

Masters dissertations

2007

Stewart Anandappa

Fishing practices on the coral reefs of Hikkaduwa

The relationship between the artisanal fishing community and coral reef of Hikkaduwa is examined. A wealth of information is gained, predominantly through participant observation and monitoring and household surveys by means of interviews with a structured sample, and supporting interviews with different stakeholders. The research assesses the fishing environment of Hikkaduwa and categorises fishing methods utilised, in terms of impact on the reef. Through these categorisations the research assesses and explains the relationship between a household fishing practice choice and poverty levels, thus, contributing to the poverty-environment nexus. In contrast to published findings elsewhere, the fish catch status remained relatively constant year-on-year pre-tsunami, declining post-tsunami due to inappropriate relief projects encouraging overexploitation. However, the Marine Sanctuary is effectively policed, with no fishing activity recorded. Policies are proposed, attempting to reduce exploitation through effective post-harvest fish utilisation. The research highlighted spatial variations in fishing grounds, which characterise fishing practices and Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE). Exploitation of particular fishing grounds is dependent upon poverty, particularly access to physical capital. Part-time fishermen predominantly utilise prohibited measures, particularly moxy nets and blast fishing. Moxy nets are used due to the households' lack of knowledge of the reef and dependency upon local community power structures. Blast fishers, considered rich households, employ blast fishing due to a requirement to send money to internationally-migrated household members, in the form of out-remittances or reverse-flows. The application of the poverty-environment nexus, to the artisanal fishing community and coral reef of Hikkaduwa is, therefore problematic.

Asma Yaqoob

Exploring NGO-community partnership in low-cost water and sanitation projects: a case study of Faisalabad

This study explores the role of public-public partnership (PUPs) in community-based water and sanitation development. Asserting that the lack of funds can not necessarily be a constraint to local development, the study reveals the successful experience of community-funded low-cost water and sanitation provision in a lower-income peri-urban area of Faisalabad under the technical guidance of a local NGO. The findings of the research prove that the mobilisation of local resources (financial and human) not only reduces dependency on municipal services and foreign funding but this also builds local capacities to take collective decisions and actions in the long run. Recognising the fact that the government is an important stakeholder in ensuring the sustainable development and management of water and sanitation infrastructure, the study indicates that frequent public policy changing is one of the chief barriers to real participatory development and community empowerment. This requires a long term commitment to knowledge transfer and capacity building through the institutionalisation of PUPs in Pakistan. The study concludes that in scaling up their operations geographically or strategically - that is by associating with more partners, the grass-root organisations should continue to empower the communities not only through capacity-building programmes but also through influencing behaviours, policies and actions of governments in order to facilitate larger social transformations.

Bhuvan Verma

Aqua Puncture: exploring sustainability of rainwater harvesting in Delhi

The author draws on the phrase “aqua puncture” to symbolize the necessity of healing the depleted groundwater table through recharging groundwater by rainwater harvesting to make freshwater available for the ever-growing population of Delhi. The availability of clean and soft water source has always been vital for human settlements. Groundwater aquifer form an important source of freshwater for urban areas in South-East Asia besides rivers. Rivers and seasonal monsoon showers recharge these aquifers. In the last decade, Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) has become synonymous to an alternative water source in Delhi. There has been an increase in the number of RWH structures that have been constructed. However, groundwater levels continue to drop at alarming rates. This dissertation is an effort to explore the reasons behind the success and/or failure of this remedial therapy, the RWH, in Delhi. Research for this dissertation has been carried out by carefully documenting, understanding water use by communities and their perceptions, and the roles of various government agencies, NGO’s and private water vendors at five different locations in South Delhi. Consequent upon collection of data and its analysis, diagrammatic representation has been made through the useful statistical programme, SPSS 10.0. The conclusions drawn from the research study ascertain the role of water use, urban planning, and public participation in decision-making as some of the important steps to address the problem of water scarcity and in ensuring that RWH provides sustainable outcomes in Delhi.

Rui Mu

Health access and health insurance in Beijing

Despite China’s magnificent booming economy in the last two decades, the healthcare access of the urban population is becoming a serious problem. Significant percentage of the urban population argue that they cannot afford the health care fees and thus cannot access the appropriate treatment. This dissertation investigated people’s healthcare access and health insurance status in two communities in Beijing, and try to find out the determinant factors to affect health access and possession of health insurance. Through the questionnaires surveys and focus group discussions, we can clearly see that the income level and occupations as well as social strata significantly affect healthcare access and health insurance possessions. Moreover, the new urban health insurance scheme has been proved that it did not achieve its objective, which is expanding the coverage of the health insurance. In this dissertation, some countries’ health system and health insurance schemes have been discussed and the respondents prefer the publicly-funded universal coverage health insurance. However, although it is possible to achieve it in developing countries, many factors constrain it. The current Chinese reform may better to focus on improvement of cost containment and some small scale programmes to expand healthcare coverage.

Ruth Davis

Treating HIV/AIDS in Mukono, Uganda: traditional and biomedical approaches?

HIV-positive patients in sub-Saharan Africa may seek healthcare from biomedical practitioners (BMPs), traditional practitioners (THPs) or a combination in the treatment of HIV/AIDS. Ethnomedical studies have shown that healthcare providers may be selected according to cost, accessibility, perceived efficacy and belief systems. Parallel biomedical and traditional healthcare systems, characterised by a relationship of distrust, scepticism and abuse can be traced back to the colonial period. International organisations such as WHO and the UN have advocated biomedical-traditional collaboration since the late 1970s. Traditional and Modern

Health Practitioners Together Against AIDS (THETA) is one such collaboration, in Uganda. This study explored HIV/AIDS belief and treatment perceptions, and the benefits of collaboration in Nakisunga Sub-County, Mukono District, Uganda. Semi-structured interviews (SSIs), focus group discussions (FGDs) and participatory workshops (PWs) were employed. Findings suggested that HIV/AIDS healthcare preferences have altered in favour of biomedicine (BM) especially with the advent of antiretroviral therapy (ART). Collaboration was found to bring some benefit to patients, in terms of improved THP hygiene, safety, herb preparation, referral and improved dialogue between practitioners. However, unless government commitment is improved and a national traditional medicine (TM) policy released, such collaborative projects will be unsustainable. Furthermore, unless THETA re-assesses its role and evolves with the epidemic, thereby securing stable funding, the successes in BMP-THP collaboration achieved thus far may be undone.

Sarah Bell

Youth aspirations: the missing link between empowerment and participation in natural resource management?

Over the last 20 years, the fundamental role of young people in environmental management and conservation initiatives has been increasingly recognised in the global development agenda. Only through encouraging youth participation in the development and implementation of sustainable natural resource management plans are today's resources likely to be sustained into the future. In this research, I explore the links between youth participation, aspirations and empowerment to consider how youths may be encouraged to take on this role. I use the case study of the Wetlands Project; an environmental management project, based in the North Rupununi Wetlands of Guyana. This project is looking to engage greater youth participation in order to sustain the region's valuable natural resource base in the face of increasing exploitative pressures. Using a qualitative, action-oriented, flexible research approach, I explore how a better understanding of youths' aspirations and the key constraints hindering their achievement could help to: ensure the work of the Wetlands Project is more relevant to youths' needs; empower youths who participate in the Wetlands Project to meet their goals; encourage greater participation in the Wetlands Project and thereby improve long-term sustainable natural resource management practice. The findings from my research indicate that participation based around youths' priorities and personal ambitions is more likely to facilitate their empowerment, and may therefore encourage long-term youth participation in sustainable environmental management. Additionally, more youths tend to prioritise issues relating to natural resource management where concerted efforts have been made to raise their environmental awareness from a young age. These are important considerations if we are to sustain the rich natural resources which still exist in regions like the North Rupununi Wetlands of Guyana.

