



**DSA Ireland
Postgraduate Research
Workshop**

19-20 June 2014



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WELCOME NOTE

While still only young at four years, the annual DSA Ireland Postgraduate Research Workshop has become a major event in the Irish postgraduate calendar. Now that the planning and organisation for 2014 has reached its end, we are delighted to be able to welcome you to an exciting and intensive two days of presentations, discussion and interaction.

Since 2011, the DSA Ireland Annual Postgraduate Research Workshop has provided a platform for postgraduate researchers to advance the research practice of the next generation of practitioners and academics through peer-learning and facilitated review by senior academics across institutions in Ireland. While the departments and institutions in which you are registered provide the foundational training needed for conducting research, the DSA Ireland workshop adds value through the provision of an environment for cross-sectoral and institutional exchange and network building. An additional aim of the workshop is to support the growing postgraduate network, link its members with experienced researchers and practitioners, and to advance DSA Ireland's vision of a vibrant and innovative development studies community in Ireland.

The workshop is designed to provide an energetic environment in which postgraduate students can present and refine their research; improve their skills for communicating confidently; develop contacts with others; and engage in lively discussion with peer and experienced researchers and practitioners. As you will have noticed on your arrival, the venue, Kimmage DSC, offers a retreat-like setting with all required facilities, an oasis in an otherwise bustling city. And we are very grateful to the staff at Kimmage DSC for their help and support in hosting the 2014 Workshop.

A key objective of the workshop is to create the space for dialogue and exchange, and to this end the two days are divided into large group and facilitated small group sessions. It is no understatement to say that the facilitators who have agreed to be part of this workshop are some of the best we could hope for, bringing with them a wide range of experiences and knowledge that will challenge and get us thinking about our own research and wider research issues.

Equally exciting are the speakers who will present on an impressive range of issues at the two plenary sessions. Even a cursory glance at their biographies will indicate how much can be learned from them. One of the most rewarding aspects of organising this event has been the continued commitment senior researchers and practitioners provide to both postgraduate students and to the development studies community more broadly.

Finally, as members of the DSA Ireland Postgraduate Working Group, we strongly encourage you to join us in efforts to build the DSA Ireland postgraduate network across the institutions on the island. One step in this process is the engagement of postgraduate students in DSA Ireland. Postgraduate members of the organisation have been engaged with the association since its foundation. A postgraduate network should play a pivotal role in the working of DSA Ireland and development studies in Ireland. Membership of the association will open up opportunities to do this, and to link with other researchers, study groups, and a variety of news and information of relevance to researchers. Details on joining are provided in your pack.

We hope you will make the most of this workshop, and look forward to getting to know you over the course of the two days!

DSA Ireland Postgraduate Working Group: Carlos Bruen, Aaron C Ginsberg, Ben Mallon, Nita Mishra, Olivia Wilkinson, Sara YaoHan

NOTES

Front Cover Image

Traders and customers at a local market in Akseki, Turkey 2014 (courtesy Dorothee Meyer-Holtkamp)

Back Cover Images

OPNI-painted graffiti, Vila Flavia Sao Paulo, commenting on the Fifa World Cup 2014 (courtesy Nacho Doce/Reuters/www.globalresearch.ca)

Demonstrators outside Odisha State Assembly Hall in Bhubaneswar, India Dec 2013 (courtesy Nita Mishra)

SCHEDULE



Thursday 19 June 2014

10:30-11:30	<i>Registration</i>
11:30-12:00	<i>Opening Session</i> Eilish Dillon (<i>Kimmage DSC</i>) Su-ming Khoo (<i>DSA Ireland Representative</i>) Nita Mishra (<i>DSA Ireland PG Representative</i>)
12.00-13:15	<i>Open Workshop: Speed Networking Participant Introductions</i>
13:15-14:00	<i>Break – Coffee/light lunch</i>
14:00-15:15	<i>Plenary 1 – The Politics of Development Research</i> Key Note: Prof Peadar Kirby (UL) Discussant: Dr Su-ming Khoo (NUIG) Chair: Olivia Wilkinson (TCD & DSA Ireland PG)
15:15-15:30	<i>Break</i>
15:30-17:00	<i>Postgrad Presentations & Panel Discussion I</i>
17:00-18:15	<i>Small Groups I – Stages of Research</i>
18:15	<i>Postgraduates in DSA Ireland: Future Activities & Reception</i>

Friday 20 June 2014

10:00-10:15	<i>Opening Session: Summary of Day 1 and Day 2 Proceedings</i>
10:15-11:30	<i>Small Group II – Type of Research</i>
11.30-11.45	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11.45-12.45	<i>Postgrad Presentations & Panel Discussion II</i>
12.45-13:30	<i>Open Workshop Feedback on Small Group Sessions</i>
13:30-14:30	<i>Lunch Break</i>
14:30-16:30	<i>Plenary 2 – On the edge: Between research, politics and activism</i> Dr Chandana Mathur (NUIM) Dr Rob Kevlihan (KDSC) Dr Gillian Wylie (TCD) Mr Michael Semple (QUB) Moderator/Discussant: Dr Padraig Carmody (TCD)
16:30-16:45	<i>Closing Session</i> Rob Kevlihan (KDSC & DSA Ireland) Ben Mallon (St Patricks College, Drumcondra & DSA Ireland PG Working Group)



