackled, the changing nature of the individuals and groups involved and the necessary time needed to see real change compound the difficulty in documenting outcomes. A relatively new technique, Ripple Effect Mapping, is emerging as a way to capture both intended and unintended outcomes that develop from community development interventions. An overview of the core elements needed to undertake this participatory technique and suggestions on how the evaluation process links to the Community Capitals Framework will be shared. A case study will be used to illustrate how the technique can be implemented. Also shared will be the meta-analysis process used to analyzed ripple effect mapping data across locations to develop broad common outcome themes. Participants attending this session will improve their understanding of: 1) the core attributes and basic process flow of Ripple Effect Mapping; 2) how the process incorporates the Community Capitals Framework for added value; and 3) a meta-analysis process across multiple community locations that can be undertaken to create broad outcome themes which improve the flow of communication between stakeholders, funders and community development professionals.



**Burkhart-Kriesel, Cheryl;**

University of Nebraska, United States

*Bridging the Workforce Skills Gap: A Unique Role for Community Development Professionals*

Technological advances and globalization have substantially changed both market and employment opportunities and occupational skill requirements across the world. Even though these changes could be counter-balanced with education and training, it has not always happened resulting in a workforce skills gap at the local level. Today's skills gap knows no boundaries – it is prevalent in both rural and urban environments around the world. One community level strategy to bridge the gap is to work through intermediaries or organizations that can help find new ways to connect employees, business and communities to productive opportunities in the local, regional and global economies. These intermediaries come in many different forms, from groups focused strictly on building employee skill development to organizations that build relationships with employers, educational institutions and workers to influence local hiring decisions. Participants in this session will understand how community development professionals can play a vital role as a convener to bring the various sectors together to initiate, support/sustain or strengthen the local workforce environment. A “Building the Bridge” step-by-step process will be shared that helps to identify potential actors at the table, outlines a suggested community conversation using a proven protocol and follows-up with a buffet of possible employee, employer and community actions that are appropriate for both small rural and larger urban situation.

**Calvin, James**

Johns Hopkins University Carey Business School, United States

*I4H: Experiential Learning and Practice That Engages With Community Development  
Entrepreneurship*

Submission to World Community Development Conference 2018 Participation, Power and Progress: Community Development towards 2030 –Our Analysis, Our Actions Conference Abstract I4H: Experiential Learning and Practice That Engages With Community Development Entrepreneurship The United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 initiated in 2015 supplanted the 8 Millennium Development goals that were adopted in 2000. Globally community development continues to expand in reach and scope encompassing research and theory, policy making, and practical applications that result from focused efforts of people, informal groups or organizations at local, regional and national levels. Globally there is a range of community development activities that continue to drive dialogue and exchange that also contributes insights and ideas, innovation and advancement through practice and partnerships that impacts citizens and communities. Innovation for Humanity (I4H) at Johns Hopkins Carey Business School is an experientially based course where learning is linked to real-time application and practice. I4H integrates core aspects, ideas and theory of the bottom of the pyramid, community development, social entrepreneurship, and business for human development. In brief, “community business entrepreneurship is integral to future sustainability of communities, regions and nations around the world as it helps to spur economic development (James Calvin in The Lisbon Papers, 2012, p.76).” I4H seeks to advance and promote business with humanity in mind through teams that blends team skills toward solution finding in on the ground project implementation that is done in partnership with nongovernmental organizations, local and state government agencies and social entrepreneurs. To date I4H has completed 140 projects in 8 countries with a majority of the projects being three years or longer with a host sponsor. I4H is networked with Catholic Relief Services and in 2017 with the United Nations Solutions Summit.

**Carey, Robert**

North East & West Kerry Development Company, Ireland

*Why do we Tolerate Income Inequality? NEWKD Economic Inequality Programme*

NEWKD Economic Inequality Programme-"I asked a man in prison once how he happened to be there and he said he had stolen a pair of shoes. I told him if he had stolen a railroad he would be a United States senator".-Mary Harris Jones ("Mother Jones") U.S. labour and community organizer, speech at Coney Island, 1903 So why do we tolerate Income inequality? There is a view in comedy that comedians should always punch up and not down, i.e.: it is acceptable to make jokes about the banker but not the homeless person. Not all comedians agree with this and there is a debate about the nature of comedy as entertainment or commentary and the issue of free speech .Something analogous but more impactful however is when people blame refugees, people on housing lists, unemployed, the PC brigade etc. for problems of inequality ,inadequate services or the fact that they themselves are not getting their fair share of the wealth which is being created, rather than "punching up" at those who have the power and the largesse. The economic crash of 2008 was the biggest worldwide crash since the 1920s and where the great depression ushered in more equitable policies such as new deal in the US, a comparable response to recalibrate the economy to serve the needs of society in a more effective manner has been absent .Inequality has been continuing to increase since the 1970s and the gap is now the biggest it's been since the 1920s. In 2015 the richest 1% has owned more wealth than the rest of the planet. Eight men now own the same amount of wealth as the poorest half of the world. In Ireland the richest 10% own half of the wealth and 29% of people experience deprivation. So why do we tolerate this system? One reason may be that we believe that there are no alternatives, that this is the way things have always been and that there is some immutable law (as opposed to man-made choices ) and that we will always live in an unequal world. Other reasons may be that economics as a discipline itself can be esoteric with the information is often couched in jargon and not easily understood by most of us. Also those who are presented as experts are often presenting information funded by specific interest groups or they are operating within certain frameworks which don't allow for other perspectives. North East & West Kerry Local Development Company (NEWKD) began a programme on economic inequality in 2017 which is discussing these issues and democratising information around such topics. The group consists of over 20 people from a variety of backgrounds who are socially conscious and active in their communities. To date we have had a number of speakers on equality, basic income and political economy (see above). The group has decided to progress to do further work on the topic and we have a series of workshops starting early 2018 speakers. The objective is to develop a group which will become more informed and active on these issues and which will inform and promote dialogue in their communities and organisations with the ultimate objective of supporting progressive change. Evaluation so far is very positive and a full evaluation will take place later in the year.

**Carnahan, Libby**

University of Florida IFAS Extension, Florida Sea Grant. USA

*Keeping Pace with a Changing Climate*

The global community is facing impacts from climate change and associated sea levels. As a result of these impacts, local governments are forced to adjust operations to plan for emerging threats to infrastructure, public health, and natural resources. However, there is a lack of coordinated state and federal guidance for climate adaptation, which underscores why local entities are initiating their own planning efforts. Yet communities frequently lack staff, fiscal, and scientific resources to identify risks and plan for adaptation. To address this challenge, the Florida Sea Grant Agent established the Tampa Bay Climate Science Advisory Panel (CSAP) with the objective to provide scientific support to local governments planning for a changing climate. Under the facilitation of the Agent, the scientists participated in a year-long iterative process of literature review, expert speaker presentations, and facilitated discussion, and published the “Recommended Projection of Sea-Level Rise in the Tampa Bay Region”. Since the adoption of the Recommendation, local governments are increasing their awareness of climate change and sea-level rise issues, conducting vulnerability assessments, and incorporating appropriate coastal adaptation and risk reduction strategies into their planning processes. In this presentation, the Agent will share the process of assembling the CSAP, the challenges and the successes to maintaining and managing an issue-based advisory group. The work is applicable and transferable to a wide-variety of disciplines and geographic areas.

**Casey, Margaret; Joyce, Maria; Burke, Anne; Flynn, Eileen**

National Traveller Women's Forum / Tipperary Rural Traveller Project /  
Southern Traveller Women's Health Network

*30 Years of Community Work with and by Traveller women*

We are four Traveller women working within our own community as community development workers in various parts of Ireland. We have all completed either the Diploma or Degree course in community and youth work education at the Department of Applied Social Studies at Maynooth University and we all have many years of experience both before and after going to NUI Maynooth of involvement in the struggle for Traveller rights, including for Traveller women's rights. In this presentation we will provide some contextual background with regards to Travellers and in particular Traveller women in Ireland. We will share the challenges we've faced in order to reach our current jobs, details of the work we undertake now and our aspirations for the future. We will speak to the current issues for Traveller women and for ourselves as Traveller women community development workers. Overall we want to provide participants with an introduction to and engagement with us, our community and our work.

**Cashman, Clare**

*Managerial-ism in the Community Sector*

The Community & Voluntary Sector is being dismantled through complicity and compliance. The introduction of commissioning as a contracting tool in the Community & Voluntary Sector moves traditional grassroots activism and groups further from accessing funding to support, develop and empower the marginalised and disadvantaged. Commissioning feeds into the new order of outputs, impacts and outcomes based on managerial-ism, privatisation and market providers.

The current mantra of Evidence based programmes and interventions pre-supposes that the C & V sector have the capacity and resources to evidence base many of its excellent local interventions when the reality is the sector is dependent on programmes from mainly America which have substantial and ongoing licencing. The States rush to introduce Commissioning as a contracting tool needs to be questioned and challenged as its introduction is far from evidence based and has not found favour with many in England where is currently the norm.

**Catterson Flynn, Corina ; Walker, Peter ; Kernan, Paul**

Donegal Community Health Network, Ireland

*Health and Social Outcomes of Community Participation in Primary Care*

‘Community Participation and consultation is an outcome of a community development process. We cannot expect people to be active, involved citizens unless we invest in them first’ (Ruth Sutherland, Community Development and Health Network, Northern Ireland)

Our physical and emotional health is determined by many factors. It is not merely about clinical service provision. It is determined by a range of social factors, employment, education, housing and access routes to health and social services. For legislators and communities to significantly impact the above, they must be in a position to address the Social Determinants of Health. The ethos of Primary Care in Ireland is the coordinated delivery of health services at local level. In keeping with this, community participation is at the core. The belief is that individuals are the knowledge bearers of their own needs therefore are crucial to the planning and implementation of the health services available to their local communities. Although many approaches to the delivery of community participation exist, the Donegal Community Participation Advisory Group supported by the Donegal HSE Social Inclusion Office have embedded a coordinated and methodical approach to ensuring effective and inclusive participation of local communities in the development of local health service delivery. The conduit for achieving the above is the local ‘Community Health Forum’. Community health forums are local networks of community groups whose collective purpose is to identify and inform on gaps in local health and social care service provision. This allows for joint lobbying with the local Primary Care Team to relevant heads of service and government to ensure local need is met. The ethos of the above partnership work is achieved through a supported and coordinated model which invested in by the HSE and local communities.

**Caverly, Trish**

Bristol Dementia Wellbeing Service, United Kingdom

*Innovation, Inclusion, Media and Dementia*

People affected by dementia from Black, Asian and Ethnic Minorities (BAME) origin, in the UK, are very late in coming to services. They miss out on treatment and support. While the number of white British people with dementia is expected to double by 2051, the number of people from BME communities is expected to increase sevenfold.

**Chan, Yu Cheung**

Community Development Alliance, Hong Kong

*Bottom-up Community Bazaars - A Case of Community Economic Strategy in HK*

Since the year 2000 Hong Kong facing economy recession, the government actively addresses her actions in poverty alleviation, which include Social Enterprise Scheme, Work Incentive Transport Subsidy Scheme, and Employees Re-training Programmes, in order to assist the disadvantaged groups to re-enter the employment market. However, even though the unemployment rate maintains at low level recently (at about 3.3 %), poverty problems in Hong Kong persist and deteriorate. In the poverty report 2014 by the government, after the policy intervention, the size of poor population remains substantial (in numbers - 962 100 persons) and the poverty rate at 14.3 %. In addition, the gap between the rich and the poor is widening. There are significant inequalities in the areas of employment, housing, and even daily consumption activities. The community workers and activists in Hong Kong are finding ways to respond to the needs of the disadvantaged and foster social change. They started Community Economic Development (CED) practices, like worker co-operatives, community currency and fair-trade since 2000. This paper reports on a study on the community economic work of two local community work organizations. These organizations intervene into two deprived communities, the work of which consists of organizing the “illegal” street vendors and advocating for the “bottom-up model of bazaar organization”. The paper reviews these CED practices to contextualize the intervention, analyzes the practitioners’ experiences and their strategies of practices. It aims at enriching community work knowledges on CED practices and critically reflecting upon the significance of expanding the zone of collective mutuality as strategy for the welfare of disadvantaged communities in the current context of rising poverty and inequalities, and particularly in the context of Hong Kong.



**Chance-Wilson, Tanketa**

Grace & Staff Community Development Foundation, Jamaica

*Contemporary Community Interventions in Kingston Jamaica: Grace & Staff Community Development Foundation*

Jamaica has not been spared challenges to its development. Capital Kingston is home to the largest settlement on the island. Urbanisation has arguably resulted in poverty, crime, violence and significant strain on resources. Grace & Staff interventions were born and continue in and around Kingston. This work has only placed a dent in the matters that we seek to address. It is necessary to assess the work to determine a way forward and effectiveness of interventions. Crafting of international models to suit the unique needs of each community is worth sharing as best practices and learnings. Assessment is done largely through the work of the Foundation since inception in 1979 and interventions through the education programme and community development movement. Partnerships and collaboration have proven to aid in alleviating ills, building relationships and contributing to community development. The primary learning, is that there must be a ripeness for growth and development that lies within the people. Development must be self-defined and there must be a consensus on who and what needs to be developed. Grace & Staff's first entry into the communities was to establish income generation. This seemed to be the need then, the community took ownership of this process and outlined that this was not the greatest need. Their children achieving a fighting chance and a sound academic education would be the vehicle to this achievement. This inspired the tuition support programme as well as our homework centre activities. Extensive consultation is necessary in every intervention. In spite of how we interpret national goals and what development practitioners assess to be critical communities know what they want. Without adequate buy-in and ownership there can be no real development or successful intervention. What works in similar climes, parallel cultures and like people is not always a best fit.

**Chapman, Kimberly; Daniels, Juliet**

University of Wyoming, United States of America

*Developing a Deliberative Dialogue Framework to Address Health Care Needs  
in Wyoming*

Access to quality health care is a concern for many citizens in Wyoming. With a largely rural population spread out over a vast land-area, not everyone can easily get to a hospital or clinic to get medical care. For those communities fortunate enough to have medical facilities, community leaders often worry about their ability to recruit and retain quality health care professionals. Even when facilities and professionals are readily available, many people are inhibited from getting the care that they need due to cost. Like many other challenging problems facing communities, increasing the availability of health care is best addressed utilizing a variety of approaches including community-based solutions. The Community Conversations Wyoming (CCW) program was developed to improve civic life in Wyoming by increasing citizen engagement and creating opportunities for public dialogue. Utilizing the deliberative dialogue method, supported by the Kettering Foundation, CCW framed the challenges and approaches to address health care availability and presented them in an issue guide so that community members could reflect and constructively talk about the issue. The issue guide was developed utilizing publicly accessible data on health care availability as well as the concerns and ideas of Wyoming residents as gathered through a statewide survey and individual and group interviews. The framework guides conversations covering the benefits (as well as trade-offs) of bringing in new health care resources, getting residents to health care resources regardless of where they are located, and better using the health care resources within the community. This framework forms the basis of the issue guide that will be used to guide community conversations in the spring, summer, and fall of 2018.

**Chapman, Kimberly; Daniels, Juliet**

University of Wyoming, United States of America

*Charting a Course for Public Dialogue: How to frame constructive community conversations*

Have you ever worked with a community trying to tackle tough issues? Were they so mired in conflict from trying to deal with the issue that community members couldn't even talk anymore? Were you at wit's end to even think of a way to help them talk about the issue, let alone how to solve it? If you answered yes to any of these questions then your community was probably dealing with a "wicked problem," or one that had no easy answer. If so, we invite you to take a journey with us as we discuss our experiences in dealing with conflict and outlining a process to help communities tackle tough issues. Join our team for a 90-minute session that explores the nature of successfully naming and framing wicked problems. Participants will learn a process to frame issues so that community members can have constructive discussions that lead to greater understanding and empower community members to take action. This process will help community development practitioners and organizers to name and frame issues more effectively in the future by:

- Naming issues in such a way that connects people to the issue while also giving them ownership in solving it;
- Identifying the underlying interests and values of positions behind different perspectives;
- Including the tensions that arise between different values/interests and how you can help people channel those differences in constructive ways during community discussions;
- And by developing multiple perspectives for people to deliberate on, including potential actions and trade-offs for each perspective.

During this workshop, participants will have a chance to share their own experiences in dealing with wicked problems while learning from others through instruction, discussion, and experiential learning. This session will focus on the changing the nature of community discussion and decision-making by utilizing deliberative democratic principles.

**Chi Yuen, Leung**

Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong China

*Care with Flexibility: the flexible welfare practice in Hong Kong*

This paper will explore and expand on the literature of 'flexible welfare', as an analytical framework for description and analysis for the specific welfare regime evolved in East Asian cities in the 2010s, to evaluate the origin, the scope, the evolution and the consequences of the 'Community Care Fund' (CCF) in Hong Kong established from 2011 until now. It argues that the presence and the reformulation of CCF has implicated the renewed attempt of the administrative-led government to contain the increasing welfare demands from civil society after the Asian Financial Crisis by cash subsidies and short term remedial measures. The successful displacement of the welfare burden from the state to this newly developed quasi-governmental organization under the Commission of Poverty and with a reserve of around 22 billion HK dollars (20 billion from government and 2 billion from donation) implicates the emergence of a pseudo-welfare institution which has re-orientated the advocacy focus on poverty related policies and measures. On one hand, CCF has helped uncovering the underlying poverty and structural inequalities prevailing in the affluent society from 'solving the problem' to 'fixing the people' thus leaving the widen income gap unattended. On the other hand, the 44 subvention programs and pilot schemes across medical, home affairs, education, housing and welfare sectors have buffered and diverted the advocacy work of the advocates by rolling back the role of the semi-authoritative state to the benevolence of the civil society. The sources of information will come from the textual analysis of the related public documents, media materials and in-depth interviews with the related service providers and relevant policy advocates.

**Chohan, Shamsheer**

Communities Inc., England

*Bystanding Interventions - Communities taking a Stand Against Hate*

The nature of hate crimes means that they not only affect individuals and their close relationships, but also wider communities. Left unchallenged hate crimes can divide and devastate communities affecting community cohesion. Since the outcome of the EU referendum and Brexit becoming a reality, hate crimes have soared across the UK with an average rise of 30% in reported figures, with some areas seeing rises of 100%. 'If an intervention is made within 10 seconds, a situation can be defused 50% of the time'. Bystander interventions provide a unique response to hate crimes, whilst at the same time empowering communities to support vulnerable people. They also send clear messages to offenders that their behaviour is unacceptable and increase the reporting of hate crimes (which is seriously under reported). Communities Inc have been working to address bystander apathy and raise awareness of the positive impact of safe and simple interventions not only as a means of addressing intolerance and hatred but also as a means of building community cohesion i.e. where communities support each other. Our work explores the barriers to bystander interventions and helps people to identify safe ways they can stand against hate.

**Christensen, Blake**

Montana State University, United States

*Reaching Goals by Design, not Default: Teaching Community Leaders Practical Planning Skills*

The Montana State University Extension Local Government Center (LGC) empowers community leaders to take on challenging initiatives that better position their communities for the future. In our increasingly complex world, proactively taking on these initiatives is imperative for accomplishing the UN 2030 Sustainability Goals. How does the LGC empower these leaders? By teaching them to use effective strategic plans. Through a well-constructed strategic planning process, a community can assess how it is currently doing, figure out the direction it wants to go, and chart a path for getting there. A collaborative strategic plan aligns efforts, services, and programs while encouraging greater support from community members and professionals. Essentially, a strategic plan provides the basis for making decisions that will accomplish a community's goals. When done properly, strategic planning aligns efforts within a community and helps community members better see the steps needed to accomplish a community vision. Charting a path prepares the minds of participants for the challenging work ahead of them and is essential for maintaining support and motivation. Participants need to see what they are working toward and how they will get there. They also need to feel they have contributed to the plan and have a stake in the outcome. The LGC facilitates strategic planning for municipalities, counties, and non-profit organizations around the state of Montana. By using an engaging and collaborative process, LGC programs are in high-demand and well-received. This oral presentation will provide an interactive overview of the collaborative strategic planning process the LGC has developed and help participants better understand why a collaborative strategic planning process is a valuable tool for communities, how strategic planning can be effectively used in community work, and what practical steps they can take to create an engaging strategic planning process in their own community development work.

**Chubb, Laura Ann**

The University of Auckland, New Zealand

*Sex-Talk in a Traditional Space: A Community-Driven Solution from Rural Kenya*

Tuhiwai Smith's call to decolonise research processes and knowledge spawned a powerful shift in how we view relationships between community development workers and members of local communities. This presentation offers an example of a decolonising approach using a traditional East African dialogic space, the baraza, adapted by a rural Kenyan community to promote intergenerational dialogue on sexual learning and exposure. With the long-term goal of improving sexual health outcomes, adapting this traditional space enhanced awareness of community-specific, sex-related problems and opportunities linked to adolescent pregnancies, as well as violation of, and vulnerability surrounding, young people's sexual rights. Learning from this project has international relevance for context-specific interventions. A community-based participatory action research (CBPAR) methodology, combined with the use of multiple data collection methods was employed. Subsequent analysis of community members' stories resulted in a model of sex-related problems characteristic of the community. This model narrowed the focus on the practice issues that required urgent response and action through dialogue. Our local research team and participants designed storyboards and film scripts to capture young people's experiences. These scripts and storyboards enabled reciprocal intergenerational participation without verbal input by young people in the baraza space, protecting their identities, while still strengthening their sense of agency. Results from our analysis suggest transferability. Coupling a decontextualised version of our model with indigenous spaces in other contexts can widen understandings of community-identified sex-related problems, along with community-driven ideas for progress. Analytical outcomes also evidenced meaningful ways of pairing art-based participatory dialogue with an indigenous social process to foster culturally relevant solutions for transformation and change.

**Clark, Dan**

Montana State University, United States of America

*Cultivating Leadership for Sustainable Community Development*

The Montana State University Extension Local Government Center (LGC) works at the intersection of building local leadership infrastructure and empowering community development in rural places. To be competitive in a changing global landscape, rural areas need to optimize their competitive advantage. By facilitating the development of greater leadership infrastructure in communities, including through leadership development programs, collaborative strategic planning sessions, and good governance training, the LGC helps build the organizational capacity of citizens, civic groups and local governments by engaging and empowering community leaders to more effectively take on greater development initiatives. In many rural communities, community development is equated with a single strategy, such as industrial recruitment or tourism. A more comprehensive development initiative, however, recognizes the multiple foundational layers crucial to supporting a successful community. Foremost among these layers is superior leadership development and an effective, functioning local government. If communities are to create a high quality of life locally and compete successfully in new global, social, political, and economic realities, they must invest in the development of their people. Leadership development and governance capacity building in a community improves trust and relationships, reduces conflict, leads to better decisions with greater chance of implementation, and supports and grows local economies. This Oral Presentation will provide an interactive overview of effective local leadership programming in Montana (USA), examples of work the LGC does in communities and with local government leaders, and an opportunity for participants to explore the value of community leadership infrastructure and building a competent, capable and effective local government in their own community development work.



**Clarke, Anna; Rafferty, Gavan; Moreland, Rosemary**

Ulster University, Northern Ireland

*Examining Participation and Power in Community Planning – Learning from Northern Ireland*

Principles of participation, equality and accountability are central to progressing rights-based approaches for delivering meaningful participation in a democracy. Following major local government reform in Northern Ireland the new Councils now have a stronger leadership role in promoting community wellbeing and citizen participation through an entirely new power for community planning. This presentation explores the findings of a research project undertaken between 2016 and 2017 while Councils were undertaking major public engagement exercises to involve local people in the design of new community plans. The research explored community engagement models and approaches to inform the theoretical and analytical framing of contemporary practices under investigation. In adopting a critical community development perspective to participation and community engagement, the research design included mixed methodology, involving desk-based literature review leading to the development of an analytical framework tool – the ‘Participation Map’, analysis of community planning information provided by Councils, an online survey of community planning officers and semi-structured interviews, to triangulate findings. This helped with examining participation practices from different perspectives which could then be evaluated against the ‘Participation Map’. Despite the policy imperative to promote public participation in community planning in Northern Ireland, and the extensive scope and breadth of community engagement undertaken, the research identified a disconnect between theory and practice. The research highlights how low-level consideration is given to building confidence, knowledge and skills of communities to effectively engage in longer-term community planning processes and raises questions about the future role of VCS agencies in supporting greater public participation in community planning. The research concludes that there is currently: a lack of clarity around the language and discourse of participation, despite strong rhetoric; a lack of shared understanding of underpinning values and principles; divergent understanding of what might constitute ‘good practice’.

**Coombes, Tommy**

Department of Applied Social Studies, Maynooth University, Ireland

*Finding a Way Back: Older Men's Life Stories of Loss and Reconnection*

This presentation is based on the learning gained from a narrative inquiry study which explored the lived experiences of older men living in a sheltered housing complex in Ireland, their connection with the local community development project (CDP), and relationships, built over many years of trusting engagement between the participants and researcher. It is about the importance of creating the safe and trusting environment for participants to tell their real story.

**Corcoran, Catherine**

Limerick Institute of Technology, Ireland

*Citizen Participation in the Irish Planning system-an unfulfilled promise?*

Citizen Participation in the Irish Planning system-an unfulfilled promise? As citizens in many European democracies disengage from representative democracy, it is necessary to find other mechanisms to allow citizens to participate in the democratic space. Fostering increased and more active public participation in the democratic process is proposed as a solution. It is held that public participation in decision-making and in policy development will lead to better policy-making and therefore to better outcomes (Burton, Frazer). Citizen participation can also be seen as a necessary mechanism for developing more effective development programmes and renewing confidence in the institutions of the state. It can also be argued that participation can have a more profound objective, strengthening local democratic systems and distributing power within society (Forester, Healey). It is one of the key principles held by Community workers, enshrined in the Budapest Declaration. The focus of this paper is on one particular form of participation in governance, that of participation within the planning system. In response to requests from communities and from agencies labouring under the weight of a flawed planning system, a team from Tipperary Institute developed a framework for planning that sought to embrace the principles of participation referred to earlier. This was called Integrated Area Planning or IAP. IAP is defined as an empowering, practical and participatory process to collect, analyse, and compile information while developing the skills and structures needed to prepare and implement an inclusive and multi-faceted plan for a defined geographical area' (Lynch et al 2008:24). The theoretical and philosophical underpinning of the IAP framework lies within the realm of collaborative theory and practice, with a focus on the democratic management of spaces and the design of less oppressive planning mechanism

**Coronado, Katherine**

International Organization from Migration, Colombia

*Community Based Reintegration of Ex-combats: A Tool for Peace Construction in Colombia*

Colombia has experienced an internal conflict for more than six decades, which has left more than 200,000 dead, 25,000 missing persons and between 5 and 6 million internally displaced persons<sup>1</sup>. Likewise, because of the ongoing violent actions the social fabric within the communities that were immersed in the middle of the conflict suffered a serious rupture, affecting the coexistence within the rural and urban territories, and diminishing the confidence in the local and national institutions. The aforementioned situation has negatively affected the process of reintegration into the civilian life of those ex-combatants who have left voluntarily the different illegal armed groups, placing them in a vulnerability situation that can push them back to illegality. According to the Agency for Reincorporation and Normalization, approximately 59,800 people<sup>2</sup> had begun the reintegration process. The return to civilian life of the ex-combatants in Colombia has been a great challenge for the government, especially in a context where the conflict still active, and where the socioeconomic conditions of the host communities are still not adequate to guarantee the sustainability of any reintegration processes. In response to these challenges, the Colombian government formulated in 2008 the National Policy on Social and Economic Reintegration, and it has been implementing a strategy with a community approach to strengthen the capabilities of the communities in coexistence and reconciliation, generating in this way protective environments for the ex-combatants. The main objective of the community-based reintegration is to build bonds of trust between the people in the reintegration process and the communities where these people are residing. This is done through participatory actions, where citizenship trainings and the development of cultural, sports, associative community initiatives, among others, are promoted, becoming in spaces for deliberation and integration. In these processes, communities are transformed into the key tools for the construction of peace..

**Costello, Anne**

St Stephen's Green Trust, Ireland

*Social Justice in the Justice System– Community Work with Travellers in prison*

While there are no official statistics on the number of Travellers in prison it is recognised that Travellers are significantly over-represented within the prison system – although Travellers only account for 0.6% of the overall population in the Republic of Ireland it is estimated that they account for 22% of the female prison population and 15% of the male prison population (source: Irish Prison Service). The disproportionate representation of Travellers in the penal system is not a situation that is unique to Ireland; the same trend can be found in other countries with an indigenous minority ethnic population. The Travellers in Prison Initiative (TPI) was developed in 2014 as a response to the particular needs and circumstances of Travellers in prison in the Republic of Ireland. The overall aim of the TPI is to embed changes in policy and practice that have a positive influence on Travellers in prison, their families and communities. The TPI has identified five key action areas with the potential to inform policy and practice in a pragmatic and sustainable manner. 1. Building a knowledge base about Travellers in prison. 2. Travellers' access to and outcomes from prison-based services and re-integration supports. 3. Culturally appropriate family support. 4. Development of initiatives to promote peer support and advocacy amongst Travellers in prison. Documenting and Sharing the Learning of the TPI Initiative. The TPI recognises that policies and programmes targeted at Travellers will not be effective without the meaningful participation of Travellers at the design, implementation and monitoring stages. The TPI is committed to removing barriers to Traveller participation and endeavours to proactively support and facilitate Traveller participation in all aspects of the TPI strategy. This involves integrating a participation dimension into all aspects of the work.

**Cotter, Enda**

Anti-Discrimination Commission Queensland, Australia

*How can we build Fair and inclusive Communities through strategic conversations?*

“From Little things big things grow”: How can government work with community to build Fair and inclusive Communities? This workshop is aimed at Human Rights workers, Community workers, volunteers and local, state and national officers.

What participants will do/learn and achieve

Power of sharing stories to bring about change. The techniques of using world café and an understanding of Participatory Leadership Training.