Shahid Nadeem

Exploring potential of non timber forest products for improving livelihoods in Shishi Valley, Chitral, NWFP Pakistan

The study identifies a strong link between poverty and NTFP activities. The people in the study area are heavily dependent on forest products for their livelihoods. Extreme poverty, remoteness, lack of employment opportunities and poor development infrastructure were identified as the main reasons behind this dependency. Collection of NTFPs is a common practice amongst the people. Medicinal plants, mushrooms, pinenut and walnut are widely collected in the region. The collection is basically carried out to supplement household food requirements. However, it is also source of

income to the poor families in time of emergencies. Most people join the ranks of the NTFP collectors when they fail to earn enough from agriculture or wages. Lack of basic skills and knowledge of sustainable harvesting techniques (cutting branches, premature harvesting and sometimes felling tree) were found to be the primary issues associated with the community practices in the area. Small/scattered production, poor access to market/market information, lack of processing, value addition and marketing skills are the drawbacks that make poor communities dependent upon intermediaries. Participation of community in the management of natural resource is also found to be very limited. The leading hindrance in development of NTFP is unavailability of clearly articulated district level government policy/strategy for NTFP harvesting and management. Development of NTFP sector could improve the livelihoods in the study area. However, there is a need to understand, recognize and acknowledge the importance of NTFPs and develop an integrated development strategy based on the input and needs of the local communities.

Thomas Eames

Sustainable tourism in Ladakh: with regard to the activities of the International Society and Culture (ISEC)

This study investigates the growing role of tourism in the region of Ladakh since its recent introduction in 1974. The three research questions investigated to what extent tourism is sustainable, to what extent the local population can participate in tourism activities and the role of NGOs in tourism. Although tourism is increasingly providing new opportunities with regard to employment, problems such as the dominating Western consumer culture and the increasing levels of imports are becoming apparent, coupled with environmental degradation. Ladakhis are finding it increasingly difficult to participate in activities due to foreign influences which in turn is posing questions over the future of Ladakhi culture. NGOs allow increased participation to occur and also take part in the raising awareness of Western tourists. In order to ensure Ladakhi culture and tourism is preserved, increased education for both Ladakhis and tourists is required.

2006

Ross Muir

Consumed by Ethics? Understanding the UK Ethical Food Industry: Current Issues and Future Potential

The aim of the research was to investigate public awareness of organic and fairly-traded foods, examine the composition of the food market and what people feel to be most important about a product when they are making purchases, and to examine how the future of the industry is perceived by those at its core. The research concluded that awareness and understanding of ethical foods is not as great as they might be and therefore the future of ethical consumerism is complicated.

Sylvanus Doe

The effects of fire on savannas and food security in northern Ghana

Fire is a major anthropogenic determinant in global savannas. In Ghanaian savannas, fire is used predominantly by the agrarian society to perform multiple activities including herding, farming and hunting. Fire thus plays essential roles in rural livelihoods. However, large-scale biomass burning being experienced seasonally in 80-100% of the communities has affected systemic functionality of bioecological processes, environmental heterogeneity and retarded physiognomies of phytospecies. This study examined the effects of fire on savannas in a conceptual framework that

provided accurate grassroots data to demonstrate contextual understandings of current situations necessary for efficient fire management. To achieve this, the study applied hybrid-science participatory research models to assess the policies, cross-traditional practices and perceptions, and decision making institutions influencing the interactions of fire, human and savanna ecologies. The analysed data contested that increased fire frequency was a significant contributor to extensive ecological degradation and the weakened resilience of subsistence savanna economies to continuous complexity of food insecurity and poverty issues. Fires also constrained meaningful investment in developing sustainable agro-industries, food production systems and Ghana's aims of achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals. The research discovered that all fire occurrences in West Mamprusi were human-induced. Whilst men accounted for 86% of the incidences, about 14% was caused by women, but the least represented in fire management programs. Managing fires successfully in the communities will be confronted by indigenous resource user-politics and needs. The result suggested useful options for theoretical considerations and emphasised practical approaches which could augment new resource governance culture and local participation.

David Hollow

Radio for Education: The Challenges in Providing Effective Primary Education in Zambia Through Interactive Radio Instruction

Radio has great potential to assist in the attainment of educational targets as specified in the MDGs and EFA initiatives. Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) is being used in several African countries to provide improved access and quality to education for the most vulnerable children in society. 'Learning at Taonga Market' is the Zambian IRI programme run by the Ministry of Education, with 60,000 children currently enrolled in the initiative. Six weeks empirical research in Lusaka was conducted in partnership with the Freeplay Foundation, providers of 'Lifeline' radios for the project. The focus of the study addresses three levels of challenges currently facing the successful implementation of the programme – within the local community, Ministry of Education and partner organisations.

David Edwards

Beyond the Environmental Debate: A Study of Project Drivers for Mbaula Improved Cookstoves in Rural Malawi

Over two billion people in the developing world burn biomass from declining forest resources for their energy needs. The associated Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) causes 1.8 million deaths each year. Encouraging sustainable local enterprise in producing and selling fuel efficient Improved Cookstoves (ICS) is seen as addressing both the environmental and health problems and providing increased local livelihood opportunities. However the success of ICS projects is largely confined to urban and peri-urban areas where a financial incentive is derived from buying less fuel. In rural areas where fuel-wood is collected for free, projects have met with almost no success. This study assesses the viability and impact of rural ICS projects by examining a contemporary case study from Northern Malawi. Using rapid ethnographic, participatory and more structured techniques the study triangulates a local perspective that contradicts the ICS project's environmental rationale, revealing it to be both inaccurate and misleading, and persisting chiefly due to the incomplete nature of local participation, particularly the lack of proper consultation with local women. Labour saving and reduction in smoke from ICS are shown to be appealing but the resultant health benefits are as yet unrecognised by the local medical profession and thus underdeveloped as a driver for local behaviour and priorities. This study suggests that

increasing this understanding could substantially reduce the local disease burden especially infant mortality, but accepts that ICS will not be driven by such concerns without greater empowerment and dialogue with local women and a radical change to local culture.

James Crawley

Information and Communication Technologies for Education. The Experiences of ICT Impact on Zambian Secondary Schools

This dissertation researches the impact that Information and communication Technology (ICT) has had on the secondary school education system in Zambia. The research aim was to evaluate the impact current use of ICT for education has on Zambian society, culture and the economy. Whilst looking at how political influences effects the education and the wider development of the country. The main objectives of the research were: identifying what part ICTs play in the success or failures of secondary schools; examining the extent that the potential of ICT4E was being maximised in Zambian secondary schools; the wider impacts of ICT4E; identifying what sustainable ICTs practices are implemented to ensure long-term solutions to the education crisis in Zambia; seeing what alterations could be made to improve contributions of ICTs in secondary education. The main conclusions from the research were: ICT has had a limited impact in the success of Zambian secondary schools; the major limiting factor to advanced ICT use in schools remains a lack of coordinated government ICT policy; a second limiting factor is the lack of opportunities to educate teachers in more advance use of the technology meaning many schools simply use ICTs as glorified type-writers; in certain schools the technology provides a learning centre for the surrounding community, disseminating local information on HIV/AIDS, providing ICT training and Internet access; despite a lack of external funding, schools can be self sustaining if supported by the Headmaster, PTA or local community.

Swatantra Gupta

Disability and Children in the Slums of New Delhi

This dissertation investigates the lives of disabled children in the slums of New Delhi, India. Through the use of informal interviews, participant observation, focus group and participatory methods, the dissertation illustrated the flaws in administrative policies, role of NGOs and attitudes of parents and communities towards disabled children of slums. It has also broadened the debates and explored the hidden 'tragedy' associated with disabled children from economically disadvantaged society. Furthermore, it focuses more specifically a desire to bring a reform in the society's attitude towards the disabled children, so that in future they can enjoy the same basic human and fundamental rights which other people have.

Derek Kim

Modern Irrigation and Community Based Natural Resource Management in the Sana'a Basin of Yemen

Since the 1970s, agricultural production changes, mainly the unsustainable pumping of groundwater, and rapidly increasing population pressure have threatened the groundwater resources of the Sana'a Basin of Yemen.. The World Bank and the Government of Yemen, under the auspices of the Sana'a Basin Water Management Project (SBWMP), are attempting to mitigate a potential disaster by the implementation of modern irrigation technology as the primary component of the demand management aspect of the project. Assessing the sustainability of this community based natural resource management (CBNRM) initiative involves

examining conventional outcome indicators of the successful implementation of appropriate technology as well as potential production changes. However this research explores theory proposed by more recent debates over the role of institutions and the social and human capital that mediates access and entitlements in the context of the Sana'a Basin. Findings will also be analysed in the typology describing the stages of group development. Farmers in the Sana'a Basin were found to have very strong bonding capital, in both cognitive and structural forms, within the village level due to the efficacy of informal water user group (WUG) institutions. However levels of human capital were low creating significant barriers to effectively changing behaviours and attitudes. As a result these WUGs exhibit some qualities of reactive-dependent groups but also have some characteristics of more aware and independent groups.

