

**AusAID Review of Current Australian and  
New Zealand Development Research Activities**

**Survey of Current Australian and  
New Zealand Development  
Research Activities**

**Report prepared for the Global Policy Section  
of the Australian Agency for International  
Development (AusAID) by RMIT University**

**July 2001**

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## 1. Introduction

### Survey Objectives

This Report provides details of a survey of the research activities of the Australian and New Zealand research and tertiary education sectors. The overall objectives of the survey are twofold. First, the survey aims to identify those institutions and individuals currently undertaking development research and the specific areas of this research in which they specialize. Second, it aims to provide information that can be utilized to identify trends currently evident in the Australian and New Zealand development research sectors.

Addressing the first of these objectives involves identifying:

- (i) the institutions which currently focus on development issues as part of their regular activities, including contact details and areas of specialization;
- (ii) the individuals currently active in development research, including their contact details and areas of specialisation; and
- (iii) current postgraduate research activities in the area of development research, including student numbers, sources of funding and areas of research.

The second objective involves identifying trends (including growth or contraction) and future prospects with respect to:

- (i) numbers of institutions and individuals involved in research on development issues;
- (ii) diversity of areas of specialisation; and
- (iii) postgraduate development research student numbers over the last five years.

### Main Findings

The development research sector in Australia and New Zealand consists primarily of individuals based at higher educational institutions, together with their counterparts based at a selection of NGOs, official agencies and private consulting companies and a small number of researchers without an institutional affiliation.

Surveying this sector suggests that:

- More than 1000 individuals have been active in development research since 1994.
- There have been more than 6300 individual research activities since 1994.

- While these individuals work on a diverse range of research topics, by far the most popular specialisation has been governance, although health, gender, trade, the environment and banking and finance have also received considerable attention.
- Research with a geographic focus has tended to focus primarily on China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, Thailand and India, and there has been a discernable shift in emphasis since 1994 towards East Asia and away from the Pacific.
- There has been strong yearly growth in the number of active development researchers, especially in postgraduate research students.
- Strong future growth in postgraduate research student numbers is expected.

## **2. Survey Methodology**

Development research, for the purposes of the current activity, is defined as that which deals, either directly or indirectly, with poverty and quality of life issues in low and middle income countries and those high income countries classified by the UN as developing (note: this broadly corresponds with the DAC list of aid recipients). It follows that research dealing with, for example, macroeconomic trends, gender empowerment, environmental changes, technology and so on, in these countries is considered as development research.

Institutions targeted, in addition to all tertiary institutions, included international NGOs, private foundations or institutions, government agencies or departments and commercial research companies. A complete list of the institutions which provided information is given in Appendix A. The period 1994 to 2001 was the focus of investigation.

Information on research activities from institutions was obtained by accessing websites, annual and other reports or by direct telephone requests. Two approaches were used in relation to universities and other tertiary education institutes. The first approach involved contacting Vice Chancellors or their equivalent in writing. This was done with the approval and assistance of the Australian Vice Chancellor's Committee (AVVC) in the case of Australian institutions. Letters requested that information be supplied on all published research monographs, journal articles, book chapters, conference presentations, postgraduate research, funded research projects and other research related activities. Upon receipt of this information all research which was identifiably development in orientation (from the titles of publications, research projects etc.) was extracted. This information was provided in the form of annual research reports. Most reports provided information for no later

than 1999. Reports for 2000 are not available until later this year, and those for 2001 will not be published until mid-2002.

A number of universities have known or identifiable centres of development research (departments, institutes and schools). These centres were approached directly with requests for more recent information on research activity. Representatives of these centres were also interviewed. A list of these institutions and interviewees is given in Appendix A. The main purpose of these interviews was to gain information and opinions on future trends and prospects. The details of questions asked are given below.

Individuals were contacted directly, through sending requests for information to e-mail discussion groups and lists, such as the Development Studies Electronic Forum and DEVNET, operated by the Australian Development Studies Network and the (New Zealand) development resource centre. The objectives of these requests were to gather information on researchers without an institutional affiliation or base and on post 1999 research activities.

Areas of research were classified both in terms of specialisation and, where relevant, geographical focus based on the country or region under consideration. Specialisations were defined in terms of DAC 5 (3 digit) Sector Codes. Research was assigned two Sector Codes where appropriate. A complete list of these codes is provided in Appendix B. An additional code was created (151) and called "Conflict". It comprises research relating to DAC CRS codes 15061 to 15066.

Other additional codes created were: Poverty (930), Globalisation (940), Sustainable Development (450), Foreign Investment (960), Land Tenure (970), Child Labour (980), Trade Unions (990), Project Management (991), Migration (992), Prostitution (993) and Participatory Development (994).

Research which could not be allocated a Sector Code was coded 0.

Country and region codes are also shown in Appendix B. Some of these codes require explanation. "Other East Asia" was assigned to research on an East Asian country not identified individually by codes 4 to 13). "East Asia Unspecified" was given to research which evidently looked at East Asia as whole, without looking at any country or countries specifically. The same interpretations apply where relevant to "Other South Pacific", "Other South and Central Asia", "South and Central Asia Unspecified" and so on.

### **3. Survey Results**

Fifty-one organisations participated in the survey, by responding to requests for information, as at June 25 2001. Each of these institutions regularly conduct development research. The majority of respondents

were tertiary education institutions – 35 in total, of which 29 are Australian. While a number of universities and other organisations are yet to respond, data on their development research activities has still been obtained by downloading information from their websites.

Research data provided by, or obtained from organisations, excluding information obtained from interviews, are provided in the Excel spreadsheet accompanying this document, called “Final Summary Spreadsheet.xls”. This spreadsheet lists, for each researcher, areas of research expertise based on the topics on which they have published, made conferences presentation, secured funding or have claimed research expertise in during the period 1994 to the present. The names of these researchers, research topics, institutional affiliations, contact details, codes and other information is also provided in the spreadsheet.

The spreadsheet contains 6292 entries in total, which can be interpreted as an aggregate measure of the sum or accumulated stock of development research expertise in Australia and New Zealand during this period. It should be made clear that this does not imply that there is expertise in 6292 topics, simply that if one looks at areas of expertise of each individual, and sums these areas across individuals, that this number is obtained. It is also a crude estimate of the quantity of research productivity (although one should exclude yet to be completed research projects and claims of expertise from the number).

It should also be made clear that an apparent reduction in the sum of expertise evident in 2000 and 2001 reflects less comprehensive reporting of research (largely by universities) during these years and the unavailability of comprehensive data; this comment applies to most of the data shown in Appendix C. Strong growth in expertise is reported from 1994 to 1999.

A breakdown of this expertise by Sector Code is given in Appendix C, Table C1. Most emphasis is given to Government and Civil Society (code 150). Excluding research which could not be allocated a Sector Code, other dominant areas are Health (120), Women in Development (420), Population Policies/Programmes and Reproductive Health (130), Trade (331), General Environmental Protection (410), Agriculture (311), and Banking and Financial Services (410). The latter includes research on microfinance. The relative emphasis given to these areas appears to have been relative stable since 1994. Although not especially evident from Table C1, interviews of representatives from the universities and other institutions with an identifiable development research centres or foci (as defined above) suggests that there has been a shift towards more research on environmental issues, gender and globalisation (see Appendix D).

In terms of country-specific coverage, greatest focus has been on China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, Thailand and India. At a regional level, by far the greatest focus has been on Asia in general and East Asia in particular. Full details are given in Appendix C, Table C2.

The focus on countries in East Asia is consistent with an identifiable shift, emphasised during the interviews reported in Appendix D towards research on East Asia, and away from the Pacific.

Data on the number of individuals active in development research are shown in Appendix C, Table C3. There appears to be very strong growth in the number of individuals active in development research, rising from 146 individuals in 1995 to 1173 individuals in 1999. The Australian National University has by far the largest number of active development researchers. Massey University, the University of New South Wales, and the University of Melbourne also have relatively large numbers of development researchers.

In terms of past trends, evidence from the interviews, on balance suggested that the number of researchers within identifiable university development research centres had remained stable (with the University of Melbourne and RMIT University being the exceptions). This suggests that the growth in number of development researchers within universities has come from outside of these centres.

