2025 ABLE Higher Degree by Research Conference

30 April 2025

National Wine Centre

THE UNIVERSITY of ADELAIDE

Broughton and Ferguson Room

Session 1.3.

Resilience, Adaptation & Transformation

Chair: Rubayat Sarwar

Room coordinator: Dr Oliver Fartach-Naini

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Dannie Carr
Adelaide Business School

Navigating Barriers: Internationalisation and Technology Adoption in Latin American SMEs

Supervisor: Dr. Rajeev Kamineni
Co-supervisor: Prof. Noel Lindsay

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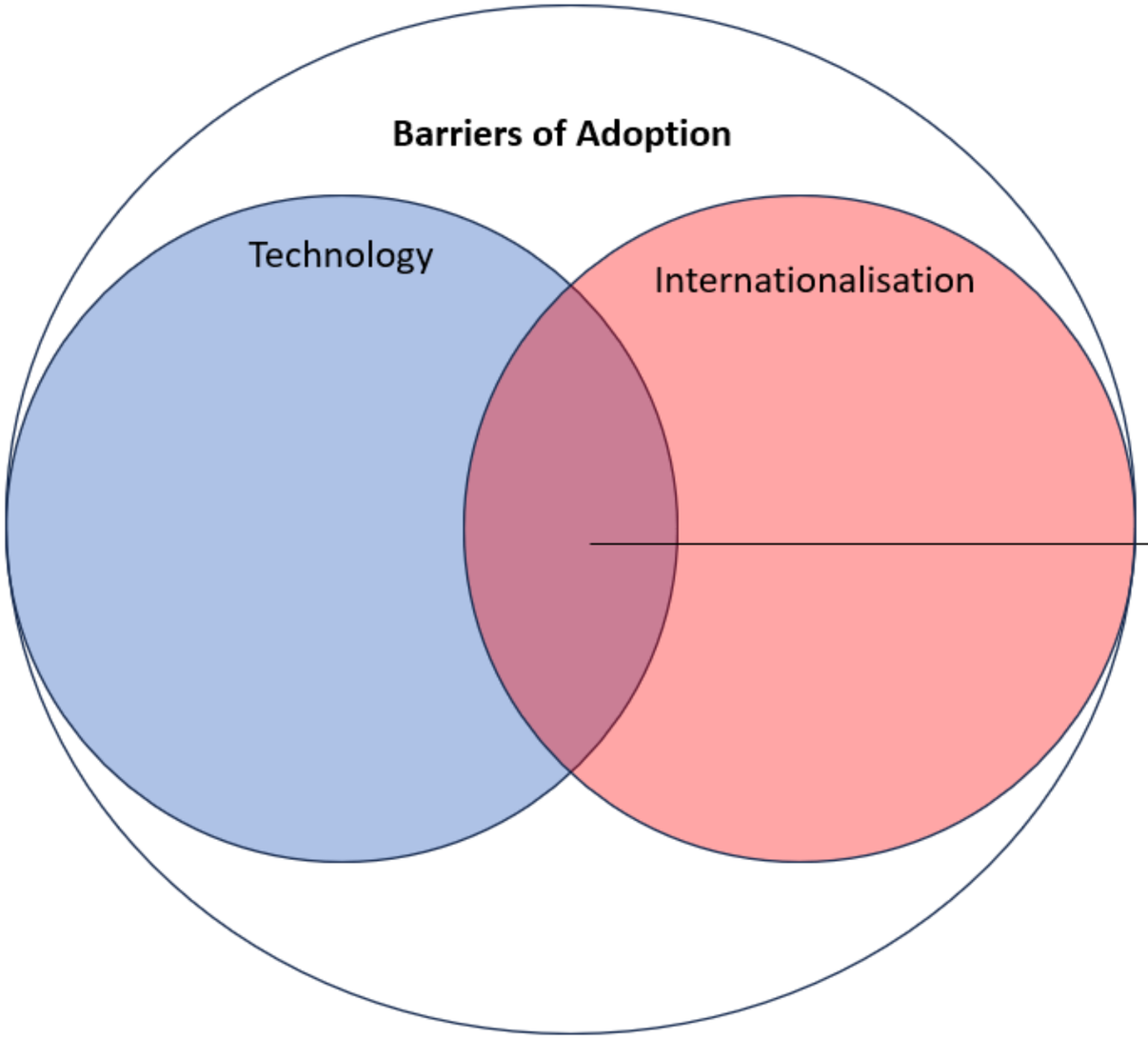
Summary



Main Research Question

- **RQ1:** What are the barriers in the intersection internationalisation and technology adoption in SMEs?

Barriers in SMEs in the intersection of internationalisation and technology adoption

Method

- Semi-structured Interviews
- Qualitative Content Analysis
- Thematic Analysis

Secondary Research Questions

- **RQ2:** How do the barriers affect SMEs?
- **RQ3:** What are solutions to these barriers?

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Sample

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Contribution

Contribution

Intersection of internationalisation and technology adoption

Problem-solving strategies

Literature Gap

Empirical Research

Solutions

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MANAGEMENT RESEARCH • LANGUAGE LEARNING • ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Dannie Carr Quirós (He/Him)

PhD Student • Tutor • Entrepreneur

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SCAN ME

Karina Galliford
Adelaide Law School

Use of Directed Electromagnetic Energy in 'Peacetime': Rights & Obligations under International Law

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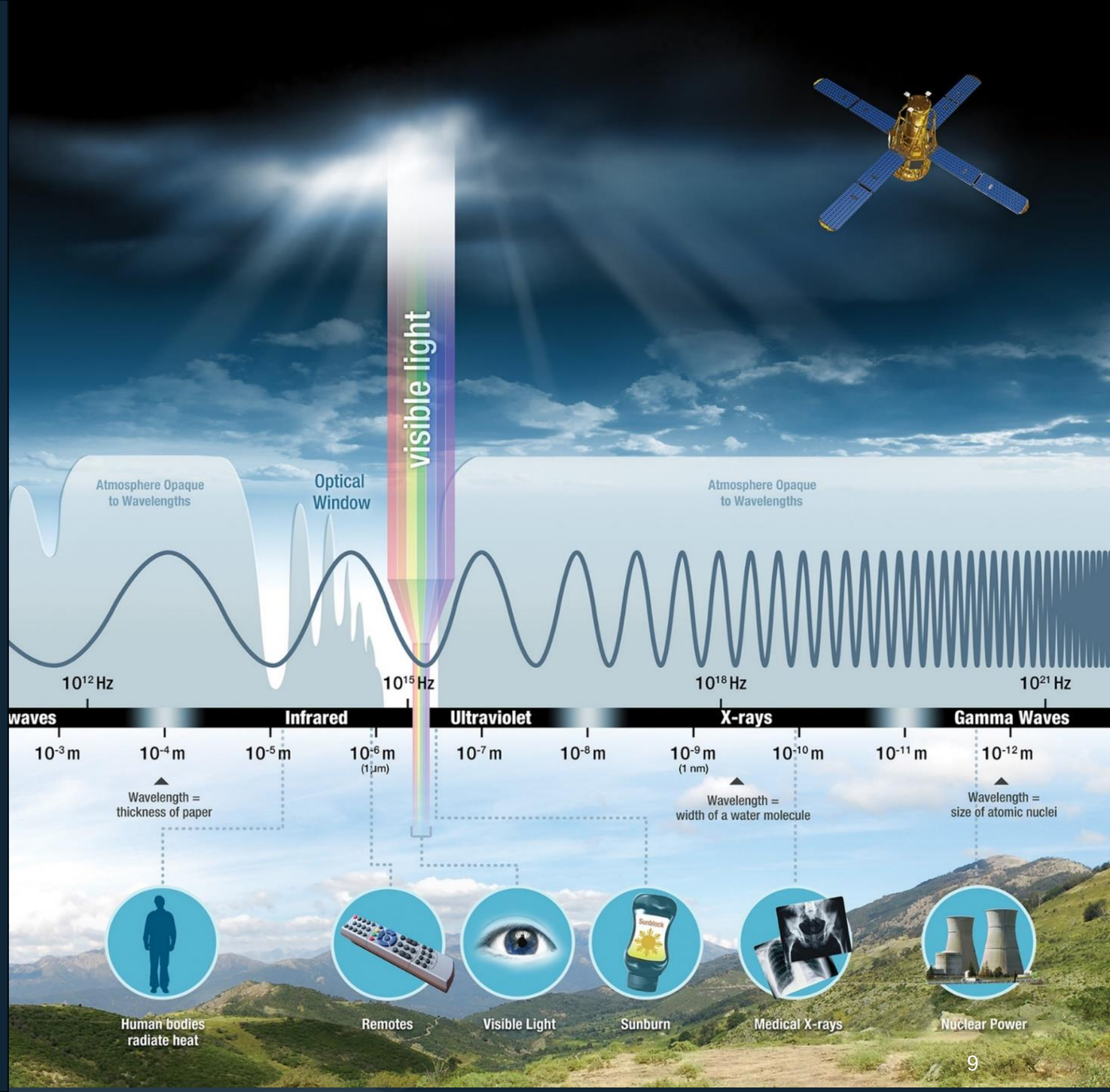
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.
World Business U.S. Politics Economy Tech Finance Opinion Books & Arts
2018
‘jamming equipment’


Chinese ship accused of using ‘military grade laser’ against Philippine vessel
Philippines coastguard says crew member temporarily blinded and mission disrupted in South China Sea
2022
‘military-grade laser’


interference reportedly coming from Chinese warships
‘radio interference’
Get our morning and afternoon news emails, free app or daily news podcast
QANTAS
2023


‘jammed’
United Kingdom
Russia believed to have jamme
on UK defence minister's plane
By Reuters
2024


visible light
Atmosphere Opaque to Wavelengths
Optical Window
Atmosphere Opaque to Wavelengths
10^12 Hz
10^15 Hz
10^18 Hz
10^21 Hz
Infrared
Ultraviolet
X-rays
Gamma Waves
10^-3 m
10^-4 m
10^-5 m
10^-6 m (1 µm)
10^-7 m
10^-8 m
10^-9 m (1 nm)
10^-10 m
10^-11 m
10^-12 m
Wavelength = thickness of paper
Wavelength = width of a water molecule
Wavelength = size of atomic nuclei
Human bodies radiate heat
Remotes
Visible Light
Sunburn
Medical X-rays
Nuclear Power


U.S. AIR FORCE

?

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Thesis

Dilini Jayasinghe
School of Economics & Public Policy

The Effect of a School Transition Intervention on Cognitive and Non-Cognitive Skill Development in Australia

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Motivation for the Study

Source: Grandviewkids.ca

- **Problem**
  - Education inequality
- **Economic rationale**
  - Human capital theory & preparation for learning
- **Context in Australia**
- **Research question**

  Whether supporting children's transition-to-school at the start of primary school enhances their education attainment and non-cognitive skill development
- **Research gap**

  First causal examination of school transition interventions on education attainment and non-cognitive skill development of children in Australia

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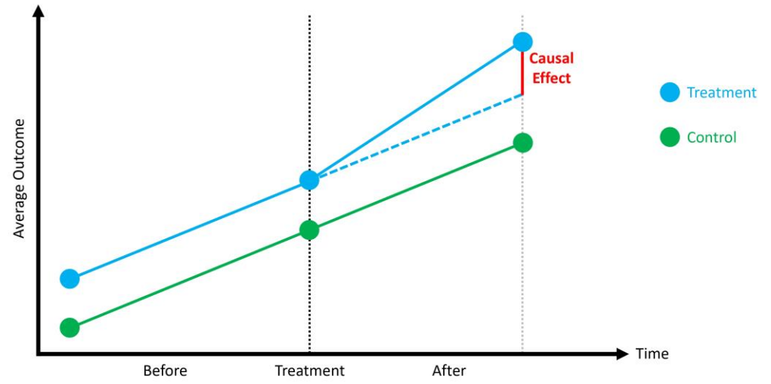
Methodology



Source: GitHub

- **Transition-to-school intervention**
- **Identification strategy**
  - Treatment effect - Difference between the control group and group with respect to education outcomes and non-cognitive skill development
  - Difference-in-differences technique
  - Implemented in 2010 for children from birth to age 8 throughout the state of Victoria.
  - Treatment group – children who are in year 3 or below in 2010
  - Control group – children who are in year 4 and above in 2010
  - Control for age, group specific (cohort) fixed effects, time trend, other covariates
- **Sample**
  - Longitudinal study of Australian Children (LSAC)
  - Control group – Children born in 1999/2000
  - Treatment group – Children born in 2003/2004
  - Running variable – time 1 (age 4-5), time 2 (age 6-7), time 3 (age 8-9), time 4 (age 10-11), time 5 (age 12-13)

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Empirical technique

- **Difference-in-differences strategy**

$$\mathbf{Outcome}_i = \alpha + \beta.\mathbf{DID}_i + \delta.\mathbf{Treat}_i + \gamma.\mathbf{After}_i + \mathbf{X}_i\,\theta + \varepsilon_i$$

Where,

- Outcome – reading, numeracy, social competency, emotional maturity etc.
- DID_i – dummy variable for treatment where DID = 1 if the observation belongs to the treatment group(cohort B) and from time 3 (i.e. age 8/9) or after
- β – treatment effect of the school transition intervention
- Treat_i – dummy variable to identify the treatment group (B cohort) and control group (K cohort)
- δ - treatment group specific effect (to account for permanent differences between treatment and control groups, also known as group fixed effects).
- After_i - dummy variable to indicate pre-treatment period (i.e. age 4/5) and post-treatment period (i.e. age 8/9 or later)
- γ - time trend common to control and treatment groups
- X – Vector of covariates controlling for age, gender, socio-economic disadvantage, geographical location, language background, no. of siblings, mother's education, type of household, parental involvement, country of origin, school fixed effects

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Policy implication

- **Understanding Early Disparities**
  - Compare test scores and non-cognitive skills between advantaged and disadvantaged children to assess initial gaps.
  - Assess whether preschool, home environment, and prep year help reduce these disparities.
  - Identify if further support is needed in early primary school to address persistent preparation gaps.

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Isabelle Watson

Elder Conservatorium of Music

Masterclass in Expression:
Active Embodiment of Recordings by
Joseph Joachim and Marie Soldat-Roeger

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Looking backwards to go forwards: rehabilitating 19thC expression

“Why is current practice so narrow? Why are historical models not followed in a tradition that purports to care about doing history in sound? And why is conformity to a much narrower agenda so rigidly policed?”

Daniel Leech-Wilkinson, *Challenging Performance* (2020), Introduction.

"To hear [the earliest sound recordings] is to realise how far we've travelled from that phase of history. They show how fundamentally akin to modern performance practices are those that claim to be historical…If we truly wanted to perform historically, we would begin by imitating early-twentieth century recordings of late-nineteenth-century music and extrapolate back from there."

Richard Taruskin, *Text and Act* (1995), p. 168.

“If [style] be confined to a faithful delivery of that written down by notes, signs, or words of art, it is called a *correct style or delivery*; if the performer however adds of his own, and if he be capable of intellectually animating the subject so that the hearer may discover and participate in the intentions of the composer, it is called a *fine style,* in which correctness, sentiment, and elegance are united.”

Louis Spohr, *Violinschule* (1832), p. 179.

