

**Dear Committee Members and Ministers**

**Although the submission below and the attachments relate to progress of the global 'bottom billion' the policy direction in relation to the Indian Ocean Region and Australia's foreign, trade and defence policy, require related regional steps.**

**Cheers, Carol O'Donnell,**  
[www.Carolodonnell.com.au](http://www.Carolodonnell.com.au)

**CLUELESS IN KENYA: BUY MORE INTREPID AND SUSTAINABLE BUSES? PROTECT THE WILD ANIMALS AND KIDS FIRST!**

### **Overview and Ideal Direction for the Masai Heartlands Intrepid Trip and Beyond**

I recently returned from the fifteen day Intrepid trip 'Masai Heartlands'. In international context this evaluation argues the protection of endangered African species is ideally treated as the first enterprise to raise the quality of life for all the children of the world, not only sick or poor ones. This is necessary for sustainable futures which all who have heard the word say we seek. At the current rate, for trade and population related reasons discussed later below, African wild animals, whether endangered species or not, are under major competitive onslaughts for trees, land and water, even from watchers and keepers. Help all, including Intrepid, by assisting more sustainable use of land and water and also pursue trade in this context. *Call for and support open tree planting partnerships and try to ensure more wood and fresh water for people besides tourists. Explore solar energy, water tanks and related energy, water and waste management solutions in Kenyan tourist parks and beyond. Many related problems and reasons are addressed later, from some different perspectives. Mine are not mainly Australian.*

Many press, academic, website and government reports discussed later show there are many competing uses for land, much of which has been made into desert or urban slums by cattle overgrazing, depletion of wood and water, overpopulation and related violent struggles. Kenya-Travel-Packages.com states the Kenya population was estimated at 38 million by the UN Population Fund in 2008. It is projected to grow to 65 million in 2050, an increase of 72%. Upwards of 75% of the population are described as working in agriculture, which accounts for 25% of gross domestic product. Agriculture apparently plays a 'key role' in the national economy despite the fact that upwards of 85% of Kenya is classified as arid or semi-arid, leaving arable land at a mere 15% of the total land area. It is not mere vagaries of weather that hold the country back. It makes sense to fix it.

As is demonstrated later, Kenya experiences a high risk of self-destruction related to conflicting concepts of appropriate land use, patronage and ownership, which have also been historically driven by more powerful feudal interests, which may or may not still have the upper hand today. The media is ideally the fourth estate, showing people and leaders as honestly as possible to help lead all forward before and after voting. In Kenya, newspapers form a crucial connective function for English-speaking Kenyan readers. This seems

found almost nowhere else except the internet. Also build up TV and radio. One wonders how many are without them all. Democracy is not voting in Kenya, because the process of voting has demonstrably also increased violence against those communities who may only feel able to support the immediate community and its particular causes, which are often very ignorant and so destructive of self and of others.

***Ideally East African tourism now restructures to cut costs and assist provision of a better life for all, openly in company with others. If Intrepid is not yet restructuring in East Africa, now seems a good time. Ask Bob Carr, new Australian Foreign Minister and former NSW Premier, then advisor to the Macquarie Bank, for some open, free advice.*** I gather the Intrepid Foundation is mixed up with Macquarie Bank, which is an outfit that in my almost complete ignorance I loathe as they were conning mug punters expensively on TV about their capacities every night for a year prior to the global crash in 2008. Top executives raked off obscene amounts even for bankers. Don't start them up again, as Dambisa Moyo appears to be doing in her book 'Dead Aid' (2009). Dead people and dead investments seem a very high risk due to current forces discussed later.

We all agreed we greatly enjoyed the 'Masai Heartlands' trip and also said the Intrepid guide and his team were excellent. We did not like the broken bus. In too many areas of Nairobi and Kenya I saw, however, there appears to be a very high risk of profits and everything else being killed by neglected duty of care. The case and direction are later. Kenya Wildlife Service should get it through its head that English speakers of the world love Africa mainly because of animals shown by David Attenborough. We also love both Janes and Ted Turner, who began CNN. Many others are attached to Africa by the myth of the loss of Eden, as in Tanzania. Give it your best shot in the Olduvai Gorge the Serengeti, the Gorongoro Crater and the road to Mto wa Mbu. (Fancy that on billboards.) Unfortunately, the Intrepid bus was late again because of breakdowns, so we moved on.

***More open and stable management to achieve clear social and environmental goals through related services provides an ideal framework for competition, which ideally is not just for money. Good evaluation of the quality of services is vital for service economies. I'm here to tell you that US cable TV is disgusting crap where the only content King is a nasty advertising push. TV should instead be a precious jewel of democracy and collective or individual education and entertainment, like newspapers.. Pursue communication and many related development aims together in Kenya and beyond. Consider wild species, land, water and energy as business development. Make content King, like the lion in the movies. Elsa and Joy were first – respect!***

Kenya Wildlife Service figures on tourism quoted later, show there is little point of Intrepid for many tourists if animals from 'The Lion King' are not there. This should be the first show in town for primary development purposes. Compare it with 'Finding Nemo' and so many that others have loved or found wanting. Kenya Intrepid team wake up - get a grip. Follow our Australian direction and learn from Dubai, discussed later. According to 'Inside Business' on ABC TV (11.3.12) the three richest men in the world are now Carlos Slim Helu, Bill Gates and Warren Buffet. Start on open communications and insurance. ***Through the Minister for the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism or with anybody else, ask them to lead an East African communication and related risk management pilot to enhance democratic understanding and participation through better cooperation with African and Australian newspapers, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), TV stations, radio and anyone else who wants to be involved in providing training, information, education, entertainment, sport or other content globally or regionally. Communication is the way forward.***

***In Australia they kept telling us content was King before they built the system. We just couldn't see it. We thought it was an economic race to the bottom defined as 54 US cable channels and nothing to save us but PBS News Hour. We adore the News Hour team. This is not so much following Chevron, as trying to put things together in much better ways for you, instead of them. Require unbundling or bundle content to get what you need. Don't tell the consumer that the phone always has to talk to the computer and the TV if this is not a consumer friendly trajectory. Many of us need the simple, reliable and cheap technology, rather than the supposed cutting edge technology rammed down our throats, especially in***

*situations where there is no maintenance capacity. If you have trouble dealing with Telstra's bizarre billing and management practices, go straight to the ACCC. Try getting Rod Sim's more reasonable approaches adopted, which is what the organization is actually supposed to be supporting, unless they disagree. In the latter case they should say so. They might be right in their hypothesis, which ideally is an empirical question of better management in future. This is why I always ask the kids what they are doing everywhere and give free tips.*

In 'The Bottom Billion: Falling Behind and Falling Apart' Collier talks about the group of mainly African and Central Asian nations that even in the golden decade between the end of the Cold War and 9/11 saw incomes decline by 5% (2008, p. 1). He describes the bottom billion of the world population as living in 'Africa +, with the + being places such as Haiti, Bolivia, the Central Asian countries, Laos, Cambodia, Yemen, Burma and North Korea'. For the bottom billion people average life expectancy is very low. Infant mortality, the proportion of children who die before their first birthday, is 14%. From broader management perspectives they have too many children to cope and are ruining their land in the process of feeding them by overgrazing and making deserts. I first heard about how to plant trees in desert dunes in the Kano Club in 1972. It is hard not to hate.

Kenyan statistics, newspapers and my personal experience pointed daily to far too many problems likely to add to investor uncertainty and much community violence in the short and long terms – like rising inflation coupled with an increasingly degraded environment and over population. The East African (Feb. 27<sup>th</sup>-Mar.4<sup>th</sup> 2012) recently addressed oil exploration and Kenyan and other military intervention in Somalia. This will cost a lot and one wonders who will end up getting the money and the guns. Under Kenyan leadership a ban was also ordered on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia, calling this 'a significant revenue source for the Shabaab'. We trust the boys and their close mouthed mates will burn the country up one way or other, slowly or fast. Lucky Dambisa Moyo (2009) - will she go to Oxford, Harvard or Washington next? She could perhaps try funding modified zoos on islands in Dubai, filled with scarce zoo monkeys from Chicago taken off contraceptives. Tell our Intrepid guide there are zoos and zoos. The Chinese could hardly have gone further in trying to help the sex life of the panda. Habitat is ideally a related issue to be reasonably reconstructed instead of rapidly lost. As discussed later, many in Dubai appear prepared and well equipped to lead this direction.

***Recommend sport or other pastimes in exchange for gun jobs on the ground whenever possible.*** (Not just another Great Leap Forward in the New World Order. I am Woman.) Bring me David Attenborough and his great Swiss army knife. Get acquainted with him. Our Intrepid guide and his crew needed no specialists to help them get along well in what must often have been very frustrating circumstances. They certainly would be for me.

In Kenya, Lake Nakuru seemed an inspiring example of what better care may achieve, along with some related Intrepid support for a village of women and children displaced from their native land by the last election violence in 2007/2008 or by related, more common violence. The women are currently selling their produce to tourists and to a hotel near the beautiful, well stocked and apparently well managed Lake Nakuru Park, where many endangered species appear to thrive inside an electric fence. Village women mainly make African beads, beautiful woollen animals and also keep and sell fish and rabbits. If the latter is a good idea, it seems a very good idea. Should they be guarded? Find out how. The Standard (20.2.12, p.19), reports the fisheries ministry has plans to construct fish ponds in primary and secondary schools across the country to promote fish consumption and trade. How is this to be delivered? By whom and how are sites chosen? What will the fingerlings eat and why? Program roll out should be documented well.

Does Sylvia, the Intrepid cook choose who she trades with herself? What are the best criteria? I wished I had asked her about Intrepid food and its sources. I merely saw that traders may want more and more US dollars because of runaway inflation, partly caused by rapid expansion of Kenyan public service costs and many related bums on seats. Trader licence revenues, on the other hand may be increasingly resented and hard to collect. Time to bring in the oil and more weapons, perhaps made locally? I don't think so. We seemed to have a very good expense account at the Narok Hotel, which was also hosting a great wedding

and a colourful mass baptism in the pool when we were there. Take the open communications route to freedom not the gun and the lawyer. I recall what it did in Romancing the Stone for Joan Wilder. Africa needs open communications and good control of sexually transmitted diseases and births. Australia has good services.

According to the Kenyan Daily Nation (15.2.12, p. 4), shillings became the world's worst performing currency late last year, 'falling from a high of Sh84 to a low of Sh107 to the dollar (sic.)' This then led to a sharp increase in petroleum prices which in turn meant the cost of most basic commodities went up as well. Don't worry, be happy? The Central Bank of Kenya Governor's job is now on the line, or not, depending on the constitutional interpretations, because the current interest rates of slightly over 30% charged by banks, are seen by a parliamentary committee as 'unrealistic, harmful and untenable'. ***It seems good to avoid those banks for any development purposes. The concepts of duty of care and risk management to support regional and local goals appear best delivered in non-profit and related insurance environments. (Yoo hoo open up Dubai?) This is a hypothesis based on good Australian experience of superannuation, health insurance and related cooperative risk underwriting, where many standard quality services are expected to be delivered competitively, to meet the key stakeholder interests. As I was often told in NSW WorkCover, it is often easier to manage something big than something small. See many related Australian and international policy stories on [www.Carolodonnell.com.au](http://www.Carolodonnell.com.au)***

If greenhouse gas reduction is to occur in a meaningful way the concepts of risk management and competition must change so that key environmental and social goals are not undermined by the animal spirits of the markets breaking everything up. Australian government and related communicators are getting better at explaining competition requirements. In Australia, by international standards, the economy is strong and stable; government balances the budget; unemployment is 5.2% and living standards related to housing, health and education are excellent by international standards. Productivity is not good and improving it depends, in my view, on gaining a better understanding of good service directions, which are discussed below and attached. However, like the Chinese, Australia must have done something right and it wasn't always following US or English leads. Pick up our animals. (I am the Secretary Bird. Tell the female hyena on the bus.)

The Intrepid trip Masai Heartlands was in two parts of roughly one week each. Until day 8 there were 10 tourists plus luggage, food, cooking utensils and tents being carried in a van with a guide, a cook and two drivers. In Narok a bigger bus was introduced and the complement of tourists changed to 22 which meant the bus was full. It broke down seven times on the way into Tanzania to Lake Victoria, Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Crater and on the return journey to Nairobi. I guess people will recommend a new bus and I guess this is the way Kenya typically works, ideally faster with sensible outcomes.

***I recommend against even more tourists being sent to the Loita Hills camp in the heart of Masai country and elsewhere related, because of the further pressure this puts on the land. Apply for Tourism Quality Project Grants of \$100,000 from the Australian Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism by 19.4.2012. The Minister says turn your big tourism idea into reality. Ask others for help to plant more trees and deal better with land, water, energy management and all related education. You may perhaps pick up others' budgets later, if they are shown to be spending too slowly and/or expensively in the ways of the past, as discussed later. Put the endangered species first for a change. Let them appear on ballots. In Australia we once wrote NO DAMS on voting papers. Maybe this was stupid, maybe not. Let us revisit the debate as dams confuse us. Dubai has most of its water from a desalination plant. Kenya has nearly all its water from dams and China has only 6% of its water from dams. More of everything in the right places is ideally conceptualised in the interests of wild animals and children first.***

In Kenya, The Standard (20.2.12, p. 13) reported Gigiri was hosting the 12<sup>th</sup> special session of the Global Ministerial Environment Program, attended by President Kibaki. It will apparently be the last global environmental meeting before the landmark UN Conference on Sustainable Development is held in June 2012. ***Reconsider the roses at Lake Naivasha and do something to protect the land, water and wild animals in the region, and to manage tourism and related community development better. Tourist***

*management at Crayfish Camp appeared very poor because of an apparently wilful wastage of wood and water on a few tourists who might also patronise more attractions if they had more knowledge what they are. What is available here; what are our time options and how much does it cost - absolutely no idea?* Come alone or in couples and the tourist operator gives special prices. Give the regular tourists much more effective information about what is available. Its beauty, history, heritage or popular importance are top class and threatened by nasty people. (The wild animals have seen it all before.)

*Find out what will be done with Nairobi National Park.* It did not appear on any map I picked up by Maps R Us at the airport, even though it is so close to the airport, with helicopters hovering over it. It appears surrounded by huge numbers of new apartments. How many animals in Nairobi National Park have been killed off besides the hippos in the polluted pool, as pointed out in the nearby notice by a Texan photographer? The national parks ranger has a job, selling Coca Cola to tourists on the spot, while offering to show them crocodiles further up the stream, as he has a gun to protect them, should anything untoward appear likely to happen. Many of these guys only seem to know protection rackets. At the Tanzania/Kenya border I guess the big five will go suitably before the guarded hippos. What do these guards do? How are they trained? The award winning Sun Africa hotel, with hippos nearby, does not take credit cards. *Work is ideally made much more inviting as tourist promotion and wildlife protection roles do not appear well understood, except by our Intrepid guide and his team. Providing fewer, better quality servers is ideally the central motor of quality development which also picks up others better in more effective and honest training - not just bums on seats. Production and accountability measures are crucially important. What's your view?*

One may clearly see the top engineering marvels of concrete or other construction product in China or in Dubai, which I saw after Nairobi. Management also seems great for leading more open tourist and other ventures in Dubai, discussed later. Many African nations depending strongly on tourism, like Kenya, suffer severely from rising population rates and related land and water degradation as well as other poor service, corruption and violence. Capital flights generated by the rich, well connected and corrupt may be problems. Cities like Nairobi are spreading slums where few seem to work by Western standards. Manufacturing has not developed. One longs for more service culture but gets Christianity instead. What are the key industries in Kenya and how are they protected, particularly from US and Asian competition? Are there significant minerals or not? The sources on this seem confused but agree about the importance of manufacturing. I cannot see manufacturing doing well unless a more effective service culture is understood and supported first, to generate it. Directions are discussed below with this in mind.

### **Lend a hand in clarifying the ideal role of elections in assisting open government**

Nobody knows when the next Kenyan election will be held. December 2012 is suggested. In a report entitled 'How ready is Kenya for the next elections?' (Sunday Nation, 26.2.12, p. 21), Harbeson notes that violent conflict has attended three of Kenya's four national elections since the democratic era began in 1991 and that the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation Monitoring Report of January 2012 found that over 90% of Kenyan citizens know little or nothing about the Constitution that they approved in August 2010. The report also found a high level of public anxiety about how government devolved to the regions would function. Nearly 70% of respondents reported believing the country was headed in the wrong direction. Education is recommended. Try seeking and broadcasting the truth, which may often be extremely rude, in my experience of history and personal life. In real life, as distinct from constitutional law, the 'truth', embodied in law or not, may later be shown as an apparently biased, wrong or wrongly dominating perception also due, perhaps, to some earlier technical error, etc. Record well. African newspapers appear good at reporting well, in my very limited, ignorant, experience. *(Having seen them, how did we ever live without Emirates 24/7 on Channel 1, Dubai - too many Americans or others in the way? Do open arbitrations. Never call lawyers.)*

The article by Priscilla Nyokabi Kanua and Antony Gatitu entitled 'Bills will slow down reforms and retard progress in the land question', in the Daily Nation (15.2.12, Opinion 13) points out land is central to Kenya's political, economic, social and cultural problems. Land-related ethnic clashes over the years

culminated in post-election violence in 2007/2008 and support the view that unless there is radical land reform to promote 'the rights of the poor, marginalised, minorities and historically disadvantaged groups, Kenya's future stability is at stake'. They claim current land bills run contrary to the principles of management devolution to regional levels in the new Constitution. They state the land bills do not 'bring out the tenure system' or attempt to come up with solutions for the landless poor, for persons in informal settlement in urban areas or for those who have weak tenure claims such as so-called 'squatters' in forests and national parks. They state this perpetuates the same legal order that caused abuse of public land by those in authority previously. The new Community Land Bill apparently takes away the constitutional mandate of the National Land Commission and hands it over to the Cabinet Secretary, thus making the proposed law no different from the existing system.

Elsewhere, in cattle-rustling prone Mukutani Division, Sape Lesita was preparing to take his family cattle for grazing in the company of other morans (sic.?) when armed raiders shot and killed him, according to Kipsang and Cheloen in Daily Nation (15.2.12, p. 18). The entire Arabel area now lives in fear as two rival communities are said to be silently acquiring more guns. Delineation of new electoral units by the Independent Electoral Boundary Commission has also ignited old rivalry between minority communities in Baringo County, with Ilchamus and Endorois clashing over creation of the new Mochongoi constituency. The proliferation of firearms can be traced to 2005 when Pokot raiders fought the Ilchamus in Makutani killing several in the process. Three schools have not reopened. In less than a generation, communities have apparently gone from protecting their animals with bows and arrows to much more high class weaponry. See it while shopping or lazing around on the beach in Kenya? You must be nuts it isn't nice. Check out Dubai as an ideal hub of African development instead. It has a lot going for it.

Havana good time - this is the dilemma of the responsible tourist, such as Intrepid. Do not talk up the market. Talk up more broadly sensible and fairly open policy direction as better for the market. Collier estimates around 40% of Africa's military spending is financed by foreign aid but claims that far from favouring big military budgets, finance ministers want evidence to defend their spending priorities against the demands of powerful military lobbies. This leads naturally to the thought that regional service provision must be openly designed and delivered if it is going to work to achieve any of its ideally stated community objectives. The daily newspapers should be a big help to anybody interested in achieving this. Some Kenyans may be surprised to learn that delivering services is not just about levying taxes. According to Mwaniki Wahome, as Kenya prepares to usher in 47 counties after the General Election, concerns are growing over the burgeoning national wage bill. Experts say the estimated 15% allotted from the national budget will not cover all of their budgets (Sunday Nation 26.2.12, p.27). Does this mean even more money will be dragged from those government ideally serves? The Australian Defence Minister thinks there are no entitlements in public life and I do too.

Collier suggests each time the government releases money it could inform local media. He suggests that services be delivered through an independent service authority model in which competing organizations may provide the services on the ground while the authority finances and scrutinizes their performance. This would enable donors and investors to coordinate, pooling funds into the authority. He claims it will also usually make sense to fund traditional projects to restore infrastructure, which will also need exceptionally substantial supervision to ensure success and guard against corruption. ***People will need to understand what is going on. This is not the lawyer's strongest point. Try plain English and use popular media. Does one need the authorities or just the funds, their social and environmental aims and some related project managers? The latter should not seek to get off the hook by contracting their quality management responsibilities into a profusion of opaque and lengthening subcontracting chains which may be driven without attention to service quality or community impact. Collier has obviously not worked in construction, a big key industry. No idea of the real world.***

**Adopt open regional management and development projects to support social and environmental goals, or watch everything go up in election smoke at home on TV.**

According to The Standard (20.2.12, p.7) the Kenyan government recently despatched a high powered delegation to calm tempers among residents about compensation for land, mangrove forest destruction and lack of water at the new port construction at Lamu. Ports are vital in traditional global attitudes to trade, as discussed by Collier in 'The Bottom Billion (2008). This book is viewed critically along with Moyo's 'Dead Aid'. They are yesterday's people as they adhere to pre-scientific approaches to regional management. They peddle the antithesis of sustainable development because they are driven purely from the secret basis of commercial objectives which have also been made increasingly adversarial in related legal design by many feudally related and dominating developments. Kenyan regional and tribal interests do not need this financial approach around elections because patronage has repeatedly led to corruption, violence and failure. Benazir Bhutto's autobiography made her sound like a total fool about where any money comes from let alone goes. No worries, our team will be able to do much better than that.

