

# Maantieteen päivät 2017: WELCOME TO FINLAND?

- The Annual Meeting of Finnish Geographers, Turku 26.-27.10.2017 -

## DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY

Session chairs Lauri Hooli and Minna-Liina Ojala

Session on Friday 27. October 2017 at 9:00 – 10:30

---

Niina Käyhkö: **Role of place-based knowledge in supporting integrated coastal and marine spatial planning in Zanzibar, Tanzania**

Minna-Liina Ojala: **Ensembling Zanzibari and Finnish expertise in the creation of Spatial Data Infrastructure and Marine Spatial Plan for Zanzibar**

Noora Mäkelä: **Arkipäivän tilalliset kamppailut – Kuukautiset ja voimaantuminen Kiberassa, Keniassa**

Rebecca Frilund: **Volunteer tourism in Dharamsala, India, as a form of development innovation**

Lauri Hooli: **Development Aid 2.0 – Towards Innovation-Focused Development Co-operation: The Case of Finland in Southern Africa**

---

## **Role of place-based knowledge in supporting integrated coastal and marine spatial planning in Zanzibar, Tanzania**

Käyhkö Niina, Khamis Zakaria, Eilola Salla, Viitasalo Markku, Virtanen Elina, Muhammad Juma Muhammad, Fagerholm Nora

Stakeholder participation is an important element in sustainable landscape and resources management and spatial planning. It opens a possibility for integrating knowledge of coastal expertise from local residents and various institutions into the planning process. Integrated coastal and marine spatial planning (ICMSP) processes are particularly sensitive to lack of participation, since coastal space is usually an arena of multiple stakeholders values, interests and activities. On top of high ecological values attached to key habitats and ecosystems, coastal areas are often spaces of conflicts of interests of different groups of people. Lack of participation hampers identification of culturally, socially and economically important areas and in the advent of missing stakeholder knowledge, evidence-based spatial planning processes are not sustainable.

Few years ago, the Government of Zanzibar made a new national land use plan, which creates a three level planning framework to the island's and the territory of Zanzibar. At the moment, the Department of Urban and Rural Planning is implementing a special area plan for the North-East coast of Zanzibar (Unguja) island, where coastal and marine spatial planning and stakeholder participatory practices are integrated into the planning process as a collaboration between the Government of Zanzibar, Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), University of Turku (UTU) and State University of Zanzibar (SUZA). For decades, community participation in spatial planning processes in Zanzibar has remained in the lower

levels of citizen participation ladder. The framework and mechanism for participation has not been well established. In a situation where spatial data is limited, as is the case of marine and coastal areas in Zanzibar, local knowledge is crucial to fill the gaps of knowledge.

The aim of this paper is to present the findings from this collaborative planning process, where we have studied the potential of place-based knowledge in enhancing integrated coastal-marine spatial planning process in the Northeastern coast of Unguja Island, Zanzibar. The key issues addressed in the presentation will be a) how does participatory mapping by key stakeholders support establishment of place-based knowledge of coastal activities, values and anticipated future changes; b) how does place-based knowledge mapped and shared through participatory GIS techniques support identification of coastal resource planning and management solutions, and c) how did participatory mapping influenced co-learning, ownership and acceptance of the spatial planning process.

### **Ensembling Zanzibari and Finnish Expertise in the Creation of Spatial Data Infrastructure and Marine Spatial Plan for Zanzibar**

Minna-Liina Ojala

Institutional Cooperation Instrument (ICI) aims at capacity building through “the transfer of experience and expertise” without much financial and technical investment. This study concerns an ICI project between high-level Finnish and Zanzibari institutions. Through capacity building, their objective is to create a piloting marine spatial plan and National Spatial Infrastructure (NSDI) for Zanzibar. Based on Finnish experience in building its NSDI several years Zanzibar could now skip many futile stages. However, knowledge cannot be “transferred” as such. Instead, it has to be applied to the local context. Moreover, a genuine mutual understanding between multiple actors ought to be reached. My objective is to increase understanding in international and inter-institutional collaboration by applying and advancing Henri Lefebvre’s incomplete rhythm-analytical theory in the study. It has guided me to follow the project with an ethnographical approach from its initial phases onwards and take also emotions and sensations into account in the knowledge creation processes. Expected results show how various “arrhythmias” in the socio-economic and natural environment on different levels and stages can accumulate during the years but also which rhythms keep the project ensemble from dissolving – and even generate new favorable rhythms around it.

### **DAILY SPATIAL STRUGGLES – Menstruation and empowerment in Kibera, Kenya**

Noora Mäkelä, University of Turku, Geography

My presentation is about gendered space and empowerment process. I have studied the topics in my Master’s thesis, which is work in progress. Last July I made a field work in Kenya, in Kibera “slum”. Kibera is among the biggest “slums” in Kenya and it is located in the capital, Nairobi, approximately five kilometres from the city centre. My interest was on a local NGO and its local trainers who I interviewed and whose work I observed. This NGO aims to increase knowledge on sexual and reproductive rights among local youth, girls and boys. They visit private schools to hold lecture series and part of it girls are given a menstrual cup, which is produced by a Finnish company. My focus is on gendered space and empowerment in the context of menstruation.