“…the real difficulty still remains, and that difficulty is the limitations of musical signs (in numbers if nothing else), their consequent ambiguity, and hence the necessity for ‘interpretation.’”

Marion Bruce Ranken, *Some Points of Violin Playing and Musical Performance as learnt in the Hochschule für Musik (Joachim School)* (1939), p. 73.

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Active embodiment of historical recordings

Joseph Joachim

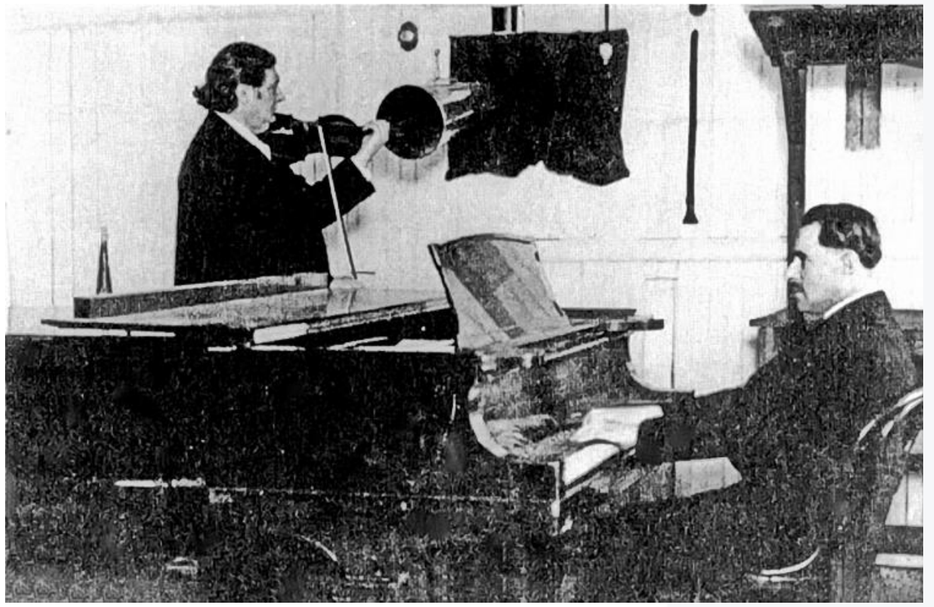
Romance in C major performed by Joseph Joachim (1903)

Robert Schumann

12 Klavierstücke Op.85 xii) *Abendlied* (arranged by Joachim) performed by Joachim pupil Marie Soldat-Roeger and pianist Otto Schulhof (ca. 1920)

Louis Spohr

Violin Concerto No. 9 in D minor, Op. 55: Adagio performed by Joachim pupil Marie Soldat-Roeger and pianist Otto Schulhof (ca. 1920)



Early acoustic recording setup:
Eugene Ysaÿe and Camille De Creus in Columbia Gramophone Studio, New York, 1912

Joseph Joachim
(1831–1907)

Marie Soldat-Roeger
(1863–1955)

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Active embodiment of historical recordings

The method

a) Aural analysis

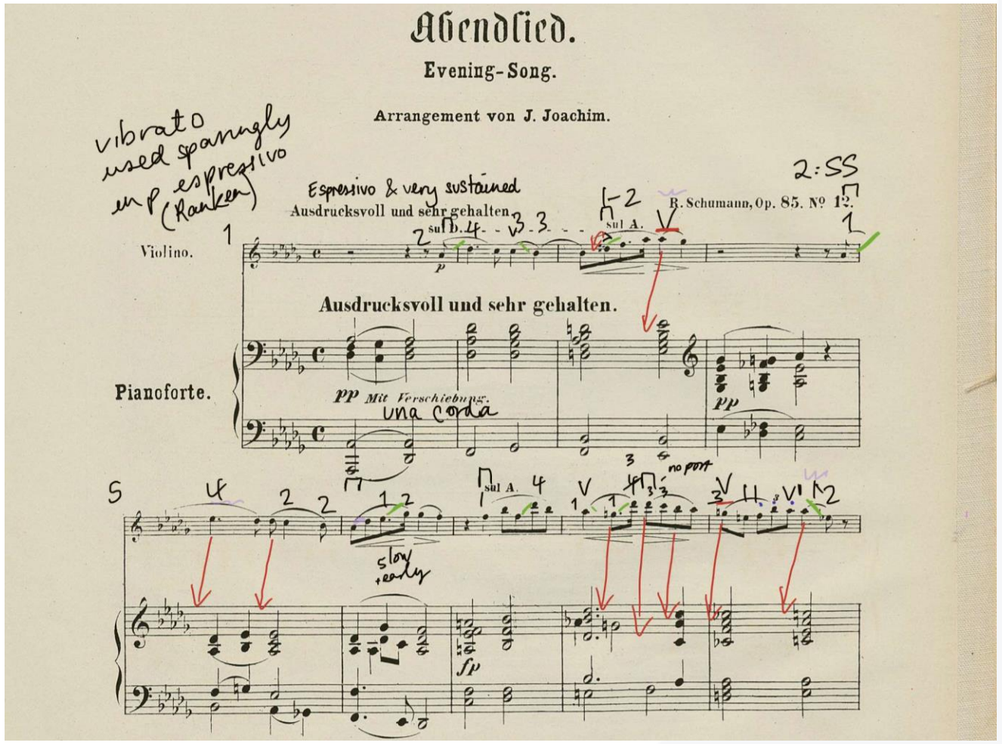
- Listening carefully and repeatedly
- Analysing bar by bar
- Marking practices in the score (developing idiosyncratic markings)
- Using technologies for further analysis (e.g. Sonic Visualiser)

b) Imitation of selected early twentieth-century recordings

- Working on one bar until satisfied before moving on, alternating listening with playing
- Recording a larger section and comparing with early recording
- Playing alongside recording or ‘anti-metronome’, connecting sections together
- Performing the emulation to others for peer feedback

Adapted from Jung Yoon Cho, "Re-Interpreting Brahms Violin Sonatas: Understanding the Composer's Expectations” (PhD diss., University of Leeds, 2017), pp. 7-9.

Annotated score: *Abendlied*



Legend: Tempo rubato and asynchrony; Portamenti; Vibrato

Findings

- Discerning bowings, dynamics and vibrato?
- Expanding options with:
  - Tempo rubato and rhythmic flexibility
  - Portamenti
  - Vibrato
- Cultivating legato and parlando bowing
- Developing ability to ‘read between the lines’ → extrapolate to Schumann

Significance

- Remedying lack of attention on Robert Schumann’s violin sonatas in artistic research on 19thC performance practice
- Modelling ways of assimilating historical style on modern instruments for 19thC repertoire
- Expanding expressive possibilities and interpretive options for canonical scores

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Katelyn Crawford
Elder Conservatorium of Music

Demystifying Bel Canto: Synthesising Approaches to Bel Canto 'Classical Voice' Pedagogy

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The Ambiguity of the Term *Bel Canto*

- An Italian term, literally translating as ‘beautiful singing’ or ‘beautiful song’.

Stylistic vocal idioms

An approach to vocal production

A style of opera

16th Century 17th Century 18th Century 19th Century

A compositional style

Composers such as Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini

The “simple lyricism” of Venetian opera and the Roman cantata in the 1630s and 1640s

Certain vocal treatises

Key Elements of Bel Canto Vocal Production (The Bel Canto Elements)

The Bel Canto Elements, as distilled in this research project, are:

- Breath Control
- Register Equalisation
- *Chiaroscuro* (including resonance, lightness and purity of tone, and use of vibrato)
- Legato Phrasing (including clarity of vowels)
- Vocal Agility (including vocal flexibility and virtuosity)
- *Messa di voce* (including expressivity and vocal control over dynamics)

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Gergely Duh

Adelaide Business School

The role of ego in managerial decision-making in the organisational environment

Master by Research Medal 2024

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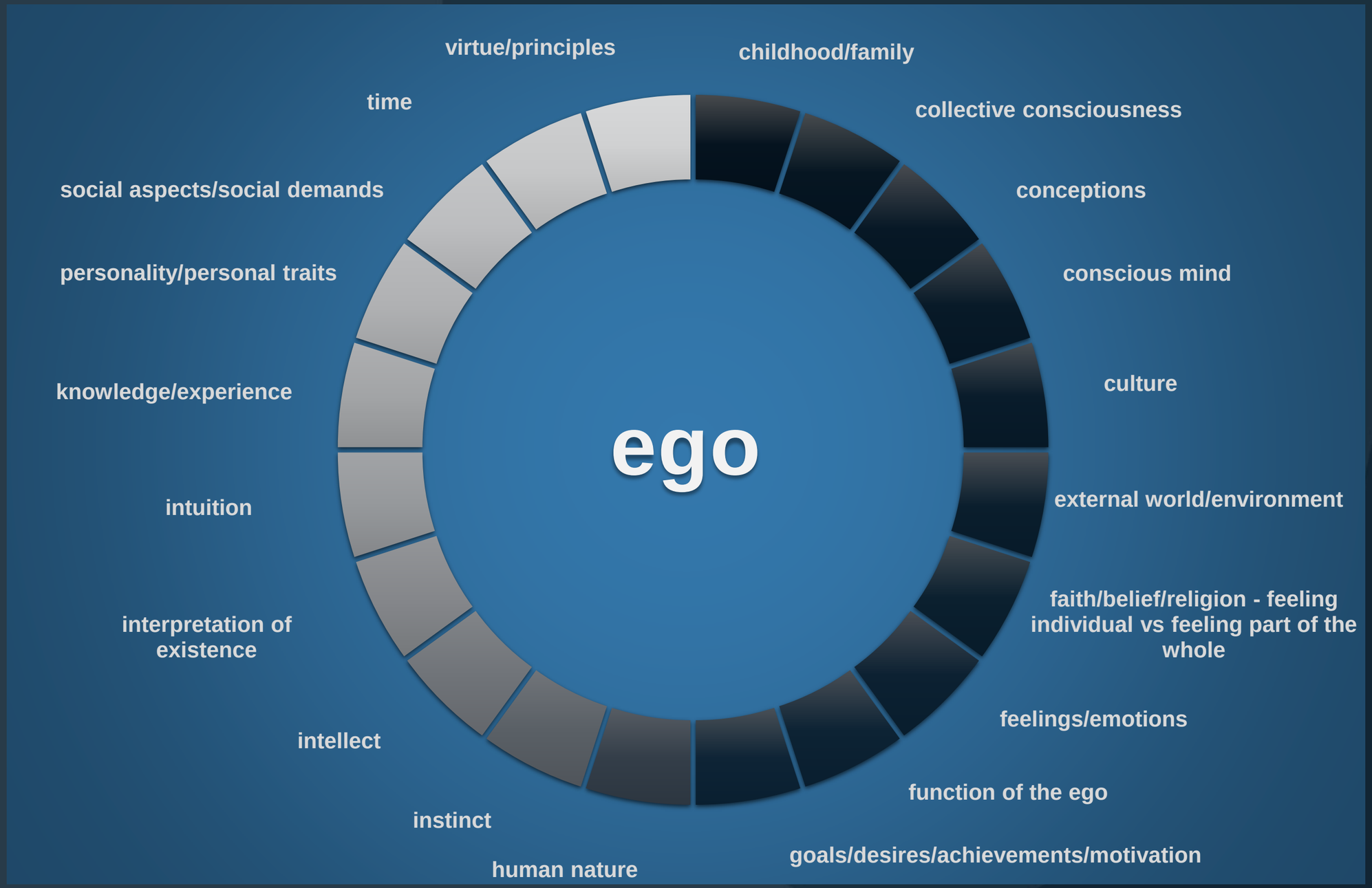
Every company's profit and loss statement includes the 'invisible line item' of ego, no matter the decision-maker's position, experience or responsibility *(Marcum and Smith 2008)*



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Ego **plays a significant role in organisational decision-making**, and it probably plays a more significant role than previously understood.

Ego influences organisational decision-making both positively and **mainly negatively**.

There are **other factors**, such as the importance of **public opinion and fear**, that **play** a more significant role in ego-driven, organisational decision-making than it previously understood, especially from management perspective.

But how do we manage the decision-makers' ego in organisational environment?

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Morning Tea –

Hickinbotham Hall

see you in 30 mins

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Session 2.3.

Uncertainty, Risk & Decision-Making

Chair: Dannie Delanoy Carr Quiros

Room coordinator: Dr. Richa Gulati

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Rui Sun
Adelaide Business School

Hot Under the Collar: Impacts of Extreme Heat on Financial Consumer Complaints

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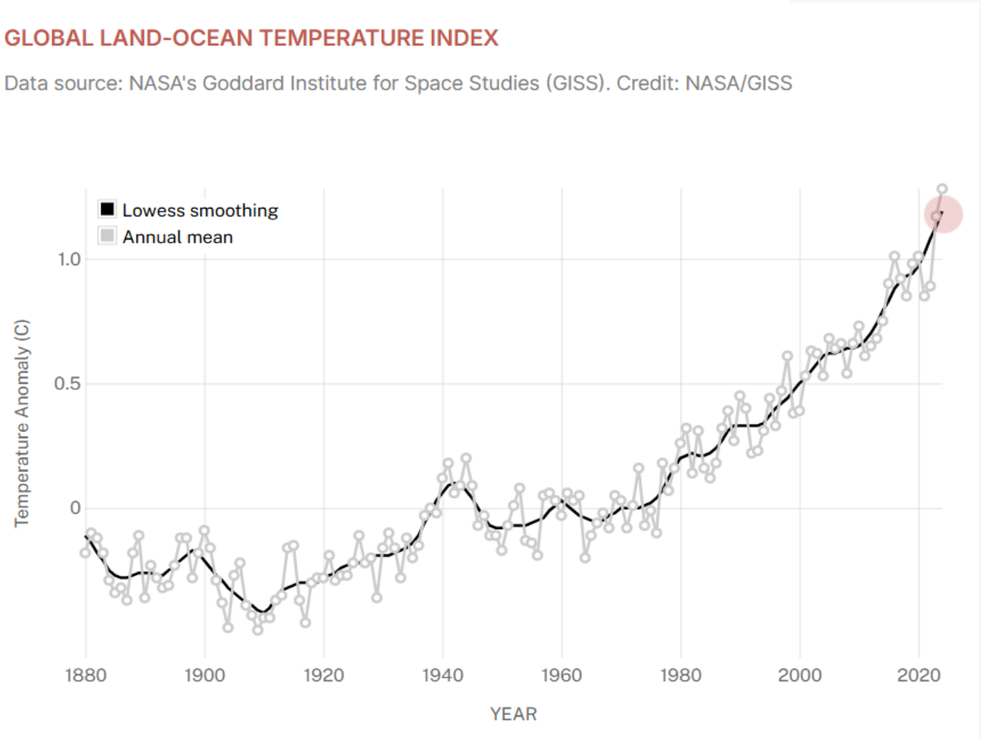
Why Extreme Heat



What may provoke financial consumer complaints?

