

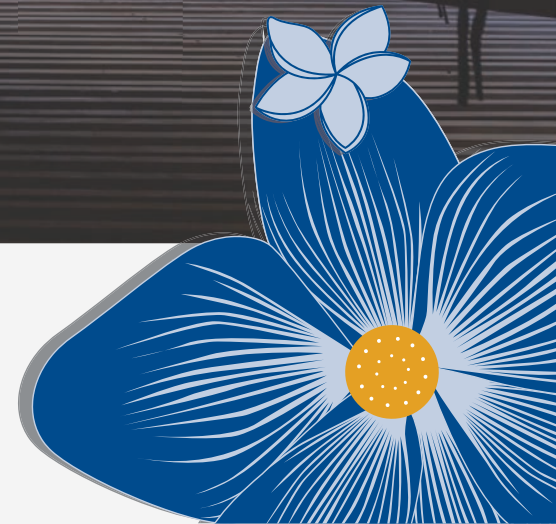


Pacific@Massey Research Conference 2021

Hosted by Pacific Student Success, Office of the Provost

Wellbeing, Creativity and Resilience: Transforming Pacific Outcomes

Wednesday 1 December - Friday 3 December



WELCOME

Mālō e lelei and warm Pacific greetings

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to The Pacific@Massey Research Conference 2021. This is Massey University's 10th Pacific conference, and is hosted by the Dean Pacific, of Pacific Student Success office, under the auspices of the Provost Office, with support from the Pasifika Staff Network at Massey University.

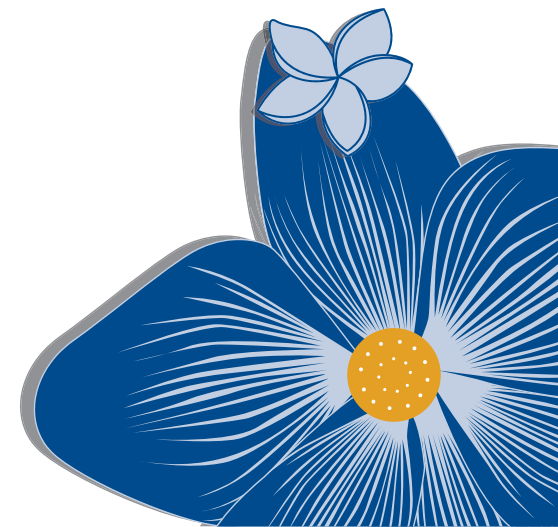
The theme of the conference is “Wellbeing, Creativity and Resilience: Transforming Pacific Outcomes”. We have a plethora of Massey University students and staff presenting over the next three days. The overwhelming support from the staff members and students undertaking Pacific research under various disciplines has been impressive, and they will showcase the ever increasingly diverse research, that our Pacific students and staff, and researchers across the colleges alike, are engaged in. This continues to contribute to the growing Pacific knowledge on issues pertinent for the social and economic wellbeing of Pacific peoples and communities, both here in Aotearoa, New Zealand, as well as the Pacific islands. You will see this reflected in the 10 streams based on the following themes: Pacific People's Wellbeing; Pacific Science Research; Labour Workforce and Culture; Education: Identity and Culture; Language, Diaspora and Displacement; Health and Wellbeing; Education and Sociocultural Values; Youth and Wellbeing; Pacific Reset and Development.

I hope that over the next three days you will take advantage of connecting and having a talanoa with other participants, through the virtual zoom breakout rooms during the breaks, all of whom share a common interest of growing Pacific research knowledge, and enhancing Pacific wellbeing.

We thank you for support in your attendance and participation for this conference, and with God's blessing we look forward to an exciting event.

Mālō aupito

Professor Tasa Havea
Dean Pacific Student Success
Office of the Provost



GUEST SPEAKERS



Professor Giselle Byrnes
Provost, Massey University

Professor Giselle Byrnes is Provost at Massey University Te Kunenga ki Pūrehuroa, Aotearoa New Zealand. An internationally recognised historian, she has published widely on aspects of settler colonial and Indigenous histories in addition to leading large and complex senior academic executive roles in Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand.

A former Fulbright scholar, Giselle has worked for the Waitangi Tribunal and has served as a President of the New Zealand Historical Association. In her current role as Provost, she provides strategic internal and external leadership across all academic support, planning and quality assurance functions, and research operations and research commercialisation.

With a commitment to advancing equity and access in higher education, Giselle is a strong advocate for the vital role played by modern universities in creating social, cultural, and intellectual capital for public benefit and community and economic wellbeing.



Professor Palatasa Havea
Tonga (Mangia (Vava'u), Houma, Ha'akio, Mataika and Toula)
Dean Pacific

Professor Palatasa Havea (Tasa) is working as the Dean of Pacific Students' Success at Massey University, Palmerston North. He had a 26 year long successful research career in the dairy industry. His research focused on understanding how the molecular changes in dairy proteins can lead to the desired balance between being nutritional and functional ingredients in food products. Tasa invented a number of patented technologies that bring millions of dollars of annual foreign earnings to the NZ economy. He has a wide range of governance experiences, is involved in a number of reference groups and boards for different government agencies, including the Health Research Council, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Development, and the Ministry of Pacific Peoples. He has chaired the Amanaki STEM Academy for four years, he also chairs the Pacific Education Foundation (Ministry of Education) Board, is a member of the Food Standards Australia New Zealand Board, and of the Healthy Hearts for Aotearoa NZ Centre of Research Excellence Board. Tasa received the Queen's New Year's Medal (2018), MNZM, in recognition of his services to the dairy industry and the NZ Pacific community.





Reverend Dr Alesana Fosi Pala'amo
HOD, Practical Theory, Malua Theological College (Samoa)

Alesana is Head of Department for Practical Theology at Malua Theological College in Samoa. An ordained minister of the Congregational Christian Church Samoa, his research interests include social ministries, Pacific research methodologies, theology, and pastoral counselling. Alesana has a PhD from Massey University New Zealand through his research on Samoan pastoral counselling. Alesana and his wife, Lemau, co-founded a pastoral counselling agency called Soul Talk Samoa Trust, and their sons Norman, Alex, and Jayden attend college and primary school in Samoa.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Dr 'Ana Hau'alofa'ia Koloto
Director, Research and Evaluation Ministry for Pacific Peoples

I am a Tongan educationalist and Pacific researcher who currently works for the Ministry for Pacific Peoples. I consider it a blessing to lead an excellent team of Pacific Researchers and Evaluators, where I am able to utilise 30 years of academic, research and community development experiences to undertake transformational research and evaluation to inform Government policies and initiatives for Pacific peoples in Aotearoa. The foundation for my passion for research was soundly laid at Massey University in 'cold' Palmerston North, in my undergraduate studies of Mathematics, Statistics and Education.

My research skills were later enhanced at the University of Waikato. I have held academic positions at Victoria University, the University of Auckland and the University of the South Pacific Tonga Campus and have spent some years doing consultancy research and evaluation for various Government agencies. I have a special commitment to using Pacific worldviews and frameworks to transform the research and evaluation that I do.



Dr Sereana Naepi
University of Auckland

Dr Sereana Naepi's work uses multiple approaches to explore how universities and wider research sectors can become places that embrace all learners, esteem all knowledges and serve all communities. She draws on qualitative and quantitative methods, works collaboratively internationally and nationally, and conducts individual research projects in order to challenge the very basis of how we construct knowledge and how this shapes universities and our research sectors. Her research branches out into multiple disciplines in order to maximize impact across the academy. The values of relationship and service are foundational to her research approach.



PACIFIC@MASSEY RESEARCH CONFERENCE 2021

THEME:

The theme of the conference is
“Wellbeing, Creativity and Resilience: Transforming Outcomes”.

AIMS:

The aim is to foster and promote Pacific research by Massey University’s students and staff, and to develop Pacific researchers across the University. Marking the importance of research and addressing various challenges in the Pacific, this forum provides an opportunity for staff and post-graduate students to present research on various topics related to the Pacific region and the diaspora.

INTENDED OUTCOMES:

The intended outcomes of the conference include:

- Establishing professional networks amongst Pacific researchers, staff and students across the three Massey campuses.
- Opportunity to share and receive constructive feedback from participants on research.
- Growing and promoting the profile of Pacific research and researchers.
- Submission of papers for publication in an edited book to be launched at the next Bi-Annual Conference.

CONFERENCE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE:



Professor Rukmani Gounder



Professor Peter Lockhart



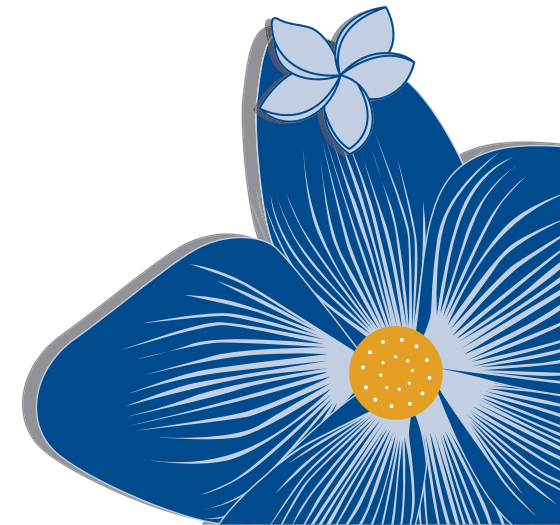
Associate Professor Jodie Hunter



Associate Professor Tracie Mafile'o



Associate Professor Igelese Ete



PACIFIC@MASSEY STRATEGY

In 2006 Massey University became the first University in New Zealand to develop and endorse a Pasifika Success Strategy with the implementation of the Pasifika@Massey Strategy 2006-2009: Enroute to Cultural Democracy. This led to the establishment of the Office of the Pasifika Directorate and subsequent appointment of the Director of Pasifika. The strategy provides Massey with the strategic framework to support the educational aspirations and economic needs of Pacific communities and identified, what this could look like.