In the Standard, Patrick Beja writes that acting head of civil service, Francis Kimemia, told Lamu area residents they would be given title deeds and get adequate compensation for their land, be supplied with water and get priority employment at the new port.

Gee, I'd like to see how that is to be done. Apparently, Kimemia said, amid cheers:

Don't be worried about losing an inch of your land. This is a democratic government and all your concerns will be addressed.....The issue of compensation for your land is not negotiable. It is enshrined in the Constitution under the Bill of Rights. *(Ooh a bill of rights!!! squealing from the cheap seats.)*

Assistant Minister for Fisheries and Lamu East MP Abu Chiaba replied:

Our concern is that title deeds have not been issued while port construction is about to start.

Others said, 'We care for the environment but benefits to be accrued from this project far outweigh the loss'. There are a lot of complex interests here which ideally should be resolved clearly, as many similar or related land use disputes appear likely to be repeated up until elections and increasingly afterwards. What does Kimemia expect will be done or will she wait for her boss to tell her? If so, that is no way to go. One can only make grave mistakes depending for future orders on old men soon dead. Kenyans need good organization models besides those based on family expectations linked to higher feudal ones. Coming elections may be a good way to increase global or regional understanding rather than following the US game of the old rich picking winners for their contests. Call up Slim, Bill and Warren openly for support. Why waste money in secret US Superpacs?

**Aims of trade should be to improve the quality of life for those on current and future trips (Learn from Dubai. Go there yourself and be surprised by joy?)**

The attached submission to the Australian Productivity Commission argues the ideal aims of trade should be to improve the quality of life for current and future generations. This depends on the quality of the social and natural environment, as well as on increased economic gain and its distribution. This perspective is ideally international, forward looking and openly questioning, as well as comparatively openly accountable. Roses, coffee or tea and unknown manufacturing, plus defence and oil exploration spending, is unlikely to be Kenya's best way forward as it encourages the boys to start up trashing the joint more instead of protecting endangered species and land, the foundations of growth.

The best way forward to sustainable development and to related improvements in trade is for all regions to plan their continuing competitive development by first situating the relevant land, water or air most affected by any current and proposed development in the broader context of the primary need to protect internationally and nationally endangered species. The responsibility for the planned protection of many endangered species is ideally taken up globally as well as regionally and nationally. An East African case for this is developed below, in discussion attached and on [www.Carolodonnell.com.au](http://www.Carolodonnell.com.au) Dubai is an extremely impressive place in terms of the obvious major expertise gathered there and supported by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) oil money and HSBC Holdings. At HSBC profits from UAE operations were up 77% to \$575 million from \$324 million in 2010 (Gulf News, 28.2.12, p.27). 'Great men rise to greater challenges' at The Palm? They appear to be looking for a better competition. Check out Australia. It is nice here.

On 27.2.12 the Gulf News reported the Secretary General of the Environment Agency-Abu Dhabi (EAD) said Abu Dhabi was hosting its meeting with the Species Survival Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to set the global species conservation agenda for the next four years which the EAD will be proud to support. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is apparently widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. Guys, we're not fussy. Just do something obvious like planting trees before everything in the world is turned into desert or concrete. Should Kenya have a desalination plant? That clearly put Dubai into a much better place. Can one power a desalination plant with biogas? A lot of it is wasted in towns and deserts. Could Massais, for example, be attracted to selling their ungulates and trading guns for many suitable training and/or job programs, preferably where meals are a little meat and every warrior is provided with a Swiss army knife, etc? Some might like planting trees?

Dubai, New York and Brunei have terrific talking buses to take one on tour. The singing and talking boat gliding under the bridges of Paris is a romantic historical dream. Kenya-Travel-Packages.com should also get more of a grip on international reality in its website related view of the region. Kenya cannot afford a large population. It is not Singapore or Shanghai and seems highly unlikely ever to be so. Kenyans should understand that practically the only thing Kenya clearly has going for it is international tourism centring on wild life viewing, rehabilitation and protection, as seen on TV. Why trash the global brand for all the kids. Haven't these idiots seen 'The Lion King' let alone 'Born Free'? Educate the public in many more directions. This seems Kenya's only good card so should be extremely powerfully built. ***Anyone trawling through ABC and SBS TV vaults could come up with helpful collections to start the ball rolling - White Mischief?*** It would be fabulous to see it all again in situ. There is so much to talk about and assess.

Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania appear beautifully protected under hard circumstances and the unusually good road from the Crater to Mto Wa Mbu, apparently built by foreign money, is also characterised by apparently great care for land. There has been much thoughtful planting of many beautiful trees to shade the crops and to improve the water table. This part of the trip, besides Lake Nakuru, was a highlight for me. Nairobi is discussed later. Our Nairobi hotel was a lovely old colonial one where I could watch birds performing in dancing pairs in the sky for hours, just as I saw on TV.

This bird watching occurred after I decided to abandon what a tourist website might call a pleasant self-guided walk around bustling Nairobi. (Give me a break.) Could somebody provide tourists with a map of Nairobi not a photocopy of a comparative mud map from the third drawer down in the office filing cabinet? As guards with guns seem affordable to so many, the notice or pamphlet should not be so far behind. Museums or art galleries – I guess not. ***Learn from Dubai! Busses and traffic lights work. Consider more LED lights, solar lights and solar hot water heaters, water tanks, desalination plants and related open directions for protective reasons outlined later. Assist the critical promotion of openly planned regional directions disseminated in company with newspapers and TV. People driven by organizational or personal directions, or by feudal or tribal perspectives, should be better assisted to explain their***

*competitive cases more clearly in the context of the broader environmental and socially protective directions laid down more generally. Then we would all learn more and be better off.*

**To assist community management, support newspapers and other communications which take and implement broader views of well-being than patronage politics**

In the broadly related Kenyan and global contexts in which Intrepid operates, the newspapers appear by far the best sources of information I saw, although I also saw Al Jazeera news on TV at Narok's lively hotel, which was good. Working people and children need strong support if the nation is to avoid falling into chaos and confusion related to key battles for control of land and its produce, or water or money, and easily exacerbated by the coming elections. On present evidence a great many more endangered species will be lost by 2040. Put these and other animals like our local favourites and the big five in Kenya first for a change. The big five are lion, African or Cape buffalo, rhinoceros (black and white), African elephant and leopard. Our Intrepid guide Victor also knows about the big five insects. The cheetah and many other species are even more endangered. Did our Intrepid driver reverse over a snake in Kenya, or did someone else? In Victor's world elephants shit everything out and it grows up again. Baby, you wish.

Kenyans need to understand what they should do to make the place nicer. It isn't voting. Collier came up with the related failed story in 'The Bottom Billion' (2008). In it agriculture and manufacturing are seen as more important for Africa than driving service industries. This is an essentially sexist position in a society where the genital mutilation of little girls is very common but not talked about. The market doesn't care? Collier's is also the failed and ideally outmoded colonialist view as it does not recognise the ideally central position of endangered species to the future of the world from God's perspective. He made them and does not want them all killed. Neither do Friends of David and Janes. Olduvai Gorge should be understood as the Garden of Eden and as man-made desert. Kenya shows gross imaginative failure from the New York Jewish and Hollywood perspectives. Learn from Dubai. They see the value of a good English speaking bus and museum. Offer warriors Paintball and more interesting pursuits. (I guess they must be very bored. Towel heads versus wig men? I'll try the towel heads for a change thanks.)

Collier correctly argues that voting, which he equates with democracy, undermines ability to harness any natural resource surpluses partly because resource surpluses induce an excessively large public sector and much siphoning off. Under the new Kenyan constitution and new land bills it is unclear where oil exploration license revenues, for example, would end up. Large public sectors may be fine if those employed do useful work. However, Collier points out that to finance patronage for re-election to the heads of all troughs, individuals and governments embezzle public money out of the budget and into slush funds. He claims when patronage politics is not feasible, people attracted to politics are more likely to be interested in issues of public service provision. Learn from Dubai where one roughly sees where big oil money and HSBC loans went. Infrastructure and water consumption are world class. (Bollywood or South American soaps, shopping and food - my passions - other than sport. Let me lie back and think of Princess Di.)

**Develop effective management of universally available health related services (Follow Australian, European and related models, not failed US service approaches)**

President Obama has cut the AIDS budget to Kenya but East Africa still faces AIDS and other tropical diseases like malaria, Bilharzia, sleeping sickness, Leishmaniasis as well as all the other problems of infection most common to those who are poorest. Clean water is vital. However, Immaculate Karambu notes (Saturday Nation, 18.2.12 p.33) Deloitte found administration and expenses accounted for 71% of 'the total expenses' (sic.) of the National Hospital Insurance Fund. That is a long way from value for money from the services consumer and ideal manager perspectives, as well as stockholder perspectives.

Kenyans will soon have to deal with a new constitution, elections, electoral boundary redrawing, new land bills, exploration for oil and gas, fighting in Somalia, as well as more pay-offs through more of the traditional local violence and wars with neighbours. Management of health and other community funds should be openly directed to achieve clear goals. This appears a rational way forward for everybody

invested. Australian government has been comparatively successful in this domestic approach, as discussed at [www.Carolodonnell.com.au](http://www.Carolodonnell.com.au) and in related economic management and investment, with largely balanced budgets and largely escaping the effects of the global financial crisis.

To take better directions than development aspirations based on oil and military spending, one needs to know the key industries in Kenya and how are they protected, particularly from US and Asian competition. Are there significant minerals in Kenya or not? Academic sources on this seem confused but agree on the primary importance of horticulture and manufacturing. I cannot see either doing well unless a more effective service culture is understood and supported first, to generate open management and development in the interests of a more broadly consuming public than the usual pay-offs and jobs for mates. Kenya is a place where one would be a fool to trust, rather than depend on good evidence, which I guess is true of everywhere from scientific, as distinct from feudal, tribal or stupid perspectives. Moyo (2010) and Collier (2008) appear blinded by their associations into seeing Kenya as a good investment for the usual troops. Anybody with eyes can see that it is more like a failed state than a good bet and that a new recipe for change is necessary. Helping endangered species first is very logical to achieve the Millennium Development Goals which many nations also state they embrace.

***Help Kenyans see their ideal regional goals through understanding more about their empirically demonstrable problems, and let newspapers monitor and assist progress towards environmental and social aims as openly and honestly as possible.*** This may start internationally or not. Kenya is not a high grade investment opportunity. Kenyan agriculture and manufacturing appear highly unlikely to compete effectively with Asian production unless they are driven by the constructively open services of greenhouse gas reduction through reforestation and land, water and energy improvement which supports effectively related social development. See the kind that superficially appears to begin at Mto Wa Mbu where entrepreneurial spirit is great, although I worry about banana beer.

### **Promote openly driving and evidence based management of services, not patronage**

Promote openly driving and evidence based regional services management to all those currently having problems with managing patronage expectations and tribally related politics, which all appear likely to sharpen in future, on the basis of past evidence. It does not take much imagination to see the Masais and their foes or brothers, who are rapidly turning the place into desert principally by tricks with fire and machetes, moving up to carrying guns and helicopters provided in the public or private sectors. Baby, that's competition. Welcome to Kenya's World Class Parks! Let me get back on the bus for Christ's sake. Kenya Intrepid had a guide, a cook and 2x2 bus drivers on my tour. The Intrepid guide in the US does it all alone for two weeks, if we don't count all the tourists. Tell that to our lovely Kenyan guide Victor and give him a big clap? I wouldn't do that.

Intrepid and the crew would probably make more money if a large bus was used on the first part of the trip as well as the second. I expect this is what Kenyan management and the team are hoping for as some tourists said they were booked on another tour which was cancelled and they had to join the big Intrepid bus. The earlier part of the tour was very popular with some tourists, who enjoyed living among the Masai very much. The Masai, on the other hand, love a really big fire, as long as their women collect the wood. The average tourist has long hair which she also seeks to wash every day in a shower which is preferably hot. She also likes to flush the toilet every time she urinates, washing her hands afterwards. Taps may be faulty so left to run. The way water and wood are used by those running Crayfish Camp at Lake Naivasha and elsewhere seems criminally wasteful management from even the most minimally informed Australian perspective. How well are the animals in Hell's Gate National Park protected? What is the area plan?

According to the East African (27<sup>th</sup> Feb.-4<sup>th</sup> Mar. 2012, p.32) at least sixteen oil and gas exploration wells will soon be sunk across East Africa besides ongoing drilling offshore in many places including Kenya. [Kenya.Travel.Packages.com](http://Kenya.Travel.Packages.com) is wrong when it states 'Kenya has no significant mining endowments'.

Listing tourism as either the second or third most vital industry in Kenya, when it clearly should be first, is a common problem discussed later. If manufacturing thrives in Kenya, which seems unlikely to me, it will

need to be driven by tourism and related newer forces, not by the need to compete with Asian manufacture or be highly protected instead. From developed perspectives, the problems of Kenyan agriculture or horticulture and manufacturing are legion. Before the national parks were created Massai warriors lived in them. God threw them off. Get it? Set them to raising rabbits and fish with other incentives that might appeal to warrior people besides guns. Do construction more likely to promote good development.

As Massai cattle, collection of wood and fires, have contributed to turning more of Kenya into desert it would seem a reprehensible move for Intrepid to increase the pressures on the land and wild animals by using a bigger tourist bus to support the first part of the journey as well as the second. Management of park borders between Tanzania and Kenya already appears to see a large amount of overgrazing and fire damage. I guess that at this place endangered species may often be killed by ubiquitous men with cigarettes and guns. The luxury hotel nearby has Asian language animal literature and does not accept credit cards or have many animals around it except hippos which it guards, presumably helping the soldiers (oops, the Kenya Wildlife Service) doing similarly up the road. The people on the bus were polite and helpful and probably would also have thrived in Nazi Germany as they would not have read or seen anything nasty there either.

In many parts the Masai Heartlands are rapidly turning to desert and seem likely soon to be stripped of many endangered species by a combination of forces boiling down to more roads, planes and guns, women, kids, cattle and tourists. No men involved, only market forces. Do something useful about it instead of trying to make money while more men with guns enter Somalia. Learn from Dubai, Singapore, etc. Ulan Bator tourist office is the most pro-active I have ever seen. For example, it took the bank to the Naadim festival when everything else in town was shut. Develop film skills. Show the culture as well as the animals to the world through heritage protection and rehabilitation strategies.

Whatever - as there is great pressure on tourist parks from tourists from all nations, it seems at the very least a good idea to investigate the potential for the kind of dry pit toilets they use in national parks in Australia, Canada and elsewhere. (Try doing your business squatting, holding a failing torch behind a broken lock knowing that any one of thirty other women may suddenly break in. Fresh from TV all over the developed world we all get to see just the same few animals, like those who visited the Sweet Baby Jesus. Put up notices saying 'If it's yellow, let it mellow. If it's brown flush it down'. Ask tourists to bring antiseptic gel to clean hands. For Christ's sake provide better education for the masses. Burn down churches and build up managerial service cultures – Shoot me, I'm kidding. Watch Christians drag others from Narok hotel swimming pool instead.

### **Put quality of land, water and heritage first or see more chaotic deserts emerge**

To me, this was a very cheap and extremely informative trip and I greatly valued the experience as I had not returned to Africa since teaching for two years in Kano, Nigeria, shortly after the Biafran war massacres over oil and related resources. I see in the East African papers, which are fortunately very good and appear well distributed, that ethnic massacres have recently returned to the Nigerian North as well as to Chad, etc. etc. etc. Newspapers and TV appear the best vehicles in East Africa to promote understanding of requirements of good project management, where clear accountability is crucial. For the purposes of investment, should Kenya first be graded as promising, or as a failed state? The former appears recommended by Moyo (2010), nasty old men's colonial protegee extraordinaire. If Kenya or Nigeria is compared to China or Dubai post WW2, they clearly failed on all counts. Kenyan independence was 1963. Wake up earlier England.

Many questions about the sustainability of Intrepid African operations are ideally first addressed in the international context of ensuring the protection of endangered species, in order to promote better regional planning and many better development relationships. Fortunately, Intrepid has always recognised such relationships as naturally being part of its business. I greatly admire Intrepid and have learned a lot from its trips. However, if one takes its spiel on the dangers of plastic seriously, and I guess a few in Kenya do, there is a lot of other cleaning up to do, especially at Nairobi National Park. One wonders what this urban park is being kept for – not its wild animals I guess.

Collier's concerns about violence appear to centre only on wars and coups. However, anybody who scans a Kenyan newspaper can see Africans are daily subject to a much more broadly creative range of violence and destruction than that. Less in the news is female genital mutilation conducted around the age of nine to ensure a girl doesn't make the wrong alliances through sexual pleasure, before the elders' first marriage plans are all sewn up. It must be hard for anyone who took Germaine Greer to heart to warm to Masai culture but many tourists do it. Ask the girls on the bus. Imagination is their strength. Invite them over and give them some real work to do, instead of just pretending. The museum at Narok and others like it ideally should be strongly assisted to get more videos and other ways of supporting their educational efforts, which I strongly appreciated.

### **Help Kenya Tourist and Wildlife Management face its many problems**

According to Julius Kipng'etich, Director of Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), writing in the Visitor's Guide Kenya 2010/2011, 'tourism is the *second largest* sector of Kenya's economy and also forms the backbone of the tourist industry since most visitors come first and foremost to view wild animals'. Anybody who thinks important crowds will flock to conference in Nairobi rather than Dubai, which I saw afterwards, is kidding themselves. Perhaps through ignorance of outside a lot of it occurs. The Director states that tourism 'is said to account for 21% of total foreign exchange earnings and 12% of gross domestic product (GDP)'. The Kenya-travel-packages.com website states, however, that tourism is the *third largest* industry and accounts for 10% of GDP. It also acknowledges, however, that tourism is the nation's largest foreign exchange earner.

Kenya has a structural food deficit and inflation is near 20% in Nairobi, according to an article entitled 'Currency swings, Eurozone crisis hits EA horticulture' in the East African (Feb.27-Mar.4, 2012, p. 54). Tourism, based on wildlife protection, should therefore be clearly considered as the most important Kenyan industry and treated accordingly. Just as Italy always has the Pope and Vatican draw cards, Africa has wild animals. Understand more about them and Kenya should never go backwards as they constitute the world's most scarce natural resource which ideally should be husbanded as effectively as in world class farming, both to achieve sustainable development and escape colonial roots. Everyone on the Intrepid bus loved Victor, our guide, who was a whiz at communications and helping fix the bus. Related higher standards are ideally articulated.

According to the Director, Kenya Wildlife Service directly manages approximately 8% of the total landmass of the country which is comprised of 22 National Parks, 28 National Reserves and 5 National Sanctuaries. Four Marine National Parks and 6 Marine National Reserves are also under KWS, along with 125 field stations outside protected areas. KWS is responsible for managing and protecting many critical water catchments and is involved in collaboration with many national agencies, such as Kenya Roads Board and energy companies, as 70% of Kenya's electricity comes from hydro-electric dams (p. 27).

The Director states the KWS 'conserves and manages Kenya's wildlife for the Kenyan people and the world. The KWS mandate includes 'security of National Parks and Reserves, including security for these and neighbouring areas; Oversight of wildlife conservation and management outside protected areas, including local and private sanctuaries; Conservation education and training; Wildlife research; Input into national wildlife-related policy and adapting and carrying out international conventions and protocols. By many international standards of animal management and display they need a lot of help to do this in Kenya. Besides the wildlife habitat, the parks and station house office (sic. p.27) KWS also manages residential blocks, training institutes, workshop areas, research centres, bandas, hotels, shops and restaurants, boreholes, road networks, airstrips and related plants and equipment. KWS is expected to account for 90% of safari tourism and about 75% of total tourist earnings. Apparently, 'the sector is expected to between (sic.) 4.5% and 5% a year' (p. 27). Up or down is anybody's guess or business?

In KWS they see themselves as 'a disciplined and uniformed force, supplementing national security to protect wildlife, people and property' – not necessarily in that order, one assumes, having seen land management in Nairobi National Park, at Lake Naivasha, on the Tanzanian/Kenyan park border, etc. One

reads daily about many other more violent conflicts which appear likely to spread soon, related to the coming elections and a new constitution where power is supposedly devolved to regional levels. Related problems are discussed attached. Who understands the new land bills – only the lawyers? This is a threat or an opportunity - time to close one's eyes or do more washing up?

If the Kenya Wildlife Service is conserving and managing Kenya's wildlife for Kenya people and the world, God help us all. These people need more of a Dubai-style service culture. At least the KWS Director appears to know what he is expected to do. God bless him for writing in down. Does he know why Nairobi National Park information offices and so many others are closed to tourists - flexi-time in the public service?

I found Kenya Visitor's Guide 2010/2011 on the final day of my two week Kenyan stay, in place of the Bible in my Nairobi hotel room so I knocked it off as I can read English and it was useful and present. This is more than I can say for most communication on the Kenyan side of Tanzanian parks beyond the newspapers and Al Jazeera on TV at the hotel in Narok. They seem the most truthfully informed and informing sources.