- Individual characteristics: income, education, race, trust (Begley & Purnanandam, 2021; Hayes, Jiang, & Pan, 2021)
- This paper:
  - **New climate-related psychology-based factor: heat-induced negative sentiment**

- **Threat to life ! Exposure to extreme heat is increasing due to climate change**
  - 2000-2019: 489,000 heat related deaths **each year**

- The frequency of heat waves has more than doubled and is expected to increase nearly fivefold over the next 5 years (Perkins-Kirkpatrick & Lewis, 2020)

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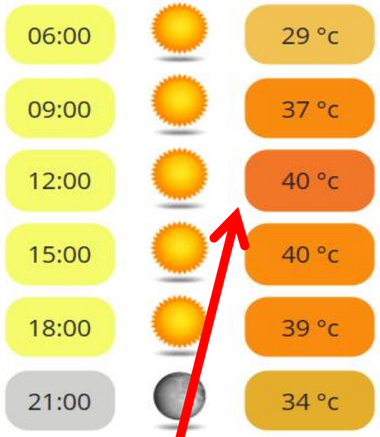
Research Questions

We ask:

- **Does exposure to extreme heat increase financial consumers' propensity to complain?**
- **Are there any negative impacts of these heat-induced financial complaints on banks?**



XXXX, I know they are gon na come for me and finish me off soon, they are so evil, and gross. XXXX XXXX ext XXXX at USAA BANK is also an evil henchmen for USAA BANK. HELP ME HELP ME HELP ME HELP ME I AM DROWNING HERE AND TERRIFIED.

I know they gonna come for me and finish me off soon, they are so evil, and gross….

HELP ME HELP ME HELP ME I AM DROWNING HERE AND TERRIFIED

Company information

Date complaint sent to company
8/14/2016

Company name
UNITED SERVICES AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Timely response?
Yes

Company response to consumer
Closed with explanation

Company public response
Company believes the complaint is the result of a misunderstanding

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Main Findings

- **Extreme heat in consumers' locations leads to an increase in:**
  - Both **Meritorious** and **frivolous** complaints against banks operating in those locations
  - Using **unexpected heat dome** as an exogenous shock, **55% increased at the ZIP code level** in affected regions compared to unaffected areas.

- **The impact of extreme heat on financial consumer complaints varies based on:**
  - The **sensitivity of consumers to weather conditions**
  - The potential **operational deficiencies of banks**

- **Consequences of heat-induced financial complaints for banks**
  - Lower **non-interest income by 6.1%**
    - such as fees, commissions; has higher profit margins than loans; supports customer relationships
  - Reduced **market share by 14%**

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Contribution & Implications

- **A novel climate-related risk for banks:**
  - While some literature promotes the risk-reducing benefit of geographical diversification (Goetz, Laeven, & Levine, 2016), banks should recognize that having branches in heat-hitting regions makes them more vulnerable to financial complaint risk.

- Our findings suggest that both policymakers and bank managers should incorporate emotional factors, including mood, when assessing and addressing financial consumer complaints.

- **What measures can banks take to mitigate heat-induced compliant risk?**
  - Since consumer-bank interactions play a role in transferring risk and information in the market (Hayes, Jiang, & Pan, 2021; Dou et al., 2024), banks' readiness for operational deficiencies can serve as a reliable channel to lessen the impact of financial complaint risk.

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Rubayat Sarwar

School of Economics and Public Policy

Why are people betting MORE than ever?

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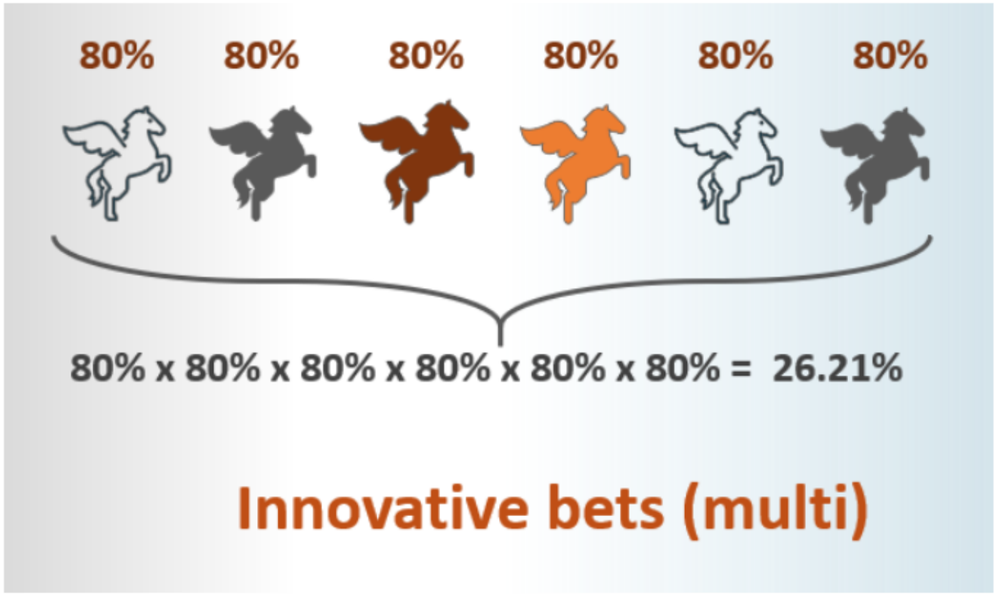
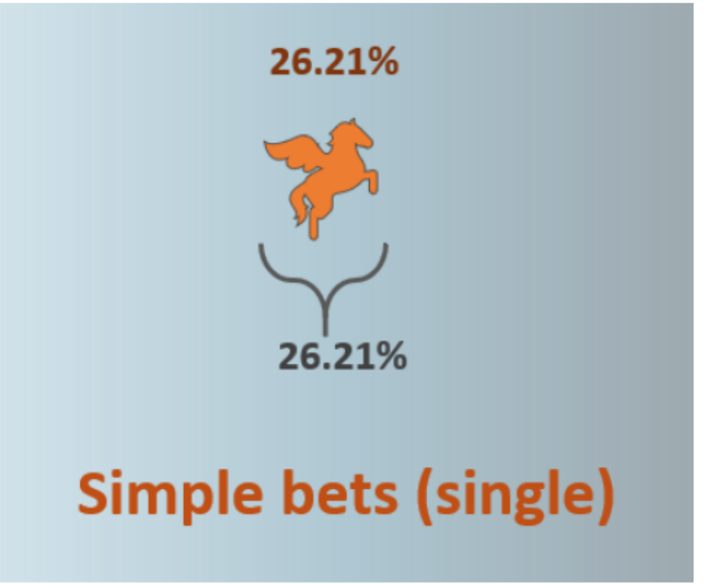
Quiz! Quiz!





What if I offer you two options?

1. You have to win **all six** horse races, each with an 80% success rate.
2. You only need to win **one** horse race, with a 26.21% chance of success.

Which one would you choose?

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Return s/b 1/ 12% = **8.3**

Prob. = 1/10.50 = ~~10~~%

Prob. = 1/1.60 = ~~63~~%

Return s/b 1/70% = **1.43**

Prob = 1/ 290.37 = 0.3%

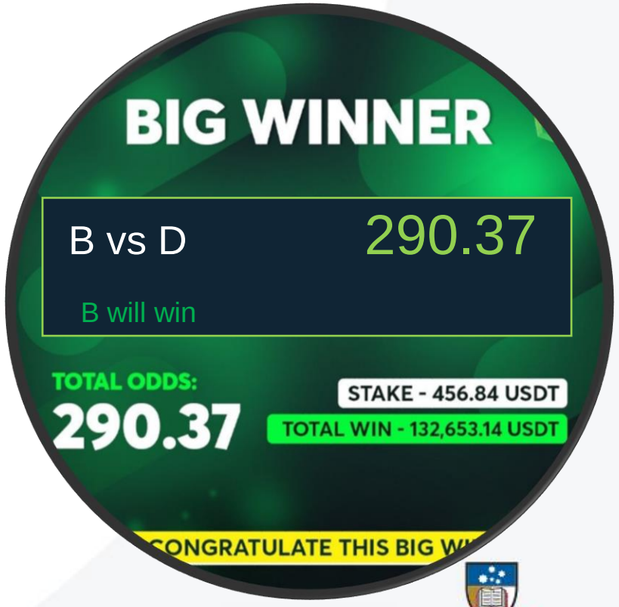
☹☹☹

Return s/b 1/40% = **2.5**

Prob. = 1/2.98 = ~~34~~%

Prob. = 1/5.80 = ~~17~~%

Return s/b 1/25% = **4**



RQ: *do people gamble more on innovative bets than equivalent simple ones because of* ***excessive thrill*** *and* ***probability misjudgement****?*

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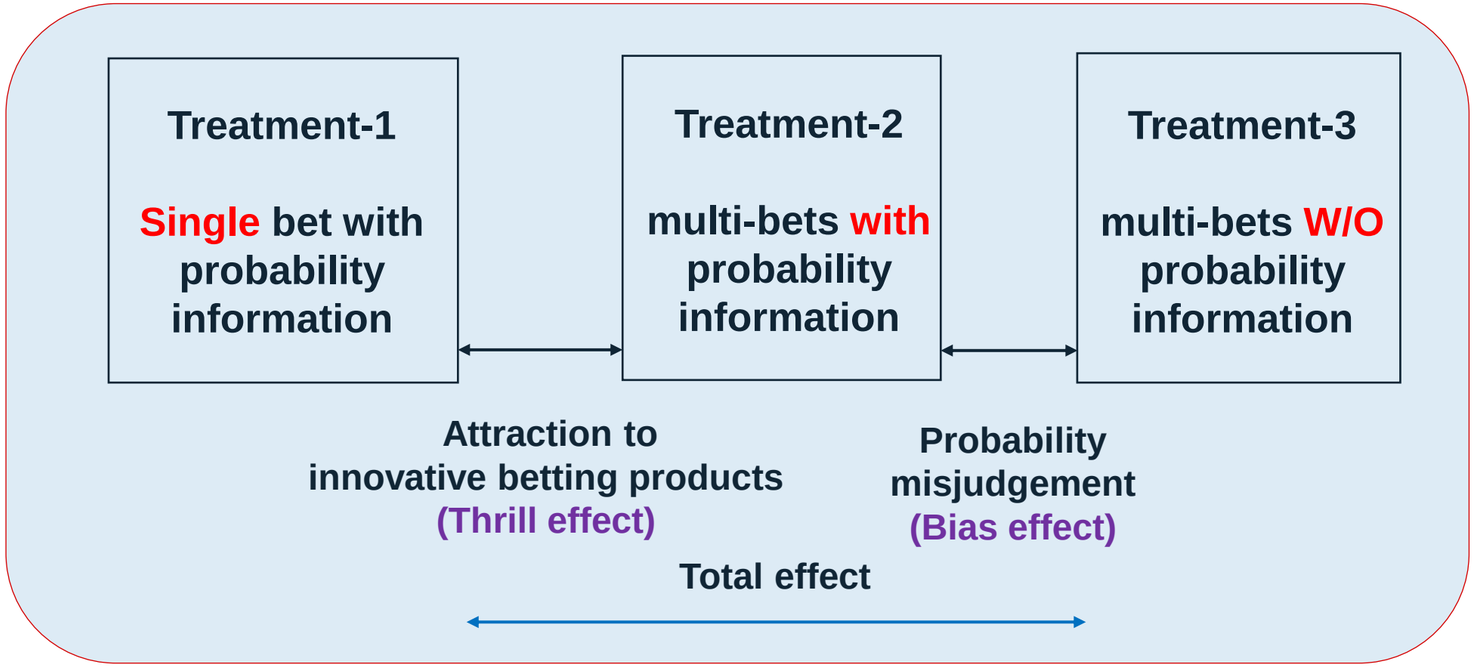
Methodology: Economics experiments at AdLab



Summary of Results

Treatments	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.	Obs.
T1 (single)	2.73	1.79	0	7.2	51
T2 (multi w)	2.96	1.30	0.59	6	48
T3 (multi w/o)	3.39	1.53	0.4	6.5	48

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Regression & Results:

- $b_{itc} = \alpha + \beta_1 T_c + \beta_2 s_{it} + \beta_3 B_t + \beta_4 h_{itc} + \beta_5 X_i + \eta_i + \epsilon_{itc}$
- The heterogeneous factors were controlled: 1. Covariates: Provability of success, ROI, Sequence of 10 bets
  2. Winning history in the previous bets
  3. Demographics: Age, gender, math ability, betting experience
- Pathological bettors spent $0.75 (5% level of significance) more in T3 (multi w/o) than in T1 (single) [Endowment: $8.00]
- Conclusion: as I painted below

Multi-bets

Single bets

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John Al Khateeb

Adelaide Business School

Embracing Complexity: Redefining Project Governance for Dynamic Realities

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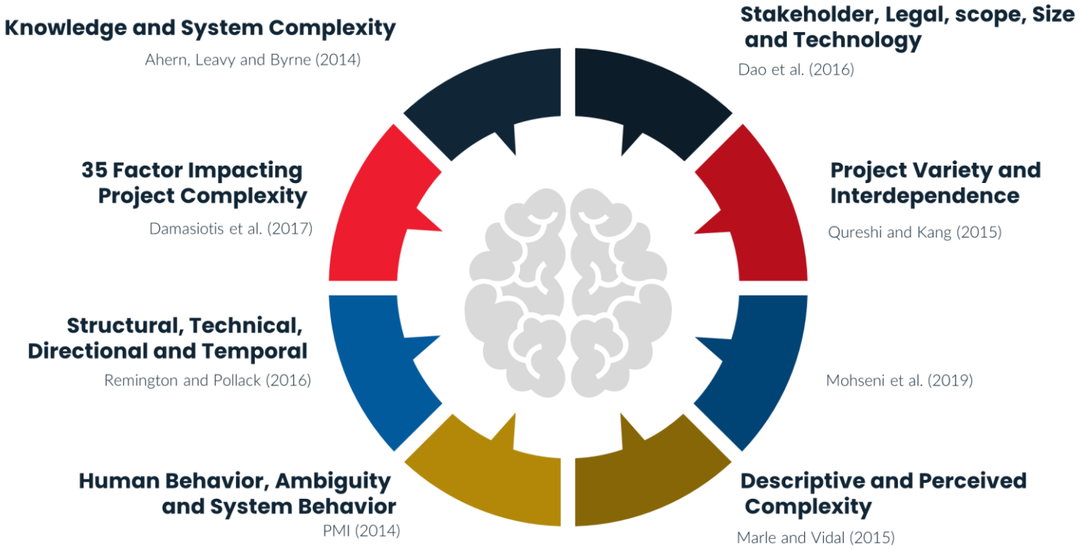
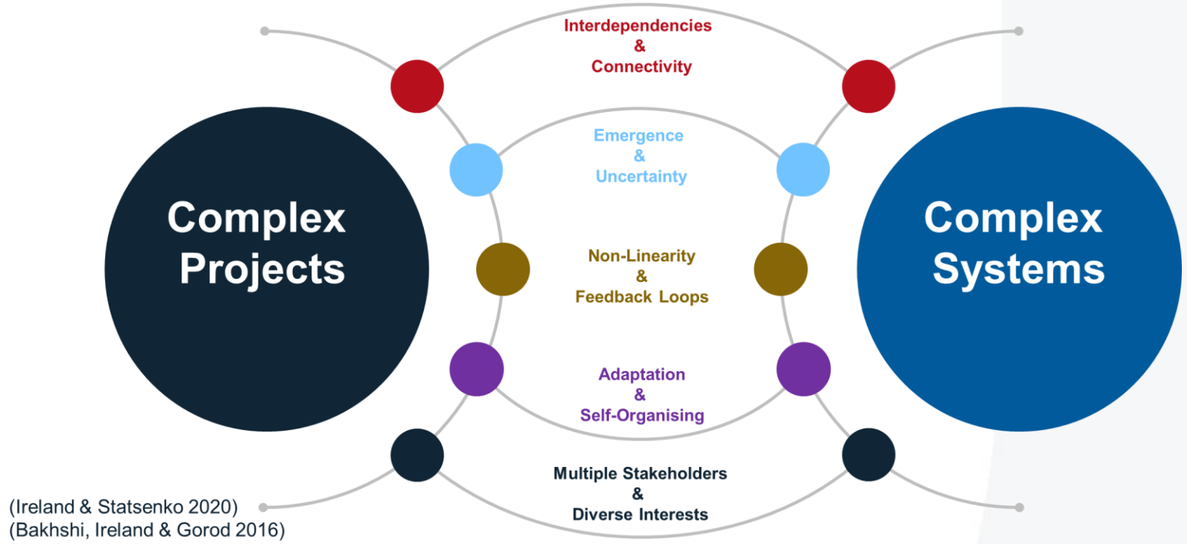
Research Motivation and Context