Details on postgraduate research are shown in Tables C4 and C5 of Appendix C. Research topics by Sector Code are shown in the first of these tables. Given that a single Sector Code was allocated to the topic of each student, the sum of the Sector Codes shown at the bottom of Table C4 also represents the total number of postgraduate research students, working on development topics, in Australian and New Zealand tertiary education institutions, based on information obtained to date. Extremely strong growth is shown, especially between 1998 and 1999. There appears to be a drop in numbers since 1999, but this is more likely to reflect less comprehensive reporting of data, as discussed above. The dominant focus of this research is on Government and Civil Society (Code 150), and growth in postgraduate numbers are primarily due to this focus. These data are fully consistent with comments made by the various university sector interviewees. All emphasised that trends in postgraduate research enrolments have been strongly upward.

Table C5 shows postgraduate student research topics which have an identifiable country or region focus. The main focus is again in East Asia, with China and Indonesia receiving the most attention.

The research specialisations of all institutions, by Sector Code, are shown in Tables C6 and C7 of Appendix C. The top ten specialisations for each institution is shown.

Further details of the information gained from the interviews are provided in Appendix D. Other major findings from these interviews are as follows.

- There was disagreement concerning the future trends relating to the number of individuals conducting research on development, although no contraction was forecast.

- Although no firm future trends in areas of specialisation were identified, other than a continuation of current foci, a number of important areas were mentioned. They include sustainability, bio-diversity, health, urbanisation, globalisation and alternative theories of development.
- There was general agreement that the number of postgraduate research students would increase in future years, the majority of interviewees believing that more emphasis would be given to governance and political development topics.

The overall view was that on balance, the future prospects for development research were reasonably strong, to the extent that the number of staff researching development topics would at a minimum remain constant, but that research student numbers would increase. Further details are provided in Appendix D.



# Appendix A

## Participating Institutions

This appendix contains details of organizations which participated in the survey.

**Australian Universities**

1. Australian National University
2. University of Canberra
3. Avondale College
4. Macquarie University
5. Southern Cross University
6. University of New South Wales
7. University of Newcastle
8. University of Sydney
9. University of Technology, Sydney
10. University of Western Sydney
11. University of Wollongong
12. Northern Territory University
13. James Cook University
14. University of Queensland
15. Queensland University of Technology
16. University of Adelaide
17. Flinders University of South Australia
18. Australian Maritime College
19. University of Tasmania
20. Deakin University
21. La Trobe University
22. Monash University
23. Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) University
24. University of Melbourne
25. Victoria University
26. Curtin University of Technology
27. Edith Cowan University
28. Murdoch University
29. University of Western Australia

**New Zealand Universities**

1. Massey University
2. Victoria University of Wellington
3. Waikato University
4. Lincoln University
5. Auckland University
6. Canterbury University

**Other Australian Organisations**

1. Foundation for Development Co-operation
2. Australian Red Cross
3. Oxfam Community Aid Abroad
4. Australian Volunteers International
5. Aid Watch
6. Australian Council for Overseas Aid
7. Austcare
8. Amnesty International

9. World Vision
10. Macfarlane Burnett, Centre for Medical Research
11. APACE
12. International Women's Development Agency
13. ACIAR
14. CSIRO
15. Australian Development Studies Network
16. Various consultancy companies.

**Other New Zealand Organisations**

1. DEVNET
2. Various consultancy companies

# **Appendix B**

## **Sector and Geographic Codes**

**DAC Codes**

DAC 5 Code	CRS Code	Purpose Description
110		<b>EDUCATION</b>
111		Education, level unspecified
	11110	Education policy and administrative management
	11120	Education facilities and training
	11130	Teacher training
	11181	Educational research
112		Basic education
	11220	Primary education
	11230	Basic life skills for youth and adults
	11240	Early childhood education
113		Secondary education
	11320	Secondary education
	11330	Vocational training
114		Post-secondary education
	11420	Higher education
	11430	Advanced technical and managerial training
120		<b>HEALTH</b>
121		Health, general
	12110	Health policy and administrative management
	12181	Medical education/training
	12182	Medical research
	12191	Medical services
122		Basic health
	12220	Basic health care
	12230	Basic health infrastructure
	12240	Basic nutrition
	12250	Infectious disease control
	12281	Health education
	12282	Health personnel development
130		<b>POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>
	13010	Population policy and administrative management
	13020	Reproductive health care
	13030	Family planning
	13040	STD control including HIV/AIDS
	13081	Personnel development for population and reproductive health
140		<b>WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION</b>
	14010	Water resources policy and administrative management
	14015	Water resources protection
	14020	Water supply and sanitation - large systems
	14030	Water supply and sanitation - small systems
	14040	River development
	14050	Waste management/disposal
	14081	Education and training in water supply and sanitation

150		GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY
	15010	Economic and development policy/Planning
	15020	Public sector financial management
	15030	Legal and judicial development
	15040	Government administration
	15050	Strengthening civil society
	15061	Post conflict peace-building (UN)
	15062	Elections
	15063	Human rights
	15064	Demobilisation
	15065	Free flow of information
	15066	Land mine clearance
160		OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
161		Employment
	16110	Employment policy and administrative management
162		Housing
	16210	Housing policy and administrative management
	16220	Low-cost housing
163		Other social services
	16310	Social/ welfare services
	16320	General government services
	16330	Settlement
	16340	Reconstruction relief
	16350	Culture and recreation
	16361	Narcotics control
	16362	Statistical capacity building
	16381	Research/scientific institutions
210		TRANSPORT AND STORAGE
	21010	Transport policy and administrative management
	21020	Road transport
	21030	Rail transport
	21040	Water transport
	21050	Air transport
	21061	Storage
	21081	Education and training in transport and storage
220		COMMUNICATIONS
	22010	Communications policy and administrative management
	22020	Telecommunications
	22030	Radio/television/print media
230		ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY
	23010	Energy policy and administrative management
	23020	Power generation/non-renewable sources
	23030	Power generation/renewable sources
	23040	Electrical transmission/ distribution
	23050	Gas distribution
	23061	Oil-fired power plants
	23062	Gas-fired power plants

	23063	Coal-fired power plants
	23064	Nuclear power plants
	23065	Hydro-electric power plants
	23066	Geothermal energy
	23067	Solar energy
	23068	Wind power
	23069	Ocean power
	23070	Biomass
	23081	Energy education/training
	23082	Energy research
240		<b>BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>
	24010	Financial policy and administrative management
	24020	Monetary institutions
	24030	Formal sector financial intermediaries
	24040	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries
	24081	Education/training in banking and financial services
250		<b>BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES</b>
	25010	Business services
	25020	Privatisation
311		<b>AGRICULTURE</b>
	31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management
	31120	Agricultural development
	31130	Agricultural land resources
	31140	Agricultural water resources
	31150	Agricultural inputs
	31161	Food crop production
	31162	Industrial crops/export crops
	31163	Livestock
	31164	Agrarian reform
	31165	Agricultural alternative development
	31181	Agricultural education/training
	31182	Agricultural extension
	31183	Agricultural research
	31184	Livestock research
	31191	Agricultural services
	31192	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control
	31193	Agricultural financial services
	31194	Agricultural co-operatives
	31195	Livestock/veterinary services
312		<b>FORESTRY</b>
	31210	Forestry policy and administrative management
	31220	Forestry development
	31261	Fuelwood/charcoal
	31281	Forestry education/training
	31282	Forestry research
	31291	Forestry services
313		<b>FISHING</b>
	31310	Fishing policy and administrative management

	31320	Fishery development
	31381	Fishery education/training
	31382	Fishery research
	31391	Fishery services
321		<b>INDUSTRY</b>
	32110	Industrial policy and administrative management
	32120	Industrial development
	32130	SME development
	32140	Cottage industries and handicraft
	32161	Agro-industries
	32162	Forest industries
	32163	Textiles, leather and substitutes
	32164	Chemicals
	32165	Fertilizer plants
	32166	Cement/lime/plaster
	32167	Energy manufacturing
	32168	Pharmaceutical production
	32169	Basic metal industries
	32170	Non-ferrous metal industries
	32171	Engineering
	32172	Transport equipment industry
	32181	Technological research and development
322		<b>MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING</b>
	32210	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management
	32220	Mineral prospection and exploration
	32261	Coal
	32262	Oil and gas
	32263	Ferrous metals
	32264	Nonferrous metals
	32265	Precious metals/materials
	32266	Industrial minerals
	32267	Fertilizer minerals
	32268	Offshore minerals
323		<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>
	32310	Construction policy and administrative management
331		<b>TRADE</b>
	33110	Trade policy and administrative management
	33120	Wholesale/retail trade
	33130	Export promotion
332		<b>TOURISM</b>
	33210	Tourism policy and administrative management
400		<b>MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING</b>
410		General environmental protection
	41010	Environmental policy and administrative management
	41020	Biosphere protection
	41030	Bio-diversity