PLENARY DETAILS

Plenary 1: *The Politics of Development Research*

As a body of knowledge, development studies seeks to address the major challenges confronting people across the world. Development studies, and the practice and policies it seeks to inform, exists in a 'marketplace' of ideas competing with one another for priority. Whether the pursuit of particular economic growth models, redistributive reforms, evidence-based policy making or enhancing models of governance in a globalised context, ideas are a fundamental backdrop to the research and actions of people and organisations. Such ideas are not neutral however, and their proponents are not equally influential, creating a politicised environment in which ideas fare differently in the policymaking realm at particular times. This plenary will focus on the politics of development, surveying the scale of the challenges we face and the nature and politics of the responses so far. It provides lessons which can be learned for conducting and utilizing research in the field of development studies and wider fields of related knowledge.

Keynote Speaker

Prof Peadar Kirby (UL)

Discussant

Dr Su-ming Khoo (NUIG)

Chair

Benjamin Mallon (St Patricks College, Drumcondra & DSA Ireland PG Working Group)

Plenary 2: *On the edge: Between research, politics and activism*

Development researchers aim to offer balanced research on highly politicised contexts and questions in which it is difficult to remain the neutral observer. Indeed, when confronted by examples of injustice, discrimination, conflict and violence it is no wonder that researchers sometimes become activists and *vice versa*. Researchers can equally be involved in the social movements or political contexts which they are conducting their study on. But what is the role of the researcher in this scenario? When do you stop being the observer and become the activist? Can politics ever be left at the door? What are the implications of this for interpreting findings? And what happens if your research brings up issues that are not popular among activists, policy makers or if the advocacy, activist or practitioner community undermines or challenges your research? This panel will discuss the often-blurred line between research, policy, politics, and activism, touching on issues of reflexivity as one carefully negotiates the space between supporting a cause and producing balanced research outputs.

Moderator & Discussant

Dr Pdraig Carmody (TCD)

Speakers // Presentation Title

Dr Chandana Mathur (NUIM) // *Bhopal 30 years Later*

Dr Rob Kevlihan (KDSC) // *Counter-intuitive thinking in conflict settings: When greed is good*

Dr Gillian Wylie (TCD) // *Researching the sex trade and sex trafficking*

Mr Michael Semple (QUB) // *Armed struggle and beyond, does knowing the Taliban make a difference?*

POSTGRADUATE PRESENTATIONS

19 July 2014

Panel:

Elaine Byrne (RCSI); Eilish Dillon (KDSC); Su-ming Khoo (NUIG); Sulangna Maitra (UCD)

Presenters:

Name		Thesis Title
Gretta	Fitzgerald	Dynamics of the livelihood & food security status from a cross-sectional sample of smallholder farmers
Chao-Ping	Hong	Public Engagement in Sustainable Development
Annariina	Koivu	Key Challenges in the Current TB & HIV Information Collection, Use And Reporting System In South Africa: A Case Study In Khayelitsha, Western Cape
Saheed	Lawal	Health Care Delivery, Access and Utilisation in Emerging Communities and Urban Slums of South West, Nigeria

20 July 2014

Panel:

Elaine Byrne (RCSI); Rob Kevilhan (KDSC); Walt Kilroy (DCU); Sulangna Maitra (UCD)

Presenters:

Name		Thesis Title
Joanne	MacMahon	Continuous Flow Solar Water Disinfection: The need for local partners to ensure long term support
Simon	Nantamu	Leadership and Organisational Justice: Propositions for Improving Human Resources for Health Outcomes in Uganda. A Case for Sub-Sahara Africa
PJ	Wall	Implementation of an mHealth project in Sierra Leone: A qualitative, longitudinal case study

SMALL GROUP DETAILS

19 June 2014—Small Groups by Stage of Research

Groups	Room 2	G1—MSc	Room 1	PhD Early	Room 3	PhD Mid	Room 4	PhD Late
	Ellen	Fruijtier	Amos	Mkwenje	Gretta	Fitzgerald	Annariina	Koivu
	Rita	Formolo	Derina	Johnson	Benjamin	Mallon	Saheed	Lawal
	John	Fitzsimons	Stephanie	Martin	Altaf	Hossain	Joanne	MacMahon
	Saahil	Nanavati	Olivia	Wilkinson	Nita	Mishra	Caroline	Munyi
	Janna	de Jong	Louise	Yorke			Simon	Nantamu
			Ashlee	Quosigk			Chao-Ping	Hong
							PJ	Wall
<i>Facilitator</i>	Group 1 Eilish Dillon (KDSC)		Sulangna Maitra (UCD)		Elaine Byrne (RCSI)		Su-ming Khoo (NUIG)	

