

10TH AFRICA YOUNG GRADUATES AND SCHOLARS (AYGS) CONFERENCE 2016

THEME: THE AFRICA WE WANT

PROGRAMME

DAY ONE: MONDAY, 14 MARCH 2016

VENUE: R40 CONFERENCE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

08h00 - 09h00	Registration	
Programme Director: Prof Richard Madadzhe — Executive Dean: Faculty of Humanities, University of Limpopo		
09h00 - 09h20	Welcome Address Prof N.M. Mokgalong — Vice-Chancellor of the University of Limpopo	
09h20 - 09h40	Opening Address Prof Narnia Bohler-Muller — Executive Director AISA/HSRC	
09h40 – 10h10	Keynote Address Dr Weber Ndoro — Director of African World Heritage Fund	
10h10 -10h30	Premier’s Address Mr Chupu Stanley Mathabatha — Premier of Limpopo	
10h30 - 11h00	Tea / Coffee break	
11h00 - 13h00	Innovation and Entrepreneurship — Panel organised by Department of Science and Technology (DST) Facilitator: Ms Mmampeki Chaba, Chief Director: Multilateral Cooperation and Africa (DST)	
	Opening Remarks	Department of Science and Technology
	Global and continental perspective: Innovation and Entrepreneurship in implementing STISA 2024 towards achieving Agenda 2063	NEPAD Science, Technology and Innovation Hub
	Policy perspective on Innovation & Entrepreneurship	Department of Science and Technology
	Translating innovative ideas to business opportunities (entrepreneurship)	Technology Innovation Agency
	Academic perspective on Innovation & Entrepreneurship	University of Limpopo
	Opportunities and challenges for African young innovators/ entrepreneurs	Keptri Innovations
	Q & A Session	
	Summary of discussions and closure	
13h00 - 14h00	Lunch	

14h00 -14h30	Poster Session 1 Venue: Foyer of R40 Conference Hall	
	Ms Oluwatoyin Aboosedo Falola	Accessibility of microfinance loan by fish farmers in Ijebu-Ode, Ogun state, Nigeria.
	Mr David Nnanna Ikpo	The African pride and possibilities 2063: Towards an LGBTI inclusive Africa.
	Mr Ronewa Mavhaga	Modern ICT access to bridge market information barriers facing resource-poor small farmers.
	Dr Nhlanhla Mpfu	Losing the strangeness: Teaching the way the African child learns.
	Mr Tapiwa Muzata	Good governance as an enabler for growth and development in Africa: A case of two neighbours.
	Ms Vivian Nyaata	The broadcast media regulatory framework and protection of children against adult content in Kenya.
14h30 -15h00	Poster Session 2 Venue: Foyer of R40 Conference Hall	
	Mr Jonathan Gichana Obwaya	Play the whole team.
	Mr Tosin Timothy Osasona	Strengthening the capacity of informal institutions in conflict resolution in Nigeria.
	Ms Olebogeng Selebi	Communication as a catalyst for development.
	Mr Darlington Sibanda	Land tenure, tenancy and water services delivery in South Africa: Can collective land ownership be the answer for informal settlements in South Africa?
	Ms Salome Thilivhali Sigida	Conceptualization of mental illness by Vhavenda indigenous healers.
	Mr Andani Thakhathi	The impact of regulatory organisations on Sub-Saharan African public company progress towards sustainable development: an analysis of CEO and Chairman strategic discourse.
15h00 -15h30	Presentation: Opportunities for emerging scholars with ASSAf — Dr Siyavuya Bulani (ASSAf)	
15h30 -16h15	Presentation: Opportunities for emerging scholars with DST: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa Institute of Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) • Emerging Research Programmes • Opportunities provided by the EU 	
16h15 - 16h45	DST Poster Session Venue: Foyer of R40 Conference Hall	
	Mr Jonathan Muringani	Innovation strategies of new technology based small firms in South Africa.
	Mr Mumba Kgotso	Understanding alcohol behavior among adolescents and young adults and its relationship to risky sexual behavior in Botswana.
	Mr Samson Mbewe	Capital flight and the role of the exchange rate in Nigeria, South Africa and Zambia.
	Mr Mambanga Pfungwa	Factors contributing to men's reluctance to seek HIV counselling and testing at primary health care facilities in Vhembe District of South Africa.
	Ms Cresencia Nyathi	Reducing conflicts within rural women's Self Help Groups in Hwange District, Zimbabwe.