	41040	Site preservation
	41050	Flood prevention/control
	41081	Environmental education/ training
	41082	Environmental research
420		Women in development
	42010	Women in development
430		Other multisector
	43010	Multisector aid
	43020	Multisector aid for basic social services
	43030	Urban development and management
	43040	Rural development
	43050	Non-agricultural alternative development
	43081	Multisector education/training
500		COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE
510		Structural Adjustment Assistance with World Bank/IMF
	51010	Structural adjustment
520		Developmental food aid/Food security assistance
	52010	Food aid/Food security programmes
530		Other general programme and commodity assistance
	53010	Balance-of-payments support
	53020	Budget support
	53030	Import support (capital goods)
	53040	Import support (commodities)
600		ACTION RELATING TO DEBT
	60010	Action relating to debt
	60020	Debt forgiveness
	60030	Relief of multilateral debt
	60040	Rescheduling and refinancing
	60061	Debt for development swap
	60062	Other debt swap
	60063	Debt buy-back
700		EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE
710		Emergency food aid
	71010	Emergency food aid
720		Other emergency and distress relief
	72010	Emergency/distress relief
	72020	Aid to refugees (in donor country)
	72030	Aid to refugees (in recipient countries)
910		ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS
	91010	Administrative costs
920		SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS
	92010	Support to national NGOs
	92020	Support to international NGOs
	92030	Support to local and regional NGOs
998		UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED

99810	Sectors not specified
99820	Promotion of development awareness

**Country or Region Codes**

Country or Region	Code
PNG	1
Fiji	2
Other South Pacific	3
Cambodia	4
China	5
East Timor	6
Indonesia	7
Korea, North	8
Laos	9
Mongolia	10
Philippines	11
Thailand	12
Vietnam	13
Other East Asia	14
Bangladesh	15
Bhutan	16
India	17
Maldives	18
Myanmar (Burma)	19
Nepal	20
Pakistan	21
Sri Lanka	22
Other South and Central Asia	23
Europe	24
Africa - North of Sahara	25
Africa - South of Sahara	26
North and Central America	27
South America	28
Middle East	29
East Asia Unspecified	30
South and Central Asia Unspecified	31
Africa Unspecified	32
South Pacific Unspecified	33
Asia Unspecified	34
Asia-Pacific Unspecified	35



# Appendix C

## Summary Tables

Table C1 - Summary Table: Research Activities by Sector Code

Code	Sector	Undated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
0	Unallocated	81	34	48	89	134	128	230	74	8	826
110	EDUCATION	15	9	27	14	28	19	21	7	1	141
111	Education, level unspecified	2	3	6	8	7	15	10	3	1	55
112	Basic education	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
113	Secondary education	0	0	2	1	3	5	2	0	0	13
114	Post-secondary education	1	0	1	2	4	5	4	7	0	24
120	HEALTH	25	5	63	89	99	74	89	16	5	465
121	Health, general	2	1	13	18	23	19	15	1	0	92
122	Basic health	5	0	26	36	38	40	38	13	1	197
130	POPULATION	17	6	47	65	67	50	69	18	6	345
140	WATER SUPPLY AND	6	0	7	10	13	21	28	16	0	101
150	GOVERNMENT AND	114	59	116	226	232	302	500	235	7	1791
151	Conflict	8	6	9	21	34	52	54	48	3	235
160	OTHER SOCIAL	7	3	2	3	7	10	19	8	0	59
161	Employment	0	1	14	4	10	7	14	13	1	64
162	Housing	2	0	0	3	4	3	5	0	0	17
163	Other social services	0	0	2	10	9	17	10	4	0	52
210	TRANSPORT AND	4	5	6	1	2	1	7	5	0	31
220	COMMUNICATIONS	1	2	1	10	8	18	15	25	0	80
230	ENERGY GENERATION	5	0	4	11	24	18	5	5	7	79
240	BANKING AND	17	1	23	29	16	75	120	75	2	358
250	BUSINESS AND OTHER	11	4	10	12	17	27	70	14	1	166
311	AGRICULTURE	8	7	32	13	35	54	108	57	5	319
312	FORESTRY	1	5	7	8	5	15	13	17	0	71
313	FISHING	1	1	8	11	11	12	42	12	0	98
321	INDUSTRY	7	6	12	19	15	46	46	39	1	191
322	MINERAL RESOURCES	2	0	2	4	6	4	10	17	0	45
323	CONSTRUCTION	0	0	0	1	8	2	7	0	0	18
331	TRADE	11	14	41	45	37	58	94	71	2	373
332	TOURISM	3	9	10	2	20	16	17	4	1	82
400	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
410	General environmental	40	13	27	30	36	74	93	42	3	358
420	Women in development	47	14	33	39	45	77	95	41	3	394
430	Other multisector	35	3	14	40	40	52	50	20	7	261
500	COMMODITY AID AND	6	0	10	11	6	7	13	2	0	55
510	Structural Adjustment	3	3	9	8	12	18	59	34	0	146
520	Developmental food	1	0	5	3	9	3	12	1	0	34
530	Other general programme	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
600	ACTION RELATING TO	3	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	10
700	Emergency food aid	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	11
720	Other emergency and	0	1	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	11
920	SUPPORT TO NON-	6	0	2	7	4	7	11	1	5	43
930	Poverty	1	1	0	5	20	10	23	7	4	71
940	Globalisation	6	0	3	1	7	15	24	19	1	76
950	Sustainable Development	8	3	8	7	10	28	16	6	3	89
960	Foreign Investment	6	0	4	10	8	17	14	11	2	72
970	Land Tenure	2	1	1	6	8	1	3	5	2	29
980	Labour and Child Labour	8	6	7	11	31	28	31	19	2	143
990	Trade Unions	0	2	1	1	1	2	5	1	0	13
991	Project Management	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	9
992	Migration	7	0	2	8	18	8	12	12	0	67
993	Prostitution and Sex Work	0	1	5	1	9	5	7	1	0	29
994	Participatory Development	2	1	0	0	1	6	8	2	1	21
998	Promotion of development	2	1	2	3	3	5	3	1	2	22
<b>Total</b>		<b>543</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>1485</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>8356</b>

**Table C2 - Summary Table: Research Activities by Country or Region Code**

Code	Country	Undated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
1	PNG	20	1	36	41	55	54	55	41	8	311
2	Fiji	4	2	4	22	6	12	28	11	0	89
3	Other	21	9	24	30	37	49	40	38	3	251
4	Cambodia	1	4	17	6	6	5	8	2	1	50
5	China	24	27	44	58	126	150	210	109	5	753
6	East Timor	1	1	3	3	0	2	10	22	0	42
7	Indonesia	20	12	36	70	98	95	131	90	3	555
8	Korea,	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	7
9	Laos	1	1	6	4	2	12	32	6	0	64
10	Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
11	Philippines	4	5	9	12	29	20	28	12	1	120
12	Thailand	4	1	41	22	40	41	49	24	0	222
13	Vietnam	9	9	26	45	25	38	79	21	4	256
14	Other East	24	12	21	25	37	52	71	53	1	296
15	Bangladesh	1	6	4	25	13	22	36	5	8	120
17	India	4	1	8	31	23	56	63	26	0	212
18	Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
19	Myanmar	0	1	0	5	4	1	5	5	2	23
20	Nepal	1	0	5	5	7	1	7	2	0	28
21	Pakistan	1	1	6	2	7	5	12	2	0	36
22	Sri Lanka	0	4	0	3	0	7	30	12	0	56
23	Other	5	5	1	11	11	11	24	12	0	80
24	Europe	1	4	5	19	16	19	25	12	0	101
25	Africa -	0	1	1	0	3	0	4	0	0	9
26	Africa -	9	6	17	24	42	16	39	22	2	177
27	North and	0	3	0	5	2	3	1	5	0	19
28	South	2	0	2	29	7	5	28	5	0	78
29	Middle	3	3	3	14	13	8	17	2	0	63
30	East Asia	28	2	29	39	39	85	100	59	4	385
31	South and	1	2	5	8	20	7	6	2	0	51
32	Africa	7	0	3	10	10	4	7	7	0	48
33	South	35	31	47	40	58	56	78	29	4	378
34	Asia	29	11	9	54	39	77	86	47	3	355
35	Asia-	14	6	19	29	50	60	49	31	0	258
<b>Total</b>		<b>274</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1365</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5500</b>