20 June 2014—Small Groups by Research Type/Theme

Groups	Room 1	Applied	Room 2	Applied	Room 3	Basic	Room 4	Basic
	Gretta	Fitzgerald	Ellen	Fruijtier	John	Fitzsimons	Ashlee	Quosigk
	Annariina	Koivu	Caroline	Munyi	Saahil	Nanavati	Simon	Nantamu
	Saheed	Lawal	Rita	Formolo	Benjamin	Mallon	Altaf	Hossain
	Joanne	MacMahon	Louise	Yorke	Derina	Johnson	Nita	Mishra
	PJ	Wall			Olivia	Wilkinson	Chao-Ping	Hong
	Stephanie	Martin			Janna	de Jong	Amos	Mkwenje
<i>Facilitator</i>	Elaine Byrne (RCSI)		Sulangna Maitra (UCD)		Rob Kevilhan (KDSC)		Walt Kilroy (DCU)	

Rationale: Recognising the unique demands of doing research at masters and PhD levels, and at different stages of the latter, groups have been organised in Day 1 based on the stage of research a person is at, as described in their submitted application. The aim is to provide a context for facilitated discussion with experienced researchers and peers. As well as being at different stages, participants are focusing on different types of research, thematically and by research type. This is the basis for groups in Day 2.



BIOGRAPHIES

Elaine Byrne is Research Programme Coordinator for the Connecting Health Research in Africa and Ireland Consortium (ChRAIC) in the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (www.chraic.org). After completing her Bachelors and Masters degree in Economics at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland Elaine moved to Botswana in 1987 and worked in the southern African region until 2008. From 1992 to 2001 she worked as a development worker with the Agency for Personal Services Overseas (APSO), a former Irish development agency, placed in Ministry of Higher Education and UNICEF in Zimbabwe and in UNICEF South Africa. She obtained her doctorate from the University of the Western Cape, Cape Town, South Africa in Public Health on the design and development of community based health information systems. In July 2005 Elaine moved to the Department of Informatics, University of Pretoria, as senior lecturer, where she taught qualitative research methodology, management, and information systems in South Africa and Mozambique at undergraduate and postgraduate levels. Her work experience is mainly in the areas of teaching/lecturing and community development projects in education and health, having worked with the Zimbabwean Ministry of Higher Education, UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations, and the South African National Department of Health.

Pádraig Carmody lectures in Development Geography at TCD, from which he holds both a B.A. in Geography and History and M.Sc in Geography. He completed his Ph.D. in Geography from the University of Minnesota in 1998. Subsequently he taught at the University of Vermont, Dublin City University and St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra. He also worked as a policy and research analyst for the Combat Poverty Agency in 2002-3. His research centres on the political economy of globalization in Africa. He is editor-in-chief of Geoforum, and most recently published a book on 'The Rise of BRICS in Africa: The Geopolitics of South-South Relations' (Zed Books, 2010).

Eilish Dillon is the Co-ordinator of Education and Training Programmes at Kimmage DSC. Her main areas of academic interest are: Globalisation and Change; Development Education; NGOs and Social Movements; Volunteering in Development; and Development Representations. Eilish has undertaken research in Southern Africa and has participated in solidarity work in Central America. She has also worked for short periods in Zimbabwe and South Africa and facilitated courses on development and human rights in countries such as Albania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Cyprus, Tanzania Russia and South Africa. She has been involved in development education and activism on international development issues in Ireland for over 20 years, most notably with organisations such as Comhlámh, Amnesty International and Banúlacht. She is currently a member of the board of the Debt and Development Coalition, Ireland and of the Dóchas working group on the Code of Conduct on Images and Messages.

Rob Kevlihan is the Director of Kimmage Development Studies Centre, and has been working as a practitioner and scholar in the development, humanitarian and international relations field for the past 15 years with extensive experience working in both Africa (including Sudan, Angola and Ghana) and Asia (both Central and South East Asia). He completed his Ph.D in International Relations at The American University in Washington, D.C. in 2009 and is also a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Ireland. His research examines the nexus of conflict, development and security, with a particular focus on state building, conflict management and complex humanitarian emergencies.

Su-ming Khoo is Lecturer in the School of Political Science & Sociology, NUI Galway. Su-ming's research and teaching interests stem from an interest in different meanings of globalization and development, and the contestation of those meanings along North/South lines and the challenge of development after 'post-development'. Much of Su-ming's research and teaching engages with development theory and political economy of development, with an emphasis on alternative approaches including human development, human rights and sustainable development. Recent research also includes contesting globalization in, and through, higher education. Current collaborative research projects include 'Health reform, governance and rights in complex developmental transitions' and 'Ethics in Higher Education'.

Walt Kilroy is a postdoctoral research fellow at Dublin City University. His research interests include development, conflict, and post-war reconstruction, and the interactions between these processes. His teaching has included these topics, as well as international media and reporting. His PhD looked at the way in which ex-combatants were dealt with after the wars in Sierra Leone and Liberia in West Africa, through the programmes for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR). Field work for the thesis involved interviews with a wide range of actors in both countries, from local community representatives, international agency staff to ex-combatants. Walt previously worked in the Horn of Africa for the development organisation, Trócaire, on conflict and advocacy (2004-06). Prior to that, he worked in journalism for print, radio, and television, and was Deputy Foreign Editor at the Irish public service broadcaster, RTE. He reported from conflict zones such as Afghanistan and the Balkans, as well as carrying out the more routine international reporting assignments. He received the National Science and Technology Journalism Award (Television Category) for his reporting on climate change for RTE News.