Maricel Jarencio

An Exploratory Study of Plastic Management in Accra Metropolis, Ghana

The aim of the research was to explore the existing plastic waste management system in Accra Metropolis, Ghana using interviews and questionnaires with a range of stakeholders. The findings show that the lack of coordination among agencies whose activities affect the urban environment, the weakness of law enforcement and the lack of consciousness among its populace have together made plastic waste management a persistent problem in Accra Metropolis. Recommendations for the future are out forward.

David Bartolome

The Clean Development Mechanism, Contribution to Sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation

The aim of this dissertation was to explore the links among sustainable development, poverty and climate change. The efficacy of the sustainable development mandate of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) was investigated taking stock of the current figures and key problems of CDM projects, and using a real life case study of a small renewable energy project in Morocco. The study found that the CDM's current design does not take full advantage of its potential and that a less relaxed interpretation of the CDM sustainable development mandate is necessary.

Andrew Tate

Framing Disaster Policy: An Analysis of Hazard Management, Relief and Reconstruction in Jamaica, with Reference to Hurricane Ivan

The context of this research project is an examination of Jamaican hazard management policy and practice (notably the incorporation of the concept of vulnerability), together with a macro and micro-scale analysis of the effects of Hurricane Ivan. Jamaican hazard management is revealed as comprehensive in structure - although the primary emphasis is on self-initiative, increasingly focus is directed towards building the capacity of vulnerable communities through education, training and mapping. Macro-scale disruption with respect to Hurricane Ivan is exposed as primarily infrastructural, the water sector being particularly afflicted (lack of water supplies led to a national rise in water related disease transmission). The greatest degree of devastation was found to be at the micro-scale, for which a case study of Portland Cottage is presented (a community that was heavily impacted by the passage of the storm). Focus at this level is directed to the level of devastation sustained, the post-disaster relief and reconstruction programme, and the general successes in building community capacity to cope in event of a similar disaster. Methodological techniques implemented in the course of enquiry include semi-

structured interviews (both intensive and proforma based), transect walks and secondary data analysis.

Sian Aggett

Adelante Jovenes! Onwards Youth! Empowering Young Women in Honduras Through Participatory Video

Over the last decade Participatory Video (PV) has been used increasingly in development; recognised as a research, communications and therapeutic tool. As with other participatory approaches the premise of PV lies in empowering the marginalised and poor and to air previously unheard 'voices'. The growing popularity of P.V is not proportionately represented in the body of development literature. This case study follows a PV process conducted with a group of seven young women living in the poor community of Los Laureles on the outskirts of El Progreso, Honduras. Participatory research methods were used to discern the challenges of P.V in practice and the role the facilitator might play in achieving PV's outcomes (both instrumental and transformational). This dissertation concludes that a pragmatic approach to PV may stray from a participatory ideal, however, with vigilance and dedication to the participatory ethos on the part of the facilitator a PV project may catalyse a process of participant empowerment.

2005

John Buah-Kwofie

The Extent to which Relevant Stakeholders were Involved in Ghana's Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers Process

This research unearths the levels of stakeholder participation in Ghana's Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers process and to bring to the fore whether the principle of broad-based participation of Ghanaians was really adopted.

Colin Clark

Overcoming Crisis: A Case Study of Bali after the October 12th 2002 Bomb

The research examined the effects of the October 12th 2002 Bali Bombings on the tourist industry and coping strategies that were used in Bali. Using interviews and focus groups, the study found that many hotels did not have a crisis management plan before the bombings and some are still in the process of creating a sufficient one now. A model based on coping strategies is presented.

Alexander Vesser

Unconnected Households and Small-scale & Corporate Water Business in Dar es Salaam

This dissertation analysed the poor water supply situation in a case of an unplanned settlement in Dar es Salaam and the events there since the start of the project. It estimates the future benefits of project components designed to improve water supply in such areas. The operational changes introduced by the private company involved are discussed and the circumstances of the failure of the private sector participation examined.

Atsushi Yagi

The Role of NGOs in Treatment and Prevention of Buruli Ulcer Control – Ghana

The aim of the dissertation was to examine the role of non-governmental organisations and to provide a clearer understanding of the role of NGOs in health care delivery for Buruli Ulcer at community level in Ghana. The study found that the main role of NGOs has been to expand the opportunities for the poor populations to

receive more effective health care and health education, but that NGOs do not have permanent structures on the ground and therefore have to operate through existing bodies and organisations including community and voluntary organisations.

2004

Vanina Boix

British NGOs Criteria for Project Selection, Evaluation and Accountability. The case of British NGOs Involvement in Argentina

The NGO sector has demonstrated its capability to produce a significant impact in changing policies and humanitarian responses. The new development 'stakeholders' from the north are considered more efficient in 'delivering assistance' than southern governments. Defining how assistance is going to be provided and recipients and beneficiaries of it involves a complex process. This research aims to explore the decision making process of priorities set by British NGOs and the criteria developed for the selection of country targets, local partners and projects. The criteria involves a set of basic requirements that southern NGOs must fulfil to satisfy northern expertise. Evaluation and accountability mechanisms are also identified as part of the criteria local partners must meet. The final section evaluates if Argentina fits the criteria set by British NGOs that might predict the perspectives on their relationship.

Gemma Carr

The Potential for Rain Water Harvesting in Jhikhu Khola, Nepal

Jhikhu Khola watershed experiences seasonal water scarcity which is typical of many Nepalese Middle Mountain environments. The extent to which rain water harvesting can be used to reduce the water shortages has been investigated in this study.

Through the analysis of secondary data from Jhikhu Khola it has been confirmed that rain water harvesting systems could offer an environmentally viable method of collecting monsoon rainfall and storing for use in the dry season. The study has also shown that the expenses, practicalities and restrictions of rain water storage are a severe limitation to the potential that the technology could offer.

Linda Cattermole

Decision Making: the Nature of Power and Influence The Role of Traditional Versus Government Village Based Structures in Bajo Society

This dissertation examines the effect of decentralisation on local level power structures, specifically looking at Indonesia and the Bajo sea nomads. It explored how government structures overlapped with traditional structures and the share of power and influence of the two over the Bajo. This is assessed through participation and the framework of decision-making. The majority of research was conducted through interviews with government officials in the village, traditional leader and a random sample of community. The main findings showed that participation in the village appeared to be low through the formal routes of meetings, although traditional pattern to decision-making were still strong. The effect of new power structures from government positions did create new positions of power although traditional leaders were still the most popular force of influence.

Poonam Jusrut

An Assessment of the Actions Taken to Enhance the Interaction Between Coral Reefs and Tourism in Mauritius

Mauritius' coastal environment is of strategic importance and constitutes a valuable development resource, especially for tourism. Some 80% of tourists are sea-oriented and it is the presence of coral reefs that has led to the creation of the world-famous

beaches. It is absolutely necessary to gain the cooperation of the tourists, actors from the tourism industry and the government for the actions taken to enhance the interaction between coral reefs and tourism to be successful. With Mauritius losing its sugar export quota on the EU market in 2008 and with competition negatively affecting the prices of Mauritian textile products on the international market, the future of the country's first two pillars of the economy has become uncertain. There is a big probability of tourism becoming the mainstay of the Mauritian economy. It is therefore all the more important to enhance the interaction between tourism and the primary resource, that is, coral reefs, by maximising the positive impacts and minimising the negative ones of the former on the latter. This research examines both the impacts of tourism on coral reefs and showing that tourism can be much more than a 'necessary evil'. The research pays attention to how the evident problems that surround tourism and coral reefs have led to the formulation of a range of management responses to the perceived difficulties. The results of this research highlight the mutual dependence between tourism and coral reefs that has often been described as 'symbiotic' although the complex character of this relationship. Also in a total survey summary, tourism was perceived as something welcome for the economic development of the country, but the tourism industry should operate within limits so as to preserve the resource e.g. coral reefs that makes its existence possible in the first place. There is still a lot that can be done concerning educating tourists about coral reefs, but it was observed that a considerable number of tourists visiting Mauritius were very environment conscious and had prior knowledge about coral reefs. Also all the actions taken, like permanent mooring buoys and artificial reefs need the full support of government and the different ministries should cooperate towards making the various laws, policies and programmes successful.