**Table C3 - Summary Table: Researchers by Institution**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>Undated</b>
AID/WATCH							3	1	
APACE		1		3	4		2	12	
Australian Centre for International	3	10	3	6	7	4	3	2	
Avondale College						1			
Canberra University		4	3	13	10	16			18
CHOICE.Humanitarian		1		1			1		1
CSIRO				1		15	16	1	2
Curtin University of Technology		18	23	33	33	6	8	3	2
David Butcher and Associates Ltd	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3
Deakin University		26	20	32	34	24			
Edith Cowan University									2
Environment Protection Authority,									1
Flinders University	3	2	100	89	9	64	5		20
Foundation for Development		4	8	2	9	2	1		
Independent Researcher							2	2	1
La Trobe University	3	1	3	6	2	68	2		4
Lincoln University		1		2	1	6	1		3
MacFarlane Burnett Centre for					1	3	1	2	
Macquarie University		34	43	22	50	52			
Massey University		4	2	8	78	110	8	3	9
Monash University	3	1		5	4	5	2	1	53
Murdoch University	9	18	24	14	17	72	42	2	22
Northern Territory University	14	14	13	18	13	7			
Oxfam Community Aid Abroad	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	1
Queensland University of Technology			1	3		4	26	1	2
RMIT University			13	30	8	11			
SAGRIC International									1
Southern Cross University	14	9	5	5	7	1			
The Australian National University	25	66	113	135	247	316	279	6	7
The University of Melbourne	42	54	86	76	58	88	7	2	8
The University of New South Wales		3	23	71	92	101	2	5	19
The University of Newcastle		12	34	4	18	15			
The University of Queensland		70	46	82	54	14	16	1	38
The University of Sydney	2	3	1	1	17	24	17	1	7
University of Auckland					29	32	3	1	14
University of Canterbury						3	3		16
University of Otago					3		6	1	
University of Technology Sydney				12	23				1
University of Western Australia	15	16	20			14	31		
University of Wollongong					14	19			3
Victoria University		3	7	8		1			
Victoria University of Wellington	7	15	11	30	23	34	7	7	9
Waikato University		1	3	2	27	33	19	1	30
World Vision	1	6	1	2		4			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>1173</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>297</b>



**Table C4 – Postgraduate Research by Country or Region Code**

Sector Code	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
110	2	4	10	5	5	2	1	3
111				1				1
112								
113				2	1	2		1
114					1			
120	1	4	9	12	3	4	12	6
121					1	1		
122		2	2	2		1	2	1
130	2	4	7	3	8	2	19	6
140	1	2	1		1	3		2
150	2	7	5	16	9	95	78	7
151			2		5	13	1	1
160			1	3	1		2	1
161				3	1		2	
162			4		2	3		
163	1	1		1		1		
210		1				1		
220	1		1		1	2	2	
230				1		4	1	5
240			1	4	3	14	9	3
250		1	1	1	4	8	1	1
311	1	2	5	2		18	12	2
312			2			1	3	3
313	1				1	5	3	1
321	3	1	3	1	1	13	3	3
322			1		1	3	1	
323					1			
331	2			3	2	3	2	1
332			1	2	2	5		3
400								
410		1	2	4	4	3	28	9
420	1		8	13	4	16	14	16
430	2		5	2	4	3	6	5
500	1		2		1	6	5	
510				1				1
520								
530			1					
600					1			
700								
710								
720				2		2	3	3
910								
920		1	1		1	5	3	8
0	1	6	15	3	17	37	32	25
998								
Total	22	37	90	87	86	276	245	118

**Table C5 – Postgraduate Research by Country or Region Code**

COUNTRY	1994	1995	1996	1998	1997	1999	2000	2001
1	1		5	3	6	16	6	2
2			2		2	7	2	1
3			1	5	4	18	4	10
4	1							2
5	2	1	1	8	3	34	10	
6			1			1	4	
7	5	8	13	10	25	35	36	17
8								
9					1		1	1
10						1		
11	1	1	9	4	6	7	16	4
12	1	3	4	6	5	13	8	6
13			2	4	8	17	12	4
14	1	1	5	4	8	17	13	1
15	2			2	3	2	4	8
16								
17			4	4	1	2	5	5
18								1
19						5	2	
20			2			3	1	
21			2	2	1	1		
22		2	2	1	1	3	1	4
23		1			1	1	1	
24				1		4	2	1
25						2		
26	4	7	9	5	7	8	8	10
27		1	1	2				
28				1		2		1
29		1	1	3	2	4	1	1
30	1	1	2	1	2	6	4	
31					1			
32								
33				1	1	5	4	8
34		1			2	4	2	
35					1	3	1	1

**Table C6 - Summary Table: Research by Institution by Sector**

Count of DAC Codes	150	230	410	430	930	0	110	111	112	113
AID/WATCH	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
%	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	230	0	430	311	920	930	110	111	112	113
APACE	21	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
%	63.6	9.1	9.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	311	313	140	150	321	410	0	110	111	112
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research	27	12	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
%	61.4	27.3	4.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	920	0	110	111	112	113	114	120	121	122
Avondale College	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	150	0	940	220	250	600	151	240	331	111
Canberra University	45	19	6	3	3	3	2	2	2	1
%	51.1	21.6	6.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.1
Count of DAC Codes	0	150	430	110	111	112	113	114	120	121
CHOICE.Humanitarian	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	311	313	410	140	322	312	321	0	122	150
CSIRO	45	15	10	9	8	7	4	3	2	2
%	40.9	13.6	9.1	8.2	7.3	6.4	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.8
Count of DAC Codes	150	313	420	120	430	121	250	331	992	0
Curtin University of Technology	52	28	19	18	16	12	10	8	7	6
%	25.2	13.6	9.2	8.7	7.8	5.8	4.9	3.9	3.4	2.9
Count of DAC Codes	230	160	150	250	220	140	312	0	110	111
David Butcher and Associates Ltd	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
%	26.3	21.1	15.8	15.8	10.5	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	150	0	420	331	130	311	332	313	110	410
Deakin University	51	18	16	15	12	10	10	9	7	6
%	24.3	8.6	7.6	7.1	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	3.3	2.9
Count of DAC Codes	420	0	110	111	112	113	114	120	121	122
Edith Cowan University	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	410	0	110	111	112	113	114	120	121	122
Environment Protection Authority, NSW	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	150	420	0	120	430	122	331	130	410	110
Flinders University	108	53	44	39	32	24	21	18	11	9
%	23.4	11.5	9.5	8.4	6.9	5.2	4.5	3.9	2.4	1.9
Count of DAC Codes	240	150	0	163	530	110	111	112	113	114
Foundation for Development Cooperation	21	11	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

%	60.0	31.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	920	950	0	331	930	110	111	112	113	114
Independent Researcher	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
%	28.6	28.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	150	0	130	250	940	980	162	420	121	240
La Trobe University	57	28	24	9	8	8	6	6	4	4
%	32.2	15.8	13.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.3
Count of DAC Codes	410	210	150	0	311	430	110	111	112	113
Lincoln University	10	7	4	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
%	34.5	24.1	13.8	10.3	10.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	120	130	151	122	0	110	111	112	113	114
MacFarlane Burnett Centre for Medical Research	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	46.2	30.8	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	150	240	0	230	410	420	331	120	311	130
Macquarie University	60	40	34	31	25	19	14	10	10	9
%	19.0	12.7	10.8	9.8	7.9	6.0	4.4	3.2	3.2	2.9
Count of DAC Codes	150	0	430	420	331	311	950	410	500	312
Massey University	93	50	47	42	29	22	20	15	14	10
%	21.4	11.5	10.8	9.7	6.7	5.1	4.6	3.4	3.2	2.3
Count of DAC Codes	150	420	410	110	0	122	250	120	130	160
Monash University	43	40	8	7	5	4	3	2	2	2
%	33.6	31.3	6.3	5.5	3.9	3.1	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Count of DAC Codes	150	220	0	940	210	250	312	420	311	980
Murdoch University	236	28	27	15	11	11	11	11	10	9
%	54.5	6.5	6.2	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1
Count of DAC Codes	150	0	110	331	420	992	312	321	311	940
Northern Territory University	37	18	13	7	6	6	5	3	2	2
%	34.3	16.7	12.0	6.5	5.6	5.6	4.6	2.8	1.9	1.9
Count of DAC Codes	150	920	0	240	331	420	430	930	151	322
Oxfam Community Aid Abroad	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
%	17.4	17.4	13.0	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	4.3	4.3
Count of DAC Codes	150	240	420	220	120	430	110	940	111	114
Queensland University of Technology	12	10	10	8	5	5	4	4	3	3
%	16.9	14.1	14.1	11.3	7.0	7.0	5.6	5.6	4.2	4.2
Count of DAC Codes	110	150	500	323	250	410	430	111	121	510
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	12	9	8	6	5	5	5	4	4	4
%	13.3	10.0	8.9	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.4	4.4	4.4
Count of DAC Codes	994	991	0	110	111	112	113	114	120	121
SAGRIC International	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	332	0	311	410	150	313	111	321	430	950
Southern Cross University	23	7	5	5	3	3	2	2	1	1
%	44.2	13.5	9.6	9.6	5.8	5.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9
Count of DAC Codes	150	331	0	311	130	240	410	420	321	151
The Australian National	660	186	163	131	120	108	104	89	75	67