BIOGRAPHIES

Peadar Kirby is Professor Emeritus Politics and of International Politics and Public Policy in University of Limerick, Adjunct Professor at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Iceland, Reykjavik and Adjunct Professor, Network of Politics, Power and Society, National University of Ireland, Maynooth. Prof Kirby has researched and written extensively on issues of politics and political economy, globalisation and the environment. While specialising on issues relating to Latin America, Peadar's work has also focused extensively on globalisation and the Irish economy.

Chandana Mathur is a Lecturer in Anthropology at NUI Maynooth. She gained her PhD in Anthropology at the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, New School for Social Research, New York. Her work draws on the perspectives of anthropological political economy in the context of North America, South Asia and its diaspora. Chandana is a past Chair of the Anthropological Association of Ireland, and currently serves as the Secretary of the World Council of Anthropological Associations. She is a trustee of the Bhopal Medical Appeal, a UK based charity that supports clinical, documentation and public awareness work by and for survivors' groups in Bhopal.

Sulagna Maitra is Lecturer & Coordinator, NOHA Masters Programme. Sulagna recently completed her doctoral studies, which investigated the role of identity in intra- State transboundary river water conflict resolution process. Through a comparative study of three protracted conflict cases in India that are currently being adjudicated (rivers Cauvery, Krishna and Ravi Beas), the research explored how can existing intra-State transboundary river water conflict resolution mechanisms benefit from a greater understanding of identity issues in the conflict resolution process. Before joining UCD in 2010, Sulagna was a researcher at Global Change Programme, Jadavpur University working on research projects on sustainable urban water use in Kolkata Municipal area.

Michael Semple is a Visiting Research Professor at the Institute for the Study of Conflict, Queens University Belfast. He has practised and written on humanitarian assistance and conflict resolution in Afghanistan and Pakistan. During the period 1988 to 2008 he worked in the region for international NGOs, the United Nations and the European Union. He was a member of the United Nations political team which helped implement the 2001 Bonn Accords and served as Deputy to the European Union Special Representative for Afghanistan 2004-08. Through his career Michael has sought to be a reflective practitioner. Since 2008 he has worked as a scholar and adviser on conflict resolution, with particular focus on the Afghan conflict. He has directly advised key policy makers concerning the conflict in Afghanistan, particularly with regards to political engagement with the Taliban. He is currently researching the evolving rhetoric of the Taliban's armed struggle and the challenges facing militant jihadi groups evolving towards a political role.

Gillian Wylie is assistant professor of International Peace Studies at Trinity College Dublin. Her primary research interest lies in the area of human trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation in the context of globalisation. She is also interested in questions of gender as they shape war and peace. Her most recent publication (co-authored with Eilis Ward of NUIG) will form the basis of this presentation: Ward E. and Wylie G. (2014) 'Reflexivities of Discomfort': Researching the Sex Trade and Sex Trafficking in Ireland', European Journal of Women's Studies.



PARTICIPANT & RESEARCH LIST

Name	Janna de Jong	Increasing Local Ownership of DRR Policies in Ghana
Institution	UCD Centre for Humanitarian Action	<p>Ghana has established a National Platform on DRR in 2006 and ten Regional Platforms on DRR in 2010/2011 in order to increase stakeholder coordination. Since Ghana has established regional platforms in addition to a national platform in order to increase local ownership of DRR policies, one would expect to see an increase in local stakeholder participation. I am interested to see whether the establishment of the Regional Platform has actually had a positive effect on local community participation or not. The overall objective of my research is: "How has the establishment of the Greater Accra Regional Platform affected local stakeholder participation?"</p> <p>In order to answer this question, I have established three sub questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How is the local community represented in the Greater Accra Regional Platform? - How has the establishment of the Regional Platform affected local community participation? - Why has the establishment of the Regional Platform had an effect on local community participation?
Programme	Joint Masters International Humanitarian Action (NOHA)	
Year	1	
Name	Gretta Fitzgerald	Dynamics of the livelihood & food security status from a cross-sectional sample of smallholder farmers
Institution	Dept of Food Business & Development, UCC	<p>Measuring poverty has traditionally looked at the status of people and their livelihoods at one point in time. Through employing various versions of the sustainable livelihoods framework most livelihood analyses assess the immediate status of livelihoods, what influences this status and what are the livelihood outcomes. However, there is a growing body of research looking at poverty transitions and what enables or prevents people from moving in and/or out of poverty (Maxwell, et al, 2013, and Baulch, 2011). By assessing the dynamics of the asset portfolios (i.e. human, social, natural, physical and financial capital assets), the policies and programs directly affecting livelihoods, and the livelihood institutions, a more accurate understanding as to why escaping poverty is so elusive for so many. The research presents the findings of a four-year (2010-2013) panel study conducted in three different locations in Malawi's Central Region. The study collected data on the dynamics of the livelihood status, food security status, and the asset portfolios of a cross sectional sample of smallholder farmers (n = 195). Initial findings show little change in overall livelihood statuses of households, this is measured through wealth groups, which were formed using a composite index based on land ownership, house ownership, and livestock ownership. Households appear to be diversifying livelihood strategies, growing food crops for consumption and sale, as opposed to cash crops, and also diversifying into ownership of small business to supplement educational and food costs. Results suggest that reliance on rainfed subsistence agriculture for consumption and income exposes households to many exogenous shocks, in particular climatic variability, price volatility, and arbitrary policy and processes. Initial recommendations are for the strengthening and development of agricultural and social policy so as households can build their resilience to shocks. This can be done through the provision of appropriate social protection programmes, the adoption of more sustainable agricultural technologies and diversification of the overall agricultural sector.</p>
Programme	PhD	
Year	3	
Name	John Fitzsimons	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC): Normative & Practical Concerns
Institution	School of Religion, Theology and Ecumenics, TCD	<p>Biological weapons are available and several states are suspected of possessing such weapons. The Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) entered into force in 1975, a disarmament treaty banning the production of an entire category of weapons. The BWC is a normative agreement and its implementation and effectiveness will be examined in this research, including US challenges. Norms and universality can be evidenced by the work of the BWC meeting of States Parties and the meeting of Experts in Geneva, which was attended by the author in August 2013. The research will be conducted using qualitative primary sources and by secondary sources such as books and journal articles. I will firstly examine the relevance of the critical literature on: constructivism, norm emergence and universality. Primary source interviews, conducted by the author, will be included. Also, I will consider other regional and domestic laws, treaties and codes of conduct. Finally, UN agencies, academics and NGO's which have useful website information, will be reviewed. Problems in research might include difficulties in getting a balanced view, in accessing data and in answers that can be expressed in terms of probability rather than certainty. Personal bias may arise following a positive experience as an intern with the Implementation Support Unit of the BWC in Geneva, during summer 2013.</p>
Programme	MPhil	
Year	2	