Pek Lim

Land Use Impact on Water Quality at Selected Watershed in Malaysia

Land use/cover temporal and spatial variability within the Kinta watershed was quantified with GIS applications and subsequent bivariate statistical analysis with water quality indicators detected distinct influence of urban/settlement components onto freshwater quality. Significant association was computed between urban land use and annual average in-stream Biochemical Oxygen Demand and Ammoniacal Nitrogen. The investigation employed secondary water quality database and temporal Landsat TM images for the Kinta watershed. It is considered that such broad scale but low cost framework of analysis can be potentially adopted by environmental and planning agencies for preliminary assessments and land use management purposes.

Matthew Stinton

The use of Social Capital as a Coping Strategy in a Community Affected by Natural Hazards, West Pokot, Kenya

Natural hazards and disasters are a continuous obstacle to the process of development in many countries. The socio-economic impact of such events can weaken the capacity and infrastructure of an economy as well as damage or reduce the fragile assets of many of the world's poor. In recent years a great amount of attention has been given to the concept of social capital and the extent to which it may be used as a tool in the process of community capacity building by development institutions. Through studying a 'traditional society' in Kenya, this dissertation looks at the problems of natural hazards in four rural communities and evaluates through the use of interviews, their levels of social capital. Social capital under such conditions is a useful concept, as it is used by people to cushion and protect themselves from the hardships of their environment. The extent to which this can be used or promoted by

development policy to help assist communities in the absence of ‘official’ support, is an important area of study.

Khulood Tubaishat

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) plans as a means to reach the Millennium Development Goals: the case of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden – Comparison between Jordan and Yemen

For thousands of years humans have had a close relationship with the sea.. Coastal zones are enormous resources and crucial to supporting life on the earth. The extensive development activities in many coastal zones put a greater strain on both the marine and coastal ecosystems. Integrated coast zone management (ICZM) has been emerged after the “Brundtland” as a unifying approach for coastal planning and management. One of its main objectives is to balance between the coastal planning objectives for conservation and economic development of a nation with the objectives of the local community. However, it is still not “recognised as a respected member of the society” and has been slowly accepted throughout the world which is due to many reasons among which is: it takes the ‘project’ form; financial sustainability; lack of capacity building and weak PP practices. In the developing world, most of the ICZM initiatives are still in ‘project’ format mainly funded by internal agencies, particularly the World Bank. The results of this research highlight the role of ICZM in reaching the UN Millennium Development Goals. Reaching the MDGs requires new commitments to good governance process and participatory management process. Both are in the heart of the ICZM process. This is a crucial time to advocate to mainstream ICZM into the MDGs ‘operations’ and not to be marginalised in the development agenda. In addition, this research, by taking the Red Sea region as a case study, shed light on how to effectively integrate public participation in ICZM.

Robertus Van Hout

Mexican Coffee Cooperatives in a Fair Trade Environment: An Exploratory Study of Inter-organisational Relations

This study examines how inter-organisational relationships function among Mexican coffee cooperatives and how Fair Trade organisations seek to support these linkages. Inter-organisational relationships can play an important role in helping cooperatives to expand their range of action both ‘upwards’ and ‘outwards’. Determining these relations only in terms of ‘vertical’ and ‘horizontal’ is over simplistic. At the intermediate level where the cooperatives operate, numerous types of relations occur and it depends on the ‘quality’ of the relationship whether cooperatives are able to scale up their activities.

Mandy Wallace

Changing the Bajo Gender Roles?: A View from ‘Beyond the Rural’

Literature focusing on gender roles often critiques women’s roles in a rural context and neglects those performed by men and children. A study was conducted in a Bajo village that ‘goes beyond the rural’ to examine the type of roles that men, women and children conduct and assess their changing nature as an indication of future trends. Methods including interviewing, focus group discussions and observations were conducted from June to August 2004 on varying strata of the population and highlighted multiple inter-relating factors that have caused or are causing subtle changes. Despite the evolution of roles performed by men, women and children, the community believes that changes will not be made in the future, maintaining its Bajo ethic.

Matthew Weldon

An Examination of the Application of Intermediate Technologies within Rural Communities in Western Kenya

The aim of the research was to test the hypothesis that the introduction of standard and adapted bicycles, solar pumps and grinding mills could make a significant difference in the lives of the poorest rural communities in Western Kenya and by inference to poor communities elsewhere in hot climates. As these devices are all labour and time saving, the research sought to discover whether and how the human energy so saved could be used to improve the standard of living of the rural poor. The focus was to be upon the rural poor as distinct from the urban populations, so research was confined to those communities and it did not cover the larger villages and towns, other than in visits to markets. Research concentrated upon poor communities whose members often migrate to towns to look for work. The possibility to be explored was whether this drift could be halted if their present activities were made more efficient and therefore more productive by saving energy and time, growing more and better crops and by earning money. As the actual technology whose application was to be explored already exists, no research was to be spent testing it in the field, but as its use could extend beyond its manufacturers' designs, these further envisaged usages were to be considered in the study. The research enable an assessment of the impact of standard and electric bicycles in a typical small community, by examining the practical feasibility of their introduction along with trailers, pumps, purifiers and solar batteries and to assess the people's ability to maintain them to specific uses. An attempt was to be made to examine the way these items could be used, who could use them and to what purpose. The time and human energy save in travelling more efficiently was studied and the use of bicycles by women explored. How a family or very small community could use an electric pump driven by solar power, which moves water through a purifying mechanism, and what benefit would follow was also established. The use of small grinding mills was also looked at. In a wider sense the attempt was made to see how very small power generators, like those on a bicycle could meet people's daily energy needs.

Clare Willey

Perceptions of Development. Case Study of the International School of Geneva

Development is a term which is firmly seated in popular discourse however it is difficult to define and its meaning continues to be debated. It is this complexity and ambiguity as well as its wide usage which has fuelled this dissertation which aims to explore, within an international school environment, lay perceptions of development. This is achieved in two parts by using case study participants from the International School of Geneva, Switzerland (ISG), aged between 16 – 18 years and by utilising a particular subsection of this group's experiences of development in Northern Tanzania. Multiple methodologies were utilised to achieve this aim including questionnaires, interviews and participant observation. The dissertation found that the term development is generally appreciated beyond economics and is often seen in a positive light; terminologies favoured by students bear little relationship with those utilised by development academics; education was often seen as not only a way of measuring development but also a 'best practice' and most were undecided on the subjects of whether development is ethical and whether it has been a failure. It was also found that student engagement with development tended to be in formal, organised settings. One of the key findings of this dissertation was to refute many of the claims presented in international school literature about their students' cosmopolitan attitudes.

2003

Gareth Patterson

The Multi-faceted Relationships between Christians and Muslims in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: Looking at the Potential for Discord through Private Religious Secondary Schools and their Interactions with the State

Ruth Payne

Voices from the Street: Street Girl Life in Accra, Ghana

This dissertation investigates street girl life in Accra, Ghana. Using Beazley's (1999) framework, of Scott's (1990) concepts of 'public' and 'hidden' transcripts, I explain the mainstream cultural setting which street girls have left behind and their alternative street life which constitutes a technique for survival. Following Beazley's (1999) methodological approach, I asked nine key informants to directly participate in an investigation of their lives and take control over the type, nature and extent of their participation. The research, therefore, emphasised listening as the main role of the researcher while precise methods included participant observations, informal interviews, focus groups and a variety of Participatory Action Research (PAR) activities. This dissertation is different, however, in that it explores the hidden transcript of street girls further, emphasising the diversity of street girl situations and survival strategies. Furthermore, it focuses more specifically on the ways their street life reflects that of mainstream society, rather than being an all-resisting force to dominant ideology. Finally, it offers a different geographical and cultural perspective on street girl life. In these ways, this dissertation contributes to the growing body of work on street girls in the developing world.