DAY TWO: TUESDAY, 15 MARCH 2016

VENUE: VENUE: R40 CONFERENCE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

08h00 - 09h00	Scholarship Opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAAD • Swedish Embassy • British Council and Newton Fund 	
09h00 - 10h30	Chair: Dr Palesa Sekhejane (AISA/HSRC)	
	Mr Darlington Sibanda	The future of ecological sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Is culture a stumbling block?
	Mr Frans Makwena Mothupi	Biofuels and rural development: A case study of the Mapfura-Makhura Incubator and small-scale farmers in the Limpopo province.
	Mr Lavhelesani Rodney Managa	Scientifically enriched food security intervention: Improving the nutrition of traditional staple diet.
10h30 - 11h00	Tea / Coffee	
11h00 - 13h00	Chair: Prof M More (University of Limpopo)	
	Mr Willis Okumu	Cultural violence among pastoralists groups in Northern Kenya: A consequence of marginalisation?
	Mr Eric Blanco Niyitunga	African Union and mediated peace in Africa: A case of political unrest in Burundi.
	Mr Aondowase Nyam	Electoral violence as impediment to political stability, legitimacy and good governance in Africa.
	Ms. Ufuoma Patience Ejoke	Stress and mental health of African refugees in South Africa: moderating roles of coping, social support and resilience.
13h00 - 14h00	Lunch	
14h00-14h30	Workshop A: The role of culture and heritage in Africa's sustainable development: Reflecting on the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and Agenda 2063 as frameworks for realizing Africa's futures – Prof Alinah Segobye (TMALI/UNISA)	
14h30-17h00	Chair: Prof Alinah Segobye (TMALI/UNISA)	
	Mr Matheanoga Fana Rabatoko	Preservation of intangible cultural heritage: Indigenous songs of the San of Botswana.
	Mr Malatsi Seleka	Indigenous knowledge and rural development planning in Botswana: Exploring the realities of integration.
	Mr Kenneth Tanyi	Africa: A culture of a trading continent.
	Mr Pfunzo Sidogi	Visioning the 'Africa We Want' through post-African art.
	Ms Anastasia Julia Ngobe	Swati traditional healers' conceptualisation of the causes and treatment methods for mental illness.

DAY THREE: WEDNESDAY, 16 MARCH 2016**VENUE: R40 CONFERENCE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO**

08h30-10h30	Workshop B: Getting your research published: advice for young academics – Prof. Catherine Campbell (London School of Economics and ASSAf)	
10h30-11h00	Tea / Coffee	
11h00 - 13h00	Chair: Prof Machel (University of Limpopo)	
	Ms Anele Abraham	Adequate food access and rural wage incomes among rural households in South Africa.
	Mr Phila Dyantyi	Circular rural-urban migration and rural household composition: revisiting South African experiences.
	Mr Joseph Mkwazazi	Illegal immigrants as causes of xenophobia and the perceptions of employment deprivation amongst South Africans.
	Ms Matshediso Joy Ndlovu	Stockvels as financiers for small business in KwaZulu Natal.
13h30 -14h00	Lunch	
14h00 -14h30	Workshop C: Youth in the global South: navigating adversity and belonging – Dr Adam Cooper (HSD/HSRC)	
14h30 - 16h30	Chair: Dr Adam Cooper (HSD/HSRC)	
	Ms Gugu Ndlazi	A critique and reconstruction of effective citizenship education in South Africa.
	Mr Oluwagbemiga Samson Ajayi	How do students acquire knowledge and character at school: The influence of school culture on student engagement.
	Dr Kehinde Olalekan Falola	Socio-cultural factors affecting cigarette smoking among adolescents in Egor local government area of Edo state, Nigeria.
	Dr Azubike Onuora-Oguno	Post conflict rehabilitation of the child towards the Africa we want – the nexus between psychology and the law.