Our community development framework: From within a government agency The Anti-Discrimination Commission Queensland Community Engagement Strategy is underpinned by a dialogical, community-driven, strength-based, community development framework. The key elements of our framework are:

- being invited in by the community to help raise awareness of discrimination and human rights;
- taking time to build genuine relationships, trust, and acceptance within the community;
- encouraging dialogue leading to broader community conversations about inclusive communities and human rights;
- helping the community to identify and build on its existing skills and strengths; and enabling the community to identify common human rights concerns and take collective action to address them locally.

**Coyle, Sheila**

Institute of Technology Blanchardstown/Development Perspectives, Ireland

*Significant Change Stories from Development Perspectives 'Insight Programme'*

Significant Change Stories from Development Perspectives 'Insight Programme'. The Most Significant Change (MSC) technique is a qualitative approach to monitoring and evaluation developed by Dart and Davies (2003). It involves the collection and sharing of stories of significant change. The MSC technique was used to gather data from participants during the Development Perspectives Insight programme in 2016. Insight is a structured eight-month non formal training programme which immerses participants over the age of 18 in a learning experience about international development (Development Perspectives, 2016). The Insight programme aims to increase awareness and critical understanding of international development and global justice issues through experiential learning. This presentation will provide an analysis of the information gathered from individual reflections and focus groups. The key themes that emerged from the individual reflections and the focus groups were an increase in self-confidence, an enhanced ability to think critically, greater civic responsibility, more accepting and respectful opinions, greater understanding of development issues and, increased politicisation. Additionally, participants linked an increase in self-confidence to becoming more active citizens, having the confidence to engage with issues that were of importance to them. Empathy, tolerance and patience were highlighted by participants as important attributes for communicating with people across the globe. Participants identified aspects of the programme that could be improved and made recommendations in three areas. These thematic areas will be explored and the participants' responses will be discussed.

**Crickley, Anastasia; Collins, Martin; Fay, Ronnie; Collins, Tessa;  
McDonagh, Rosaleen;**  
Pavee Point Traveller & Roma Centre, Ireland

*Origins, Options, Obstacles and Influences on Community Development with the Irish Traveller Community*

The evolution of community development with Travellers in Ireland coincides with the evolution of Pavee Point in 1985. Community development is collective, participatory and empowering. It is concerned with the rights of communities to be involved in decisions which affect them, concerned not just with outcomes, but with how these are achieved and building on their consequences. It is focused on the development of a more just and equal society with all those women, men and children who are particularly excluded, discriminated against and marginalised. Its value for stability and progress is globally recognised and its founding principle of participation has become a key tenet of UN Treaty Body implementation. Pavee Point is presenting a joint reflective piece/presentation/conversation. This will focus on:

- brief overview of origins, and associated options and obstacles
- prevailing perceptions of Travellers and emerging responses
- need to create new discourse, understandings and structures e.g. re racism overall
- our own starting points
- key founding principles what they meant then and now in practice and policy
- rights based community work approach and responses
- right to identity and removal of racism and other barriers
- Traveller Women's rights
- creating new initiatives and supporting emerging Traveller groups to engage
- solidarity and support for other causes
- key influences from theory and practice
- why did we do one thing rather than another and in particular ways what influenced these decisions.



**Crickley, Anastasia**

Chairperson UN CERD 2016-2018, Ireland

*Linking UN Treaty Bodies and Community Development: Working with CERD*

Over eight years as an elected member, vice-chair and chairperson of the UN Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, I sought to link the local with the global through engaging civil society, nationally and internationally, with its work. This involved developing and maintaining relations with big and small organisations from 179 member states which had ratified the Convention. I drew in particular on my experience with Irish anti-racist organisations which successfully engaged with CERD and also with The Council of Europe Conventions as well as contributing to the development of EU Directives on Racism and Discrimination. In this presentation I will explore the challenges, compromises and contextual issues which arose, the varying philosophies and cultural identities which informed positions taken, and the successes achieved.

**Crowley, Niall**

Ireland

*Values-Led Community Development*

This presentation will examine values and their role in change and transformation in the community development sector itself, and, through the community development sector, in society. Values are those ideals that motivate us. Values shape our choices and attitudes. In organisations, values shape the priorities and approaches pursued. Community development is deeply values-based. The All-Ireland Standards for Community Work, for example, are structured around five core values. Community development has experienced significant pressures in Ireland including: the push towards service provision in the times of economic boom; the threat to funding and survival in the times of economic crisis; and the challenge to reinvention in the times of stagnation and supposed economic recovery. Community development organisations have struggled to prioritise their core values in such contexts. The potential of these values to reinventing community development and to achieving the social change sought in terms of equality, social justice and human rights has yet to be fully pursued. This presentation will explore the potential in values-led organisations in advancing social change, how community development organisations could be explicit, consistent and coherent about their values, and what those values might be. It will assess the potential for these values to advance equality, social justice and human rights in putting forward a values-based theory of change. It will draw from a body of work done by the presenter on values-led social change over recent years, in particular with community and voluntary and public sector organisations. This has included conducting values-audits within community organisations, developing values-propositions with community organisations, and applying values-propositions in planning, decision-making and day-to-day work of these organisations. It has included the development and application of equality and human rights values statements with a wide range of public sector bodies to implement the public sector equality and human rights duty.

**Curran, Siobhan; Muntean, Gabi**

Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre, Ireland

*A Community Development Approach to Research with Roma in Ireland*

This presentation focuses on the community development work that Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre has engaged in with the Roma community, with a particular focus on a national participative research project, “Roma in Ireland – A National Needs Assessment” which was published in 2018. We will outline how we use community development and human rights to underpin our work. The presentation outlines the beginnings of Pavee Point’s work with Roma and ways in which a community development approach was forged – including solidarity between Travellers and Roma. It outlines how we continue to embed community development principles in our current work, using the production of the research “Roma in Ireland – A National Needs Assessment” as a case study. The presentation will outline how a rights based community development approach informed the research process including the engagement with and training of Roma peer researchers to conduct interviews in Roma households throughout the country. The results of the study will be outlined, in particular the high levels of poverty, poor living conditions and levels of discrimination experienced by the Roma community in Ireland. Finally, we will discuss the follow-up work to the study and continued lobbying to promote the implementation of recommendations.

**Dalton, David**

Department of Rural and Community Development, Ireland

*Supporting Community Development in Ireland - An Emerging National Policy Context*

This presentation outlines the most recent evolution of the national policy context for community development in Ireland. It gives an overview of a developing policy approach by the State and the objectives and actions emerging from recent cross-sectoral dialogue. It also outlines some of the key challenges for the State as it seeks to develop a coherent and sustainable framework to support community work and the community development sector in Ireland.

**Daly, Sally***Building participative practice throughout your youth or community organisation*

Youth Work Ireland Tipperary are committed to embedding a global-local understanding amongst youth work participants through its youth work practice. Specifically “What USE is my mobile phone?” and related project, “What’s the PhotoStory?” Syria-Tipperary’ have been developed through participative methodologies following a commitment to building a response to inclusion and diversity from within the organisation. Key aspects will be presented by Sally Daly along with two other project participants/developers. “What USE is my mobile phone?” is a project developed to engage youth participants in understanding our individual role in making change and transformation happen and in coming into personal relationship with our interdependent world. The project has been workshopped through the organisation and the toolkit was presented by the Junior Board of Management at the NYCI One World Week Youth Summit at the Aviva stadium on 23rd November 2017. “What’s the PhotoStory?” Syria-Tipperary is a project developed to build connection and encourage empathetic understanding on stories of migration. Many young people come to live in new countries with their family, or sometimes on their own, because of circumstances that are out of their control. Through an ongoing youth work process, YWIT worked with young people from Syria to develop an exhibition and teaching resource for wider sharing to build connection between storytellers and readers and to challenge assumptions and stereotypes. Drawing on the participative methodologies that were utilised to create both projects, the workshop will share aspects of the projects.

**Davison, Stephanie**

Montana State University Extension, United States

*The Role of 4-H in Community Development*

4-H promotes positive youth development (PYD) by helping youth develop the 5Cs - competence, confidence, connection, character, caring - which lead to contribution (the sixth C). Youth involved in programs such as 4-H that lead to PYD contribute to "self, family, community, and civil society" (Zarrett and Lerner 2008, 1). This workshop will teach participants about PYD using the 5 (or 6) C framework, and about the 4-H program. Participants will consider the youth development programs in their communities and loosely design a program around the PYD, 5C concept with the sixth C of community contribution as the goal of their program design. As a community's youth are crucial for its growth and long-term health, ensuring that youth are developing positively and contributing to their communities is essential; 4-H is one model that has proved successful.

**Dawson, Drew; Zurcher, Micky**

Boulder Transition Advisory Council/Mountana State University, USA

*Making Boulder's Future Bright*

When a rural community loses their largest employer, an unexpected opportunity to build community capacity and address the future economic viability is created. The initial change is indeed devastating. This session will explore the journey of one rural community's bridging and bonding and how their shared passion for the future created deep conversations to thrive in chaotic times. Furthermore, this session will show how community pride and initiation of a monthly community gathering can lead the charge for a successful transformation. Tapping into human and social capital begins the community conversation. By establishing a team to explore deeper community connections and vision, community members have direct impact and lasting value. The authors will take us on their journey and illustrate the timeline of when the community came together to turn chaos into opportunity. The journey will begin with the State Legislature's decision which spurred the change. The authors will share tips on who needs to be involved, what the opportunities are, when is the time to take charge, and how community and economic development can succeed.

**Doherty, Rosalie**

University of Glasgow, Scotland

*Gender: An Overarching Determinant of Women's Health and Wellbeing  
Neglected by Community Development*

The context for my research is community development practice in the Republic of Ireland. The research attempts to understand the apparent gap between theory and reality in community development practice in relation to the injustice of women's gender based oppression. As a women's health officer in Ireland I identified gender as an overarching determinant of women's health and wellbeing and in my practice I adopted a social justice approach that integrated a critical feminist analysis with a social determinants model of health. In theory the proposed framework was designed to promote women's health and wellbeing within a feminist framework that prioritised the related social injustice of women's gender based oppression. In reality the inter-agency collaboration that was necessary for the successful development of the framework was seriously hampered by the antipathy and denial of the reality of women's oppression, and the impact of that oppression, in other agencies. The seeming lack of understanding and support from community development to address this social injustice seriously hampered the development of the framework. In my research I wanted to explore the personal and professional perspectives of women working in community development. Recruitment of participants proved problematic and resulted in a simplification of the original qualitative, participative methodology. In the redesigned process seven practitioners, in a series of four semi-structured interviews, totaling almost 30 hours, were asked the following questions:

1. What are practitioners' perceptions of: a) Gender b) Health and wellbeing c) The relationship between the two?
2. How does practitioners' understanding relate to their own past and present practice and experience?
3. In what ways, if at all, are these perceptions, experiences and practice related to their wider social, historical and political context.

**Donoghue, Joe**

Community Worker, Fatima Groups United

*Care and Control - Creating Safe and Sustainable Communities*

Care and control' has come from my experience and practice in responding to the very complex issues of community safety. Over the last fifteen years, myself and other community workers in the South West Inner City of Dublin have been engaged in regeneration processes in the various local authority flat complexes where community safety has been a key issue and core element of our work. This work is complex and fraught with risks for community workers and the participation of residents in community safety processes. The work by its very nature tends to be private and not public. The experiences of the past were very public responses, most notably the anti-drugs movement in the 1980s/19990s. This presentation will look at how communities have responded to the continuous challenges of community safety, gang culture and anti-social behaviour and the difficulties that community workers face in responding to the many complex issues, particularly the 'fear factor' in communities. I will give an analysis of past experiences including the role that the media plays and I will argue the importance of having a care and control approach in creating safe and sustainable communities where human rights are central.

**Donovan, Dave**

Department of Applied Social Studies, Maynooth University, Ireland

*Navigating Uncertain Waters*

If you don't know the kind of person I am  
and I don't know the kind of person you are  
a pattern that others made may prevail in the world  
and following the wrong god home we may miss our star  
(A Ritual to Read to Each Other. William Stafford 1977)

Are we falling under influence of the wrong gods? Professing is the act of making a public declaration of adherence to particular ways of being and seeing the world, i.e. a declaration as to which stars we choose to navigate by. Community work/development is a practice that professes very particular values. The values it espouses are those of human rights, social and environmental justice, anti-discrimination, equality, collective empowerment and participation. These are values are very much at odds with those espoused by the neo-liberal project. Community development in Ireland experienced a massive re-configuration following the crash in 2008. Projects were shut down; workers were laid off, leading to a severe curtailment of activity. How has this affected the professing of those still working in the field? Using a narrative approach I set out to explore my curiosity as to "What do community workers profess?" In this presentation I will outline some of the findings of this research. There will also be time to work on an exploration of attendees own star maps, creating their own patterns and constellations.



**Dunlop, Judith**

Kings University College at Western University, Canada

*Community Development Planning Model: How to Increase Service User Participation*

Current government policy reforms across diverse nations seek to alter the historical relationships between service users and providers. We are now led to believe that service users and providers have joined in mutually rewarding partnerships. Nothing could be further from the truth. Previous research conducted in Canada, the United States and Scotland showed that there is much that needs to be done to ensure true collaborative partnerships between service users and providers. Findings from this earlier research eventually led to a decision to try to create a more democratic planning process that would support authentic service user participation in local planning. Eventually that commitment to increasing service user participation led to the development of a Community Development Planning Model (CDPM) that is anchored in the concept of empowerment. The CDPM, through its eight-step planning process, offers an opportunity for change in the relationship between service users and providers by structuring a defined parallel and joint planning process that encourages not only service user participation but leadership and democratic decision-making. This presentation proposal outlines the CDPM by highlighting the eight-step planning process: 1) Define Stakeholder Participation, 2) Build Mission and Purpose, 3) Identify Community Strengths, 4) Identify Community Needs, 5) Identify Services and Set Priorities, 6) Plan Services, 7) Decide on Intervention and Sponsors and 8) Develop Joint Proposal. The main elements of the CDPM will be presented by identifying the purpose of each planning step, the specific action steps that comprise that planning step and a sample of the activities that support the work of the local service user/provider planning groups. A brief overview of the evaluation process for the planning steps will be introduced to show how service users and providers can assess their competency in completing each of the planning steps in the Community Development Planning Model.

**Elahi, Dr. Noor**

COMSATS University Islamabadm Abbottabad Campus, Pakistan

*Constraints in Participatory Development: Analysis of Pre and-Post Crisis development northwest Pakistan*

Participatory development has in fact as claimed a better way in contributing to the process of economic development and empowerment of marginalized people in terms of ensuring equality and better projects results. This research on participatory development practices in Swat valley, Pakistan, investigates the social and cultural constraints and issues in application of participatory development in implementation of the development projects in pre crisis period (2001-2008) and rehabilitation and reconstruction projects in post crisis period (2010-2014). Through qualitative methods, including formal and informal interviews, participant observation, and focus group discussions, the research reveals a number of political, cultural, bureaucratic and organizational constraints in interventions of participatory development. The constraints in post crises like the change in needs and priorities of both people and organizations, and transparency in distribution of relief and rehabilitation activities as well as lack of coordination between government and NGOs or civil society organizations, have highly affected the concept of participatory development. The crisis and the prolonged relief and rehabilitation interventions have subverted the concept of participatory development. These constraints not only affected the physical results of the projects but also hindered the efficiency and effectiveness argument of participatory development in terms of empowerment, gender equality and better projects' outcomes. Nevertheless, the research found that, in spite of wide range of difficulties in implementation of participatory approaches to development, the process has still some visible effects on raising social issues, collective actions and changing the role of gender, and improving the socio-economic conditions of marginalized classes. The analysis shows that these social, cultural and political constraints can be overcome through capacity building of the government institutions and local organizations, and by developing collaboration between government, NGOs and local communities.

**Farrow, Mary**

Emerald Community House, Centre of Resilience, Australia

*Centres of Resilience: A Tale of two Houses*

Emerald Community House (ECH) has been operating in the hills above Melbourne, Victoria for over 40 years, one of the oldest Neighbourhood Houses in Australia. The Centre of Resilience (COR) is a community development model piloted at Emerald Community House in 2011 committing to resilience building ideas and community development initiatives which stimulate collective strength in disaster risk communities. The award winning centre was recognised in the Victorian Compendium of Community-Based Resilience Building Case Studies produced by Monash University Disaster Resilience Initiative. The goal of CoR is to contribute to "community continuity" through the use of social, natural, economic and built community assets in a sustainable way through education, volunteering, living and developing employment skills. How can a community group adopt a Centre of Resilience strategy?

- Adopt a strategy that contributes to "community continuity"
- Embed resilience strategies into our goals and objectives
- Commit to community development approaches
- Strengthen the women.

The Social Impact of Morwell Neighbourhood House The Morwell Neighbourhood House (MNH) has been operating in Morwell for over 35 years, commencing operation in March 1982. Morwell neighbourhood House was awarded a Centre of Resilience recognition in early 2017. Their ability to conjure strength from within a disadvantaged community is a powerful force. In 2014 the town of Morwell was impacted by a fire in the Morwell open cut coal mine that burned for 45 days. MNH was active throughout the emergency providing information and resources to the community and a platform for community voices to be heard. MNH has also been active in ongoing advocacy for the Morwell community In late 2017, MNH approached Deloitte Access Economics to request assistance with measuring the social impact of MNH. The results are set to be a game changer in the relationship of community development and impacts of adversity.

**Fay, Ronnie; McCann, Mary Brigid ; Collins, Missy; Reilly, Patrick;  
Amin, Nurul; Kavanagh, Lynsey** Pavee Point Traveller & Roma Centre, Ireland

*Realising the Right to Health: Community Development & Addressing  
Traveller Health Inequalities*

Pavee Point is proposing to deliver a practice workshop at the WCDC. The workshop will walk people through the history and rationale, thinking, theory and community development approach behind the Pavee Point Traveller Primary Health Care Programme. Traveller women & men will demonstrate the work the Project undertakes at local, regional and national levels in addressing Traveller health inequalities through: a) describing local health interventions undertaken in primary care and mental health initiatives; b) the work undertaken in providing an evidence base to Traveller health inequalities-giving an overview of the ground breaking All Ireland Traveller Health Study where 400 Traveller peer researchers were trained and resulting in an 80% participation rate of a so called hard to reach group; c) discussing the national policy and lobbying work of the PHCP and its impacts. Resource materials including a range of culturally appropriate training materials and tools developed by the PHCP will be shared. Essential to the success of this work has been the application of core community development principles of participation, empowerment and collective action. The Pavee Point PHCP has been replicated throughout Ireland with other Traveller organisations and has also been used with other minority ethnic groups and sectors. The PHCP has won World Health Organisation Awards and used by EU Commission as a successful demonstration project.

**Fok, Yuen Hung**

City University of Hong Kong

*Gender Blind Funding Allocation in Hong Kong District Councils*

Although Hong Kong government has implemented gender mainstreaming for 15 years, the actualization of the gender mainstreaming in the process of policy formulation and resource allocation has been doubted by local women organizations and activists. This study was conducted in 2015 and aimed at exploring the principles and mechanism of the funding allocation of Hong Kong district councils and reviewing the application of gender mainstreaming in the funding allocation process. This is the first study to examine the application of gender mainstreaming in the funding allocation process of district councils in Hong Kong. Mixed methods had been applied to collect data. Two out of eighteen questionnaires had been collected and seven in-depth interviews had been conducted with the councilors from different districts. The findings of the study indicated the framework of the gender mainstreaming had not been adopted and community participation was seriously insufficient in the process of the funding allocation in all district councils. The decision of the funding allocation mainly based on district councilors' perception of 'community needs', but gender perspective was totally absent and community involvement was rare in the process of community need assessment. Some respondents might even support a so-called 'neutral' stance and then ignored gender differences in the need assessment and funding allocation process. Besides, the findings also revealed the gender focal councilors who were delegated to assisting the implementation of the gender mainstreaming in their respective district council failed to perform the designated role. A full cycle of funding allocation process with a comprehensive gender impact assessment and a larger space for community participation was recommended in the study. The suggested funding allocation cycle provides a clear framework for community organizers to mobilize the participation of local residents for pursuing gender equality and equitable resource distribution in the district level.

**Frazer, Hugh**

Maynooth University/European Social Policy Network, Ireland

*The key role of community development in combating poverty and social exclusion*

Drawing on the experience of 14 years working for the Irish government's Combat Poverty Agency and 17 years advising the European Commission on tackling poverty and social exclusion this presentation will highlight some of the ways in which community development has played and must continue to play a vital role in combating poverty and social exclusion at both local and national (and international) levels. It will argue that at local level community development has proved essential in empowering individuals and communities and liberating their energy and creativity in the struggle against poverty. In particular a community development approach has been at the heart of efforts to combat discrimination and promote fundamental rights. It has helped to liberate the energy and creativity of individuals and communities experiencing disadvantage. It has helped to highlight local issues and proposed and campaigned for solutions to problems that marginalise local communities, whether geographic or communities of interest. It has promoted more holistic, coordinated and person centred approaches to the delivery of essential public services on the ground. At national and European levels community development has: played a key role in putting issues of poverty and social exclusion on the policy agenda; challenged economic policies that marginalise and exclude people and argued for the better integration of economic, social and environmental policies so as to build more inclusive societies; built alliances for change across different interests and groupings; highlighted the weaknesses and limitations of existing policies and programmes; brought experience and insights from the ground and the voice of those experiencing poverty and social exclusion into the policy making process; put people's rights at the heart of policy making; promoted more integrated, holistic and strategic approaches to combating poverty and social exclusion.

**Fung, Kwok Kin; Hung, Suet Lin**

Department of Social Work, Hong Kong Baptist University

*Neoliberalization and community development practices: The case of Hong Kong*

Community development has been undergoing changes in its practices in response to the neoliberal changes occurring in various welfare contexts. In responding to the heterogeneous characteristics of neoliberalism, researchers have called for empirical studies to unravel the different features of this concept. This presentation reports on the findings of a study that documents the changes in community development practices and economic initiatives that have occurred in the Asian productivist welfare regime of Hong Kong. It was revealed that a neoliberalist approach to welfare services which have been practiced by the Hong Kong government after 2000 has weakened the contribution of community development services for improving the welfare of disadvantaged communities. The welfare restructuring process has prioritized efficiency over social needs and has incorporated market principles and entrepreneurial practices within the welfare sector. Responses from community workers, as revealed in this study, included the diversification of community development services which are characterized by the increase of direct service provision, the adoption of a consensus approach, the decline of social action, the diversification of the identities of social workers, the decline in workers who maintain a community worker's identity, the spread of discourse on 'social enterprise' – all of these indicate a growing domination of the US-style approach to social enterprise, which in turn point to a further weakening in the capacity of community development workers to improve the welfare of disadvantaged communities through a conflict approach for collective empowerment. The study findings testify to the significance of empirical research for gaining a proper understanding of the diverse forms of neoliberalism. They also contribute to the ongoing debates concerning the desirability of state involvement in community economic initiatives in Hong Kong and the implications of such practices for the welfare of disadvantaged citizens under the current neoliberalising regime.

**Fung, Kwok Kin; Hung, Suet Lin**

Department of Social Work, Hong Kong Baptist University

*Community support for divorced women in China: A case of Guangzhou*

Despite the drastic increase in divorce in the past decade, the situation of and community support for divorced women/lone mothers in the People Republic of China has seldom been studied. Guangzhou is selected as the city of focus for this study, both because it was developed in terms of economic growth and social welfare expenditure, and because it has the highest divorce rate among the 21 cities in Guangdong. Based on a qualitative research study that 80 divorced women were interviewed, community support and coping strategies of divorced women under the productivist welfare regime in Guangzhou were examined. The policy environment examined includes the three areas of care, work, and transition. In China, although the “adult worker model” has been adopted since the establishment of the PRC, welfare retrenchment since the economic reform has affected the situation of lone mothers in particular. In Guangzhou, lone mothers have not been treated differently from other adults and are constrained by a system that discourages all people from receiving welfare payments. “Hukou” (household registration) is used to determine the eligibility of single mothers for welfare. Though there is no policy that governs termination of the Minimum Level Assistance such as age of children in Guangzhou, “work as a must” has been expressed by the interviewees as a general understanding. Research findings also revealed that community support for divorced women has been shaped by discrepancies in the definitions of care and work adopted by lone mothers and the state, which has resulted in contradictory child care and work requirements. Support has been meagre also due to strong stigmatization and the fear of ‘opening a flooding gate’ on the side of government officials. Great stress was caused by insufficient financial support, childcare services, single parenting and social discrimination.



**Galvin, Carol**

Brighter Communities Worldwide, Kenya

*Healthier Communities, Brighter Futures*

Brighter Communities Worldwide (formally known as Friends of Londiani – rebranded in January 2017) is an NGO whose mission is to work in partnership with communities, to deliver programmes that enrich their lives and help create better futures for them and their families (for more information visit [www.brightercommunities.org](http://www.brightercommunities.org)). In 2017 we celebrated 15 years of working in partnership with communities, local government and other stakeholders. Our presentation will focus on work we are doing through our community health strategy in partnership with the Ministry of Health in Kenya. Our programme is built on the belief that a healthy homestead leads to healthier communities which means a brighter future for those communities with whom we work with. We will run through an overview of programme, what we have achieved and how we have achieved. Over fifteen years, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health we have rolled out 25 new Community Units serving 25,000 households or more than 125,000 people. Community Units act as gateways to key community health initiatives that include local outreach clinics, smokeless stoves, maternal health, menstrual hygiene management and FGM abandonment resources. Together with the Ministry of Health Brighter Communities Worldwide has implemented 454 outreach clinics, with 27,450 people attending. We have run 167 public health field days with 117,000 people attending - Access to safe water has increased by 20% across the region, with a 23% increase in the number of households using handwashing facilities - Our smokeless stove programme led to an 11% reduction in respiratory illness in communities where they were installed - Maternal and child health have improved. There has been an increase of 36% in the number of mothers delivering in health facilities and a 51% reduction in the perinatal mortality rate in Londiani Sub County Hospital. These impacts and others which have been achieved give us the motivation to continue our work with poor and marginalised communities in Kenya. The presentation will then focus on particular aspects of our overall programme namely our smokeless stove installations and our maternal health strategy. We will specifically go through how we work in partnership with communities – assessing their needs and building programmes in response to those needs, through capacity building, strengthening of health services, etc.

**Galvin, Carol**

Brighter Communities Worldwide, Kenya

*Promoting Menstrual Hygiene Management in Kenya*

Brighter Communities Worldwide began working on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in schools in 2010 when the need was identified by the community. The Girls for Girls programme views the education of girls and young women as a fundamental human right. Girls for Girls works with stakeholders to enable girls to remain in school so they may graduate, and enables women beyond school to reach their full potential. The programme integrates education, health and economic empowerment initiatives to enable girls to stay in school. It includes: 1. A modularised education programme delivered by trained facilitators 2. Peer learning and mentoring 3. Access to sanitary products (low cost, various options, available each month) 4. Income generation that includes: training; seed funding; mentoring and support 5. Provision of infrastructure (“girl friendly” latrines & washrooms). The intergenerational impacts of Girls for Girls will be seen through more educated and economically empowered women who in turn will seek the same benefits for their children. In a survey carried out in June 2017 across the 42 schools now involved in the programme; 98.6% of schools in the programme agree that with the introduction of Girls for Girls, more girls attend class than before. When surveyed 82.6% of girls in the programme said that they did not miss any days of school since they were given the sanitary kits; 77.1% of girls said that they have seen a change in attitude and understanding towards menstruation among their family and community since they got involved in the Girls for Girls programme.

**Garba Mohammed, Hussaini***The Role of Data Gathering in NGOs*

The lack of data gathering is affecting NGOs world-wide in general, to have good data information about educational and health related issues among communities in any country and around the world. For example, smoking is becoming a serious public health problem, especially among male adolescent and youth. But there is no any data survey assessment from communities, villages and rural area in some countries to show the percentage of smokers among the youth. These data are essential to inform programming targets, strategies, and priorities in getting good information about data gathering in any society.

**Gibson, Huston**

Kansas State University, USA

*Measuring and Monitoring US Community Development Block Grant Action Plans*

Community Development Block Grants (CDBGs) are a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program that assists communities by providing resources to address an array of community development issues, such as quality affordable housing. A component of the CDBG program is for fund recipients to develop and facilitate a public engagement strategy for local implementation. Local governments then measure and monitor the impact and outcomes of their annual CDBG activity. This presentation presents a comparative analysis of 13 municipal CDBG Annual Action Plans for program year 2016. The presentation will summarize: the primary purposes of the program plans; the major elements of the program plans; how community infrastructure elements are addressed; how quality affordable housing is addressed; how community stakeholders are engaged in the process; and, the metrics used to assess the impact and outcomes. A critical discussion of the findings as they relate to the practice, processes, and problems of community development will ensue with a particular focus on how community stakeholders are engaged in the process, and the metrics used to assess program impact and outcomes. The outcome of this presentation will be focused on how to best/better engage community stakeholders and measure and monitor related community development programs, not just for the US based CDBGs, but a generalizable discussion for a global discourse.

**Gilchreest, Emma; Kavanagh, Frank**

Offaly Traveller Movement, Ireland

*Offaly Traveller Movement Horse Project Review*

Offaly Traveller Movement would like to present a recently undertaken review of our Horse Project. The Horse Project was originally set up as a mental health, community development project to engage hard to reach Traveller men. Over a short space of time the project had engaged over 60 Traveller men from across this rural county. The purpose of the review was in the first instance to capture the work of the project over the past 5 years and following on from this to capture evidence of good practice and 'what works' to inform recommendations for future delivery. A multidimensional well-being and health framework, known as The Capabilities Approach of Nussbaum (1999), was used to analyse the data and as a tool for reviewing the effectiveness of the Horse Project in meeting the health and wellbeing needs of the Traveller men participating. The review also addresses the significant challenges the Horse Project faces in terms of its continuation which is of relevance to many community development programmes or projects in Ireland today.