In 2013 the strategy was revised and currently titled: The Growing Pearls of Wisdom: Pacific@Massey Strategy 2020, and in keeping with the strategic framework, it is from this recognition that in 2020, a new team Pacific Student Success with Dean Pacific, Provost office was established.

The vision for Pacific@Massey is that "Massey University will be the centre of excellence for enabling Pacific success in tertiary education, research, and social and economic transformation". Its mission is: "Empowering Pacific students and communities to achieve their social and economic aspirations, through excellence in education, research, and leadership".

The Strategy has five strategic goals:

1. Student achievement

To support the academic excellence of Pacific students by creating a learning environment that is cognisant of their cultural values and practices, and where Pacific success is a norm.

2. Research and Policy

To develop Pacific research capacity and provide research-led opportunities necessary to promote community development and achieve positive development outcomes for Pacific.

3. Engagement

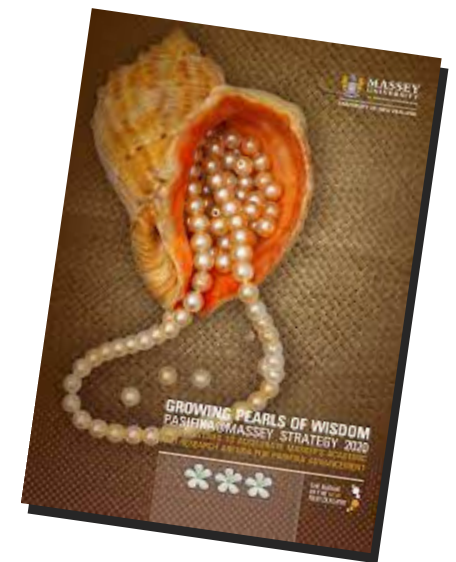
To connect, facilitate, and sustain engagement with all key internal and external stakeholders and champions who play a role in ensuring the success of Pacific@Massey.

4. Organisational capacity and capability

To grow the capacity and strengthen the capability within Massey University to respond to the learning and development needs of Pacific students and communities.

5. Pacific curriculum development

To value Pacific knowledge, expertise, and experiences and utilise these to develop and deliver Pacific curriculum across all Colleges and Shared Services at Massey.



Individually each of these strategic goals, will make an important contribution to the achievement of the vision in the Pacific@Massey 2020.

In 2019, the University developed the Pacific Learner Success Plan with a focus on increasing the engagement and success of Pacific students at Massey University and achieving parity with all learners. Current work is under way to undertake a review of the Growing Pearls of Wisdom Strategy which will be led by the Pacific Student Success, Office of Provost.

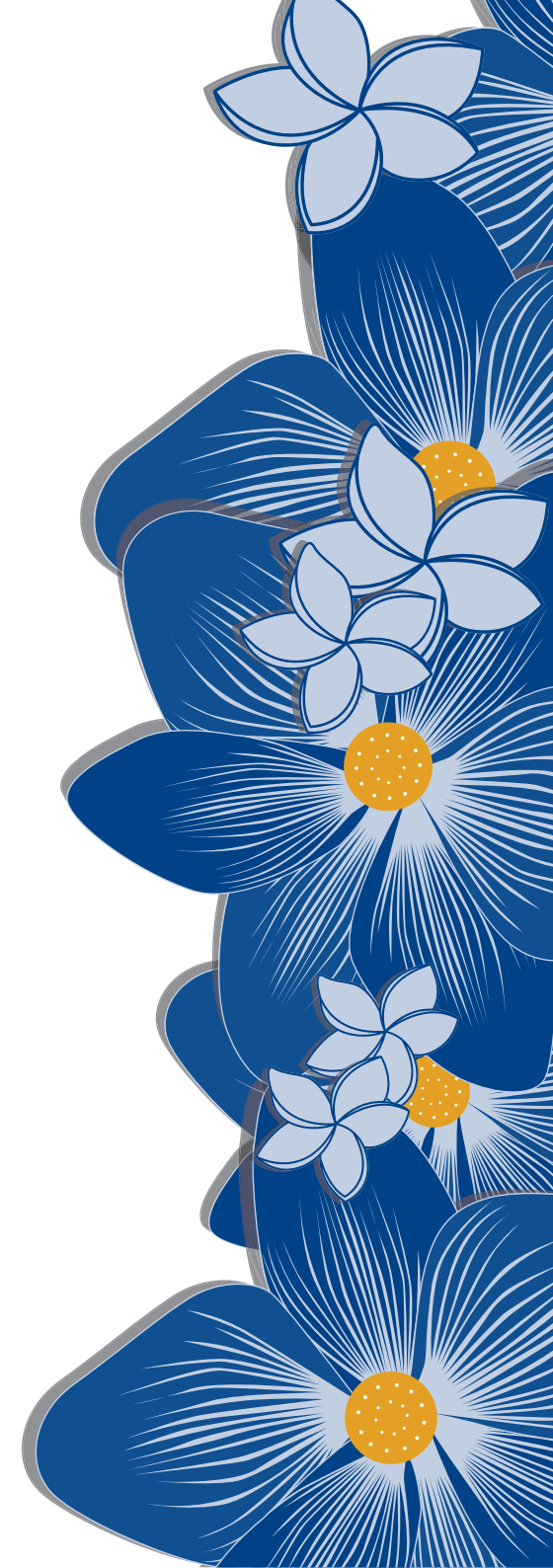


Wednesday 1 December 2021

Meeting ID: 856 2619 0130

Passcode: 182514

- 9:00am **Introduction and Welcome**
Professor Roberta Hunter
- 9:05am **Opening Prayer**
Reverend Dr Alesana Pala'amo
- 9:15am **Professor Giselle Byrnes**
Opening of Conference
- 9:25am **Address: Dean Pacific Professor Palatasa Havea**
Pacific Student Success Office
- 9:30am **Dr 'Ana Hau'alofa'ia Koloto**
Keynote Speaker
Ministry for Pacific Peoples
- 10:15am **Morning Tea/Break**
- 10:30am **Session 1 : Pacific Peoples Wellbeing**
Session 2 : Pacific Science Research
- 12:45pm **Lunch/Break**
- 2:00pm **Session 3 : Labour, Workforce and Culture**
Session 4 : Education, Identity and Culture



Wednesday 1 December 2021

Session 1: Pacific Peoples Wellbeing

Convenor: Dr Sunia Foliaki

10:30am - 11:15am

Dani Prapavessis

Approaches to Improve Health Outcomes and Prevent Noncommunicable Disease for Pasifika Peoples

11:15am - 12:00pm

Sharon McLennan

Capacity, Resilience, and Solidarity in Pacific Health: The Challenges and Potential of Cuban-trained Doctors in the Covid-19 Era and Beyond

12:00pm - 12:45pm

Sunia Foliaki, Veisia Pulu, Hayley Denison, Mark Weatherall, Jeroen Douwes

Pink Pills Pacific Meets West in Addressing Palliative Care for Pacific Populations in Aotearoa/NZ

Session 2: Pacific Science Research

Convenor: Professor Peter Lockhart

Mereoni Degei, Taitusi Taufa, Peter Lockhart,

Patricia McLenachan

Cribrochalina Sponges of Oceania

Velonika Falaniko, Gavin Lear, Peter Lockhart, Patricia McLenachan, Varea Vaurasi, Faainu Latu, Fata Malolo, Briana Nelson, Russell Death, Fiona Death, Patila Amosa

A Macroinvertebrate Survey of Waterways (Alavai) in Samoa

Visheshni Chandra, Tamara Osborne-Naikatini, Simon Hodge, Patricia McLenachan, Glenn Aguilar, Peter Lockhart and Inoue Takashi

Discovery of a Rare and Beautiful Bebe in Vanua Levu, Fiji

Lunch Break | 12:45pm - 2pm

Session 3: Labour, Workforce & Culture

Convenor: Professor Rukmani Gounder

2:00pm - 2:45pm

Jane Parker, Jane Sayers, Amanda Young-Hauser, Sherley Barnett, Patricia Loga, Selu Paea

Equity in Aotearoa's Public Services: Role of Employee Group Networks

2:45pm - 3:30pm

Rochelle Stewart-Withers, Jeremy Hapeta, Bethan Greener

The 'Game' that Stopped Two Nations: Development and Diplomacy through Sport, 2015 New Zealand All Black's Rugby Test in Samoa

3:30pm - 4:15pm

Tracie Mafile'o, Jean Mitaera, Selina Ledoux-Taua'aletoa, Silou Temoana

Cultural Humility Framework for the Aotearoa New Zealand Children's Workforce.