Name	Rita Formolo	Benefits of tourism to communities in Rwanda The research focused on the benefits of tourism to communities around Akagera National Park - Rwanda, using the pro-poor tourism approach as a guide. It explored the socio-economic benefits and the views of the local people themselves. To achieve this, a combination of methods - including semi-structured interviews, questionnaire and focus groups were used.
Institution	School of Natural Science, TCD	
Programme	Master of Development Practise	
Year	1	
Name	Ellen Fruijtier	The development of a practical tools/mechanism that enables an understanding of end user inclusion and partnership in complex ICT4D development Currently, perceptions of IS implementers in developing countries that define design, monitoring and evaluation practices often prove to be ineffective in capturing qualitative data of a sociotechnical nature (cultural, political, and social aspects surrounding the end user/ beneficiary). My research proposes a framework to facilitate the integration of 'soft' data on different interests, perceptions, commitment and ownership in current practices. Behind the failure of projects, these soft ('socio technical') factors are often secretly to blame. A mechanism that can address this by making different interests of different partners / actors in the network visible (with a strong focus on end users) may furthermore facilitate a common understanding, inform decision processes and encourage equal participation. This is expected to facilitate the development of a common vision/a common goal and the strengthening of communication and collaboration efforts – all necessary for successful ICT4D partnerships/ collaborations. This research project aims to provide in the practical mechanisms required to facilitate 1) the identification / visualisation of local needs (demand) 2) inclusive ('participatory') design and 3) the process of establishing transparent and equal partnership.
Institution	TCD	
Programme	MSc	
Year	1	
Name	Chao-Ping Hong	Public Engagement in Sustainable Development My PhD research project examines stakeholders' perspectives in communication around sustainable development. A mixed-methods research is designed, using Q methodology to extract viewpoints of stakeholders. A selection of 28 stakeholders shows six distinct perspectives regarding the communication around sustainable development: revolution, collaboration, education, debates, strategies, and innovations
Institution	School of Communications, DCU	
Programme	PhD	
Year	3	
Name	Altaf Hossain	NGOs' Development Discourses and Local Livelihood : Exploring Agency in Char-Land of Bangladesh This study will investigate how char (temporary island) dwellers practice their agency (active actions) in relation to NGOs' livelihood programs. I have selected a couple of small villages of the northern district of Bangladesh called Gaibandha. The creation of char and erosion of plain land are the most common characteristics of rivers of Bangladesh. Every year char-land is formed and reshaped according to rivers' stream. River erosion makes people homeless; it affects agriculture; and it affects their livelihoods. Although the processes of globalization and urbanization have implied widespread circulation of hegemonic notions of development, it is important to recognize that the meanings of these concepts are being constituted and reconstituted on the ground. People may practice the new ideas, or they may rethink these ideas and indeed manufacture new notions of development through the lived experience and creative editing of the concepts they encounter.
Institution	Dept Anthropology, NUIM	
Programme	PhD	
Year	1	