DAY FOUR: THURSDAY, 17 MARCH 2016**VENUE: R40 CONFERENCE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO**

08h00-10h30	Chair: Dr SA Rankoana (University of Limpopo)	
	Ms Ifeoma Owosuyi	Contemplating the role of culture in sustainable development through cultural governance in South Africa.
	Ms Mercy Teko	The Folly of the Forebears: An analysis as to how African culture has contributed to bad leadership and in turn bad governance.
	Mr James Ojochenemi David	Culture of corruption or corruption of culture? Rethinking challenges to sustainable development in Sub-Saharan Africa.
	Dr Dunia Prince Zongwe	Three stories of how Africans traded their riches for roads and bridges.
	Dr Natasha Katuta Mwila	Influences of political leadership on cultural development.
10h30 -11h00	Tea / Coffee	

11h00 -13h00	Chair: Dr Olivia Lwabukuna (AISA/HSRC)	
	Mr Kgaugelo Sebidi	Women in South Africa's Developmental State.
	Ms Hlengiwe Portia Dlamini	Coming to critical terms with an authentic African political system of good governance for the 21st century through the prism of the Swazi (Tinkhundla) monarchical democracy.
	Mr Leonard Mbulle-Nziege	Neopatrimonialism as an impediment to democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law in 21st century Sub-Saharan Africa.
	Mr Sabelo Wiseman Ndwandwe	Recognition theory as an alternative approach to human rights: An African perspective.
13h00 - 14h00	Lunch	
14h00 - 16h00	Session organised by University of Limpopo	
18h30	GALA DINNER	

WORKSHOP A

THE ROLE OF CULTURE AND HERITAGE IN AFRICA'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: REFLECTING ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 AND AGENDA 2063 AS FRAMEWORKS FOR REALIZING AFRICA'S FUTURES

Presented by: Prof Alinah SEGOBYE
Research Scholar at the Thabo Mbeki African Leadership Institute/UNISA

The UN and AU have provided new frameworks for development which place significant emphasis on the subject of sustainable human development. Both frameworks were finalized after extensive consultative process on the continent and globally. The SDGs follow on the MDGs which had sought to rally global development priorities around key goals including realizing sustainable development. With respect to Agenda 2063, the African Union has attempted to revitalize and galvanize several developmental intents which have been formulated in the OAU and later AU. As future focused frameworks, the two have drawn on the area of futures and prospective studies in an attempt to create roadmaps of the future against the backdrop of past and current development experiences. This workshop will seek to interrogate how the two documents present an opportunities for rethinking of the developmental state in Africa particularly the role culture and heritage play in the developmental state. The workshop will seek to reflect on development policies particularly in the SADC region and case study country experiences to critically review how the idea of sustainable development has been driven in the last two decades and what policy initiatives are being drawn upon to drive future development priorities. It is argued that the African developmental state needs to reimagine the idea of a social compact between the state and citizenry if sustainable human development is to be realized. Among other things, cultural heritage as an entry-point to development needs to be reimagined through policy reviews towards implementation of key policies such as Language development, heritage management and indigenous knowledge systems policies. It is argued that whilst African countries and regions do not prioritize the implementation of some of the policy provisions as those listed above the

capacity to articulate and realize an integrated approach towards Africa's future development will remain weak and fail to address the needs of citizenry by the timelines foreseen. The workshop will engage participants to explore how alternative methodologies can be drawn upon to inform the implementation of the roadmaps for SDGs and Agenda 2063. In particular, participants will interrogate how alternative futures prospecting approaches can assist in engaging communities and stakeholder constituencies to meaningfully participate in the shaping of Africa's futures. Using case studies of countries like South Africa and Botswana which have undertaken National Vision exercises, the workshop will seek to broaden the conversations around how key constituencies particularly youth, can contribute to and foster ownership of the continent's future.

WORKSHOP B

GETTING YOUR RESEARCH PUBLISHED: ADVICE FOR YOUNG ACADEMICS

Presented by: Prof. Catherine CAMPBELL
Professor at the London School of Economics and ASSAf Distinguished Visitor

Publishing in high-impact peer-reviewed journals is the hallmark of a successful academic career, yet young researchers often get very little formal training from experts in the art of publication. In this session, Professor Campbell draws on her experience of publishing 180+ academic papers in 20 years in the fields of public health, social development and community psychology – mapping out some of the things she wished she had known when she started. These include how to choose the most appropriate journal outlet; constructing a title and abstract that will optimise hits and citations; how to present qualitative research findings; constructing a meta-narrative that links the different parts of the paper together in the most effective way; how to write a good concluding section and so on – together constituting a series of pathways that optimise the likelihood of papers that meet the key criteria of significance, originality and rigour.