**Gorman, Jamie**

Maynooth University, Ireland

*Theorising The Environment in Community Work: Lessons from an Irish Environmental Justice Campaign*

Drawing on PhD case study research and community work with the anti-fracking campaign in north-west Ireland, this paper aims to contribute to the emergent theorisation of the environment within the discipline of community development. Fracking is a form of gas extraction which has attracted much community resistance in Ireland & globally because of its negative social and environmental impacts. Irish fracking licences were awarded to three companies in in 2011 but following a sustained community campaign, the practice was banned in 2017. Environmental issues such as climate change are an increasing pressing challenge for social justice and sustainable development has become a central focus of policy making. However, sustainability has been criticised for having an 'equity deficit' (Ageyman, 2012). Furthermore, forms of participation in environmental governance have been critiqued for their neoliberal approach (Agrawal, 2002) and for marginalising community voices (Narayanan et al, 2015). Recent community development monographs (Ife, 2009; Ledwith, 2012; Westoby & Dowling, 2009) have begun to theorise environmental issues from the perspective of our practice. By exploring the lessons which the successful anti-fracking campaign in Ireland offers to community work practice, this paper aims to contribute to further community work theorisation around the environment. The campaign against fracking directly challenged the state's policy on natural resources in a public, collective and creative manner. Such a political conceptualisation of environmental issues stood in contrast to the dominant depoliticised vision of participation in sustainable development. It reimagined the environment as a site of contestation with the potential to foster conscientisation and collective action. As such, I suggest that this case offers important lessons for community work in seeking to navigate evolving environmental governance regimes to address the root causes of unsustainable development and environmental injustice.

**Green, Roger**

*Listening to the Voices of Deptford: A Community Development Initiative*

London is being reimagined by developers with traditional working class housing estates being demolished and long standing diverse communities undergoing displacement to make way for new urban neighbourhoods. In the midst of this radical change the consultation process with existing communities is either rudimentary or largely ignored. Communities voices are being excluded by developers and local authorities as promised benefits to existing communities do not materialise.

It is within this context that this presentation examines the partnership between a community organisation based in Deptford, South East London and a university community research centre and how they are challenging the development of a brownfield site alongside the River Thames by applying community development approaches. The 'Voice4Deptford' campaign, is a collaboration of local residents, community groups, activists and academics in working together to capture the voices of people living in Deptford to contest the vision proposed by the developer.

The 'Voice4Deptford' is amplifying the concerns and demands of the local community by putting forward proposals based on their ideas, and needs to ensure the development benefits all of Deptford's diverse community. Critical to this approach has been the link between the university and the local community, with community development academics working alongside residents to facilitate and engage.

This presentation reflects critically on the history of the campaign to date and how community development approaches to community organising, for example, the work of Freire, Alinsky, Fals Borda and Ledwith are being critically challenged as theories meet practice realities. It concludes with an analysis of the lessons and the challenges of engaging the community in bringing people together, facilitating engagement and demonstrating how powerlessness and alienation can be challenged and how mechanisms for local control can come from the community themselves not corporate 'outsiders'.

**Hains, Bryan**

*Community Development? Leadership Perspectives From Community Development Professional Organizations*

There is a promising movement transpiring amongst professional organizations focusing on Community Development. Several organizations recently worked together to adopt a common definition of community development and are looking to pose public statements regarding community issues. It can be argued that this undertaking provided great solidarity between professional organizations and further defined the field. However, many questions still need explored. For instance, what are the professional benefits and foci of each organization? Who do the organizations serve? What are the relationships between the organizations? What are the organizations roles within society? A panel of presidents and board members from both the International Association for Community Development and the Community Development Society will provide an interactive and dynamic discussion regarding these questions and more.

**Hains, Bryan**

*Examining the Foundation of Community Development Education  
in the United States*

Community development is critical for the future of rural and urban America. Globalization, technological change and devolution are just a few of the issues impacting both rural and urban communities. While the field of community development has proven it has the capacity to provide solutions to these issues – where are community development professionals receiving their education? When examining community development education, there is very little insight regarding fundamental skills, knowledge, theories and educational practices taught within the academy. The first national study of community development education was conducted in Scotland in the early 2000's; however, there has yet to be a similar study undertaken in the U.S. Therefore, we conducted the first comprehensive study exploring post-secondary community development education within the United States. The purpose of this study was to provide an educational foundation for the field by examining current community development curriculum and instructional practices at U.S. universities. Utilizing a mixed methods design, we examined the educational structures of graduate and undergraduate programs focusing on community development education. Results indicated that social processes such as communication, leadership, learning, group dynamics, and conflict management were key components within the programs studied. In several cases, programs were more geographically bound, and focused on issues unique to rural or urban communities. Due to community development's multidisciplinary nature, educational curriculum, philosophies, foci and instruction varied widely. By uncovering the educational diversity among undergraduate and graduate programs in the U.S., we can now begin the broader discussion both domestically and abroad, of what are the salient skills and knowledge necessary for successful community development in today's communities for all community development practitioners. This sets a foundation to connect and diffuse existing innovative practices, curriculum, knowledge and skills that are necessary to face the challenges that continue to arise in today's ever-changing global society.



**Hains, Bryan***Developing Community Through Innovation, Leadership & Human Centered Design*

A group of multidisciplinary faculty have united using concepts associated with innovation, leadership and human centered design to address pressing community issues within the state of Kentucky and throughout the United States. Through the Community Innovation Lab, this synergistic team has worked with diverse communities to highlight community voice using the art of hip hop; critique and re-evaluate affordable housing; examine community cultures and the role of monuments; and explore community approaches to address gentrification. We propose an engaging panel discussion that untangles and examines this multidisciplinary effort. We will discuss the challenges and benefits of pulling together diverse community processes to engage communities in tackling difficult issues. Topics will include navigating disciplinary language barriers, deliberating diverse perspectives of community, and unpacking theoretical differences and inclusive practices. Conference participants will be asked to engage with panelists, discussing their own multidisciplinary collaborations and processes associated with community development.

**Halimah, Nakasaga**

*Internal-displacement and immigration provoked by oil mineral exploration in the Albertine region in Uganda*

Extraction and transportation of mineral resources today presents an increasing social crisis, leading to environmental degradation and the infringement of human rights. In addition to economic, social and political controversies, it caused population displacement on a large scale. The social costs of oil production illustrate asymmetric power relationship between transnational capital and the populations of developing countries. Crude oil extraction also leads to massive environmental devastation, which clearly affects the living conditions of local communities. Access to oil has been a common cause of conflict, which obviously has affected the scale of evictions in the Albertine region. Protests against the expansion of mining, oil exploitation and environmental destruction has led to violent clashes with police and forced evictions of entire communities. Authorities have often forced the violent displacement of local communities, sometimes involving many thousands of people. Displacement associated with the extraction of oil has been a unique and interesting issue. The multidimensional nature of the problem breaks the general division of internal displacement into: conflict-induced displacement, environmentally-induced displacement, disaster-induced displacement, and development-induced displacement. Oil-induced population displacement has occurred profoundly in Uganda as a failed states and conflicted laden country with poorly-established principles of democracy, ethnic antagonism or practices of discrimination against indigenous and tribal people of Bunyoro, and low efficiency in the institutions of legal protection. The environmental consequences of oil extraction are becoming a growing social problem in Uganda. The widespread deforestation of the Rainforest is, in fact, preparing a place for subsequent ecological devastation: the extraction of mineral resources and inappropriate agricultural practices. Unfortunately, according to many scientific studies, oil production in developing countries almost never contributes to improving the situation of local communities. Loss of land leads to loss of economic base functioning of the whole community.

**Hansen, Debra Hansen; Sero, Rebecca; Higgins, Lorie**

Washington State University, USA

*Ripple Effects Mapping: An Innovative Way to Measure your Impact and Outcomes*

In every country and in every culture, the art of storytelling is well understood. As community development professionals, we know the importance of telling stories about our programs and the successes we see in communities with which we work. However, identifying these impacts and outcomes is often challenging, due to the time lag between knowledge gained, behaviors undertaken, and impacts realized. We have discovered how to collect and examine these community success stories as a way to better understand our work through Ripple Effects Mapping (REM). This engaging and powerful evaluation tool draws out stories from our community partners through a participatory process, resulting in rich and detailed impact-focused findings. Commonly used evaluations are not always able to capture the indirect “ripple effects” of programs. Held within a focus group setting and using Appreciative Inquiry storytelling, participants at a REM session build on their stories, while facilitators draw the stories out and map their accomplishments, partnerships, and unique contributions. By visualizing the learning, actions and condition changes, REM demonstrates how the group’s work interacts with the community system, as well as where multiple ripples of positive activity exist. During this workshop, participants will learn how to facilitate this mapping exercise, populate the information into a digital version, and then code and aggregate the data into short, medium, and long-term outcomes. Additionally, participants will receive the "Advanced Facilitator Guide for in-depth Ripple Effects Mapping" to use with their own groups and will learn about resources available through the free online "Field Guide to Ripple Effects Mapping" book. The presenters are co-editors and/or contributors of these publications. Proven to work with a diverse range of community contexts, venues and programs, REM will appeal to all WCDC2018 conference attendees, especially those interested in the conference theme of Impact and Outcomes: Measuring and Monitoring.

**Harris, Rosalind**, Hyden, Heather North Limestone Community Development Corporation;  
Harris, Joy; Fresh Stop Cooperative Economic Markets

*Food Justice Discourse and Community Building Intersections Within a Mid-Southern U.S.  
Town*

The practice of food justice has deep historical roots for the African Diaspora within the U.S. Before the term had come into common use in the '60s, food justice practice included the subversive strategies African slaves used to grow, store and consume the quality and quantity of food needed to survive. Dispossession and discrimination against African American farmers gave way to cooperative economic and community building strategies that offered some protections for the farmers and the food systems they cultivated, that helped them to both generate an income and provide food for the broader African American community. During the '60s the Black Panther Party's – Free Breakfast for Children program was part of a comprehensive approach for shoring up the economic resources and resilience of African American urban communities in preparation for frontal attacks against historical racism. Against this backdrop this paper examines the dynamics of a movement, taking place within Black geographical spaces within the U.S. mid-South, to address food insecurities through the provisioning of fresh produce via a creative cooperative economics model. Employing Black Geography and Political Ecology frames this paper delves into three vibrant vignettes emerging from this food justice movement to ask: What does it mean to “really” practice food justice? – Is there a vital connecting or re-connecting to historical Black geographies knowledge, the politics of place and community building through the histories.

**Harvey, Stephanie**

Indigenous Community Volunteers (ICV) Australia

*Capturing Success – A Move to Strength Based Monitoring and Reporting Measures*

There is an urgency to build the evidence base on the effectiveness of community development in the Australian context. A conversation is currently underway among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and the Council of Australian Governments on moving the national measurement framework away from a deficit approach. There is a need to capture asset based measures that are important to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples by using culturally safe, appropriate and relevant approaches that contribute to better outcomes for Indigenous peoples. As an Indigenous non-profit community development organisation, ICV has transformed towards this goal by intentionally building evaluation capacity over a period of four years. The organisation now incorporates participatory monitoring and evaluation approaches into community development practices to capture outcomes chosen by communities. The organisation's transformation adopted essential principles of inclusion, flexibility, empowerment, ownership and effective communication. These principles were incorporated to ensure that everyone involved were brought along on the journey to strengthen the monitoring, evaluation and learning systems. An independent researcher was engaged to assess the degree to which the organisation was able to build evaluation capacity. This organisation's journey of change and the methodology used to make the assessment may be useful for other organisations who could undertake a self-assessment of their own evaluation capacity in culturally diverse settings.

**Hashagen, Stuart**

European Community Development Network, Council of Europe countries

*What now for community development in Europe?*

The presentation will include the launch of EuCDN's collection of case studies and commentary marking over 25 years of exchange and learning between community development organisations across Europe. We will also attempt to track the prospects for the field in different parts of Europe, where in places it is in retreat or actively challenged by government while elsewhere it seems to be thriving. EuCDN is working towards a wider recognition and adoption of community development as fundamental to civil society, sustainability and wellbeing and hopes that participants will be encouraged to share ideas, contacts and analysis in this ambition.

**Hawthorne-Steele , Isobel**

Ulster University, Northern Ireland

*Silence of the RAMS (Refugees, Asylum seekers and Migrants)*

The chosen area of work in Tigers Bay North Belfast, (which is a predominantly protestant loyalist community), will mean a seismic cultural paradigm shift for members to welcome and embrace the recent and growing influx of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. The task is fraught with tension, already the indigenous community live in a contested space, and this cultural shift presents a complex and multifarious task to all involved in collaborative transformatory praxis working toward social justice. One project that is currently seeking to tackle the problem of integration and community cohesion, hails from the faith-based community, namely the local church of Ireland parish, in partnership with All Nations Mission. This local innovative project seeks to provide a safe space where people from diverse cultural origins can meet and engage in dialogue through various art forms, such as; Augusto Boal 'Theatre of the oppressed' workshops, music, poetry, community mapping. An overarching aim is to capture stories of integration or those attempts to integrate, into the local community. The project recognises the importance of tracking transformational change through measuring outcomes of social capital, educational attainments, healthier lifestyles through use of professional video and road showing this to other communities as an exemplar of practice. An overarching task for the group is for them to produce 'integration guidelines' for future incoming migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. The project will also use an educational model in partnership with Ulster University providing a twelve-week course that seeks to unblock potential (UP). This programme will help participants increase their self-awareness, self-worth and realise academic opportunities. It will also introduce participants to community cohesion and the value of working collectively to realise social justice. In pursuing transformation that will create change, the focus will be on exploring imaginative ways to envision the future community that embraces cultural diversity.

**Herrera, Alejandro Valderrama; Conde, Camilo;**  
Fundación Colibríes - Maynooth University, Ireland

*Weaving a dream together: Connecting places, cultures and knowledge through the traditional weaving with Wayúu women in Colombia*

The Wayúu indigenous communities of La Guajira, northern Colombia, have been affected by the violence of the armed conflict, the deep social inequalities and interventions of large multinational companies in their territory for the extraction of their natural resources, generating a crisis that has intensified in recent years. For centuries, these communities have resisted the pressures of the Western world through the weaving as an essential traditional practice, from which they have kept their traditions alive in efforts to assert their own ethnic and cultural identity and the reconstruction of the social and economic fabric as a tangible and intangible heritage of the Wayúu people. The Wayúu Women's Weavers Collective has been a fundamental part in the process of protecting and safeguarding their traditions during these difficult times in their history. Their traditional bags have national and international recognition. This work explores the dynamics and lessons from the experience of the encounter between two worlds, the indigenous and the Western, as well as experimenting with participatory and democratic political, economic and organisational models while starting these open-ended projects as a strategy of collective creation. We wonder how inclusiveness is being addressed in practice and how good practices between companies, communities and human rights promote 'inclusive business and development' rethinking the access to information and the priority identification of ecological and environmental local needs. The purpose was to leave aside economic development as the entry point in favor of social and political mobilisation and governance through awareness-generation about extractives industries, environmental conservation, alternative development and innovation for social justice in this region of Colombia. Also, it demonstrates how the process proved to be transformative and empowering and how business can promote and reinforce human, economic, social and cultural rights by means of local action through its relationships with communities in our so-call post-conflict.

**Hindley, Ann**

United Kingdom

*English Rural Community Practice: Sources of Conflict and Difference around Women's Roles*

Changing Community Practices in Rural England: Exploring the Causes of Conflict and Difference with particular reference to women's roles. There is a common assumption that rural community practice operates within a general consensus about both its values and operation. This paper will demonstrate that there are a number of underlying tensions and conflict that appear unevenly. One set of these derives from the different experiences of women, their roles and relationships. The paper is based in three qualitative case studies based upon different types of community practice and in different locations. will attempt to describe and discuss the different ways in which women's community practices contribute to the reproduction of – or change in – the social constructions of 'community' and of 'community spirit'. The complexity of the community dynamics within rural communities, contradicting the notion of 'rustic simplicity and harmony' and the differential, and sometimes surprising, experiences of women are the main conclusions. What stands out is the extent to which much of women's practice is 'hidden' within taken-for-granted forms and there are influences forcing women back into their accepted positions and roles. The issues raised for community development policy and practice concern the training and support for community development workers and widening the differential involvement of women in rural community practice and in decision making. The 'rural' voice needs to be heard more in community development training and the concept of community development needs to be more widely applied in rural settings. While women were very visible in rural community practice, there are obviously barriers preventing less articulate and currently excluded women from participating in community life. Target based funding programmes concentrate on those for whom there are few barriers and provide little incentive for intensive work to open up accessibility.



**Hooper, John**

Neighbourhood Houses Tasmania, Australia

*Changing Tasmanian communities - One Leg of Lamb at a Time*

17791 Kilometres from Ireland, the island state of Tasmania's 35 Neighbourhood Houses have been on a journey. A journey to collectively measure the impact they have on their communities. Lead by their Peak Body, Neighbourhood Houses Tasmania, with support from their funding body, the Tasmania Government, 35 communities and their place based community development focused Neighbourhood Houses embarked on a process of using Results Based Accountability™ methodology to measure their impact on their communities. 35 Houses, 35 different volunteer lead management committee, 35 different manager/coordinators worked toward using common measures and data collection...whether they were a regionally isolated mining community like Zeehan on the remote west coast of Tasmania or the Houses in the Brighton municipality, the most socio-economically disadvantaged community in Tasmania (but incredibly strong!). It's not been easy but we've done it! We are two years now into our data collection and we can now demonstrate that because of the place based community development model of these 35 Neighbourhood Houses individuals, families and communities are better off. The Executive Officer of Neighbourhood Houses Tasmania, John Hooper, a 25 year veteran of the community development sector in Australia, will present the state wide collated data and more importantly, using video, the stories behind the data. We believe that we have in new ways demonstrated the impact of place based community development. Not across one community, or a local government area, but across a whole state. We're excited by the evidence and we hope you will be too. The "Leg of Lamb"? well this story, told via video by the community in New Norfolk, Tasmania, is a crucial piece of evidence. It is one man's journey from long-term institutionalisation to community member, via cooking, it illustrates the real.

**Huang, Ying-hao**

National Dong Hwa university /Taiwan Indigenous Dmavun Development Association,  
Taiwan

*Solidarity and Resilience: Case Studies about Solidarity Economy in Taiwan*

If social work is a matter of social reform, then economic autonomy, free from the constraints of corporations and government, is of crucial importance. The possibilities of social reform or progression of social work in Taiwan have been significantly restrained due to the dual repression of professionalism and neo-liberalism. Da-an River Tribal Community Work Station began as a social work station that developed tribal industry and upon realizing the exploitive nature of the capitalist markets, it adjusted its goal to work towards solidarity economy wherein the emphasis becomes better living on tribal land. When indigenous people enter the global capitalist economic system, the economic development of tribal communities becomes fragile as external forces takes control. The issue is not only to let tribal community strive economically, but what is at stake is the autonomy of tribal community so to resolve the fundamental problem of economic inferiority. This research attempts to extend the field of research on the Tribal Kitchen at the Da-an River tribal community of the Atayal people in Taichung, to further expand the field to the Ina Kitchen of Tafalong tribe in Hualien, to continuously examine the reality of social work in indigenous communities in Taiwan. It focuses on the process and challenges workers in the tribal community faces in developing tribal industry and with such local experience in solidarity economy. It then compares the Da-an River experience with several other communities that are currently developing or has the potential towards solidarity economy, as an attempt to discuss and analyze solidarity economy as an alternative to existing models of tribal community development.

**Huang, Ying-hao**

National Dong Hwa university /Taiwan Indigenous Dmavun Development Association,  
Taiwan

*The Da-an River Tribal Kitchen*

The Atayal tribes along the Ta-An River bank in Heping Township, Taichung County were near the epicentre of the 21 September 1999 (921) Earthquake that hit Taiwan. They suffered severe damage and heavy casualties. For example, 43 of 50 houses in the tribal community of San-chia-Kan collapsed and 6 were partially damaged. Getting the community back to normal would require huge amounts of hard work. What made matters worse was that long before the earthquake struck, the tribe area has assailed by modernization including interference by political power-holders, the election system, mainstream Western Christian culture. Thus, they faced the loss of their own traditional heritage, culture and self-identity. Lacking internal support in restarting their lives after the earthquake, the tribes were relocated to keep them safe. Therefore, the 921 earthquake not only highlighted the problems concerning emergency relief and rebuilding needs of the tribal villages, but also the issues of economically disadvantage, organizational chaos, cultural disintegration, and the poor and uneven distribution of welfare resources. This event, nonetheless, brought social workers into the villages and opened a new page of community social work for Taiwan's indigenous people. Compassion International Taiwan, a non-profit humanitarian organization helping needy children in Vietnam and indigenous communities in Taiwan, was founded in Taiwan in 1995, and changed its name to the Zhi-Shan Foundation Taiwan in 2007 (<http://www.zhi-shan.org>). In March 2000 after the 921 Earthquake, it sent social workers into tribal villages to provide welfare services and conduct a survey of social needs. From July 2000, Compassion International received subsidies from the Taichung County Government and set up the 'Da-an River Work Station' (now called Taiwan Indigenous Dmavun Development Association (TIDDA)). This workstation enabled social workers to work with tribal villagers. This film reflects upon what they learned about community work and disaster relief work there.

**Hustedde, Ron**

*Addressing the Fragmentation of Community Development Post-Secondary Education Degree Programs*

Community development degree programs have popped up across the globe because government, non-profits and the private sector sees the need for more engaged citizens in self-determination, self-help and inclusive participation. However, the academic field itself does not have a global accrediting agency or even entered into debates about core knowledge, skills and values. The purpose of this presentation is to explore a strategic plan for bringing university degree programs together to pursue a dialogue about what is important and to advance more collaborative work in community development learning, research and service. Input from the participants will be used to design a series of action steps and to pursue external funding.

**Hustedde, Ron***Love and community development*

Community developers have resisted writing about the role of love in communities of place, identity and interest including group relationships, politics and economics. For the most part, Western perspectives tend to dismiss love as romantic connections between individuals. However, we argue that love can and should not be confined to these sentimental dimensions. Community developers need to view this notion from broader and more realistic perspectives. Recent work on the role of emotions in public discourse and rational thought have opened up new possibilities for examining love more closely. The purpose of this presentation is to explore the various dimensions of love through the theoretical lenses of geographers, economists and contemporary philosophers. In essence, our multidisciplinary literature review about love is intended to open up new conversations about how love relates to community, relations, participation and power. For example, some contend that love is part of the social justice component of community development. Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. argued that “Power without love is reckless and abusive and love without power is sentimental and anemic. Power at its best is love implementing the demands of justice, and justice at its best is power correcting everything that stands against love.” The theoretical literature expands on the love of landscapes, traditions and history, group relationships and dimensions of the “sacred.” In this time of divisiveness, we can look at how love relates to the Other. While we recognize the often contradictory and ambiguous nature of the word, love, we believe cannot be separated from community development. This presentation promises an openness for community development scholarship and practice and in the spirit of our discipline, invites and encourages divergent and diverse perspectives for the concluding segment of the session.

**Ife, Jim**

Western Sydney University, Australia

*Right Wing Populism and Community Development: Contrasting Ambivalences about Modernity*

This paper will discuss the conflicting and contradictory relationships of both right-wing populism and community development to Western Enlightenment Modernity. Both have embraced some elements of modernity, and rejected others, and from this discussion some conclusions are drawn about the impossibility of effective dialogue between the two, and the potential dangers of attempting such dialogue. Both community development and right-wing populism are united in their opposition to neo-liberalism and its dystopian future, but like other progressive movements, community development is too often forced into a conservative stance: defending the welfare state, human rights, etc, without posing any alternatives. It is essential for community development to articulate a distinctly different vision for an alternative future, in contrast to right-wing populism.

**Irwin, Ann; Doyle, Rachel**

Community Work Ireland, Ireland

*Has the tide turned? The future of community work in Ireland*

Community Work in Ireland is emerging from a difficult period. The effects of the recession were inevitable but the disproportionality of the cuts to community work were profound. Less inevitable but even more profound were the policy decisions that impacted on community development infrastructure and programmes. The decision to merge autonomous community work organisations with the larger local development companies has led to the loss of the neighbourhood infrastructure that Ireland had created. The decision to expand the remit of local government in the area of community development has led to a great loss of autonomy. The third of the major decision, to introduce competitive tendering to select the implementing organisations for the Social Inclusion Community Activation Programme (SICAP), the largest social inclusion programme in the country, was one of the most significant changes to the way community work to address social inclusion has been organised to date. Research carried out by Community Work Ireland identified a number of impacts and consequences of this arrangement that was widely believed to be detrimental to community work. But has the tide turned? The second iteration of the SICAP programme is attempting to address a number of the consequences of competitive tendering and there is a greater emphasis on community development in the new programme. The development of the Implementation Plan for the (relatively) new Framework Policy for Local and Community Development and the establishment of a new Department for Rural and Community Development has provided some reason for optimism. What is needed now for community work in Ireland to flourish and to achieve its potential? This presentation, in two parts, will explore this question and attempt to provide some ideas for the future.

**Iwara, Ishmael**

Exploring the Roles of Students in the Attainment of Africanization and Internationalization in Higher Education Institutions in Africa

Africanization has referred to the modification of existing cultures to reflect "African" identity. The African identity pushes for equal participation and recognition of the African culture in the global stage so that everyone in Africa irrespective of nationality and race is accepted, treated fairly and with dignity. However, there has been controversies as to what approach can enhance the actualization of this concept? A growing body of literature shows that several policy debates suggest the concept of "African Renaissance" as the key conduit. The concept entails distilling Africa from other cultures to achieve Africanization. On the contrary, another school of thought reiterate that the attainment of Africanization is dependent on internationalization. Unlike the former, the latest approach influences globalization, unity in diversity and mutual beneficiation. However, these ideas have been approached in various viewpoints focusing more on the political and macroeconomic context. This motivates a need for a long thought concept of Internationalization and Africanization of higher education institutions in Africa. Unfortunately, there is limited information on the role of students in higher learning institutions on the ascertainment of the concept. Therefore, the study will adopt purposive sampling techniques grounded on qualitative approach to collect data from students in the higher learning institutions in selected Universities in South Africa. This will be conducted through one-on-one interviews and focus group discussions on the role that students can play in the attainment of the concept. It is envisaged that the findings of this study will make proper recommendations that can front policy debates on how the both concepts can be achieved without compromising each other.



**Kanton, Salifu Issifu**

*Improving sustainable access and use of basic hygiene and sanitation services to poor and underserved rural households in Ghana*

Access and use of sustainable water, hygiene and sanitation services by poor rural households in Ghana has been a major challenge with adverse consequence on the health and wellbeing of most rural inhabitants especially in the northern parts of Ghana. This presentation seek to examine the rural water, hygiene and sanitation situation in the Upper West Region of Ghana within the context of ongoing community based interventions that are being implemented to address the basic challenges confronting rural house holds in the management of their basic sanitation and hygiene needs. The presentation will basically discuss experiences and lessons generated from practice, the emanating changes or impact on the lives of rural people. The presentation will also highlight challenges and constraints that can evoke wider academic and public discourse in finding solutions to the challenges identified.

**Kearns, Peter; Butler, Teresa**

St. Angela's College, DESSA, Leitrim Dev. Company, Ireland

*A Disability Equality & Community Development approach 'for & with' disabled people in Ireland*

A Disability-Equality & Community Development approach 'for & with' Disabled People in Ireland. Why Disability & Community Development? Disabled people continue to experience inequalities in Ireland despite developments in strategy, policy, law and normalization approaches of integration. A fundamental change is needed in order to shift these patterns of social construction. There is an opportunity to act now, in light of the Irish ratification on the UN CRPD (United Nations Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities), and in particular article 29b and its potential impact on the roll-out of the NDIS (National Disability Inclusion Strategy 2017 - 21) and the SICAP Programme 2018 - 22 (Social Inclusion Community Activation Programme). How can we ensure that such policies and strategies can be effective in guaranteeing that disabled people can be visible, empowered and participating in every sphere of public and private life? The Pillars of Community Development, collective action, empowerment, social justice, sustainable development, human rights & Equality are central to the delivery of SICAP run by Local Development Companies. What is the Vision? The vision of this abstract is to facilitate a discourse on the need for a robust theoretical and practice framework based on disability equality and community development to underpin work done for and with disabled people in Ireland. What is the Aim? Conference members will actively apply the medical & social models as the primary paradigms of proofing 'disability' actions in community development mainstream settings. What are the intended outcomes? By Us With Us led local disabled people organisations are central to the realisation of Article 29b; Platforms at local level such as Leitrim Disability Equality Network supported by Leitrim Development Company for the collective approach of disabled people and supporters to realise article 29b within the mainstream, and outside of the disability sector; Transforming local community mainstream structures to recognise community development and disability equality inclusion practice over Normalization and integration processes.

**Kelly, Leanne**

Deakin University, Australia

*Making Sense of Program Evaluation in Community Development Organisations*

Evaluation is all the rage. Discussions hailing the almighty worth of measurement, results-based management, value for money, and evidence-based practice have infiltrated the international and community development field and been accepted with astonishing speed. While this results and evidence agenda has faced significant scepticism, these dissenting voices have been overpowered by the tyranny of the dominant paradigm which pushes experimental and quasi-experimental methods as the gold standard. There are concerns with implementation of the results and evidence agenda across many disciplines; however, this agenda is of particular concern when applied to community development.

This presentation uses program evaluation in small community development non-government organisations to examine disconnects between the results and evidence agenda and community development principles and practice. Case studies from small grassroots organisations are utilised to disrupt an axiomatic belief in the dominating evaluation discourse and to address and unpack critical elements of community development practice that can be lost, ignored, undermined, or destroyed through inappropriate use of evaluation. The presentation aims to challenge ideas around the best way to conduct and use evaluation in community development activities and suggests that evaluation practice must consider and work directly within a community development paradigm in order to support and enhance, rather than hinder and contradict, the processes and outcomes that community development programs seek to achieve.