Under the heading 'A more responsive city council', the City Council of Nairobi shows a gallery of those who will be responsible for inspecting licensing this year (The Standard, 20.2.12, p. 36). This is a good sign for openness but a service culture is not just about collecting money. As it's their money and resources, what do people get for it? Dr Njoki Fernandes, living in Tamarind Gardens, next to Kiandra School and directly opposite the Kaete Water Treatment Works in Nairobi, wrote to the Sunday Nation (26.2.12, p.14) that she and her neighbours have to contend with dry taps or pay for delivery at exorbitant prices by operators of water tankers. To add insult to injury, bowsers draw the water from there and charge them for it. 'If water is being rationed, they should let us know when to expect our supply', writes Dr. Njoki. (Jesus wept. This is how normal contracting 'works'? Send comfort to Dr Njoki

The Sunday Nation Review (26.2.12, p.18) points out the influential politician, John Michuki, who is now dead, wondered who will clean Nairobi River up. Land and water management are also difficult as many competing claims upon resources may be related to the new constitution, elections, new land bills and potentially related violence. As the Sunday Nation reports (26.2.12, p.35) several constitutional commissions will pile further pressure on the wages bill, along with the teachers and health workers who are among the latest groups to demand higher pay. One could do a lot better educationally with good TV and related communications much more cheaply, if the political will is there to do it. In developed nations like the US, Britain or Australia, it isn't yet. Most people need help to get the education they deserve. The average Kenyan lives on less per day than the cost of a cup of coffee at Sydney University and Kenyans are still banging out plenty more kids, so there is also plenty of room yet for development of meritocracies. Nigeria often intrigued me regarding how often the lowly might appear so clever and the great so dim. Let us see more of the performance product and thereby provide better education for all.

The Kenya 2011 Economic survey states average annual salaries have risen by 33.9% since 2006, with public sector earnings rising by 45.1% compared to 28.5% in the private sector. The public sector wages bill went up by 7.5% which was lower than the 8.2% registered in 2009. The Sunday Nation states the central government had the highest, increase of 10.9%. The local government wage bill increased 9.8%. 'Parastatals and institutions under public sector majority control saw their wages bills increase by 1.8%'. (Gee what do they do? They seem affordable and aren't adding to inflation at 18.9%.) If Dambisa Moyo thinks Kenyans don't want US dollars and more of them every week, she must be living with the pixies in Washington or London as usual, talking up the book.

The more reliable Saturday Nation (18.2.12, p. 34) on the other hand, stated 1.26 million tourists came to Kenya in 2011 and 98 billion Kenyan shillings were earned 'despite travel advisories and debt woes ravaging Europe'. When watching many great BBC or other wildlife documentaries on TV with much enjoyment, Westerners have little idea of the forces wiping them out. Kenya is full of men carrying guns and many may be guards. The concept of 'security' needs work. The US State Department sensibly states,

'If you see something, say something', thus increasing potential for improved communication by all across the US nation, terrorist or not. By Australian standards 'security' should not involve taking tourists to see animals for money, with the view that the animals may be shot by the guard if they become dangerous to humans in the process. I guess a lot of this goes on. I saw the practice personally at the border and in Nairobi National Park. The only pamphlet I found in the latter park concerned conservation fees, including the costs of vehicle and aircraft and of security and guided tours per guide for various durations.

The global financial crisis has badly affected the sale of roses which are grown by Dutch interests around Lake Naivasha. Valentine's Day is heavily promoted, but that is Day 1 of 365. Priorities for roses or other horticulture in what is ideally endangered wildlife heartland is crazy. It is hard to conceive of more poorly managed tourism than at Lake Naivasha or nearby Hell's Gate National Park. I have a solar hot water system in Glebe. Why burn up so much wood and waste water? There seems no written information on anything except at Joy Adamson's house, where there is also a great deal to be learned. Somebody should tell our Intrepid Guide, Victor, about 'Born Free' and that going to Adamson's house is ideally more than just another opportunity to stuff one's face with finer food. Make some more links with more decent people. This, like Olduvai Gorge, is a vitally significant place for those from all across the world who hate senseless killing. There are many stories and movies made about this culture. Get them free or nearly free.

The KWS Guide for 2010/2011 states 'Nairobi National Park is not fenced and wildlife is still able (for the time being) to migrate along a narrow wildlife corridor to the Rift Valley'. (Oh yeah?) Nairobi National Park is 'home to the highest concentration of black rhino in the world (over 500)'. Is that right – you could have fooled me. Can we count them? Could a lot more now be gone like the hippos? Why does Nairobi National Park not appear on the scarce tourist maps of Nairobi? Is somebody going to take it over and build apartments on it? Being so close to the airport and so comparatively denuded, it seems like that. Is it possible to maintain this park in the centre of Nairobi effectively? From its run down state and the related establishment of small internal zoos, I guess not. One wonders what the helicopter was doing which hovered over its grounds for so long.

The East African Special Report on Oil and Gas Exploration (Feb. 27<sup>th</sup> -4<sup>th</sup> Mar. 2012, p.35) states it is prudent for Kenya to enter current exploration agreements aware of attendant land use and environmental issues bound to arise if prospecting is successful. Arid and semi-arid regions relying heavily on livestock production are largely neither surveyed nor demarcated with vast swathes under the control of county councils. Councils could lay claim to undisputed land to position themselves to benefit from oil proceeds expected which could also generate a lot of booty in Nairobi. Is 'a revenue stabilization account to act as a buffer against volatility in oil prices', as recommended by consulting firm Prescient 360 Group, a good way to go? Baby, I'd guess not.

On the other hand, one wonders why 'natural gas can be easily integrated into mainstream industrialisation of a country as is happening in Tanzania and why it would be easier to manage gas with higher levels of discipline, accountability and transparency than oil'. Elsie Eyakuze in Tanzania states 'I am not sure why democracy and social change are becoming synonymous with violence, but they are.' I blame bad neighbours.

The Kenyan future appears bleak but brave newspapers appear very good informants and should be strengthened as a means of assisting more open and democratic management. Take a look at Nairobi National Park. This seems a lot of land somebody has marked up.

### **Seek broader ranges of pundits to lead the way forward for Kenya and beyond**

Hans Rosling's analysis and development solutions, shown recently on PBS News Hour on Australian SBS TV, aim at helping women live above the wash-line, where all can have washing machines. My tent partner Amy came from a small US town but lived in Chicago before becoming a US teaching volunteer in Africa. She says one of the worst things about her situation is scrubbing clothes, so I believe Hans. Amy also hates

seeing the Africans teachers using students as slaves to hand wash their clothes for free. I pointed out that in China students are often required to clean the school. She saw immediately this was different - an act of public service in a poor community. I like Americans like that. From travelling one gets the impression most of them are now dead.

It's mainly the American TV dream which Intrepid seems to be sharing in Masai country. Seriously these guys are totally nuts. One would need a death wish to marry into their culture which appears obsessed with differences between the duties on Earth given to men and women. You can imagine what follows besides cutting off your daughters' clitoris at the age of about nine so that she doesn't get any big ideas of her own. We don't talk about that on the bus. We normally ask instead if wives get jealous. The answer is obviously 'No, they don't'. Jesus Christ, give us better training and not more powerful drugs packaged and pushed as medicines instead of more poisons in the system.

Collier does not define transparency. People are naturally often suspicious about the benefits of 'free trade' when it delivers such massive social inequality, a rapidly degraded natural environment, continuing species loss, unexpected financial crises and a general financial environment closer to perfect ignorance than perfect information, along with the normal violence, corruption and lousy TV. The global financial crisis seemed to take those who should have known by surprise. Who should we ever trust without reliable information? Governments, industries and communities must take openly planned and monitored approaches to regional development projects which have clear environmental goals as well as social and economic ones. More awareness of related international standards would be good. Intrepid could also help the company more with this approach.

There is no clearer way to shape Kenya business incentives rationally, other than by first focusing on enhancing the situation of the most endangered species and all the related land, water, and air that one wishes to protect for current and future generations, wherever those generations who will enjoy the outcomes may live across the world. When I went from Nairobi to Dubai on the way home, it was a quantum leap in clear, comfortable and reasonably priced service culture in an environment that I guess is underutilised and in debt but extremely promising. Those who think African cities and hotels have anything much going for them without wild animals should take a harder look. I am unconvinced that either horticulture or manufacturing can flourish in Africa unless drawn by pro-actively directed ideas about more open service, as in Dubai. The Dubai Museum, its related fort and other restorations are very beautiful and impressive. Africans deserve to understand and display their heritages just as truly and productively.

The Gulf News (27.2.12, Nation 7) reports that experts in Abu Dhabi have warned an estimated one in ever seven species of bird, one in every four species of mammal and one in every three amphibian species are globally threatened with extinction. Many species in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are also threatened with extinction including the Socotra cormorant, Arabian tahr, Arabian oryx, Arabian leopard, dugongs, hawksbill turtles, as well as many other species of reptiles, fishes, amphibians, and invertebrates.

In 2008 the former Australian Prime Minister (PM) Kevin Rudd and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono signed an agreement on forests and carbon trading. The attached submission to the Productivity Commission argues that the most logical direction now appears to be to plan future trade policy around greater protection of internationally endangered species and related land, water and air. There is a lot of scope for this or the total reverse in Africa, where men often appear intent on killing everything, in my admittedly limited experience of the place. How come I can't go to my hotel and get a map of the town and its attractions and walk comfortably around Nairobi alone, like anywhere else in the world? How come at 65 I was harassed or followed by so many men on the road that I just wanted to be home? Money, Baby! It used to be good looks.

We all have to eat. Always look on the bright side of life, as Chairman Mao pointed out before introducing the sensible one child policy with competitive communications, health, education, housing and pension incentives. Show Kenyan kids how nice it is on TV with the beautiful trees and birds where Iggle Piggle and Upsy Daisy live, largely in harmony with many strange looking neighbours as well as with pinky-ponks

and kinky-nonks that don't break down seven times in a week, like a Kenyan Intrepid bus. Help journalists, TV, film and radio expand to provide more effective fourth estates. Towel heads vs. wig men? I'll have another go at towel heads for a change. See attacks on wig men and their mates on [www.Carolodonnell.com.au](http://www.Carolodonnell.com.au) I normally hide in my hat or tent.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission. Yours truly

Carol O'Donnell

**Dear Committee Members and Ministers**

**Although the submission below and the attachments relate to progress of the global 'bottom billion' the policy direction in relation to the Indian Ocean Region and Australia's foreign, trade and defence policy, require related regional steps.**

**Cheers, Carol O'Donnell,**  
[www.Carolodonnell.com.au](http://www.Carolodonnell.com.au)

**CLUELESS IN KENYA: BUY MORE INTREPID AND SUSTAINABLE BUSES? PROTECT THE WILD ANIMALS AND KIDS FIRST!**

**Overview and Ideal Direction for the Masai Heartlands Intrepid Trip and Beyond**

I recently returned from the fifteen day Intrepid trip 'Masai Heartlands'. In international context this evaluation argues the protection of endangered African species is ideally treated as the first enterprise to raise the quality of life for all the children of the world, not only sick or poor ones. This is necessary for sustainable futures which all who have heard the word say we seek. At the current rate, for trade and population related reasons discussed later below, African wild animals, whether endangered species or not, are under major competitive onslaughts for trees, land and water, even from watchers and keepers. Help all, including Intrepid, by assisting more sustainable use of land and water and also pursue trade in this context. *Call for and support open tree planting partnerships and try to ensure more wood and fresh water for people besides tourists. Explore solar energy, water tanks and related energy, water and waste*

***management solutions in Kenyan tourist parks and beyond. Many related problems and reasons are addressed later, from some different perspectives. Mine are not mainly Australian.***

Many press, academic, website and government reports discussed later show there are many competing uses for land, much of which has been made into desert or urban slums by cattle overgrazing, depletion of wood and water, overpopulation and related violent struggles. Kenya-Travel-Packages.com states the Kenya population was estimated at 38 million by the UN Population Fund in 2008. It is projected to grow to 65 million in 2050, an increase of 72%. Upwards of 75% of the population are described as working in agriculture, which accounts for 25% of gross domestic product. Agriculture apparently plays a 'key role' in the national economy despite the fact that upwards of 85% of Kenya is classified as arid or semi-arid, leaving arable land at a mere 15% of the total land area. It is not mere vagaries of weather that hold the country back. It makes sense to fix it.

As is demonstrated later, Kenya experiences a high risk of self-destruction related to conflicting concepts of appropriate land use, patronage and ownership, which have also been historically driven by more powerful feudal interests, which may or may not still have the upper hand today. The media is ideally the fourth estate, showing people and leaders as honestly as possible to help lead all forward before and after voting. In Kenya, newspapers form a crucial connective function for English-speaking Kenyan readers. This seems found almost nowhere else except the internet. Also build up TV and radio. One wonders how many are without them all. Democracy is not voting in Kenya, because the process of voting has demonstrably also increased violence against those communities who may only feel able to support the immediate community and its particular causes, which are often very ignorant and so destructive of self and of others.

***Ideally East African tourism now restructures to cut costs and assist provision of a better life for all, openly in company with others. If Intrepid is not yet restructuring in East Africa, now seems a good time. Ask Bob Carr, new Australian Foreign Minister and former NSW Premier, then advisor to the Macquarie Bank, for some open, free advice.*** I gather the Intrepid Foundation is mixed up with Macquarie Bank, which is an outfit that in my almost complete ignorance I loathe as they were conning mug punters expensively on TV about their capacities every night for a year prior to the global crash in 2008. Top executives raked off obscene amounts even for bankers. Don't start them up again, as Dambisa Moyo appears to be doing in her book 'Dead Aid' (2009). Dead people and dead investments seem a very high risk due to current forces discussed later.

We all agreed we greatly enjoyed the 'Masai Heartlands' trip and also said the Intrepid guide and his team were excellent. We did not like the broken bus. In too many areas of Nairobi and Kenya I saw, however, there appears to be a very high risk of profits and everything else being killed by neglected duty of care. The case and direction are later. Kenya Wildlife Service should get it through its head that English speakers of the world love Africa mainly because of animals shown by David Attenborough. We also love both Janes and Ted Turner, who began CNN. Many others are attached to Africa by the myth of the loss of Eden, as in Tanzania. Give it your best shot in the Olduvai Gorge the Serengeti, the Gorongoro Crater and the road to Mto wa Mbu. (Fancy that on billboards.) Unfortunately, the Intrepid bus was late again because of breakdowns, so we moved on.

***More open and stable management to achieve clear social and environmental goals through related services provides an ideal framework for competition, which ideally is not just for money. Good evaluation of the quality of services is vital for service economies. I'm here to tell you that US cable TV is disgusting crap where the only content King is a nasty advertising push. TV should instead be a precious jewel of democracy and collective or individual education and entertainment, like newspapers.. Pursue communication and many related development aims together in Kenya and beyond. Consider wild species, land, water and energy as business development. Make content King, like the lion in the movies. Elsa and Joy were first – respect!***

Kenya Wildlife Service figures on tourism quoted later, show there is little point of Intrepid for many tourists if animals from 'The Lion King' are not there. This should be the first show in town for primary

development purposes. Compare it with 'Finding Nemo' and so many that others have loved or found wanting. Kenya Intrepid team wake up - get a grip. Follow our Australian direction and learn from Dubai, discussed later. According to 'Inside Business' on ABC TV (11.3.12) the three richest men in the world are now Carlos Slim Helu, Bill Gates and Warren Buffet. Start on open communications and insurance.

***Through the Minister for the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism or with anybody else, ask them to lead an East African communication and related risk management pilot to enhance democratic understanding and participation through better cooperation with African and Australian newspapers, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), TV stations, radio and anyone else who wants to be involved in providing training, information, education, entertainment, sport or other content globally or regionally. Communication is the way forward.***

***In Australia they kept telling us content was King before they built the system. We just couldn't see it. We thought it was an economic race to the bottom defined as 54 US cable channels and nothing to save us but PBS News Hour. We adore the News Hour team. This is not so much following Chevron, as trying to put things together in much better ways for you, instead of them. Require unbundling or bundle content to get what you need. Don't tell the consumer that the phone always has to talk to the computer and the TV if this is not a consumer friendly trajectory. Many of us need the simple, reliable and cheap technology, rather than the supposed cutting edge technology rammed down our throats, especially in situations where there is no maintenance capacity. If you have trouble dealing with Telstra's bizarre billing and management practices, go straight to the ACCC. Try getting Rod Sim's more reasonable approaches adopted, which is what the organization is actually supposed to be supporting, unless they disagree. In the latter case they should say so. They might be right in their hypothesis, which ideally is an empirical question of better management in future. This is why I always ask the kids what they are doing everywhere and give free tips.***

In 'The Bottom Billion: Falling Behind and Falling Apart' Collier talks about the group of mainly African and Central Asian nations that even in the golden decade between the end of the Cold War and 9/11 saw incomes decline by 5% (2008, p. 1). He describes the bottom billion of the world population as living in 'Africa +, with the + being places such as Haiti, Bolivia, the Central Asian countries, Laos, Cambodia, Yemen, Burma and North Korea'. For the bottom billion people average life expectancy is very low. Infant mortality, the proportion of children who die before their first birthday, is 14%. From broader management perspectives they have too many children to cope and are ruining their land in the process of feeding them by overgrazing and making deserts. I first heard about how to plant trees in desert dunes in the Kano Club in 1972. It is hard not to hate.

Kenyan statistics, newspapers and my personal experience pointed daily to far too many problems likely to add to investor uncertainty and much community violence in the short and long terms – like rising inflation coupled with an increasingly degraded environment and over population. The East African (Feb. 27<sup>th</sup>-Mar.4<sup>th</sup> 2012) recently addressed oil exploration and Kenyan and other military intervention in Somalia. This will cost a lot and one wonders who will end up getting the money and the guns. Under Kenyan leadership a ban was also ordered on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia, calling this 'a significant revenue source for the Shabaab'. We trust the boys and their close mouthed mates will burn the country up one way or other, slowly or fast. Lucky Dambisa Moyo (2009) - will she go to Oxford, Harvard or Washington next? She could perhaps try funding modified zoos on islands in Dubai, filled with scarce zoo monkeys from Chicago taken off contraceptives. Tell our Intrepid guide there are zoos and zoos. The Chinese could hardly have gone further in trying to help the sex life of the panda. Habitat is ideally a related issue to be reasonably reconstructed instead of rapidly lost. As discussed later, many in Dubai appear prepared and well equipped to lead this direction.

***Recommend sport or other pastimes in exchange for gun jobs on the ground whenever possible.*** (Not just another Great Leap Forward in the New World Order. I am Woman.) Bring me David Attenborough and his great Swiss army knife. Get acquainted with him. Our Intrepid guide and his crew needed no specialists to help them get along well in what must often have been very frustrating circumstances. They certainly would be for me.

In Kenya, Lake Nakuru seemed an inspiring example of what better care may achieve, along with some related Intrepid support for a village of women and children displaced from their native land by the last election violence in 2007/2008 or by related, more common violence. The women are currently selling their produce to tourists and to a hotel near the beautiful, well stocked and apparently well managed Lake Nakuru Park, where many endangered species appear to thrive inside an electric fence. Village women mainly make African beads, beautiful woollen animals and also keep and sell fish and rabbits. If the latter is a good idea, it seems a very good idea. Should they be guarded? Find out how. The Standard (20.2.12, p.19), reports the fisheries ministry has plans to construct fish ponds in primary and secondary schools across the country to promote fish consumption and trade. How is this to be delivered? By whom and how are sites chosen? What will the fingerlings eat and why? Program roll out should be documented well.

Does Sylvia, the Intrepid cook choose who she trades with herself? What are the best criteria? I wished I had asked her about Intrepid food and its sources. I merely saw that traders may want more and more US dollars because of runaway inflation, partly caused by rapid expansion of Kenyan public service costs and many related bums on seats. Trader licence revenues, on the other hand may be increasingly resented and hard to collect. Time to bring in the oil and more weapons, perhaps made locally? I don't think so. We seemed to have a very good expense account at the Narok Hotel, which was also hosting a great wedding and a colourful mass baptism in the pool when we were there. Take the open communications route to freedom not the gun and the lawyer. I recall what it did in Romancing the Stone for Joan Wilder. Africa needs open communications and good control of sexually transmitted diseases and births. Australia has good services.