WORKSHOP C

YOUTH IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: NAVIGATING ADVERSITY AND BELONGING

Presented by: Dr Adam COOPER – Post Doctoral Fellow in the Human and Social Development programme in the Human Sciences Research Council

In this workshop I would like to share some preliminary plans and thoughts for a project entitled: Youth in the global South: navigating adversity and belonging, which myself and colleagues in the Human and Social Development department at the HSRC are exploring. As background to the project and the concepts we are using, in the era of globalization the term 'global South' has generally replaced 'the third world', 'developing countries' and 'post-colonial states'. It is used to refer to those countries of Africa, Latin America and South Asia that share a range of contextual features and challenges. These include rampant inequality, high rates of unemployment, large populations of young people, limited state support, poor educational outcomes and high rates of crime and violence. Differences associated with the global North and South are the result of historical processes linked to capitalism, colonialism, modernity and associated notions of selfhood. Put another way, distinctions between Northern and Southern Youth are the result of real material differences created over five hundred years of global economic relations and accompanying ideologies. I will share some data outlining current differences between Northern and Southern contexts. With this in mind, a relevant and adequate approach to Southern Youth should be able to address what young people living in contexts with few opportunities, high levels of competition, many risks and insecurities and limited social security from the state, need in order to develop optimally. These kinds of young people need to hustle, to improvise, to write their own scripts and take risks when the benefits outweigh the costs. I discuss, briefly, how the theoretical underpinnings and conceptual frameworks used in Youth Studies, a field that has generally developed in Europe and North America, are inappropriate to understand and support youth in the global South who face these kinds of challenges. This raises the important question for all of our work in the African context: how (and

whether....) we use theory developed elsewhere and apply it to our contexts? I argue that knowledges can become applicable to the global South regardless of the location of their genesis, but only when they become entangled in Southern realities. It requires what Connell (2007) calls 'dirty theory', theorizing that becomes stained by the complexities and histories of local contexts. So how do we indigenize theory and make it appropriate to the settings in which we work? And how do we create theory, for surely we must, and use it to educate those in Europe and North America?

DST PANEL

TOWARDS AN AFRICA WE WANT IN 2063, MAINSTREAMING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION AT THE EPICENTRE OF AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT

South Africa recognises strongly the role of science, technology and innovation in propelling Africa's development trajectory into the future as identified in its National Development Plan. Similarly, the African Union prioritises science, technology and innovation (STI) as a catalyst for Africa's development in the next 50 years, thereby placing STI at the centre of its development discourse. Agenda 2063 provides a framework through which the development of an endogenous African economy can be nurtured based on a premise that African youth takes a lead in designing the future of Africa's development discourse. The Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (2014-2024) further seeks to transition Africa's economic prosperity by building the necessary technological infrastructure, human capital development and nurturing entrepreneurship and innovation solutions that seeks to transform Africa into an innovation led and knowledge based economy. The main focus areas of the DST plenary session are Innovation and Entrepreneurship; the main pillars of STISA 2024. The implementation of STISA 2024 is integral to achieving the AU Agenda 2063 which is based on continental aspirations for inclusive growth, sustainable development and social integration, and draws upon the potential of African people, especially women and youth, for its delivery.

PROFILES AND ABSTRACTS

Ms Anele ABRAHAM (South Africa)

ADEQUATE FOOD ACCESS AND WAGE INCOMES AMONG RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The aim of this study was to better understand adequate food access and wage incomes among rural households in South Africa. The paper investigates how the sources of rural wage income affect a rural household's access to adequate food. Through desktop review of global and South African evidence, the study found an increasing involvement of rural households in non-farm rural labour markets, and the rising weight of wages as the dominant income source for many rural families. Wage-earning rural households were better-off in terms of poverty and food and nutrition security status than non-wage households. However, how rural labour market participation affects adequate food access among rural households is under researched and thus in need of more in-depth study in view of the importance of farm and non-farm employment as the main source of income of rural households.