University %	28.7	8.1	7.1	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.3	2.9
Count of DAC Codes	150	0	420	331	130	120	151	980	321	430
The University of Melbourne %	183	92	65	45	38	31	24	22	19	17
	26.3	13.2	9.3	6.5	5.5	4.4	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.4
Count of DAC Codes	150	130	0	120	410	420	151	331	311	960
The University of New South Wales %	111	42	33	31	30	30	21	21	17	17
	20.0	7.6	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.4	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.1
Count of DAC Codes	120	150	122	0	121	130	420	430	980	110
The University of Newcastle %	26	24	15	10	7	7	6	6	3	2
	21.8	20.2	12.6	8.4	5.9	5.9	5.0	5.0	2.5	1.7
Count of DAC Codes	120	130	122	420	0	121	150	160	311	993
The University of Queensland %	142	135	58	34	19	12	11	9	9	7
	29.0	27.6	11.9	7.0	3.9	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.4
Count of DAC Codes	313	150	140	410	312	950	0	230	311	960
The University of Sydney %	31	29	17	13	5	5	4	4	3	3
	24.0	22.5	13.2	10.1	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.3
Count of DAC Codes	120	150	420	0	321	331	410	110	122	220
University of Auckland %	23	19	11	9	7	7	7	5	5	5
	18.7	15.4	8.9	7.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
Count of DAC Codes	0	150	940	110	420	410	311	114	130	230
University of Canterbury %	18	13	7	6	6	5	4	2	2	2
	25.0	18.1	9.7	8.3	8.3	6.9	5.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
Count of DAC Codes	250	992	150	420	0	940	110	111	112	113
University of Otago %	6	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
	40.0	20.0	13.3	13.3	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	150	140	321	121	331	120	332	0	111	151
University of Technology Sydney %	13	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2
	25.5	9.8	9.8	7.8	7.8	5.9	5.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Count of DAC Codes	150	0	122	331	420	210	111	114	240	940
University of Western Australia %	29	19	18	10	8	6	5	5	5	4
	19.6	12.8	12.2	6.8	5.4	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.7
Count of DAC Codes	150	160	331	940	960	980	220	410	140	250
University of Wollongong %	18	14	8	7	6	5	3	3	2	2
	25.4	19.7	11.3	9.9	8.5	7.0	4.2	4.2	2.8	2.8
Count of DAC Codes	0	500	150	980	321	940	220	250	331	110
Victoria University %	6	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0
	23.1	23.1	15.4	11.5	7.7	7.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0
Count of DAC Codes	420	150	0	430	994	161	163	322	332	980
Victoria University of Wellington %	45	43	42	12	12	5	5	5	5	5
	19.8	18.9	18.5	5.3	5.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Count of DAC Codes	0	420	410	150	130	332	920	992	120	140
Waikato University %	39	36	26	18	12	8	6	6	5	5
	20.4	18.8	13.6	9.4	6.3	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6
Count of DAC Codes	120	0	410	420	520	140	150	240	331	950

World Vision	6	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
%	30.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Table C7 - Summary Table: Research by Institution by Country or Region

Count of Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AID/WATCH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
APACE	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country	30	2	5	9	14	33	3	7	12	13
Australian Centre for	9	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
%	23.1	10.3	10.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Count of Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Avondale College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	non	non	non	non	non	non	non	non	non	non
Count of Country	5	14	12	11	1	34	30	35	17	7
Canberra University	17	13	10	8	7	7	6	6	4	2
%	20.5	15.7	12.0	9.6	8.4	8.4	7.2	7.2	4.8	2.4
Count of Country	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHOICE.Humanitaria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country	17	7	14	13	26	1	9	12	29	3
CSIRO	15	14	12	7	6	5	5	4	4	3
%	15.6	14.6	12.5	7.3	6.3	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.2	3.1
Count of Country	7	15	1	30	17	31	12	13	29	26
Curtin University of	21	19	18	17	12	12	10	7	6	5
%	14.1	12.8	12.1	11.4	8.1	8.1	6.7	4.7	4.0	3.4
Count of Country	5	15	1	9	12	13	30	34	2	3
David Butcher and	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
%	46.7	13.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Count of Country	5	17	13	1	26	30	34	7	12	14
Deakin University	24	16	15	8	8	8	8	6	6	6
%	17.9	11.9	11.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
Count of Country	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Edith Cowan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Environment	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country	7	34	17	30	13	28	35	26	5	14
Flinders University	79	25	21	21	19	19	17	15	14	11
%	25.2	8.0	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.5	3.5
Count of Country	35	11	17	33	34	27	1	2	3	4
Foundation for	8	6	5	4	4	2	0	0	0	0
%	27.6	20.7	17.2	13.8	13.8	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country	33	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Independent	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country	28	5	13	22	26	7	12	29	35	32
La Trobe University	16	15	10	9	7	5	5	5	5	4
%	15.8	14.9	9.9	8.9	6.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0
Count of Country	3	11	33	35	15	1	2	4	5	6
Lincoln University	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
%	25.0	25.0	25.0	16.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country	23	4	17	20	26	1	2	3	5	6

MacFarlane Burnett	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
%	42.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country	33	17	24	13	5	1	30	12	14	29
Macquarie University	43	27	19	18	17	15	13	12	11	8
%	17.1	10.8	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.0	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.2
Count of Country	33	5	3	7	2	22	35	34	11	17
Massey University	52	22	17	17	15	14	14	12	10	9
%	22.5	9.5	7.4	7.4	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.2	4.3	3.9
Count of Country	7	34	14	5	30	12	1	17	23	24
Monash University	23	14	9	6	6	5	3	3	2	2
%	29.1	17.7	11.4	7.6	7.6	6.3	3.8	3.8	2.5	2.5
Count of Country	7	34	5	30	14	12	23	35	11	13
Murdoch University	58	56	50	46	24	10	9	7	6	2
%	21.2	20.5	18.3	16.8	8.8	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.2	0.7
Count of Country	7	14	12	6	11	26	5	9	13	27
Northern Territory	17	17	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
%	18.9	18.9	7.8	6.7	5.6	5.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Count of Country	30	11	14	26	1	2	3	4	5	6
Oxfam Community	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country	13	27	32	6	26	5	33	34	12	21
Queensland University	7	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	1	1
%	17.1	14.6	14.6	12.2	9.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	2.4	2.4
Count of Country	26	7	5	30	35	11	14	20	21	4
Royal Melbourne	24	8	6	5	5	3	3	3	2	1
%	39.3	13.1	9.8	8.2	8.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	3.3	1.6
Count of Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAGRIC International	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	non	non	non	non	non	non	non	non	non	non
Count of Country	3	5	13	14	1	15	19	26	33	35
Southern Cross	11	9	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
%	25.6	20.9	14.0	7.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Count of Country	5	7	1	30	33	34	3	35	13	17
ANU	264	195	158	130	127	89	87	69	53	53
%	16.9	12.5	10.1	8.3	8.1	5.7	5.6	4.4	3.4	3.4
Count of Country	5	34	7	35	24	1	30	13	12	14
University of	77	46	40	40	31	27	20	17	16	14
%	18.3	10.9	9.5	9.5	7.4	6.4	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.3
Count of Country	5	35	3	14	30	34	13	26	33	4
University of NSW	70	37	27	27	24	22	18	17	17	14
%	19.5	10.3	7.5	7.5	6.7	6.1	5.0	4.7	4.7	3.9
Count of Country	34	15	7	17	26	28	5	6	21	31
University of	35	18	9	6	6	5	3	3	3	3
%	34.7	17.8	8.9	5.9	5.9	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Count of Country	5	12	13	1	3	11	14	4	33	34
University of	50	50	43	37	23	22	16	14	11	10
%	16.0	16.0	13.7	11.8	7.3	7.0	5.1	4.5	3.5	3.2
Count of Country	9	30	23	13	14	17	5	33	35	12
University of Sydney	27	15	10	8	4	4	3	3	3	2
%	31.4	17.4	11.6	9.3	4.7	4.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.3
Count of Country	3	33	12	35	34	5	1	17	8	14
University of	19	19	6	6	4	3	2	2	1	1
%	28.4	28.4	9.0	9.0	6.0	4.5	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.5