Name	Derina Johnson	Understanding youth adaptation in the face of adversity
Institution	School of Social Work and Social Policy, TCD	<p>Young people from minority ethnic groups in eastern Burma have been steadily displaced to Thailand during more than 40 years of civil conflict and human rights abuses. Unable to access citizenship documentation in Burma, they arrive illegally into Thailand, often alone. In their search for a better life, they negotiate lives as ‘illegal immigrants’ on the margins of Thai society, facing social and economic isolation, poverty, and complex life choices. These multi-layered challenges echo those of millions of displaced and marginalised young people globally.</p> <p>This case study explores the lived realities of a sample of young people from Burma living in informal residential-care settings in north-west Thailand. It explores the challenges and constraints they face and the resources and strategies they employ living within economic and ethnic marginalisation and separation from family. The study seeks insight into their present and imagined pathways, choices and decisions within challenging contexts, at a time of political change and uncertainty in Burma. Members of the study community helped instigate this research which builds upon the researcher’s three-year experience working within the community. Drawing on ethnographic and grounded theory principles and techniques, a range of qualitative methods will illuminate the lives of young people from Burma living in the economically-bustling border town of Mae Sot, north-west Thailand. Semi-structured interviews with 30-40 young men and women aged 14-24 will be facilitated by culturally-aligned creative methods. Participant observation will be conducted in selected settings. Key-informant interviews will capture wider contextual understanding. Community Advisory Panels and participant member-checking will guide interpretations.</p> <p>This study seeks to contribute theoretical insight and understanding of youth adaptation in the face of adversity. It is hoped findings will help inform international policy and programming to better support such young people to negotiate barriers, mobilise resources and lift themselves out of poverty and marginalisation.</p>
Programme	PhD	
Year	1	
Name	Annariina Koivu	Key Challenges in the Current TB & HIV Information Collection, Use And Reporting System In South Africa: A Case Study In Khayelitsha, Western Cape
Institution	Centre for Global Health, TCD	<p>South Africa has one of the most serious tuberculosis (TB) epidemics in the world, with high incidence rates, disease burden, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) co-infection rates. Information is at the heart of managing the TB & HIV epidemics, both inside and out of the health care facilities. All stakeholders including patients, health professionals and policy makers need an access to valid, complete, and up-to-date information in order to make choices and decisions. Yet, this goal is not often met in the developed and particularly in the developing countries. The aims of my qualitative case study research are to understand the key challenges in the current TB and HIV information collection, use and reporting system in Khayelitsha, South Africa with a view to making recommendations as to how these challenges might be addressed, both in the context of Khayelitsha but also more generally.</p>
Programme	PhD	
Year	3	
Name	Saheed Akinmayowa Lawal	Health Care Delivery, Access and Utilisation in Emerging Communities and Urban Slums of South West, Nigeria
Institution	Centre for Global Health, TCD	<p>Aim and Objective: To examine the varied nature of health care delivery in emerging communities and selected urban slums of Lagos and Ogun State, of South-West Nigeria.</p>
Programme	PhD	
Year	3	

Name	Joanne MacMahon	Continuous Flow Solar Water Disinfection
Institution	Department of Civil, Structural and Environmental Engineering, TCD	In developing countries water related diseases account for the majority of premature deaths which, in many cases, could be alleviated by providing an adequate supply of safe water. In such situations there are often neither the finances nor the resources to construct and maintain the energy and chemically intensive water treatment processes used in more industrialised countries. This research aims to develop a water treatment process which requires little or no energy, involving water flowing through a transparent pipe with a reflector positioned beneath the pipe for maximum sunlight capture to disinfect water supplies.
Programme	PhD	A pilot project for the continuous flow solar disinfection system was carried out in a rural village in Kenya in 2008, serving over 500 people and this research involved follow up on the pilot project, as well as optimisation of the system. The challenges facing the sustainability of water projects in developing countries were investigated generally and findings were then put into context in relation to the continuous flow system, using the experience of field visits to the project pilot site. Field visits included implementation of a new project to provide an alternative water source for the system, which was necessary due to prolonged drought in the area.
Year	Submitted	The research highlighted the need for local rather than international implementing partners when carrying out novel water projects in order to ensure long term support, as well as adequate monitoring and evaluation. Local capacity is essential for ensuring community participation and creating a sense of ownership for the system within the community, which in turn maximises project sustainability. In addition, a better understanding of the behaviour of both surface and ground water is essential when implementing water treatment projects, given increasingly unpredictable weather patterns and increased levels of drought in many developing countries.
Name	Benjamin Mallon	An examination of cross-border educational programmes on the island of Ireland
Institution	St. Patrick's College, Drumcondra (DCU)	Critical examination of the relationship between education and conflict has highlighted that education can serve to support peace, but may contribute towards violent conflict (Bush and Saltarelli, 2000; Davies, 2004). As this field has expanded, a gap between theory and practice has been identified (Novelli and Smith, 2011; Tomlinson and Benefield, 2004). In particular there is an absence of research on educational interventions aimed at building peace (Davies, 2005, 2010; Salamon, 2004). This work seeks to contribute to the expanding field of research into the relationship between education and conflict, through an examination of cross-border educational programmes on the island of Ireland which have the objectives of contributing to peace.
Programme	PhD	
Year	2	Much of the existing research into educational practice which supports peace considers the strengthening of social cohesion through the development of interpersonal relationships, lessening conflict through resolution, and addressing trauma through reconciliation. Equality is deemed pivotal in addressing the causes and consequences of conflict, yet learning in relation to this component has received little attention in research. In particular, this thesis is concerned with the responsibilities around issues of social justice, equality and peace that are apportioned to young people. The limits, aggregations and extensions of such responsibilities are contested. As such, this piece of work seeks to examine how responsibility, collective ability and collective action are communicated through the curricula of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland and facilitated in programmes which transcend the political border. This work hopes to gain insight into the design and development of such projects, and to analyse the tensions and connections between them and national curricula in both jurisdictions. Finally, and most importantly, this research seeks to illuminate the perceptions of young people in relation to the responsibilities they may face.