According to the Kenyan Daily Nation (15.2.12, p. 4), shillings became the world's worst performing currency late last year, 'falling from a high of Sh84 to a low of Sh107 to the dollar (sic.)' This then led to a sharp increase in petroleum prices which in turn meant the cost of most basic commodities went up as well. Don't worry, be happy? The Central Bank of Kenya Governor's job is now on the line, or not, depending on the constitutional interpretations, because the current interest rates of slightly over 30% charged by banks, are seen by a parliamentary committee as 'unrealistic, harmful and untenable'. ***It seems good to avoid those banks for any development purposes. The concepts of duty of care and risk management to support regional and local goals appear best delivered in non-profit and related insurance environments. (Yoo hoo open up Dubai?) This is a hypothesis based on good Australian experience of superannuation, health insurance and related cooperative risk underwriting, where many standard quality services are expected to be delivered competitively, to meet the key stakeholder interests. As I was often told in NSW WorkCover, it is often easier to manage something big than something small. See many related Australian and international policy stories on [www.Carolodonnell.com.au](http://www.Carolodonnell.com.au)***

If greenhouse gas reduction is to occur in a meaningful way the concepts of risk management and competition must change so that key environmental and social goals are not undermined by the animal spirits of the markets breaking everything up. Australian government and related communicators are getting better at explaining competition requirements. In Australia, by international standards, the economy is strong and stable; government balances the budget; unemployment is 5.2% and living standards related to housing, health and education are excellent by international standards. Productivity is not good and improving it depends, in my view, on gaining a better understanding of good service directions, which are discussed below and attached. However, like the Chinese, Australia must have done something right and it wasn't always following US or English leads. Pick up our animals. (I am the Secretary Bird. Tell the female hyena on the bus.)

The Intrepid trip Masai Heartlands was in two parts of roughly one week each. Until day 8 there were 10 tourists plus luggage, food, cooking utensils and tents being carried in a van with a guide, a cook and two drivers. In Narok a bigger bus was introduced and the complement of tourists changed to 22 which meant the bus was full. It broke down seven times on the way into Tanzania to Lake Victoria, Serengeti National Park, Ngorongoro Crater and on the return journey to Nairobi. I guess people will recommend a new bus and I guess this is the way Kenya typically works, ideally faster with sensible outcomes.

***I recommend against even more tourists being sent to the Loita Hills camp in the heart of Masai country and elsewhere related, because of the further pressure this puts on the land. Apply for Tourism Quality Project Grants of \$100,000 from the Australian Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism by 19.4.2012. The Minister says turn your big tourism idea into reality. Ask others for help to plant more trees and deal better with land, water, energy management and all related education. You may perhaps pick up others' budgets later, if they are shown to be spending too slowly and/or expensively in the ways of the past, as discussed later. Put the endangered species first for a change. Let them appear on ballots. In Australia we once wrote NO DAMS on voting papers. Maybe this was stupid, maybe not. Let us revisit the debate as dams confuse us. Dubai has most of its water from a desalination plant. Kenya has nearly all its water from dams and China has only 6% of its water from dams. More of everything in the right places is ideally conceptualised in the interests of wild animals and children first.***

In Kenya, The Standard (20.2.12, p. 13) reported Gigiri was hosting the 12<sup>th</sup> special session of the Global Ministerial Environment Program, attended by President Kibaki. It will apparently be the last global environmental meeting before the landmark UN Conference on Sustainable Development is held in June 2012. ***Reconsider the roses at Lake Naivasha and do something to protect the land, water and wild animals in the region, and to manage tourism and related community development better. Tourist management at Crayfish Camp appeared very poor because of an apparently wilful wastage of wood and water on a few tourists who might also patronise more attractions if they had more knowledge what they are. What is available here; what are our time options and how much does it cost - absolutely no idea?*** Come alone or in couples and the tourist operator gives special prices. Give the regular tourists much more effective information about what is available. Its beauty, history, heritage or popular importance are top class and threatened by nasty people. (The wild animals have seen it all before.)

***Find out what will be done with Nairobi National Park.*** It did not appear on any map I picked up by Maps R Us at the airport, even though it is so close to the airport, with helicopters hovering over it. It appears surrounded by huge numbers of new apartments. How many animals in Nairobi National Park have been killed off besides the hippos in the polluted pool, as pointed out in the nearby notice by a Texan photographer? The national parks ranger has a job, selling Coca Cola to tourists on the spot, while offering to show them crocodiles further up the stream, as he has a gun to protect them, should anything untoward appear likely to happen. Many of these guys only seem to know protection rackets. At the Tanzania/Kenya border I guess the big five will go suitably before the guarded hippos. What do these guards do? How are they trained? The award winning Sun Africa hotel, with hippos nearby, does not take credit cards. ***Work is ideally made much more inviting as tourist promotion and wildlife protection roles do not appear well understood, except by our Intrepid guide and his team. Providing fewer, better quality servers is ideally the central motor of quality development which also picks up others better in more effective and honest training - not just bums on seats. Production and accountability measures are crucially important. What's your view?***

One may clearly see the top engineering marvels of concrete or other construction product in China or in Dubai, which I saw after Nairobi. Management also seems great for leading more open tourist and other ventures in Dubai, discussed later. Many African nations depending strongly on tourism, like Kenya, suffer severely from rising population rates and related land and water degradation as well as other poor service, corruption and violence. Capital flights generated by the rich, well connected and corrupt may be problems. Cities like Nairobi are spreading slums where few seem to work by Western standards. Manufacturing has not developed. One longs for more service culture but gets Christianity instead. What are the key industries in Kenya and how are they protected, particularly from US and Asian competition? Are there significant minerals or not? The sources on this seem confused but agree about the importance of manufacturing. I cannot see manufacturing doing well unless a more effective service culture is understood and supported first, to generate it. Directions are discussed below with this in mind.

**Lend a hand in clarifying the ideal role of elections in assisting open government**

Nobody knows when the next Kenyan election will be held. December 2012 is suggested. In a report entitled 'How ready is Kenya for the next elections?' (Sunday Nation, 26.2.12, p. 21), Harbeson notes that violent conflict has attended three of Kenya's four national elections since the democratic era began in 1991 and that the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation Monitoring Report of January 2012 found that over 90% of Kenyan citizens know little or nothing about the Constitution that they approved in August 2010. The report also found a high level of public anxiety about how government devolved to the regions would function. Nearly 70% of respondents reported believing the country was headed in the wrong direction. Education is recommended. Try seeking and broadcasting the truth, which may often be extremely rude, in my experience of history and personal life. In real life, as distinct from constitutional law, the 'truth', embodied in law or not, may later be shown as an apparently biased, wrong or wrongly dominating perception also due, perhaps, to some earlier technical error, etc. Record well. African newspapers appear good at reporting well, in my very limited, ignorant, experience. *(Having seen them, how did we ever live without Emirates 24/7 on Channel 1, Dubai - too many Americans or others in the way? Do open arbitrations. Never call lawyers.)*

The article by Priscilla Nyokabi Kanua and Antony Gatitu entitled 'Bills will slow down reforms and retard progress in the land question', in the Daily Nation (15.2.12, Opinion 13) points out land is central to Kenya's political, economic, social and cultural problems. Land-related ethnic clashes over the years culminated in post-election violence in 2007/2008 and support the view that unless there is radical land reform to promote 'the rights of the poor, marginalised, minorities and historically disadvantaged groups, Kenya's future stability is at stake'. They claim current land bills run contrary to the principles of management devolution to regional levels in the new Constitution. They state the land bills do not 'bring out the tenure system' or attempt to come up with solutions for the landless poor, for persons in informal settlement in urban areas or for those who have weak tenure claims such as so-called 'squatters' in forests and national parks. They state this perpetuates the same legal order that caused abuse of public land by those in authority previously. The new Community Land Bill apparently takes away the constitutional mandate of the National Land Commission and hands it over to the Cabinet Secretary, thus making the proposed law no different from the existing system.

Elsewhere, in cattle-rustling prone Mukutani Division, Sape Lesita was preparing to take his family cattle for grazing in the company of other morans (sic.?) when armed raiders shot and killed him, according to Kipsang and Cheloen in Daily Nation (15.2.12, p. 18). The entire Arabel area now lives in fear as two rival communities are said to be silently acquiring more guns. Delineation of new electoral units by the Independent Electoral Boundary Commission has also ignited old rivalry between minority communities in Baringo County, with Ilchamus and Endorois clashing over creation of the new Mochongoi constituency. The proliferation of firearms can be traced to 2005 when Pokot raiders fought the Ilchamus in Makutani killing several in the process. Three schools have not reopened. In less than a generation, communities have apparently gone from protecting their animals with bows and arrows to much more high class weaponry. See it while shopping or lazing around on the beach in Kenya? You must be nuts it isn't nice. Check out Dubai as an ideal hub of African development instead. It has a lot going for it.

Havana good time - this is the dilemma of the responsible tourist, such as Intrepid. Do not talk up the market. Talk up more broadly sensible and fairly open policy direction as better for the market. Collier estimates around 40% of Africa's military spending is financed by foreign aid but claims that far from favouring big military budgets, finance ministers want evidence to defend their spending priorities against the demands of powerful military lobbies. This leads naturally to the thought that regional service provision must be openly designed and delivered if it is going to work to achieve any of its ideally stated community objectives. The daily newspapers should be a big help to anybody interested in achieving this. Some Kenyans may be surprised to learn that delivering services is not just about levying taxes. According to Mwaniki Wahome, as Kenya prepares to usher in 47 counties after the General Election, concerns are growing over the burgeoning national wage bill. Experts say the estimated 15% allotted from the national budget will not cover all of their budgets (Sunday Nation 26.2.12, p.27). Does this mean even more money will be dragged from those government ideally serves? The Australian Defence Minister thinks there are no entitlements in public life and I do too.

Collier suggests each time the government releases money it could inform local media. He suggests that services be delivered through an independent service authority model in which competing organizations may provide the services on the ground while the authority finances and scrutinizes their performance. This would enable donors and investors to coordinate, pooling funds into the authority. He claims it will also usually make sense to fund traditional projects to restore infrastructure, which will also need exceptionally substantial supervision to ensure success and guard against corruption. *People will need to understand what is going on. This is not the lawyer's strongest point. Try plain English and use popular media. Does one need the authorities or just the funds, their social and environmental aims and some related project managers? The latter should not seek to get off the hook by contracting their quality management responsibilities into a profusion of opaque and lengthening subcontracting chains which may be driven without attention to service quality or community impact. Collier has obviously not worked in construction, a big key industry. No idea of the real world.*

**Adopt open regional management and development projects to support social and environmental goals, or watch everything go up in election smoke at home on TV.**

According to The Standard (20.2.12, p.7) the Kenyan government recently despatched a high powered delegation to calm tempers among residents about compensation for land, mangrove forest destruction and lack of water at the new port construction at Lamu. Ports are vital in traditional global attitudes to trade, as discussed by Collier in 'The Bottom Billion (2008)'. This book is viewed critically along with Moyo's 'Dead Aid'. They are yesterday's people as they adhere to pre-scientific approaches to regional management. They peddle the antithesis of sustainable development because they are driven purely from the secret basis of commercial objectives which have also been made increasingly adversarial in related legal design by many feudally related and dominating developments. Kenyan regional and tribal interests do not need this financial approach around elections because patronage has repeatedly led to corruption, violence and failure. Benazir Bhutto's autobiography made her sound like a total fool about where any money comes from let alone goes. No worries, our team will be able to do much better than that.

In the Standard, Patrick Beja writes that acting head of civil service, Francis Kimemia, told Lamu area residents they would be given title deeds and get adequate compensation for their land, be supplied with water and get priority employment at the new port.

Gee, I'd like to see how that is to be done. Apparently, Kimemia said, amid cheers:

Don't be worried about losing an inch of your land. This is a democratic government and all your concerns will be addressed.....The issue of compensation for your land is not negotiable. It is enshrined in the Constitution under the Bill of Rights. *(Ooh a bill of rights!!! squealing from the cheap seats.)*

Assistant Minister for Fisheries and Lamu East MP Abu Chiaba replied:

Our concern is that title deeds have not been issued while port construction is about to start.

Others said, 'We care for the environment but benefits to be accrued from this project far outweigh the loss'. There are a lot of complex interests here which ideally should be resolved clearly, as many similar or related land use disputes appear likely to be repeated up until elections and increasingly afterwards. What does Kimemia expect will be done or will she wait for her boss to tell her? If so, that is no way to go. One can only make grave mistakes depending for future orders on old men soon dead. Kenyans need good organization models besides those based on family expectations linked to higher feudal ones. Coming

elections may be a good way to increase global or regional understanding rather than following the US game of the old rich picking winners for their contests. Call up Slim, Bill and Warren openly for support. Why waste money in secret US Superpacs?

**Aims of trade should be to improve the quality of life for those on current and future trips (Learn from Dubai. Go there yourself and be surprised by joy?)**

The attached submission to the Australian Productivity Commission argues the ideal aims of trade should be to improve the quality of life for current and future generations. This depends on the quality of the social and natural environment, as well as on increased economic gain and its distribution. This perspective is ideally international, forward looking and openly questioning, as well as comparatively openly accountable. Roses, coffee or tea and unknown manufacturing, plus defence and oil exploration spending, is unlikely to be Kenya's best way forward as it encourages the boys to start up trashing the joint more instead of protecting endangered species and land, the foundations of growth.

The best way forward to sustainable development and to related improvements in trade is for all regions to plan their continuing competitive development by first situating the relevant land, water or air most affected by any current and proposed development in the broader context of the primary need to protect internationally and nationally endangered species. The responsibility for the planned protection of many endangered species is ideally taken up globally as well as regionally and nationally. An East African case for this is developed below, in discussion attached and on [www.Carolodonnell.com.au](http://www.Carolodonnell.com.au) Dubai is an extremely impressive place in terms of the obvious major expertise gathered there and supported by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) oil money and HSBC Holdings. At HSBC profits from UAE operations were up 77% to \$575 million from \$324 million in 2010 (Gulf News, 28.2.12, p.27). 'Great men rise to greater challenges' at The Palm? They appear to be looking for a better competition. Check out Australia. It is nice here.

On 27.2.12 the Gulf News reported the Secretary General of the Environment Agency-Abu Dhabi (EAD) said Abu Dhabi was hosting its meeting with the Species Survival Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to set the global species conservation agenda for the next four years which the EAD will be proud to support. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is apparently widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species. Guys, we're not fussy. Just do something obvious like planting trees before everything in the world is turned into desert or concrete. Should Kenya have a desalination plant? That clearly put Dubai into a much better place. Can one power a desalination plant with biogas? A lot of it is wasted in towns and deserts. Could Massais, for example, be attracted to selling their ungulates and trading guns for many suitable training and/or job programs, preferably where meals are a little meat and every warrior is provided with a Swiss army knife, etc? Some might like planting trees?

Dubai, New York and Brunei have terrific talking buses to take one on tour. The singing and talking boat gliding under the bridges of Paris is a romantic historical dream. Kenya-Travel-Packages.com should also get more of a grip on international reality in its website related view of the region. Kenya cannot afford a large population. It is not Singapore or Shanghai and seems highly unlikely ever to be so. Kenyans should understand that practically the only thing Kenya clearly has going for it is international tourism centring on wild life viewing, rehabilitation and protection, as seen on TV. Why trash the global brand for all the kids. Haven't these idiots seen 'The Lion King' let alone 'Born Free'? Educate the public in many more directions. This seems Kenya's only good card so should be extremely powerfully built. *Anyone trawling*

*through ABC and SBS TV vaults could come up with helpful collections to start the ball rolling - White Mischief? It would be fabulous to see it all again in situ. There is so much to talk about and assess.*

Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania appear beautifully protected under hard circumstances and the unusually good road from the Crater to Mto Wa Mbu, apparently built by foreign money, is also characterised by apparently great care for land. There has been much thoughtful planting of many beautiful trees to shade the crops and to improve the water table. This part of the trip, besides Lake Nakuru, was a highlight for me. Nairobi is discussed later. Our Nairobi hotel was a lovely old colonial one where I could watch birds performing in dancing pairs in the sky for hours, just as I saw on TV.

This bird watching occurred after I decided to abandon what a tourist website might call a pleasant self-guided walk around bustling Nairobi. (Give me a break.) Could somebody provide tourists with a map of Nairobi not a photocopy of a comparative mud map from the third drawer down in the office filing cabinet? As guards with guns seem affordable to so many, the notice or pamphlet should not be so far behind. Museums or art galleries – I guess not. ***Learn from Dubai! Busses and traffic lights work. Consider more LED lights, solar lights and solar hot water heaters, water tanks, desalination plants and related open directions for protective reasons outlined later. Assist the critical promotion of openly planned regional directions disseminated in company with newspapers and TV. People driven by organizational or personal directions, or by feudal or tribal perspectives, should be better assisted to explain their competitive cases more clearly in the context of the broader environmental and socially protective directions laid down more generally. Then we would all learn more and be better off.***

**To assist community management, support newspapers and other communications which take and implement broader views of well-being than patronage politics**

In the broadly related Kenyan and global contexts in which Intrepid operates, the newspapers appear by far the best sources of information I saw, although I also saw Al Jazeera news on TV at Narok's lively hotel, which was good. Working people and children need strong support if the nation is to avoid falling into chaos and confusion related to key battles for control of land and its produce, or water or money, and easily exacerbated by the coming elections. On present evidence a great many more endangered species will be lost by 2040. Put these and other animals like our local favourites and the big five in Kenya first for a change. The big five are lion, African or Cape buffalo, rhinoceros (black and white), African elephant and leopard. Our Intrepid guide Victor also knows about the big five insects. The cheetah and many other species are even more endangered. Did our Intrepid driver reverse over a snake in Kenya, or did someone else? In Victor's world elephants shit everything out and it grows up again. Baby, you wish.

Kenyans need to understand what they should do to make the place nicer. It isn't voting. Collier came up with the related failed story in 'The Bottom Billion' (2008). In it agriculture and manufacturing are seen as more important for Africa than driving service industries. This is an essentially sexist position in a society where the genital mutilation of little girls is very common but not talked about. The market doesn't care? Collier's is also the failed and ideally outmoded colonialist view as it does not recognise the ideally central position of endangered species to the future of the world from God's perspective. He made them and does not want them all killed. Neither do Friends of David and Janes. Olduvai Gorge should be understood as the Garden of Eden and as man-made desert. Kenya shows gross imaginative failure from the New York Jewish and Hollywood perspectives. Learn from Dubai. They see the value of a good English speaking bus and museum. Offer warriors Paintball and more interesting pursuits. (I guess they must be very bored. Towel heads versus wig men? I'll try the towel heads for a change thanks.)

Collier correctly argues that voting, which he equates with democracy, undermines ability to harness any natural resource surpluses partly because resource surpluses induce an excessively large public sector and much siphoning off. Under the new Kenyan constitution and new land bills it is unclear where oil exploration license revenues, for example, would end up. Large public sectors may be fine if those employed do useful work. However, Collier points out that to finance patronage for re-election to the heads of all troughs, individuals and governments embezzle public money out of the budget and into slush funds.

He claims when patronage politics is not feasible, people attracted to politics are more likely to be interested in issues of public service provision. Learn from Dubai where one roughly sees where big oil money and HSBC loans went. Infrastructure and water consumption are world class. (Bollywood or South American soaps, shopping and food - my passions - other than sport. Let me lie back and think of Princess Di.)

### **Develop effective management of universally available health related services (Follow Australian, European and related models, not failed US service approaches)**

President Obama has cut the AIDS budget to Kenya but East Africa still faces AIDS and other tropical diseases like malaria, Bilharzia, sleeping sickness, Leishmaniasis as well as all the other problems of infection most common to those who are poorest. Clean water is vital. However, Immaculate Karambu notes (Saturday Nation, 18.2.12 p.33) Deloitte found administration and expenses accounted for 71% of 'the total expenses' (sic.) of the National Hospital Insurance Fund. That is a long way from value for money from the services consumer and ideal manager perspectives, as well as stockholder perspectives.

Kenyans will soon have to deal with a new constitution, elections, electoral boundary redrawing, new land bills, exploration for oil and gas, fighting in Somalia, as well as more pay-offs through more of the traditional local violence and wars with neighbours. Management of health and other community funds should be openly directed to achieve clear goals. This appears a rational way forward for everybody invested. Australian government has been comparatively successful in this domestic approach, as discussed at [www.Carolodonnell.com.au](http://www.Carolodonnell.com.au) and in related economic management and investment, with largely balanced budgets and largely escaping the effects of the global financial crisis.

To take better directions than development aspirations based on oil and military spending, one needs to know the key industries in Kenya and how are they protected, particularly from US and Asian competition. Are there significant minerals in Kenya or not? Academic sources on this seem confused but agree on the primary importance of horticulture and manufacturing. I cannot see either doing well unless a more effective service culture is understood and supported first, to generate open management and development in the interests of a more broadly consuming public than the usual pay-offs and jobs for mates. Kenya is a place where one would be a fool to trust, rather than depend on good evidence, which I guess is true of everywhere from scientific, as distinct from feudal, tribal or stupid perspectives. Moyo (2010) and Collier (2008) appear blinded by their associations into seeing Kenya as a good investment for the usual troops. Anybody with eyes can see that it is more like a failed state than a good bet and that a new recipe for change is necessary. Helping endangered species first is very logical to achieve the Millennium Development Goals which many nations also state they embrace.

***Help Kenyans see their ideal regional goals through understanding more about their empirically demonstrable problems, and let newspapers monitor and assist progress towards environmental and social aims as openly and honestly as possible.*** This may start internationally or not. Kenya is not a high grade investment opportunity. Kenyan agriculture and manufacturing appear highly unlikely to compete effectively with Asian production unless they are driven by the constructively open services of greenhouse gas reduction through reforestation and land, water and energy improvement which supports effectively related social development. See the kind that superficially appears to begin at Mto Wa Mbu where entrepreneurial spirit is great, although I worry about banana beer.