Count of Country University of	33	3	26	14	30	5	12	17	29	32
%	30.8	15.4	15.4	11.5	7.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Count of Country University of Otago	7	13	2	14	30	1	3	4	5	6
%	38.5	38.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country Uni. Technology	5	14	3	17	7	23	2	9	28	1
%	23.9	21.7	13.0	13.0	10.9	6.5	4.3	4.3	2.2	0.0
Count of Country University of WA	5	14	15	26	7	17	13	30	1	12
%	28.2	11.8	10.0	10.0	6.4	5.5	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.6
Count of Country University of	5	14	13	7	17	35	12	34	2	24
%	15.6	13.3	11.1	8.9	8.9	8.9	6.7	6.7	4.4	4.4
Count of Country Victoria University	5	7	30	11	17	34	35	1	2	3
%	47.1	17.6	11.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Count of Country Victoria Uni. of	7	5	14	30	3	33	34	35	11	12
%	16.2	15.6	14.9	11.0	7.8	5.8	5.2	4.5	2.6	2.6
Count of Country Waikato University	33	15	11	3	1	13	30	7	17	5
%	29.0	18.3	11.8	10.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.2
Count of Country World Vision	17	4	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
%	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

# Appendix D

## Interviews

## Interview Questions

1. What regular development studies/or development studies related programs, does the University run?
2. What trends have you observed
  - A. In the numbers of individuals active in development research and affiliated with the institution and school/dept etc... over the last 5 years?
  - B. In the areas/topics of research of these individuals over the last 5 years?
3. What future trends do you see for A and B above?
4. What trends have you observed
  - A. In the numbers of postgraduate by research students active in development research and affiliated with the institution and school/dept etc... over the last 5 years?
  - B. In the areas/topics of research of these students over the last 5 years?
5. What future trends do you foresee for A and B above?
6. What trends have you observed in funding and grants for development research and what trends do you foresee in the future?
7. What is the current focus/specialisation of the A. the institution, B. the school/department/centre/institute, in relation to development research?
8. Do you see this focus/specialisation A. of the institution, B. of the school/department/centre/institute changing in the future? How?
9. What other areas of the university are likely to have individuals active in development research?

## **Summary of Interviews and Findings**

### **Interviewees and their Program Descriptions**

The following information regarding the regular programs and research of Universities and Organisations was gained from the interviews. It is not comprehensive for all institutions interviewed.

#### ***Carol Warren – Development Studies, within the School of Asian Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Humanities and Education, Murdoch University***

Murdoch University runs a Postgraduate Diploma and a Masters in Development Studies, Asian Studies or Policy Studies. It also has Masters in Sustainable Development and Asian Sustainable Development, which are available on line. Postgraduate by research degrees are also available. The Centre for Development Studies undertakes development research as well as academics within the following areas: Asia Research Centre, the School of Asian Studies, the Institute for Sustainable Technology Policy and within Politics and International Relations. There is also the Australian Centre for Renewable Energy.

#### ***Damien Kingsbury, International and Community Development, School of Australian and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, Deakin University***

Deakin University have an International Development and a Community Development Program within Politics and Policy Studies, in the Faculty of Arts. A Graduate Diploma, Masters by course work and research postgraduate degrees are available in International Development and Community Development.

#### ***David Cox, Regional Social Development Centre, Graduate School of Social Work, La Trobe University***

The Regional Social Development Centre was established in 1988.

It runs a Bachelor in International Social Work as well as Masters by Course work with subjects in social development and displacement and social development and poverty alleviation. Supervision of Masters and PhD by research degrees is available. Although there is no collaboration of development research across the university, other areas that are likely to have development researcher within them are: Economics, South East Asian Studies, African Studies, Agriculture, the School of Public Health and Education.

#### ***Beris Gwyne, Foundation for Development Education***

The Foundation for Development Co-operation (FDC) is unique in that it is a research organisation focussing on development research, although it

is not a university. The foundation usually researches in small teams rather than having specific individuals doing their own research. They also work with individuals outside of FDC on particular projects.

***George Curry, Research Unit for the Study of Societies in Change (RUSSIC), Division of Humanities, Curtin University***

RUSSIC is a multi-disciplinary research and training unit. There is a Development Studies undergraduate program available in the Social Sciences. There is also a Masters in International Studies by coursework, which is administered by the John Curtin International Institute and RUSSIC contributes teaching to. RUSSIC also supervises MA and PhD students doing their degrees by coursework. Other areas of the University that are likely to have individuals in development research are Environmental Science, Public Health, South Asian Research Unit and Agriculture (Muresk Institute)

***John Overton, Development Studies Program, Institute of Development Studies, Massey University***

It is an interdisciplinary centre. Administered by the institute is a Postgraduate Diploma as well as higher research Masters in Philosophy and PhDs in Development Studies

There is no development major in the undergraduate program at Massey, although there are some Development Studies Papers and some Papers from other areas that students are encouraged to do as part of a Development package. Areas of the university, other than the institute, in which there is likely to be development research activity are Economics, Agriculture and Management (Public Sector Administration).

***Marika Vicziany, Monash Asia Institute, Monash University***

Areas of Monash University, which are likely to undertake development research are the Monash Asia Unit, the Centre for Development Studies, the new Monash Environment Institute, the Asian Economics Research Unit, the Centre for Policy Studies, the Asia-Pacific Health Centre, Law, the Women's Studies centre and Engineering

***Michael Webber, Program in Development, School of Anthropology, Geography and Environment Studies, Faculty of Arts, Melbourne University***

They have three Programs –

- An undergraduate Major which is interdisciplinary. It has core subjects and then development appropriate electives. It is mainly analytical and theoretical rather than applied and

has an Honours program, which includes a thesis and subjects.

- A Masters by coursework, which is semi professional and practical with a few overall theoretical subjects. It includes an internship and the option of fieldwork in China. The Masters program was designed by three departments, Urban Planning, Geography and the Environment and Women's studies.
- A Research Program, which is mainly focussed on the analytical and theoretical, and is administered and supervised by the Program in Development.

Other areas of the University that undertake development research are

- Post Colonial Scholars within Politics, in the Faculty of Arts
- Anthropology
- Women Studies
- Centre for Intermediate Technologies, Engineering
- Institution of Land and Food Resources
- Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning
- Economics

***Mark McGillivray, International Development Program, School of Social Science and Planning, Faculty of the Constructed Environment, RMIT University.***

RMIT offers a higher degree by coursework program with approximately 160 student. This is professionally oriented, preparing people for new or continuing work in the development industry. There are also the equivalent of 12 higher degree by research students, mainly enrolled in PhDs. The Program, which began in 1998, is thematically based and approached from a social science perspective. An other area of University which is likely to have development research activities is the Faculty of Education, Language and Cultural Studies.

***Peter Larmour, National Centre for Development Studies, Asia-Pacific School of Economics and Management, Australian National University***

The NCDS is a post graduate research and training. There are 4 programs – Economics of Development, Infrastructure and Development, Environmental Management and Development, Development Administration. Students can do a Certificate, Diploma, Masters and PhD.

The faculties have an undergraduate degree in development studies. Also available is a Masters in Applied Anthropology.

The Research School in Pacific and Asian Studies has development related research projects on the following topics –

- State, Society in Melanesia
- Indonesian Economics research
- PNG Agriculture

Other areas within the University which have development related research activities are Research School in Pacific Asian Studies, Asia-Pacific School of Economics and Management, Forestry and ANU Tech. Also the Aboriginal centres.

***Ian Riley, Australian Centre for International and Tropical Health and Nutrition (ACITHN), School of Population Health, University of Queensland Medical School***

The centre has an approach to Public Health that spans from molecular to social science. It also has some interaction with Agriculture and Forestry within the university.

Post Graduate Research training in Masters and Doctorate. Bio medical and Social.

Postgraduate Coursework degrees in - Tropical and International Health as well as Community Nutrition. In the third semester students undertake a field team project. There are undergraduate degrees in Indigenous Health, with about 60-70 students.

Other areas within the University which are likely to be active in development research are Agriculture, Forestry, Education, Tropical Health Centre and Economics.