2001

David Fricker

Forest Management in the Kakenauwe Nature Reserve, Buton Island, Indonesia

The Kakenauwe Nature Reserve is managed by the Indonesian government forestry department, with the aim of total protection. Access to the reserve and the exploitation of its resources is forbidden. This study investigates local awareness of the reserve, and the impact of existing uses of the protected area on vegetation structure. These issues are explored through semi-structured questionnaires. The impact of timber extraction and forest disturbance is examined through vegetation structure analysis and compared to an untouched forest 'control' site. The level of local awareness of the reserve can be explained by geographical proximity to the boundary. Illegal extraction practices inside the reserve provide economic benefits to a community suffering from the reserve restrictions so near their village. Timber extraction is of detriment to the forest vegetation structure. Sustainable collection of non-timber forest products practised in the area, especially rattan and honey, offer a possible alternative – reducing deforestation and contributing to local economic development. It is concluded that the success of the reserve will require continuous consultation with local people. Without an alternative to timber extraction, families will continue to invade and exploit the reserve. If carefully managed, non-timber forest products could prove a successful, sustainable, extraction practice in the reserve. Management of the reserve must balance human social and economic needs with conservation aims.

Jennifer Lunn

Postmodern Development: Reality or Rhetoric? An Investigation into Christian Missions in Calcutta

The concept of 'development' has existed for the last 50 years, and was supposedly designed as a mechanism for overcoming 'underdevelopment' in the 'Third World'. Critics have attacked its apparent failure to deliver what it promised and exposed it as a clever discourse to maintain the hegemony of the west that had prevailed since the Enlightenment. In the place of development, a whole host of alternative approaches have been proposed, heralded as 'postmodern development' for a new era. However, critics of postmodern ideas have accused the concepts of being irrelevant to the 'Third World', lacking practical application and offering nothing new. This study explores three possible directions in postmodern development: holistic approaches, local-level and global scale in the context of Christian missions in Calcutta, India. Christianity was influential in the formation of the modernity discourse, consequently the place of religion in a postmodern world must be considered in the light of criticisms moved against postmodern development. The overall aim is to explore whether postmodern development in the 'Third World' is a reality or simply rhetoric. It will be shown that the evidence of postmodern development found outweighed the criticism and that it holds considerable potential for the future of human elevation and betterment.

Alessandro Moscuzza

Low-Budget Tourism in Barbados: a Socio-economic Evaluation

Over the last twenty years, tourism has become the biggest industry in the world economy. Its importance as a vector for social-economic development in 'Third World' countries has also become evident as many are investing in tourism as an alternative to more traditional ways of earning foreign exchange, such as manufacturing, mining and agriculture. Tourism has also had some negative effects on both the economy and the society of several developing countries, these effects are usually identified with economic leakages, cultural clash and a visible increase in illegal activities such as drugs smuggling and prostitution. All these aspects will be analysed in this dissertation from the perspective of Barbados, a small island in the eastern Caribbean arc, which over the last thirty years has emerged as a world renowned tourist destination. The focus of the analysis will be low-budget tourism and its impact on the economy and the society of the island. The importance of low-budget tourism for the economy of Barbados will be analysed; its emergence as a viable alternative for socio-economic development in Barbados will also be demonstrated, as opposed to the monopoly of the more traditional high-budget type of tourism.

Adam Shaw-Cotterill

Education and the Three C'S: Communication, Co-Ordination & Co-Operation in Education Sponsorship and Development in the Gambia

The end of the Second World War gave birth to development discourse, and the end of the Cold War released the funding necessary to implement the strategies and policies that had been dreamt up over the preceding forty-five years. Now, as mankind enters the 21st century, the international community has set a series of clear development targets with finite deadlines. That many of these targets have been set before seems to be of little concern. This study examines the sphere of development, which, after hunger, is widely agreed to be the most urgent need and the ultimate tool of development: education. Communication, co-operation, and co-ordination are repeatedly mentioned in the publications and works of development bodies as being a prerequisite for effective and sustainable development to occur. This project argues that despite the rhetoric of co-operation which dominates the publications and works of development bodies, much work is done in isolation, either for financial or ideological reasons, and at the expense of those who can least afford to continue to

manage in their underdeveloped situation. With no co-ordinating body strong enough to manage or oversee development activities in the Gambia, the result is almost one of chaos and confusion, with resources being lost, misappropriated, or simply wasted due to an incomprehension of the nature or magnitude of the development issue.

Julie Woodcock

"I'm not allowed to go there cause my mum can't see me!": Researching Children's Outdoor Geographies: Accounts of Negotiation and Methodological Reflections

This dissertation explores how children, as active social agents, negotiate parental values and directives in creation of personal social geographies of play. These social geographies of play are complex, interweaving both general perceptual geographies of fear and localised geographies of anxiety and tension. This study challenges the angel/devil dichotomy by illustrating how children, as active subjects, are capable of both resistance and self-discipline. The study also contests the literature's current interest in 'informal geographies of play' by highlighting the significance of 'formal' play spaces in children's outdoor geographies. Drawing on the importance of these 'formal geographies of play' and the children's socio-spatial practices of self-discipline, this study develops the concept of *conventional geographies of play*. Through an open account of research practice, this dissertation also critically evaluates how children's outdoor geographies might be researched. It is suggested that if we are to approach children as social actors, we need to recognise their individual preferences and capabilities in relation to research methods. Thus, researchers need to adopt a flexible and open approach to research with children.

2000

Nassaer Abdi

Human Impact on Marine Ecosystems and on Mangrove Ecosystems in Djibouti-City and its Vicinity

The aim of the study was to assess the status of Djibouti's mangrove ecosystem through a range of methods and correlate these with an evaluation of stakeholder knowledge. The results show that the mangroves are economically and ecologically very important and under several threats including land reclamation and sea level rise.

Zaid Al-Nahi

Community Participation and the Management of Common Property Resources

Mohamed Eltayeb

*Studies on the Biology, Ecology and Fisheries of *Tectus dentatus* (Kokian) In the Sudanese Red Sea*

The Sudanese top shell *Tectus dentatus* was studied from May through November 1999. This study consisted of fieldwork, laboratory investigation and experiments, socio-economic studies, collection of local and international statistical data and searching internet data. Regression lines relationships between shell length and total live weight, empty shell weight, meat weight and gonad weights were investigated. The constants a & b for the above mentioned relationships for males were 0.0133 & 2.4033; -0.1471 & 2.5087; -0.5824 & 1.4067; and -0.5824 & 1.4067 respectively. The constants a & b for the above mentioned relationships for females were -0.0818 & 2.5203; -0.201 & 2.5787; -1.16 & 2.0206; and -1.16 & 2.0206 respectively. The constants a & b for shell length-empty shell weight for *Tectus dentatus* and *Trochus virgatus* were 1.0777 & 0.1303; and 0.4688 & 0.2389 respectively. The constants a & b for total live weight-gonad weight for males and females were -0.6068 & 0.5936; and -0.963 & 0.7378 respectively. The coefficient of condition values for males and

females were 83.20 and 10.56 respectively. Gonado-somatic index for males and females were 32.60% and 28.68% respectively. Mean values of empty shell weight, meat weight and gonads weight as calculated as percentage of total live weight were 84.90%, 11.34% and 3.76% respectively. There were nine catch-length groups and the most dominant length group was 5.8-7.0cm *T. dentatus* is a selective grazer and secretes copious mucus layer for defence. *T. dentatus* mainly dominated in reefs edge and reef crest with depths not greater than 5m. Its distribution is affected by different factors such as algal growth and reef topography. Overfishing of *T. dentatus* may cause algal overgrowth and hence killing corals. The main fishing season for *T. dentatus* overlaps with spawning season. A *T. dentatus* female contains an average of 4503-5090 eggs. Mean values of unfertilized eggs diameter were between 120-130µm. Sudanese Fisheries Authorities should set a total allowable limit of annual catch for each fisheries ground. Moreover, selected fishing grounds should be closed for reproductive reasons.