### **Promote openly driving and evidence based management of services, not patronage**

Promote openly driving and evidence based regional services management to all those currently having problems with managing patronage expectations and tribally related politics, which all appear likely to sharpen in future, on the basis of past evidence. It does not take much imagination to see the Masais and their foes or brothers, who are rapidly turning the place into desert principally by tricks with fire and machetes, moving up to carrying guns and helicopters provided in the public or private sectors. Baby, that's competition. Welcome to Kenya's World Class Parks! Let me get back on the bus for Christ's sake. Kenya Intrepid had a guide, a cook and 2x2 bus drivers on my tour. The Intrepid guide in the US does it all alone

for two weeks, if we don't count all the tourists. Tell that to our lovely Kenyan guide Victor and give him a big clap? I wouldn't do that.

Intrepid and the crew would probably make more money if a large bus was used on the first part of the trip as well as the second. I expect this is what Kenyan management and the team are hoping for as some tourists said they were booked on another tour which was cancelled and they had to join the big Intrepid bus. The earlier part of the tour was very popular with some tourists, who enjoyed living among the Masai very much. The Masai, on the other hand, love a really big fire, as long as their women collect the wood. The average tourist has long hair which she also seeks to wash every day in a shower which is preferably hot. She also likes to flush the toilet every time she urinates, washing her hands afterwards. Taps may be faulty so left to run. The way water and wood are used by those running Crayfish Camp at Lake Naivasha and elsewhere seems criminally wasteful management from even the most minimally informed Australian perspective. How well are the animals in Hell's Gate National Park protected? What is the area plan?

According to the East African (27<sup>th</sup> Feb.-4<sup>th</sup> Mar. 2012, p.32) at least sixteen oil and gas exploration wells will soon be sunk across East Africa besides ongoing drilling offshore in many places including Kenya. [Kenya.Travel.Packages.com](http://Kenya.Travel.Packages.com) is wrong when it states 'Kenya has no significant mining endowments'.

Listing tourism as either the second or third most vital industry in Kenya, when it clearly should be first, is a common problem discussed later. If manufacturing thrives in Kenya, which seems unlikely to me, it will need to be driven by tourism and related newer forces, not by the need to compete with Asian manufacture or be highly protected instead. From developed perspectives, the problems of Kenyan agriculture or horticulture and manufacturing are legion. Before the national parks were created Massai warriors lived in them. God threw them off. Get it? Set them to raising rabbits and fish with other incentives that might appeal to warrior people besides guns. Do construction more likely to promote good development.

As Massai cattle, collection of wood and fires, have contributed to turning more of Kenya into desert it would seem a reprehensible move for Intrepid to increase the pressures on the land and wild animals by using a bigger tourist bus to support the first part of the journey as well as the second. Management of park borders between Tanzania and Kenya already appears to see a large amount of overgrazing and fire damage. I guess that at this place endangered species may often be killed by ubiquitous men with cigarettes and guns. The luxury hotel nearby has Asian language animal literature and does not accept credit cards or have many animals around it except hippos which it guards, presumably helping the soldiers (oops, the Kenya Wildlife Service) doing similarly up the road. The people on the bus were polite and helpful and probably would also have thrived in Nazi Germany as they would not have read or seen anything nasty there either.

In many parts the Masai Heartlands are rapidly turning to desert and seem likely soon to be stripped of many endangered species by a combination of forces boiling down to more roads, planes and guns, women, kids, cattle and tourists. No men involved, only market forces. Do something useful about it instead of trying to make money while more men with guns enter Somalia. Learn from Dubai, Singapore, etc. Ulan Bator tourist office is the most pro-active I have ever seen. For example, it took the bank to the Naadim festival when everything else in town was shut. Develop film skills. Show the culture as well as the animals to the world through heritage protection and rehabilitation strategies.

Whatever - as there is great pressure on tourist parks from tourists from all nations, it seems at the very least a good idea to investigate the potential for the kind of dry pit toilets they use in national parks in Australia, Canada and elsewhere. (Try doing your business squatting, holding a failing torch behind a broken lock knowing that any one of thirty other women may suddenly break in. Fresh from TV all over the developed world we all get to see just the same few animals, like those who visited the Sweet Baby Jesus. Put up notices saying 'If it's yellow, let it mellow. If it's brown flush it down'. Ask tourists to bring antiseptic gel to clean hands. For Christ's sake provide better education for the masses. Burn down churches and build up managerial service cultures - Shoot me, I'm kidding. Watch Christians drag others from Narok hotel swimming pool instead.

**Put quality of land, water and heritage first or see more chaotic deserts emerge**

To me, this was a very cheap and extremely informative trip and I greatly valued the experience as I had not returned to Africa since teaching for two years in Kano, Nigeria, shortly after the Biafran war massacres over oil and related resources. I see in the East African papers, which are fortunately very good and appear well distributed, that ethnic massacres have recently returned to the Nigerian North as well as to Chad, etc. etc. Newspapers and TV appear the best vehicles in East Africa to promote understanding of requirements of good project management, where clear accountability is crucial. For the purposes of investment, should Kenya first be graded as promising, or as a failed state? The former appears recommended by Moyo (2010), nasty old men's colonial protegee extraordinaire. If Kenya or Nigeria is compared to China or Dubai post WW2, they clearly failed on all counts. Kenyan independence was 1963. Wake up earlier England.

Many questions about the sustainability of Intrepid African operations are ideally first addressed in the international context of ensuring the protection of endangered species, in order to promote better regional planning and many better development relationships. Fortunately, Intrepid has always recognised such relationships as naturally being part of its business. I greatly admire Intrepid and have learned a lot from its trips. However, if one takes its spiel on the dangers of plastic seriously, and I guess a few in Kenya do, there is a lot of other cleaning up to do, especially at Nairobi National Park. One wonders what this urban park is being kept for – not its wild animals I guess.

Collier's concerns about violence appear to centre only on wars and coups. However, anybody who scans a Kenyan newspaper can see Africans are daily subject to a much more broadly creative range of violence and destruction than that. Less in the news is female genital mutilation conducted around the age of nine to ensure a girl doesn't make the wrong alliances through sexual pleasure, before the elders' first marriage plans are all sewn up. It must be hard for anyone who took Germaine Greer to heart to warm to Masai culture but many tourists do it. Ask the girls on the bus. Imagination is their strength. Invite them over and give them some real work to do, instead of just pretending. The museum at Narok and others like it ideally should be strongly assisted to get more videos and other ways of supporting their educational efforts, which I strongly appreciated.

### **Help Kenya Tourist and Wildlife Management face its many problems**

According to Julius Kipng'etich, Director of Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), writing in the Visitor's Guide Kenya 2010/2011, 'tourism is the *second largest* sector of Kenya's economy and also forms the backbone of the tourist industry since most visitors come first and foremost to view wild animals'. Anybody who thinks important crowds will flock to conference in Nairobi rather than Dubai, which I saw afterwards, is kidding themselves. Perhaps through ignorance of outside a lot of it occurs. The Director states that tourism 'is said to account for 21% of total foreign exchange earnings and 12% of gross domestic product (GDP)'. The Kenya-travel-packages.com website states, however, that tourism is the *third largest* industry and accounts for 10% of GDP. It also acknowledges, however, that tourism is the nation's largest foreign exchange earner.

Kenya has a structural food deficit and inflation is near 20% in Nairobi, according to an article entitled 'Currency swings, Eurozone crisis hits EA horticulture' in the East African (Feb.27-Mar.4, 2012, p. 54). Tourism, based on wildlife protection, should therefore be clearly considered as the most important Kenyan industry and treated accordingly. Just as Italy always has the Pope and Vatican draw cards, Africa has wild animals. Understand more about them and Kenya should never go backwards as they constitute the world's most scarce natural resource which ideally should be husbanded as effectively as in world class farming, both to achieve sustainable development and escape colonial roots. Everyone on the Intrepid bus loved Victor, our guide, who was a whiz at communications and helping fix the bus. Related higher standards are ideally articulated.

According to the Director, Kenya Wildlife Service directly manages approximately 8% of the total landmass of the country which is comprised of 22 National Parks, 28 National Reserves and 5 National Sanctuaries. Four Marine National Parks and 6 Marine National Reserves are also under KWS, along with 125 field

stations outside protected areas. KWS is responsible for managing and protecting many critical water catchments and is involved in collaboration with many national agencies, such as Kenya Roads Board and energy companies, as 70% of Kenya's electricity comes from hydro-electric dams (p. 27).

The Director states the KWS 'conserves and manages Kenya's wildlife for the Kenyan people and the world. The KWS mandate includes 'security of National Parks and Reserves, including security for these and neighbouring areas; Oversight of wildlife conservation and management outside protected areas, including local and private sanctuaries; Conservation education and training; Wildlife research; Input into national wildlife-related policy and adapting and carrying out international conventions and protocols. By many international standards of animal management and display they need a lot of help to do this in Kenya. Besides the wildlife habitat, the parks and station house office (sic. p.27) KWS also manages residential blocks, training institutes, workshop areas, research centres, bandas, hotels, shops and restaurants, boreholes, road networks, airstrips and related plants and equipment. KWS is expected to account for 90% of safari tourism and about 75% of total tourist earnings. Apparently, 'the sector is expected to between (sic.) 4.5% and 5% a year' (p. 27). Up or down is anybody's guess or business?

In KWS they see themselves as 'a disciplined and uniformed force, supplementing national security to protect wildlife, people and property' – not necessarily in that order, one assumes, having seen land management in Nairobi National Park, at Lake Naivasha, on the Tanzanian/Kenyan park border, etc. One reads daily about many other more violent conflicts which appear likely to spread soon, related to the coming elections and a new constitution where power is supposedly devolved to regional levels. Related problems are discussed attached. Who understands the new land bills – only the lawyers? This is a threat or an opportunity - time to close one's eyes or do more washing up?

If the Kenya Wildlife Service is conserving and managing Kenya's wildlife for Kenya people and the world, God help us all. These people need more of a Dubai-style service culture. At least the KWS Director appears to know what he is expected to do. God bless him for writing in down. Does he know why Nairobi National Park information offices and so many others are closed to tourists - flexi-time in the public service?

I found Kenya Visitor's Guide 2010/2011 on the final day of my two week Kenyan stay, in place of the Bible in my Nairobi hotel room so I knocked it off as I can read English and it was useful and present. This is more than I can say for most communication on the Kenyan side of Tanzanian parks beyond the newspapers and Al Jazeera on TV at the hotel in Narok. They seem the most truthfully informed and informing sources.

Under the heading 'A more responsive city council', the City Council of Nairobi shows a gallery of those who will be responsible for inspecting licensing this year (The Standard, 20.2.12, p. 36). This is a good sign for openness but a service culture is not just about collecting money. As it's their money and resources, what do people get for it? Dr Njoki Fernandes, living in Tamarind Gardens, next to Kiandra School and directly opposite the Kaete Water Treatment Works in Nairobi, wrote to the Sunday Nation (26.2.12, p.14) that she and her neighbours have to contend with dry taps or pay for delivery at exorbitant prices by operators of water tankers. To add insult to injury, bowsers draw the water from there and charge them for it. 'If water is being rationed, they should let us know when to expect our supply', writes Dr. Njoki. (Jesus wept. This is how normal contracting 'works'? Send comfort to Dr Njoki .)

The Sunday Nation Review (26.2.12, p.18) points out the influential politician, John Michuki, who is now dead, wondered who will clean Nairobi River up. Land and water management are also difficult as many competing claims upon resources may be related to the new constitution, elections, new land bills and potentially related violence. As the Sunday Nation reports (26.2.12, p.35) several constitutional commissions will pile further pressure on the wages bill, along with the teachers and health workers who are among the latest groups to demand higher pay. One could do a lot better educationally with good TV and related communications much more cheaply, if the political will is there to do it. In developed nations like the US, Britain or Australia, it isn't yet. Most people need help to get the education they deserve. The

buffer against volatility in oil prices', as recommended by consulting firm Prescient 360 Group, a good way to go? Baby, I'd guess not.

On the other hand, one wonders why 'natural gas can be easily integrated into mainstream industrialisation of a country as is happening in Tanzania and why it would be easier to manage gas with higher levels of discipline, accountability and transparency than oil'. Elsie Eyakuze in Tanzania states 'I am not sure why democracy and social change are becoming synonymous with violence, but they are.' I blame bad neighbours.

The Kenyan future appears bleak but brave newspapers appear very good informants and should be strengthened as a means of assisting more open and democratic management. Take a look at Nairobi National Park. This seems a lot of land somebody has marked up.

### **Seek broader ranges of pundits to lead the way forward for Kenya and beyond**

Hans Rosling's analysis and development solutions, shown recently on PBS News Hour on Australian SBS TV, aim at helping women live above the wash-line, where all can have washing machines. My tent partner Amy came from a small US town but lived in Chicago before becoming a US teaching volunteer in Africa. She says one of the worst things about her situation is scrubbing clothes, so I believe Hans. Amy also hates seeing the Africans teachers using students as slaves to hand wash their clothes for free. I pointed out that in China students are often required to clean the school. She saw immediately this was different - an act of public service in a poor community. I like Americans like that. From travelling one gets the impression most of them are now dead.

It's mainly the American TV dream which Intrepid seems to be sharing in Masai country. Seriously these guys are totally nuts. One would need a death wish to marry into their culture which appears obsessed with differences between the duties on Earth given to men and women. You can imagine what follows besides cutting off your daughters' clitoris at the age of about nine so that she doesn't get any big ideas of her own. We don't talk about that on the bus. We normally ask instead if wives get jealous. The answer is obviously 'No, they don't'. Jesus Christ, give us better training and not more powerful drugs packaged and pushed as medicines instead of more poisons in the system.

Collier does not define transparency. People are naturally often suspicious about the benefits of 'free trade' when it delivers such massive social inequality, a rapidly degraded natural environment, continuing species loss, unexpected financial crises and a general financial environment closer to perfect ignorance than perfect information, along with the normal violence, corruption and lousy TV. The global financial crisis seemed to take those who should have known by surprise. Who should we ever trust without reliable information? Governments, industries and communities must take openly planned and monitored approaches to regional development projects which have clear environmental goals as well as social and economic ones. More awareness of related international standards would be good. Intrepid could also help the company more with this approach.

There is no clearer way to shape Kenya business incentives rationally, other than by first focusing on enhancing the situation of the most endangered species and all the related land, water, and air that one wishes to protect for current and future generations, wherever those generations who will enjoy the outcomes may live across the world. When I went from Nairobi to Dubai on the way home, it was a quantum leap in clear, comfortable and reasonably priced service culture in an environment that I guess is underutilised and in debt but extremely promising. Those who think African cities and hotels have anything much going for them without wild animals should take a harder look. I am unconvinced that either horticulture or manufacturing can flourish in Africa unless drawn by pro-actively directed ideas about more open service, as in Dubai. The Dubai Museum, its related fort and other restorations are very beautiful and impressive. Africans deserve to understand and display their heritages just as truly and productively.

average Kenyan lives on less per day than the cost of a cup of coffee at Sydney University and Kenyans are still banging out plenty more kids, so there is also plenty of room yet for development of meritocracies. Nigeria often intrigued me regarding how often the lowly might appear so clever and the great so dim. Let us see more of the performance product and thereby provide better education for all.

The Kenya 2011 Economic survey states average annual salaries have risen by 33.9% since 2006, with public sector earnings rising by 45.1% compared to 28.5% in the private sector. The public sector wages bill went up by 7.5% which was lower than the 8.2% registered in 2009. The Sunday Nation states the central government had the highest, increase of 10.9%. The local government wage bill increased 9.8%. 'Parastatals and institutions under public sector majority control saw their wages bills increase by 1.8%'. (Gee what do they do? They seem affordable and aren't adding to inflation at 18.9%.) If Dambisa Moyo thinks Kenyans don't want US dollars and more of them every week, she must be living with the pixies in Washington or London as usual, talking up the book.

The more reliable Saturday Nation (18.2.12, p. 34) on the other hand, stated 1.26 million tourists came to Kenya in 2011 and 98 billion Kenyan shillings were earned 'despite travel advisories and debt woes ravaging Europe'. When watching many great BBC or other wildlife documentaries on TV with much enjoyment, Westerners have little idea of the forces wiping them out. Kenya is full of men carrying guns and many may be guards. The concept of 'security' needs work. The US State Department sensibly states, 'If you see something, say something', thus increasing potential for improved communication by all across the US nation, terrorist or not. By Australian standards 'security' should not involve taking tourists to see animals for money, with the view that the animals may be shot by the guard if they become dangerous to humans in the process. I guess a lot of this goes on. I saw the practice personally at the border and in Nairobi National Park. The only pamphlet I found in the latter park concerned conservation fees, including the costs of vehicle and aircraft and of security and guided tours per guide for various durations.

The global financial crisis has badly affected the sale of roses which are grown by Dutch interests around Lake Naivasha. Valentine's Day is heavily promoted, but that is Day 1 of 365. Priorities for roses or other horticulture in what is ideally endangered wildlife heartland is crazy. It is hard to conceive of more poorly managed tourism than at Lake Naivasha or nearby Hell's Gate National Park. I have a solar hot water system in Glebe. Why burn up so much wood and waste water? There seems no written information on anything except at Joy Adamson's house, where there is also a great deal to be learned. Somebody should tell our Intrepid Guide, Victor, about 'Born Free' and that going to Adamson's house is ideally more than just another opportunity to stuff one's face with finer food. Make some more links with more decent people. This, like Olduvai Gorge, is a vitally significant place for those from all across the world who hate senseless killing. There are many stories and movies made about this culture. Get them free or nearly free.

The KWS Guide for 2010/2011 states 'Nairobi National Park is not fenced and wildlife is still able (for the time being) to migrate along a narrow wildlife corridor to the Rift Valley'. (Oh yeah?) Nairobi National Park is 'home to the highest concentration of black rhino in the world (over 500)'. Is that right – you could have fooled me. Can we count them? Could a lot more now be gone like the hippos? Why does Nairobi National Park not appear on the scarce tourist maps of Nairobi? Is somebody going to take it over and build apartments on it? Being so close to the airport and so comparatively denuded, it seems like that. Is it possible to maintain this park in the centre of Nairobi effectively? From its run down state and the related establishment of small internal zoos, I guess not. One wonders what the helicopter was doing which hovered over its grounds for so long.

The East African Special Report on Oil and Gas Exploration (Feb. 27<sup>th</sup> -4<sup>th</sup> Mar. 2012, p.35) states it is prudent for Kenya to enter current exploration agreements aware of attendant land use and environmental issues bound to arise if prospecting is successful. Arid and semi-arid regions relying heavily on livestock production are largely neither surveyed nor demarcated with vast swathes under the control of county councils. Councils could lay claim to undisputed land to position themselves to benefit from oil proceeds expected which could also generate a lot of booty in Nairobi. Is 'a revenue stabilization account to act as a

The Gulf News (27.2.12, Nation 7) reports that experts in Abu Dhabi have warned an estimated one in every seven species of bird, one in every four species of mammal and one in every three amphibian species are globally threatened with extinction. Many species in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are also threatened with extinction including the Socotra cormorant, Arabian tahr, Arabian oryx, Arabian leopard, dugongs, hawksbill turtles, as well as many other species of reptiles, fishes, amphibians, and invertebrates.

In 2008 the former Australian Prime Minister (PM) Kevin Rudd and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono signed an agreement on forests and carbon trading. The attached submission to the Productivity Commission argues that the most logical direction now appears to be to plan future trade policy around greater protection of internationally endangered species and related land, water and air. There is a lot of scope for this or the total reverse in Africa, where men often appear intent on killing everything, in my admittedly limited experience of the place. How come I can't go to my hotel and get a map of the town and its attractions and walk comfortably around Nairobi alone, like anywhere else in the world? How come at 65 I was harassed or followed by so many men on the road that I just wanted to be home? Money, Baby! It used to be good looks.

We all have to eat. Always look on the bright side of life, as Chairman Mao pointed out before introducing the sensible one child policy with competitive communications, health, education, housing and pension incentives. Show Kenyan kids how nice it is on TV with the beautiful trees and birds where Iggle Piggle and Upsy Daisy live, largely in harmony with many strange looking neighbours as well as with pinky-ponks and ninky-nonks that don't break down seven times in a week, like a Kenyan Intrepid bus. Help journalists, TV, film and radio expand to provide more effective fourth estates. Towel heads vs. wig men? I'll have another go at towel heads for a change. See attacks on wig men and their mates on  
I normally hide in my hat or tent.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission. Yours truly

Carol O'Donnell

## **O MEIN PAPA: SUBMISSION TO THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF AID EFFECTIVENESS**

### **Summary**

This submission to the Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness discusses the following issue on which, among others, the review will focus:

*c. An examination of the program's approach to efficiency and effectiveness and whether the current systems, policies and procedures in places maximise effectiveness*

*d. The appropriate future organizational structure for the aid program including:*

*Arrangements for the coordination of Australia's overseas development assistance across the public service and with other donors and institutions*

*e. The appropriateness of current arrangements for:*

*Review and evaluation of the aid program, including an examination of the role of the Office of Development Effectiveness and options to strengthen the evaluation of the aid program*

*The management of fraud and risk in the aid program*

The submission explains the process of quality management which is also necessary for the future organizational structure of aid and related programs and projects. It requires:

1. Consultative development of clear program and related project aims and objectives (with or without numerical targets)
2. Clear strategies to achieve the program aims and the related project objectives
3. The provision of the budgets necessary to undertake the program and its project/s
4. Monitoring of project performance and evaluation of the outcomes
5. Clear accountabilities for aid program and project management and expenditure

Criticisms are made later about current aid review efforts. No-one can evaluate the outcomes of expenditure against the aims of its provision in the absence of clear and reliable information about what aid money was spent on. What exactly was the aid money *supposed* to be spent on and what was it spent on? The review does not appear to recognize that the objective of the Australian aid program appear ideally related to achievement of UN Millennium Development Goals and targets for poverty reduction. The Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness and the AusAID Office of Development Effectiveness must also define what they mean by 'effectiveness' and 'efficiency'.