(Ireland & Statsenko 2020)
(Bakhshi, Ireland & Gorod 2016)
(Remington & Pollack 2016)
(Raydugin 2020)

(Miller & Hobbs 2005)
(Biesenthal & Wilden 2014)
(Too & Weaver 2014)

- Project Governance is Viewed as an Extension of Corporate Governance
- Too Rigid for Dynamic Environments

(Brunet 2019)
(Patel & Robinson 2010)
(Adami & Verschoore 2018)
(Kujala et al. 2020)

- Conceptual and Supplemented by Qualitative Data
- Fragmentation in the Definition and Role of Project Governance in Complex Environment

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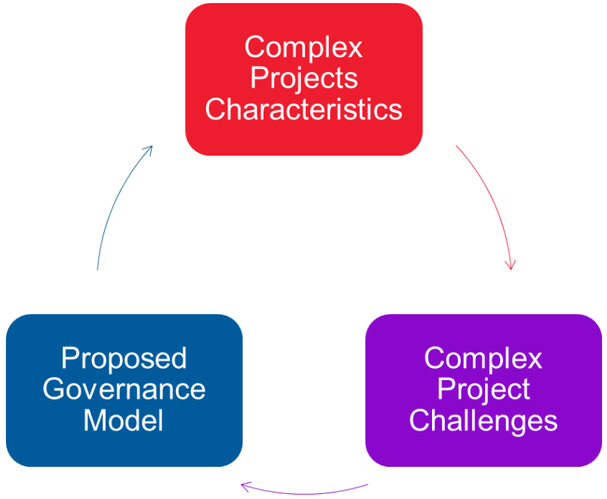
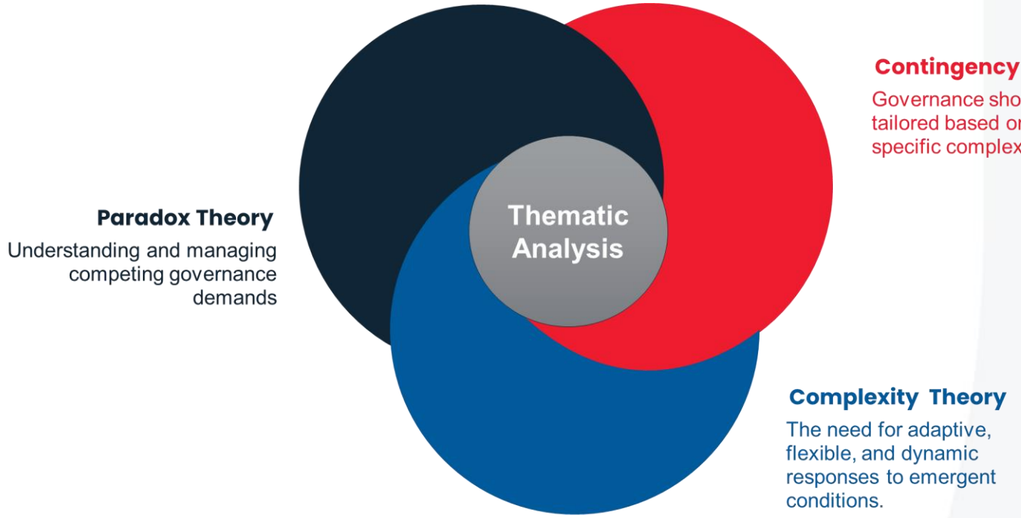
Research Questions and Method





Governance Theme	Paradoxes
Adaptive and Flexible Governance	• Structure Vs. Flexibility • Short-Term Vs. Long-Term • Accountability Vs. Trust
Hybrid and Multi-Layer Governance	• Centralization vs. Decentralization
Knowledge and Learning Governance	• Certainty Vs. Ambiguity • Creation Vs. Utilisation • Sharing Vs. Protection
Structured and Integrated Governance	• Uniformity vs. Contextual Adaptation

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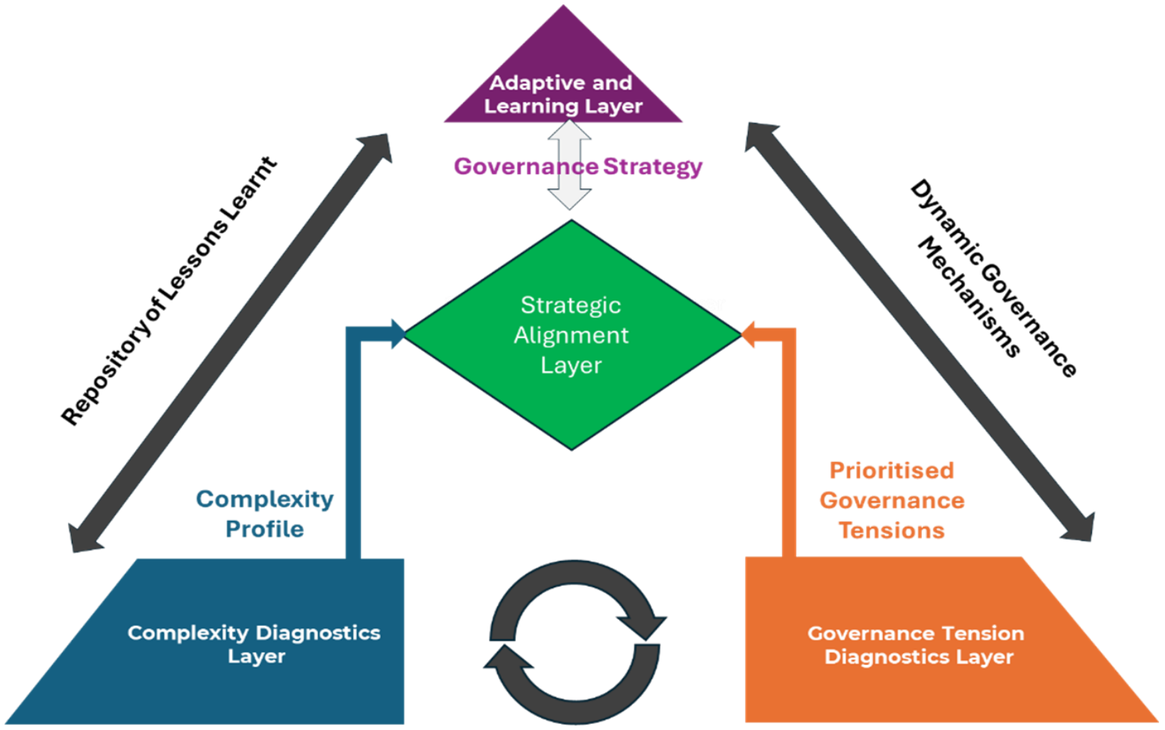
IDCGM



Integrated and Dynamic Complexity Governance Model (IDCGM)

Layer	Purpose	Outputs
Complexity Diagnostics Layer	To identify and categorise project-specific complexity factors.	Complex Project Profile
Governance Tension Diagnostics Layer	Diagnose and prioritise the governance tensions.	A prioritised list of governance tensions and project governance radar map.
Strategic Alignment Layer	Ensures project governance aligns with organisational and project objectives	Tailored Project Governance Management Plan.
Adaptive and Learning Layer	Facilitates dynamic governance mechanisms and continuous learning	Performance Insights, Feedback loops, lessons learnt, predictive and proactive insights, strategic realignment and KPIs tracking.

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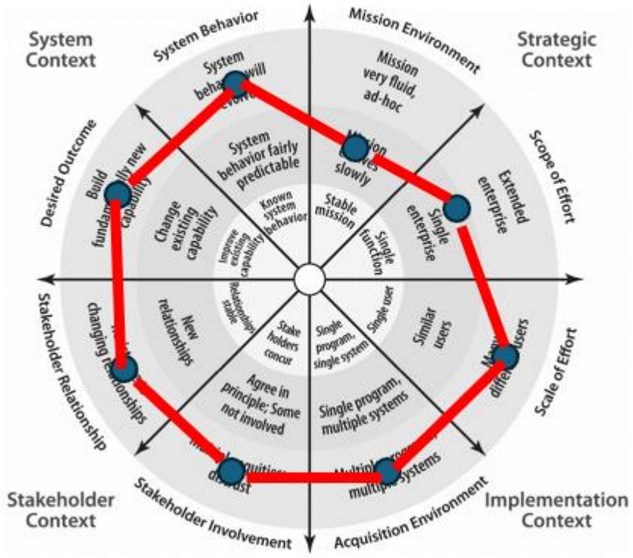
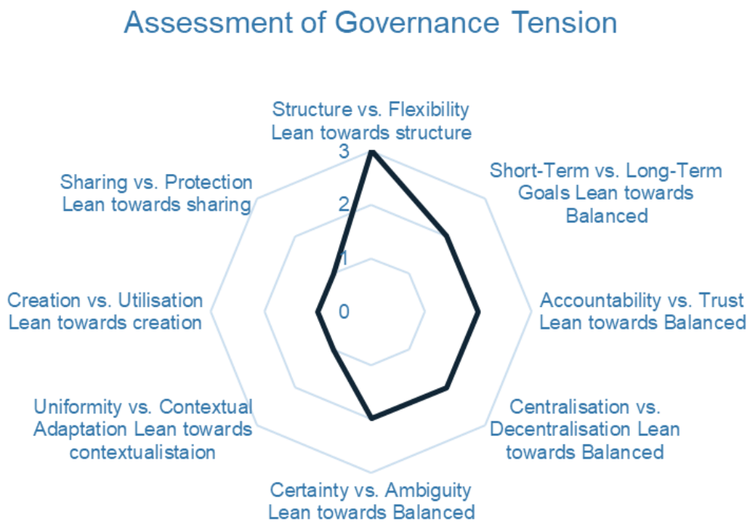
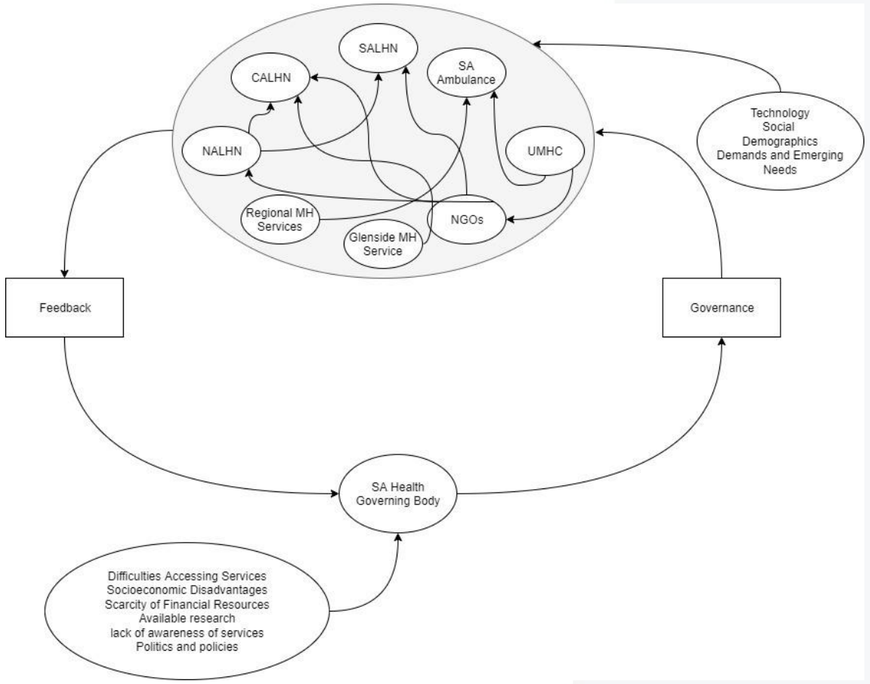


Case Study from the Health Sector in SA





1- Literature Review

2- Qualitative Phase

3- Quantitative Phase

4-Method Integration

5-Final Synthesis and Reporting

- Semi-structured interview to explore user perspectives regarding complexity and validate and expand on the findings from the SLR.
- Explore how systems thinking can address the shortcomings of traditional governance models.
- Investigate how systems thinking can address the paradoxes identified in the literature.
- Propose a governance model that integrates systems thinking principles and tools.

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James Minchinton
Adelaide Law School

Authorisation and Continuing Supervision of Commercial Activities under the Space Treaties

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Gilmour Space
Bowen Orbital Facility

The Law

States … shall bear international responsibility for national activities in outer space… whether such activities are carried on by governmental agencies or by non-governmental entities.... The activities of non-governmental entities in outer space… shall require authorization and continuing supervision by the appropriate State...

Article VI Outer Space Treaty 1967

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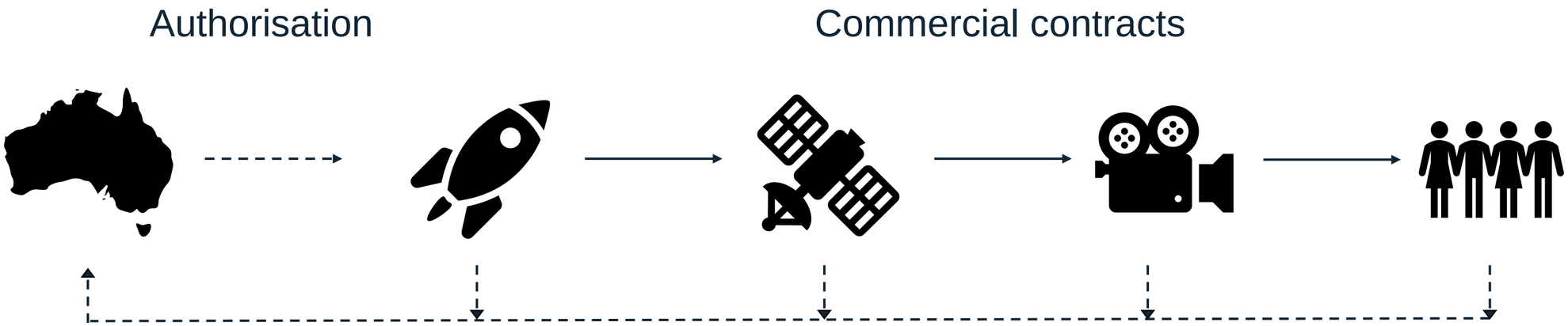
The Problem



International responsibility (for national activities)

Plenary 1

Designing Your Ultimate HDR Experience – Thrive with Purpose

Hickinbotham Hall

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Lunch

1 hour

See you at 1.30pm

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Broughton and Ferguson Room

Session 3.3.