**Kelly, Bridget; Ó Riada, Margaret**

Galway Traveller Movement & National Traveller Women's Forum, Ireland

*Keeping Traveller's Hopes of Home Alive: Stories of Knowledge and Resistance*

It is proposed to share with the conference a snapshot of the Galway Traveller Community's accommodation inquiry that was held in November 2017. The campaign 'Traveller Homes Now!' was launched at the inquiry. The focus of the inquiry was conversations about the meanings of 'home' for members of the Traveller community. On the one hand, it involved inquiring about the diverse effects of living in conditions of overcrowding, homelessness, the denial of culturally appropriate accommodation etc. The inquiry addressed how these conditions are enabled by, and further deepen, a wider social patchwork of structural inequality, including institutionalised racism. On the other hand, the inquiry engaged with these conditions as an assault upon and violation of precious meanings of home for the Traveller community. It explored community members' knowledge of home, the histories of this cultural knowledge, their skills and practices in holding onto this knowledge, and keeping it alive against all odds. Of particular importance is how this resistance is sustained by nomadic histories of home. As well as fully acknowledging the devastating effects of state actions and failures, it is hoped that the stories will facilitate other community members to move from apathy or despair into conditions for hope i.e. memories and thoughts which inspire pride, agency and community togetherness and action. The Travellers' stories may also contribute to empowering other people going through hard times in Ireland and other parts of the world, and to galvanising the support and solidarity of other individuals and civil society groups locally, nationally and internationally for the campaign demands. GTM will present 3 short films, in a workshop style, sharing the collective narrative of Traveller accommodation issues and encouraging open dialogue and participation from the audience.

**Kelly, Nuala; Crickley, Anastasia**

Pavee Point, Ireland

*Collectivising Issues about Human Rights of Irish Prisoners Overseas*

This presentation outlines the work of the Irish Commission for Prisoners Overseas (ICPO) which addressed individual concerns and collectivised prisoner issues, including sensitive 'terrorism' matters, during the 80's - 90's. Based on experiences of working with Irish emigrants in England, at the time of what later became known as the 'miscarriage of justice' cases, preliminary research on return to Ireland identified the need to work on sensitive and still unpopular issues for Irish prisoners abroad and to support their families. Bringing together human rights and community workers with concerned church representatives, led to the establishment of ICPO to provide information, supports, research and to lobby with and on behalf of Irish prisoners abroad throughout the world and their families in Ireland. As a semi-autonomous group under the aegis of the Bishops' Commission for Emigrants, ICPO occupied a unique position – holding a key role between (i) progressing human rights of prisoners and their families and (ii) maintaining the support of the Bishops' Conference for contested ideas of what might constitute pastoral work for Irish emigrants. The presentation focuses on two key aspects of the journey taken to develop: (a) collective approaches through local, national and international lobbying. The frame of Anglo-Irish relations had not yet acknowledged that the cases of the Maguire family, Guildford Four, and Birmingham Six were miscarriages of justice. These cases were seen as hugely challenging and the Commission decided they needed to be addressed as priority in its early work, both for individual prisoners and also to prevent similar cases of abuse occurring. (b) strategies to promote human rights for prisoners abroad and their families including the ratification of a Council of Europe Convention on the transfer of prisoners, supporting the role of prisoners in the peace process and lobbying for the human rights of foreigners in prison systems, including improved conditions.

**Kent, Ashley**

Montana State University Extension Local Government Center, United States

*Expanding Educational Opportunities for Community Leaders Through  
Online Programs*

The mission of the Montana State University Extension Local Government Center (LGC) is, in part, to provide practical, engaging training to the state of Montana's elected and appointed local government officials to develop and strengthen the capacity of the local government and the entire community. The LGC has historically accomplished this goal exclusively through in-person trainings. However, Montana, U.S.A, is a large, sparsely populated state where travel costs often prohibit access to live training. The LGC recognizes the vital need for training that is accessible to all local officials, especially those in the smallest jurisdictions who have no other assistance, training, or resources on which they can rely. In an effort to develop the capacity of community leaders and empower them to encourage fellow community members to actively participate in the public process, the LGC is now creating high-quality, interactive, online training specifically designed to teach fundamental governance, leadership, and technical skills to local community development leaders. This presentation will provide an overview and demonstration of the LGC's current and upcoming online education programs. It is an opportunity for participants to explore the value of supplemental online education, along with basic tools and programs available to create online education to meet their own needs as community development practitioners.

**Khan, Shahzad**

*Mobilisation and Constraint: Bringing about Social Change even against Resistance*

While traditional elite-based social structures in rural Pakistan inhibit meaningful community participation in decisions and actions thus constraining social change, the Rural Support Programmes (RSPs), a group of rural development NGOs in Pakistan, claim to have significantly contributed to social change by employing their three-tier social mobilisation strategy. RSPs consider this strategy to be a tool that fosters participation, and engages and networks grass-root development organisations referred to as community organisations (COs), village organisations (VOs) and local support organisations (LSOs). By working at three administrative levels – namely the neighborhood, village and the Union Council level (a local government administration level in Pakistan) – they claim to have achieved success in shifting the governance of resource allocations to become more equitable and community responsive and enhancing social awareness for social change.

A general overview of literature about social mobilisation and participation indicates that associational activity alone, without promotion of political agency, may not be effective for people's empowerment. Political agency is the project that seeks to directly challenge existing power relations without simply working around them for efficient service delivery. Hence a meaningful social mobilisation is one that contributes to more equal distribution of political power and economic wealth in favour of excluded groups. In this backdrop there is need to explore as to whether and how RSPs' social mobilisation strategy is instrumental in transforming elite-based decision-making arrangements into more participatory and democratic mechanisms.

The paper draws from a case study of RSP's social mobilisation strategy in rural Pakistan to address the following research question: How can social mobilisation and participation contribute to community development and social change in contexts of social exclusion and constraints characterised by centralised and elite-based decision-making?

**Klein, Pierre**

All Together in Dignity Ireland

*The Leave No One Behind Promise: How to Walk the Talk?*

Workshop - brainstorming with community development practitioners and teachers about the challenges and opportunities of the "Leave No One Behind" promise of the Agenda 2030. In 2018, All Together in Dignity Ireland will run a series of citizens conversations about the "Leave No One Behind" promise of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The aim of these discussion workshops is to involve citizens from all walks of life (children, youths, adults - including people with experience of poverty and marginalization) in the design of "Leave No One Behind: Walking the Talk", a handbook and a video presenting ways to create inclusive communities in school, at work, in one's neighborhood or in services.



**Lachapelle, Paul; Terry, Lisa; Davison, Stephanie**

Montana State University, USA

*Community Development from a Cooperative Extension Perspective*

The creation of the Cooperative Extension Service in the United States within the Land Grant University system recently celebrated its Centennial. With over 100 years of community outreach education and research, there are many lessons to draw on and share not only in the US, but around the world. This network of educators has made significant contributions in the areas of community development, family and consumer science, youth development and agriculture. While fewer than 2 percent of Americans farm for a living today and only 17 percent of Americans now live in rural areas, the Extension Service still plays a significant role in rural, urban, and suburban life in the US. With local offices in or near most of the nation's approximately 3,000 counties, extension faculty (termed agents and specialists) help citizens in a variety of ways including providing direct outreach to agriculture producers, to families with nutrition and home economics information, and to prepare today's youth to become leaders tomorrow. The smallest segment of educators and the newest program is community development that exists to address community-based issues including economic development, poverty, sustainable development, community health and the host of issues associated with the rapid change and transformation that is taking place. This presentation offers a brief history of the community development work offered through Cooperative Extension system and compares this work with other contexts. Specific examples will be provided of new and innovative methods of community development outreach within the US context as well as an overview of networks that tie this group of educators and practitioners. Discussion will be encouraged to reveal the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead as well as how the Extension model can be used and improved based on other experiences, including those in the global south.

**Ladegourdie-Ravaton, Priscilla**

Student of Open University of Mauritius

*Community Development Approach for Poverty Alleviation - Case Study Le Morne*

The new United Nations Agenda comprises of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the ultimate goal to end poverty by 2030. In September 2015 in New York, this resolution was adopted by 193 Member states of UN Assembly in order to influence actions for the next fifteen years. The need to adopt new approaches to improve social, environmental and economic change is of utmost importance so as to reduce the number of people living in extreme poverty, without water and electricity among others. Consequently the Government of Mauritius is employing various strategies to favour and encourage sustainable development, especially infrastructure and human development. One of the SDGs advocates for the creative use of community development focusing on the “bottom – up approach” to enhance socio-economic and cultural well-being of society. My exploratory research study aims to analyze and utilize the strengths and limitations of past/present community development programs as a means to promote sustainable development. It will provide information about both physical and human resources available within a community which will be obtained through interviews to the type of skills, and experiences available and what existing supports are present within communities and what variables need to be taken into consideration in order to determine the effects on needs and goal achievement. The research questions will facilitate the collection of data that will seek to answer whether through collective actions and bottom–up approach, social justice and participation goals of the neediest may be achieved, thus contributing to sustainable livelihood development in the long term as well as the potential for redress of poverty alleviation programmes and initiatives. The purpose of the study is to seek how marginalised and disadvantaged persons, including women, could become active agents of change in their own situation and their environment.

**Lai, Kin-Kwok**

School of Social Sciences Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong

*Policy Advocacy Practice: A Reluctant Approach in Community Work of Hong Kong*

The productivist welfare regime and neoliberalist approach of welfare services have weakened the contribution of community development services for the welfare rights of disadvantaged groups in Hong Kong (Fung, 2017). However, a substantial group of community workers have still involved in promoting various welfare rights, especially housing rights for those living in substandard housing such as subdivided units in the past decade. According to Transport & Housing Bureau (2017), over 115,100 households are inadequately housed in Hong Kong. Various civil organizations and state-funded community development services have been advocating for short and medium measures from the government to improve their living standards. Although discussion in policy advocacy and practice has been started in the last two decades (Gal & Weiss-Gal, 2013), studies on dimensions and types of advocacy (Ezell, 2001; Hardcastle, Powers & Wenocur, 2011; Wilk, 2012; Dalrymple & Boylan, 2013) and practice models (Ezell, 2001; Jansson et al, 2005; Hardcastle, Powers & Wenocur, 2011; Wilk, 2012; Gen & Wright, 2013; Hoefler, 2016) are still limited, local discussions studies are even more scarce. With underdeveloped training and knowledge in policy advocacy, those community workers have to improvise according to their experience and practice in the past. Some achievements could be found, but most are with limited responses. So how could changes happened and the experience are worthwhile to be discussed. This presentation would try to explore those advocacy models and approaches employed by the community workers in civil organizations and state-funded community services for residents in substandard housing. Their practices and experience could contribute for further community work research, training and practice in the frontline.

**Lane, Catherine; Holt, Miriam**

National Womens Council of Ireland and National Collective of Community Based Womens Network, Ireland

*Feminism and Community Work Practice*

The practise workshop will be jointly planned and delivered by the National Womens Council of Ireland and National Collective of Community Womens Networks. The aim will be to share learning and experience from local branches of the NCCWN on empowering women using a range of community work approaches and methodologies. The workshop will highlight community development practice in an urban and rural context informed by a feminist perspective. It will focus on the challenges of developing more progressive work with women in a rural context and the importance of the community development approach in advancing equality for marginalised women. NWCI will provide a policy context on the issues facing the women's community sector within a radically altered environment and the reorganisation of community infrastructure. NWCI will highlight the need for rebuilding and restoring to enable effective community work with women. NWCI and NCCWN share the values of solidarity and collective action. Solidarity, in recognising that disadvantaged women experience greater barriers that are not shared by all women and recognising the diversity of women and intersectionality of women's lived experiences. Collective action, in focusing on equality for all women, through the realisation of an inclusive and equal society.

**Larragy, Joe**

Maynooth University

*Greening the Campus as Community Development*

This contribution will describe the case of Maynooth Green Campus, as an example of good practice in campus community and citizen engagement with a potentially transformative momentum, contributing both to action on climate justice as well as a large range of practical sustainability measures on campus. Such initiatives have a potential multiplier effect, as learning, research and good practice migrate with graduates into the wider community, while principles of sustainability and environmental justice become mainstreamed in the university, and reinvigorate the campus as a cross-disciplinary community.

L

**Lathouras, Tina**

University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia

*Reimagining and Radicalising Community Development Through Popular Education*

During 2017 an action-research project with 32 community development (CD) practitioners and activists set out to understand what the popular education tradition could bring to the field of CD within South-East Queensland, Australia, and to explore opportunities for revitalisation, transformation and social change. Popular education is a key tradition in CD. It is best defined as education that is: rooted in the real interests and struggles of ordinary people; overtly political; critical of the status quo; and committed to progressive social and political change. While popular education has been highly successful in creating social change historically, the literature indicates that in countries like Australia, popular education has been on the decline. The consequence is that instead of being a powerful and radical vehicle for change, CD has been fashioned as a domesticating citizenship project, which leaves communities to take care of themselves, under the guise of empowerment, yet with scant resources. Our experience as CD educators, trainers and mentors of CD practitioners provides evidence of the history and theory that popular education is largely invisible within the South East Queensland region of Australia where we are located, and that the role of communities and CD are vitally important in the struggle for progressive social change. As co-researchers, Dr Tina Lathouras (USC), Dr Peter Westoby (QUT) and Dr Lynda Shevellar (UQ), co-facilitated three workshops exploring popular education theory and the Spiral Model of Community Education method. This presentation reports on the action-research process, the outcomes where participants developed “prototypes” for action with their communities, and conveys preliminary findings resulting from thematic analysis of data collected through a survey tool, in-depth interviews and focus groups.

**Lathouras, Tina**

University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia

*Workshop - Discovering and Deepening Our Practice for Social Change Through Popular Education*

Have you ever wondered how to take an issue or a problem, to really hear what people are saying around the table, and then to gain collective agreement that enables movement to a plan of action? In this interactive workshop a particular model will be explored that is helpful for community development practice: the Spiral Model of Community Education. Community development is a wisdom; it is a craft that is refined with time, not a toolbox of tricks and steps. BUT we can work with clear processes to help us to discover, articulate, deepen and further develop our own practice while supporting community praxis (action and reflection). We can then use processes such as this to open up some of the challenges facing us in the work. The workshop will take participants through a process based on important principles of Popular Education:

- that it begins with the experiences and interests of the participants;
- that the content of the educational process flows from their experience;
- that new information is needed;
- that through a collective process of dialogue participants explore their experiences and identify problems they wish to address;
- that the participants themselves are the source of the strategy for action and must develop the skills for taking action, that action is part of the learning process.

This workshop is aimed at practitioners who wish to deepen their practice knowledge and skills for social change. What participants will do/learn and achieve: This is an interactive workshop for people who may be used to taking more of a technical approach to community education with the role of 'instructor', and will explore how this approach enables both practical and emancipatory outcomes for participants when they move into more of a 'facilitator', 'co-learner' or 'provocateur' role.

**Leamy, Denis**

CEO , Pobal, Ireland

*Evaluating Community Development*

In 2017, Pobal distributed €615m to individuals and communities across Ireland on behalf of the Irish State. This represents a significant proportion of Ireland's social investment, uniquely positioning Pobal to demonstrate the value and impact that this funding has, especially for the most marginalised in Irish society. In recent years and across all Government schemes and programmes, the need to articulate outcomes and impact, as well as demonstrating value for money, has become increasingly important. This in turn has led to Pobal developing its capacity in areas such as research, evaluation and data science, as well as establishing partnerships with organisations such as the ESRI, and the commissioning of independent qualitative research to supplement our statistical analysis. This presentation will provide an overview of the key learnings and specific examples in terms of how community development is and should be evaluated, as well as common challenges and limitations to these methodologies. It will provide an overview of the differences in evaluation of individual level interventions, versus the challenges that arise when tasked with demonstrating community impact, at a national level. The implications of these constraints will be considered from both a community and policy perspective. The use of programme monitoring and evaluation data will also be discussed with regard to its potential to improve programme design and assist in the national targeting of resources towards local communities with the greatest need. Likewise, the potential for this information to be better utilised for the sharing of good practice at the community level will also be addressed. Finally, the presentation will consider the future of evaluation and impact measurement within the sphere of Community Development, by way of reflection on international trends, as well as increasing Governmental expectations on our collective ability demonstrate the impact and value of this vital work.

**Lee, Marco**

Christian Family Service Centre, Hong Kong

*An empowerment story in an old urban area of Hong Kong*

Hong Kong Government establish a statutory body named Urban Renewal Authority (URA) to implement urban renewal and Urban Renewal Fund (URF) with endowment from the URA to subvert Non-Government Organizations operate social service teams to service people affected by URA-implemented redevelopment projects. Christian Family Service Centre Urban Renewal Social Service Team (CFSCURSST) was one of the subvented teams. Chun Tin Street(CTS) was a redevelopment project announced by the URA in Jan 2015 and served by CFSCURSST. Most of residents worried about their building safety, so they delighted for the redevelopment. However, URA re-launched the redevelopment plan in May 2016 suddenly. URA provided a special compensation measure (SCM) to compensate residents' 17-months waiting period. Residents were confused and angry about URA's action and the SCM. CFSCURSST organized a concern group to collect residents' comments and consolidate their concerns became collective suggestions. In addition, we facilitated and trained residents to express the group's suggestions to the Authority and Legislators collectively. Finally, the URA had amended the SCM based on the group's suggestions. Group members had been empowered; understand the importance of collective actions and their civil rights to change unfair "measure". The group also initiated to review URA's policy and asked the Authority to amend the unfair and un-reasonable policy. At the end of 2016, URF has retendered SSTs service contracts; CFSCURSST was unable to renew the service contract at CTS, another service provide would take over the service from 2017 onward. The group not only disappointed with the result but also felt very angry with the URF did not consider the service users' opinions. They self-organized press conference and social actions to express their discontent, which also showed the power of a small community having empowered.



**Lo, Suk Ling Villy; Leung, Chi Yuen**

Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong, China

*Education for What? The Social Mobility of Lower Class Youth in Hong Kong*

Dominated by neo-liberalism in economic and elitism in education policy, Hong Kong has adopted a strategy of expanding self-financing sub-degree programmes rather than the subvented degree programs to face the challenge of knowledge-based society under the increasingly keen global competition since the late-1990s. With the proposal of the Policy Address 2000, the proportion of secondary school leavers enjoying post-secondary education has increased dramatically from 33% in 2000 to 60% in 2010. With the increasing chances of educational attainment, is the self-financing sub-degree education in Hong Kong articulated to degree education, higher employability and income, and thus upward social mobility?

**Lo, Suk Ling Villy**

Caritas Institute of Higher Education, Hong Kong, China

*A Review of Community Development Services for Migrated Hong Kong  
Nepalese Families*

A Nepalese boy aged 10 who was born in Hong Kong but forced to come back Nepal to study for expecting to achieve a better life. However, after few years he accidentally died in Nepal earthquake of 2013 when he was visiting at the top of Dharhara minaret in Kathmandu. This paper will depict a longitudinal case study to explore the marginal and socially excluded situation of a Hong Kong Nepalese three-generation family from 2008-2013. Projected from this single but mutli-layer study, I am trying to unpack the structural and interlocking oppression on the ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong with their survival experiences and coping response. The case will be further utilized for the evaluation on the effectiveness of the government funded community development services for ethnic minorities after the handover of Hong Kong since 1997. From 2000 onwards, the service target of sponsored community development has been widely expanded from geographic community to functional community particularly for those non-Chinese speaking people who are mainly poor, excluded and disempowered. The development of community work after 2000s in Hong Kong, utilizing an anti-oppressive framework, the members of the Nepalese family are suffered from social inequality that caused by the intersectionality of education, employment, retirement, male domination and welfare policy stigmatization and exclusion. The relevant response of the present community services will be assessed to formulate proposal and develop insights for future improvements and reforms. I have argued that only if the multiple and overlapping social oppression across different levels are identified and tackled, we can hardly develop a social work intervention with multiculturalism sensitivity and political empowerment. This data of the study are collected from ethnographic study, in-depth interview, critical discourse analysis and secondary data analysis with the specific respondent and the wider community of the ethnic minority group.

**Loden, Connie; Gulick, Sharon**

Community Change Network - CDS Fellows, USA

*Sharing Innovations in Community Change & Transformation*

The Community Change Network is a coalition of individuals, universities and charities/foundations from across the United States that are focused on the opportunities, challenges and barriers facing communities as they deal with internal and external factors that are forcing change on the community. Formed in 2009, the Network has undertaken several key projects including the development of a Resource Bank and most recently, a survey of practitioners and their professional development needs.

<http://ruralassembly.org/community-change/> This session will highlight the Network's recent survey of practitioners that looked at the professional development needs of practitioners that work with community and economic development. We will highlight some of the key findings and discuss implications for both practice and skills development in the area of community change. The Network has also collaborated with the National Rural Assembly to develop a Community Change Resource Bank

<http://ruralxchange.net/communitychange/> designed to be a connector for those seeking Community Change knowledge as well as a resource for government agencies, foundations and individual working with communities. The Bank also provides a way to connect Network members with community leaders seeking advice and information as well as community coaching. Two case study examples in the Resource Bank will be highlighted for your future exploration of what a successful community change initiative looks like. (Show 2 Case study postings on the RB - to show them how to access the case studies for further examples of what successful Community change efforts look like). Future strategies for the network include working with foundations to assist them in tracking impact from their funding, scaling up the Network to have dedicated staffing and/or a home with an appropriate organization and the opportunity for Resource Teams to conduct community reviews.

**López, Aura Liliana**

Development Consultant, Colombia

*Local Peace Trajectories in Hybrid Peace:  
From Assessment Workshops to Collaborative Practice*

Failure to achieve long-lasting peace and development in institutionally centered and state-driven peacebuilding approaches, has increased the interest in alternative peacebuilding mechanisms that work at the community level, and best ways to combine state-civic efforts for sustainable peace. More and more, international peace agents realize the futility of efforts that invite participation of civil society as the local-local, but harness effective collaboration with bottom-up approaches, where cooperation and interaction are limited to occasional workshops and rushed timelines. Thus, Hybrid Peace makes a claim for peace infrastructures that enable local agency, incorporating peace mechanisms (formal or informal) present at the communal level, as one of the foundations for legitimate, inclusive and emancipatory peace. Nonetheless, the unpacking of these practices, the understanding of its characteristics and drivers, and most importantly, the operationalization of models that give these practices a transformational role in conflict management, peace and development is where the great black hole is. An in-depth six-month ethnography conducted in the District of Aguablanca, an urban settlement in the outskirts of Cali-Colombia, exemplifies how the locals in conflict driven-areas are at permanent work; developing networks, organic collaborations and organized peace processes, coalescing with actors in different dimensions and levels inside and outside communal life. The re-construction of their trajectory using a wide range of qualitative method, unveils key insights to the operational approach and understanding of local peace as trajectories, prior, during and in the aftermath of conflict. This presentation introduces the main findings, that offer operational avenues for unpacking grassroots knowledge and collaboration amongst actors beyond the business-as-usual assessments. Furthermore, it introduces the concept of Hybridity in state-civic associations, from a practical and empirical perspective. Thus, it seeks to contribute to the discussion about collaborative peace and development governance, knowledge management, and alternatives to conduct context-based and people-grounded community interventions.

**Lowry, Helen; Wanniarachchi, Champa; Jagoba Tabi, Irene; McDevitt, Mairead**

Migrant Rights Centre Ireland

*Rights – recognition – regularisation; community work approach to working for change with undocumented migrants*

Community development approaches have a crucial role to play in addressing systemic injustices and exclusion facing undocumented migrants and their families globally. This necessitates not only a focus on root cause and development of critical analysis but also a practice that builds critical participation, leadership and power for change. Justice for the Undocumented (JFU) is an 8 year old campaign with community work at its core. It has concerned itself with working collectively with undocumented migrants in Ireland for root cause change. In the process hundreds of undocumented migrants have ‘come out of the shadows’ engaging collectively and a core of politicised members have led a national campaign with the goal of achieving regularisation with MRCI. Young Paperless and Powerful (YPP) is a 3 year old youth process born out of this work with a politicised resilient group of undocumented young people about to launch a national campaign. A concise description and outline of the workshop session. The workshop will be highly participative and interactive using a combination of technology, group discussion and prepared inputs. Community work staff from the MRCI along with members of JFU and YPP will tell the shared story thus far of an emerging community and youth work journey. There will be a focus on methods and tools; 1. Creating opportunities for layers and levels of participation and leadership. 2. Building relationships; outreach, one to ones, identifying participation opportunities 3. Complimentary tools increasingly relevant and useful with hard to reach communities; use of ‘what’s app’, closed Face Book groups, social media building community. Who your workshop is aimed at? Community and youth work practitioners specifically those interested in identifying methods and tools for engaging with hard to reach communities including people from a black and ethnic minority background. Researchers and academics with a particular interest migration, care, equality might also find it engaging. What participants will do/learn and achieve Participants will participate in an interactive workshop sharing personal learning, tools and methods useful in supporting critical community work efforts with hard to reach communities. Learning will flow from participation in; 1. Listening to the voices and lived experiences of young people and workers as active agents of change in a community work journey 2. A group reflective practice exercise identifying key values and principles of participation, empowerment and collectivity in theory and practice. 3. Discussion on some of the issues facing undocumented migrants and practitioners 4. Workshop that explores growing usefulness of social media and technology in supporting community work process.

**MacGillivray, Clare; Browne, Nicola; Bradd, Justine; Trew, Chloe; Ford, Heather**

Edinburgh Tenants Federation, Scottish Human Rights Commission, Participation and the Practice of Rights, Scotland and Northern Ireland

*Power, Rights And Resilience*

The power, rights and resilience workshop is aimed at community development practitioners and activists. It will explore the connections between challenging power structures using a human rights based approach in community development, and how to build resilience in people, partnerships and processes. Using the SIDA framework (say your own word, input, discussion and action), this interactive workshop will feature a mix of presentation, personal reflection and group discussions. Based on the experiential learning of the Housing Rights in Practice project (a partnership between Edinburgh Tenants Federation (ETF) the umbrella organisation for tenants groups in the city, the Scottish Human Rights Commission (SHRC) Scotland's national human rights institution - and Participation and the Practice of Rights (PPR) a leading human rights organisation in Belfast, Northern Ireland).

**MacLeod, Jason**

*Civil Mass and Nonviolent Momentum: Towards a Praxis Of Gandhian Civil Resistance and Alinskyian Community Organising in Authoritarian Contexts*

Recently there has been renewed interest in community development's social movement roots. This presentation contributes to that discussion by exploring community organising and civil resistance, two tap roots of radical community work, and its application to work in authoritarian contexts. In the Gandhian tradition, civil resistance, is an integral part of community development. In the Alinskyian tradition, what is understood as community development in places like India, Europe and Australia, is more commonly called community organising. However, since their inception the fields of community organising and civil resistance have tended to travel separate intellectual and practice pathways. Both disciplines have produced different literatures and even theories. Community organising has a lot to say about relationships and how to structure the work in order to build power but little to say about nonviolent action. Civil resistance, on the other hand, has had a lot to say about power, strategy and ethics but has given insufficient attention to the role of organising in creating the conditions for mass mobilisation. Typically the attention of civil resistance scholars has been on the dynamics of conflict once a mass movement has already taken off. There has been less focus on how a mass nonviolent people's movement develops and organises itself at scale. The two traditions have been further divided by geography. Community organising, particularly efforts inspired by Saul Alinsky, developed in the United States, Great Britain and more recently, Australia. There has been less reflection on community organising in authoritarian contexts. By comparing the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa, the pro-democracy movement in Serbia, and the liberation struggle in East Timor, this presentation proposes a theoretical and practice framework for radical community work in authoritarian contexts that draws on both Gandhian civil resistance and Alinskyian community organising.

**Madhosingh-Hector, Ramona**

University of Florida/IFAS Extension, United States

*Assessing the Economic Impact of Farmers' Markets in Urban Areas*

Farmers' markets are trendy enterprises that are often valued in an urban area for the increased access to fresh produce or community building opportunities that they provide. However, they also make significant economic contributions to an area that can be overlooked. These establishments are especially relevant in densely populated areas where there is limited green space and local farm access. In order to fully understand the value of farmers' markets and promote informed planning decisions, it is important to quantify the benefits of farmers' markets to both the vendors and the surrounding community. Economic impact studies were conducted for three differently sized markets located in unique, geographic locations in Pinellas County, FL. The largest market is the St. Petersburg Saturday Morning Market while Dunedin Downtown Market and Corey Ave Sunday Market are considered smaller due to location and visitor count. The Sticky Economic Evaluation Device, developed by Loyola University and [marketumbrella.com](http://marketumbrella.com), was utilized to generate results, ensure comparability, and account for seasonal attendance variances. Faculty collaborated with the market managers, organized volunteers to conduct market attendance counts, and administered surveys to collect information from market-goers about their spending habits. Estimated annual economic impacts ranged from \$9 million to \$34 million with over \$200,000 in gross receipts per market day generated for nearby businesses and \$460,000 in estimated annual sales tax revenue at the St. Petersburg Saturday Market. Interesting differences between the markets, including variances in the ratio of money spent at the market and at surrounding businesses, emerged. Farmers' markets are important economic drivers in urban areas. Additional information on the economic impacts of farmers' markets should be collected and disseminated so that the general public and community decision makers can implement long term policies to support these markets.



**Madhosingh-Hector, Ramona**

University of Florida/IFAS Extension, United States

*Assessing the Viability of Film to Educate and Promote Community Based Action*

Film offers a visually engaging and stimulating perspective to examine the wide variety of urban issues that are ever-present in the densely populated counties of Florida. As an outreach method, it presents an opportunity to educate and engage diverse, non-traditional audiences, and examine attitudes about a range of community issues. Film screenings are coordinated as individual learning events or as a series and are managed by Extension faculty. The film screenings were launched in April 2014 with the first film series offered in September 2014.