Cristina Nenciu

The Town of Eforie and the Local Agenda 21

This dissertation is an analysis of the Local Agenda 21 process in Eforie town of Romania. The study seeks to explore a number of programmes and projects initiated in Romania and Black Sea region after 1992, as a result of 'Rio process' and to make recommendations for a more effective Local Agenda 21 plan in Eforie. This work is based upon my own field work carried out in Eforie and Constanta between November 1998 and August 1999. My research was immeasurably helped by Florin Serbu, principal of Carmen Sylva High School, Alin Lupascu, student at Sociology College of Bucharest University and Mr Mihai Cozma, Mayor of Eforie. In addition to the above, much information was provided by the following people: Mr Mihai Carpuz, former director of the waste management company before 1989 and manager of Ecosal, Mr Simion Nicolaev, director of the Romanian Marine Research Institute, Mr Radu Mihnea, co-ordinator Black Sea Environmental Programme, Camelia Dumitrache and Laura Biocencu, researchers at the Romanian Marine Research Institute. Chapter 1 gives an introduction to the literature regarding the 'Rio process' and a brief introduction to the research, including purpose, objectives and methods. Chapter 2 is a review of actual status of Romania and its legislation for sustainable development. Chapter 3 gives a presentation of the area from the economic, social and environmental points of view. Chapter 4 is an evaluation of the Eforie Local Agenda 21 and gives suggestions for LA21 process based on experience of other communities. Finally, Chapter 5 contains conclusions, constraints and recommendation for the local authority in addressing Local Agenda 21.

Thomas Rutledge

The Formalisation of the Informal Economy in post-apartheid South Africa: Lessons from Managed Markets in Yeoville, Johannesburg

The last five to ten years have witnessed what might most accurately be described as an explosion in the number of informal street traders occupying the pavements of Johannesburg's inner city. Accordingly, the volume of literature on the subject has grown apace, both in the weight and extreme heterogeneity of publications and monographs devoted to the proliferation of the post-apartheid urban informal economy. As apartheid legislation has been dismantled in South Africa, even prior to the new democratic government's accession to power in 1994, and with street trading now un-banned, the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council has been faced with the enormous and unenviable task of managing and regulating the informal economy. This dissertation reviews attempts by the GJMC to formalise the informal economy

through the designation of prohibited street trading areas and the construction of regulated trading spaces – managed markets – at certain locations in Johannesburg’s inner city. The thesis proposes a number of recommendations to be incorporated into future market ventures following an appraisal of the pilot market development project in Rokeby Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg.

Nadia Islam

An Analysis of Reproductive Behaviour in Rural Sylhet: A Case Study of Voluntary Association for Rural Development (VARD)

Throughout the 1980s Bangladesh has demonstrated illuminating fertility decline and has defied the opinion that ‘development is the best contraceptive.’ In regards to the dramatic alterations in fertility, academics and policy planners have placed great emphasis on the region of Matlab, but have neglected other rural societies like those found in Sylhet, which are highly conservative in nature. This paper will investigate the extent to which fertility decline has occurred in rural Sylhet and intends to conclude which factors were most important in bringing about this change in demographic behaviour. This dissertation will use a mixed method approach referred to as ‘triangulation’ whereby both quantitative and qualitative methods of research will be adopted, involving the use of 50 questionnaire interviews, 5 in-depth interviews and participant observations. Due to the nature of the topic, focus groups were not suitable for this study. This study will be conducted in association with Voluntary Association of Rural Development (VARD), an organisation set up by Mr Amranul Kamal, the Executive Director in 1988. Since then the organisation has developed the Mother-Child Health Family Planning Program which concentrates on promoting smaller family sizes by encouraging women to use various contraceptive methods to either limit the number of children or space births. This study is a response to the gap in the literature surrounding fertility decline in Bangladesh.

1999

Sofia Beg

Ethnic Communities and Arranged Marriages

Ethnic communities in western societies are often misunderstood in their ways of life because of the long social standing of western ideology of change and modernisation. This research looks into one of the ethnic communities, namely the Asian, and in one of their traditional practices of arranged marriages. Arranged marriages have caught the attention of the western society as a ‘burden’ or a ‘dilemma’ for British born Asian girls as a result of the western concept of change and modernisation. The western society believes that its western ideology is one of the reasons why ethnic communities impose their tradition harsher, which is also a means to control the female sexuality in the wake of modernisation. But is this true? What do these ethnic communities say about their tradition? In order to understand the position of ethnic communities in the period of modernisation and globalisation, the coming together of many cultures into one, we need to look from it from both sides. What is the process of modernisation and globalisation in the western community? What is the process of arranged marriages in the Asian communities? Even then we still have to go deeper into the practices of arranged marriages and realise that it is not an integral process. As a result arranged marriages need to be examined in its inter-link of generations, culture, religion and other traditional practices such as Izzat, marital roles and joint family systems, for example. Only then can we draw up a better picture surrounding arranged marriage and truly understand its function in Asian communities, especially in today’s western society.

Paul Broome

Regional Epistemic Communities and Environmental Regime Formation: The Problematic Infestations of the Noxious Floating Aquatic Plant, the Water Hyacinth, Eichhornia crassipes (Pontederiaceae) on Lake Victoria, East Africa, and Riparian Efforts on Controlling them

For the last one hundred years or so, the infestations of the noxious floating aquatic weed, the Water Hyacinth, *Eichhornia crassipes* (Pontederiaceae), have continually proliferated throughout the African continent. The water hyacinth is free-floating and transgresses human-constructed political boundaries – it may (and often does) originate in the territorial waters of one state, and causes severe problems in another (not always adjacent) state. The water hyacinth and the problems it generates are therefore transboundary in nature, and thus, will require transboundary action born of a common consensus reached at by authoritative research and mutual agreements. One region where the hyacinth infestations are of endemic proportions is that of the Lake Victoria basin in East Africa. The Lake's surface is divided territorially between the states of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. It is rich in biodiversity and the welfare of the lake basin is of great importance environmentally, socially, and economically, to the riparian states. Despite numerous attempts in the past to control the spread of the hyacinth infestations, actions via the individual riparian states have not been successful. In 1992, the riparian states established the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Program (LVEMP) to provide regional integration and co-operation on research and control measures for the protection of the lake basin, a significant component of which is to address the water hyacinth infestations. LVEMP has already had success in researching and controlling the infestations. The LVEMP epistemic community and the environmental protection regime that is a product of it, has met success as control is now based on collective and mutual actions by the riparian states, which is fostered and propagated by the water hyacinth component of the lake's new environmental regime.

William Bruce

Post-Modern Tourism? A Study of the Tourist Industry in Kosrae, Federated States of Micronesia

This dissertation evaluates the tourist industry on the island state of Kosrae, Federated States of Micronesia. The tourist industry is focussed upon in an attempt to identify the presence of concepts advocated by the theory of post-modernism. The social, economic and environmental impacts of tourism are analysed, by employing a broad methodology allowing qualitative and quantitative data to be collected. The comparatively undeveloped tourist industry has minimal impact on the surrounding healthy coral reefs, while the revenue provided by tourists is significant and highly influential. Kosraean culture is highly influenced by the United States of America, through the importation of material goods and foodstuffs, and due to the presence of tourists and ex-patriots. In order to increase tourist revenue, tourism is actively encouraged through the development of small-scale, locally owned enterprises. Mass tourism is positively discouraged in a desire to maintain the current condition of natural resources. The dissertation concludes that the modernist quality of 'progress' is ubiquitous. However, awareness of identity, confidence in direction and maintenance of indigenous skills, beliefs and languages conforms to the theory of post-modernism.

Simon Kimber

Kano, Nigeria Ten Years On: The Woodfuel Debate Revisited

Wandile Nomqophu

Assessment of Groundwater Development Potential in the Upper Umtata River Catchment, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa

The enactment of the new Water Law (Act 36 of 1998) and the adoption of the holistic approaches to water resources management in South Africa, have had major implications for the quality and quantity of available groundwater resources. While surface water resources have been quantified over many decades, the evaluation of groundwater resources begun in mid 1990s with the production of first generation of national groundwater maps at synoptic scales e.g. 1: 1.7 million. These were followed by the on-going production of hydrogeological maps at 1:500 000 scale. However, the pilot implementation of the new Water Legislation requires the evaluation of water resources at quaternary catchment scale in selected priority catchments. Therefore, the aim of this project is to make a first assessment of the groundwater resources potential and its availability for use (in terms of quality and quantity) of the sub-catchment T20A of the Umtata River Catchment (T20). The investigation relied on secondary data in determining the hydraulic characteristics of the aquifer, but primary data were collected from the field for the water quality analysis. Both sets of data were analysed to determine the quantity and quality of the groundwater resource in order to decide on its suitability and availability for use. It was found that approximately $30.3 \times 10^6 \text{m}^3$ of good quality water were available as groundwater storage. This suggests that at 25 litres per person per day the water requirements of estimated 43628 people could consume only 1.3% (or 10.5% at 200 l/p/d) of the available groundwater resource. It is therefore concluded that available groundwater in sub-catchment T20A is sufficient to meet the social development needs of the settlements in the area, and it may perhaps be sufficient to sustain the ecological requirements if developed sustainably.