Sustainability, Consumption & the Future

Chair: Karina Galliford

Room coordinator: Natalia Ciecierska-Holmes

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Tadiwos Zewdie
School of Economics and Public Policy

Adaptive strategies in action: Adoption of climate-smart agriculture as a response to extreme rainfall and variability in Ethiopia

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Motivation

- Rainfall is key for agricultural production in many developing nations (such as Ethiopia)
- The variability and frequency of extreme rainfall events has increased (IPCC, 2023).
- There is a need for adaptive responses such as climate-smart agriculture (CSA) (FAO, 2010; IPCC, 2023).
- CSA practices are necessary to enhance resilience
- CSA implementation vary widely among farm households, impacting potential gains (Acevedo et al., 2020).
- Existing research tend to focus on impacts of short-term extreme shocks and adoption of individual CSA practices (e.g., Makate et al., 2022).

How does rainfall variability, rainfall extreme events frequency and unexpected rainfall affect adoption of CSA practices in Ethiopia?

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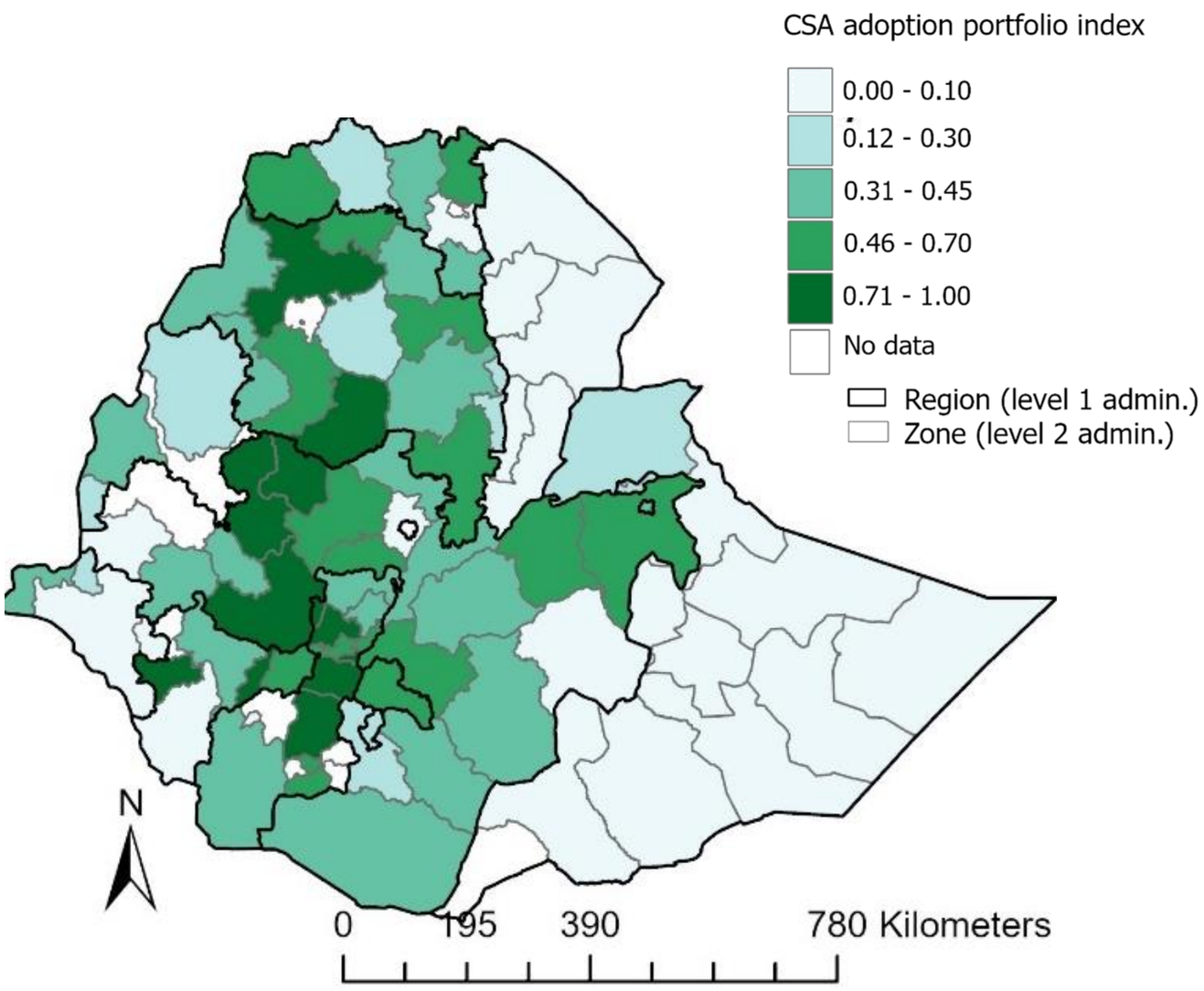
Results



Spatial distribution of adoption portfolio index

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Impact of long-term rainfall variability and short-term extremes on CSA adoption portfolio index in Ethiopia

	Pooled OLS	FE	CRE
Long-term rainfall volatility			
Coefficient of variation – for long rain season (Meher)	-0.0023	0.0014	0.0027*
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Coefficient of variation – for short rain season (Belg)	-0.0018	-0.0006	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Unexpected rainfall			
Unexpected rainfall - short season (1-Year Lag)	0.066***	0.021**	0.017*
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Unexpected rainfall - long season (1-Year Lag)	0.100***	0.067***	0.072***
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Frequency of extreme rainfall			
Frequency of extreme rainfall events - long season (in 10 Years)	0.0153***	0.0166***	0.0177***
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Frequency of extreme rainfall events - short season (in 10 Years)	0.0065*	0.0125***	0.0118***
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Other controls (HH, resource, market info, access to info, social, shocks, etc.)	YES	YES	YES
Observations	4269	4269	4269

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Key Takeaways

- There is some adaptive strategies in action: CSA practices adoption is influenced by both short-term rainfall extremes and long-term variability.
- There is some heterogeneity in response to rainfall extremes and variability

- *Need for targeted policies:* Support CSA adoption for **asset-poor farmers ,** who are **less responsive** against extreme and frequent rainfall measures

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Mimi Salminah

School of Economics & Public Policy

Formation of Biodiversity Restoration Preferences

Supervisor:

Assoc Prof. Patrick O'Connor, Assoc Prof. Adam Loch, Dr. Thomas Prowse

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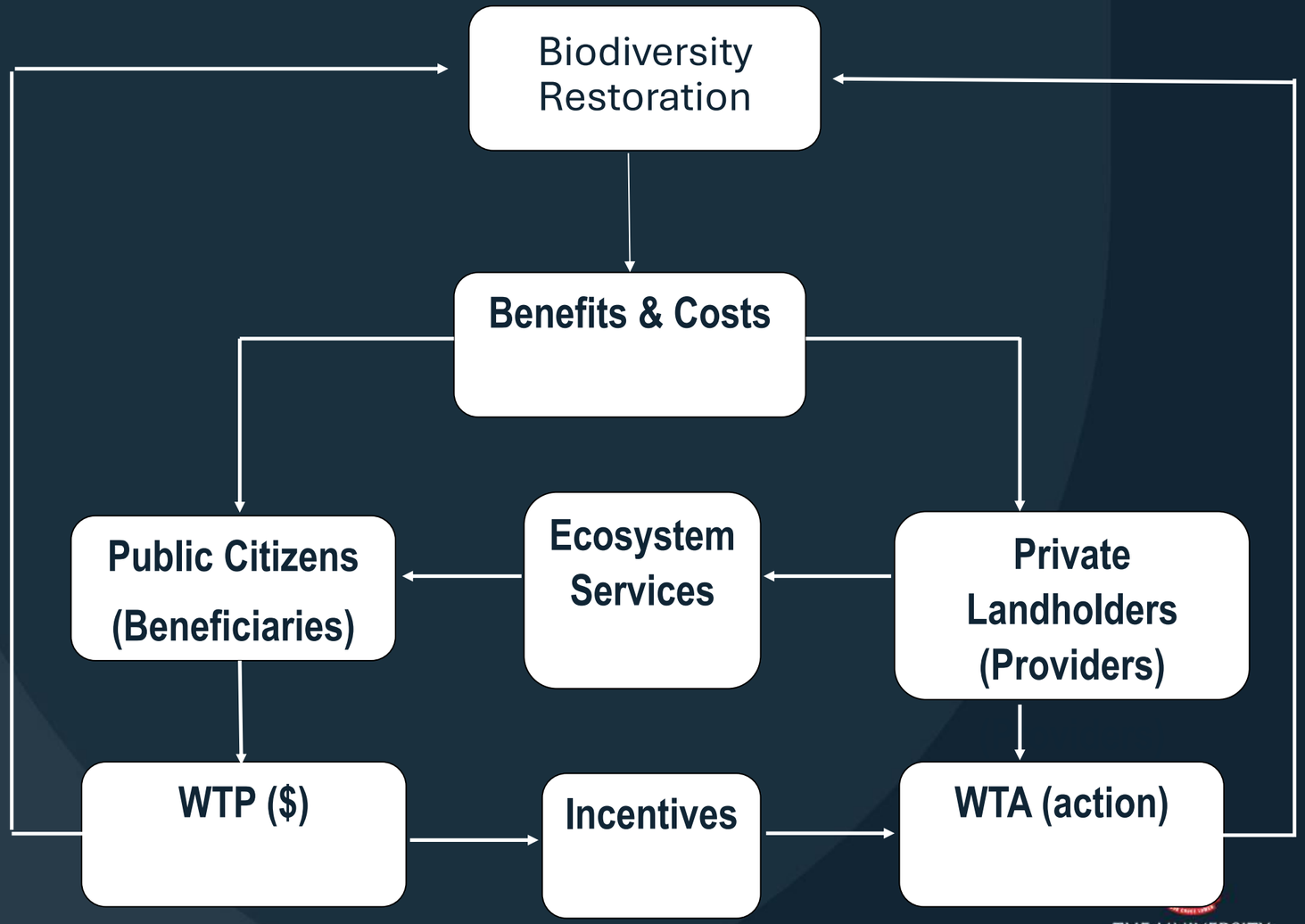
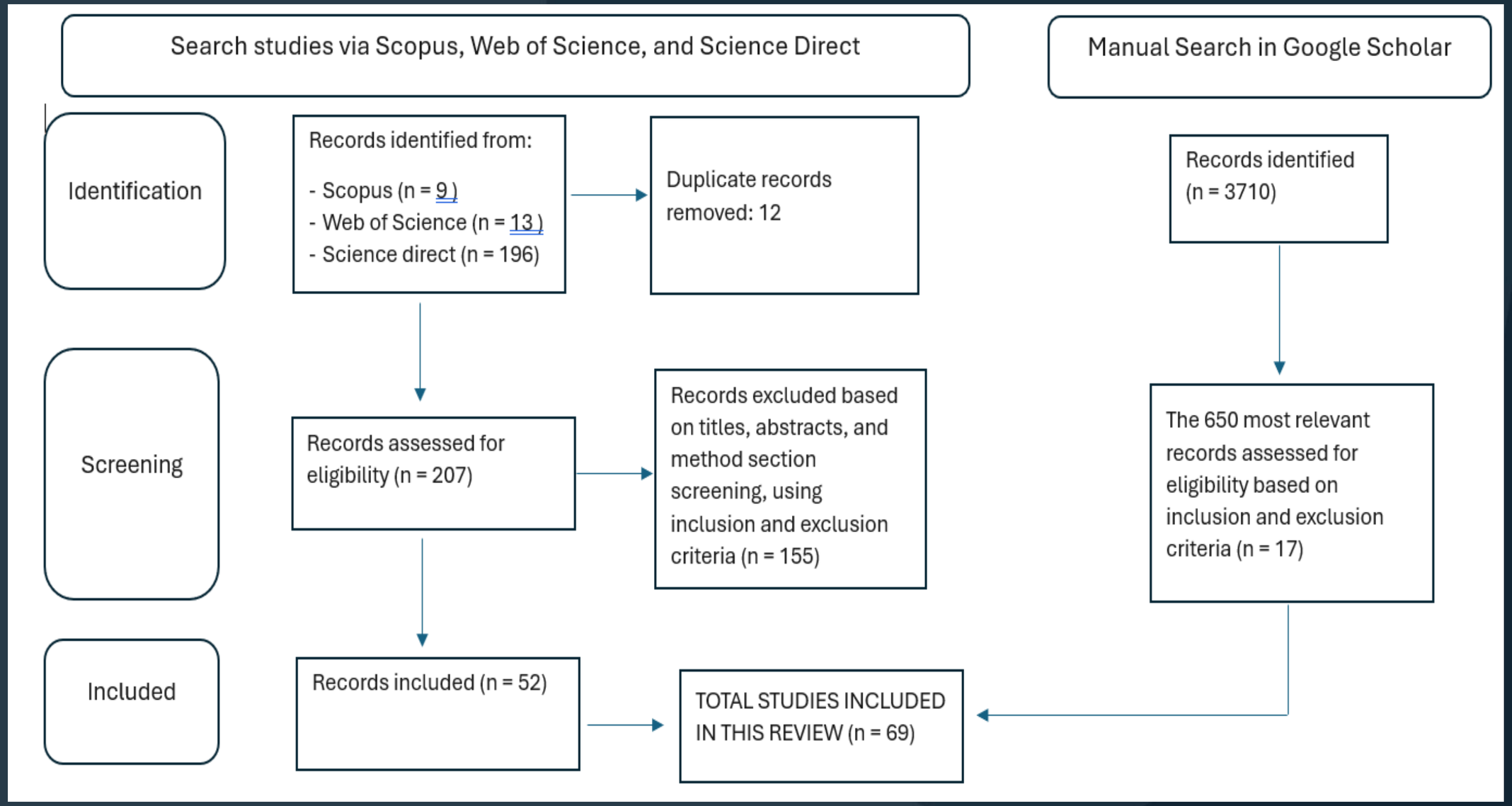
Biodiversity Restoration Framework: The Importance of Support from Public Citizens & Private Landholder