**Mafileo, Tracie**

## Cakes with Love

"Cakes with Love" is cake art with heart, passion and purpose. Using photography and cake art, this auto-ethnography (Adams, Jones and Ellis, 2015) focuses on culinary art as a mechanism in positive community change and transformation. Starting as a home baking hobby in a small city in New Zealand, "Cakes with Love" reflects how food, and cake art in particular, is a means for enhancing celebration in communities, for bringing diverse communities together, for engaging inter-generational interaction and for amplifying shared community values. This auto-ethnography along with visual and culinary art techniques, offers an analysis of how culinary art can be employed and enjoyed by communities in the "everyday". Importantly, food/culinary art has potential to enhance participation through intercultural interactions, to transcend entrenched power relations, and to draw communities together to celebrate strengths and resources. "Cakes with Love" examples include a cake decorating workshop with a teen parent's educational programme, creating cakes for ethnic communities' celebrations of independence from colonial administration, and cupcakes for gifting at a social workers' day event. The photography, blurbs and cake art tell the "Cakes with Love" story of community building and transformation.

Reference: Adams, T.E., Jones , S.H. and Ellis, C. (2015). Autoethnography. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

**Majee, Wilson**

*Rural Youth these Days: Community Perceptions and Influences on  
Community Engagement*

**Background:** Community disengagement and out-migration of young people from rural communities are major concerns in many low-income countries. Decisions to engage or disengage in community activities are often attributed to perceptions young people have of the resources and opportunities in their communities.

**Objectives:** To examine South African rural youth perceptions of their future communities and how these perceptions influence decisions to engage in health promoting activities and community leadership.

**Methods:** Key community organizations employing or serving young people were sampled with help from a University of Western Cape extension worker. Survey data were collected from 117 youth affiliated with these organizations (schools, churches, Red Cross, Genadendal Information Desk, library, clinic, local government, museum, etc.). Differences in perceptions were measured across youth characteristics. Correlational analysis was used to measure youth perceptions of community resources and participation in community leadership.

**Results:** Youth differ in their perceptions about the future of their communities, depending on their age, educational attainment, employment status and number of years spent in the community. Youth perceptions of their future communities were strongly correlated with how youth perceive they are valued and their level of motivation to participate in health promoting and leadership roles. **Conclusion:** Youth and community development organizations such as schools, churches, libraries, clinics and local government /municipalities can motivate at-risk youth to participate in community life. This research extends our knowledge of factors important in motivating rural youth that choose to stay in their communities and become contributing members of society.

**Majee, Wilson**

*A Self-Management Training Intervention: Perceptions of Community Health Workers in South Africa*

Community health workers (CHWs) are increasingly being utilized as a strategy for increasing healthcare access particularly in rural communities. CHWs are mostly lay people who share the same ethnicity, and may have similar socio-economic backgrounds and health profiles as the rural clients they serve. While the use of CHWs has emerged as an important part of the solution to the human resource crisis affecting many rural communities, interventions are needed to improve the health of CHWs. Self-management (SM) education interventions have shown potential to improve health behaviors and well-being.

**Objectives:** To examine a) the challenges CHWs in rural South Africa encounter in providing services, b) their reasons for participating in a self-management training, c) the skills gained from SM training and d) perceptions of CHWs on how the training would or influenced health behavior

**Methods:** We conducted in-depth interviews with 20 rural CHWs. Participants were recruited from two local organizations providing homecare in the community. Interviews were conducted at workplaces and in the field while CHWs visited their clients. Interviews were also conducted with one administrator from each organization. Transcripts were independently coded by two researchers using the thematic framework approach and input into NVivo 11 for further analysis.

**Results:** Data analysis revealed high work burn-out due to poor familial relations, lack of appropriate medical supplies for handling certain types of health conditions, lack of transportation for workers and for clients, long work hours, bad client attitudes, and poor compensation. CHWs felt empowered by the skills gained from SM training to change their health behaviors and provide better services to clients and community members.

**Conclusions:** Self-management training programs that address the multiple family and workplace factors related to the health of CHWs and fill skills gaps in their practices have the potential to produce long-term health behavior changes.

**Makaza, Obert**

Galway City Partnership, Ireland

*Participative Engagement – A Community Development Approach to Integrating Asylum Seekers in Galway*

Migration is a reality in contemporary society fuelled by various factors varying in scope and or a combination of one or all spanning from, in a broad sense: social, economic, political, environmental to cultural influences. One group of migrants - asylum seekers - experience particular levels of exclusion in Ireland and elsewhere. This presentation draws on the practice experiences of a Zimbabwean born migrant who is a professional qualified community worker working with asylum seekers in Ireland. Its focus seeks to tell and explore how community development approaches, through participation and engagement, can promote and influence integration of asylum seekers in society. The focus of this presentation draws from narratives of individuals; builds up the collective; and in particular stresses the processes of community development as a clear unique way that must be recognised as such and endorsed as evidence based from the perspective of community development which at this era must take a further milestone in authenticity and maturity as a profession practice. It is the deliberate aim of this presentation to be a contributory piece in debates, practice and establishment of community development globally without ignoring the current context in which the practitioners of community development find themselves working.

**Matiku, Susan***Tourism Investments' Economic Contribution to Rural Livelihoods in South Africa and Kenya: Towards a Community-driven Sustainable Tourism Strategy*

## Community driven sustainable tourism in Kenya and South Africa: A policy Review

The aim of this paper is to review tourism policies in Kenya and South Africa in order to establish the extent to which these policies provide for tourism that is sustainable and promotes community driven development. This paper argues that tourism has potential for sustained growth in rural communities if appropriate policies are in place. The research for this paper involved policy review using content analysis of the tourism policies in the two countries that are world renown as tourism destinations. The results of the study show that despite the commitment in the two policies to sustainable tourism, there is generally lack of policy consistency, clarity of functions and responsibilities and guiding principles for local government's support for community tourism projects.

**Matloff-Nieves, Susan**

Goddard Riverside Community Center, United States

*Youth Organizing as a Strategy for Fostering Educational Equality in a USA Urban Community*

Inequality in education is a persistent reality in the United States as well as globally. Engaging young people in critical analysis of the social conditions that affect their lives is a first step towards changing those conditions. The process of participating in creating solutions fosters an awareness of injustice that insulates young people from internalizing bias and develops skills to successfully navigate higher education and employment. At the same time, youth work to create social change. The presentation will summarize a research project that examined the work of six organizations and the commonalities and differences in their approaches that resulted in social change. We will also provide time to share experiences and reflections on how this experience relates to those of youth and youth-serving organizations internationally.

**Mbone Enie, Rosemary Olive**

Salama Heritage Ecovillage (SHE) Tanzania

*Building Resilient Communities in Rural Africa: The Role of Ecological Parks*

Climate change adaptation is widely acknowledged as an urgent need for African communities. However, African governments face considerable challenges in prioritizing adaptation interventions, particularly aligning these adaptation interventions with existing national development priorities. This presentation focuses on Pan African Eco-communities Network (PEN), as a case study to investigate how African communities can achieve adaptation interventions. PEN provides support to rural communities in Cameroon/ Tanzania to identify and implement priority adaptation interventions under five PEN outcomes. This is achieved using participatory and consensus-based consultation with a wide range of stakeholders across a range of sectors. We found that communities selected predominantly soft adaptation interventions covering multiple sectors which can be scaled up to national level through the establishment of Ecological Parks. Of note, development of human and financial capital at a national scale was prioritized over hard or soft interventions at a local scale (e.g. hard infrastructure and restoration of natural capital). This suggests that (1) stakeholders were concerned with risks associated with such interventions; (2) capacity was limited to make informed decisions; and/or (3) there was a lack of coordination to create a consensus on the interventions. Our study therefore highlights the importance of creating an enabling environment through the establishment of Ecological Parks for more informed adaptation decisions and practices in rural communities.

**Mc Ardle, Oonagh**

Department of Applied Social Studies, Maynooth University, Ireland

*Rocking the Boat while Staying in It: Radical Community Work Praxis and Phronesis*

In a time when 'radical' is predominantly associated with intolerance and violence, this paper explicitly interrogates its meaning and application for realizing equality and rights through radical community development practice. Based on a qualitative inquiry, influenced by community development principles, community workers with rich experience at both micro and macro levels in Ireland were interviewed individually, then collectively to elicit their perspectives on the possibilities and challenges for radical community work in Ireland. While specifically located, its conclusions have relevance for community work praxis globally.

Findings suggest that radical professional community workers act in and against, with and for the state; they recognise both their role within the state and their obligation to work with others to change it. Acknowledging also that marginalised communities do not have the access to power available to more privileged communities necessitates strategies to maximise power and influence. At the same time, there is an intimate connection between the methods used to transform society and the nature of the subsequent society. Realising rights, justice and dignity means the strategies engaged with and tactics adopted warrant careful consideration.

Being a professional and a radical are not incompatible. Professional community work radicals are individuals anchored in a strong analysis and a clear value framework, a clear vision and strategy and a commitment to integrity. Engaging in praxis can help to achieve phronesis, locating values at the heart of thoughtful action. Its conclusions challenge the dichotomy of conflict or consensus approaches as underestimating the capacity of some community workers to have a radical agenda and conflictual ideology while at the same time pro-actively engaging in consensus seeking (rather than consensus assumed) spaces with decision-makers who are part of and often help sustain, but also have the potential to change systems which perpetuate inequality.



**McConnell, Charlie; Ross, Colin; Clarke, Anna; Stansfield, John**

International Association for Community Development, Scotland

*Towards Shared International Standards for Community Development Practice*

At the WCDC 2018 IACD is launching its latest publication - Towards Shared International Standards for Community Development Practice. The report presents the key themes and areas common across community development practice wherever that practice might take place across the world. It identifies the purpose of professional community development practice, the values that should underpin practice and the key methods that can be used by the practitioner. This important report is the summation of an eighteen month research and development project which looked at national CD Standards from around the world and which in light of this has produced a set of shared international standards, which IACD believes can be adopted around the world. Following a four month consultation on the draft report, IACD's Training and Professional Development Committee has just published this report which will be formally launched later at the conference. This workshop is the first opportunity for participants to discuss the report with its authors and the next steps actions that IACD now proposes to take forward.

**McGaughey, Fiona**

University of Western Australia

*Civil Society at the United Nations - Indigenous and Minority Groups*

Civil society has carved out a role for itself in the international human rights framework, welcomed by the United Nations (UN), but often resisted by States. With only limited opportunities provided for 'consultation' with Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Article 71 of the UN Charter, NGOs began as almost extraneous to the international human rights system. In the last 70 years however, they have become increasingly important. In 1994, the UN Secretary General noted that 'NGO involvement has not only justified the inclusion of Article 71... but that it has far exceeded the original scope of these legal provisions'. Focusing specifically on the NGO role in UN treaty body state reporting and in the Human Rights Council's (HRC) Universal Periodic Review, this paper argues that NGOs do influence the recommendations of UN bodies. They play an important role in, inter alia, providing 'on-the-ground' expert information. However, questions are raised about the representativeness of civil society and whether those most likely to experience racism, discrimination and other human rights abuses have adequate voice in the UN system. This includes Indigenous peoples and other minority groups. The paper grapples with postcolonial and Indigenous critiques of the UN system as a neocolonising force and draws on the author's semi-structured interviews with UN staff, government representatives on the HRC, and international NGOs.

**McMahon, Sinead**

Limerick Institute of Technology, Ireland

*Governing Irish Youth Work through Outcomes*

This presentation will consider the recent emergence of the use of outcomes and outcomes measurement in Irish youth work. It draws from an ongoing study that is analysing contemporary policy developments in Irish youth work. Firstly, the presentation will identify the use of the '7 proximal outcomes' in newly funded community youth projects locally known as the 'Value for Money Sample Projects'. Secondly, it will outline the contemporary policy context that has given rise to an increased emphasis on outcomes in Irish youth work. Thirdly and most significantly, the presentation will provide an analysis of the ways in which outcomes may operate as a technology of power for governing the conduct of young people, youth work and youth workers. The analysis focuses on the '7 proximal outcomes' looking at: how they have been produced and disseminated; the 'scientific' knowledges they draw upon; the silences they require and assume; the ways in which they delimit the political potential of youth work; and the efforts they mobilise to 'remake' youth work as a psychological intervention for categories of young people deemed 'at risk

**McNamara, Joanne; Cogan, Helena**

Health Service Executive, Ireland

*Lighting the Way: Development of a Community Health and Suicide Bereavement Support*

In 2013 the development of a resource entitled Lighting the Way An information resource to support persons bereaved through suicide, began. The project was a response to an identified need in various communities in Cork City initially and was at the time very much in line with Ireland's National Suicide Prevention Strategy at the time called Reach Out.

**Melaugh, Brian**

Department of Applied Social Studies, Maynooth University

*Reduce the harm – Working with People who Use Drugs to inform the development of Irelands First supervised Injecting Facility- a case study of UISCE*

The purpose of the paper is share how a community organisation for people who drugs, UISCE (Union of Improved Services and Education) uses ‘peer led outreach’ to ensure the voice of people who use drugs PWUD) was included in policy discussions on the development of a ‘Supervised injecting facility’. UISCE was part of the ‘Advisory group to support the enactment of the legislation. However as the organisation is informed by community work approaches it wanted to ensure the voice of people who inject drugs was fully represented. The ‘injecting facility’ is targeted at people who inject drugs, particularly those injecting on the streets. People who inject drugs are described as ‘the most discriminated against, marginalised, criminalised and experiencing some of the most serious health problems’ (INPUD 2011). As a group they are defined as a ‘hidden or ‘hard to reach’ group who voice is often absent from drug policy (Lianping, Tzemis et al. 2012). There is a paradox as the group who need an ‘injecting facility’ are difficult to engage. To get access to people injecting drug, UISCE adopted a peer-led outreach approach. In essence this meant getting people who use drugs to collaborate with UISCE by volunteering to undertake outreach with the aim of finding out the views of people who inject drugs on the development of the ‘supervised injecting facility’. Ninety three participated and their views, for example on the times when people inject was feed back to the advisory group.

**Melis, Korrie; Wierda-Boer, Hilde**

HAN University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands

*Together across the Border: identity and participation in Rural Regions*

An ageing population, closing of facilities, and a decreasing number of volunteers. These are just some of the challenges rural villages in Europe are facing nowadays. At the same time a greater call for self-sustainability and local power of villagers is heard from governments and villagers themselves. In the KRAKE-project (INTERREG V A), Dutch and German researchers cooperate with villagers to anticipate on these processes in order to improve local participation and progress livability of their village. This goal is reflected in the project's name, as KRAKE stands for Krachtige Kernen, meaning: powerful villages. In the proposed workshop we want to share our experiences from the ongoing KRAKE-project. The goal is twofold: offering insight into action research as a method for dealing with current challenges in rural villages and offering practical tools to progress participation and livability. At the beginning of the workshop, participants will enter a fictional village. After a short introduction about the facts and figures of this village, participants will split up representing different stakeholders (e.g., researchers, practitioners, and villagers - both adults and children). They will be prompted to explore the concept of livability. This will be followed by a plenary discussion on perspectives. The underlying goal of these activities is to experience action research and explicitly the cooperation between stakeholders with different perspectives. During the discussion the holistic approach of the Community Capitals Framework theory will be highlighted. To translate theory into practice, participants will be offered an overview of what has been achieved within KRAKE's DNA Community and Family Community. Specific tools will be introduced. Finally, participants will have the possibility to practice with these tools and discuss their own practice and experiences.

**Mlibeni, Skhumbuzo***The Khanyisa Transformative Education Project*

Khanyisa is a transformative education project working with young people in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Khanyisa facilitates a programme of workshops with groups of young people in wilderness settings, partnering with Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. The focus of the workshops is Ubuntu, the Southern African concept of interdependence – that we can only be human in relation to others and that, through knowing this deeply, it becomes natural to care for and be of service to others. Using Ubuntu as a core theme, the leaders facilitate exercises which explore subjects such as gender, masculinity, femininity, inequality, violence and HIV/AIDS with an emphasis on personal and group reflection and transformation. Phase 1 of the Khanyisa project involved a one-year pilot working solely with young men and boys and found that the use of culturally appropriate transformative education approaches to masculinity produced multiple beneficial results. The decreases in gender-based violence and risk-taking behaviour and increased self-esteem, communication, community involvement and participation in household and parental responsibility indicated great potential for the use of similar approaches in work towards gender equality, tackling gender-based violence and in HIV & AIDS programming. Although the project's transformative education approaches resulted in positive changes in the gender identities of the young male participants, engaging in such work in isolation without complementary programmes in other parts of the community resulted in a significant lack of understanding and a negative backlash from the wider community. In order to bring about a sustained social change, Khanyisa's methods needed to be integrated into a much broader whole-community approach. With this in mind, phase 2 of the Khanyisa project is now underway, working with groups of both boys/young men and girls/young women, separately at first, and then bringing the groups together in an attempt to integrate the learning across genders within the community.

**Montez, Mario**

Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra - School of Education, Portugal

*Militancy, Power and Local Knowledge: Challenging Contemporary Sociocultural Animation in Community Development*

Sociocultural Animation (SCA) is a form of community work related with Community Development (CD). It flourished from the social movements of the 60's as a practice to empower groups of local people to participate on the development of their communities and breathes along Freire's idea of conscientization. SCA expanded over the 70's and 80's and played a major role in societies facing sociopolitical turmoil. In 1978 the Council of Europe presented SCA as an essential practice for development, tool against established powers and methodology for social change. SCA practices relied on non-formal education, cultural democracy and collective action. Scientific, cultural and local knowledge where crucial factors for improving life conditions of vulnerable populations. The democratization programme in Portugal, after the revolution of 1974, was a fertile field for SCA militant actions, important to raise new local-based facilities and organizations. Nowadays those new organizations are mostly boosted by European funding and pursuit technical goals. They employ academic trained animators and rely on academic knowledge. When using social diagnostic tools, it is noticed that CD stakeholders' consortiums are built of organizations more than local actors. But engaging informal actors in Government funded projects also rises questions on their credibility, backgrounds, intentions and powers. Looking from some perspectives of Development, SCA's original militancy is in jeopardy due to contemporary technicity. However, there are some contexts where sociocultural animation can act as a militant workforce. This communication explores the potentialities of militancy and informal actors in CD. It approaches the validation of local knowledge when configuring CD partnerships and draws a set of contexts where militancy is a counter-force to formal community work. It's difficult to look at militancy and non-formal approaches in today's Sociocultural animation mind-set. Yet appears to be a topic of interest when debating participation, power and progress in community development.

**Muia, Daniel; Kamau, Anne; Kibe, Lydia**

Kenyatta University/Association of Community Development Practitioners-Kenya

*Community Health Workers' Volunteerism and Task-shifting: Lessons from Implementation Research in Kenya*

Community health workers (volunteers) are vital front-line health care workers. They deliver health care services at the community level and often for no pay. The 2006 WHO Report on human resources for health sees task-shifting as a key response to staff shortage. This paper is drawn from a two-year (2015 - 2017) TDR/WHO supported implementation research which sought to enhance the role of CHWs in malaria prevention and control. The CHWs use community development methodologies in an otherwise a bio-medical domain. They employed community engagement to mobilise on malaria prevention as well empower communities to make decisions and manage change. Drawing from Frere's conscientization process they led communities to reflect and act on ways of controlling and preventing malaria. This paper discusses the dilemma of CHW's volunteerism under taskshifting whereby services they offer should be compensated. The study used a descriptive survey design to collect data from twenty purposively selected CHWs. Findings showed that CHWs, despite their relatively low education levels, are involved in promoting general community health, immunization and sanitation; referring the sick to hospital; and malaria control activities. They perceived their strength as lying in their training and community appreciation of their work. While CHWs work as volunteers, they were keen to get compensation out of the project, which they termed as (Mnyafulo), hence negating the 'volunteerism' notion. A sustainability CHWs capacity building project should address issues of CHWs compensation and motivation to guarantee continuity. This paper concludes that task shifting is a reality given the shortage of health staff. Hence, policy measures are needed to institutionalize CHWs work in the communities and in the county health systems. The ethical imperative should be that CHWs be compensated for the crucial routine health care system work they do in their community.



**Nakano, Kanako; Shido, Shushi; Okabe, Akane**

Otani University, Japan

*Practical Problems of Community Work in Japan*

In Japan, the working class used to organize labor unions, and put out a fight against the government to pursue their rights. However, the labor unions have been weak and less organized for several decades. They don't have any chances to get together. There are many homeless people, including teenagers, women, families, and people with disabilities. They are powerless to get out of poverty. There are only elderly people left in the countryside, so they can't maintain their community any more. People had to move into urban areas to earn a living, because the agriculture and forestry in rural areas have been destroyed by industrialization. It means that both in urban and rural areas, our community has been collapsed. These situations produce a widening disparity between the rich and the poor in our society. The numbers of people on welfare and people in social isolation have been increasing recently in Japan. There are many needs of social services, but our government has been cutting the budget and has been changing the laws to reduce the numbers of people dependent on social welfare. They recommend that they support themselves, through their families and their neighborhoods instead of using social services. We wonder if community work can play a role in this society. Social workers under these situations should make plans and take actions to improve and strengthen communities, and they are required to stand at the forefront of a movement that attempts to reform society. In addition to this, the social workers must work with other workers in many countries, including Asian and European countries, in solidarity, and pursue the real value of community work.

**Nambooze, Rosemary**

Uganda

*Social Inclusion of Children with Special Needs in Uganda – A Photovoice Study*

In line with the current view on disability – as an interaction between the child’s health and social environmental factors – the focus of research shifted towards seeing social inclusion as a complex interaction between personal and environmental factors. Although children’s interpersonal environment is centered at the household level, little is known about the role of the household in studies focusing on social inclusion. Therefore, aim of our research is to investigate the way in which the household affects social inclusion. Design: As research is required which is undertaken in collaboration with children with special needs and their parents, Photovoice will be used to answer our research questions. Methods: 12 parents with a child with special needs were selected from the parent’s support group of a local NGO in Wakiso district, Uganda. In this Photovoice study, parents themselves produce visual representations about aspects of their children’s life with regard to social inclusion and the household’s influence on this. These images are the visual stimuli in a subsequent in-depth qualitative interview with the respondent who produced that particular visual material. Transcripts of these interviews and observatory notes are imported into NVivo for thematic analysis. Results: Results indicate that household functioning; socio-economic status; and social capital influence the way in which children with special needs are included in society. Positive household conditions can prevent children from experiencing the negative societal views on special needs in the Ugandan society and can stimulate their social inclusion. Implications: This research has the potential to plug a gap in the understanding of social inclusion of children with a disability and its barriers in resource limited settings. For policy purposes, this project aims to support awareness building efforts and the development of strategies to improve social inclusion – by strengthening the household culture, socio-economic status and social capital.

**Nkemakolam, Monday**

*Strengthening International Development For A Better Future*

My paper will seek to focus on strengthening the existing system in order to produce consistent positive results in the years ahead. I wish to authoritatively state that Community Development is as old as the universe and we must take seriously the responsibility of community development in order to maintain a standard which will remain comfortable for humanity. And to do so requires consistency in systems that grow with experience and chain of successes. The success and failure of any Community Development project is dependent on good and quality leadership. Any international organisation such as IACD which loves humanity should at any given point in time assist developing countries during electoral processes through advocacy of peace and free & fair elections. Quality leadership which will encourage a free flow of information, suggestion and feedback from every level of membership, this, is vital to success of our collective corporate vision for the next decade and more. If the leadership isn't performing optimally, it will reflect on the organisation. If IACD is to steadily and progressively tackle the challenges facing developmental agencies in the 21st century, then we must periodically assess our performance in order to identify areas requiring improvement and strategies which need restructuring. The credible and qualified locals resident in the host community must be part of the development work from start to finish. Their participation and contribution will heighten their commitment towards ensuring the successful completion of the project and eliminate any likelihood of tension between the locals and the agency.

**O'Curry, Shane**

European Network Against Racism, Ireland

*Documenting Racist Hate Crime and Institutional Racism in Ireland Today*

The European Network Against Racism, Ireland (ENAR Ireland) is a civil society organisation which has used a community development approach and the direct community contact of its network of 80 nongovernmental, community and grassroots organisations to generate hard-t-get data on racism based on the first hand experiences of people from racialised communities. It does this primarily through the iReport.ie online racist incident (self)reporting system which uses people-generated data to create reports on racism including hate crime with which statutory and societal organisations can be held to account. There have been some challenges to data collection with this method, including getting people to report working to agreed reporting standards with the state, and establishing the legitimacy of our data. But we have been able to overcome these challenges using strategic alliances with academics and academic institutions and with networks of civil society organisations and stakeholders. The presentation will also highlight an analysis of some of the data collected, and what this can tell us about racist hate crime and structural and institutional racism in Ireland today.

**O'Donoghue, Siobhan**

Uplift, Ireland

*How Uplift - People Power Change is Mobilising for Change and Transformation in Ireland*

For many the ability to effect change seems to be an ever-decreasing possibility. Trust in politicians and traditional structures of democracy are declining. Representative democracy is failing the majority and increasingly people feel distanced from decision makers. Transparency and accountability are lacking at every level of society, reinforcing cynicism and disillusionment. Technology is changing the rules of the game - in good and bad ways. Civil society including community development has been slow to respond to the trends in digital technology and even slower to tap into the potential technology to support participation and collective action. Uplift - People Power Change is 3 years old and uses technology to unite people on and offline under the umbrella of the shared values of social justice, equality, sustainability and deepening democracy. Uplift has connected over 175,000 people in every corner of Ireland including Northern Ireland and Irish people living overseas. Uplift members take coordinated action by campaigning on a wide range of issues that impact on the shape of Irish society. This presentation will outline the methodology, principles and practices inherent in Uplift's people powered model of campaigning and mobilising. The story of Uplift will be told through case studies and will detail the process of developing campaign strategy, creating the conditions for collective decision making and participation, the effective targeting of decision makers and the process involved in creating a broader movement narrative and community identity. The presentation will specifically address how community work principles inherently inform how and why Uplift works the way it does.

**O'Donoghue, Mary**

*How can Community Development work to promote women's equality in rural areas? – a feminist perspective from the West of Ireland*

I propose to examine the current context of community work with women in rural areas in Ireland. Using research and findings from my thesis “Community Work with Women in Rural Ireland” as well as my experience of working with women in West Clare for the past 6 years, I will outline what is happening in the name of community work with women. Using “All Ireland Standards for Community Work”, I will examine key challenges which exist including participation of women, working collectively on issues and achieving social change. It is also important to place this in the context of work with women by both local and rural development initiatives. Key questions which I will explore are;

- How do we ensure women's rights are core to development work in rural areas?
- How do we create opportunities for community work with women in rural areas?

**O'Duffy, Patricia**

St Helens Neighbourhood House, Australia

*THRIVE Initiative - (Transforming Health Relationships Innovation Vocation & Education)*

THRIVE is a community Initiative that demonstrates the power of working in partnerships in community development. THRIVE (acronym for Transforming Health Relationships Innovation Vocation and Education) is a partnership of key stakeholders in Break O'Day Area on the east coast of Tasmania, Australia. Following a community consultation undertaken by St Helens Neighbourhood House in partnership with Break O'Day Council and St Helens District High School a framework for action was developed that provided solutions to issues identified by our community in relation to improving Year 12 outcomes. Not surprisingly issues identified with low year 12 results were across a spectrum of social determinants to health such as Transport, Employment, Early Childhood, Food Security, Lifestyle Choices, Mental Health, and Environment and so on. St Helens Neighbourhood House in partnership with Break O'Day Council, St Helens District High School and LINC Literacy Services entered into a Memorandum of Understanding for the purpose of a shared commitment to work collaboratively in mutually beneficial activities in the interest of furthering the shared vision of an active and connected community empowering Break O'Day people to lead meaningful lives and create successful futures. We work collaboratively and extensively with a number of major key stakeholders and service providers, community groups and individuals who support and assist the objectives and goals of THRIVE through their commitment and participation in a number of THRIVE's programs. In the short term since its inception THRIVE has established programs and social enterprise projects that has seen significant beneficial outcomes for our community.

**O'Keeffe, Brendan**

*The Changing Role of LEADER in Community Development - the Irish Experience*

When it first began in the early 1990s, the LEADER (Liaison Entre Actions de Développement de l'Economie Rurale) initiative for rural development was generally welcomed as a mechanism through which communities could access resources to implement projects and take decisions about the development of their locales. While LEADER tended to focus initially on economic, rather than social issues, it gradually became a vehicle through which rural communities gained a stronger voice. As LEADER expanded (financially and geographically) during the late 1990s and early 2000s, and as the implementing bodies, known as LAGs (Local Action Groups), became better versed in community development and assumed responsibilities for a range of local development programmes, LEADER began to support social inclusion, social enterprise and community service provision.

Successive independent reviews lauded LEADER in Ireland for being innovative and for strengthening the capacity of community and voluntary organisations. Indeed, the Irish LEADER model was regarded by many as one of the most successful in the EU.

While progressively coming to embrace and increasingly reflect community development principles and practices, LEADER LAGs found themselves facing strained relations with central government, as the latter sought to curb their autonomy and flexibility. Other endogenous community development organisations also found themselves caught up in the government's drive to streamline community development and to place local development within the parameters of the Irish local government system. This policy came into effect in 2014, and has had very considerable implications, not just for the administration of LEADER, but for the governance of community development in Ireland. This paper tracks the role of LEADER in community development, and it looks specifically at communities' reactions to government policy and the newly-emerging structures.



**O'Keeffe, Brendan**

*Perceptions of Community – Citizens' Views of Community Vibrancy*

Planning, benchmarking, evaluating and taking stock of assets and resources are among the core elements of community development processes. In approaching any or all of these, community development organisations and practitioners frequently look, in the first instance, to official sources and statistics. While these sources are important, there is a need to complement them, to a greater extent, with processes that enable community members to appraise, review and evaluate the inputs and outputs of community development and the context in which it operates.

This paper draws on two Irish case studies. It outlines the methodology used to collect data from over 1,500 rural dwellers regarding their perceptions of the vibrancy of their communities. The indicators used to measure community vibrancy were placed on three scales, namely economic, socio-cultural and environmental. The data allowed for a measurement of citizens' experiences and perceptions in respect of each of these, and on a composite score. The survey methodology incorporated elements of action research in that community organisations shaped the selection of indicators, were involved in the analysis of data and shared information and experiences through local networks.