Session 4: Education, Identity & Culture

Convenor: Associate Professor Jodie Hunter

Lesieli Tongati'o

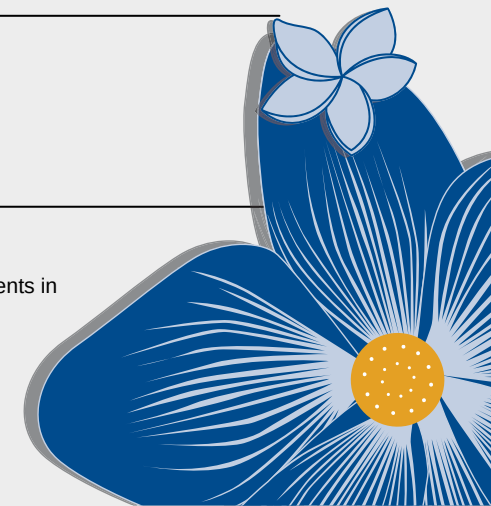
Ko e Fanā Fotu ki he Ako Leleí : Being Brave Navigators Transforming Education, Valuing Identity, Language, Culture and Talanoa Ako

Lorena de la Torre Parra

Storying as Development

Jodie Hunter and Alexandra Bowmar

Implementing Culturally Sustaining Pedagogy for Pasifika Students in Schooling: Teacher Practices and Multiple Student Outcomes

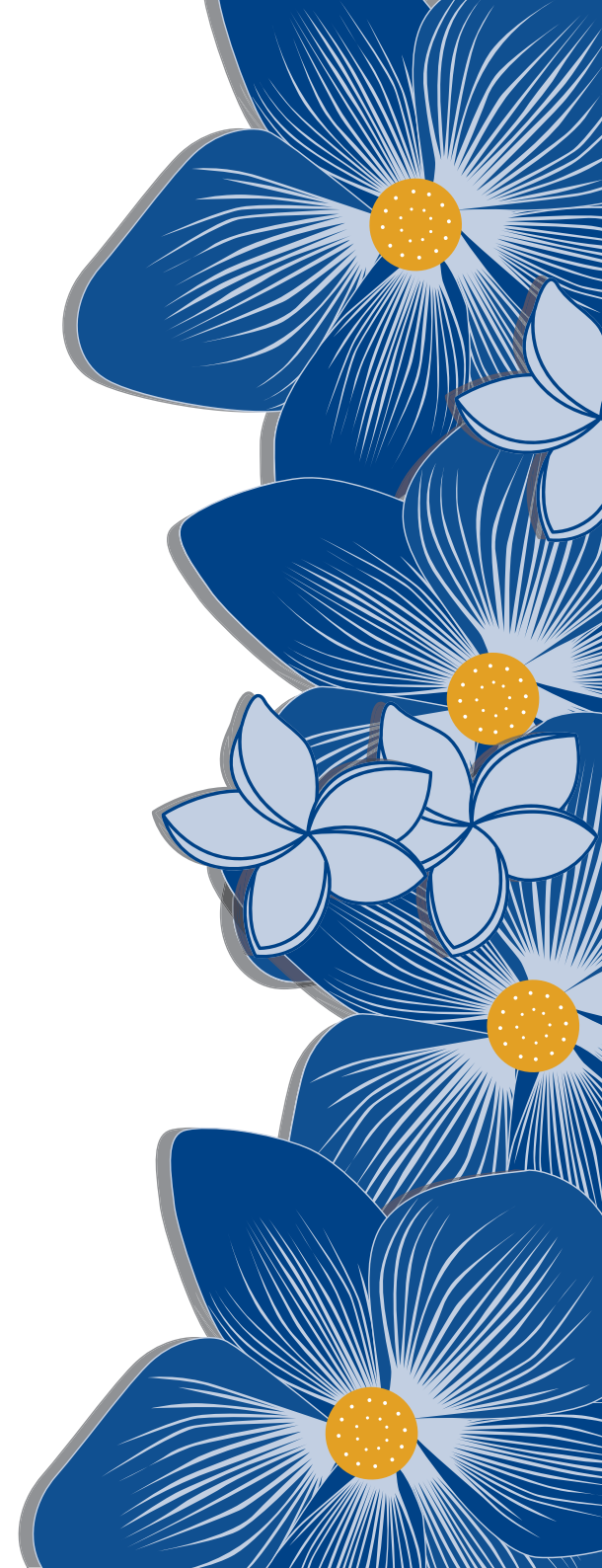


Thursday 2 December 2021

Meeting ID: 856 2619 0130

Passcode: 182514

- 9:00am **Introduction and Welcome**
Professor Rukmani Gounder
- 9:05am **Opening Prayer**
Prayer Melvin Apulu
- 9:15am **Dr Sereana Naepi**
Keynote Speaker
The University of Auckland
- 10:00am **Morning Tea/Break**
Breakout rooms open for Talanoa
- 10:30am **Session 5 : Language, Diaspora and Displacement**
Session 6 : Health and Wellbeing
- 12:45pm **Lunch/Break**
Break out rooms are open for Talanoa
- 2:00pm **Session 7 : Education and Sociocultural Values**
Session 8 : Health and Wellbeing



Thursday 2 December 2021

Session 5: Language, Diaspora and Displacement

Convenor: Associate Professor Igelese Ete

10:30am - 11:15am

Eleanor Ridge

Supporting Young Speakers of Vatlongos Language, Vanuatu

11:15am - 12:00pm

Carol Stewart, Jane E. Rovins and Nancy Brown

Protracted Displacement of the Population of Ambae Island, Vanuatu, the 2017-2018 Eruptions of Manaro Voui Volcano: Lessons for Future Forced Migration in the Pacific.

12:00pm - 12:45pm

Uzma Bibi

The Pacific Diaspora in New Zealand: A review of the Literature.

Session 6: Health and Wellbeing

Convenor: Associate Professor Tracie Mafile'o

Apisalome Movono and Regina Scheyvens

Pacific Peoples and the Pandemic: Exploring Multiple Well-beings of People in Tourism-dependent Communities

Hana Salome Tuisano

Māopoopo: A Socio-cultural and Collective Understanding to Improve Wellbeing Amongst Pacific People in Aotearoa/New Zealand.

Tracie Mafile'o, Sunia Foliaki, Tanya Koro, Michelle Redman-MacLaren, Caryn West, Matthew Roskrudge

Transforming Tokelau Health Services Delivery: Reflections on a Review Methodology

Lunch Break | 12:45pm - 2pm

Session 7: Education and Sociocultural Values

Convenor: Associate Professor Jodie Hunter

2:00pm - 2:45pm

Roberta Hunter

Collaboration in Mathematics: Taking a Sociocultural Perspective with Pāsifika Students

2:45pm - 3:30pm

Vinolia Salesi, Wai Kan Tsui, Xiaowen Fu, Andrew Gilbey

Strategies for the South Pacific Region to Address Future Pandemics: Meta-analysis Regression in Aviation and Tourism.

3:30pm - 4:15pm

Jodie Hunter

Weaving our Knowledge Together: Documenting Pāsifika Students' Funds of Knowledge in Mathematics

Session 8: Health and Wellbeing

Convenor: Professor Peter Lockhart

Atanas Pipite, Peter Lockhart, Patricia McLenachan, Daniel Huson and Ketan Christi

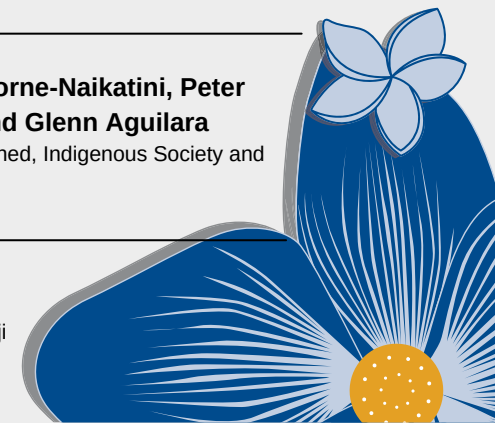
Will the Pacific Islands be the Source for Antibiotics That Combat the Next Pandemic?

Bindiya Rashni, Hilda Waqa-Sakiti, Tamara Osborne-Naikatini, Peter Lockhart, Patricia McLenachan, Milen Marino and Glenn Aguilera

A Fijian Freshwater Wetland Index: An Intervention for Watershed, Indigenous Society and Economy.

Rupantri Raju

Enhancing Food Security During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Fiji Through Solar Dryers.