Anele is an Intern in the Economic Performance and Development programme at the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa. She holds an Honours degree in Agricultural Economics from the University of Fort Hare, South Africa. Her area of research is rural development, with a focus on food security. Email: nellzabraham@gmail.com

Mr Oluwagbemiga Samson AJAYI (Nigeria)

HOW DO STUDENTS ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE AND CHARACTER AT SCHOOL: THE INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL CULTURE ON STUDENT ENGAGEMENT?

Education remains the most vibrant means through which culture is transmitted from older generations to the younger ones. School culture has been regarded as the fulcrum around which other activities in school revolve. The objective of this study was to describe the prevailing culture in the public schools of Kwara Central Senatorial District in Nigeria and to study various aspects of student engagement in the said institutions. A descriptive survey design was adopted; 200 teachers and 200 students in 8 public schools completed School Culture Survey and Classroom Engagement Inventory. The results implied that school culture had no significant influence on student engagement. It was therefore recommended that teachers should be more proactive in discharging their professional functions in schools.

Oluwagbemiga is currently a PhD student at the Department of Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Education at the University of Ilorin, Nigeria. He holds a Masters degree in Psychology of Education from the Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife, Nigeria. His research interests are in the area of adolescent behaviour and youth development. Email: ajayiosamson@gmail.com

Mr James Ojochenemi DAVID (Nigeria)

**CULTURE OF CORRUPTION OR CORRUPTION OF CULTURE?
RETHINKING THE CHALLENGES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Systemic corruption is widely considered a leading cause of underdevelopment in Africa. Meanwhile, culture has been largely perceived as one of the precipitants of corruption in both public and private sectors, especially through the practice of gift-giving. Ironically, pervasive corruption flies in the face of Africa's buoyant claim to the notion of Ubuntu and its all-encompassing development of the human person. From another angle, globalisation, largely characterised by the localisation of western culture, has strongly shaped the perception and experience of development, with a mosaic of negative and positive effects on Africa's culture. These dynamics raise questions such as: how are we to understand Africa's culture in relation to corruption and development? How is African culture shaped by western influence with particular reference to the problem of endemic corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa? Employing both qualitative and quantitative methods, the study seeks to clarify whether the evident underdevelopment of Sub-Saharan Africa is pivoted on the 'culture of corruption' or the 'corruption of Africa's culture'. Effort is then made to re-image Africa's culture vis-à-vis corruption, considering the broad implications thereof for the attainment of the Africa we want in terms of sustainable development.

*James is currently a PhD candidate at the University of Zululand, South Africa. He holds a Masters degree in Politics, Philosophy and Economics, an Honours of Social Science in Government, Business and Ethics (University of KwaZulu Natal), and a Bachelor in Philosophy (St Joseph's Theological Institute). His research interests include studies on corruption, development, terrorism, Indigenous Knowledge System, and climate change.
Email: ojochenemidavid@gmail.com*

Ms Hlengiwe Portia DLAMINI (Swaziland)

**COMING TO CRITICAL TERMS WITH AN AUTHENTIC AFRICAN
POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GOOD GOVERNANCE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY
THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE SWAZI (TINKHUNDLA) MONARCHICAL
DEMOCRACY**

Many African countries are faced with the problem of a suitable political system, having failed to come up with an authentic home grown system of governance that would respond to their realities. An attempt to selectively subscribe to liberal democracy exposes African regimes to harsh criticism and ridicule. This paper is constructed on the premise of Afro-optimism and argues that the endeavor of African nation states to develop political models that are appropriate to their development may be more beneficial than engaging in the caricature of a western models' democracy. This paper attempts to critically examine the Tinkhundla monarchical system of governance in Swaziland which is under serious liberal attacks as an anachronism in the third millennium. It is argued in this paper that the Tinkhundla political system is a product of the African political environment and Swaziland's domestic realities. The problem with the Tinkhundla is its inability to sufficiently adjust to multi-party political trends in the SADC region. Therefore, the system needs to be revamped in order to enable Tinkhundla to move into the 21st century.