As well as presenting the results and considering their implications for community development and the outputs and roles of agents, the paper will look at how civil society organisations and others used the dataset and the processes of engagement with citizens in shaping their policies, plans and interventions. Thus, the paper will provide a narrative of the experiences in the case study communities. Specifically, the paper will include data from interviews with community group leaders, development officers and agency personnel on the merits and challenges associated with widespread citizen appraisal of community assets and signposting for community development.

**O'Shea, Marianne**

Maynooth University DAPPSS, Ireland

*Community workers as 'Border-crossers': Local Practices & Global Principles*

This paper seeks to examine the concept and context of Community Workers as border-crossers. Ledwith proposes that, in order to understand different ways of engaging with the world, community workers must become “border-crossers”, we must let go of “the cultural, theoretical and ideological parameters that enclose us and offer us the security of ‘home’; the familiar and the known” (2011:147). Practically, in an increasingly interconnected world, where globalised contexts mean that the increasing divisions within, and between, countries have ever-more complex causes, requiring more complex solutions, community workers, and those they work with, have also become “border-crossers” in the physical sense.

There has been a tradition of those involved in Irish community work engaging in global settings and struggles, from the returned missionaries of the 1970s, informed by liberation theology, to those involved with the peoples movements of Central and South America in the 1980s, to less visible but on-going relationships formed by individual workers working in international settings and maintaining links and solidarity with marginalised groups across the globe. These experiences have influenced the direction of community work in Ireland, the strategies adopted along the way and the shape of analysis and understandings of the root causes of the issues facing communities here. In addition, Ireland, once a country of outward migration, is no longer the predominantly monocultural island it once was. Both workers and communities are more diverse, having lived, worked and travelled to or from other countries and together have generated a new mix of ideas and experiences to be considered in attempting to engage in any community development processes.

Given this changing context, there is an inevitable impact upon the practice and principles of community development. In considering global development practice, Battersby & Roy (2017:3) “do not presume a single model of practice; rather, envisage interconnected fields of social action evidencing complementary, competing and contradictory priorities”. This paper asks if this is the case or are there rather global principles that guide the nature of the practice and prioritise particular principles?

**O'Sullivan, Justine**

Western Sydney University, Australia

*Sluts, Social Workers, and Structure*

Exploring the impact of social work students' personal values on professional practice and academic institutional responsibility to challenge unhelpful beliefs. It is well established that sexual assault victims, an already vulnerable group, risk secondary victimisation when engaging with service providers. There is a wealth of literature in Australian social work education curricula about the impact of, and extent to which, personal values can perpetuate and exacerbate inequality. The aim of the qualitative research was to explore the personal values of social work students prior to graduation. Furthermore, the institutional responsibility to challenge unhelpful values, and gatekeep when necessary was examined. Interviews, conducted by the author, were undertaken with Bachelor of Social Work students studying at Western Sydney University. Not surprisingly, themes of consent, power imbalances and inequalities surfaced throughout the findings. All participants described their desire to practice in an anti-oppressive manner. However, none of the participants reflected on their upcoming positions of authority, nor how their values might play a role in contributing to oppressive practice. It is widely accepted that unquestioned values in this field can negatively influence decision making. It is therefore reasonable to question in which ways students can be better supported to develop an awareness around the importance of critical reflexivity in their work. Additionally, universities, missing opportunities to challenge soon to be social workers, are responsible for the reinvigoration of education. Recommendations include rethinking how the practical units within the Bachelor of Social Work are developed and implemented.

**Obaeko Iwara, Ishmael**

*Endogenous Attributes of Successful Youth Entrepreneurs in Selected Rural Wards of Thulamela Local Municipality*

Entrepreneurs are globally recognized as drivers of employment opportunities and link between labour force and the economy. Successful enterprises do not only foster employment but also address social exclusion and ensure development of both individuals and the society. It could be argued that, these were the conduits that informed various institutions in South Africa to invest more on youth enterprise sector. However, the frequency at which youth entrepreneurship is failing and souring youth unemployment in the country despite these support, remains a concern. It has been noted that given equal opportunities, some entrepreneurs thrive remarkably while others lag behind or even fail. It could be that there are some inherent attributes that influence success of such entrepreneurs. This study aims to offers a window to distill attributes that are responsible for successful entrepreneurs. This would in turn provide learning points for future youth entrepreneurs in Limpopo province and South Africa as a whole. Against this background, Participatory design grounded on qualitative and quantitative approaches was used for the study. Simple random sampling techniques guided by open-ended and close-ended question tools was used to collect data. Analyses was made using Atlas-ti and statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 24, using descriptive statistics, and inferential statistics. Findings from result are discussed extensively in the full paper.

**Orton, Andrew**

Durham University, UK

*Participation, Power and Network Relationships in Christian Social Action on Debt*

This presentation will draw on research with Christian groups responding to debt (and poverty more widely) within local communities to explore how their work links with that of others working on these issues. In particular, it will explore how participation in this work as part of community development processes can lead to both: (i) wider relationships with others who share concerns about these issues, in the form of various networks across local and wider scales. (ii) developing understandings of what forms of action are needed, and how different forms of action might work together, to tackle these issues in holistic ways that take account of different dimensions of power within them. This analysis draws on insights from the findings of research which explored Christian responses to debt in the North East of England and London through 35 participatory local discussions (involving around 580 people in total) and a national conference (involving 90 people) with those interested and/or taking action on this issue. Moreover, it considers how participatory forms of research on these issues can contribute to community development processes which link diverse responses and groups together in ways that enabled them to learn from each

**Park, Duk-Byeong; Kyung-Hee, Kim; Goreham, Gary A**

Kongju National University, Republic of Korea

*Start-up Motivations for Agri-tourism Businesses in South Korea*

Variations in farming practices and products and rural life hold fascination for people around the world and have become a theme for a growing tourism industry. Agri-tourism has been demonstrated to be a source of additional income for farm families and of development for their rural communities, noticeably in South Korea. Strategies to encourage agri-tourism businesses suggest several questions: What are the characteristics of agri-tourism entrepreneurs in South Korea? And what is the diversity and magnitude of motivations that underpin agri-tourism operators' entrepreneurial activities? To address these questions, an on-site, self-administered survey of 293 agri-tourism entrepreneurs was conducted in four rural Korean communities. The study's findings reveal that, first, three distinct groups emerge based on their motivations: a low motivation group; a social life and utilizing resources motivation group; and an income motivation group. The second step was to identify the characteristics of the agri-tourism entrepreneurs in each of these three groups. The less-educated, aged, and horticultural farm operators were more likely to be motivated by income in pursuing agri-tourism. Those in the lifestyle and resource utilization motivation group tended to be retired, more education, and non-farm or specialty crop farm operators. Those in the low motivation group tended to be rice farmers with somewhat higher incomes and who did not derive satisfaction in meeting people, improving accommodations, or starting new businesses to obtain additional income. These results indicate that the motivational aspect of entrepreneurs should be considered for effective policies and programs in agri-tourism development. For example, because agri-tourism businesses have high development costs and low returns, it is crucial to allocate long-term financial support, technical support, and institutional frameworks to enhance these businesses.

**Popple, Keith**

London South Bank University, UK

*Neo-liberalism, austerity and Brexit: the challenge for community development*

The focus of my talk is to outline what neo-liberalism claims to be, before considering the reality of the impact of neo-liberalism on communities and individuals around the world and in particular the impact of inequality. I refer to the 2008 financial crash which led in most countries of the world to government's imposing 'austerity measures' which has resulted in a significant fall in people's living standards alongside massive cuts in welfare systems and public services which has increased pressure on communities, and in particular on the poorest of communities. . We then move first to a consideration of the increasing lack of confidence in neo-liberal globalised finance capitalism which led to the 2008 crash; and then secondly to the lack of confidence in the electoral system and politicians before we refer to Brexit. We finish with reference to the challenges for community development during this period of considerable change.

**Popple, Keith**

Community Development Journal, UK

*Writing for the Community Development Journal*

This practice workshop will provide those interested in contributing articles to the CDJ with an understanding of how the editorial process works and the steps potential contributors can take to move their work from the idea stage to a published article.

**Power, Elizabeth; Glynn, Evelyn**

Domestic Violence Response, Ireland

*Intersections of Feminism, Empowerment & Community Development in the Context of Domestic Abuse*

This 45 -minute workshop explores the intersection between feminist theory and community development in the context of developing a community response to domestic violence. Violence directed at women in the home is rampant in all societies and remains the site of the first, primary and most pervasive abuse of women. Feminist theory challenges us to examine the structural causes of violence against women in the form of Patriarchy. Community development sees social analysis as an essential starting point for community work. The intersections between the disciplines of Community Development and Feminist theory, explorations of power and empowerment, have informed the direction and development of Domestic Violence Response in its 20 year of providing services in County Galway. This workshop will examine, and explore some of that learning. Acknowledging the power that one holds as a community worker, and recognising the privileges one also carries, e.g. gender, class, educational background, etc are essential to this work. Feminism asks us to go a step further. It challenges us to use the practice of reflexivity: the acknowledgment that we are not objective players in our communities who instigate change at a remove but come with our own subjectivity, fears and personal stories. The workshop will provide experiential engagement with the body as a site of personal power and a source of resistance and strength.



**Prontera, Marianna**

Cairde, Ireland

*Proiectos Romano: A study of Roma communities in Balbriggan*

This study is a snapshot of the socio-economic situation of the Roma population in Balbriggan. Cairde has been providing information and advocacy to a significant and increasing number of Roma families and individuals since setting up a branch in Balbriggan in 2010. This research project aims to better inform our work and the work of other agencies who support Roma communities with the intention of providing more culturally specific services and policies. While the subjects of this project were both Roma women and men, the majority of the participants (60%) were adult Roma women. During my presentation I will provide an overview of the findings of the study, paying particular attention to the data that give an insight into the experience of Roma women. The study was carried out over a period of approximately one year and consisted of three main phases: research methods training workshops delivered to five Roma participants; data collection – carried out by the Roma participants who took part in the training; data entry, data analysis and report compilation. Data analysis reveals that among the respondents, levels of literacy and English language competence is very low, 79% have been victims of several forms of racism and 90% are unemployed. Language, racism and child care expenses were identified as the main three barriers that prevented the respondents accessing employment or training and education courses. Two main recommendations emerge from the study. The first recommendation relates to the issue of racism and the second to the question of literacy and education in a more general sense. Both matters permeate every single aspect of Roma respondents' experiences of living in Ireland and without any doubt they need major attention. I will present some practical suggestions that can be implemented to try and address these issues.

**Purcell, Martin**

University of Huddersfield, England, UK

*A New Reveille for Radicals?*

Saul Alinsky's seminal work 'Reveille for Radicals' has inspired community activists to take up the challenge of holding those in power to account, and challenging institutional forms of injustice wherever and by whomsoever they are experienced. In re-visiting Alinsky's original book, this paper seeks to draw together learning from examples of direct social and political action and community development which could be conceived as 'radical', to:

- Reclaim the language and territory of community development and education from the political classes who have appropriated it, particularly in recent years.
- Build on the momentum of successful mainstream political shifts – where 'radical' manifestos (e.g. those put forward by Bernie Sanders and Jeremy Corbyn) have gained traction, generating significant support among different electorates – to determine if there is scope for a more 'radical' form of politics in the 21st century.
- Acknowledge and try to make sense of the massive range of 'radical' practice evident in the world today, most of which happens outside formal institutional governance structures, so that we can know and 'name' and celebrate this form of practice.
- Reflect on the ebb and flow of radical thought and practice since 'Reveille for Radicals' first appeared, focussing in particular on the extent to which it has been able to influence thought and policy in the context of different struggles and in 'settled' democracies across the globe.
- Locate the teaching and practice of community development and education globally within changing social, economic and other contexts.

Drawing on historical and contemporary literature, reflecting radicalism in different contexts (revolutions, street protests, eco-warrriorism, civil rights movements, liberation theology, end of empire, trades unionism, etc.), the paper will incorporate practical examples of 'radicalism' in different parts of the world to assess the validity of Alinsky's message in 2018 and beyond.

**Quigley, Anna**

Citywide Drugs Crisis Campaign, Ireland

*Ireland's National Drugs Strategy - Rise and Fall of a  
Community Development Approach*

The Rabbitte report in 1996 was seen as a milestone in Irish social policy in that it recognised the centrality of community development to an effective state response to the drugs crisis and embedded community development principles in the local and national structures that it set up. Decision-making was devolved to Local Drug Task Forces responses and community knowledge and experience was valued as essential expertise. Community representatives became engaged as lead players in what they saw as a real and meaningful partnership process - supports for community engagement were put in place and the existence of strong vibrant community networks was seen as crucial to success. Through the National structures, community representatives had a real and defining role in shaping national drugs policy. But once this initial “emergency” period had passed, it gradually became clear to us that there was no fundamental change in how the state does its business. In response to a political “emergency”, local decentralised decision-making was allowed for a period of time, but when the state felt it had weathered the “emergency”, it reverted to the highly-centralised top-down norm of doing business. We in the community thought for a time that we had some power, but in reality we could do nothing to prevent the dismantling of structures that gave us that power, leaving us disillusioned. The appearance or “façade” of partnership decisionmaking structures has been maintained; this provides cover for the state players, while casting us in the role of negative people who are never satisfied, as we try to reflect our experience of what is really happening on the ground. How do we shape a community development response to the situation we now find ourselves in, drawing on the lessons from the past 20 years?

**Regan, Seán***Housing and Community Development*

Respond! Housing has been delivering social housing throughout Ireland since 1981, under the tag-line 'Building Sustainable Communities'. Community Development has been a key principle of this work.

Respond! has recently completed a review of its' strategies and has made a commitment to develop a modern model of 'Tenant Participation' for our tenants in both our estates and in our 'Family Hub' services for homelessness. This approach is heavily influenced by models currently in practice in Scotland, where tenant participation is much more advanced, given regulatory requirements.

The presentation will address the following elements:

- The strategic review process and key messages from it.
- The model of Tenant Participation proposed.
- Early indicators, challenges and lessons of the approach.
- Exploration of whether meaningful Tenant Participation can be effective without a strong underpinning of Community Development principles and approaches.

**Rimmer, Annette**

University of Manchester, UK

*Breaking The Silence: Community Radio, Women, And Empowerment*

The paper explores the concepts of voice poverty and empowerment through the narratives of female community radio volunteers in Northern England. It contextualises community radio and employs a variety of literature to understand how intersectionality and empowerment is theorised and how this might be useful to empowerment practice in community media. It is rooted in bell hooks' and Paulo Freire's perception that the existing system of dominant social relations 'creates a culture of silence' where oppressed people are silenced, alienated and 'a mere object of the director society' (Freire, 1977:16). It accepts Stuart Hall's contention that media and cultural spaces can be powerful sites of social action (2005:269). In the perception of these women, community radio emerges as a site of diverse identities, laughter, dialogue, raised consciousness and conflict. They confront the orthodoxy of young white, male dominated media but also challenge romantic notions of community harmony and happiness by recognising inherent tensions involved in communities. The paper forefronts evidence from the majority world, where community radio is well documented as 'giving voice to invisible women' (Wairimu Gatua, Patton & Brown, 2010). It concludes with an argument for further exploration of this highly symbolic dimension of empowerment where women redefine their identities through dialogue and break their silence by broadcasting their voices on radio. It challenges UK commercial and public broadcasters to learn from the global south that community development is an effective method of enriching the mainstream media world.

**Rleborough, Helena Mary**

Manchester Metropolitan University and Centre for Connected Practice, England

*Exploring Paradigms for Community Development: Growing Earth as  
Community using Action Research*

The interconnected challenges facing the world range from social justice issues to climate change and biodiversity loss. 2016 was the hottest year on record and in 2017 scientists warned urgently about the human assault on biodiversity and ecosystems on which humanity depends for its survival. Thinkers from across a range of disciplines are exploring the need to move beyond a focus which is growth orientated, consumer focused and disregards the natural world. The paper suggests that a way to move beyond this paradigm is through a bottom up approach and the creativity of communities to take action. The contribution of community development to making the transition to a socially and ecologically just world is explored, drawing on the need for urgent action. Action research is used as the underpinning methodology, drawing on first, second and third person forms and offering a contribution from the literature. Notions of Earth as Community are explored, drawing on a range of thinkers. The paper suggests that the whole Earth can be seen as one community, with the humans having a place alongside other species and natural world. The contribution of community development to making the transition to Earth as Community is examined, giving examples from a range of communities. Reference is made to the neoliberal agenda which has reduced or cut the amount of local and national community development support for communities. The paper links into the UN Sustainable Development Goals as part of the work towards Earth as Community. In the delivery of the paper, a participative approach is offered, using creativity and learning to explore with conference attendees what the ideas might mean in working with communities. The author draws on her experience of working in communities in both a paid and voluntary capacity.

**Rooney, Eilish**

Ulster University, Transitional Justice Institute, Northern Ireland/North of Ireland

*Justice Dialogue: A Community Toolkit for Post-conflict Transition*

How do local communities manage social repair in the aftermath of a violent political conflict? After a peace agreement is reached, when the headlines cease and people get on with day-to-day life what are the local impacts? Is inter-communal hostility inevitable? What is the role of community development? What happens to the hard-won experience of living through conflict in disadvantaged areas that endured intense concentrations of human rights violations? Some answers to these questions were explored in a rights based community conversation about post-conflict transition in North Belfast. The conversation led to a grassroots toolkit programme so that others could join in and have their say. Hundreds of people have participated in the programme to date. The materials have been translated into Arabic, English and Spanish for others to use in their own setting. The toolkit conversation is a kind of community action that arises informally in troubled circumstances and crises everywhere (Collier, 2007). Local action empowers the people concerned and helps to improve life in the places where it is organized and supported. This community 'change from within' can be supported and affirmed but cannot be imposed by outsider projects however well meaning (Collier, 2007:12). This account of the toolkit programme will be of interest to community workers, NGOs, policy makers and academics who are concerned with social justice in troubled and fragile states everywhere (McCloskey, 2014; McEvoy and McGregor, 2008). The toolkit offers a way to support and strengthen local action. This paper argues that the participatory pedagogy can be adapted for grassroots engagement in other historically divided, troubled and fragile circumstances.

**Rosch, Terylann; Endicott, Wally**

Center for the Advanced Study and Practice of Hope/Kids at Hope, Arizona State University,  
United States of America

*Unleashing the Power of Hope in Community Development*

This workshop discusses how the science of hope, via its clinical and practical health applications, provides a strong empirical evaluation of how hope (and hopelessness) impact children, youth, families, and communities. Kids at Hope (KAH) developed this cultural framework to engage entire communities to support the success of all children, no exceptions. It is a strategic, transformative framework for change designed to engage entire communities to support the success of all children, no exceptions. Working through the Center for the Advanced Study and Practice of Hope (within the T. Denny Sanford School of Social and Family Dynamics at Arizona State University), researchers are studying evidence-based practices operating successfully in communities across 21 states in the U.S. and Alberta, Canada. Attendees will learn also about the successes of actual communities, schools and/or youth organizations in the United States that practice this framework. The topic of the workshop is about both Change & Transformation and Community Development.



**Ryan, Dearbhla**

*Creating the Conditions - Our Story to Tell*

Sex workers in Ireland face high levels of stigma, marginalisation and discrimination. Due to a fear of exposure, judgement and criminalisation, barriers to their participation are deeply challenging. The dominant discourse surrounding sex work conflates consensual adult sex work with trafficking for sexual exploitation, labelling sex workers as vulnerable victims. Across Europe, non-Governmental organisations, religious groups and political parties from across the spectrum have pushed for the 'Nordic Model'. This model promotes the criminalisation of people who pay for sexual services in order to 'end demand' prostitution and therefore reduce trafficking for sexual exploitation. Despite compelling testimony and evidence from sex workers, human rights and health experts, such as the WHO, UNAIDS and Amnesty International showing the detrimental impact of criminal laws surrounding the sex industry, the 'Nordic Model' was hailed as a progressive step in Irish politics, academia and across civil society. Sex workers in Ireland struggled to be heard as policy and decision makers made little effort to seek out or understand their experiences. Those who did speak out were disqualified as being unrepresentative. Since 2015 SWAI has taken a community work approach to engage sex workers, build relationships and support their participation in discussions and representation on the issues they face in political discourse, policy spaces and the media. In doing this SWAI has challenged the dominant discourse and offered an alternative human rights and community work approach to working with sex workers for rights, recognition and safety in their work. Our presentation will outline SWAI's experience in taking a community development approach to its work with sex workers in the context of the dominant 'end demand' discourse, and the innovative tools and strategies we have used to do outreach, develop critical analysis and support collective spaces and actions. These include online outreach and engagement, Know Your Rights cards and emergency Ugly Mugs alerts.

**Ryser, Laura**

Washington State University, United States of America

*Liberating Structures: Shifting Patterns of Interaction for Inclusion and Innovation*

The way in which groups of people work together is a critical and often overlooked area of focus. The ability to shape the way in which meetings are conducted and conversations are held can enable tremendous creativity and innovation within a group. If ignored, engagement and communication is either too constricted or too loose and can have side effects of excessive power dynamics, unengaged audiences and counterproductive behavior. In this workshop, participants will learn and experience Liberating Structures. Developed by Henri Lipmanowicz and Keith McCandless, these structured processes give equal time and contribution to everyone in a group to harness the intelligence and creativity of an entire team. Regardless of the size of the group or the seniority of those involved, utilizing Liberating Structures will enable participation and momentum. To deepen the learning and provide practical tools to be used beyond this Conference, two methods will be facilitated for participants to learn and experience for future use in their own community development work.

**Santiago, Anna Maria**

Michigan State University, United States

*Planning for Healthy Child Development: Impact of Social Neighborhood on Neurodevelopmental Disorders*

A core mission for community practitioners is to create urban spaces that support the healthy development of its residents. Planning for health has traditionally focused on the physical dimensions of the natural and built environment. However, there is an equally important need to examine the developmental health implications of the social environment of the urban neighborhood. In this paper we quantify the impact of neighborhood contexts on the diagnosis of neurodevelopmental disorders (mental retardation, learning disabilities, developmental delays, autism and ADD-ADHD) for low-income Latino and African American children using a natural experiment. Data analyzed come from a retrospective survey of Denver (CO) Housing Authority (DHA) residents whose families were randomly assigned to neighborhoods. Accelerated failure time (AFT) models show that several social dimensions of neighborhood -- safety, socioeconomic status, nativity and residential instability -- prove strongly predictive of the acceleration or delay in the time of neurodevelopmental disorder diagnoses. Results differ by ethnicity. Community development practitioners have a professional obligation to encourage the development and maintenance of economically and ethnically diverse neighborhoods and expand opportunities for disadvantaged citizens. The findings from this study provide further impetus for progress toward these goals because it demonstrates cognitive benefits that would redound to low-income, minority children.

**Scanlan, Hilary**

Community Work Dept Cork Kerry Community Healthcare,  
Health Service Executive Ireland

*Four Decades of Community Work in Health Services Executive Co. Kerry Ireland*

Professionally qualified Community Workers have been employed in Cork and Kerry in the South West of Ireland since the 1970s. Ireland and Community Work has changed and evolved over that time. The communities have changed, the demography has changed, there have been several booms and busts but what has not changed is the commitment to working in partnership on the basis of parity of esteem and the principles of Community Development. There have been challenges, gains and losses ,struggles and opportunities. Some challenge the idea of State agencies engaging in Community Development at all and wonder if it's not too ironic and impossible. The aim of the Community Work Dept in Cork Kerry Community Health Care is to Empower and enable local groups, organisations and people to tackle the health and social issues with which they are concerned and thereby promote Health and Social Gain in the Community. It is our believe that by working on the fundamental principles of empowerment, capacity building and respect that Community Development can produce life changing outcomes. I plan to look back over the four decades of Community Work in Kerry and look to the future potential also.

**Scheib, Holly; Osman Mohamoud, Mohamed**

Somalia Disaster Resilience Institute (SDRI); Benadir University, Mogadishu; and Sage Consulting, USA, Somalia and USA

*Capacity Building as Research Protocol in Southern Somalia*

Somali research capacity, like that of other sub-Saharan African nations, has not paralleled the research capacity in high income countries for many reasons: few researchers, less funding for education and research, and weak research infrastructure (Langer et al 2004; Chu et al 2014). As collaboration with high-income country colleagues and institutions has promise to bring expertise, funding, and resources to Somalia, there is great potential for power imbalances. This paper presents the benefits and lessons learned from a research capacity building training, which was part of a larger resilience study of 46 communities in three districts (Afgooye, Baidoa, and Belet Hawa) in southern Somalia. This training experience, conducted within the framework of differential research capacities between a United States-based academic institution and a Somali-based academic institution, approached data collection and research protocol through shared knowledge and didactic learning, resulting in research outcomes related not only to quality improvements in data but also in research capacity and community research engagement. The findings from this paper add to an emerging literature that compels international actors to equally value research capacity outcomes as research outputs (Franzen et al 2017). With that in mind, the authors argue that this type of capacity-focused research project offers important lessons to international development scholarship and programming. This presentation focuses on key areas of learning from the workshop, based on feedback from participants and community members, and from literatures on power dynamics between academic institutions. The presentation will provide best practices for collaboration between researchers from high and low-income countries to build more equitable and capacity-enhancing projects. Situational analysis will explore the power dynamics that complicate relationships, giving insight to how researchers from different communities may better recognize and address long-standing power differentials and work towards partnership equality.

**Scheib, Holly; Chen, Po**

Youth Heartline and Sage Consulting, United States

*Supporting Protection, Integration, and Resources in Tribes (SPIRIT) in Northern New Mexico*

This paper describes a project that works with the Taos Pueblo community in Northern New Mexico to create a system for child wellbeing consistent with and relevant to its historical and cultural needs. Collaborative intervention with indigenous communities is fraught with challenges, and this paper focuses on ways in which the project engages these challenges through community participation practices. The methods used reflect a range of participatory techniques in community visioning, skills training, and action research, combined to support a capacity building, community-led program. SPIRIT (Supporting Protection, Integration, and Resources In Tribes) is a collaboration between Youth Heartline, a child welfare NGO, and Sage Consulting, an evaluation and research organization; together, they have history in trust building around child wellbeing in Native communities and experience in participatory methods and didactic teaching. In contrast to prior experiences working with Northern New Mexico indigenous communities, where external agencies have historically practiced hierarchical models of implementation to limited success, SPIRIT seeks a process that allows for locally led innovation. SPIRIT enhances capacity in the mechanics of assessment; needs prioritization; program development, implementation, and evaluation; and sustainability by hiring and training community members as child wellbeing scientists. Engagement with tribal leadership throughout the process means that each step becomes shaped to local realities, forming a process and protocol unique to that particular community. This presentation focuses on results from community forums on cultural traditions and local definitions of child wellbeing, learning regarding tribal negotiating, and how these experiences have shaped the project. Interactive situational analysis and role-play will explore the diversities of people, geography, economics, and politics that shape and complicate programs in this community, giving insight to how NGOs, researchers, and communities may adapt to better reflect local needs and processes, particularly within communities where historical legacies of oppression still influence daily life.

**Searcy, Jennison Kipp; Madhosingh-Hector, Ramona; Abeels, Holly;  
Seals, Linda; Betancourt, Alicia**

University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, United States

*Sustainable Floridians – Empowering Local Leaders, Creating Community Capacity*

Sustainable Floridians(SM) is an innovative discussion-to-action program that attracts new audiences to Extension through a structured educational approach focusing on systems-level sustainability awareness and behavior change. The course, delivered at the local level by teams of county Extension Agents, increases participants' knowledge about complex sustainability issues; provides Florida-specific information on individual and group actions for conserving energy and water; motivates participants to implement conservation and efficiency action plans; and empowers participants to assume sustainability leadership roles in their communities. These actions are critical for sustaining the state's ecological, economic, and cultural assets. Florida's attractiveness as a residential location (the 3rd most populous state in the U.S. with over 21 million residents) and rapid rates of urbanization (doubling in population since the early 1980s) have stretched and stressed our rich but limited natural resources. Sustainable Floridians was developed to address Florida's growth challenges, communicate the most current, credible science, and highlight opportunities for residents to engage and live with a lighter ecological footprint. Classroom training, multimedia presentations, online modules, discussion groups, and community projects provide the learning tools to improve knowledge of critical issues (energy, water, climate change and sea-level rise, food systems, transportation, land use) and promote positive behavior change. These strategies ensure that participants have the requisite skill-set to become effective community change leaders.

**Seifu, Wondwosen**

International Development Enterprises (iDE), Ethiopia

*Socioeconomic Impact Evaluation of Asset Based Community Development: Case of Gimbichu, Ethiopia*

This study evaluated the impact of ABCD interventions on socioeconomic situation of households in Girmi Kebele and the whole community of Gimbichu Woreda (Oromia, Ethiopia). The study has assessed the change in attitude, self awareness, collective action, production scheme, irrigation system, social participation, women status, skill development, self planning and implementation as well as follow up of development activities and resource mobilization. For quantitative analysis; both program participant and non participant respondents were drawn and cross-sectional survey data were collected from 130 households in two kebeles of Gimbichu Woreda. Propensity score matching method was employed to analyze the impact of the project interventions quantitatively. This method was checked for covariate balancing with a standardized bias, t-ratio, and joint significance level tests. Results show that participation in ABCD interventions has a significant, positive and robust impact on the outcome variables measured using different indicators. However, for two outcome variable indicators, that is gender situation and family school attendance; positive but statistically insignificant. The sensitivity analysis also shows that the impact result estimates are insensitive to unobserved selection bias. The qualitative assessment shows that the major changes were change in resource mobilization, self awareness and the like which were evident in the change in economic gains which brings in food security improvement of the participating households and increased social capital. The asset base of the community was increased. The thesis finally discusses these results in detail and draws some recommendations.