The charge is made that financial and legal interests and 'efficient market theory' in which price ideally drives all, have led away from their supposedly related goals of

perfectly informed and perfectly clearing markets. The old paradigm protects secret operations, not the transparency which would assist comparison of producer efforts in the consumer and related public interest. The attached submission on the PC draft research report on Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements (2010) accordingly argues the ideal aims of trade should be to improve the quality of life for current and future generations. This depends on the quality of the social and natural environment, as well as on increased economic gain and its distribution. Planned protection of many endangered species where habitat is rapidly being destroyed is logically first taken up globally and regionally in the interests of current and future generations. Welfare of the poor (aid?) is ideally addressed in related rural and urban contexts. Effective management of reproduction, communication, education, housing, illness, disability and death are key considerations.

### **1. Decide consultatively on aid aims to follow the quality management recipe for better internationally, regionally and locally joined up governance**

From historical and international perspectives aid has traditionally been thought of as charity and ideally provided from religious motivations. Philanthropists, governments, and community self-help insurances have augmented the charitable services traditionally provided by the lord's manor and the church for a wide variety of reasons. The capitalist relations of production which drove the development of technology and science produced increasing wealth and the related development of a welfare state in some countries, including Australia. In this historical and international context, the national and regional aid efforts are ideally related and thought of as part of more broadly managed progression of more scientific and democratic development for all current and future generations.

The theoretical perspective of this discussion is influenced most by Marx and Weber. Keynesian views on development from the UK and Europe, and as they may be seen in the work of JK Galbraith and related dual and segmented market theorists also inform it. It also recognizes the contributions of Engels, Freud and Mao in grasping the role of human reproduction in the development of societies, their civilizations and their breakdowns. Such broad perspectives have been carried forward recently by many public servants and others in Australia. Wilenski and Hilmer are best known to me. Key UN directions, whether or not adopted into laws, are central to this sustainable development trajectory.

An Australian preferred direction is outlined in speeches of Kevin Rudd, the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs. One key speech commemorated the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Establishment of the Modern Department of Foreign Affairs. In it he said:

We must never content ourselves with being the world's best describers of unfolding challenges. We are at our best when we go to the next and necessary step of determining what we must then do in anticipation of the challenges.

This is the vital first part of the quality management process. It involves being able to understand environments so as to identify and prioritize the risks or challenges arising from them, in order to give advice to elected decision makers on the steps towards better management. Before this speech, the Minister had addressed the importance of aid

effectiveness in speaking to the Australian Council for International Development. He pointed to the centrality of Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in the government mission and to the fact that their focus is poverty reduction. He also said part of the government mission is 'giving voice to the voiceless'. At the MDG summit it was stated that between now and 2015 Australia expects to contribute considerable sums to women and children's health, education and food security. The Minister discussed a related Pacific Partnerships Development program. One wonders how this direction was received at the Mercosur Council of Foreign and Trade Ministers, where he spoke later.

This submission naturally recommends all involved in aid are familiar with the principles of quality management and implement them in aid programs consistent with other government projects. Principles are made clear, for example, in the book entitled 'Better Health Outcomes for Australians: National Goals, Targets and Strategies for Better Health Outcomes into the Next Century'. This was produced by the Minister for Human Health and Services in 1994. Its direction ideally exists in the broader context of the UN Declaration of Alma-Ata which states that primary health care 'involves, in addition to the health sector, all related sectors and aspects of community development, in particular agriculture, animal husbandry, food, industry, education, housing, public works, communications and other sectors; and demands the coordinated efforts of all sectors'. The quality management approach also sees all work and other activities as being located in communities and natural environments. Many risks and related challenges arise while we are all busy pursuing life and trying to make it better. This is not only about ideal medical and related insurance practices but also about the management requirements for all work activity, because work not only has impacts on investors, employers and workers but also on clients, other communities and natural environments. Join up governance.

All non-profit sector development ideally requires related clarification to support the G20 London Summit Leaders Statement and Declaration on Strengthening the Financial Systems (2.4.09) as effectively as possible. The Productivity Commission study on the 'Contribution of the Not for Profit Sector' is addressed later. Carbon pollution reduction and offset development requires related consideration. In the Alma-Ata Declaration the concept of industry seems unusual and may test current international and national industry classification systems such as the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification. However, the identification and control of risks and challenges to regional communities is ideally attempted in related development contexts where the comparative outcomes of all key projects are openly monitored and evaluated to see how effectively they achieved the aims of production, which are ideally social, environmental and economic. One might have hoped this comparatively clear and straightforward program and project management process would have been widely grasped in Australia by now.

The Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness ideally should assess the capacity of the Australian aid program to reduce poverty, guided by the UN Millennium Development Goals, but does not appear to see this is necessary as the UN Goals are not put as central to the Review terms of reference. The Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness and also the AusAID Office of Development Effectiveness ideally must also define their key terms such as 'effectiveness' and 'efficiency' but do not do so. This is discussed later.

One assumes both reviews are captured by traditional legal and financial interests which, being feudally driven by the particular case, cannot be effectively linked to serving the people. Seek Chinese government advice for an antidote. One reads the Chinese government always prefers big rather than small undertakings. One hopes they may consider global partnerships to protect endangered species and to pursue more parks, reforestation and clean and abundant water. Otherwise much vulnerable life appears lost as a result of current rates of development in Asia, America and elsewhere. Greener energy development and the related construction of housing and transport are related key necessities for more sustainable development in rural and urban environments which are more effectively linked and managed. Waste management is ideally considered in related production contexts. Communication, education, dispute resolution, entertainment and related heritage protection are also discussed in the following attachments:

- ‘From the Constitutional Past to the New Education Ideal’ (in ‘Public Administration Today’, (Oct.-Dec. 2007)
- Submission on the Productivity Commission (PC) draft research report on Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements (2010)
- Advice on the treatment of books and new digital platforms (2010) (also addresses many logically related national and regional communications directions, products and services besides books)
- Discussion and support for the PC recommendations on rural research and development (R&D) direction to improve all regional, national and international management and development.

The PC suggests a new Research Development Corporation called Rural Research Australia intended to sponsor non-industry specific research and development (R&D) to promote more productive and sustainable resource use by Australia’s rural sector. RRA’s remit is expected to broadly encompass land, water and energy use, with precise coverage of its activities determined in the light of further input to its inquiry. The PC seeks input on the appropriate remit and funding for the proposed RRA and, among other things, on the areas and types of non-industry specific rural R&D most relevant for promoting productive and sustainable resource use. Consult widely outside Australia for advice.

**2. One cannot evaluate the outcomes of expenditure against the aims of its provision in the absence of clear and reliable information about what the money was spent on**

This submission first explains some of the problems of the Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness in the light of similar problems faced by the Office of Development Effectiveness (ODE) established in 2006. According to the ODE ‘Law and Justice Evaluation Concept Note’ (2010):

‘the ODE reports directly to the Director General of AusAID as Chair of the Development Effectiveness Steering Committee, which is a group consisting of deputy secretaries of the Australian Government departments of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C), Foreign Affairs and Trade, Treasury and Finance and Deregulation’.

Australian governments have historically operated according to many 19<sup>th</sup> century and earlier theoretical and regulatory assumptions which are hidden and/or wrong. Occasionally a completely new idea will be thrown into the older, growing legal mix.

A recent PC paper claims economic regulations ‘intervene directly in market decisions such as pricing, competition, market entry or exit’. Social regulations ‘protect public interests such as health, safety, the environment and social cohesion.’(2008, p.5). From quality (i.e. more scientific and democratic) management perspectives this division is false, as most economic activity is undertaken with the social aim of supporting current and future life and its associations, as most families can attest. The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979) was groundbreaking in having as its objective an integrated and consultative understanding of relevant environmental, social and economic issues when making land use planning decisions. Future generations are ideally best protected if all are thinking globally before acting locally. This approach logically seeks planned protection of endangered species and habitats for future generations before they are destroyed by others who may understandably have little or no interest in a bigger picture. ‘Efficiency’ and ‘effectiveness’ of aid are discussed in this context later.

Today, the universal and regional concepts related to the maintenance and advance of community standards required in law or anywhere else, ideally should not derive from the accretion of even more narrow, outdated and incomprehensible statutes and case law which are also narrowly rooted in regional and national feudal belief and practice. One ideally relates to more clearly specified and openly measured qualities of production, service provision, choice and life instead. Ideal standards are based on the UN Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and related directions such as the Rio Declaration on Environment and the Millennium Development Goals. Their directions admit documented deviations in practice to achieve wellbeing, based on particular geographic, cultural, economic, political and individual conditions which people face. Effective administration for development ideally is also research to assist later development.

UN directions are not ideally seen as legal directions because the administration of law has normally proceeded according to pre-scientific principles, as discussed later. UN directions are ideally seen as international guidelines for service provision which regional communities may naturally tailor to their economic, cultural and other environmental circumstances. The more openly they do so, the more effectively their service provision can be evaluated against aid or other program or project aims. The Law and Justice Evaluation Issues Paper (2010) claims the UK White Paper on Development states the UK will treat security and access to justice as a basic service, on a par with education.

One wonders how else they could be viewed - as a gift from God, a lord or a queen? One wonders if and how the UK perspective affects courts which historically have driven us.

The attached article entitled 'From the Constitutional Past to the New Education Ideal', explains good governance normally requires separation of policy from its administration, with the former driving competitive, transparent, service provision (Rich, 1989; Hilmer, 1993) so all may identify a range of economic, social and environment related outcomes. Program budgeting, as partially implemented in the public service by Wilenski (1982; 1986) and others, is central to this approach. Managers ideally start with program or related project *aims* which have been consultatively developed (and which may or may not also involve numerical *targets*); establish *strategies* to meet these aims and prepare related *budgets*. Activities are *monitored* and *outcomes* measured in the light of aims.

The Office of Fair Trading Home Building Contract provides a helpfully related approach to contract direction. It must be filled in properly for quality management. Ideally, the people who originally called for the contract must see that it clearly reflects what they wanted most. If additional minutes or other documents have to be signed again and added to the contract to achieve it, this is an extra confusing waste of time. Clause 11 of the contract is the *prime cost items schedule*. When filled in it should clearly display the required inputs and amounts related to the specified step by step achievement of the key conditions which originally led to the contract agreement and its expected production outcomes. Clause 12 provides the *progress payments schedule* which is also related to the staged and approved completion of the expected work. The *schedule for inspections* should ideally provide for the proper sign-off of the quality of work, the resulting periodic payment and ideally may also provide accreditation for skills development on the job.

The contract must be filled in clearly in regard to all the above and to reflect the original meeting which clinched the deal. If this does not occur, quality management has broken down and the contract rules. The *prime cost items schedule* is an ideal reference for the nominated project manager to use for project management purposes and also to post on site, so that everybody who lives or arrives there has a reasonable idea of what is expected to go on and when, as well as how to contact the project manager. The *prime cost items schedule* may be compared with a recipe (a common household form of quality management). It provides a list of key inputs (material and human steps for satisfaction of contracting parties). Work approval, payment, mediation and related quality management concerns are ideally handled in related industry and government contexts.

In this submission, however, the charge is made that neither the Independent Review nor the ODE understands the required evaluation. Their joint failure is to define their key terms 'effective and efficient' as well as the aid program and project *aims* and supporting *strategies* clearly. This must be done prior to an evaluation of the aid *outcomes*. Their failure appears linked to the limitations of legally and financially driven minds and related feudal structures. Historically, most laws have never had clear aims or related definitions of key terms. The court paradigm is authoritarian because the legal Word is ideally followed, with little or no evaluation of the outcomes of applying the law. One merely wins or loses a war conducted by lawyers who supposedly represent our interests.

The current reviews appear not to grasp quality management approaches to production, to developing a free and protective order, to the resolution of disputes and to evaluation of the outcomes of practice. The traditional legal paradigm presents no hope of being consumer or community driven because it is purely based on financial interest and political patronage which defend secrecy and/or the absence of knowledge as proper.

Laws drive an ancient adversarial process, which is ideally conducted as a fair fight according to feudal rules, rather than as an open inquiry where ideally the attempt is made by all involved to value evidence about a matter openly, honestly and broadly, rather than partially, secretively and narrowly according to law. Dueling lawyers and those they call to the box would lose their supreme status, money and their comparative lack of any accountability if legal provision were treated as a service to the community and the principles of quality management, which depend on a scientific approach ideally conducted with a broader understanding of the self and others, were applied. The legal business instead thrives on complexity and claiming this is outside the lawyers' doing and control. There is little point setting up quality management systems under courts as lawyers rule and destroy them quickly by their constant reference back to courts.

For example, the Law and Justice Evaluation Issues Paper (2010) limply states that 'law and justice assistance traditionally has a fairly poor record on monitoring and evaluation'. (p. 22) I am not surprised. In order to monitor and evaluate how money has been spent, one first has to know exactly what it has been spent on. Because they traditionally assume the God given right to rule, court and related legal expenditures naturally remain unaccountable to men below. It is pointless to be asked '*Do Australian law and justice projects have credible monitoring and evaluation strategies?*', if one has no idea what the law and justice projects are and what their aims were. Who has this information and can therefore answer the questions in the Law and Justice Evaluation Issues Paper?

Even if up to one's elbows in one or more Law and Justice Projects, this hardly allows one to generalize about anything outside one's particular experience, which may be atypical as it has naturally been bound by one's particular environment. The individual so placed would find it impossible to answer most of the questions in the Law and Justice Evaluation Issues Paper, because these assume broader knowledge which one guesses that no respondent has. Lawyers appear unaware that logically one cannot move from particular knowledge to the general rule with any confidence. They appear to think that acting locally also puts them in a position to act nationally and presumably globally. Because lawyers generally lack an administrative practice which allows them to speak with more scientific and popular authority, they prefer the endlessly theoretical realm to testing it in any more real community life. They are pre-scientific and anti-democratic.

In short, one must first know the aid aims and what the \$300 million Australians paid out in law and justice aid in 2008-2009 was spent on if one wishes to evaluate the outcome of expenditure. If those who took the money have no clear idea of what the money was given for and what it was spent on, they should naturally be asked to create more open and clear accountabilities for management in future. This is only common sense.

**3. The review does not appear to recognize that the objective of the Australian aid program appear necessarily related to achievement of UN Millennium Development Goals and targets for poverty reduction.**

The AusAID Office of Development Effectiveness Annual Review of Development Effectiveness 2009 states that the *objective* of the Australian aid program is:

To assist developing countries reduce poverty and to achieve sustainable development in line with Australia's development assistant focus on poverty *as guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the internationally agreed targets for poverty reduction in the national interest.* (My emphasis)

Ideally, one assumes, the Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness should therefore conceptualise its review as an evaluation of how 'effectively and efficiently' (Sic.) the Australian aid program *reduces poverty as guided by the Millennium Development Goals*. One assumes this has previously been agreed by government, yet the MDG are not mentioned in the Independent Review terms of reference which state the objective of the review is *to examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the Australian aid program and make recommendations to improve its structure and delivery*. The terms of reference background discussion states that the aim of the aid program is *to assist developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development in line with Australia's national interests*. Has the independent review no interest in Millennium Development Goals and if not, why not? Do concepts of 'effectiveness and efficiency' differ? How are they to be sought or tested? The independent review appears confused.

The UN Millennium Declaration is comparatively long. However, AusAID appears to have usefully captured its essence in the following eight goals to be achieved by the *target date of 2015*:

1. An end to poverty and hunger
2. Universal education
3. Gender equality
4. Child health
5. Maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS
7. Environmental sustainability
8. Global partnerships

The recent speech of Kevin Rudd, the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Australian Council for International Development stressed the importance of the UN Millennium Development Goals and their focus on poverty reduction. He advocated related evidence based decision making principles and for 'an aid program that is fully knowledgeable of, and when appropriate, fully engaged with the UN, UN agencies and the International Financial Institutions, including the World Bank'. The Minister also seeks aid program with the 'active and creative engagement of Australian non-government organizations'.

This all seems more desirable if one knows clearly what the Australian taxpayers' money is expected to be doing and can evaluate the results and report them to the people. It is galling to see one's money disappear to financial interests one has little or no knowledge of, especially if they are pursuing the kind of development goals contrary to one's own with one's money but few less risky investment options appear available to those who have little trust that any fund investment advisors seek the interests of smaller clients. In God we trust. All others bring clear data, not just about price, and starting from the top in stable systems. This is discussed later in regard to 'effectiveness and efficiency'.

Commemorating the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Establishment of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in November 2010, the Minister for Foreign Affairs referred to the need for the diplomatic service to apply 'skillcraft and tradecraft', to the changing strategic and economic circumstances of the times in order to advance the national interest in the light of related international interests. He also stated:

The very nature of globalization means that there is no longer a clear and clean delineation between the foreign and the domestic, the national and the international, the internal and the external. There were effective taxonomies for the 20<sup>th</sup> century. That is no longer the case for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

However, in a world with increasingly porous borders, broadly accepted scientific classification and contract management systems which are openly questionable become increasingly important to avoid the global financial push towards ignorance, inequality and corruption, which also brought the global financial crisis. Scientific and democratic management approaches at the highest international and national levels are now necessary to avoid the destruction of many vulnerable forms of life and heritage in which we traditionally delight and hopefully will do so more in future, if they are not wiped out. If the necessary openness is not led from the top, history suggests it is unlikely to come in rebellion. While supporting the UN goals and direction above, one has little confidence top government and legal institutions can achieve them if institutions are feudally driven. Journalists, film-makers and others may more capably, quickly and cheaply tell the truth.

The Minister pointed out Australia appears to have the smallest diplomatic footprint, with posts in less than half the capitals of the world. Especially in a nation like Australia, where anybody can email a politician with a good idea, it seems natural that taxpayers would seek to avoid paying huge sums on real estate across the globe, especially if poor. If government organizations do not work cost-effectively together to achieve national and international goals they may easily appear to be far worse than a waste of public money. For example, if all the luxurious embassies in Tokyo around the Imperial Palace grounds were reduced the ten million inhabitants of the concrete jungle of Tokyo might have a park which I guess would be very welcome. Ueno Park appears to have been filled up with an increasing range of concrete money-making ventures and the unemployed also put up many blue plastic tents in Ueno Park to sleep in every night. One wonders how such international issues are raised in order to provide better for all, rather than for elites.

Government and industry investment are required to provide for an aging workforce and for related diverse communities and individuals who generally seek to be better off, ideally while protecting and enhancing natural environments for future generations. The OECD report, 'Learning for Jobs' (2010) recently identified the following problems:

- A shortage of teachers and trainers in vocational programs as the current workforce approaches retirement age
- Some trainers have insufficient workplace preparation
- In-company trainers have insufficient preparation including educational preparation
- Effective trainers need both educational capability and workforce experience

These problems are likely to exist in other countries besides Australia, if only because the concept and practice of sustainable development is a comparatively unfamiliar post-war direction which is ideally now made profitable for many, for broadest and best results.

An attached submission to the Minister for Innovation, Industry, Science and Research outlines communications and skills development directions that government may take with industry partners and communities to address their concerns. Goods, services and their supply chains are ideally conceptualised in their related communities to see how many regional environments may be improved together from current and future environmental and social perspectives, as well as financial ones. The goal is to assist all industries and communities to achieve more sustainable development more broadly, quickly and entertainingly through more open, broad, expert and/or fun communication.

Elaine Henry's view on retiring from the position of Chief Executive Officer of the Smith Family outlined in 'Taking care of family', (Australian Financial Review 21.12.10) is:

'You need a social network – you have to work to change patterns in society – boards are fantastic for that and for trying to get more entrepreneurs linked to investors. You want your own organizational transformation embedded in a broader movement'.

This greener, more socially inclusive, development direction has been made reasonably clear by many Australian politicians in Commonwealth, state and local government.

Globally, one assumes the rise of Japan after WW2 was also as a new frontier of US investment and both economies now appear more stagnant as a result of overproduction. Under-consumption has traditionally been fixed, at least until the next crash, by encouraging individual or government purchase of debt which must be serviced. The Asahi Shimbun (11.8.10, p.20) recorded the visit of UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon to Japan, including stops to commemorate US atomic bombings, to renew his pledge to abolish nuclear weapons and to discuss a 21 member panel on global sustainability which is looking for ways to lift people out of poverty, tackle climate change and ensure economic development is environmentally friendly. We must understand how money is best made from an apparent reversal of the normal elite male direction of development

based on continuing production for destruction followed by new construction to encourage similar shopping. One assumes change comes from open and planned investment of sovereign, pension and other institutional funds to gain social and environmental goals of key stakeholder communities and individuals more cost-effectively than in systems driven by feudal and related bureaucratic interests.