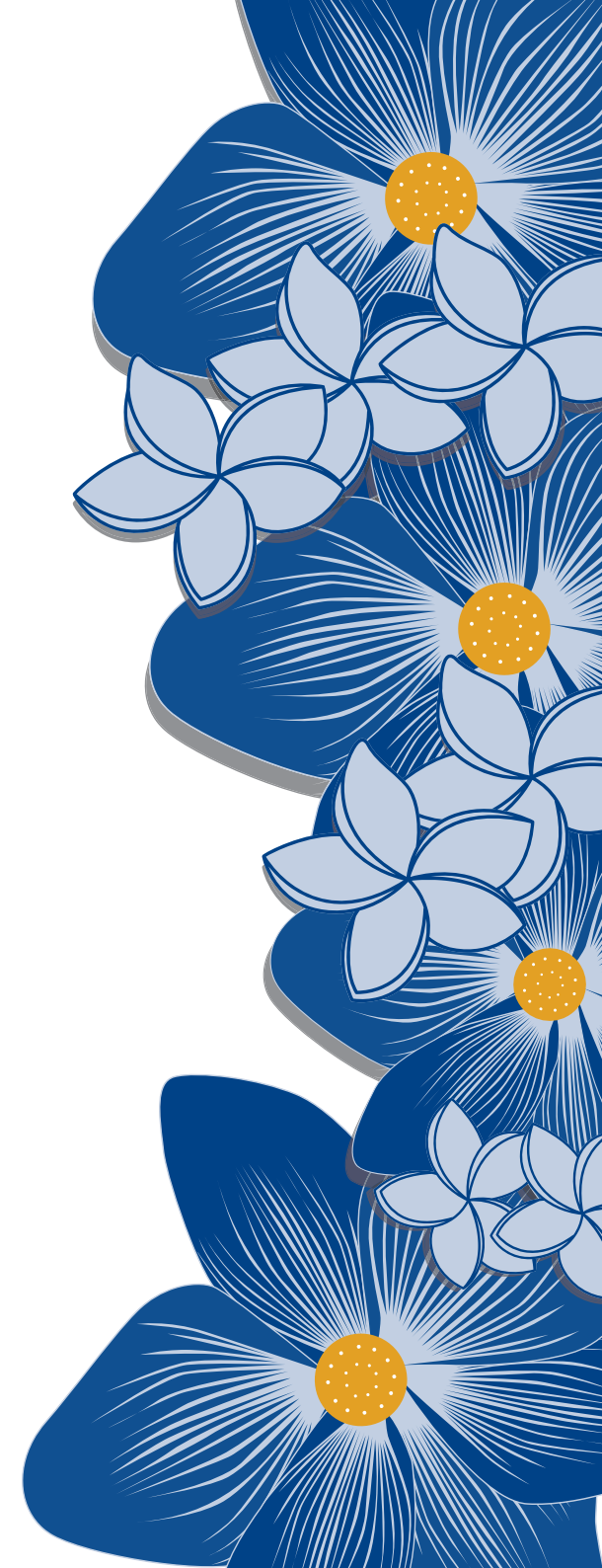


Friday 3 December 2021

Meeting ID: 856 2619 0130

Passcode: 182514

- 9:00am **Introduction and Welcome**
Associate Professor Tracie Mafile'o
- 9:05am **Opening Prayer**
Sesimani Havea
- 9:15am **Session 9 : Youth and Wellbeing**
Session 10 : Pacific Reset and Development
- 12:15pm **Closing remarks**
Professor Palatasa Havea
- 12:30pm **Lunch Break**
- 1:30pm **PASIFIKA STAFF NETWORK (PSN)**
Annual General Meeting



Friday 3 December 2021

Session 9: Youth and Wellbeing

Convenor: Associate Professor Tracie Mafile'o

9:15am - 10:00am

Jack Scanlan

Ululaau – The power of Transformation to Curb Samoan Youth Offending.

10:00am - 10:45am

Julliene Manoa

What Does Recovery Mean to Pasifika Social Workers Working at Community Mental Health Services Using a Fonofale Model Perspectives

10:45am - 11:30am

Tuli Mapuilesua

Use of Elite Interviewing Incorporating Concepts of 'Tofa Saili' and 'Tofa Liuliu'

11:30am - 12:15pm

Session 10: Pacific Reset and Development

Convenor: Professor Rukmani Gounder

Rouben Azizian

Pacific Reset: Re-engagement in the Face of Competition.

Glenn Banks

Old White Men Doing Research in the Pacific... Why and On What Terms?

Hoang Ming Dang, David Tripe; Mui Kuen Yuen

The Impacts of Covid-19 on New Zealand Bank Lending

Rukmani Gounder

Tongan Migrants' Characteristics and Remittance Behaviour: Some Results from New Zealand.

12:15pm

Closing Remarks

Professor Palatasa Havea

Closing Prayer

Sunlou Liuvaie

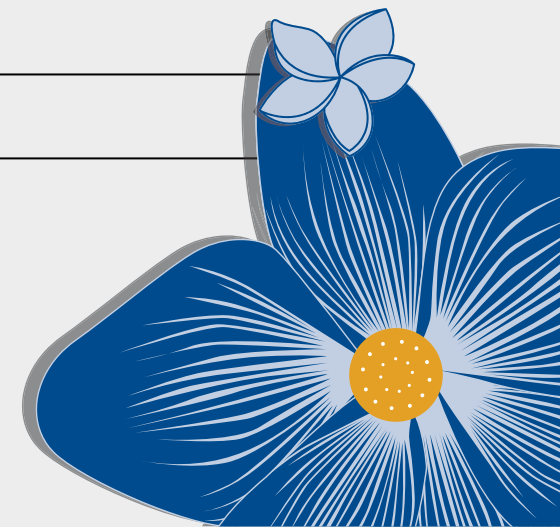
Lunch Break | 12:30pm - 1:30pm

1:30pm - 3:00pm

Annual General Meeting

Pasifika Staff Network

Convenor: Sunlou Liuvaie



PRESENTER ABSTRACTS

Day 1 Session 1

Approaches to Improve Health Outcomes and Prevent Non-communicable Disease for Pasifika Peoples

Dani Prapavessis; Research Centre for Hauora & Health Massey University, Wellington

Current population health statistics demonstrate the need for innovative approaches to improve health outcomes and prevent non-communicable disease (NCD) for Pasifika peoples. This research builds off pilot studies on the effects of youth empowerment programmes to address obesity-related issues amongst Pasifika communities. It developed and tested an original model of co-design embedded within the youth empowerment framework of the Pasifika Pre-diabetes Youth Empowerment Programme. The programme was co-delivered with two community health service providers (one rural and one urban), employing Community-Based Participatory Research methodology (Youth aged 15-24 years, N=29) from May to October 2018. The model co-designed generated two individualised community intervention action plans based on a qualitative design and thematic analysis to evaluate the effects of the tested programme. It used an original framework of social change to determine the impacts on the youth's values, knowledge, and behaviours as well as the community organisations, and the socio-cultural norms of each community. It also explicated the contextual considerations of programme uptake in each location. Overall, this research illustrated that co-design is an effective addition to empowerment frameworks. It demonstrated how to operationalise co-design in a community-based setting with youth, and the tested model provided a practical framework to translate empowerment outcomes into the community. The programme analyses also led to a more nuanced understanding of social change. This research developed a concept of the process of social change that can be used to inform future programme development and evaluation. This research suggests future translations of the programme to maximise uptake and postulates different community contexts and settings for delivery, beyond Pasifika pre-diabetes prevention.

Capacity, Resilience, and Solidarity in Pacific Health: The Challenges and Potential of Cuban-trained Doctors in the Covid-19 Era and Beyond

Sharon McLennan; School of People, Environment and Planning Massey University, Manawatū, Palmerston North, New Zealand

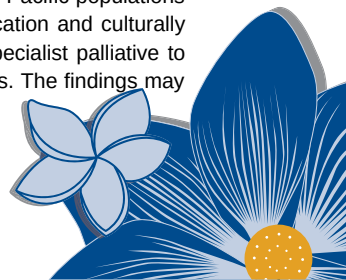
Somewhere in Cuba, an i-Kiribati medical student watches on as senior colleagues take a comprehensive health history in a neighbourhood clinic. Years later, that same student, now a doctor, takes medical histories in a hospital room in South Tarawa. This doctor is part of a quiet revolution in health care as over 200 newly graduated Pacific doctors return from the Latin American School of Medicine in Cuba. Trained in a medical programme that emphasises primary and public health care, and which aims to build capacity within an inequitable global system, these doctors offer much needed skills in a region that faces serious challenges including the high prevalence of non-communicable and communicable diseases and the health-related impacts of climate change. The training is also significant in context of the Covid-19 pandemic where public health security and the capacity of health systems to respond are major concerns. However, the integration of the Cuban-trained doctors into practice has presented significant challenges for the graduates and the health systems to which they returned. This paper reports on multi-year, qualitative research project exploring Cuban medical cooperation in Kiribati, the Solomon Islands and Fiji, providing an overview the scope and impact of the Cuban programme in the region, the challenges faced by the graduates and the health systems now employing them, and the potential of Cuban trained doctors to contribute to health capacity, resilience, and solidarity in the region in the Covid-19 era and beyond.

Pink pills Pacific meets West in addressing Palliative Care for Pacific populations in Aotearoa/NZ

Sunia Foliaki¹, Veisia Pulu¹, Hayley Denison¹, Mark Weatherall², Jeroen Douwes¹

¹Research Centre for Hauora and Health, Massey University; ²Department of Medicine, University of Otago

While many Aotearoa/New Zealanders are receiving excellent palliative care the Pacific populations have limited access to available hospice and palliative care services. The purpose of this study was to explore key stakeholders' perspectives on the determinants of low access among Pacific populations to these services. Methods: Forty-five semi-structured interviews were conducted face-to-face with hospice clients and their families, hospice/health providers and key informants from the Auckland and Wellington region of Aotearoa/New Zealand. The interviews were recorded and transcribed verbatim and transcripts was coded using a content analysis approach. Identified themes were then discussed further to determine the relevance of the data grouped by theme. Results: Five interrelated themes affecting access emerged: perception of hospice (often negative) through lack of accurate information but changing; families' role to look after their own and sick elderly; hospice experiences; continuity of care in the community and the need for information and communication. Conclusion: The role of palliative and hospice services are underutilised and commonly misunderstood among Pacific populations in Aotearoa. There is active support following appropriate information received and actual experience and direct contact with hospice services. Hence the need for community education and culturally appropriate hospice and palliative services. Inadequate inter-professional communication contributes to polypharmacy and inefficiency in continuity of care across all levels (from specialist palliative to primary health care). There is need to acknowledge that the Pacific individual is one component of a collective that is critical in major decisions in end-of-life and life changing situations. The findings may guide policies and further research to improve Hospice and Palliative care among Pacific populations in New Zealand.



Day 1 Session 2

Cribrochalina sponges of Oceania

Mereoni T. Degei¹, School of Agriculture, Geography, Oceans and Natural Sciences, The University of the South Pacific, Laucala Campus, Suva, Fiji, Taitusi Taufu¹, Pete Lockhart², College of Sciences, Massey University, New Zealand, Patricia McLenachan², Merrick Ekins³, Biodiversity and Geosciences Program, Queensland Museum, Australia. Katy Soapi⁴, Pacific Community Centre for Ocean Science, Pacific Community, Suva, Fiji

Marine sponges and their symbiont hitchhikers are a rich resource for natural products of value to the pharmaceutical industry. This includes sponges from the well-known genus *Niphates*, which produce compounds with potential anti-cancer, antibacterial and antifungal activities. Closely related to this genus, are the *Cribrochalina* – a group of poorly described species that also contain bioactive compounds of potential benefit to humans. My research involves morphological, chemical and genetic analysis of *Cribrochalina* specimens collected from around Oceania (Australia, Fiji, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea). These specimens are currently stored at the Institute of Applied Sciences, University of the South Pacific and the Queensland Museum in Australia. My aim is to improve understanding of the taxonomic relationships of *Cribrochalina* sponges in the region and provide an essential framework for understanding the bioactive compounds found in these species.