**Sero, Rebecca**

*Evaluating your Community Development Work through a New Lens:  
An Exploration of Qualitative Indicators*

In every country and in every culture, the art of storytelling is well understood. As community development professionals, we know the importance of telling stories about our programs and the successes we see in communities with which we work. However, identifying these impacts and outcomes is often challenging, due to the time lag between knowledge gained, behaviors undertaken, and impacts realized. We have discovered how to collect and examine these community success stories as a way to better understand our work through Ripple Effects Mapping (REM). This engaging and powerful evaluation tool draws out stories from our community partners through a participatory process, resulting in rich and detailed impact-focused findings. Commonly used evaluations are not always able to capture the indirect “ripple effects” of programs. Held within a focus group setting and using Appreciative Inquiry storytelling, participants at a REM session build on their stories, while facilitators draw the stories out and map their accomplishments, partnerships, and unique contributions. By visualizing the learning, actions and condition changes, REM demonstrates how the group’s work interacts with the community system, as well as where multiple ripples of positive activity exist. During this workshop, participants will learn how to facilitate this mapping exercise, populate the information into a digital version, and then code and aggregate the data into short, medium, and long-term outcomes. Additionally, participants will receive the "Advanced Facilitator Guide for in-depth Ripple Effects Mapping" to use with their own groups and will learn about resources available through the free online "Field Guide to Ripple Effects Mapping" book. The presenters are co-editors and/or contributors of these publications. Proven to work with a diverse range of community contexts, venues and programs, REM will appeal to all WCDC2018 conference attendees, especially those interested in the conference theme of Impact and Outcomes: Measuring and Monitoring.

**Seto, Janice**

University College of the North, Canada

*The 'Write' Way to CED: 'Create to Relate' Publishing in Pukatawagan, Canada*

The 'Write' Way to CED' is a project within Janice Seto's 'Create to Relate' framework that guides and sustains her design of the Community Economic Development (CED) curriculum. According to this CED instructor at the University College of the North, Canada: "Community Economic Development happens only when the individual is developing. There is a storyteller in everyone, there is a Micro-Entrepreneur (ME) in everyone." If CED students become entrepreneurial and model a can-do spirit, they could break themselves and their families out of the poverty of a welfare-dependency mindset often pervading indigenous communities. CED students who had hitherto primarily been consumers of internet content (video gaming, surfing for information, etc) first learnt in the foundation course of the CED program to use Google Suite to produce a coffee-table book on Pukatawagan featuring personal photographs, archival images, and interviews with elders and community members, on any topic of their choice. After securing each student's ISBN publisher codes, Janice Seto, an author herself, demonstrated stage-by-stage how to publish on the Amazon CreateSpace platform. Phase 2 of this learning-by-doing project focused on developing entrepreneurial skills. As ME (Micro-Entrepreneurs), their second book project saw the cohort publishing books addressing the demand for Cree language resources. To date, CED students have test marketed and published ten bilingual English-Cree children's books currently available for purchase on Amazon in ebook and print format with rudimentary YouTube video support (these are on display at WCDC). Stakeholder buy-in of these capacity-building projects has encouraged these nascent CED professionals to continue creating and diffusing locally-created meaning. Aside from individual royalty income, 'the Write Way to CED' initiative adds value to the community as an integral participant in enhancing the Cree language capacity of Pukatawagan generations to come.

**Shevellar, Lynda**

The University of Queensland, Australia

*Community Desire and Disenchantment in Psychiatric Disability*

Secure and affordable housing presents an ongoing challenge for people with severe and persistent mental health issues. Given the perfect storm created by increases in the prevalence and impact of mental illness, ageing population and an ageing carer population, and decreasing social housing stock, there is an urgent need for creative housing solutions for people with severe and persistent mental health challenges. Intentional communities through co-location of people with mental health issues could provide some relief – especially given the role of peer support in mental health recovery. The deliberate development of a community of people who understand and support each other’s journey in recovery offers an attractive solution. Community is broadly assumed to be a social ‘good’ that is positive, inclusive and virtuous. While scholars grapple with more complex understandings of community, the ‘myth’ of community remains powerfully established in everyday thinking as an ideological control mechanism and as a utopian vision. Yet the reality often falls short of people’s expectations and the result can be further loneliness, curtailing their capacity to pursue recovery. Building upon a 12-month study of an organisational partnership in Queensland Australia, and their innovative efforts to address this growing area of need, this research examines the thinking behind purpose-built co-located accommodation and the outcomes of this arrangement for people with mental health challenges. The study names a number of important emerging tensions. Chief among these are the tensions between risk-taking and security-provision, capacity-building, and service-delivery, and the expectations and lived reality of life in a purpose-built community for people with severe and persistent mental health challenges.

**Shevellar, Lynda**

The University of Queensland, Australia

*Being “edgy” or being employed? The ethical tensions of modern community workers*

Eight years ago Professor Susan Kenny called for “an unsettled and edgy community development” that went beyond social maintenance and defensive active citizenship”. This edgy CD demands critical, proactive, visionary, cosmopolitan and active citizens who are prepared to challenge existing structures, values and power relation”. But what do workers do when being edgy and being employed are increasingly at odds with one another? We know that many community workers hold an aspiration for paid employment. A formal role and (albeit modest) income in the field that they have trained in enables people to pursue the work they want to do, seemingly with the luxury of more resources and time. Yet one of the unpopular truths of the community sector is that the roles of paid professional community workers are usually different from and much more ethically complex than those of volunteers and community activists. Employees are often surprised to find themselves with less rather than greater clarity – despite the well-written job descriptions. For example, professional community workers may have different accountabilities to employers, to funders, to professional bodies and accreditors, to the people with whom they are working and to different community-based interest groups. As we listen to the people engaged in community work we hear a real struggle between people’s initial vision for the work, and the reality of their work context. People come with very clear spiritual and professional dreams, but often find themselves disappointed in the role. In this presentation, Lynda will share the findings of a two year project in Australia. This two-fold story explains firstly, the increasing risks for workers within the community sector; alongside a second more hopeful story that provides some insights into how spaces for good work are being crafted and safeguarded within this compromised context.

**Shitu, Muhammad Bello**

Institute of Community Development Practitioners Nigeria/Bayero University Kano  
Nigeria

*Third Sector In Nigeria: Concept, Identity And Prospects*

The world is awash with self-organising groups asserting themselves in policy corridors of states and private-for-profits in order to jointly address stubborn societal challenges called wicked problems. These self-organised bodies, labelled the third sector, operate in advanced, developing, as well as less developed countries. This paper reviews the contemporary background of the third sector, its conceptual basis, its identity crisis and prospects for future development in the context of Nigeria. We argue that a better understanding of the concept and governance role of the sector by government policy makers, private-for-profits, and third sector actors themselves will strengthen home grown cross-boundary collaborations for more effective social provisioning across the country.

**Shitu, Muhammad Bello***Group Dynamics and Rural Livelihoods Improvements' under the Sudan Savanna Taskforce Project of The Kano – Katsina –Maradi – (KKM) Pilot Learning Site (PLs) of the Sub-Saharan Africa- Challenge Programme*

This study assessed the group dynamics and rural livelihoods improvements' under the Sudan Savanna Taskforce Project. The objectives were to: identify functional Village Level Farmer Organisations and Community Based Organisations actually involved in the KKM PLS SSA CP in the IPs, examine the scope of participation of the Farmer Organisations and Community Based Organisations in the IPs. The study covered Shanono and Musawa LGAs in Kano and Katsina States. A survey research design was employed using questionnaire and Focus Group Discussion Guide. 600 sample farmers from 20 communities were selected for this study. Results revealed a number of functional and effective Village Level Farmer Organisations (FAs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) that were found to be actively involved in the KKM PLS SSA CP in the IPs. The FAs/CBOs found in the IPs participates in community level agricultural intensification activities within the framework of the line of interventions provided under the SSTF. The FAs/CBOs have considered the sharing of information amongst each other and among its membership pertinent to the agricultural intensification process. It was found that FAs/CBOs and their members collaborate especially in working with SSTF teams, sales and purchase of improved seeds and fertilizer, sharing of marketing information and in carrying out advocacy visits to LGC and other public agencies. The key commodities (maize, cowpea, soybean) promoted in the IPs enjoyed wide acceptability among farmers and had been adopted by farmers at varying levels with improved maize having the highest adoption in the IP. Adoption was relatively very high compared to the baseline situations. The mean level of adoption is 88% for Maize, 56% for Cowpea and 55.1% for Soybean. The SS TF project activities in the IPs were found to have positively impacted on farmers' income and food security situation. It was recommended that: Coalitions of Farmer organizations should be formed as a platform for effective networking especially on issues of new technology sharing, resource mobilization, market access, and economic empowerment all geared towards enhancing livelihoods assets and capabilities. Groups should be assisted to form cooperative associations and IITA should build the capacity of the CBOs on strategic marketing. CBOs should evolve appropriate communications strategy that would include building of a good record keeping system.

**Shomina, Elena**

National Research University - Higher School of Economics, Russian National TOS Association, Russian Federation

*Community Development: Community Educating and Role Of State in Russia*

The Russian history of community development (CD) started in 1988. This process received an active support from Western donors in the 90s and 2000s, but did not get much attention from municipalities. When Western donors left Russia, only few cities demonstrated positive relationships between authorities and community-based NGOs (territorial self-management committees - "TOS" in Russian), and very few municipal programmers of financial and technical support existed. During the last 10 years the TOS network was created (about 30 000 organisations), and infrastructure for supporting CD also appeared at all levels: new laws, community centers, websites, and education for community leaders. In the situation of municipal finance shortage, the local residents' activism was considered as an important problem solving resource based on engagement of local people. In 2016 the Russian National TOS Association was established (<http://www.oatos.ru>); and in 2017 President Putin accented the role of the population in local self-government and issued special instructions (Orders ) in support of CD. Now municipal authorities consider people's concerns and response to problems as a tremendous asset and a good reserve for improving quality of municipal services. The attitude to local initiatives became more positive. The state recognises the importance and encourages community work in many ways: information, programmes to educate community leaders and managers, President's Grants and local subsidies for local projects. This "pink" picture however cannot hide serious problems and key barriers: lack of trust to local authorities combined with local populations' paternalistic expectations, deficit of community management skills and professionals, and no university BA or MS programmes in CD. The recognition is still not enough, and more initiatives by residents are needed. Nevertheless, the CD's and TOSs' role became more visible, and their actual scope and scale became much broader.

**Skinnader, Paul; Farry, Maria**

Pobal, Ireland

*Is it time to consider a new Community Development Programme?*

Over the last three decades the role of communities in tackling poverty has been a major component of Irish social policy. There has been many national programmes funded to address poverty and social exclusion. Many of these programmes such as previous local development programmes (LCDP and LDSIP) promoted and were underpinned by community development approaches and programmes such as the Community Development Programme (CDP) core funded and primarily focus.

**Smith, Ruth; Leahy, Emer**

Knockanrawley Resource Centre, Ireland

*The experience of an independent CDP in a mostly merged Irish landscape*

As one of the few still independent CDP's after the dismantling of the national CDP programme, it is the exploration of survival in an amalgamated 'social inclusion' environment of SICAP, partnership companies, merged CDP's of old and the sense of where KRC fits and gets squeezed out if not careful. Fitting with the themes of the conference of Participation, Power and Progress and we could link the 3 to ourselves, our communities and also the SICAP realisation that Community Development is a vital process in working with individuals and communities. So the wheel turns back again!



**Smith, Sinead**

*Women, Gender Based Violence and the Potential Role of Community Work*

To discuss the potential of community work approaches in addressing gender based violence with women directly affected by domestic violence in DV settings and in reaching the estimated '90%' of those women affected by gender based violence who do not seek supports if we want to change this situation. Thematic Focus: Power: What power do women affected by DV have in a society where the levels of shame are still high and the levels of reporting remain low? How can community work processes build the power of powerless women whose power base is low? Participation: Currently the service provision model of domestic violence has limited focus on the participation of those affected by DV in the analysis of it and responses to it. There is limited space for women who are 'victims' of DV to be leaders in responses to it, thus contributing to the silence around it. What potentially could be done to challenge this and could community work approaches reconfigure this? Progress: while legal instruments and some attitudinal changes have occurred, marginalised women are more likely to have to go into refuge and are impacted more negatively by DV and little has changed for them. Attitudinal change is slow and many women continue to live with domestic violence and are not in a position to take action. Key questions - Is community work with women focused on creating consciousness around gender based violence, how are we doing it? Are we doing it? How could we do it and what would it look like? - How can 'women's groups' who use community work approaches begin to do this work and how can we reach out to women's groups in order to promote CW approaches? - Can community work support survivors of DV through transformational community work programmes that focus on change for the individual, community and society? - Can we bridge the gap between service delivery to those affected by gender based violence and create a greater focus societal change on gender based violence? Who are the state actors and what is their role in it? Who should fund it and what are we asking for?

**Spranger, Mike**

University of Florida, USA

*Addressing Wicked Issues through the  
CIVIC (Community Voices, Informed Choices) Initiative*

This presentation will discuss CIVIC (Community Voices, Informed Choices), a new interdisciplinary initiative established by the University of Florida IFAS Extension. The CIVIC program brings together partners with expertise in natural resources, community development, and citizen-driven democracy to provide county agents with technical resources, administrative support, and professional development training on nationally-recognized community engagement processes and best practices. CIVIC enables agents to effectively serve as conveners, facilitators, moderators, and/or coordinators of community dialogue, deliberation, and decision making that leads to action around wicked, complex and often contentious local issues. Solutions to these community issues require proactive programmatic planning that explicitly recognizes and is designed to speak to the diversity of values among local stakeholders. Our long-term goal is to move communities from an awareness and understanding phase to one that catalyzes into action toward healthier human, ecological, and economic systems. We will conclude with several examples of work the University of Florida (UF) IFAS Extension is conducting to address the issue of poverty. We have worked with communities to address poverty through training, publications, group meetings, community simulation workshops and follow-up facilitated discussions to find local solutions to this complex, wicked issue. We will discuss our activities, results and outcomes through the lens of community development.

**Stansfield, John**

Unitec, New Zealand

*The Community Development Education Project*

The Community Development Education Project; Launched at the 2015 Community Development Society (CDS) conference in Kentucky this workshop has drawn together CD educators to share their dreams and plan their common future. The workshop produced a wish list of opportunities for collaboration which saw the development of the Global Community Development Exchange (GCDEX), the beta version of which was launched when the workshop reconvened in 2016 at the CDS conference in Minneapolis St Paul. In 2017 the joint Aotearoa Community Development Conference hosted a third iteration of the workshop which focused on the development of an international qualification in Sustainable Community Development. This fourth workshop will be very hands on and interactive, bring your laptop or tablet and links to your favourite teaching resource. It will introduce the latest chapters of GCDEX, "Scotland the Brave", Indigenous Approaches" and "Without Community Development there is no Sustainable Development". The workshop will discuss and update the 2015 agenda and contribute to building the next phase of the global qualification.

**Stansfield, John**

Unitec, New Zealand

*Biting the hand that feeds us*

Significant asymmetries of power between grant-makers and grant seekers inhibit the essential constructive criticism which might improve the processes used in the grant-making relationship. Grant seeking organisations are frequently economically fragile without the surety of ongoing financial support and usually without significant reserves. They compete for the attention of grant-makers and there is evidence they self-censor the communications with them. This presentation is the initial report from a study collaboratively developed with Hui e', the national peak body of the NGO sector in New Zealand. A series of consultations and engagement workshops enabled the researchers to build a bottom-up view of the essential issues needing improvement in the grant-making relationship, as seen through the eyes of the grant seeker. After field testing, this self-administered survey is contributing data for regular reporting of grant-makers performance using a sector designed instrument. The paper will focus on the methodological issues in the development of the instrument and the early findings and will identify opportunities for improvement and further research in the future.

**Sullano, Pamela E.**

*Propelling Local Government Units Towards Adoption of the CDD Strategy: Community Participation for Progress and Empowerment*

Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS) is one of the poverty alleviation programs of the Philippine Government being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). It uses the Community-Driven Development (CDD) approach, a globally recognized strategy for achieving service delivery, poverty reduction, and good governance outcomes. KALAHI-CIDSS has now become the National Community Driven Development Program (NCDDP), that seeks the reduction of poverty, addresses the lack of capacity and resources at the local level and the limited responsiveness of local governments to community priorities vis-a-vis their participation to the local decision-making process towards their own development. KALAHI-CIDSS advocates “empowerment of local communities through their involvement in the design and implementation of poverty reduction projects and improved participation in local governance.” The Community Empowerment Activity Cycle (CEAC) is a core technology in engaging community participation and capacitates communities on project management skills, resulting in increased confidence in engaging with local governments in periodic dialogues. The program’s theory of change assumes that effective participation of community members in a barangay (village) in implementation will allow the villagers to address their priority development needs. Community participation, assumed to bring rural areas to the progress they envision, ensures that the community-based subprojects they select and implement reflect local needs and that services delivered are of good quality. The citizen participation in KC-NCDDP increases accountability and transparency in governance providing communities with the power to demand from elected officials and from local governments. This unique engagement of local governments with community residents through the CEAC facilitates institutionalization of participatory, transparent, and accountable principles and practices into the planning and budgeting processes of local government units (LGUs). KC-NCDDP convergence elements guarantees that the process will eliminate duplication and wastage, allows complementation of investments, reinforce existing planning and coordinative mechanisms in the national and local governments and decentralize decision-making.

**Talmage, Craig**

Hobart & William Smith Colleges, United States of America

*Towards a Theory of Dark [Social] Entrepreneurship*

Social entrepreneurship is fundamentally about social change. In recent years, social entrepreneurship has become appropriately recognized for the social good that it has produced across the globe, such as that produced by Muhammad Yunus (Nobel Peace Prize 2006) and his Grameen family of ventures. Social entrepreneurship is often discussed only producing social good, but social entrepreneurship could be a force for social bad as well. Today, dark social entrepreneurship emerges field of inquiry within the social entrepreneurship and community development literature. A number of scholars have examined the concept of dark entrepreneurship, but far fewer have explored dark social entrepreneurship. These two topics are undeniably intertwined because entrepreneurship as a phenomenon is not amoral; it can have negative social and economic effects. While such a robust discussion is present in the economic entrepreneurship literature, the social entrepreneurship and community development literature have not shared the same enthusiasm in developing a theory of dark social entrepreneurship. We take up this charge in order to construct a theory of dark [social] entrepreneurship by drawing on theoretical progress regarding dark entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship. We also take an empirical approach to map enterprises and innovations based on their levels of lightness and darkness. We mapped the dark and light side expressions of social entrepreneurship, specifically different types of enterprises (e.g., charitable foundations, food cooperatives, for-profit prisons, terrorist organizations, etc.) along two continua (i.e., economic and social development). Fifteen enterprises were located on the continuing helping depict a more robust map of social entrepreneurship and social enterprises as concepts. Furthermore, we present four themes found on the map regarding the social and economic dynamics explored. Finally, we conclude by discussing future research trajectories and implications for practices. Specifically we examine the forces that might sway enterprises and innovations to move to the dark side.

**Talmage, Craig; Pstross, Mikulas; Knopf, Richard**

Hobart & William Smith Colleges / Arizona State University, United States of America

*Building Age-Friendly Communities by Shifting Community Development Practice: Lessons from Lifelong Learning*

Communities around the globe face a growing demographic challenge: an aging population. These communities must be capable to respond to the needs and interests of older adults, and many communities remain unprepared to start building such capacity. Additionally, older adults are not homogeneous in their needs and interests. Thus, capacity building to address the aging population will require inclusive and innovative community development pedagogies, strategies, and practices. Recently scholars and institutes have networked to create age-friendly principles (e.g., the 10 Age Friendly University principles), but it is essential that we move from principles to practices that are infused with those principles. Fortunately, these networks have internationalized and continue to broaden, but global insights are needed regarding how to bring forth personal, social, and economic benefits that might improve the well-being of older adults across the world. This presentation will provide insights from universities across the world who are working to be age-friendly. This presentation will also share current research on the well-being of older adults, specifically from a lifelong learning perspective. While this presentation will share insights regarding what and how older adults want to learn, strong emphasis will be placed on the role of community development in places where older adults learn. This presentation will share the voices of older adults, specifically their perspectives on the importance of community-building in lifelong learning. Finally, this presentation will outline potential steps communities can take to make their communities more age-friendly. These steps will be grounded in insights from current research and practice.

**Talmage, Craig; Hagen, Bjoern; Pijawka, David**

Hobart & William Smith Colleges / Arizona State University, United States of America

*The Social Dimension of Sustainable Neighborhood Design: Comparing Two Neighborhoods in Freiburg, Germany*

The study presented in this paper adds to the body of research on the socio-cultural dimension of sustainable cities by looking at the efforts of the City of Freiburg, Germany to create neighborhoods or communities that acknowledge the social dimensions of sustainable development. In particular the presentation focuses on the well-known Vauban and Rieselfeld neighborhoods, which are both highly regarded for their holistic approach to sustainability planning with a strong focus on social aspects. The research presented in this paper is centered on evaluating the nature of social responses of living in the two neighborhoods. This falls into the area of social well-being and livability aspects of urban sustainability. In both cases, the neighborhood development process was not exclusively guided by design, transportation, and ecological concepts, but also by a social concept acknowledging the need for “community” and social engagement. Based on collected survey data in early 2017 and a wide range of statistical methods, such as multiple regression models, the study presented examines how various urban social sustainability factors impact the perceived quality of life as well as the levels of satisfaction with the decision to move and live in either of the two neighborhoods. Among the different factors considered are sustainable urban design, level of social and community engagement, demographics, living arrangements, environmental attitudes, attractive public realm, and others. Results indicate, for example, strong and statistically significant relationships between quality of life and factors such as environmental friendly design, high sense of community, and civic engagement. Data also show that social factors were seen as more important to place satisfaction than the physical attributes of sustainable developments. Importantly, these factors were developed and sought after by the original designers of the two communities. Thus, we can hypothesize that intentional, participatory design can result in both highly sustainable and livable urban areas.



**Tamara Benjamin; Michael Wilcox;**

*Purdue University, United States of America*

*Creating Integrated Extension Programs Along the Colombian Cacao Supply Chain*

The Colombian cacao sector presents opportunities specifically in the context of post-conflict. The cacao supply chain includes the activities from production, to post-harvest, aggregation and transport, processing, marketing, internal consumption and export. This process takes place amid several layers of organizations and institutions that collaborate. Many institutions that play leadership roles, provide services such as technical assistance, provide financing, and help coordinate sector activities. Technical assistance has usually focused on production and post-harvest practices. The technical assistance model currently being used and largely based on one-on-one interactions with farmers, is a resource-intensive and expensive approach. We found that multiple national organizations and international development agencies provide technical assistance services and yet they are rarely coordinated, validated, or made consistent to ensure a clear message is delivered in a format that is best for the farmer. The current technical assistance system is costly, unstable, inconsistent, unevenly distributed, and disconnected from research, innovation, and education. The mismatch between the financial support structure for technical assistance services is also detached from the reality of the diverse farming system of small-holder farms. Cacao is often grown with multiple crops but services are offered from providers primarily interested in increasing cacao yields and quality. Programs involving youth and training the next generation of producers are almost entirely absent. The outcomes of our study highlight both the difficulties in training new farmers and establishing supporting institutions in regions where cacao production is not common, and the need especially for long term technical assistance and institution building. We propose a strategy that clarifies roles and responsibilities in the supply chain to avoid inefficiencies and overlap and enhances coordination and collaboration amongst national and regional actors, investments in strengthening producer organizations to become viable rural businesses and provides clear market signals and incentives for improved best management practices.

**Tamminga, Ken**

Penn State University, USA

*A filmic approach to engaged scholarship in Pittsburgh's at-risk communities*

LArch 424 Film is a 3-credit workshop-style course for upper-year and graduate non-Film majors with community engagement backgrounds. The goals of the course are to broach place-based film through critical viewing and to grasp the media's potential to assist underserved communities through the process of participatory film-making. Our approach interweaves expository and participatory documentary formats, engaging key informant-partners from at-risk communities in Pittsburgh in conceiving, casting and screening the videos. Scripted student voice-overs lend context and flow. The first short documentary, *Lots of Potential*, addresses population loss and resulting lot vacancy through the experiences of those who remain. It reveals that Northside residents see greater potential for creative reuse of vacant lots than do outsiders and professional allies. The second film, *Bridging the Gap*, hints at discord between the neighboring low-income locales of Manchester and California-Kirkbride. It contrasts inclusive and isolationist stances, and draws on parallel studio strategies to craft a way to re-unify—literally, by bridging the gap. The LArch 424 model empowers residents with a filmic voice to promote grass-roots development agendas. And students quickly become adept at an engagement tool that is at once both analytic and emotive as it leverages the moving image and voice to inspire reciprocal learning and strategic action.

**Tamminga, Ken**

Penn State University, USA

*Community Development by Engaged Design in the Post-Industrial Inner-City*

How can place-based strategies that defy hopelessness and garner local buy-in catalyze further action? How can socio-economic realism temper creative enthusiasm, while still advancing a community's transformation agenda? This paper traces how a particular kind of public scholarship—the engaged studio—can make meaningful contributions to broader efforts to reverse cycles of disinvestment and decline in vulnerable inner-city communities. Conducted each Fall semester, the Pittsburgh Studio directly partners Penn State University's Stuckeman School students with community development centers (CDCs) and neighborhood associations. Since 2008, some 20 communities have benefitted from the Studio's process of place-based reciprocal learning and creative co-design of a wide spectrum of intra- and inter-neighborhood interventions—from green infrastructure, novel ecosystems, and brownfields to urban agriculture, civic spaces, and convivial streets. Stressing the imperative of creative working relationships, I outline how residents come to understand the power of research data and precedent that bolster their (sometimes latent) local reserves of imagination and place-based knowledge, while students gain cross-cultural insight during deep interactions with local stakeholders. Most communities have used the Studio as a springboard for action, including planning and design next-steps and acquisition of several sizable grants based on meritorious projects. For example, student-partner concepts within the Larimer neighborhood contributed to a successful \$30 million U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Choice Neighborhood grant. I argue that the engaged studio approach is effective because it cooperatively discerns the bases of local problems and leverages opportunity grounded in place through collaborative design thinking. To conclude, I encourage formation of communities of practice comprising local stakeholders, engaged studios, and community development practitioners in promoting enhanced quality of life in disadvantaged urban communities.

**Tascon, Sonia**

Western Sydney University, Australia

*Activist Film Festivals as Communities: Disrupting the Order*

According to Mikhail Bakhtin Carnivale is a space for disruption, for interrupting the social order. These are the places where people can, for a few hours, do things that are not permitted in other contexts. Behaviours that in other places and times are excessive, deviant, out of control, or 'wrong', within the carnival become acceptable. This is the space where the social rules are permitted to be set aside for a time. The binding force in the carnival is the non-normal, ab-normal, and sub-normal. Film festivals arose out of the need to disrupt the overwhelming juggernaut force of the filmmaking studios churning out large-scale and expensive blockbuster films and showcase independent and local cinemas. So, the origins of film festivals themselves were to be disruptive. Activist film festivals are newer even than both carnivals and festivals, arriving in the film festival scene in the 1970s, they have now proliferated around the globe, as they incorporate identity politics. Although carnivals and film festivals have now gone on to become sleek, highly organised events that centre largely on the commercialisation of 'disruption', activist film festivals retain the true spirit of political disruption in that they are spaces where social change and active participation are their two central tenets, thus retaining many aspects of the earlier carnivale and film festival spirit. In this paper, I will explore how activist film festivals have largely bypassed the commercialisation and reification from daily life that characterise other film festivals, and thus retain the spirit of disruption that Bakhtin talks about, but also one of the few collective material spaces where political and social change are openly encouraged.

**Tedmanson, Deirdre**

*Together we can*

This presentation focuses on a community development project involving participatory action research combined with a form of social return on investment to explore qualitative aspects of bicycle based initiatives developed for and with Aboriginal young people in remote communities in central Australia. The bicycle community development project involves reciprocal giving; action learning; community control and both physical and social activities driven by local Aboriginal community aspirations. Reciprocal learning and mutual respect grows through the continuity of insider (community) / outsider (urban based) interactions as the project maps economic spin-offs including the development of local infrastructure, local bike sheds and interest in locally controlled environmental tourism social enterprise opportunities. The collective impact of the project is also captured through the participation of young people in photo-voice expression of the interpersonal and psycho-social benefits of having fun on country! This presentation explores the opportunities and challenges of cross-cultural community development through a discussion of NGO, University and local community partnerships.

**Terbish, Bayartsetseg; Rawsthorne, Margot**

National University of Mongolia & University of Sydney, Mongolia & Australia

*Citizen Action in the Ger Areas of Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia*

Mongolia, one of the world's youngest democracies, is facing significant challenges. The democratic constitution (1992) aspires to 'the supreme objective of developing a humane, civil, democratic society in the country'. Some suggest post-socialist Mongolia could become an 'exemplar social development welfare state' (Smith, 2015, p. 166). Nomadic traditions have been traced over 2-3,000 years in Mongolia (Lkhagvadorj et al. 2013). These traditions are strongly rooted in collectivist cultural practices where the whole is paramount (Upton, 2010). Sneath (2010) argues that "[r]esidential proximity, social links and shared life-experience are a rich source of common identity terms, and are at least as important as genealogical connection." He notes herders use of the terms 'manai khotnyhon' to capture the solidarity they feel towards the 'the people of our encampment' (p. 257). Since 1992 there has been mass internal migration to the capital Ulaanbaatar. Some 900,000 formerly nomadic people have set up 'ger' encampments on the fringes of the city. The areas take their name from the use of traditional ger (felt and wood tents) housing by settlers. The ger areas have very poor infrastructure and high levels of poverty (Terbish & Rawsthorne, 2016). This paper draws on research undertaken with NGOs and citizen groups active in the ger areas. It explores how cultural practices associated with nomadic traditions shape and are shaped by urbanization and modernization. It explores efforts of 'ordinary' citizens to promote community change. It draws on examples of citizen action on issues as diverse (and connected) as environmental protection, children's rights and poverty alleviation. It argues that whilst many of the challenges facing citizens in the ger areas of Mongolia are familiar (building momentum, accessing resources, negotiating small p and big p politics, achieving change) solutions will need to be 'Mongolised' (a process of adaption, adoption and translation).