Spatial experiences, use and control of space is gendered due to imbalanced role and power structures as well as the gendered social world (Koskela 1997). This can be seen in everyday life. Menstruation impacts and reproduces the inequalities of gender and can be seen in school attendance (Jewitt & Ryley 2014) and employment rates (Malusu & Zani 2014) but also on other aspects in life (Jewitt & Ryley 2014). Menstruation impacts everyday mobilities and accessibility of spaces. According to Jewitt

& Ryley (2014) menstruation is a social barrier for women and girls and causes invisibility as well as social stress (McMahon ym 2011: 2)

Empowerment is a context based (Buckley 2000) process and many aspects of one's life and living environments impact it (Cornwall & Edwards 2014). The concept of empowerment has been in the global development agendas for decades, and it is criticized, inter alia, because empowerment is not something that can be produced or be given from outside, it needs to be produced by the actor itself (Buckley 2000). Empowerment needs to be connected to local context and actual daily experiences. Empowerment is not just about physical, economic or political possibilities, but it changes the way the world, oneself and one's possibilities are perceived (Cornwall & Edwards 2014).

#### Sources:

Buckley, M.E. (2000). Beyond the rhetoric of empowerment: a critical analysis of gender participation and empowerment. 23.9.2017. <<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/s4/f2/dsk2/ftp03/MQ57274.pdf>>

Cornwall, A. & Edwards (2014; toim.). *Feminism, empowerment and development*. Changing womens lives. 333 s. Zed books, London.

Jewitt, S., & H. Ryley (2014). It's a girl thing: Menstruation, school attendance, spatial mobility and wider gender inequalities in Kenya. *Geoforum* 56, 137–147.

Koskela, H. (1997). Tilapuoli sukupuoli. *Teoksessa* Haarni, T., M. Karvinen, H. Koskela & S. Tani (toim.): *Tila, paikka ja maisema: tutkimusretkiä uuteen maantieteeseen*, 73–86. Vastapaino.

Malusu, L.N & A.P. Zani (2014). An evaluation of the perception of secondary school students towards menstruation in Kenya. *African Journal of Education and Technology*. 4: 1, 83–96.

McMahon, S., P. Winch, B. Caruso, A. Obure, E. Ogutu, I Ochari & R. Rheingans (2011). 'The girl with her period is the one to hang her head'. Reflections on menstrual management among schoolgirls in rural Kenya. *Biomedicalcentral* 11, 1–10.

#### Volunteer tourism in Dharamsala, India, as a form of development innovation

Rebecca Frilund

This presentation is based on one of the articles included in my PhD study (published in Current Issues in Tourism), where I examine volunteer tourism in India from the development studies perspective. As tourism has become one of the world's strongest businesses, also volunteer tourism is a growing phenomenon. It has been traditionally considered as a form of tourism that, according to Wearing's (2001) much quoted definition, 'applies to those tourists who, for various reasons, volunteer in an organised way to undertake holidays that might involve aiding or alleviating the material poverty of some groups in society, the restoration of certain environments, or research into aspects of society or environment'. However, volunteer tourism has been criticized of being a neoliberal and neocolonial phenomenon where unskilled young westerners are sent to developing countries with an uncritical idea that they would have something special to offer for the Global South. Although I agree with this critique, the Tibetan run NGOs in tourist-heavy Dharamsala have found an untypical approach to attract tourists and travelers to work for them. As most of the foreign tourists and travelers come to Dharamsala because of the Tibetan Buddhism and culture, the NGOs recruit them on the spot to teach English or other European languages, for example, for the Tibetans, without any western volunteer sending organizations as middlemen. Although volunteer tourism aims to contribute to the local communities in general, my findings demonstrate that the Tibetan run NGOs induce tourists and travelers to volunteer also in order to support the Tibetan migration to the west by providing them language skills and contacts. Hence, I demonstrate how locally run volunteer tourism projects in the

Global South can take different forms than has been discussed in the scholarly literature on volunteer tourism and its (developmental) effects.

## **Development Aid 2.0 – Towards Innovation-Focused Development Co-operation: The Case of Finland in Southern Africa**

Lauri Hooli

The international development nexus between the Global South and the Global North is changing rapidly. In this context, innovation systems and policies are increasingly important tools for development co-operation between the Global South and the Global North. The objective of this study is to scrutinize how innovations have become important parts of development co-operation. The methodology of the research is based on strategy analyses, interviews and observations. The main findings of the study reviles that Finland is among the global leaders in knowledge-based development and is a forerunner in innovation-centric development co-operation. The motivations behind innovation-oriented development policy are simultaneously altruistic and instrumentalist. Finland seeks to utilize its best innovation know-how to achieve development co-operation. At the same time, innovation know-how is used to emphasize Finland's own innovation brand and to create new business opportunities for Finnish enterprises. Innovation-focused development co-operation projects are sought in the aid-receiving countries and those strengthen Finland's reputation as a high-tech knowledge economy. However, the relationships among the main objectives of development policy are more intricate

Keywords: Innovation system; Development Policy; Developing Country; Africa