A Macroinvertebrate Survey of Waterways (Alavai) in Samoa

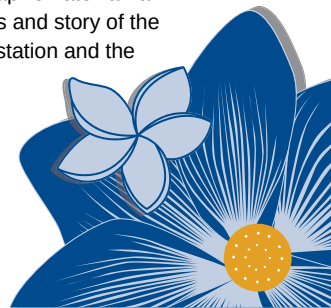
Velonika Falaniko¹, Gavin Lear², Peter Lockhart¹, Patricia McLenachan¹, Varea Vaurasi³, Faainu Latu³, Fata Malolo⁴, Briana Nelson¹, Russell Death¹, Fiona Death⁵, Patila Amosa³
¹College of Sciences, Massey University; Manawatū, New Zealand; ²Biological Sciences, University of Auckland, New Zealand; ³Biology Department, Faculty of Science National University of Samoa, Apia, Samoa; ⁴Water Resources Division, The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa; ⁵Aquanet Consulting Ltd., Palmerston North, New Zealand,

Climate change impacts in Oceania are significant and highlight the need to monitor freshwater quality. This can be done by investigating the abundance and diversity of macroinvertebrates that live in streams and springs. We have surveyed nine streams in Upolu and identified communities of macroinvertebrates: (se) damselfly, mayfly, dragonfly, chironomids, vinegar fly, micro-caddisfly, (anufe) worms, (sisi) snails, (ulavai) shrimps and prawns. Using a microscope and analyses of DNA we identified 51 freshwater species, 29 of which had not formally been reported in Samoa. We applied New Zealand's macroinvertebrate community index (MCI) scores to these. This approach applies a pollution sensitivity score to each species. However, we did not find pollutant tolerant species scored by the New Zealand criteria were more abundant in streams visibly impacted by human activity. Despite this, we did observe that upstream sites visually polluted in populated areas had lower counts of pollutant sensitive species. Although we were unable to identify a correlation of composition or richness of macroinvertebrate communities with human impacted and visibly less impacted sites, our study provides a first step in assessing the usefulness of a macroinvertebrate community index for monitoring the health of Samoan (alavai mai le manava o le eleele) Freshwater.

Discovery of a Rare and Beautiful Bebe in Vanua Levu, Fiji

Visheshni Chandra¹, Tamara Osborne-Naikatini², Simon Hodge³, Patricia McLenachan⁴, Glenn Aguilar⁵, Peter Lockhart⁴, Inoue A. Takashi⁶
¹School of Pure Sciences, College of Engineering, Science and Technology, Fiji National University, Nabua Campus, Suva, Fiji; ²Biological and Chemical Sciences, SAGEONS, The University of the South Pacific, Laucala Campus, Suva, Fiji; ³School of Agriculture and Food Science, University College Dublin, Ireland; ⁴College of Sciences, Massey University, Manawatū, New Zealand; ⁵Senior Lecturer (GIS Specialist), Unitec Institute of Technology, New Zealand; ⁶P Talent, Japan

Recognized as one of the world's "Forests of Hope", and a place somewhat akin to a set from an Indian Jones movie, the Natewa Peninsula is a remote and beautiful land connected by a narrow isthmus to Vanua Levu in the Fijian archipelago. The peninsula is rich in endemic species of birds, snails and slugs, spiders, insects, reptiles, frogs, plants and marine organisms. It is also home to *Papilio natewa* - a rare swallowtail butterfly – whose recent discovery has been one of the most significant in the butterfly world in over 50 years. In my presentation, I describe my work to uncover the secrets and story of the Natewa butterfly. I discuss my involvement with local communities passionate about conservation of the peninsula, which is increasingly threatened by human activities that include deforestation and the introduction of invasive species.



Day 1 Session 3

Equity in Aotearoa's public services: the role of employee group networks

Jane Parker¹; Jane Sayers¹; Amanda Young-Hauser²; Shirley Barnett¹; Patricia Loga¹ and Selu Paea³ School of Management; School of Psychology;³National Centre for Teaching and Learning, Massey University

Since its bi-cultural foundation with te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi) in 1840, Aotearoa New Zealand's (NZ) cultural identities have expanded through immigration. While NZ's government seeks to encourage diversity in public service agencies, workplace developments, including equity initiatives, are being disrupted by Covid-19. This is particularly significant for Pasifika and Māori women workers for some of whom workplace inequities are more pronounced. Despite this difficult context, staff networks within NZ public agencies continue to function. This study appraises the roles, nature and effectiveness of staff networks in several agencies, and the 'ambition' of their equity-related pursuits for employees. It draws on a qualitative content analysis of more than 70 semi-structured interviews with sector experts, agency staff and managers. Findings include that some staff-led networks appear to mitigate the curb on equity activity through their encouragement of more inclusive and culturally-informed equity measures. Implications for the valuation and empowerment of Māori and Pasifika women are likely to resonate in countries with workforce diversity.

The 'Game' that Stopped Two Nations: Development and Diplomacy through Sport –The case of the 2015 New Zealand All Black's Rugby Test in Samoa

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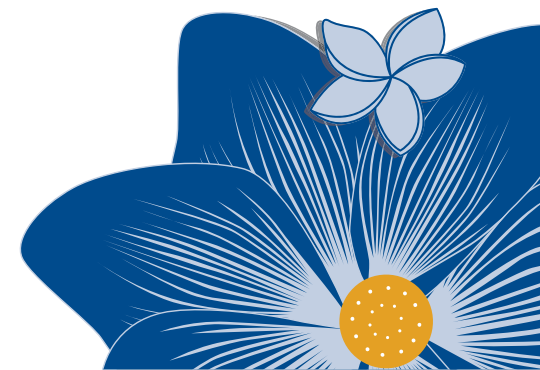
Sport events are argued to offer valuable opportunities for achieving the Agenda 2030 development goals and importantly, for creating and reinforcing hosting and visiting country relationships. In the field of international relations and the diplomacy literature, sport is argued to be a valuable diplomatic tool, falling within the public (soft) diplomacy realm. This presentation explores the 2015 New Zealand (NZ) All Black rugby test match with Manu Samoa in Samoa, the 'Game' that stopped two nations, as sport diplomacy. While this event was by no means a mega-event by world standards, for Samoa and many in the wider Pacific Island region, it was mega. It was the first time the mighty All Blacks rugby team, had visited a Small Island Developing State/Pacific Island nation. This paper presents fieldwork findings and considers these in relation to the context of 'no-one left behind', notions of wellbeing and resiliency, and NZ's most recent foreign policy directive the Pacific Reset Agenda and the five principles: Understanding; Friendship; Mutual Benefit; Collective Ambition; and Sustainability (MFAT, 2017). While from a diplomatic perspective the visit is understood as a demonstrable sign of respect by NZ towards Samoa, cementing further Samoa's and NZ's enduring relationship, we argue this to be a missed or perhaps lapsed opportunity for genuine sport diplomacy and development in the long term.

Cultural Humility Framework for the Aotearoa New Zealand Children's Workforce

Tracie Mafile'o¹, Jean Mitaera², Selina Ledoux-Taau'aletoa³, Silou Temoana¹

¹Massey University, ²Whitireia NZ, ³Te Wananga o Aotearoa New Zealand

This presentation reports on research undertaken to develop a cultural humility framework to grow the Aotearoa New Zealand children's workforce capability to work with Pacific families. The research was commissioned by Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children, to address the goals of the Children's Workforce Plan. The qualitative approach was guided by the Kakala research process, and included individual and focus group interviews with key informants (n=9), Pacific families and young people (n=28) and practitioners and leaders (n=28). The findings informed the development of a cultural humility framework with two interdependent domains – organisational and practitioner attributes. Three principles of equity, learning and vā-centred relationships, reflect the intent of the framework and are woven throughout the framework's descriptors.



Day 1 Session 4

Ko e Fanā Fotu ki he Ako Leleí : Being Brave Navigators Transforming Education, Valuing Identity, Language, Culture and Talanoa Ako Lesieli Tongati'o, Institute of Education, Massey University, Palmerston North

Findings and evaluations from Ngāue Fakataha ki he Ako 'a e Fānau (Ngāue Fakataha) and Talanoa Ako 'i he Lea Faka-Tonga (Talanoa Ako) draws together Pasifika voices. Ngāue Fakataha aimed to find out how schools, parents and families were working together to better understand and support Pasifika students' progress and achievement at school. Talanoa Ako aimed to further empower Pacific parents, families and communities to champion and support their children's education, and, form more equitable relationships and partnerships with schools. Ko e Fanā Fotu ki he Ako Leleí operates on the "balcony" as well as on the "dancefloor", with talanoa ako at the centre. This promotes the ability to harness in-depth conversations, discussions, stories, and, sustain strong tauhi vā relationships, important between individuals, and, within and between systems and different generations as they negotiate themselves across intercultural realities and multiple world views (Tongati'o, 2010). Participants talanoa about education and school systems and how to relate and connect these to their families' education journeys from home through to early learning, primary and secondary schooling, tertiary education and beyond. Ngāue Fakataha findings led to the development of the Talanoa Ako Cycle to help schools and parents identify and implement key activities for working effectively together throughout the school year. Talanoa Ako findings helped parents/caregivers to give more time to talanoa with and listen to their children's education goals, plan and follow through together as a family.