Nicholas Preston

An Investigation into the Teaching of the Development of the Third World in the United Kingdom's Secondary Education Sector

This research set out to investigate the teaching of development issues in the British secondary education sector. Little Heath School, Tilehurst held a central position throughout the work. Berkshire schools, development charities, embassies, the Berkshire Education Authorities and a governor were all contacted to supplement the school data. The results of the research were shaped by various government policies. The amount of time allocated to the teaching of development and developing countries was limited whilst the students expressed negative views regarding the developing nations. Many resources were found to be available for teachers although training opportunities were extremely limited.

Tanya Van Der Elst

Large Corporations and Environmental Policy in South Africa

This dissertation examines the case of two multi national companies, Unilever and Tioxide. It looks at the extent to which the two companies, operating in Durban, South Africa, adopt and implement international policies of sustainable development in a locally relevant way. Investigation of the Durban Metropolitan Council's Programme of Local Agenda 21 provided the environmental framework from which to evaluate the performance of Unilever and Tioxide. Consideration was also given to sustainable development theory in general, and how it relates to business in particular. Interviews were conducted with representatives from Unilever, Tioxide and the Environment Branch who run the Local Agenda 21 initiative. The findings of this study suggest that each company's environmental policy and process of

implementation is driven by the specific needs of that company. Unilever adopts a more traditional 'green' approach in its environmental efforts. The projects are highly visible conservation oriented projects. Unilever uses these high profile environmental projects as an integral part of its marketing strategy. These projects, although offering an excellent environmental service, do not support local authority initiatives, such as Local Agenda 21. Tioxide focuses its environmental policy on 'brown' environmental issues in its immediate neighbourhood. This focus can be attributed to the highly toxic waste flows that the company produces. Tioxide needs to keep an open relationship of communication and disclosure with its neighbours because of the possible impacts its pollution may have on their health. It cannot afford to focus its attentions elsewhere. The findings suggest that a highly complex process of international and local forces determines each company's environmental efforts. Although the findings are specific to the cases of Unilever and Tioxide, the trends identified in behaviour are probably relevant at a wider scale. The bigger polluters are forced to support local authority initiatives because of having to focus on their local environments. However, companies who are not in the public eye because they are relatively clean manage to escape local initiatives for the higher impact, more appealing 'green' projects.

Victoria Wood

When Prevention is the Only Cure AIDS in Barbados

Since the 1970s, HIV has been spreading worldwide, with millions of cases reported in developed and developing countries. The economic and social impacts of the disease, particularly on developing countries, are devastating. The predominant mode of transmission is sexual and hence sexual behaviour change forms the basis of most prevention strategies. Prevention programmes have been adopted by governments to try and slow the spread of the virus, however, the rate of infection has yet to stabilise. There is no cure for HIV and ultimately those illnesses, such as cancer, AIDS is completely preventable and by encouraging people to reduce their vulnerability to infection can stop the spread of this deadly virus. This dissertation focuses on the HIV and AIDS situation in the developing country of Barbados in the Caribbean, where rates of HIV transmission are second to those in sub-Saharan Africa. The programmes and projects in Barbados developed by government agencies, and non-governmental and international organisations are discussed in relation to information and education, health and social services, and a supportive social environment, elements which have been identified as essential to slowing HIV transmission. It is argued that whilst information and education, and health and social services are well provided in Barbados, a decline in transmission rates has not been witnessed, possibly due to inadequate social support.

1998

Richard Baker

Children of the Street: A Re-interpretation Based on Evidence from Durban, South Africa

The conceptual basis of much research to date on street children has been provided by UNICEF's classical distinction between children who are 'on' the street and children who are 'of' the street. The former are defined as those who work on the streets by day but return home at night, while the latter are understood to be those children who live on the streets and are devoid of functional family support. This distinction implies an undifferentiated group of street children who are fully integrated into the street life. This dissertation, based on research with street children in Durban, South Africa, explores the relationships of street children with off-street domains. The

results reveal widely varying levels of integration into street life and thus challenge the adequacy of existing conceptualisations. The reasons for children leaving home are also explored, as is the extent to which one can generalise about those reasons.

Eve Billingham

More than just Child's Play? An Investigation into how Simulation Games Influence Young People's Ideas and Knowledge of International Trading and the Developing World

Daisuke Fujiwara

Low-income housing in Bangkok: the slums and the low-income housing policies considered

The aim of the study was to analyse nature of slums in Bangkok, review previous low-income housing policies and then look at the impacts and problems of the current policy of low-income housing in Bangkok. The study concludes that the future of low-income housing in Bangkok involves many aspects such as public services, land use, transportation and community organisation.

Fiona Keefe

Towards a Cape of Good Hope: The City of Cape Town municipality and Local Agenda 21

This dissertation is an analysis of the implementation of Local Agenda 21 by the City of Cape Town Municipality, South Africa. This study seeks to explore a number of issues surrounding programmes and their effectiveness in relations to the urban poor in Cape Town. This work is based upon my field work carried out in Cape Town in July this year. My research was immeasurably deepened by the contribution of the following people through a series of interviews: Ozman Asmal, Coordinator of Local Agenda 21, City of Cape Town; David Gough, Principle Planner on the Wetton Lansdown Corridor project; Lisa Foale and Steven Thorne, the Coalition for Sustainable Cities; Lee Jones, the Green Coalition; Mearle Sowman and Frieda Khan, the University of Cape Town; Roger Behrens, the Urban Problems Research Unit, the University of Cape Town; Mary-Jane Morris, the Olympic Bid Company; Marlena Laros, the Wildlife and Environment Society and Michael Van Roodt, Hanover Park Environmental Society. Chapter 1 will give a brief introduction to the research, including the aims and objectives, the methods used for research and problems encountered. Chapter 2 gives a broader analysis of urban sustainability in South Africa and Cape Town and the role of local authorities within a programme of Agenda 21. Chapter 3 contains the results of my research from a number of interviews with related groups. Chapter 4 attempts to analyse the situation in Cape Town and Chapter 5 contains possible prospects for Cape Town in the field of Agenda 21.

Jonathan Latchford

'Kupigana Kwa Maisha' The Mkahawa and Mamantilie Populations of Zanzibar's Stone Town: Their Sectoral Characteristics and Potential for Formalisation

The Mkahawa and Mamantilie population of Zanzibar's Stone Town represent a part of the informal sector which is often studied, but about which on Zanzibar there is little literature. This dissertation will show how the geographical location of Zanzibar archipelago has shaped the structure of the informal sector and how the islands' history has put in place barriers to entry into the formal sector along lines of ethnicity, which appear to be set to stay for many years to come. This, coupled with the legacy of economic reform in Tanzania (of which Zanzibar is a part), has created a large and

growing informal sector in the capital city, Zanzibar Town. This research focuses on the oldest part of the capital, Stone Town, and provides empirical evidence of the characteristics of the informal sector workers, the Mkahawa and the Mamantilie, by displaying quantitative aspects such as the age structure and main ethnic groupings. It also addresses some of the personal issues involved in informal activity which are investigated along more qualitative lines. The attitude of the government towards the sector is briefly explored, before the potential for formalisation is investigated, focusing upon one trade within the sector, and showing how semi-formalisation is achievable, but not by all of those within the informal community.

Peter Shelley

Oxfam 1942-1998: the charity of development

This dissertation provides an overview of the history of Oxfam, with particular reference to the way the organisation seeks to carry out its mission and the challenges it faces. Accordingly, the focus is on the growth of the organisation and the manner in which it raises and allocates money, rather than on the changing nature of the projects it supports overseas.