WTP : willingness to pay; WTA: Willingness to act / accept

Review Using Framework Analysis



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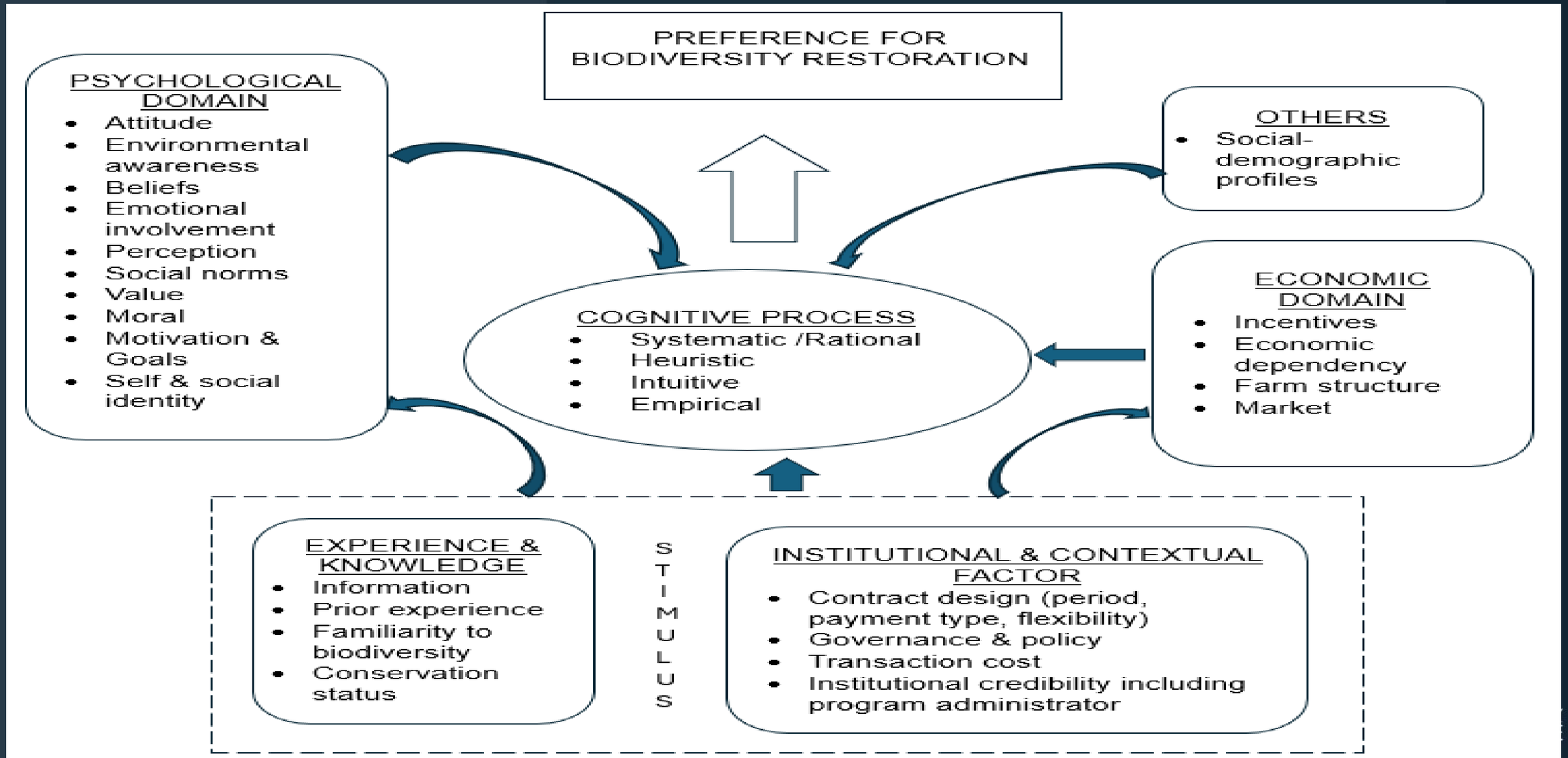
The Formation of Preferences for Biodiversity Restoration



Implications for Policy Making

- Policy makers need to gain a thorough understanding of the circumstances and psychological perspectives of key stakeholders before implementing any restoration programs
- Policy makers need to provide clear information about biodiversity restoration that is relevant to stakeholders' circumstances
- Policy makers need to emphasize biodiversity restoration as a socially approved behaviour, rooted in social preferences and the pursuit of broader social welfare

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Cathy Duncan
Elder Conservatorium of Music

Satie, Cocteau, Picasso and the circus: a research field trip to France

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Circus performances

Festival du Cirque de Monte-Carlo

Cirque d'Hiver - Paris

Festival du Cirque de Massy, France

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Conversations with circus professionals

Cirque de Monte-Carlo clowns

Dr. Alain Frère: Circus historian and founder of the International Festival du Cirque de Monte-Carlo.

Cirque d'Hiver clown

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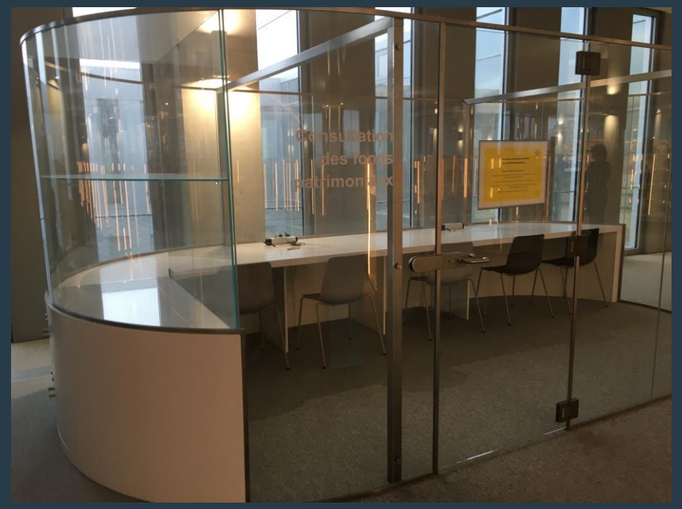
Library research opportunities



Bibliothèque Université Paul-Valery, Montpellier

Bibliothèque de l'Opera, Paris

Bibliothèque Richelieu, Paris

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Field trip challenges and advantages

Pablo Picasso, “Paul en Arlequin” (1924)

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Thi Xuan Dieu Phan
School of Economics and Public Policy

Sustainable home-cooked food consumption behaviours: An empirical study of urban households in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

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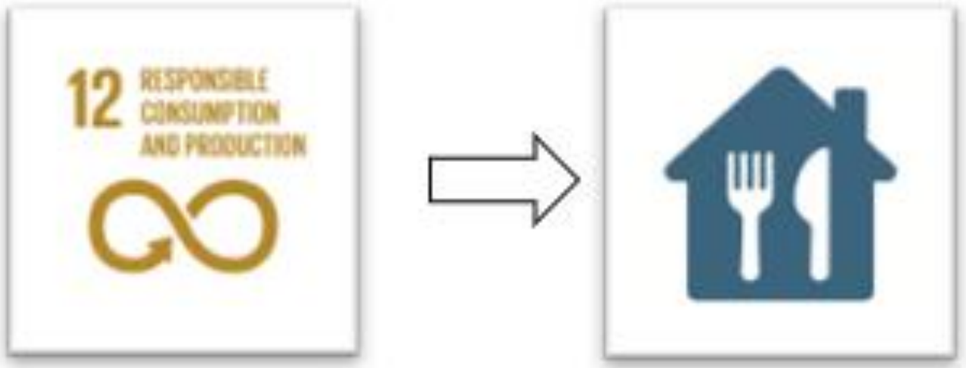
Why this matters



- Home cooking: a sustainable alternative to ready-made meals.
- Existing studies: mainly focus on purchase/consumption.
- This study uses the complete cycle of home cooking.

Stages of the home cooking process

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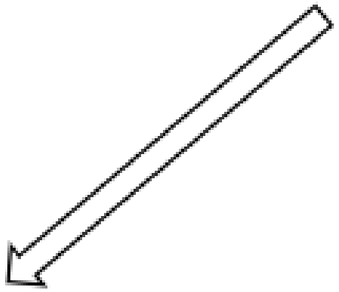
How we studied it

Calculating Household's Sustainable Home Cooking composite index



Clustering households into different groups

Applying multinomial logit regression analysis

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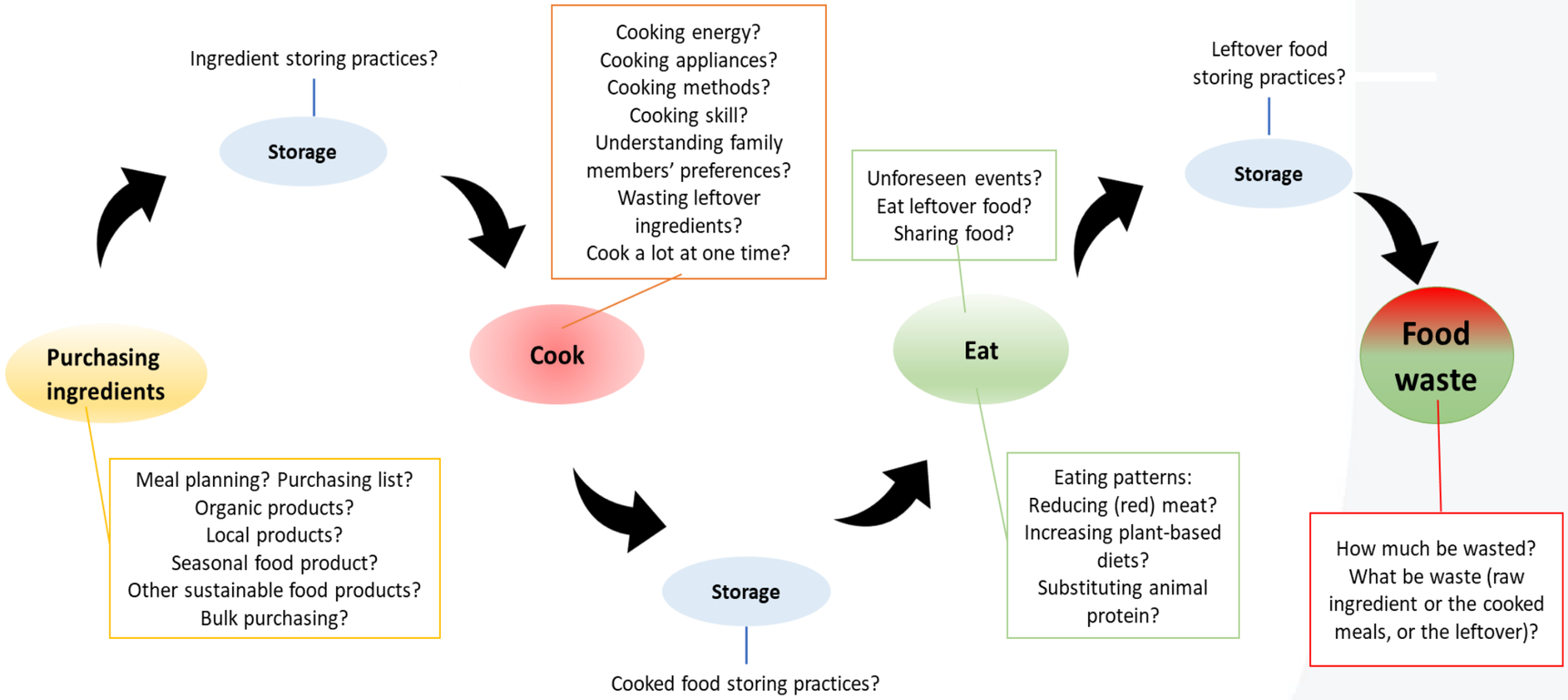
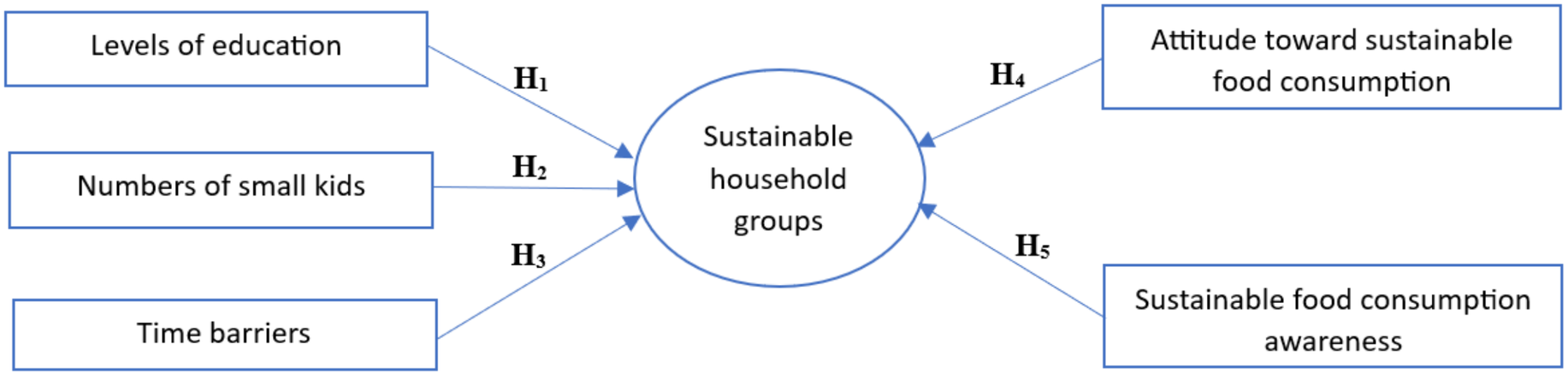
Conceptual Framework



Source: Phan, 2024



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What we discovered

① Sustainable Food Management Practices
② Sustainable Eating
③ Unsustainable Planning and Handling of Leftover Food
④ Unsustainable Home-cooked Food Consumption

Key insights

✅ Sustainability attitude and awareness matters.

⏱ Time constraints are critical.

Limited time for home cooking is significantly associated with unsustainable behaviours

🎓 Education ≠ sustainability

Contrary to common assumptions, households with higher education levels are more likely to exhibit unsustainable cooking behaviours.

🔄 **Process** > product

Current research often overemphasises product choices (like organic food) while neglecting sustainability across the entire cooking and waste process.