Storying as Development

Lorena de la Torre Parra; Institute of Development Studies; School of People, Environment and Planning Massey University, Palmerston North

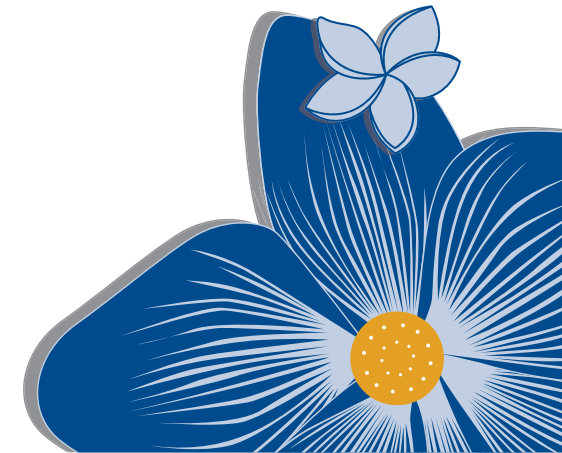
Using the case study of educational development relationships, I argue that the process of storying is an effective means of development in Oceanic contexts. Respectfully engaging and learning from ontological traditions that are generally negotiated through dialogue, can support practitioners, scholars and researchers in shaping effective relationships for development across the region. Because the act of storying encourages relational closeness (Sanga and Reynolds, 2019), it allows for a process that upholds culturally appropriate values and principles of interaction in the construction of a shared reality. The effectiveness of the process of storying as development is grounded on its context-specificity and on placing relationality at the core of the process. In doing so, storying can prove a reliable and decolonising methodology towards effective development relationships in Oceania.

Key words: Storying, relationality, development, decolonising methodology

Implementing Culturally Sustaining Pedagogy for Pasifika Students in Schooling: Interrogating Teacher Practices and Multiple Student Outcomes Jodie Hunter and Alexandra Bowmar, Institute of Education, Massey University, Auckland campus, Auckland

Equity is one of the most complex and pressing issues related to education both in New Zealand and internationally. Developing Mathematical Inquiry Communities professional learning and development focuses on ambitious practices and culturally sustaining pedagogy to shift student outcomes for Pasifika students (Hunter & Hunter, 2018). We will present findings of a project focusing on the relationship between teacher practices and student outcomes in relation to pedagogy, mathematical achievement, wellbeing, and engagement. A key finding is that both changes in teacher practice and student outcomes were noted after an extended involvement of time (4 years) in the PLD.

Key words: Culturally sustaining pedagogy, wellbeing, engagement



Day 2 Session 5

Supporting young speakers of Vatlongos language, Vanuatu

Eleanor Ridge, School of Humanities, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Vatlongos is one of ~140 local languages in Vanuatu. As well as in rural Southeast Ambrym, Vatlongos is spoken by migrant communities in Vanuatu's urban centres. The most established, Mele Maat, was founded in the 1950s following a major volcanic eruption. This paper will report on written interviews conducted via instant messaging with 16 young members of Vatlongos communities, targeting the 18 to 30 age group. The interview schedule addressed multilingualism in daily life, patterns of language acquisition, emotional connections with language varieties, metalinguistic awareness of variation, and language support strategies. This paper will focus on conversational strands that identified factors supporting the maintenance of Vatlongos within young people's multilingual repertoires, focussing on relationships, institutions, and emotions. Emotional connections with languages can support language maintenance but can also feel like additional pressures and anxieties for young speakers in the context of wider language ideologies. Many speakers aligned knowledge of Vatlongos with rights to claim an identity, community membership and land rights. These high stakes can generate extra fears around making 'mistakes' for some young speakers who have not acquired Vatlongos as a child, while for others these are key motivations for acquiring or maintaining the language as a teenager or young adult. This paper will also reflect on the modality of these interviews as a way to conduct remote fieldwork by engaging with community members' existing digital literacy practices, which was especially important in gauging emotional responses.

Protracted Displacement of the Population of Ambae Island, Vanuatu, during the 2017-2018 Eruptions of Manaro Vouli Volcano: Lessons for Future Forced Migration in the Pacific

Carol Stewart¹, Jane E. Rovins², Nancy A. Brown³

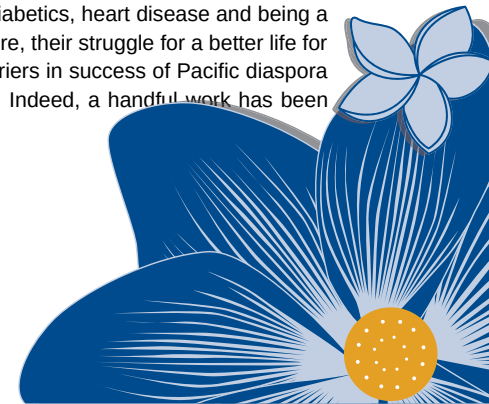
¹Massey University, New Zealand, ²National Emergency Management Agency, New Zealand, ³Sonoma County Emergency Management

The 2017-2018 eruption of Ambae volcano, Vanuatu, caused the entire population of the island (~11,700 people) to be evacuated off-island twice: firstly, in October 2017, and then from the end of July 2018 until the end of October 2018, when the eruption ceased. This event presents a valuable opportunity to learn from a large-scale forced migration in a Pacific setting. For this study, a review and analysis of the literature on internally displaced people was carried out and used as the basis to design a questionnaire. Our field team visited the island of Santo, the destination for the majority of evacuees from Ambae, in February 2020, and carried out interviews with 42 evacuees. Key findings were (1) that the NZ-funded cash transfer scheme and the RSE scheme empowered evacuees to meet their needs and improve their living conditions; (2) recovery planning needs to recognize and facilitate the strong desire of displaced people to return home; (3) evacuation planning needs to account for people's preferences and offer options; and (4) protracted displacements may cause considerable hardships. Lessons from the Ambae evacuation inform understanding of complex issues associated with relocating entire communities. This can help to prepare for future hazard and climate-related events as drivers for migration and displacement in the Pacific as these events are expected to increase in frequency and severity in the future.

The Pacific diaspora in New Zealand: A review of the literature

Uzma Bibi; PACE, Massey University, Auckland Campus, Auckland, New Zealand,

The aim of this article is to present a literature review on Pacific Islands communities living in New Zealand. The term, Pacific Islander, refers to the people who were native to several different islands, migrated to New Zealand and call it home or New Zealand born individuals who identify themselves as Pacific. New Zealand has the largest Pacific Islands diaspora communities – 8% of its population to-date, but in academic literature very little has been discussed about their needs and preferences in terms of their education and a Pacific perspective of wellbeing and wellness. The fragmented published topics about Pacific communities living in New Zealand confer their emotional wellbeing – mental health/depression, physical wellbeing – coronial diseases like cancer, diabetics, heart disease and being a community with a larger number of COVID-19 infectious. Some Pacific researchers also discuss about Pacifica's' resilience in education for those at risk of academic failure, their struggle for a better life for themselves and for their loved ones, and their community affiliation as the state of being related is 'central' to this community. Other studies investigated the reasons/barriers in success of Pacific diaspora in New Zealand, for example, language barrier, unavailability of resources etc.; there are also some case studies about successful Pacific Islanders business owners. Indeed, a handful work has been conducted on women empowerment, gender violence and instable gender inequality.



Day 2 Session 6

Pacific Peoples and the Pandemic: Exploring Multiple Well-beings of People in Tourism-dependent communities

Apisalome Movono and Regina Scheyvens; School of People, Environment and Planning Massey University, Palmerston North

This article aims to examine how the border closures due to Covid-19 have impacted the well-being of Pacific peoples. Many women, men and children living on islands around the South Pacific live in households that depend on tourism income to provide for the majority of their cash needs, thus the pandemic has delivered a devastating financial blow to them. Nevertheless, an online survey combined with interviews in five Pacific countries shows that many people have drawn on their traditional skills combined with cultural systems, social capital and access to customary land to ensure that their well-being is maintained despite major decreases in household income. Others, however, have been more vulnerable, struggling with reductions in their mental health and increases in household conflict, for example. As well as this, the research data reveals that there needs to be a consideration of the spiritual aspect of well-being as something that is of deep importance for Pacific peoples and can provide them with great comfort and support during times of shocks. We will elucidate what can be learned from this in terms of planning for more just, sustainable tourism.

Key words: tourism, Pacific, Covid-19, pandemic, well-being, culture, spirituality, tradition, land, justice

Māopoopo: A socio-cultural and collective understanding to improve wellbeing amongst Pacific people in Aotearoa/New Zealand

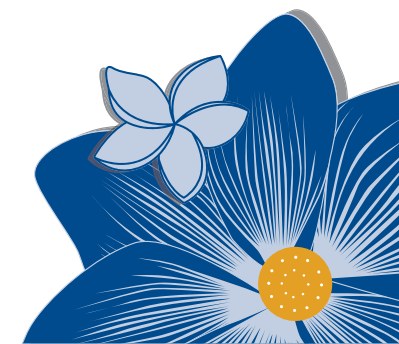
Hana Salome Tuisano; Research Centre for Hauora and Health, Massey University, Wellington

The Aotearoa/New Zealand healthcare system, like other colonising countries, places a strong emphasis on biomedical models and the physical aspects of disease. Yet, encompassing holistic worldviews of wellbeing resonate strongly among its Pacific and Indigenous peoples. Compared to other ethnic groups in Aotearoa/NZ Pacific peoples have significant health inequities which have been ongoing for decades. The overall objective of the study is to identify and articulate the values and principles that promote and enable Pacific people's wellbeing and health in Aotearoa/NZ, based on the collective realities, knowledge, experience and skills of elders, community leaders, adults, youth and those working in health and policy environments. The Tokelau worldview of māopoopo is the overall principle that informed all phases of this study. The data was analysed using thematic analysis and the emergent theme were applied in relation to māopoopo. The major themes/principles identified from this work were: the family (kaiga) values; duty of care (tiute tautua); maintaining family relationships (loto fai kāiga); interconnectedness (fehokotakiga) and spirituality (olaga faka-te-agaga). Health advocacy was identified as a key theme specific to the youth interviews. The inequities on Pacific health was articulated by the health and policy workers as a key theme which is critical to improving health outcomes in Pacific peoples. The Pacific understandings of wellbeing can inform and play important roles in facilitating health policies to focus on collective action.