***Sara Kindon, Development Studies Program, Institute of Geography, School of Earth Science, Victoria University of Wellington***

The program was established in 1995.

Current courses include:

One year Diploma by coursework.

One year professional Masters degree by coursework

PhD

These are all multi-disciplinary.

The MA in International Relations is development studies related as are the undergraduate degrees in Pacific Studies and Asian Studies

There are academics throughout the university who research in development related topics. Other areas of the University which are likely to have development related research are:

- Political Science and International Relations
- Economics
- Anthropology
- Asian studies
- Pacific studies
- Maori Studies
- Education

***Susanne Schech, Centre for Development Studies, Flinders University***

Undergraduate - Bach of Arts, Bach of International Studies (Development Studies major), Honours Program in Development Studies

Post Graduate - Masters and PHD in Development Studies, Graduate Diploma in International Development, Masters in Development Studies by coursework.

Other areas of the University which may have a development focus include: Law, Institute for International Education, School of Medicine

***Ward Friesen, Centre for Development Studies, Faculty of Arts, Auckland University***

This is an interdisciplinary program. The Centre for Development Studies has research and consultancy as its objectives as well as community outreach. The Centre has one full-time staff member and .5 of an administrator. Officially, eight departments from the Faculty of Arts contribute, although there are contributors from other faculties as well.

There is a MA by course work, with two core development studies papers and then other related papers and a two year Masters, by dissertation or thesis.

Some PhD students are administered by the Development Studies director.

Other areas within the University are:

- Faculty of Arts – Geography, Sociology, Anthropology, Political Studies, Economics, Maori Studies and History.
- Other Faculties – Law, Architecture, Planning and Engineering

***James Ensor and Sarah Lowe, Oxfam Community Aid Abroad***



Spoke to both the publications co-ordinator and the Advocacy manager at OCAA. OCAA's research program is linked with its advocacy work, and is done within a rights-based framework.

***Jeff Drenkhahn, MacFarlane Burnett – International Health Organisation***

The organisation does a limited amount of research on health which is linked to project work.

***Lyn Prior, World Vision***

World Vision's research is usually focussed around advocacy and development relief issues.

## Findings

### **Trends in the numbers of individuals involved in development research activities over the last 5 years**

Of the thirteen interviewees who commented on this question seven suggested that the numbers of individuals researching development at least within their specific centres had remained steady or stable over the last 5 years. If any movement at all, it was suggested there had been a marginal increase. Two institutions, the University of Melbourne and RMIT University, suggested there had been a marked increase. One institution, La Trobe University, reported a slight decrease in development researchers over the last couple of years, mainly due to particular staffing issues within the development related centre.

### **Trends in the areas of research of individuals involved in development research over the last 5 years**

Due to the fact that all of the interviewees were involved in a particular centre of the university, many expressed difficulty in speaking for development research going on outside of that centre, in the wider university research community. Some of the trends in the research of individuals will simply reflect the focus of the centre. For instance, the Regional Social Development Centre at La Trobe University has a specific focus on social development, social work and work with displaced people and refugees. Interviewees commented on the trends in their centres and gave their impressions of development research more generally. The trends appear strong.

Geographically speaking, there was almost consensus that the research interest of individuals had moved away from the Pacific and towards Asia, specifically East and South East Asia. It was also mentioned that there had been increased interest in China and East Timor. The increased interest and funding in Asia research, according to two respondents, could have resulted in a neglect of the Pacific region. One participant, Susanne Schech, suggested that the focus on Asia had resulted in the development research community at the university losing expertise in Latin America and Africa. Another participant, Peter Larmour from ANU suggested that there had been a slight revival in interest in Melanesia more recently, due to the sense of crisis there.

Thematically, an increase in research around Environmental issues and Development and Gender and Development were identified by many of the respondents as major trends. A rising concern with Globalisation had also been observed by a number of the respondents as well as an increased interest in the links between Global and Local Development, and Community and International Development.

Other areas of increased interest mentioned more than once were Governance, the role of Non Government Organisations, Trade and

APEC, Technology and Information Technology, Participatory Development, Natural Resource Management and Urban Management.

There was a sense from a few interviewed that the traditional understanding of development and development research had broadened to include a more diverse range of topics and ideas.

The FDC commented that although they had had a research focus on Microfinance and APEC in the past, they are now broadening into more areas of development.

The responses from the OCAA, MacFarlane Burnett and World Vision suggested, as can be expected, that the program and advocacy work of the organisations drives the research. OCAA's publications largely relate to the campaigns of the organisation, including topics of Human Rights, Trade, Indigenous Peoples, the Asian Development Bank and Mining and Extractive industries. MacFarlane Burnett's research is born mainly out of their projects and the publications recorded in the data are obviously health related, with particular focus on Tuberculosis and HIV. Geographically the studies seem to focus on Tibet. In the last 5 years, World Vision have published field based research on issues in global development, such as Trade, Child Labour, Refugees and Micro Enterprise.

#### **Future trends of the numbers of individuals researching development**

The respondents were reasonably divided between those that foresaw stability in numbers of individuals active in development research, and those that foresaw growth. Most were speaking of their particular areas within the institutions. A large proportion of the interviewees, however understood development as a strong area with strong support and interest.

#### **Future trends of the areas of research of individuals active in development research**

There were no firm trends forecasted across institutions other than a continuation of the current foci. (For the areas that the university centres specifically see themselves moving into see the areas of future specialisation below.)

Certainly, the impression, mentioned earlier, that the understanding of development and development research was becoming broader, seem to be borne true by the diversity of issues that were identified as strong future research areas.

Some areas were foreseen by a number of interviewees as important in the future. They include Environmental issues and more broadly, Sustainable Development. Within this, Bio-diversity was seen by a few as an area of future interest. Health and Development was mentioned as a future direction by a number of respondents. The roles of NGOs and civil society, as well as Development Institutions more broadly, were seen as a continuing theme by three interviewees. The Globalisation trend was

thought to be likely to continue, as was the trend looking into the interface between IT and Development. The rise of Urbanisation and Urban planning and management, which was mentioned by a few interviewees, was seen to necessarily bring about a demise in Rural based research by one respondent.

Following the perceived trend that there is a broadening in the understanding of development and development research, topics such as culturally specific development, culture and development, indigenous knowledge, and alternative theories of development were mentioned as possible growth areas. Participatory development was also noted by a number of respondents as an area of future interest.

In the region, the issues of conflict and security were seen to be increasingly important.

Geographically, China, Melanesia and East Timor were all mentioned more than once as areas that would gain continuing attention in the future.

World Vision indicated that they were soon to develop a new Research and Policy Unit and therefore the research activities would increase. OCAA will be following the trends of their campaigns and undertaking research in, amongst other things, Trade and HIV/AIDS in the near future.

### **Trends in numbers of Post-Graduate students active in development research over the last 5 years**

There was strong indication from most of the interviewees that there has been an increase in the number of postgraduate students researching development. The severity of that increase was described as anywhere between rapid and mild. It was also mentioned by a number of respondents that there had been growth in International students.

Although not research degrees, many respondents commented on the increase of masters by coursework students, who do undertake research, but obviously not as in depth as those undertaking pure research degrees.

### **Trends in the areas of research of students active in development research over the last 5 years**

A number of the respondents made the comment that the topics of research students were partly determined by the interests and expertise of the staff at the institutions. The trends identified in student research largely mirror the trends of research by individuals which was detailed above.

The Environment, Gender and NGOs were all highlighted by a number of interviewees as strong growth areas over the last 5 years of student research. Governance and issues in Political development were also seen as having increased. Aid and Aid policy were areas of increasing interest. Many respondents also suggested that student interest had been in community/local development and development practice, in areas like participatory development.

The only geographical area highlighted as a growth area was South East Asia.

### **Future predictions of the numbers of students active in development research**

It was generally agreed by all interviewees that there would be an increase in the number of students researching development. Two suggested there would be an increase in International students, although John Overton from Massey University suggested that there would be a decrease in International students because of shifting priorities in the New Zealand Government.

### **Future predictions of the areas of research of students active in development research**

A number of respondents made the point that the topics of research undertaken by students in the future would in part be influenced by the interests and expertise of the staff at the institutions, as well as by the capacity of the institution to supervise them. As with the areas of future interest and importance to individual researchers, the topics identified as future areas of student interest were diverse. However there were a few identifiable trends.

It was suggested by a majority of the respondents that the Environment trend would continue as would the interest in Political Development and Governance. New areas of interest, such as Conflict, Participatory Development and Technology were highlighted by at least two respondents.