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A B M Enamol Hassan

Social Sciences

The title: Climate-induced migration and collective efforts in building community resilience: Insights from urban informal settlements

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Research Background

Almost 25 million climate-induced migration is recorded globally since 2008

Climate change could force 216 million people to migrate within their own countries by 2050

192 million people will take shelter in vulnerable settings of urban areas by 2060, especially in Asia

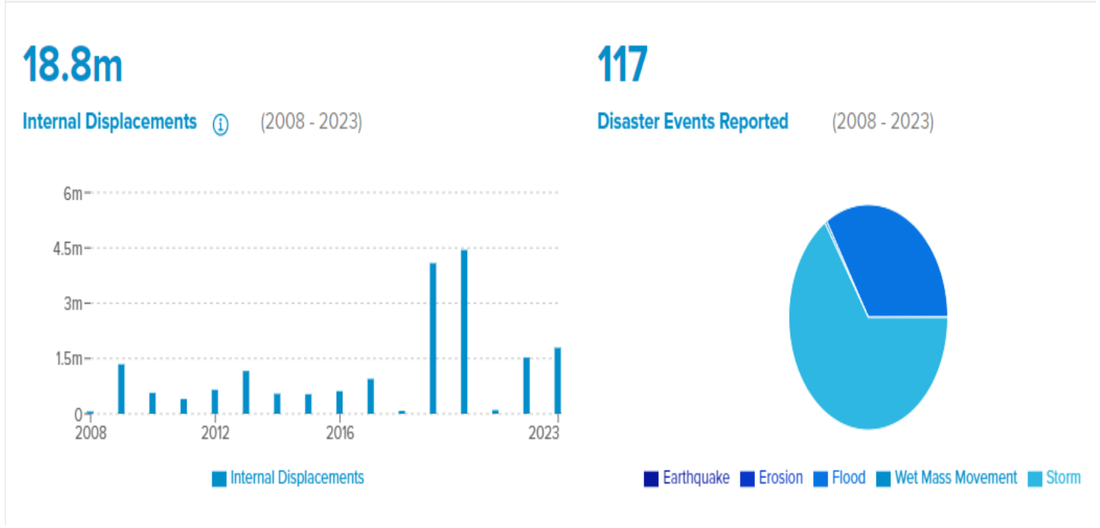
Bangladesh has been called a ‘country made for disasters’

Table 1: Sectoral Vulnerability by Hazards due to Climate Change in Bangladesh

Physical Vulnerability Context								
Extreme Temperature	Sea Level Rise		Drought	Floods		Cyclone and Storm Surges	Erosion and Accretion	Sectoral Vulnerability Context
	Coastal Inundation	Salinity Intrusion		River Flood	Flash Flood			
+++	++	+++	+++	+	++	+++	–	Crop Agriculture
++	+	+	++	++	+	+	–	Fisheries
++	++	+++	–	–	+	+++	–	Livestock
+	++		–	++	+	+	+++	Infrastructure
++	+++	++	–	++	+	+	–	Industries
++	+++	+++	–	++	–	+	–	Biodiversity
+++	+	+++	–	++	–	++	–	Health
–	–	–	–	–	–	+++	+++	Human Settlement
++	+	–	–	+	–	+	–	Energy

Note: +++ refers to high, ++ refers to moderate, and + refers to low level of relationship.

Internal climate migrants in Bangladesh



- Climate change pushes over 500,000 people each year to Dhaka City
- Almost 2000 people come every day in Dhaka City
- Majority of climate migrants take shelter in slums
- Almost 4000 slums are in Dhaka City and inhibited by about 1 million dwellers
- 40 percent of total population in Dhaka lives in the slums occupying only 5.1 percent of the city’s total land

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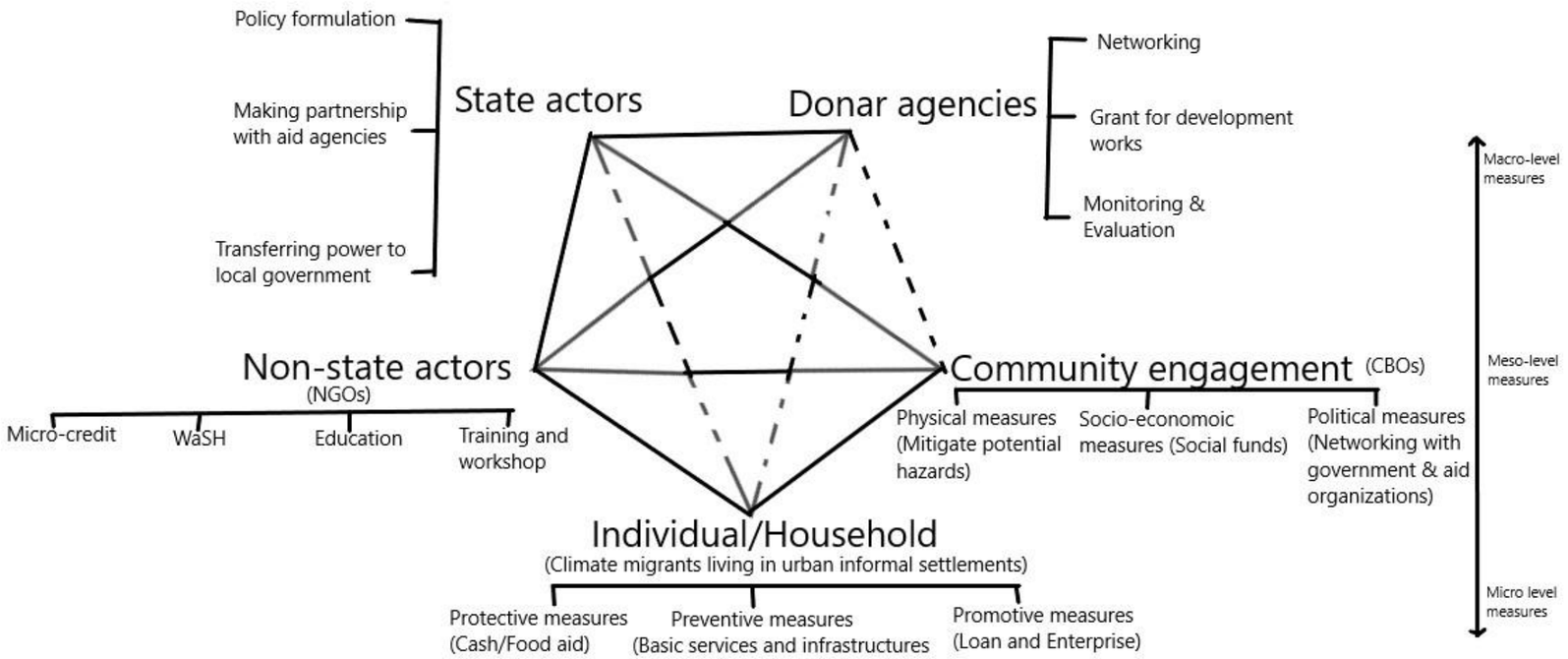
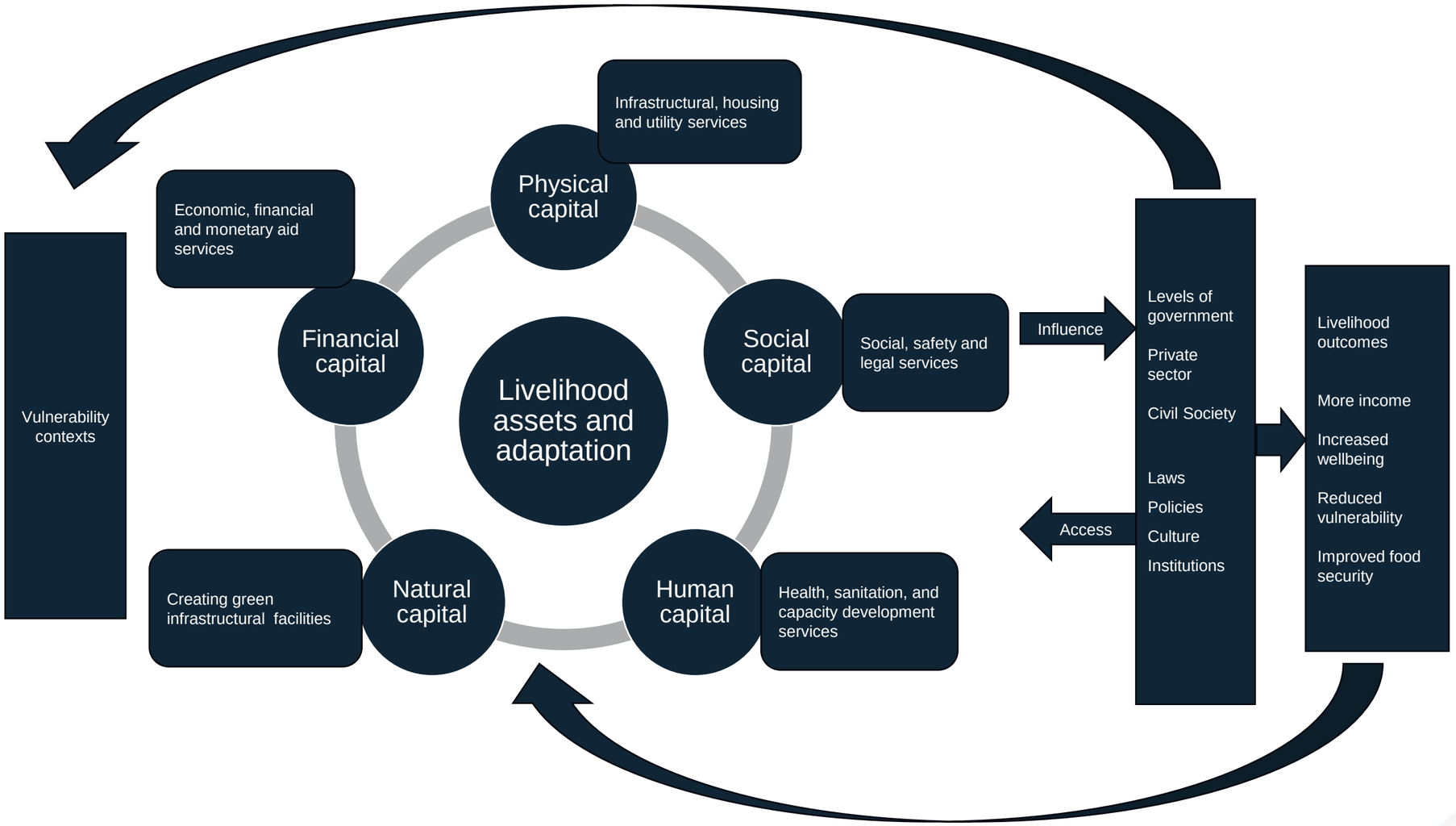
Participatory approach is a process of governance through which multi-stakeholders work together for socio-economic development of people by adopting new structural reformulations underlying good governance.



Sustainable livelihood and adaptation



Livelihood Assessment

Livelihood Vulnerability Index

Vulnerability elements	Major components	Estimated value of vulnerability elements
Adaptive capacity	Socio-demographic profiles	0.58
	Livelihood strategies	
	Social network	
Sensitivity	Food	0.43
	Water	
	Health	
	Physical environment and housing	
Exposure	Natural disaster	0.23
	Climate variability	
Composite Livelihood Vulnerability Index (CLVI)		0.36

Livelihood Diversification Index(LDI) through Simpson Diversification Index (SDI)

Indicator	Equation 1			Equation 2	
	n	n-1	n(n-1)	P	P^2
Sources of income					
Service (S)	113	112	12656	0.052	0.003
Daily labour (Dl)	127	126	16002	0.058	0.003
Garments work(Gw)	92	91	8372	0.042	0.002
Shopkeeping (Sh)	19	18	342	0.009	0.000
Rickshaw/Van pulling (Rp)	70	69	4830	0.032	0.001
Housekeeping/Servant(Hs)	114	113	12882	0.052	0.003
Driving(D)	57	56	3192	0.026	0.001
Hawker(H)	15	14	210	0.007	0.000
Small-scale business(Sb)	110	109	11990	0.050	0.003
Others(O)	75	74	5550	0.034	0.001
Monetary aid					
Cash money(Cm)	66	65	4290	0.030	0.001
Old age allowance(Oa)	6	5	30	0.003	0.000
Disability allowance(Da)	3	2	6	0.001	0.000
Nutrition allowance(Na)	4	3	12	0.002	0.000
Non-monetary aid					
Food materials(Fm)	195	194	37830	0.089	0.008
Clothes(C)	12	11	132	0.006	0.000
Ration card(Rc)	93	92	8556	0.043	0.002
White card(Wc)	82	81	6642	0.038	0.001
Hand washing soap(Hs)	131	130	17030	0.060	0.004
Number of household income sources					
1(One)	130	129	16770	0.060	0.004
2(Two)	348	347	120756	0.160	0.025
3(Three)	198	197	39006	0.091	0.008
4(Four)	120	119	14280	0.055	0.033
Total (N)	2180				
N-1	2179				
N(N-1)	4750220		341366	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} Pi^2$	0.07
$\frac{\sum n(n-1)}{N(N-1)}$	0.07				
$SDI = 1 - \frac{\sum n(n-1)}{N(N-1)}$	**0.93**		$SDI = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} Pi^2$		**0.93**

Amanda Hayes
Stretton Health Equity, School of Social Sciences

Policy Impacts on Healthy and Sustainable Food Systems: A South Australian Perspective

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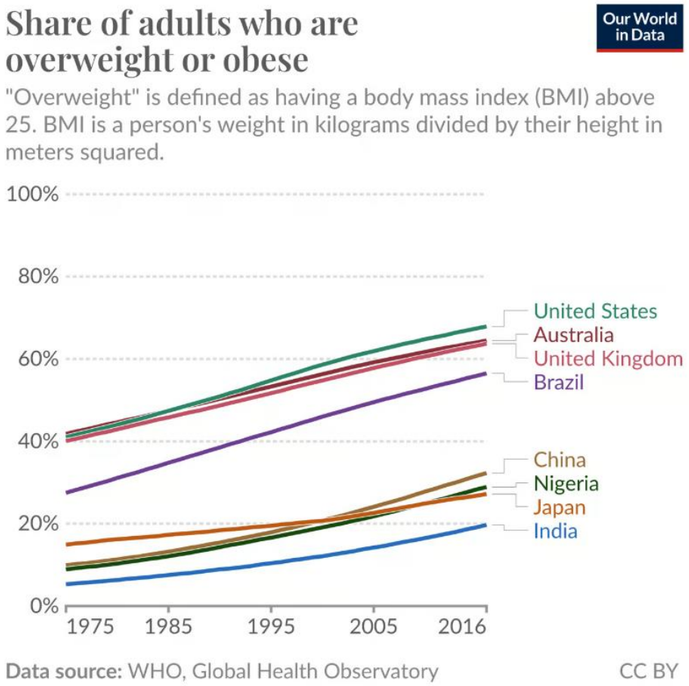
How South Australian public policies relating to food can be made healthier, more sustainable and more equitable



HEALTH EQUITY: Diet related NCDs are not experienced equally by all Australians – people in vulnerable circumstances are more likely to eat an unhealthy diet and have worse health outcomes

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Methods

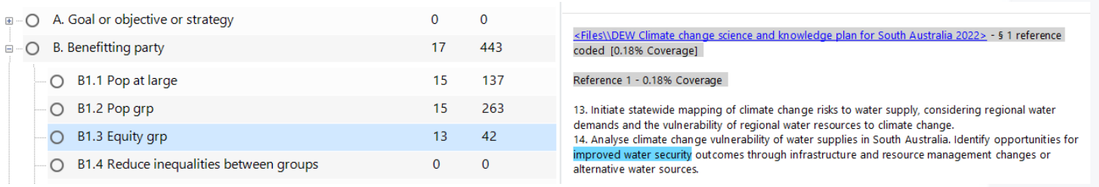
Analysing food related policies:

- Policy identification
- Policy review for inclusion and exclusion
- Coding of included policies in NVivo using a coding framework

Literature review:

“To what extent to government food, agriculture and environmental policies help or hinder the development of healthy, sustainable and equitable food systems?”