Transforming Tokelau Health Services Delivery: Reflections on a Review Methodology

Tracie Mafile'o, Sunia Foliaki, Tanya Koro, Michelle Redman-MacLaren, Caryn West, M. Roskrudge, Massey University, Palmerston North, Auckland and Wellington campus, New Zealand

Improving Tokelau's clinical health services and the Tokelau Patient Referrals Scheme (TPRS) was the purpose of a review commissioned by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, on request of the Tokelau government. A Massey-led team undertook the review in 2018-2019. This presentation overviews the context and purpose of the review, and provides a description and reflection on the methodology employed in the project. The Pacific-led, participatory review approach centred service user and community voices. More than 250 stakeholders across Tokelau, Samoa and New Zealand were engaged in individual, group or community level consultations, and key documents and clinical decisions were reviewed. Components of the Systems Analysis Tool (SAT) - which has been shown to underpin health centre quality in 'remote' settings (Woods et al, 2017) - were utilised in the analysis and framing of recommendations. Learnings from the implementation of the method are discussed in this presentation.



Day 2 Session 7

Collaboration in Mathematics: Taking a Sociocultural Perspective with Pāsifika students

Roberta Hunter, Institute of Education, Massey University, Auckland Campus, Auckland, New Zealand

The importance of learners collaborating to construct deep mathematical understandings has been increasingly recognized in research and practice. In this research sociocultural perspectives are used to show how a situative strength-based approach can be applied to highlight ways Pāsifika learners with collectivist backgrounds participate constructively in mathematical interactions. Results illustrate how opportunities to draw on home strengths can provide students with opportunities to expand their repertoires of practice and flexibly adapt to different learning contexts. Considering different student's ways of knowing and being supported rich mathematical reasoning and equitable outcomes for all.

Key words: Collaboration; strength-based

Strategies for the South Pacific Region to address future pandemics: Systematic review and meta-analysis regression of aviation and tourism research

Vinolia Kilinaivoni Salesi, Wai Hong Kan Tsui, Xiaowen Fu, Andrew Gilbey; School of Aviation, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

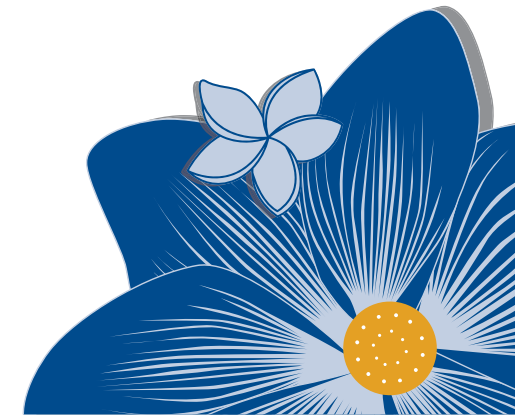
This study will systematically review the relevant reports of governments and international institutions and the published literature from academic databases (academic journals and textbooks) since 2010 regarding strategies for mitigating adverse impacts of pandemics on the air transport and tourism sectors such as the COVID-19. Priority will be given to governments and aviation stakeholders' responses to past pandemics and the current COVID-19 pandemic. This research aims to synthesise and recommend policies and strategies for the South Pacific Region (SPR) countries in controlling the current and future epidemics in the aviation sector. The selected publication will be analysed by descriptive analysis, content and thematic analysis and meta-analysis regression. The results of this research are expected to highlight the gaps in the readiness of the air transport sector to deal with global pandemics such as the COVID-19. It is also anticipated that this research identifies strategies used by different stakeholders to mitigate adverse impacts of pandemics, which can be implied for the SPR. Partly because of the SPR's small market size, there is a dearth of research explicitly focusing on COVID-19's impact on the region's aviation and tourism sectors. This leaves significant gaps in academic research on COVID-19 for the region. Therefore, this study aims to contribute to a better understanding of pandemic risks to the global aviation industry and offer insights and suggestions to the SPR's governments and other stakeholders to design effective policies and procedures to address future pandemics.

Key words: COVID-19; Pandemics; Strategies; South Pacific Region; Aviation and Tourism

Weaving our Knowledge Together: Documenting Pasifika Students' Funds of Knowledge in Mathematics

Jodie Hunter, Institute of Education, Massey University, Auckland Campus, Auckland

Both in New Zealand and internationally, diverse groups of people including indigenous and migrant communities are under-represented in mathematics with a lack of awareness in schooling of the rich mathematics of diverse groups. This presentation will use the stories of mathematics at home and in the community from Pāsifika students from New Zealand and Niue (a small Pacific nation) to highlight what we can learn from the voices of minority communities. The study draws on data collected from a photo-voice design, where students were given cameras to identify, document, and represent mathematics in their lives. The use of photo-voice supported documentation of the richness of the funds of knowledge and provided insight into stories of mathematics that are not typically recognised in mathematics classrooms. We argue that there is a critically important need to position diverse learners to explore their use of mathematics in their daily lives outside of schooling. Furthermore, such activity provides a tool for educators to grow their understanding of the rich everyday use of mathematics of diverse communities.



Day 2 Session 8

Will the Pacific Islands be the source for Antibiotics that Combat the Next Pandemic?

Atanas Pipite¹, Peter Lockhart², Patricia McLenachan², Daniel Huson³, Ketan Christi¹

¹SAGEONS, The University of the South Pacific, Laucala Campus, Suva, Fiji;

²College of Sciences, Massey University, Manawatu, New Zealand;

³Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University of Tuebingen, Germany.

Multidrug resistance in bacteria is an alarming crisis emerging as a global health threat. In response to indiscriminate use of available antibiotics, many human pathogens have silently been evolving resistance. A frightening statistic and prediction is that by 2050, multidrug resistant bacteria will contribute 8,500,000 more deaths per year, heralding a return to a pre-antibiotic era. The Covid19 coronavirus pandemic illustrates the suffering and financial cost when antibiotics and vaccines are not available in time to fight a newly emerged pathogen. Our basket of medicines is getting low and we need to stock it. Fortunately, Pacific Islands are a potential source for the discovery of novel drugs. Their marine and terrestrial environments are known to harbour Actinobacteria that produce natural compounds already being used in human therapies. These “antibiotic manufacturer” bacteria can be found in undisturbed, unexplored and extreme environments. The objective of my MSc research is to isolate and identify novel actinobacteria that produce new bioactive and antimicrobial compounds. In my talk I will outline the work and methodology being carried out to survey the Wailotua caves located in Viti Levu, Fiji.

A Fijian Freshwater Wetland Index: an intervention for Watershed, Indigenous Society and Economy

Bindiya Rashni¹, Hilda Waqa-Sakiti², Tamara Osborne-Naikatini¹, Peter Lockhart³, Patricia McLenachan⁴, Milen Marinov⁴, Glenn Aguilar⁵

¹SAGEONS, The University of the South Pacific, Laucala Campus, Suva, Fiji; ²Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development, University of the South Pacific, Laucala Campus, Suva, Fiji;

³SAGEONS, the University of the South Pacific, Laucala Campus, Suva, Fiji; ⁴Peter Lockhart, College of Sciences, Massey University, Manawatu, New Zealand; ⁵UCN Dragonfly Specialist Group-Pacific Odonata; ⁶Unitec Institute of Technology, New Zealand.

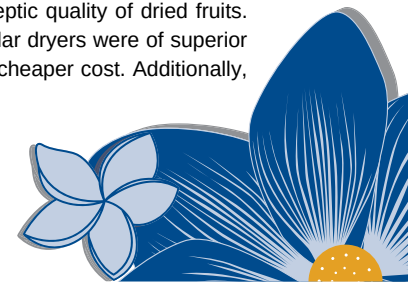
Fijian freshwater ecosystems are wet, tropical and ecologically diverse. They support rich biological diversity and unique species of animals and plants. The rivers, creeks and lakes that make up the wetlands of Fiji support the welfare of a nation through the provision of Essential Ecosystem Services (EES). These services concern the provision of habitats and resources that sustain a great diversity of life, being a source of food and water for communities, as well as being places of recreational and spiritual value. There is a dire need for national, sub-national and local action to ensure the sustainability of Fiji's wetlands. My research will develop an Odonata tool that can be used nationwide to conduct rapid bioassessment of freshwater bodies across major and maritime islands. This tool is a check list of species of dragonflies and damselflies that are associated with pristine, and alternatively degraded habitats. This tool will be helpful for biomonitoring before and after economic and/or recreation activities and developments, following rehabilitation and ecological restoration of lands. We anticipate that it will be helpful to communities for informed decision making and watershed level riverine resource planning and management.