**Thi Vinh, Dinh**

Center for Environmental Research and Community Development, Vietnam

*The Change came from Local Government Authorities*

At present Vietnam has two National Target Programs: Sustainable Poverty Reduction and New Rural Development, which are the focus of the government, civil society and people. The story of An Khe town, Gia Lai province in Central Highlands of Vietnam is about the role of local authorities in promoting people's participation for poverty reduction linked with preserving historical value and indigenous culture. As mountainous ethnic and poor area, people here often get subsidy from national programs. This also hinders the self-reliance of the people. Local governments have changed their approach, creatively applied national policy "people know, people discuss, people do and people supervise" at grassroots level. They empowered people to participate more deeply in community activities. These activities have appeared many initiatives from the community such as the preservation of the historic cultural site, An Khe Truong. This work before carried out by the local government staff. Since local residents took over the responsibility they have renovated An Khe Truong, revived traditional processions, trained youth in traditional music. Another story about socio-economic development is New Village. With support of the state agencies a new school built between three villages of Bahnar ethnic people. School teaches children in local languages. Villagers trying to preserve indigenous culture and some plan set up as to restore traditional crafts, create livelihoods on their land. Recently, Asset-Based Community Development approach has been introduced to An Khe people by the Center for Education Exchange with Vietnam. The methodology has helped people to mobilize local resources for development of vegetable and flower production, the competitive advantages of people here. There are challenges in accessing external resources, limited skills of people but local people are confident that they will escape from poverty when they cooperate with each other for common action to use local resources effectively.

**Thompson, Warren**

University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica

*Women's Community Leadership: A preliminary model of women's engagement in the leadership of Community Governance Structures in Jamaica*

Globally, women have been known to be particularly active and successful in community development efforts, but their leadership and successful contribution to community development has often gone uncredited (Hassan & Silong, 2008; Daniels, 2006, 2003) in a world where leadership is predominately male. In the Jamaican context, significant research has been done on women's experiences, and their routes to leadership, in the public spheres of local and national politics, and corporate management, among others. Less attention has been given to the experiences of women who voluntarily lead community organizations, and more specifically, community governance structures such as Community Development Committees which are facilitated by the state as the route through which citizens can participate in governance. Given the important role of the Community Development Committee in the national development process (Osei, 2010), it is prudent to pay attention to the dynamics of leadership in those organizations. This paper specifically focuses on the experiences of women who lead Community Development Committees in Jamaica. It aims to identify the process by which these women attained the ultimate formal position of leadership, namely president or chairperson, on these Committees. The ongoing research informing this paper makes use of Constructivist Grounded Theory Methodology (Charmaz, 2006) to identify elements of this process, and uses feminist theory as an analytical lens to understand and construct a model of women's community leadership in Jamaica. The paper also examines the extent to which women's experiences and the meanings given to the process is empowering to their functioning as leader. The findings presented in this paper will advance scholarship on women's leadership in Jamaica, and the wider Caribbean, and inform state policy treating with the facilitation and support of community governance structures/organizations in Jamaica which currently do not critically focus on the dynamics of leadership.



**Tjale, Mr Malose Moses**

University of Venda, South Africa

*Intervention Strategy for Enhancing Livelihoods of Restituted Farm Beneficiaries  
in South Africa*

Despite land restitution intervention program in South Africa, to redress racial imbalance in land ownership and poverty, poor performance of restituted farms was noted. The objective of the study was, therefore, to develop an intervention strategy that would help lives of restituted farm beneficiaries in South Africa. A transformative research design was used for both quantitative and qualitative studies. Community-based participatory research approach was used to gather data on factors that were used to develop the intervention strategy. The approach was executed using qualitative techniques that included semi-structured interviews, photo-voice, non-participatory observation and focus group discussions with 26 key informants. A questionnaire was then used to confirm findings with 289 farm beneficiaries and the stakeholders from 32 farms in Waterberg District. During the feedback session, farm beneficiaries were engaged using Participatory Extension Approach to provide inputs for finalising the intervention strategy. Qualitative data was analysed using Atlas ti. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 25 was used to analyse quantitative data. Descriptive statistics and ranking analysis were computed to determine factors that contributed to non-performance of restituted farms and possible solutions. Majority of farm beneficiaries (44.3 %) strongly agreed that farm production has decreased since restoration of farms. Furthermore, 40.1 % farm beneficiaries strongly agreed, and 20.2 % agreed respectively, that their livelihoods remained the same since the restoration of land until 2015. Consequently, the following key factors were proposed for the intervention strategy: The government should consider thorough assessment of farm beneficiaries` commitment prior full occupation and farm funding; newly graduated agricultural economists and agricultural engineers should be incorporated into the restituted farms to provide financial advice and repair farm machines. Additionally, services of mentors and Agricultural Extension Advisors should be decentralized to district and local Municipalities to improve farm production and livelihoods of the beneficiaries

**Toomann, Dorothy Kwennah; Clay, C. Alpina**

Development Education Network-Liberia (DEN-L), Liberia

*Development Education Network-Liberia's Experiential Workshop*

Liberia is a small west African country which endured a brutal civil war from 1989 to 2003. We have a population of 3.5 million people. Most of our people are poor although the country is rich in minerals and other natural resources. The Development Education Network-Liberia (DEN-L) is a Liberian led, managed and governed organisation which strives to build a constituency of people-to-people formation in pursuit of grassroots empowerment, economic justice, democratic development and gender equity for a just and peaceful Liberia. The overall vision of DEN-L is create a Liberia at peace with itself and its neighbors. We are located in central Liberia (Gbarnga City, Bong County) and we work throughout Liberia. We also contribute to initiatives in a number of other countries in our region, where our work and methods, which are based on an adaptation of Paulo Freire and the Training for Transformation approach of Anne Hope and Sally Timmel, are recognised and in demand. We place a particular emphasis on work with women and youth for their empowerment and economic liberation. Our workshop will provide an overview of our development and work using presentation, and short video clips as well as a short engagement with how the methods work in practice and time for questions and discussion.

**Trewartha, Cristy**

University of Auckland, New Zealand

*A New Tool to Measure Community Mobilisation*

This presentation shares the development of a tool to measure community mobilisation. Community mobilisation is a form of community development which highlights the central role of community members in addressing local problems, and develops local leadership to shift decision-making and action from external organisations to community members and groups. While there is growing evidence to support community mobilisation as an approach to addressing complex problems, only one published measurement tool is available. Cristy has developed a new measurement tool, the Community Mobilisation Questionnaire (CMQ). The purpose of the CMQ is to measure change in community mobilisation on a specific issue over time, by measuring individual community member's attitudes, perceptions and involvement in activity in the community they live in. The domains of community mobilisation identified in the literature were used to develop the CMQ. These domains were: Leadership; Participation; Organisation; Critical Consciousness; Shared Concern; and, Social Cohesion. The development process, and the statistical analysis of the tool will be explained. The CMQ was designed as a low cost, paper and pencil questionnaire to support community-based practitioners and community members to understand the impacts of their work and to assess change over time. The CMQ has been used to assess community mobilisation to prevent family violence and promote healthy relationships in two communities in Auckland, New Zealand. The CMQ has been designed for use on other issues also.

**Trewartha, Cristy**

University of Auckland, New Zealand

*Reframing to Enable Transformative Change*

Family violence is a significant global public health issue. In New Zealand, a country known for our innovation, sporting prowess and beautiful natural environment, we also have a big problem with violence. Many local communities in New Zealand are working to make change, and are struggling. This presentation will share an innovative approach to addressing family violence in a long-term community mobilisation initiative called the HEART Movement which reframes action to promotion of healthy relationships. Research into this community-led and owned initiative will be shared, as will the successes and challenges of this approach after 6 years of implementation. The balance of naming the issue and enabling change through positive reframing will be described, as will some of the pitfalls of many deficit focused and expert-led approaches. The aim of this approach is to go beyond stopping violence, to create transformative change that makes healthy relationships the norm. The concepts of community readiness, community mobilisation and how reframing can be a catalyst for different types of action will be explored. The changes required of us as practitioners will also be shared.

**Turunen, Päivi, ,**

University of Gävle, Sweden

#### Feminism and Community work - A Nordic Perspective toward 2030

Nordic countries are characterized by comprehensive welfare policies, high living standards and a high degree of equality, as well as a gender equality. In Sweden, there is a strong self-image of feminism that I will problematize and discuss from a critical perspective. Globally, feministic discourses and practices are not common in community work. In the Nordic countries, one can find only some explicit examples from the beginning of the 1990s, such as the study of Lindén (1991) about women's health and the essay by Turunen (1992) about the absence of feminism in both social work and community work. Later during the 1990s gender-issues became part of social work, but seldom from explicit feminist standpoints. The Nordic community work had its "golden years" in the 1970s, and been in transition since the 1980s, influenced by both the global and national neoliberal pressures and changes. In my presentation, I will problematize the Nordic state of art of feminism and community work that share the similar situation as the Anglo-Saxon experience. Research shows that feminism even within community development occupies a marginalized position and is silenced by the spaces and pressures created by the local and national state in neoliberal times (Emejulu & Bronstein, 2011). Besides of this, I will argue that there is not only a lack of awareness of but also lack of courage to challenge the common gender-blindness, even within community work. The patriarchal silencing can be traced back to Ancient Greece. Therefore, the #metoo-movement is of interest in many respects, even for community workers. The presentation will conclude a vision of change toward 2030: the need of the fifth way of feminism.

**Twelvetimes, Alan**

Citizens UK

*Alinsky Revisited*

Broad Based Organising (BBO) was founded by Saul Alinsky in the USA in the 1950s. I was always sceptical of his approach. But, in 1984, I met Ed Chambers, then Director of the Industrial Areas Foundation, who also had misgivings about Alinsky's approach, namely: - organizers got burnt out; - organizations collapsed when organisers moved on; - funding became difficult to get. I later helped establish BBO in the UK. While not problem-free BBO seems to have overcome some of the endemic problems of community organising, especially how to raise long term funds, even when engaged in contest. Some principles: - organisations, not individuals, join, and pay dues; - 'actions' are well planned and are based on hundreds of 'disciplined' people coming together; - there is immediate an evaluation; - 'leaders' are 'developed' who are concerned about 'the common good', justice and building a BBO; - there is rigorous training for all; - this approach is successful because it builds real power. Initially, people are organised around modest issues. Later they address bigger issues. Immediately after an 'action' the organisation evaluates. In Britain 'Citizens' have been successful in campaigns for the 'Living Wage', but on many other fronts, too. There are 15 BBOs in the UK under the auspices of 'Citizens'.

**Valderrama Herrera, Alejandro; Conde Aldana, Camilo**

Fundación Colibrías, Colombia

*Weaving a Dream Together: Connecting Cultures and Knowledge  
with Wayúu Women*

The Wayúu indigenous communities from La Guajira, northern Colombia, are being affected by the armed conflict, the deep social inequalities and multinational companies interventions in their territory due to natural resources extraction, generating an intensified crisis in recent years. For centuries, these communities have resisted the pressures of Western world through the Weaving, as an essential traditional practice, from which they have kept their traditions alive in efforts to assert their own ethnic and cultural identity, and the reconstruction of the social and economic, the fabric as a tangible and intangible heritage. The Wayúu Women's Weavers Collective has been a fundamental part in the process of protecting and safeguarding their traditions during these difficult times in their history. Their traditional mochila bags have national and international recognition. This work explores the dynamics and lessons from the experience of the encounter between two worlds, the indigenous and the Western. The Wayúu Women Weavers invited a well-known Colombian multinational bag's company, with the aim of bridge-building through dialogue and generating an in-depth shared knowledge production, thereby legitimising their trade as ethnic minority women, having their high-quality designs, products and knowledge recognised, and connecting places and cultures. This cross-sectional collaboration process and collaborative ethnography exercise began in 2015 as an alliance-building reconsidering different way of sharing knowledge, supporting alternative models of economic development and new ideas for the allocation of resources between different logics organisational models; as well as experimenting with participatory and democratic political models while starting these open-ended projects as a strategy of collective creation. In addition, it demonstrates how the process proved to be transformative through the charring of knowledge for both parts, and how business can promote and reinforce human, economic, social and cultural rights by means of local action through its relationships with communities in our so-call post-conflict.

**Walzer, Norman**

Northern Illinois University, USA

*Community Supported Enterprises in Rural Areas*

Many small rural communities in the U.S. and around the world are losing populations due to mechanization of agriculture, outmigration of young adults pursuing higher education, and an aging of the resident population. These trends caused shrinking markets for essential businesses which, combined with pending retirements of business operators, have left small towns with few basic services needed to attract and retain populations. Further aggravating the situation is that the small businesses do not receive financial incentives or other support for their operations. In some towns, local leaders have organized residents to pool funds, purchase a business such as a grocery store, and then lease the property to an operator who runs the enterprise and pays a return to the local group. These arrangements are called “community supported enterprises” (CSEs) and started in the state of Vermont but spread to other states in America. See Walzer and Sandoval

<http://www.cgs.niu.edu/Reports/Emergence-and-Growth-of-Community-Supported-Enterprises.pdf> The proposed presentation, based on personal interviews with CSE operators, will describe how they are organized and operated, suggest investor types, and discuss how the enterprises build social capital. Key to success is having a champion promote the business, documenting a serious need for the enterprise, selecting the organization structure, and engaging investors, possibly using crowdfunding or other financial sources. The presentation provides examples of CSEs, when they work best, and why some fail. It also discusses the potential of this approach for social services in small declining communities. CSEs may be the future for many small rural towns. The presentation will help community developers, especially in small rural towns, see new ways to organize and motivate residents to invest in essential local businesses and potential pitfalls to avoid. The materials will prepare them to launch ventures in their communities as the need and opportunity arises.



**Westoby, Peter**

Queensland University of Technology, Australia

*Malignant Populism and Community Work, What Does History Require now of Community Development?*

This proposal is for a Panel Discussion Focussing on Community Development and Populism Therefore two abstracts on this topic will be submitted. The other presenter will be Jim Ife. Commencing with Martin Buber's question about history's claim on each person and each new generation, I came to this essay asking, is 'what does history right now, in this moment of populism, require of community development (CD)?' At the same time, in the phenomenological tradition of inquiry, I have shone the light-inwards, towards myself, and an 'encounter', wondering how analysis is shaped by what is going on 'within' the inquiry. The presentation discusses the problem of malignant right-wing nativist populism, and the structural violences creating the anxieties that feed it. How do we understand people's anxieties seeing, as the late Leonard Cohen would say, 'the great catastrophe is upon us'? Arguing that CD has not responded effectively to this coming catastrophe four ideas are signposted, including: re-inhabiting community as an important 'site' of democratic struggle; re-orientating CD towards popular education; building a counter-veiling organisational force; and, being pro-state and pro-Party politics.

**Westoby, Peter**

Queensland University of Technology, Australia

*In conversation with Steinbeck: journey through a dialogical approach to community development*

This workshop, following on from the February 2017, IACD New Zealand Conference, will introduce practitioners to the powerful theory and practice of dialogue in community development. Titled, "In conversation with Steinbeck: A facilitated journey through a dialogical approach to community development" the workshop will be an iterative 1,5 hour journey between theory and practice using a 'code' (what Freire referred to as a 'trigger' for dialogue and learning) from John Steinbeck's book *The Grapes of Wrath*. The workshop will engage with the following kinds of questions: How do you understand the role and practices of dialogue within community development? What has the philosopher Martin Buber and the critical literacy theorist Paulo Freire got to do with dialogue and community development? The workshop has been designed with an inter-play between group participation and facilitated input and will elicit a framework of theory and practice that helps practitioners, students or scholars understand micro and meso.

**Wilcox, Michael**

Purdue University, United States

*Enhancing the Value of Public Spaces: Creating Healthy Communities*

An integrated team consisting primarily of Extension professionals from Health and Human Sciences, Community Development and Agriculture and Natural Resources identified a sustainable way to enhance the quality of life in Indiana using a science-driven, participatory approach. The Indiana-based curriculum is designed for use by decision makers and local leaders with oversight and management of community public spaces (e.g., parks boards, plan commission members, nonprofit organizations). The program combines data collection and analysis with inclusive public deliberation to guide the design of a high-quality action plan that can result in sustainable and impactful improvements for public spaces. The Enhancing program includes intensive, community-driven planning activities including a workshop to bring together key stakeholders and decision makers to provide input into crafting the high quality action plan using the hybrid Community Capitals (CC) / Policy, Systems and Environment (PSE) frameworks coupled with the Appreciative Inquiry process. Collaborative activities are employed to allow participants to explore best practices for improving public spaces with emphasis on forming partnerships to achieve community goals. The new Enhancing program engages participants in analyzing current community assets and identifying strategies to strategically guide policy, systems and environmental changes relevant to promoting healthy communities through high value public spaces. Key to the success of the program has been the internal partnering across Extension program areas facilitated by the successful dovetailing of frameworks that undergird each: community capitals and policy, systems and environment. This presentation seeks to inform practitioners about the program content and processes employed to successfully deliver the Enhancing program in addition to exploring how the CC and PSE frameworks can effectively complement and support cross-program area collaboration as well as strengthen community-level implementation and evaluation.

**Wilcox, Michael; Benjamin, Tamara**

Purdue University, United States

*Creating Integrated Extension Programs Along the Colombian Cacao Supply Chain*

International development programs tied to agricultural-led strategies have traditionally invoked several inherent socioeconomic attributes to rationalize their focus. Development programs directed at leveraging these characteristics often fail to account for the prevailing institutional, financial, cultural, infrastructural, social and educational aspects that can foil even the most well designed project that seeks to take advantage of the agronomic assets of the region. To overcome this limitation, we present a real-life application of community development and supply chain approaches to analyze the Colombian cacao sector and offer guidance on future investments. Cacao has been produced in Colombia for millennia and is considered a culturally important part of the diet. International donors have been supporting cacao production as an alternative to illicit crops since at least 2000 in Colombia. Cacao initiatives included providing trees for planting, technical assistance aimed at planted area expansion, research and institutional support to identify new areas for cacao production, developing planting materials likely to offer higher yields and better-quality beans, and training on production methods and post-harvest practices. We find that fostering input from a diverse group of stakeholders and to challenge the conventional thinking of decision makers is key. An example of this is recognizing that support for the creation and improvement of producer organizations has been effective, but marketing efforts emphasizing exporting 'fine and flavor' cacao, specifically used in niche chocolate and 'bean to bar' operations, has limited potential, despite its popularity amongst aid and governmental organizations. Some of the most pressing problems included low yields per area, poor farm to market infrastructure, limited social capital between supply chain stakeholders, a lack of organized producer associations that function as a profitable business enterprise, the significant influence of donor aid following the peace process and a fragmented portfolio of parallel Extension services offering technical assistance and support.

**Williams, Selwyn; Cunnington, Ceri;**

Cwmni Bro Ffestiniog / Bangor University, Cymru / Wales

*Networked Social Enterprises and Integrated Development in a Welsh Community*

Cwmni Bro Ffestiniog is a pioneering social enterprise in a north Wales community which is relatively economically poor as a result of losing much of its economic base of slate mining and agriculture. Over the last twenty years the number of community ventures in the Ffestiniog area has grown significantly, covering a range of environmental, economic, social, and cultural activities. These include hotels, restaurants, cafes, shops, tourist centre, cinema and cultural centre, leisure centre, mountain biking, reducing energy and food waste, youth work, education and training and teaching environmental and media skills. Cultural projects include Welsh for adult learners, community opera, arts and crafts centre and BROcast Ffestiniog which is a digital community broadcasting venture. Twelve of these social enterprises co-operate under the strategic leadership of the network umbrella company, Cwmni Bro Ffestiniog. This network employs 150 local people. It provides valuable services and generates, mainly by trading, nearly 2 million euros of income of which a high percentage circulates locally. This integrated model of community development arose from a recognition of the strategic and practical benefits of enterprises working together. The roots of this co-operation lie deeper in a history of rural co-operation and urban working class solidarity. This gave rise to a cultural inheritance of community, expressed through a Welsh language that embodies that culture and history. The current developments are generating a renewed belief in the community doing things for itself and nurturing this cultural change is fundamental to Cwmni Bro Ffestiniog's philosophy and practice. This pioneering development is beginning to be emulated by other communities and pressure is being put on silo inclined government bodies to adopt policies to support this model of integrated community development. Imagine a Wales and a world where states really supported communities, rather than massively subsidising footloose transnational private capital.

**Wingate, Jen**

Durham University, UK

*Learning Community Development through Chain Reactions?  
Methods Practitioners Use for Sharing Practices*

This participatory workshop will explore whether community development practitioners are in the middle of practice-spreading chain reactions. It draws on emerging findings from a research project which sought to understand how practitioners know what to do, and whether they share their understandings with others. This workshop focuses on the methods used by practitioners to learn and share community development. This workshop will ask: 1. How did you learn how to do community development? 2. How do you share your practices with others? 3. How can reflection be built into these processes? The research drew inspiration from the concept of social contagion, which has been developed in other fields to explain how social phenomena pass from person to person. The project interviewed 76 practitioners, in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne (UK), Suffolk (UK) and Nova Scotia (Canada), and 15 leading proponents of community development in the UK. Alongside structured learning, the research considered the unstructured, and sometimes unintentional, learning that occurred. This formed a framework of methods for adopting and sharing community development used by the research participants. The workshop will use that framework as a tool to enable you to map the methods you use. The learning exchange in the workshop will help you to recognise the scope of your involvement in the spreading of practices. Through discussion you will be able to identify whether you could build other methods into your activities and how to reflexively shape your role. Additionally, the session will help further refine the research findings and seek suggestions of how the findings could be developed into practical tools. This workshop is aimed at practitioners, academics, independent trainers and organisations that support the use of community development practices.

**Wong, King Lai**

Community Development Enhancement Fund

Hong Kong

*Is It Resistance? A Case Study on Hong Kong Community Economic Projects*

Globalisation has led to changes in social policies as well as restructuring in personal social service in different welfare context. Since the social process of neoliberalisation is influenced by local contexts, various changes in state roles and shifting of responsibilities to private sector and third sector have been identified in the roll back and roll out stage. Some researchers have called for studies on resistance to neoliberalism. The target of this study is to study the potential resistance to neoliberal development through the community economic development (CED) initiated by community workers in Hong Kong. The controversial CED initiatives provide assistances to community members whose needs cannot be satisfied in the local development. On the other hand, criticisms to such development argue that it is a process to limit the state role and leave most responsibilities to communities. In Hong Kong, CED has been an increasingly popular strategy adopted by community workers in the context of welfare cut. Some projects try to mobilize resources in the private sector for the community, such as the Sharing Kitchen Hong Kong, while some push government to set up new policy to provide alternative consumption choices for grassroots people, such as the Supporting Grassroots Bazaar Alliance. This case study aims at exploring how the CED projects in Hong Kong can act as a force of resistance to neoliberal development.

## POSTER PRESENTATIONS

**McGlynn, Liam**

Blanchardstown Institute of Technology, Ireland

*International Community Development: Solidarity between  
Global North and Global South*

The poster will focus on the international dimension to the work of grassroots community development and the solidarity links which exist between the sectors in the global south (so-called developing countries) and the global north (so-called developed countries), with particular focus on the common issues of climate change and sustainable development.

The issue of climate change as a driver of poverty, hunger and displacement in the global south also impacts communities in the global north. There is a need for a stronger collaboration between the community development sector and the sustainable development sector, (sectors which share common roots and common principles) in order to mobilise communities and force governments/states to take action before 2030 when it may be practically too late to mitigate or prevent dangerous climate change.

The poster will examine examples of good practice models in collaboration between community development projects in the global north and global south as well as collaboration which integrates community development and sustainable development actors.

Taking the Irish experience as a case study, the poster will examine the role of the community development sector in Ireland in promoting sustainable development and addressing climate change. A key principle of community development is to work for 'social justice and sustainable development' (AIEB, 2016). Whilst the community development sector have articulated a position on climate change in Towards Climate Justice (Community Work Ireland, 2011) which recommends a role for the community sector in developing 'awareness and responses to climate change', this has not been matched sufficiently in state and EU funded programmes in community and local development e.g. SICAP and LEADER in Ireland (Pobal, 2016; 2014).

Drawing on the lessons from the Irish experience, the poster will identify good practice examples for sustainable community development collaboration between the global north and global south towards 2030.

### References

All Ireland Endorsement Body for Community Work Education and Training (AIEB) (2016) All Ireland Standards for Community Work. Galway: Community Work Ireland. Available at: <http://communityworkendorsement.com>

**McKenzie, Christine***Faces and Places of the Junction Triangle Rail Corridor Neighbourhood*

Come and learn lessons from the experience of our arts-informed asset-based community mapping process. Rapid gentrification, or the process of the process of “improving” a district so that it conforms to middle-class taste, is a process facing many urban neighbourhoods. Along with this increased population density coupled with the desire to live near city cores has brought housing pressure and increasing rents. Together these processes often signal a decrease in public space and public engagement in urban areas. Our neighbourhood in the West End of Toronto, Canada has responded to rapid gentrification by reclaiming space in order to resist and envision the possibilities of building community using asset-based community development. The objective of using an asset-based community development approach is to contribute to building capacity within the community, starting with what exists and focusing on local determination, creativity, and power. In our arts-informed process, community members were invited to identify the strengths, assets and/or resources of the Junction Triangle neighbourhood while participating in the recreation of a scale community built out of recycled materials. In addition, hand drawn portraits were created and descriptions of individual's strengths, skills and talents were displayed in a community installation. Beyond developing a simple inventory, the mapping process was designed to promote connections and relationships between individuals and organizations. Following this, the assets identified will be analyzed to find points of connection that can be leveraged in community mobilization. Stop by this poster presentation and share your own stories of community mobilization!



**Oveson, Marion**

The relationship between community development, the university and their local community

There is a tension in the literature as well as on the ground between what some see as the university's primary function and purpose- research and teaching, and its third purpose- the civic, social, or 'service' to its community. Indeed many universities have begun to focus on trying to be relevant to their local community and the wider population with the aim of garnering public support for their work, as well as pushing for a fairer society. Community-university projects (CUPS) are one way that some universities are trying to demonstrate their impact at a local level. However, in looking at the literature on CUPS, it became apparent that there is limited research on how they are experienced from the resident participant's point of view. Missing the voices of a key stakeholder poses a problem when considering how these CUP projects are designed, evaluated, marketed, and ultimately whether they are continued and supported by their institution. Therefore, the main aim of my research is to examine how community-university partnerships (CUPS) are experienced by participants from locally excluded, or disadvantaged communities, and how this compares to how the same project is portrayed by the university. My poster will visually demonstrate what my research has found so far- bringing the voices of the participants to life through quotations and pictures in the hope to both share my findings and generate discussion. As my research aims to be mutually beneficial, I would very much appreciate input from the conference participants regarding their experience and views on the relationship between the community and the university.

**Sabogal Ardila, Camila**

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Colombia

*Community Work's Contribution to Peace Building: Host Communities of Former Combatants [Colombia]*

The consequences of the armed conflict in Colombia have been reflected in the corrosion of trust in democracy and institutions, the rupture of social relationships, the difficulties to peacefully coexist in the territories across the land, as well, and the loss of human and social values. In connection with reintegration, these aspects have made it difficult to return and link ex-combatants to the host communities. In this context, the Government through the Reincorporation and Normalization Agency (RNA) since 2007 has been implementing a community strategy, with the purpose of guaranteeing the non-repetition of violent events, the overcoming of the inequalities that were generated during the armed conflict and the strengthening of the capabilities of the communities in order to promote coexistence and participation. In this context, the IOM has joined efforts with the RNA for the promotion of community processes since 2012 has provided technical support to institutions and communities, with respect, acknowledgement to their experiences and knowledge aiming for the construction of horizontal relationships. This is the basis for the “Tailored or Differential and Intersectional Approach”, a way of making possible the exercise of equality rights on behalf of ex-combatants and communities, the most important principle in an inclusion process. Primarily, the reintegration of ex – combatants comes about poor sectors of the population that have historically faced major barriers for the effective exercise of their rights. Some of these sectors are women, the LGBTI population, children and adolescents, elderly adults, youth, people with disabilities and people who belong to ethnic groups. In this context and in spite of the consequences and the continuity of the armed conflict, the communities involved managed to develop skills and tools that contribute to the building process of factual conditions that allow inclusion, confidence, participation and reconciliation; fundamental elements for peace building.

**Wingate, Jen**

Durham University, UK

Community development has much to contribute to the resolution of current social and economic issues. In order for community development to fulfil its potential, there is a need for skilled practitioners, in paid and unpaid roles, operating in a range of settings. However, budget cuts in England have led to reductions in training courses, closure of infrastructure bodies and ceasing of some formal community development networks. This poster presents emerging findings from a research project that sought to understand how practitioners know what to do, and whether they share their understandings with others. The project drew inspiration from the concept of social contagion, which has been developed in other fields to explain how social phenomena pass from person to person. Data was gathered through interviews, observations and workshops with 76 practitioners from Newcastle-Upon-Tyne (UK), Suffolk (UK) and Nova Scotia (Canada), and 15 leading proponents of community development in the UK. The project considered whether taking this perspective could deepen our understanding of how the sharing and adopting of community development practices occurs and how to support it. The findings presented on the poster respond to three questions:

1. What were participants' descriptions of community development?
2. What did participants share?
3. How did participants adopt and share community development?

Despite the different contexts many similarities in the experiences of practitioners were found across the case study areas, suggesting that they may be of interest to practitioners working in other places. The desired outcome of the project is increased understanding of the breadth of methods used to spread community development through practitioner relationships. It is hoped that better recognition of the extent of methods, and the range of people involved, might lead to increased critical reflection in the ways that community development practices can continue to spread and support wider social agendas.