NVivo



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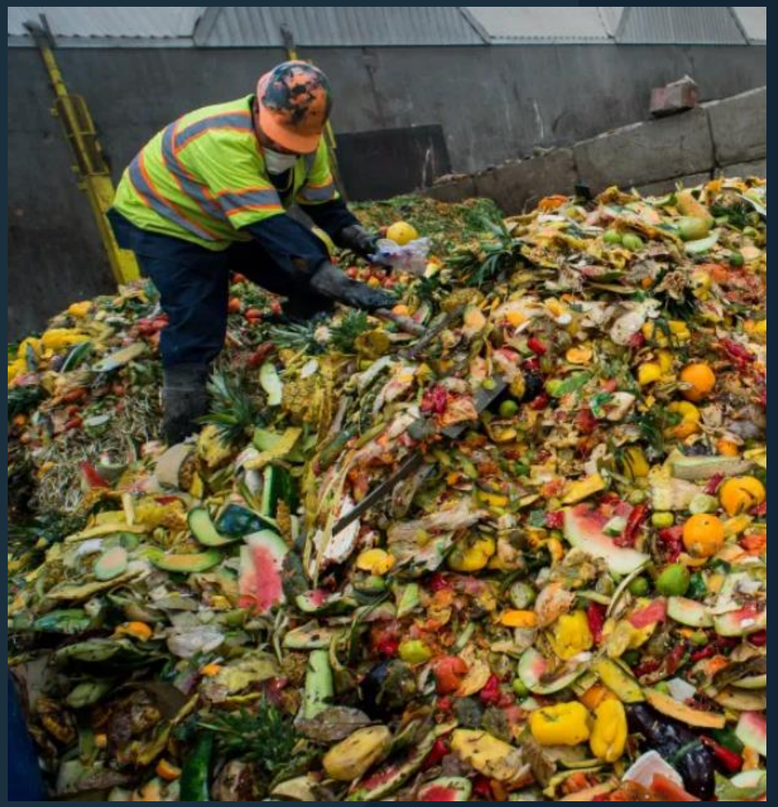
Preliminary results

- Policies that include rhetoric around improving health equity do not specify how
- When First Nations people are referenced as an equity group, weak language is used
- Policies relating to environmental sustainability preference climate change adaption and resilience over mitigation
- Policy silences
- Food waste is mentioned in the context of food rescue rather than addressing upstream causes of food insecurity



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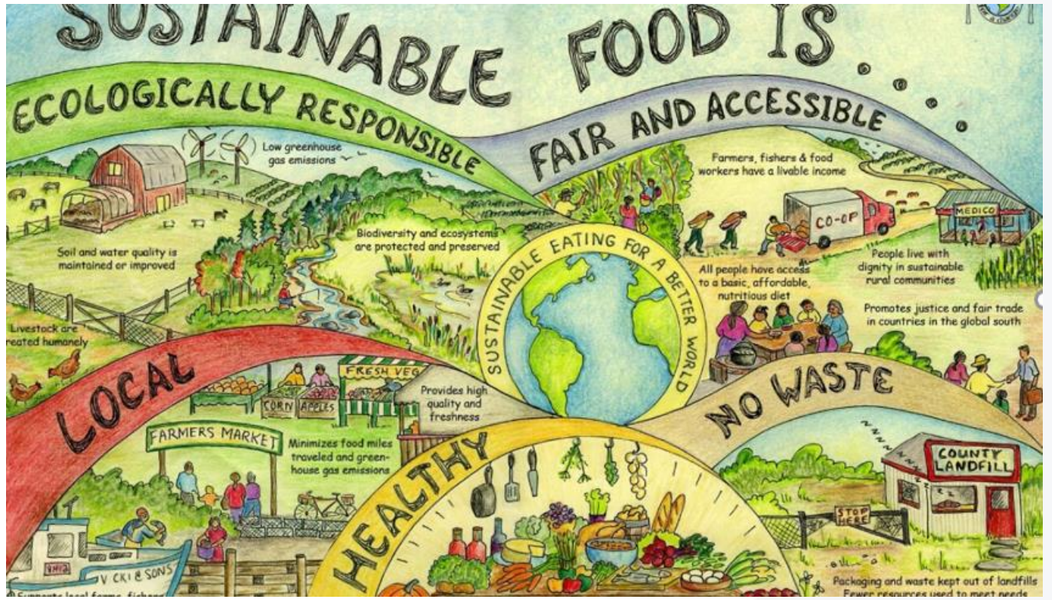
How will my research contribute to society?

Provide policy options to address current unsustainable social, health and environmental costs contributed to by the food system.

Opportunities to improve actions on SCDH and health equity.

Opportunities for polices to address environmental sustainability.

My research will be specific to South Australia.



Madeleine Perrett
Adelaide Law School

Exploring Federalism as One Pathway to Realising Indigenous Aspirations for Political Empowerment and Structural Reform in Australia

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Overview of My Research

‘one obstacle’ in the Indigenous rights debate has been the **confusion** that surrounds the use of words, like sovereignty, when Indigenous Peoples express their vision for a better future

a **‘multi-faceted process’** that must include a **‘thorough understanding of what Indigenous political aspirations are and an exploration of how those aspirations can be accommodated within Australia’s institutions’**

Part 1

Behrendt: A Thorough Understanding of What Indigenous Political Aspirations Are

Engaging with Indigenous Voices to explore three Indigenous aspirations

Part 2

Behrendt: Exploration of How Those Aspirations Can be Accommodated within Australia's Institutions

Exploring Federalism as a pathway to accommodating those aspirations

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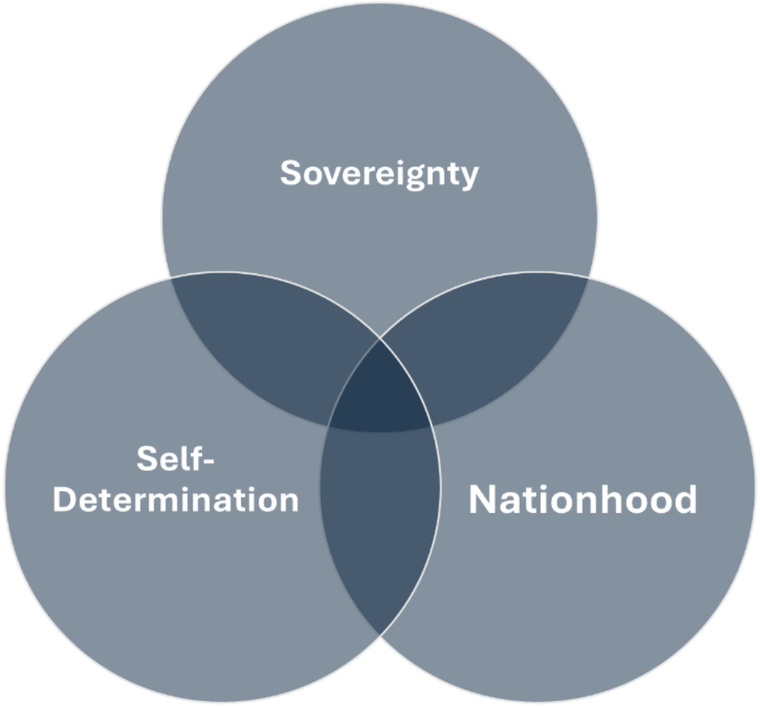
Indigenous Aspirations



What are the key features and interpretations of Sovereignty when employed as a term by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples?

What are the key features and interpretations of Self-Determination when employed as a term by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples?

What are the key features and interpretations of Nationhood when employed as a term by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples?

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Researcher Positionality

Centring	Centring Indigenous voices and perspectives, ensuring that diverse and sometimes conflicting views are acknowledged.
Recognising	Recognising the power imbalances inherent in legal and political discourse, particularly in relation to Indigenous rights.
Maintaining	Maintaining transparency regarding my positionality and methodological choices.
Engaging	Engaging in scholarship that is respectful, non-extractive, and aligned with ethical Indigenous research methodologies.

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Federalism as a Pathway?

Federalism

Self-rule combined with shared-rule

- Self rule by autonomous political units
- Shared rule for matters of common concern

Theories of Federalism

Classic or Traditional	Modern
	• Origin • Functional Process

Models of Federalism

Treaty Federalism	Combined Framework: Treaty and Federalism

Originally drawn as a double page spread illustration to open an article about the amount of different indigenous languages in Australia. Over 380 Aboriginal tribes and dialects are shown here, roughly in their respective locations. This map is based on the AIATSIS map of Indigenous Australia, © AIATSIS 1996.

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Siqi Huang (Cristina)

Centre for Global Food and Resources - School of Economics and Public Policy

Climate change and Water Conservation Practices – investigating the adoption decision in China

Supervisors:

Di Zeng
Alec Zuo

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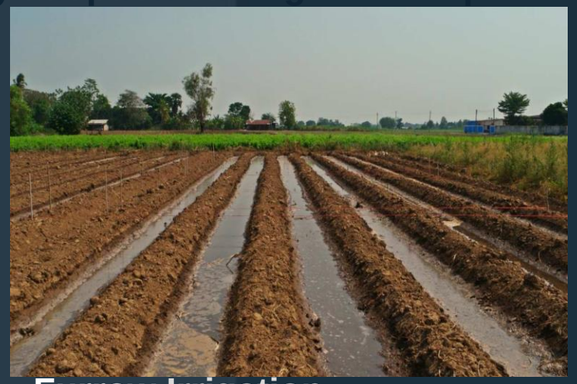
•How do farmers adjust their technology adoption strategies in response to long-term climate change?

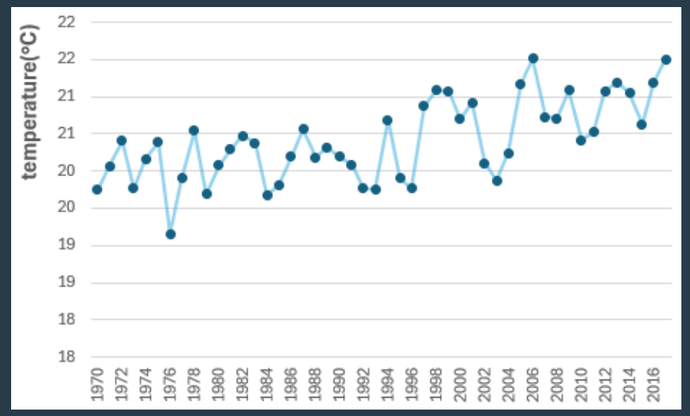
Basin irrigation



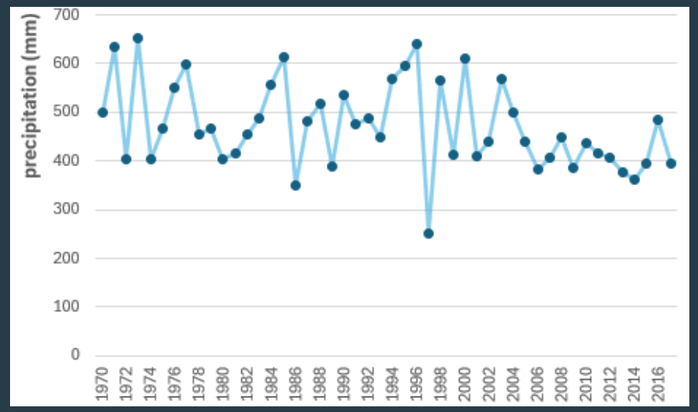
Furrow Irrigation

Surface pipelines

Mulch



Average temperature at sample villages (1970 to 2016)



Average precipitation at sample villages (1970 to 2016)

How does climate factors influence farmers' decision to adopt water conservation practices(WCPs)?

- How do farmers adopt WCPs in warmer and drier regions?
- How do farmers adjust their WCPs in response to long-term climate change?

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Table 1 OLS result at household level

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Basin irrigation	Furrow irrigation	Surface pipelines	Mulch	Intermittent irrigation	drought-resistant varieties
Surface water	0.067*	-0.012	-0.026	-0.037	0.019	-0.109**
	(0.038)	(0.024)	(0.031)	(0.028)	(0.027)	(0.047)
Groundwater	0.279***	0.030	0.276***	0.073**	0.000	-0.078
	(0.044)	(0.027)	(0.036)	(0.032)	(0.031)	(0.054)
Short-term average Precipitation	-0.033	0.010	-0.078	0.031	0.019	-0.295***
	(0.080)	(0.050)	(0.065)	(0.059)	(0.056)	(0.099)
Short-term variance in precipitation	-0.751***	0.254**	-0.335***	-0.144	-0.186*	-0.118
	(0.158)	(0.099)	(0.129)	(0.117)	(0.111)	(0.195)
30-year precipitation trend	0.067***	0.003	0.024***	0.032***	0.014*	0.003
	(0.011)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.013)
Short-term average temperature	-0.314*	0.128	0.279**	0.163	0.069	-0.804***
	(0.172)	(0.108)	(0.141)	(0.127)	(0.121)	(0.212)
Short-Term Variation in Temperature	-8.749***	2.321*	3.923**	0.355	-4.567***	-3.096
	(2.129)	(1.330)	(1.740)	(1.574)	(1.498)	(2.626)
30-year temperature trend	12.258***	-2.556	-9.389***	-1.763	-7.292***	16.116***
	(3.726)	(2.328)	(3.045)	(2.755)	(2.621)	(4.596)

- The adoption of water conservation practices is more significantly influenced by long-term climate factors.
- Basin irrigation remains prevalent among producers with more reliable water sources. It is also more likely to be used as a strategy to cool the root zone under long-term temperature increases.
- In response to greater climate variability, producers are more inclined to shift away from basin irrigation and adopt relatively more water-efficient furrow irrigation.
- Surface pipelines are generally adopted to reduce evaporation losses in warmer regions. However, their adoption tends to decline with rising temperatures over time.

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Thank you!

All comments welcome!

Chamali Amarakoon

Adelaide Business School

Decoding the Inconsistencies: Navigating Towards Consistent Sustainable Behaviours

make history.

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Inconsistent sustainable behaviours

People care about sustainability!
But,

My research:
Why do people behave inconsistently in their sustainable behaviours?

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The research need

The literature on (in)consistency

- Foundational but fragmented insights about consistency
- Viewed inconsistency as the absence of consistency

Consumer rationalisations

- Sustainable behaviours are not consistent

- **Neutralise**
- Preserve self-perception

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What will I discover?

Can reducing the factors that influence inconsistency reduce inconsistency,
Or will people still rationalise their inconsistent sustainable behaviours?

1

- Define inconsistency
- Explore neutralisation mechanisms

2 & 3

- Investigate and test:

Other possible factors of inconsistency + neutralisation mechanisms

How can we challenge consumer rationalisations?

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Marie Beillevert
Adelaide Law School

Rethinking the definition of environmental harm in Australia to improve nature protection

make history.

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Co-supervised by Dr. Phillipa McCormack & Dr Kellie Toole

Nature in decline

Coral bleach in Great Barrier Reef - Source: Great Barrier Reef Foundation

Australia's unique biodiversity is under threat

Farmed Atlantic salmon that were washing up on nearby Bruny Island, Tasmania (Supplied: Bob Brown Foundation) - Source: ABC

Human activities cause significant environmental harm

Koalas are predicted to be extinct across New South Wales and Queensland by 2050 according to conservation groups (Supplied) - Source: ABC

Environmental crime is growing

Photos taken in April this year show the bushland that was cleared for one of the main pits at the Vickas South project. (Supplied) - Source: ABC

Investigating environmental harm in Australian laws

Failure of the laws

Notion of harm

Categorizing harm

Other places

Redefining environmental harm for better outcomes for nature

What am I doing?

How am I solving the problem?

Outcomes

New definition

Shortfalls

"Everything is connected"

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