Enhancing food security during the COVID-19 pandemic in Fiji through solar dryers

Rupantri Raju¹School of Food and Advanced Technology, Massey, Palmerston North, NZ

The COVID-19 pandemic in Fiji has created various food security challenges with distribution of fresh tropical crops within local communities in remote areas. Additionally, border and movement restrictions within Fiji have impeded the sale of agricultural commodities, which resulted in the loss of surplus crops through spoilage. Food losses can be minimized by drying surplus crops using low-cost solar drying technology. The tropical climate in Fiji and a maximum solar insolation of 6 kWh/m² day is suitable for operating solar dryers. Simple solar dryer designs, such as cabinet and greenhouse dryers were tested by drying selected pineapple and papaya cultivars. Sensory evaluation using trained panelists showed that solar cabinet dryer was more efficient in preserving organoleptic quality of dried fruits. Temperature and relative humidity conditions in cabinet dryer reduced drying time and dried fruits to a safe moisture content. In comparison to open sun drying, fruits dried in solar dryers were of superior quality and hygienic. Solar dryer technology can be a food safe approach to enhance food security and improve food availability to local communities in Fiji and the Pacific at a cheaper cost. Additionally, solar technology can be extended to coastal communities to dry seafood and develop salt.

Key words: Food Security, Solar drying, Fruits, Fiji, COVID-19



Day 3 Session 9

Ululaau – The power of Transformation to Curb Samoan Youth Offending

Jack Scanlan, School of Social Work, College of Health, Massey University, Auckland campus, Auckland

Samoan youth offending in South Auckland is often highlighted in the media. While most research has emphasised the disproportionate number of Samoan youth committing crime and its negative effects, little is known about factors that have transformed at-risk Samoan youth, especially those who have gone on to work in the youth offending field. This qualitative research sought to understand effective ways to reduce Samoan youth offending from the perspective of former youth-at-risk who are now Samoan social practitioners in South Auckland. Thirty participants from a range of professions such as social work, youth work, leadership, management, coaching and pastoral care were interviewed using a talanoa method. In the individual and group talanoa sessions participants shared factors that positively transformed them, why they became social practitioners and how their transformational journey could inform practice. Critical race theory is used to interpret the findings. Selected preliminary findings include that although lived experience could provide possible solutions, often participants were not part of decision making. Participants also shared that Samoan youth offenders dealt with through mainstream western approaches concealed issues or are inappropriate to deal with the problem of youth offending. This research has potential to contribute to shaping future policy and programme intervention targeting Samoan youth offending in New Zealand.

Key words: Samoan youth offending, racism, transformational change, social practitioners, South Auckland

What does Recovery Mean to Pasifika Social Workers working at Community Mental Health Services using a Fonofale Model Perspectives

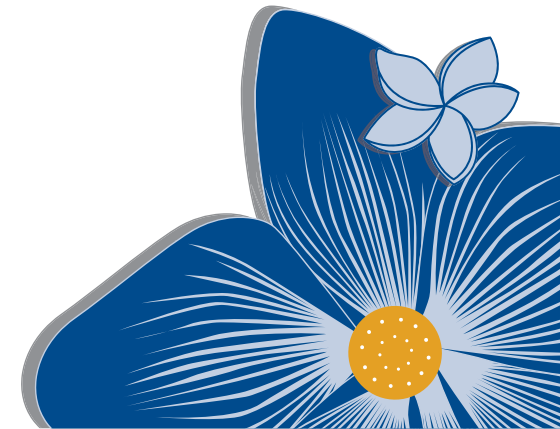
Jullianne Manoa, Massey University

This study explores mental health recovery from Pasifika social workers working at community mental health using a Fonofale Model perspective. According to the works of literatures, there is increasing concern for Pasifika people over-represented amongst high prevalence of mental illness in comparison to non-Pasifika people despite the multiple policies and legislations by the New Zealand government to address health inequalities (Mauri Ora, 2018; Tufala, 2018). This project aims to understand what recovery means for Pasifika social workers who are working at community mental health services using a Fonofale Model perspective. This research report is a qualitative research approach, including semi-structured interviews to explore the social worker's knowledge, professional experiences and meaning attributed to Pasifika recovery. A thematic analysis revealed primary barriers to recovery such as the lack of cultural frameworks, particularly the combination of clinical and cultural procedures, cultural assessments, cultural formulations, culturally specific trainings, and most interestingly institutional racism. There were also secondary barriers to recovery such as the lack of mental health literacy, psychoeducation for families to reduce stigma and limited language-based recovery-based vocabulary to describe mental health terms. There were service delivery barriers such as cultural identity issues that impacted on recovery and other cultural factors. Findings additionally reiterated solutions identified such as the use of Talanoa together with the Fonofale Model for psychoeducation and to aid the recovery of Pasifika people.

Use of Elite Interviewing incorporating concepts of 'Tofa Saili' and 'Tofa Liuliu'

Tuli Mapuilesua; School of Social Work, College of Health; Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

This presentation reports on research which examines Samoa's Ministry of Justice and Judiciary perspectives on community sentencing and their experiences in working with offenders. The qualitative approach will be guided by the Fa'a-faletui methodology and Fa'a-Samoa worldview which includes interviews with key actors of the community sentence policy process in Samoa. This presentation will focus on the use of 'elite interviewing' alongside 'tofa saili' and 'tofa liuliu' as the method of data collection. The research highlights the importance of the Fa'a-Samoa worldview for the development of good community sentencing policy.



Day 3 Session 10

Pacific Reset: Re-engagement in the Face of Competition

Rouben Azizian, Centre for Defence and Security Studies, Massey University, Auckland Campus, Auckland

In 2018 New Zealand Government announced a Pacific Reset towards the Pacific Islands region. As detailed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade's (MFAT)'s Strategic Intentions 2018-2022 report, the Pacific Reset is meant to "shift New Zealand's engagement with the Pacific to a relationship built on understanding, friendship, mutual benefit and a collective ambition to achieve sustainable results in collaboration with its Pacific neighbours." The Pacific Reset recognized the shortcomings in New Zealand's foreign policy in terms of appreciating and responding to significant changes within the region, such as increased regional assertiveness in advancing climate change priorities, non-traditional security and diversified foreign policy. As stated by one of the architects of the Reset, the then Foreign Minister Winston Peters, "Pacific countries want to stand on their own two feet as equals, make their own choices, and have their distinctive voices heard on the global stage." At the same time, the Pacific Reset represents an attempt by New Zealand and its Western allies and partners to address and where possible contain the rising influence of China in the region which is an objective not necessarily shared by the Pacific Islands. The paper will assess the progress in implementing the Pacific Reset in ensuring noticeable re-engagement within the region in the face of increased strategic competition with China.

Old White Men Doing Research in the Pacific... Why and On What Terms?

Glenn Banks, School of People, Environment and Planning, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

Based on a Marsden project currently under consideration, this presentation is interested in sparking discussion about how, as palangi, I and others can best support, develop and undertake Pacific-focussed research. There have been critiques from some Pasifika researchers that the best thing we could do was not do research in the Pacific, that previous palangi research and researchers are too integrated into broader colonial and post-colonial projects to be of value to contemporary Pacific futures. There is a lot of truth to (and hurt behind) this claim. This is not a defence of palangi researchers in the Pacific. Instead it is provocation to all researchers to think about what makes for good, meaningful research in the Pacific. Drawing on Massey's own Pacific Research Guidelines and Protocols, I offer some initial thoughts to spark a conversation about what decolonising research in the Pacific could look like, and why it is needed. I will cover research focus, resources, experience, relationships and capacity, to argue there may still be space for the pale, stale, male in the Pacific research community, but it needs to be earned :)

Tongan Migrants' Characteristics and Remittance Behaviour: Some Results from NZ

Rukmani Gounder, School of Economics and Finance, Massey University, Palmerston North

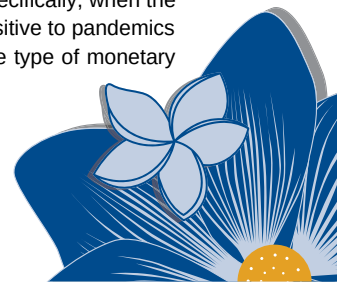
The migration from the Pacific Islands to New Zealand since the late 1960s has been primarily significant from the Polynesian states mainly due to the historical ties and, also economic and social development opportunities available in the host country. Remittances from international migrants are based on their commitments to assist the families' wellbeing, which increase the recipient households' income and consumption expenditures. The altruistic motivation of sending remittances is a central decision of the migrant community. A phenomenon known in the literature as remittances decay hypothesis, this study examines whether remittances have declined based on the length of absence of the Tongan migrants in New Zealand and the second and third-generation born and raised away from Tonga. While the diaspora and/or the level of remittances may decline, the moralities and altruistic motivations to support the families, community and socio-economic development projects in Tonga are of significant cultural values. The results from a survey analysis of 309 participants indicate that at the early stages of migration, remittances increase and subsequently decline over the remitters' length of stay, which shows an inverted U shape. This pattern of remittances flow is also seen in the case for those not born in Tonga. The period after which it starts to decline is about 17 years and 10 years, respectively. The findings provide some vital implications for the remittance-receiving and sending households.

The Impacts of Covid-19 on New Zealand Bank Lending

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With the advantage of being an independent archipelago, New Zealand has shown itself as one of the countries that is effective in fighting the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Crises (including the Global Financial Crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic) have forced the Reserve Bank of New Zealand to reduce its interest rate (known as the official cash rate) to low levels. This is considered a basic tool of monetary policy to support domestic enterprises. However, it seems that this tool is geared towards the lending activities of small banks, rather than medium and large-sized banks. Specifically, when the 90-day bank bill rate decreases by 1%, commercial and industrial loans made by this group of small-sized banks increase by 7.71%. Banks with small total assets appear to be more sensitive to pandemics and changes in monetary policy than large and medium-sized banks. These findings have implications for policy makers when considering whether to use monetary or fiscal policy, the type of monetary policies to use, financial support for banks and businesses during a crisis and in country settings where the banking industry is dominated by small banks including the Pacific.

Key words: interest rate; covid-19; New Zealand, banks





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