Ama Yeboah

*Facilitating Participation in Participatory Forestry – The Potential Role of NGOs
A Look at the Efforts of Watala*

People's participation is regarded as crucial to the success of development programs and is being stressed by such diverse actors as the World Bank, universities, national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), religious groups and bilateral agencies. In forestry the umbrella term 'participatory forestry' has emerged to collectively define the plethora of models evolving in tree management where the focus is on people's participation to ensure that local people's needs for forest resources are met in a sustainable manner. Participatory forestry is increasingly seen as both a desirable and feasible option in the tropics especially, and has been promoted by donors in programme and project packages. Participatory forestry is however proving very difficult to implement, with forestry departments failing to facilitate the participation required of this approach. One reason identified for this occurrence is the entrenched features of such departments, which traditionally have viewed local communities as destructive. On the other hand, NGOs, with their wealth of experience in motivating and organising local people, a flexible management style and socially oriented staff are increasingly considered well suited to introduce participatory approaches in forest management. In analysing this argument, a case-study was undertaken in Indonesia of a NGO's participatory forestry project. Rapid rural appraisal tools were utilised in gathering data in the field. The results of the data analysis, revealed that the participation of the community in the project was limited to males and skewed towards the higher income farmers. All this said however, it was very apparent that the project was facilitating the empowerment process. This was evident in, among other things, the headway made by farmers in having their grievances addressed. It is argued that empowering should be the desired net result of participatory forestry and in assessing participation this should be the yardstick used to ascertain its effectiveness, as, it is revealed, participation is a coat of many colours – not easily defined and indiscriminately used. In an environment where social, political, economic and environmental variations culminate in a mosaic of different ground level scenarios, participatory efforts must be perceived flexibly. That is a blue print conception of participation is not viable. Against the backdrop of this knowledge, it is argued that NGOs with their focus on the social, political and economic empowerment of disadvantaged and marginalised groups are at the

community 1 level, best suited to implement participatory forestry. This assessment however, needs to be analysed within the context of the cost effectiveness, duplicability and other essential considerations involving scale.

1997

Polly Campbell

An evaluation of water management schemes in Guyana

The aim of the study was to evaluate the Abary River Water scheme as a national drainage and irrigation project in Guyana. Data was collected on whether the project was achieving the national drainage and irrigation stated objectives in the light of global experience, was it enhancing farmer participation and was it managing to solve existing water management problems arising from conflicting water-demand-drainage schedules among farmers. The results show that as a result of inadequate financial and infrastructural resources, as well as political instability, the aims of the scheme are not being met, and Guyana faces a special challenge in the management of its water resources.

Manon Evans

The Changing Nature of NGOs

Antoinette Finnegan

'Examine the Impact of a Population's Programme and the Role which Local Variables have Played'

There has been a great deal of international attention devoted to rates of population growth in the Third World. This has resulted in the implementation of many types of population programme in order to deal with the issue. My study examines examples of NGO run programmes in order to determine, through their aims, how they operate and the level of success that they have had in changing peoples' attitudes towards birth control, family size and also in reducing the fertility rate. My study involved looking at three NGOs and four villages in a relatively short period of time, for this reason I decided to use semi-structured interviews as these would yield both quantitative and qualitative data and would make it possible to make comparisons between respondents. There are many factors which influence population growth, such as education, marriage and income. It is necessary to examine these factors in order to determine the effect that they may have upon the success of a programme. In addition to this, it is vital to look at the way in which NGOs attempt to deal with these factors, for example, which should hopefully lead to reduced fertility. Results showed that factors did seem to have an impact on fertility, although not in isolation. It seems that when factors are combined they can influence fertility levels. This has implications for population programmes as it means that integrated projects that address various aspects of village development are more likely to succeed than simply working on one issue. Proximity to the village seemed to be more of an issue for villagers than the type of facilities available, although these were mentioned. The result of this would appear to be that there is a need for more careful planning of the location of projects. In order to achieve this, there is a need for greater levels of collaboration between NGOs and the government in order to assure that full coverage of the country is reached.

Russell Horgan

Social Empowerment of Low-Income Households in Lima

The thesis is based around the theme of social empowerment at the local-level and the management of the urban environment in low-income areas of Lima. The aim is to

evaluate the extent at which the poor have empowered and are empowering themselves (both socially and politically), on an individual basis and collectively. It will look at their daily struggles to meet the needs of the household and the methods it has used to improve access to certain bases of social power, noting the constraints imposed upon them. It will also recognise the role of external actors in the social empowerment process, most notably the government and Non-Government Organisations. The data will hopefully answer the following: How have they improved/affected the process of social empowerment? What areas of the process have they affected? What methods have they used? How best could they enhance the process? What problems have they encountered? An evaluation of the current situation may also provide a rough framework around which future policies could be made.

Abida Khan

Issues Related to Fertility Control: A Case Study of an NGO in Rural Lahore, Pakistan

Fertility control is one of the major issues in Pakistan. Pakistan is one of the earliest countries who adopted a population policy almost 30 years ago. The country has failed to control the ever growing population. There are many contributing factors both social and political which are briefly analysed through out the dissertation. The study has tried to analyse the fertility control and reproductive health services in Pakistan at large by taking the study area, a cluster of villages near Lahore one of the biggest cities in Pakistan. The NGO 'Mother and child welfare association of Pakistan', has been used as a case study. It has helped to understand different implications on fertility control. The issues related to family planning and contraceptive use are also analysed. The service provision by the NGO has been evaluated by the interviews conducted during the fieldwork. The status of women in the society is seen as a major factor for population growth. Lack of religious knowledge seems to lead to higher fertility. The education system does not include practical religious knowledge. Majority of the people do not have clear knowledge on the issues. The education system also lacks the reproductive and sex education. This ignorance also leads to population growth. The study suggests that there has to be a more explicit and gender aware rather than gender biased population policy. Men should equally be targeted for family planning and population control. The need for a close collaboration between NGOs and government is crucial for both the fertility control and women's empowerment and uplifted status in the society. The government's role is criticised for being negligent. The complete lack of health services and poor infrastructure in the study area are highlighted. The role of media is also analysed. The factors for the unproductive impact upon fertility perception are discussed at length.

Rosemary Leishman

A Paradox in Politics: The Position of Women and their Employment in Elected Bodies in Kerala, India

This dissertation analyses the reasons for the low political participation of women in elected bodies, at both the state and local levels, in Kerala, India. The dissertation hypothesises that this is, in the main, due to societal attitudes and practices which have relegated women either to the home or to jobs associated with their traditional roles. Primary data includes personal observation, interviews and photographs, whilst the secondary sources incorporate the use of library resources (in both England and Kerala), Indian newspaper reports and the Internet. A comprehensive analysis is undertaken of the interviews and the literature consulted. In addition, the impact of

recent legislation brought in by the Indian Parliament and its effectiveness in Kerala are determined. The implications of this for women's political participation are also considered. As well as this, the forces operating against women entering the political sphere are summarised and explanations offered. The dissertation concludes by determining that there is much gender inequality and contradiction in Kerala's political domain in terms of the numbers of males and females elected. The position that women occupy in this sphere is explained in terms of a number of interlinking reasons. These include: societal attitudes; the hierarchical structure of institutions; the high costs of electioneering; the media; poverty.

Dominic Rogers

Household Income in the Rawala-Kot District of Azad Kashmir: The Relevance of Agriculture

The Rawala-kot sub-district of Poonch, Azad Kashmir, Pakistan, has traditionally been a subsistence agriculture oriented community. In recent years agriculture has experienced decline in its position in society. Other income generating activities have become more important to the household than agriculture, which has become the maintenance of livestock feed, due to poor communications and a lack of technology rendering local produce unable to compete with imported goods. Inheritance laws have led to fractionalisation of landholdings, consequently less land per household, in comparison to previous years, has resulted. Households in the area have become reliant on income from remittance pay, particularly from the United Arab Emirates, to the extent that everyone within the samples taken had at least one member of their family abroad. Education is improving, but fears about the appropriateness of this education are being voiced. The dissertation aims to examine how the household gains its income, from what source and by whom. The impact of remittance incomes on the household within the study area is examined, and the extent to which remittance pay helps to subsidise those at home, without an income. The relevance of agriculture to the household's interviewed is discussed, with the aim of ascertaining whether people still see it as a relevant occupation.