#### **4. The Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness and the AusAID Office of Development Effectiveness should define ‘efficiency’ and ‘effectiveness’ but do not**

According to Popper (1972), science aims to be objectively grounded in the outcomes of experiment and test. This treatment must usually first depend on known and shared, consistently understood and applied definitions and related classification and measurement systems which seek to achieve clear goals. UN and related international scientific approaches and the common dictionary generally provide directions and related definitions for classification purposes. Expected treatment systems ideally accept deviations from normally recommended practice, on the grounds of the particular evidence pertaining to particular cases and environments, ideally so as to improve all treatments further by monitoring and evaluating their comparative outcomes.

Scientific practice is foreign to the lawyer. Its conscious origins are in the Enlightenment and common dictionaries, not the legal Word. In comparison with Australian health care provision, for example, legal data gathering systems tell almost nothing about how to improve performance. As their brethren monopolies traditionally inhabit and interfere in many adversarial, bureaucratic, academic and related theoretical realms this problem seems set to constantly reproduce and grow forever larger. Aid program aims and related project management and funding requirements are ideally addressed in this broader and cautionary context. Stay away from lawyers and their feudal paradigms or rue their effects on clear and straightforward management of aid and other projects.

In the absence of definitions of key terms, one assumes the terms *‘aims, objectives and goals’* mean roughly the same thing. However, in my experience of program and project management as a NSW public servant, an objective is often considered to be a more specific and concrete subset of a larger and more general aim. For example, the MDG *‘aim of ending poverty and hunger by 2015’* might entail a range of coordinated national or regional projects which each seek many more specific *objectives*, such as:

- The guaranteed provision of free or heavily subsidised basic foodstuffs and shelter to people facing national, regional, family or personal disasters.
- The guaranteed provision of paid work or social security benefits to those disadvantaged by unemployment, sickness, disability, age or parental status.

Depending on the surrounding environments the above objectives might generate a wide range of openly managed projects which may be similar or different from each other but which clearly have the realistic aim of meeting objectives which serve the wider MDG aims of ending poverty and hunger (by 2015). One assumes the definition of poverty

must depend on economic and cultural contexts. One also wonders how different the treatment of an Aboriginal person should be to that of everybody else if similar outcomes are expected to those gathered on all populations in our national statistics. What different skills, if any, do Aborigines seek? To what extent are those who specifically claim an Aboriginal heritage to be conceptualised as custodians of the land or heritage in ways different to the rest of us? This requires openly connected discussion in urban, rural and remote areas in the light of broader concern about inequality of education, work and other expressive opportunity which may result from rural and socio-economic disadvantage.

As the ODE report notes in its summary of findings, the aid program objectives are often unclear and the aid program 'still struggles to clearly define what it means by performance and how it should be measured' (p. 18). One may read the ODE annual review of development effectiveness for 2009 and still have little or no idea of exactly who is expected to be doing exactly what and why. As a product, the ODE report appears to be the victim of a generally poor approach to aid which it also reflects. The ODE notes 'a disturbing trend towards too many activities' and that 'donors providing small amounts of aid through separate projects can lead to fragmentation and high transaction costs'. The number of activities carried out or the related services provided does not necessarily appear problematic. Openly and clearly directed and effective management of projects to achieve the MD Goals appears the key necessity.

The terms of reference of the Independent Review of Aid Effectiveness state the **objective** of the review is *to examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the Australian aid program....*, yet the concepts of 'effectiveness' and 'efficiency' are not defined. The Office of Development Effectiveness makes no reference to 'efficiency', only 'effectiveness'. One naturally may wonder to what extent, if any, these terms may differ.

Key terms such as 'effectiveness' and 'efficiency' require clear definition because the way they are understood is often variable, confused and confusing. The legal ideal of interpretation, where key concepts in the law are not explained, is a feudal practice, different from the modern concept of definitions, such as those found in the common dictionaries produced in the European Enlightenment. Legal 'interpretations' often repeat any key word likely to be questioned. One is normally expected to depend upon particular rule bound judgments in the court to guess the meanings of these key words in rules which must be followed. In some more recent statutes the stated 'definitions' are really just 'interpretations' in that they contain the usual lawyers' rubbish where key words are ignored or not defined but just repeated, or the reader is constantly referred elsewhere for explanation. This is not clear, scientific or democratic practice. It appears a nasty exercise of the power to keep us ignorant and exploitable in and outside the court.

The dominant view of efficiency is found in 'efficient market theory'. This underpins modern finance theory and practice and the administration of all related law. In this view, all available information about a commodity (a share or other investment) is reflected in its price and price is also taken as the forecast and measure of all value. In this view it is taken for granted that the primary goal is to make money for oneself and clients. This is assumed to serve all others but there is evidence markets need government correction.

Ballooning personal and/or government debt in the US, Japan and some European Union nations suggests markets are not working well and require more direction. Increasing income differentials between rich and poor and the latest, most severe and unexpected global financial collapse also suggest markets are never going to clear smoothly, as is theoretically assumed. Increasing destruction of the natural environment also suggests a purely market price driven concept of efficiency does not protect future generations well.

If Hilmer's report of his independent inquiry into a national competition policy, presented to Australian Heads of Government in 1993 had been implemented properly, Australia would have been able to proceed further towards sustainable development much earlier and more cheaply. Hilmer crucially and newly defined competition as, 'striving or potential striving of two or more persons or organizations against one another for the same or related objects' (1993, p.2). The main impact of the Competition Policy Reform Act appears to have been to introduce another handful of amendments to the centrally flawed Trade Practices Act which assumes pursuit of financial interests naturally achieves all other goals. From the purest market perspective government is conceived as just a nuisance if it is not breaking up monopolies or preparing to defend the faith in war.

More sensible discussion than lawyers, financial advisors and their acolytes normally employ, suggests the meanings of 'efficiency' and 'effectiveness' are similar – i.e. being comparatively more capable of producing a desired and stated outcome or effect, no matter whether the desired outcomes or effects are economic, social and/or environmental. The common dictionary defines '*efficient*' as '*capable, competent, producing effect*' and '*effective*' as '*having power to produce effect*'.

The perfect market ideally depends on perfect openness. However, commercial in confidence behaviour has been championed by lawyers and financial service providers for centuries, to the increasing benefit or detriment of many other producers and consumers to which they may be linked. Championing secrecy makes it harder to distinguish between 'corruption' and 'family values'. In the latter case, one may naturally look after one's own family and supporters in confidential dealings and hang the rest. This might be considered normally expected feudal practice. Apparent incapacity to address the historical reality that current wellbeing involved the technology aided progression from many earlier feudal or tribal relations based on capture of land and/or goods may infect AusAID and much other intellectual product. It seems professional elites may often prefer not to understand our historical progression so as to keep judging comfortably by our present standards.

### **Going forward towards sustainable development**

For anybody not a traditional economist, it requires a giant leap of faith to assume, as the Australian government's carbon pollution reduction scheme green paper (08) did, that making as much money as possible and reducing greenhouses gases as much as possible are naturally best achieved through normal market trading. If this were true, one would expect the US market to have produced better health care for the whole US population more cheaply than occurs in other developed countries such as Australia, where specified health care services are guaranteed to all and the price of each service is controlled by

government through the Medicare price schedule. Service provider competition is ideally used to widen the available services, put brakes on price increases and to make a range of added health care services available in the market. In the US, the power of health service providers and insurers to dictate prices has led to more expensive health care provision across the board, to denial of service to many people with pre-existing conditions and to lack of health care cover for many who cannot afford to pay the rising premiums. In such a challenging context of health care provision, administrative costs are also very high.

One assumes many quality management directions are ideally now pursued in related regional contexts and with many communities and governments, where all are also concerned about preserving land and water quality, reversing deforestation and loss of biodiversity and avoiding rural and urban over-population. Energy production to reduce carbon pollution is central to the general broad approach. Fixing the lack of employment, education and access to the many services and freedoms that assist avoidance of violent disorder, so everybody can enjoy a better situation are also vital. All human and other forms of production waste are ideally also managed and researched better in this context.

The PC supports general retention of the existing Rural Research and Development Corporations model and makes recommendations for better and fairer management and data capture by governments on one hand and by the business sector on the other, to clarify their respective research funding sources, aims, performance outcomes and accountabilities. This is to judge all performance better and to improve research partnerships further in the light of key regional, national and international goals. This direction can also provide vital support for the new Australian and international government and community paradigm which ideally attempts to attain more sustainable regional development through better related investment and risk management.

Crucially, the PC finds it would not be appropriate to establish a target level for overall spending on rural R&D – nor a target for rural R&D intensity. Rather, it expects funding and investment should emerge from assessment of all the various programs through which governments currently contribute funding to rural R&D, to judge them against the primary aim of government funding. This PC direction appears to challenge the old ‘efficient markets hypothesis’ which has traditionally driven development. It reflects instead the new global paradigm where all social and environmental goals are not assumed automatically to be achieved best in market operations. This regional planning approach also has implications for discussion of how risk is ideally to be treated. Issues related to levies that businesses may or may not make to support R&D are addressed in this context in the attached. Vocational education development is ideally understood in related regional contexts in which comparative rural disadvantage is also treated.

The PC Issues Paper entitled ‘Contribution of the Not for Profit Sector’ stated that ‘the defining characteristic of a non profit organization is that it does not distribute profits to members’ (p. 7). This structure, which includes industry superannuation funds, can be compared to the commercial organizational structure which distributes profits (or losses) to stockholders. Many non profit organizations may be funded or have their funding augmented by government, as well as provided by members or other contributors. In this

case a stakeholder management model, in which the fund is managed to maximise the interests of the stakeholders, (i.e. all those who have an interest in its effective management) appears necessary, instead of the stockholder model which is normally applied in profit driven organizations. The key stakeholders are ideally those who contributed to the fund and so may appear to own it, and those for whose benefit the fund was established. One assumes the latter are the ideal beneficiaries.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission,  
Yours truly, Carol O'Donnell

**PLAN TRADE TO PROTECT INTERNATIONALLY ENDANGERED SPECIES:  
SUBMISSION ON THE PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION DRAFT REPORT ON  
BILATERAL AND REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS (2010)**

Carol O'Donnell

**Plan trade policy to assist protection of internationally endangered species first**

This submission primarily responds to the request below in the Productivity Commission (PC) draft research report on Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements (2010):

*The Commission welcomes participants' views regarding the efficiency of Australia's continued pursuit of Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements (BRTA) transparency measures in the World Trade Organization (WTO). In particular, are there any other avenues available to achieve improvements in this area? (p. 12.7)*

The ideal aims of trade should be to improve the quality of life for current and future generations. This depends on the quality of the social and natural environment, as well as on increased economic gain and its distribution. The best way forward to sustainable development and to related improvements in trade is for all regions to plan their continuing competitive development by situating the land, water or air most affected by any current and proposed development in the context of the primary need to protect internationally and nationally endangered species. The responsibility for the planned protection of many endangered species is ideally taken up globally as well as regionally and nationally. The case for this is developed later below and in discussions attached.

The following recommendations are made and discussed:

- Plan trade policy to assist protection of internationally endangered species first
- Reform the assumptions and related directions of trade policy to encourage greener approaches to development across all regions
- Dismantle feudally driven approaches to development which rest primarily on secrecy and adversarial behaviour designed to protect producer interests rather than upon more open and scientific behaviour to serve the broader public interest
- Design and manage services and taxation better to assist the achievement of all economic, social and environmental aims
- Invite Chinese and Japanese artists and others to join in another cultural revolution which first recognizes the continuing meaning and existence of feudal relations as a way of achieving the above goals.

**Reform the assumptions and related directions of trade policy to encourage greener approaches to development across all regions**

According to an earlier PC paper, economic regulations ‘intervene directly in market decisions such as pricing, competition, market entry or exit’. Social regulations ‘protect public interests such as health, safety, the environment and social cohesion.’(PC 2008, p.5). This division into two forms of legislation with different assumptions and related rules is problematic because economic activity is undertaken with the social aim of supporting life and its associations. Australia is a single land and economy which supports many interrelated communities and environments. The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 was groundbreaking because it recognised the importance of an integrated understanding of relevant environmental, social and economic issues when making land use planning decisions. Hilmer’s report to Australian Heads of Government after an independent committee of inquiry into a national competition policy was groundbreaking in defining competition as, ‘striving or potential striving of two or more persons or organizations against one another for the same or related objects’(1993, p.2).

Such developments have usually been ignored because the basic assumption still driving government economic and ‘free trade’ policy is that competition is always for money and social and environmental benefits for all flow naturally and best from this. Supporters of this ‘efficient market theory’ accept that all available information about a commodity (a share or other investment) is reflected in its price. This ‘free market’ paradigm is outdated and leads to repeated cycles of boom and bust, increasing social inequality as the market globalises and to major destruction of the most vulnerable forms of life. It has therefore also clearly led away from its supposed goal of perfectly informed and perfectly clearing markets. The paradigm protects secret operations, not the kind of transparency which would assist comparison of producers in the consumer and related public interest.

Historically the concept of protection has primarily meant the government protection of specified industries, wage levels and jobs. The existence of this policy entails recognition of a common view that the assumptions of ‘free trade’ will not necessarily be good for this particular nation, or for key groups within it. This view primarily sees the market and those who regulate and control its workings as representatives of a global power structure, rather than as the bearers of a pure science of economics, in which all turns out for the best for all, in the best of all possible worlds, at least in the longer run.

Traditionally, government has often supported domestic industries and jobs by subsidising less robust, internationally uncompetitive production, or prevented competition to the domestic producer from cheaper foreign products by putting tariffs on the latter so they will come into the country at a higher price. From the comparatively narrow perspective of the domestic industry and the jobs and wage levels it protects, it does not matter whether the nation’s trade policy cat is black or white, as long as it kills the competition and makes money for domestic producers and workers. This is the logical response to the notion of ‘free traders’ that market price is purely fixed by an invisible hand which drives all benignly before it. (Tell us another fairy story Big Boy.)

Australian trade, industrial and immigration policy in the 20<sup>th</sup> century first centred on protection of the white male wage, which had to be set high enough to support a man’s wife and two children. The quid pro quo was that its internationally uncompetitive

manufacturing or other industries would be protected by government subsidies or behind tariff walls. The white male wage was also protected from competition by married women being barred from work and also from competition by Asians, who were barred from Australia. This was reversed mainly after World War II by the gradual introduction of less discriminatory policy following the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

The Australian population currently comes from all over the world and the PC also points out that the effective rate of government assistance for manufacturing has fallen from in excess of 30% in 1970 to around 5% today (p.4.13). This began with an across-the-board cut in tariff rates of 25% in 1973. In the 1980s and 1990s there was abolition of import quotas and the phasing down of tariffs to current levels. This allowed Australian consumers to benefit from cheaper manufactured goods produced in Japan, the US, China or elsewhere and to encourage immigration and develop many more jobs, particularly in services, with the money saved. Married women entered the rapidly growing services sector workforce and Aboriginal men lost work in rural areas when anti-discrimination legislation led to the expectation that they should be paid the same wages as white males. This led to sitting around on handouts from government so as to drink a man's product.

Constantly improving technology, skills and financial management, especially in areas of production where the country already has a competitive advantage, is the ideal motor for improving productivity. Most production occurs on land so the transformation of land is also crucial to productivity and its related quality of life. The current PC draft report points out that today mining accounts for 7% of the composition of the Australian economy (gross domestic product) in 2008-09, compared with 9% for manufacturing, 3% for agriculture, forestry and fishing and 80% for services. Areas of related service expenditure were listed as:

- Infrastructure 11%
- Construction 8%
- Trade and other services 24%
- Banking and finance 14%
- Public services 16%
- Ownership and dwellings 8% (p. 3.13)

The above information would have been best provided in the format of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) which appears more familiar, clear and useful for government, industry and community planning around many of the most common social concerns such as employment, housing, health, education, communication and environment protection, as discussed later. ANZSIC classifications should be incorporated into all industry management and related regional practices unless there appears to be good reason to do otherwise. Other PC reports supported this industry development direction which is also necessary for transparency and cost reduction, through comparison of production outcomes. PC writers should begin to read each other.

Unless broader environmental and social awareness and related trade policy directions now occur, so that regional planning first focuses on the protection of all internationally and nationally endangered species, the latter are likely to be increasingly eliminated as

countries seek constantly to expand their markets for their key traditional products and also encourage their related producers and populations to expand to aid their traditional development directions. In such regional development contexts, which threaten to endanger vulnerable species ever further, there seems no more logical and fairer way to achieve a better trade direction than to adopt internationally and regionally planned and competitive trade and investment directions which focus first on the protection of the internationally most vulnerable species and all related land, water and air. This would send the right messages and economic incentives across all boards in the way that current arrangements cannot do in trade or elsewhere. Trade policy urgently needs to be green.

In his terms of reference, Assistant Treasurer, Nick Sherry, first asked the PC to '*examine the evidence that bilateral and regional trade agreements have contributed to a reduction in trade and investment barriers*'. There does not appear to be much point in discussing **barriers** to trade in this way, as increased trading does not appear to be a particularly intelligent goal in itself. Wherever one is situated globally or locally, one ideally seeks trade to improve one's economic, social and/or environmental situation (quality of life). Stable investment design and subsidies to encourage the greener trade and related development direction which is necessary appear to be a good idea in this context.

Gary Banks, the Chairman of the PC argued in 2009 that the evidence is that for productivity growth in future, Australia requires the following most:

- Removal or reform of unproductive industry assistance
- Removal of regulatory burdens and the avoidance of adding new ones and
- Rethinking infrastructure

The above direction also seems sensible because one cannot drive forward towards sustainable development while required to wear blinkers and also pressing heavily on the brake but lightly on the accelerator. Probably because of its economic assumptions and directions the current PC report on trade policy is not particularly informative. However, it points out there is key agreement that ideally the costs of negotiating agreements should be transparent to government and the public but that this is not the case at present. (p. 7.21). This sensible recommendation is not reflected in the unclear report recommendations, which seem written to aid business as usual. What is going on here?

The PC draft research report discusses 'free trade agreements' which it states may sometimes be more accurately called 'preferential trade agreements'. The latter '*entail the exchange of 'concessions' (or preferences) between the partner economies to the agreement, advantaging trade between the partners although potentially at the expense of trade from other sources*' (p. xv). As the report points out occasionally in passing, '*there is a long-standing contention as to whether BRTAs, particularly those which reduce trade and investment barriers on a preferential basis promote or inhibit global trade liberalisation. That is, are they 'building blocks' or 'stumbling blocks'?*' (p. 6.17). Do traders take much notice of these government agreements? We have little or no idea?

Australia is a member of the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) nations and so committed to creating an Asia-Pacific free trade zone by 2020. This plan appears to have

started off in a good direction. It brought together countries with over 2.2 billion people and annual gross output accounting for 41% of world trade. The APEC investment code set out a range of non-binding principles for investment. Equal treatment, access to information, and the need for cost-effective dispute resolution are central principles. Key principles aim at free trade, equal opportunity and accountability, based on availability of information and recognition of the need to control risks to health, safety and the environment. In 2008 the former Australian Prime Minister (PM) Kevin Rudd and President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono signed an agreement on forests and carbon trading. The most logical direction now appears to be to plan future trade policy around greater protection of internationally endangered species and related land, water and air.

People may naturally be suspicious about the benefits of 'free trade' when it delivers massive social inequality, a rapidly degrading natural environment, regular financial crises, and a general financial environment closer to perfect ignorance than perfect information. The global financial crisis took nearly all those who should have known it was coming by apparent surprise. Governments should take more openly planned and transparent approaches to regional development which have clear environmental goals as well as social and economic ones. There appears to be no clearer way to shape all related business incentives rationally, other than by first focusing on enhancing the situation of the endangered species and all the related land, water, and air that one wishes to protect for current and future generations, wherever those generations who will enjoy the outcomes may live across the world. Put the orang utan first for a change?

For example, as a tourist I was told that villagers normally own their own land in Borneo and the normal process for development of palm oil plantations is for this land to be leased from families by plantation developers whose managers usually pay the indigenous owners a continuing rental for growing palms on their properties, which take years to develop. Plantation workers are often contract labourers from Indonesia and the Philippines, whose presence assists the indigenous land owners to go to the city to work and educate their children. This seems likely to be a mutually beneficial economic and social arrangement, unless one is into ecotourism or a member of another endangered species. It may be reversed by better designed land purchase and development.

The Kinabatangan Wildlife Sanctuary in Borneo, is composed of ten land lots of varying size strung along the Kinabatangan River, and on which a variety of very comfortable and apparently well run eco-tourism ventures are also launched. Local people also live along the river, with their gardens. The Kinabatangan Sanctuary is now home to the orangutan, proboscis monkey and perhaps many other endangered species. However, one cannot help wondering if this is more like a concentration camp for animals than a sanctuary. Abai village and related development is closest to Lots 1 and 2. Burkin Garam Village is closest to Lots 9 and 10 and Sandakan is the main related urban centre. It would be good to inquire whether more government lease or purchase of land to level up the playing field for endangered species development, eco-tourism, etc. would be beneficial for more sustainable development and the global community.