Name	Stephanie Martin	The Experiences of Students with Physical Disabilities in Leisure Activities at College The purpose of this research was to explore the experiences of Irish students with physical disabilities in leisure activities at college. Little is known about the experiences of students with physical disabilities in leisure activities. Qualitative research was conducted to learn about their experiences. The findings revealed that stakeholders and students with disabilities had most leisure activities in common. Students with disabilities had positive and negative experiences in leisure activities. Their negative experiences were mainly due to the environmental barriers they encountered. As for their positive leisure experiences, they liked socializing in their free time. The results have similarities with university students in low-middle income countries. For instance, Nigerian female university students socialized in their free time as this was an important aspect of their lives. However, many students from low-income countries do not have leisure activities because of socio-cultural and economic factors. They encountered situational barriers such as uncomfortable climate, family, work and study obligations. One commonality between students with disabilities of high-income countries and students from low-income countries is that they encounter barriers. Even though the barriers are different, students all face difficulties at college which prevent them from having little or no leisure time
Institution	School of Social Work and Social Policy, TCD	
Programme	MSc	
Year	1	
Name	Nita Mishra	Rights-based approaches to entitlements in India. The research focuses on how rights based approaches to entitlements are operationalised in practice by the state and the non-state development practitioners in Odisha, India. It looks into the National Food Security Act with special Odisha state government food entitlement programs for vulnerable groups
Institution	Dept Food Business and Development, UCC	
Programme	PhD	
Year	2	
Name	Amos Mkwenje	Challenges Confronting Black African Migrants: A Case Study of Migrants Living in the Republic of Ireland Hypothesis: Migrants of African origin living in Ireland face more challenges than others because of their skin colour. Research Question: a) Does the economic recession exacerbate the problems? b) Does skin colour plays an roll in some of these problems? Statement of the Problem The African Forum Concept note 2014 states “according to the 2011 census figure, there are 766 770 residents born outside of Ireland, which is 17% of the population. Out of this figure 65 000 are of African descent, which makes 8.5% of the population”. This shows that there is now a significant number of Africans residing in Ireland. Therefore, a number of problems would arise as the populace grows. Doctor Liam Coakley and Piaras Mac Einri wrote a paper on integrating African families in Ireland in 2007 and gave various recommendations. However, that was prior to the inception of economic recession in 2009. Hence there is need to reinvestigate this topic and come up with different strategies because I believe new problems have manifested. The present economic recession has hit hard on the life of population in Ireland and the African community find themselves facing a plethora of problems. Therefore, there is need to investigate the socio-economic impact on the African community. If the situation is not investigated and addressed now this might see the majority of African community living in Ireland lagging behind in most sectors in generations to come. The collaborative study by Trinity College in 2010 about Somali refugees living in Ireland states that black African and Travellers appear to have had the most frequent experiences of racism (43.2% and 41.4%) of them respectively. This is only one of the problems the black African community endure every day. The impact on education, health, entertainment, housing, food just to mention a few has to be investigated among the African in order to try and influence some of the policies. The economic problem among the African families has a cascading effect all the way to their countries of origin, hence affecting general development in those countries as well. In order to gather this information qualitative method of collecting data would be implemented. The use of focus groups compliment by the use of questionnaire will be used.
Institution	n/a	
Programme	n/a	
Year	PhD Proposal development	

Name	Caroline Munyi	Engaging Men to end Gender-based Violence. The case of Kenya The current approaches to tackling GBV are women centred. Men are mostly viewed as aggressors and a privileged group which does not need any intervention tailored to include them in efforts to end GBV. By engaging women alone, the approaches fail to capture the fact that women must live with men either as husbands, fathers, sons, friends and neighbours. It is documented that over 90% of violence against women is perpetrated by men. Failing to engage men at levels such as domestic, cultural and state level could be one of the reason why much success against GBV has not been realised.
Institution	School of Religions, Peace Studies and Theology, TCD	
Programme	PhD	
Year	3	
Name	Saahil Nanavati	Local government as a conflict resolution mechanism. Using a libertarian/anarchist framework, the issue is showing local government as more accountable and responsive to constituents than a federal government structure. The latter is more amenable to conflict in catering to lobbyists instead of grassroots constituents that are supposed to be represented. Empowering local government can also yield to disincentivising conflict as can cater to a diversity of interests within a country meaning each community knows what is best for itself instead of following one interest that many may not be interested in.
Institution	UCD	
Programme	MSc	
Year	1	
Name	Simon Nantamu	Leadership and Organisational Justice: Propositions for Improving Human Resources for Health Outcomes in Uganda. A Case for Sub-Sahara Africa
Institution	Centre for Global Health, TCD	
Programme	PhD	
Year	4	
Name	Ashlee Quosigk	Intra-evangelical conflict and dialogue on the topic of Islam The project I am undertaking focuses on evangelicalism and the way in which the evangelical community is dialoguing about Islam. Religious institutions remain powerful in US civil society and Christian evangelicalism is arguably the strongest form of religion in the US. Since 9/11 the general population has increasingly discussed Islam. I aim to explore the antagonism with which some evangelical Christians currently relate to Islam and to examine resources within the evangelical movement that can be used to promote improved relations between evangelicals and Muslims. My research will also include issues surrounding the “War on Terror” and how politics and religion intersect. While the focus of this research is on the Southern United States, findings aim to increase understanding of the roots of attitudes towards various religious groups beyond the borders of any particular state, contributing to wider literature on religion, culture, politics and conflict.
Institution	Irish School of Economics, TCD	
Programme	PhD	
Year	1	