John Overton made the point that the trend towards part-time Masters being taken by those already working in the field may lead to more practical and applied research being undertaken in the future.

### **Trends in funding/grants for development research**

#### **Students**

There were few strong trends identified when collating the responses to this question. Some trends observed by the respondents were as follows. Many respondents replied that the individual Universities provided much of the funding for postgraduate researchers. One respondent claimed that there was a lack of funding for fieldwork for students, especially in Asia. One suggested that more students were funding their own research through consultancy and that this could lead to more applied research. One respondent commented that there seemed to be a hostility towards PhD students from developing countries. Two respondents from New Zealand suggested that there had been more funding over the last five years from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand.

#### **Staff**

There was a general impression that Universities in Australia and New Zealand were financially over stretched and that this necessarily had a negative impact on research and research funding. A strong trend shown in the responses was that individuals were increasingly using consultancy

work to fund research, and that an increasing amount of research was being done through consultancies. The impacts of this were identified as a shift towards consultancy driven, short-term, applied research. And this in turn was seen to negatively impact on pure, long-term research, especially that which required substantial time in the field. Two respondents suggested that the hostility of the environment towards pure, original research meant that there would be a decrease in leading edge research.

AusAID and ARC were identified a number of times as obvious sources of development research grants and funding. Multilateral funding agencies, such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank were highlighted as possible sources of funding.

Two respondents from New Zealand commented that funding from the New Zealand Government, for individual researchers, was largely only made available to research which focussed on New Zealand and that this made it difficult to get funding for development research overseas.

Two of the other organisations didn't comment on the funding for their research. MacFarlane Burnett commented that they found funding difficult, but did manage to fund some pure research, which wasn't part of projects. FDC commented that a lot of their research was self funded or funded by North American Foundations, and that the funding climate for development research in Australia was difficult.

### **Future for funding/grants for development research**

There was a general understanding among respondents that the traditional sources of funding would continue to be squeezed and that funding for development research posed a challenge.

The trend in consultancy-driven research, as well as research as a "spill over from consultancy work" is highlighted by many of the respondents as a continuing trend. A few interviewees also mentioned joint industry funding, tri-sector partnerships, and more industry collaboration generally as a likely possibility in the future.

Sara Kinson, from the Victoria University of Wellington commented that the New Zealand government had just appointed someone to foster development research in New Zealand and to network with research institutions.

### **Past and Current Focus/specialisation of development research within the institution**

Many of the respondents commented that there was not a cohesive direction of the development research going on across the institutions, or if there was, they could not adequately summarise that direction. Below are a few responses:

**Murdoch University** - Contemporary Asia, Sustainable Development and the Environment.

**Curtin University** - South East Asia and Agriculture, Public Health, Social Science (mostly anthropology and geography) and Environmental Science.

**Massey University** - Rural/Agricultural Development has been a strength in the past although this has become a lot less prominent.

**Monash University** - All departments and all faculties have an Asia focus. Previously it was South East Asia and now it's moving towards China (North East Asia) and South Asia.

Looking at the role of business, economic reform, liberalisation, and market driven solutions.

**Melbourne University** - South East Asia and China are a focus. Technical/Professional development interventions and consultancy in development related fields.

**Australian National University** – Specific area studies/interests, rather than development as an issue. Also Foreign Affairs and Policy related issues.

**Flinders University** - South East and East Asia

**Auckland University** - Economics and International Business, Aid and Investment. Also Tourism and Manufacturing.

**Past and Current Focus/specialisation of the centre/institute/program**

**Centre for Development Studies, Murdoch University** - Asia, Sustainable Development, Local-global links, Community Management of Resources.

**Regional Social Development Centre, La Trobe University** – Poverty issues, Refugees and Displaced people, Social Development generally within a Social Work Context.

Capacity building of social work schools in developing countries. Geographic focus of Asia and more specifically South East Asia.

**RUSSIC, Curtin University** - Most of the people involved in the unit work at the local or community level, often on village based research. Community Development issues such as land tenure, migration, but all at the local level, rather than the macro level. Geographical areas include the South Pacific and South East Asia, as well Rural Australia.

**International Development Program, RMIT University** – AID Policy, Gender.

**Institute of Development Studies (Development Studies Program), Massey University** - Strengths in Gender and Development, Sustainable Development, and Urban Change/Governance/Management. Cross cutting theme is Participatory Development.

**Program in Development, Melbourne University** - Women's Health, Class formation in India. Social Science, Social Structure and Power. China and South East Asia.

**National Centre for Development Studies, ANU** - Within the Economics Faculty, so Economics and Governance focus.

**Australian Centre for International and Tropical Health and Nutrition, Queensland University** –

Nutrition Program – 1. Planning and Evaluation of Nutrition Programs. 2. Micro Nutrients.

Tropical and International Health Program – 1. Delivery of disease control programs, from the vaccines through to the take up within health services 2. Health services and the aid program, a sector wide approach.

**Development Studies Program, Institute of Geography, Victoria University of Wellington** - Community/Resource Interface. Applied Focus.

**Centre for Development Studies, Auckland University** - Community and NGOs, Social Development.

#### **Future Focus/specialisation of development research in the institution**

To the limited extent that the respondents could speak for all development research at the Universities, the following comments were made:

**Murdoch University** - Increasingly moving towards the current strengths.

**Curtin University** – Generally more interest and support for Development Studies and RUSSIC.

**Massey University** - Less focus on Rural and Agriculture. Natural Resource Economics.

**Monash University** - Asia broadly. Growth in China and India.

**ANU** - Security issues in the region and migration.

**Auckland University** - Asia (especially China). Applied and practical Economics.

#### **Future Focus/specialisation of centre/institute/program**

**Centre for Development Studies, Murdoch University** - Asia, Sustainable Development, Local-global links, Community Management of Resources.

**Regional Social Development Centre, La Trobe University** - Focus on Poverty and Social Development. An even stronger focus on Social Work, including Education and Training within developing countries in the Social Work field. Increased involvement in Indonesia, Cambodia and Vietnam.

**RUSSIC, Curtin University** – No real foreseen change. Possibly towards Ethnic Conflict in Indonesia and the South Pacific, where there is already some work going on.



**International Development Program, RMIT University** - Planning to expand into Aid and Policy related research, which will involve collaboration between academic and industry circles.

**Institute of Development Studies (Development Studies Program), Massey University** – There will be a decline in Gender and Sustainable Development. Increase in Governance, Civil Society and the State as well as Globalisation and the role of the State in development activities. Increased interest in Institutions and Development.

**Program in Development, Melbourne University** – Health, Gender Community Development and Urban management.

**National Centre for Development Studies, ANU** - Governance, Accountability and Corruption, the Environment and Children.

**Australian Centre for International and Tropical Health and Nutrition, Queensland University** –

Vaccines are of international interest at the moment, especially new vaccines and their delivery. This imperative will continue and expand into finding field sites for evaluations of vaccine interventions.

Social Sciences and Health Systems Research.

Health in PNG.

Problems in health services, and health systems, especially the quality of health services taking the consumer's attitudes and experiences into account.

Aid process in terms of Health

**Development Studies Program, Institute of Geography, Victoria University of Wellington** - Community/Environment/Resource Interface. Will expand in scope and look at Latin America and New Zealand. Greater links and collaboration between Program, NGOs and the Ministry of Fair Trade. NZ/Overseas interface. Livelihood strategies towards poverty alleviation. Participatory development is an ongoing area of interest. Increase in Sustainability and Bio-diversity

Geographically towards Latin America and Indigenous Development in NZ.

**Centre for Development Studies, Auckland University** – Centre's focus won't change. Mainly the Pacific. More of Asia regional focus. Globalisation (including labour standards, free trade) and Environmental issues will continue.

**Foundation for Development Co-operation** –

There are five broad categorisations of research areas:

1. Regional Cooperation

APEC economic and technical cooperation

South Pacific

2. Financing for Development

Broader global perspective, representative by project in the pipeline with the United Nations

Microfinance

3. Information technology and Communications

Role of the media and digital divide/digital dividend

4. Participatory development

Early stages but two projects under way researching community development and water.

5. Aid effectiveness

**Oxfam Community Aid Abroad**

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Past research has focussed on debt, private sector mining activities of the ADB and indigenous rights. Future research will be more interested in trade and HIV/AIDS.

**MacFarlane-Burnett**

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The research will continue its current focus , which has been on the impact of breastfeeding and on HIV infection.

**World Vision**

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The research will continue it's current focus.