Think globally, act regionally and locally. In an earlier submission on mining, energy and related investment and tax policy a parliamentary format was recommended to help establish regional investment design and related proposals for more sustainable development, to be carried forward by recently elected Australian government representatives in more open discussion with any interested non-profit ventures and others. Discussion on the consultation draft 'Australia's Native Vegetation Framework' 'to guide the ecologically sustainable management of Australia's native vegetation for ecosystem resilience' is attached. A better vision than the current Framework would involve broader and better regional understanding and implementation of the whole-of-ecosystem approach which is found in the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. The Framework wrongly interprets the Convention so risks the potential unintended outcomes of encouraging more financial crashes and more economic, social or environmental costs.

Specifically, the Convention on Biological Diversity (UN 1992) described its required ecosystem approach as 'a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way' (p. 64). However, the draft Australian Native Vegetation Framework states '*While this description is useful, its focus on equity is beyond the scope of this framework. This document therefore uses the term 'whole-of-ecosystem approach' to encompass the ecological (as opposed to social and economic elements) of this concept*'. This draft Australian approach is wrong, for many related reasons discussed in the attached. A better way forward is shown by Australian health, insurance, land and superannuation saving and fund investment policy directions. They struggle against the weight of centuries of feudally founded law and financial interests to which lawyers are always closely wed.

**Dismantle feudally driven approaches to development which rest primarily on secrecy and adversarial behaviour designed to protect producer interests rather than upon more open and scientific behaviour to serve the broader public interest**

The concepts of 'free trade' and 'democracy' need more investigation. The majority of financial experts appear to think that unhindered pursuit of economic self interest is in the interests of all because through this process markets will perfect themselves and naturally benefit all in every way eventually. In this view, however, all market players are ideally also left to their own devices, which are expected to be secret. From this feudal perspective, which eschews openness, the ideal role of government is to assist courts break up apparently unnatural monopolies and to defend the faith. Adoption of this basic paradigm leads to polite language about people who may make extremely large amounts of money even when they are handling and losing funds belonging to other people. The misfortunes of the latter are viewed as a natural result of their bad choice or bad luck which will turn, if they are luckier or act smarter the next time round the financial cycle. Many policy assumptions about the desirability of freer trade appear to accept the above.

From common European, Australian or related perspectives, the US is not a particularly enviable democracy because election candidates must be wealthy or attract wealthy backers in order to get enough money to run. The rich are in a position to create a climate of general belief and related action which supports their interests and they have done so

very successfully. As a result of this and compared with other OECD countries, the US now has obscenely wide income differentials, lower minimum wages, fewer paid holidays, inadequate health care, higher education costs, unstable employment, lost savings, huge government and personal debts, major homelessness, by far the highest murder rate in the OECD and many family deaths and injuries from constant war. The US may be the richest country in the world but seems more like a secret casino promoted and rigged by the rich and their lawyers rather than anything like a perfectly informed and clearing market where all are supposed to win in the longer run (when all non-human life is dead?).

When John McCain and Tony Blair say that it may be necessary to bomb Iran in case nuclear weapons are being developed there, it is worth remembering that after the US dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and Emperor Hirohito surrendered, General MacArthur soon promised, *'Just as we protect California, so shall we protect Japan....the Japanese will not been opposed to America keeping Okinawa because the Okinawans are not Japanese'*(Bix 2000, p. 625). Japan constitutionally renounced war as a sovereign right but was to be protected by the transformation of Okinawa into a vast and permanent American military base. Oppenheimer, the American Jew who invented the atomic bomb, was frequently pilloried in the US for supposedly having communist sympathies, along with many other intellectuals. When Emperor Hirohito turned sixty-seven in 1968, Japan had achieved the second largest GNP in the capitalist world and he continued reigning until he was over eighty. Quick release of convicted war criminals, some to return to senior positions in Japan, was part of going back to business as usual.

Jacqueline Cabasso, the North American Coordinator of Mayors for Peace, recently pointed out in a Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation newsletter that the US spends nearly as much as the rest of the world's countries combined on its military. The Pentagon maintains 1000 overseas bases in over 130 countries and the US military dominates the world through its operation of 10 Unified Combatant Commands whose areas of operation cover the entire earth. The US is the only nation that deploys nuclear weapons on foreign soil at NATO bases in five European countries. These are the global tips of the old financial and industrial feudal icebergs that still push onto us finance, production, jobs and many people that are driven to make money through the aim of killing, destroying property or frightening any people to whom their bosses or best customers may take exception. After earlier 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century history, Japan viewed its imperialism as competitive catch up to Europe and the US. In my view there should be many discussions with Iran designed to resolve problems without the usual Western belligerence. (I am sick of being called naïve by the updated kind of lying and concealing men who spent history in investment, manufacturing and employment to kill people who were often innocent.)

The global edition of the New York Times (11.8.10, p.3) the Japan Times (11.8.10 p. 3) and The Asahi Shimbun (11.8.10, p.20) all recorded the visit of UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon to Japan, including stops in Hiroshima and Nagasaki to commemorate the atomic bombings, to renew his pledge to abolish nuclear weapons and to discuss establishment of a 21 member panel on global sustainability which is looking for ways to lift people out of poverty, tackle climate change and ensure that economic development is environmentally friendly. Kevin Rudd, Australia's former PM will also sit on this body.

The Australian press reported the views of a Chinese two-star general soon after, which are that China must either embrace US style democracy or accept Soviet-style collapse (SMH 12.8.10, p1). That seems a nasty and unnecessary set of alternatives to me.

Since its collapse, the global financial system is being restructured by G20 Leaders, not just those who won World War II. The Asahi Shimbun editorial (11.8.10 p.20) reports the current Japanese Prime Minister, Naoto Kan as expressing his concrete resolve 'to proactively propose forward-looking, concrete steps, and to contribute to consensus building in the international community' to 'achieve a world without weapons'. Kan also apologized for Japan's 1910-1945 annexation of Korea. Hiroshima Mayor, Tadatoshi Akiba, urged the Japanese government to abandon the 'US nuclear umbrella'. The major British and US government investigations to cut defense spending were also widely reported in the English newspapers in Japan and the Asahi Shimbun editorial concluded with a suggestion that Washington and Beijing work together to prepare a UN Security Council resolution designed to add world wide credibility to Kan's pledge in Nagasaki. Anyone who has seen Dubai knows there is a huge lot of concrete to be painted green. The UAE should first try to lead in protection of endangered animals, birds, trees and all related vegetation. Would a water desalination plant be good for Kenya and the region?

No doubt many Asians are happy that the Japanese and Americans have comparatively recently moved towards trading with them rather than invading or bombing them flat. Some may even gratefully face the lesser problems of financial collapse that the men now managing at the centre of international capitalism keep leaving them with periodically. Unfortunately, supporting and expanding the existing national range of products, services and consumers, even if this means encouraging all involved to take on more unsustainable debt, still appears to be the natural way to try to make more money and improve quality of human life in many countries, at least until another economic collapse.

What does idiot chick, Dambisa Moya, protégée of Goldman Sachs, the World Bank and Oxford and Harvard universities think she is playing at? Asking us to invest in African bonds instead of contributing to 'Dead Aid' - she must be nuts. Has she not read about the causes of the global financial crisis in 2008, for example Stiglitz (2010) or McLean and Nocera or foreign newspapers? Was she never in Africa since leaving as a child? How come she thinks the people there only want shillings and not US dollars? I too well remember running shuddering to London from Kano in 1973. My 2012 Intrepid bus trip showed that with a few honorable exceptions discussed elsewhere, it appears much the same - always shooting itself and others in the feet. I've known men like that, but not very closely. Hand me the machete. These will be well directed blows, first at stupid old racist and sexist Paul. I hope his little six year old son jumps up and throttles the smug old fascist feudal pig. One speaks as a loyal Australian Marxist feminist of mature years and will return to Collier's 'The Bottom Billion' elsewhere on the ground attached.

Dambisa should have stuck to her fore and after pars. She first quotes the message found on the bodies of Guinean teenagers, Yaguine Koita and Fode Tounkara, stowaways who died attempting to reach Europe:

To the excellencies and officials of Europe: We suffer enormously in Africa. Help up. We have problems in Africa. We lack rights as children. We have war and illness, we lack food.....We want to study and we ask you to help us to study so we can be like you in Africa.

Baby, I don't want to be like them. In their fine ways they are nasty and crude as their rules are essentially feudal and so violently antidemocratic. Democracy is not in voting any more than human rights or wild animal protection lies in men owning guns or in their related tribal protection rackets like female genital mutilation. Summing up, Dambisa quotes an African proverb - 'The best time to plant a tree is twenty years ago, the second best time is now'. Open the books and produce effective land and water management to protect endangered species or they will soon be dead outside zoos. As far as I'm concerned you can sack the bloody Massais and their mates. Tourism is the number one industry besides mining and is managed like shit except for odd pockets I will address along with shit in Nairobi, Lake Naivasha and along the Tanzanian border later. Fly from Nairobi to Dubai. Surely these towel heads could teach us all about how to treat the deserts we are making. For Christ's sake bring in more water-wise toilets in tourist parks. (Has nobody in Kenya heard of a tourist map or pamphlet? Is this too much to ask for instead of guards with guns? If it's yellow, let it mellow. If it's brown, flush it down, etc.)

On the other hand, the Wall Street Journal reports Japanese government research shows 'what people want most for well-being is a fair and stable pension system, but people also rated the government's performance as the least satisfactory'(11.8.10, p. 4). In an article entitled 'Ensuring sustainable pensions' the AFR states Keith Ambachtsheer, Canadian global pension fund guru, thinks Australia (along with Canada and the Netherlands) is showing the way for the giant but struggling US pension fund system (18.8.10 p. 36). The US and Japanese economies are currently in poor shape while Australian superannuation fund management has performed comparatively well. Invite others to have a closer look and it could be roses, roses all the way with the sensible Dutch. That was a Kenyan market hint. Do something fast with Lake Naivasha or it will surely go the way of the Nairobi National Park and the Tanzanian border, knocked off with the assistance of men with fire who do not even have to bother to think whether to call themselves legitimate. When all else fails they've got their brothers. I'm talking basic survival mode, stupid.

As a taxpayer or an investor, I don't want my money put into war toys for the boys or into anything else, merely because it makes more money for the investors. This is a stupid approach to investing which ignores other social and environmental goals. I also distrust taking on 'socially responsible' investments, which often appear to have been some of the most opaque and volatile of all in recent history. The desire for financial compensation or revenge, rather than for injury prevention or rehabilitation, still drives the global approach to risk management, which is clearly feudal. Collyer makes some useful points in 'The Bottom Billion' but has obviously never worked in construction. Give the Earth and animals besides men a chance and you will find them nicer. Lots of Australians have always known that. A major current problem is that risk is treated and sold to others as a financial investment service. However, this process is not usually directly related in any meaningful way to stopping a ship from sinking, or stopping a sea

wall from breaking and flooding houses. It favours the financial controllers, their lawyers, and any who can feather their own nests first and pass the cost of collapse to those at the bottom of any pile then start again. Make nicer public/private partnerships.

### **Design and manage services and taxation better to assist the achievement of all economic, social and environmental aims**

As productivity increases as a result of better technologies, skills development and investment, people are increasingly employed in services. The Australian Services Roundtable described 'services' to an earlier PC inquiry as follows:

Services deliver help, utility or care, an experience, information or other intellectual content. The majority of the value of that activity is intangible rather than residing in any physical product (PC 2006, p.5).

There is no reason why the value of services should be so intangible unless they are so badly managed that one cannot know what services were produced and what the comparative outcomes of production were. Australia and many nations try to design the provision of health care with the aim of gaining such product and service information as a matter of course, rather than having health care provision driven primarily by the private sector and its market price, as occurs in the US. The result is that health care is cheaper, more accessible and more equitably delivered in Australia and in like minded nations than it is in the US, where people also die earlier as a result of their consumption patterns. They are encouraged by the market to love lots of high sugar, high fat foods and guns while medicine increasingly turns to physiology rather than the environment to explain the causes of diseases and the cure. This also creates a bizarre distinction between all those unwanted behaviours for which one is legally drugged – depression, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, etc. – and unwanted behaviours for which one goes to jail. When one is depressed one is labelled sick but those violently acting out retain their free will. (Baby, no wonder police seem confused. Is this 'Tazer, tazer, tazer' or the gun? Swap?)

In Australia, transparency in regard to the provision of services and the comparative identification of their outcomes is hindered by much outdated legislation at both federal and state levels. Historically, the professional has been distinguished from the worker who must follow orders. The professional is expected to exercise independent judgment and decision making powers autonomously, on the basis of evidence related to a particular situation, and the authority vested in him or her as a result of being judged expert by professional peers in a particular field of study and its application. From a public interest perspective, the autonomy of the professional is most useful when it promotes his or her ability to increasingly meet the requirements of extremely diverse clients and the community in evidence based ways. Today, many workers rightly claim to be experts in their field, seeking to provide vital, high quality services in the interests of clients and/or a broader public. Recent Australian legislation on development of national standards in health and environment protection and in supporting occupations therefore made no distinction between the professions and other types of work. The word 'occupation' is used across the board. Older state registration acts protect vested professional interests.

The ANZSIC system lists the following service industries which appear to be the most obvious categories for identifying and valuing production and for consultatively planning and managing related regional development. We ideally judge each other in as informed a way as is reasonably possible. (The internet and Google are a fabulous help in this.)

- Communication services
- Education services
- Health and community services
- Cultural and recreational services
- Accommodation, cafes and restaurants
- Personal and other services
- Retail trade
- Transport and storage
- Wholesale trade
- Government administration and defence
- Electricity gas and water
- Construction
- Property and business services
- Finance and insurance

The Roundtable complains tourism does not clearly appear as an industry in the above headings. However, the Australian Bureau of Statistics apparently has a satellite account. One assumes lawyers ideally first fit into services on an industry basis. See the related discussion at [http://www.councilofaustralian.gov.au/COAG/COAG%20National%20Legal%20Profession%20Reform%20Taskforce%20Consultation%20Report%20\(2010\).htm](#) on the Council of Australian Government's (COAG) National Legal Profession Reform Taskforce Consultation Report (2010). It answers questions on professional indemnity insurance, fidelity fund cover, continuing professional development requirements, and disclosure and charging of legal costs, in related international, national and regional development contexts. The management of all trust money and accounts is ideally also considered in related national and regional contexts which seek sustainable development, not feudal business as usual. The key differences between the feudal and democratic mentalities are that the latter are comparatively happy to be openly judged and corrected by anybody with a better view. One can usually also tell the men from the boys by this so why waste space? Go green.

In an article entitled 'Reform urgently needed but almost impossible', Heather Ridout, the Chief Executive of the Australian Industry Group argues that the first two areas to be dealt with to build Australia's competitiveness are:

- Investing in the development of workforce skills that permits Australian industry to meet its long-term competitive challenge
- Encouraging innovation and business capability development including with a fully function research and development tax incentive and support for the development of export markets and experience in global engagement. (Australian Financial Review (AFR 8.9.2010, p.71).

She points out the new workplace relations system must be developed as a top priority in the above context. Directing skills development, innovation, and all related research and development so that incentives are provided for more sustainable development regionally, nationally and internationally are vitally important. In this context, multiskilling may be preferable to yet more specialization in very narrowly defined job and career channels in which the vested interests of the past have often been protected and passed on, in chosen ignorance of how the specialised practice ideally may relate to others in the broader environment. One assumes the ideal industry direction is now found in a world where many people are encouraged to think and learn more broadly, with commensurate reward, as distinct from being made to swim narrowly and blindly up a particular trade or profession and career stream to have their capacities recognized.

I look forward to release of the Henry Review of taxation. An article entitled 'Second shot at tax reform' (AFR, 8.9.2010, p.51) states the broad recommendations were that tax revenues should come from four tax bases: business income; personal income; private consumption and economic rents from natural resources and land. This seems the right direction. However, according to the Treasury paper 'Australia's Future Tax System: Architecture of Australia's Tax and Transfer System' (2008), food is exempt from the goods and services tax but agricultural levies abound. They are listed from pages 62 to 69 of the paper. What is the aim, if any, of such agricultural levies from the perspective of government? How should they be viewed to attain the public interest in fairer, more sustainable development? Are the agricultural levies that Treasury lists out of date?

Horticulture and manufacturing in Africa seems unlikely to flourish as there is too much competition for land which is likely to be increasingly degraded in increasingly lawless environments, including by tourists and others traditionally travelling through but with infinitely better killing technologies than the old boys had. Take Myguardie anyone? On the other hand, Tobin taxes are excise taxes on cross border currency transactions. As I understand it, they appear to be the logical extension of indirect taxes, such as the Australian goods and services tax (GST) to the financial services arena. Such taxes appear to have the advantage of restraining financial trading which seems primarily undertaken in the interests of financial service providers, rather than their customers. What could they mean in relation to private and public projects in Africa which could be transparent in meaningful ways to all communities? Baby, I've got absolutely no idea – an international exploration and mining tax, levied regionally perhaps? You tell us.

**Invite Chinese and Japanese artists and others to join in another cultural revolution which first recognizes the continuing meaning and existence of feudal relations as a means of achieving the above goals**

The Sydney University Exhibition on China and Revolution: History, Parody and Memory in Contemporary Art, is interesting in the current regional development context. Today the word 'feudal' often appears to be the one which dare not speak its name. This is a great pity because the capacity to identify and label corruption often depends upon the prior capacity to identify and discuss the strengths and weaknesses of feudal

relations for development. These may be compared with more openly scientific relations, which are supposedly designed primarily in the broader public interest, rather than in the interests of a family or group of brethren and their immediate champions and supporters.

Chinese youth were not the only ones to attempt a cultural revolution. Commencing in the later 1960s, many European nations, Americans, Australians and other Asian countries faced similar upheavals against older authorities who were often challenged by their own and others' offspring and sometimes labelled wrong and corrupt. What contemporary tourist can forget Joni Mitchell's song about paving paradise, putting up parking lots and creating tree museums? It seems increasingly true. Bob Dylan said nobody over thirty could be trusted. That still seems funny to me today, albeit harsher.

The Chinese exhibition is a wonderfully developed historical presentation, which inherently includes reflection and critique of history and the present, as well as parody and memory. I particularly enjoyed Liu Dahong's work. The video animations of groups who carry on their physical jerks in unison as slogans exhort the right and need to question all authority were very funny. One assumes his picture 'Fairytale of the 12<sup>th</sup> month' refers humorously not only to the dreams of children, but perhaps to those of all peasants, who have long been deprived. The picture entitled 'Fairytale, The Awakening of Insects' looks like an Asian history of feudal ruling forces to me, painted in the dark medieval manner of Bosch. Surely I am not the only one to see his insects in this light?

A poster may be seen as an idealised reflection of its political slogan, as Harriet Evans and Stephanie Hemelryk Donald point out in the catalogue. However, it may also be judged primarily as an emotional product of a particular time and place, like any other art or product, popular or not. The newspaper report 'Nagoya's show aims for world relevance' (AFR 2.9.2010, p. 24), comments on a current Australia and Japanese art collaboration to boost the fortunes of Toyota's home city and presents a different picture which revels in the 'happy capitalism' of consumer culture. The movie 'Exit Through the Gift Shop' raises key questions about art in either context. However, an integrated historical, geographic, economic, political, cultural and therefore sociological way of seeing has become increasingly unfashionable in academic and other circles. The talking buses would recognize it in Dubai, however, which seems to be a surprisingly sensible place for such a richly constructive one. Or were my earlier imaginations racist? This question aside there seems a general preference for increasingly narrow specialisation to progress up specific career channels, no matter how determinedly stupid this may make one in the process. Quit knocking off wild animals and turning everything into desert.

Anthropologists have often seen women as goods for exchange which ideally increases the capacity for men to communicate and cooperate through marriages, as an alternative to wars. Primo Levy, who spent years in a Nazi concentration camp, perhaps surprisingly claimed that love is an endless interrogation. Then let us interrogate our own and others' feudal and related relationships as they were in the past and as they appear today. It has often been outsiders who have interpreted our mythic culture and environment to us most satisfactorily, while we may also try to present its nature, meanings and effects to others. See the beautiful museum of Dubai, the old fort and other restorations. The forbidden

expression of context may also most easily present itself today as humour which may explain the appeal of comedians like Mel Brooks and Monty Python or many shows such as 'The Sopranos'. It is proposed that many Australian, Chinese, Japanese, Arab and other artists now start a new cultural revolution in which the rest of us can join in. We don't mention the Jews because they already started it with lots of nannies. The aim is to develop a new paradigm, where competition to achieve cultural and related social and environmental goals starts globally and we act locally to get it. Go green or lose many more wild animal species by 2040. You heard it here first. Remember it after I'm dead.

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission. (I'm not suicidal.)

Yours truly, Carol O'Donnell

(Aka. Lilith the Magic Pudding, Chief Alternative to Faith and Queen of the Monkeys)