Name	PJ Wall	Implementation of an mHealth project in Sierra Leone: A qualitative, longitudinal case study
Institution	TCD	<p>The number of mobile health (mHealth) implementations around the world has been increasing dramatically (Purkayastha, Manda & Sanner 2013). However, the design, implementation and adoption of mHealth in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) is beset with wide-ranging challenges and many mHealth projects have been unable to sustain or demonstrate any significant impact at scale. This is because any mHealth implementation in such environments is bound to be shaped by a variety of social, cultural, political, environmental, technical and ideological factors. Using a qualitative, longitudinal case study methodology, this research examines an ongoing mHealth project in Sierra Leone. Critical realism and the morphogenetic approach as proposed by Archer (1995) are adopted to reveal mechanisms that explain how the interaction of different structural, cultural and agency factors have influenced the mHealth project. The focus is on exposing the mechanisms which have caused the events unique to this mHealth case and the specific factors which have combined to generate them. The aim is to provide a theoretical explanation of these mechanisms. This approach is expected to provide a detailed understanding of the mechanisms influencing users of the mHealth systems in this case. Such mechanism-based explanations will lead to a greater understanding of why the mHealth project evolved the way it did and of the mechanisms that determined this outcome. The research contributes to the broad body of work concerning information and communications technology for development (ICT4D) and specifically to the growing sub-section of this work on mHealth in low and middle-income countries. The research will also contribute to the general literature on critical realism and specifically to the body of work in the IS literature which uses the morphogenetic approach.</p>
Programme	PhD	
Year	3	
Name	Olivia Wilkinson	
Institution	Irish School of Ecumenics, TCD	<p>Based at the Irish School of Ecumenics, my research aims to understand how non-faith based humanitarian organisations interact with religious communities, contexts, and actors in post-disaster scenarios. A theoretical framework emanating from the shift in secularisation theory towards post-secularism challenges the idea that non-faith based humanitarian organisations should remain distant from religion, faith and spirituality in order to maintain their neutrality and impartiality. My research will employ a case-study approach to investigate interactions between the religious and the secular in humanitarian action.</p>
Programme	PhD	
Year	1	
Name	Louise Yorke	
Institution	School of Social Work and Social Policy, TCD	<p>Background: In Ethiopia, significant gains have been made in improving educational access at primary level for both boys and girls. Unfortunately, these gains have been overshadowed by challenges in attendance, school completion and learning outcomes. These shortcomings are more pronounced for girls, especially at secondary level (Ababa, 2012; Joshi & Verspoor, 2012; UNESCO, 2013). For example in the SNNPR in 2008/2009 total gross enrolment at secondary level was only 42% for boys and 22.3% for girls.</p> <p>Many barriers for girls' education exist on both the demand and supply side. Demand side factors include economic factors, infrastructure and facilities and the quality of education available, while supply side factors include socio-cultural the attitudes, opinions and values held by individuals, households and communities which often manifest in discriminatory practices such the undervaluation of girls' education, gender based violence and harmful traditional practices (Ababa, 2012). Socio-cultural factors compromise not only girls' educational outcomes, but also their well-being. Socio-cultural factors influencing girls' education are generally under-researched and thus a greater understanding is needed to formulate effective strategies to address such barriers.</p> <p>The Current Study: The study seeks to explore the educational journeys of girls in Southern Ethiopia. Using a qualitative approach, multiple methods will be used to explore girls' educational trajectories from primary school (grade 5/6) to secondary school (grade 9/10). Specifically it will seek to understand the impact of socio-cultural factors on girls' educational journeys. These trajectories are best under by examining the movement from one stage to the next and will help to understand the 'unique pathways' of individuals but also more 'generalised pathways' which may help to identify important factors in girls' educational journeys. This study will also include the perspectives of their parents and their community members to gain a holistic understanding of their educational trajectories. Understanding how socio-cultural factors influence girls' education journeys at critical transition periods will help to inform local strategies that target socio-cultural barriers and correspond with the social realities to address the social and educational inequalities girls face.</p>
Programme	PhD	
Year		
Name		



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