*Hlengiwe is a holder of a Bachelors in Humanities and a Masters degree in History, both from the University of Swaziland. She is currently a lecturer at the University of Swaziland and prepares a PhD with the University of Pretoria, South Africa. Her thesis focuses on the constitutional history of Swaziland.
Email: hlingoline@gmail.com*

Mr Phila DYANTYI (South Africa)**CIRCULAR RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND RURAL HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: REVISITING SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIENCES**

People are continually moving out of rural areas into cities in search of a better life. Migrants usually retain linkages with their rural sending households, thus their movement to urban settlements is perceived as temporary. This paper contributes to the existing body of literature on rural spatial dynamics, especially the relationship between the movement of people between rural and urban areas and the structure of the rural sending household in as far as age and gender is concerned. The evidence explored in this paper is based on official surveys, administrative data, and documented cases from academic books and journals. Global studies show that both males and females migrate, however young adults, especially males, dominate this movement. The main reasons for circular migrations are of economic and social nature. South Africa follows a similar pattern even though it has an even younger migrant population compared to the rest of the world. Apart from migrants returning for retirement or due to illness and job loss, the rural sending household benefits from remittances sent by the migrant. There is yet to be conclusive evidence to shed light on how the household adjusts itself socially in the absence of the migrant.

Phila is an Intern of the National Research Foundation at the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa (Economic Performance and Development programme). He holds a Bachelors degree in Social Sciences (Human and Societal Dynamics) from the University of the Free State. His research revolves around social and demographic changes in rural areas, with a special interest in rural-urban circular migration and the social dynamics thereof. Email: PDyantyi@hsrc.ac.za

Ms Ufuoma Patience EJOKE (Nigeria)**STRESS AND MENTAL HEALTH OF AFRICAN REFUGEES IN SOUTH AFRICA: MODERATING ROLES OF COPING, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND RESILIENCE**

Refugees are vulnerable to many challenges that might affect their mental health. This paper is an effort to shed light at the complexity of migrants' mental health needs in South Africa. It is based on an empirical study that examined the relationship between stress and mental health among the refugees in order to assess how coping, social support and resilience influence the latter. Data was collected from 340 participants randomly selected through age and sex stratification from the register list at the African Diaspora forum in Yeoville. Results that emerged from the findings indicated a significant negative relationship between perceived stress and mental health. In addition, the results obtained showed that coping, social support and resilience independently affect mental health. Besides, coping and perceived stress jointly and significantly account for variation in mental health of the refugees.

Ufuoma holds a Master of Science degree in Industrial Psychology from the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, and has recently completed an MSoc in Psychology at the North-West University (Mafikeng campus), South Africa, where she is presently undergoing a PhD programme in Psychology. Ufuoma's substantive expertise and research interests are in research methodology, migrant studies, mental health and identity. She is a student assistant and a writing consultant at the North-West University. Email: chucksbuchi@gmail.com

Mr Kehinde Olalekan FALOLA (Nigeria)

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS AFFECTING CIGARETTE SMOKING AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN EGOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF EDO STATE, NIGERIA (WITH M.N. MOSES AND A.D. AJAYI)

Prevalence of cigarette smoking among youth in developing countries continues to grow. Finding roots of this harmful activity should help establish proactive precautionary measures. This study thus examined socio-cultural factors affecting cigarette smoking among adolescents in Egor local government area of Edo state, Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was used. 250 participants were randomly selected with stratified sampling technique. A self-developed questionnaire with reliability (r) value of 0.85 was used for data collection. Analysis showed that peer pressure (84.4%) contributes majorly to cigarette smoking followed by attitude of parents (78.8%), personal income (77.2%), and self-esteem (57.2%). The paper recommends developing health promotion policies, creating intervention programmes targeting cigarette smoking adolescents, as well as designing tobacco control campaigns.

Dr Kehinde is currently employed by the Department of Physical and Health Education at the Federal Science and Technical College, Ijebu-Imusin in Nigeria. He specialises in health and exercise psychology, with a special interest in youth development. Email: falolaken@yahoo.com

Mrs Oluwatoyin Abosede FALOLA (Nigeria)

ACCESSIBILITY OF MICROFINANCE LOAN BY FISH FARMERS IN IJEBU-ODE, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA – POSTER

Fish is a major source of animal protein and an essential food item in a Nigerian diet. Economic analysis of aquaculture practices in Ijebu-Ode, Ogun state, has revealed that adequate loan is needed for effective fish production. The presented study examined the accessibility of microfinance loan by fish farmers in the said region. Data was collected among 110 farmers through a questionnaire, with multiple regressions statistics used to analyse the gathered information. The results reveal that older farmers have better access to microfinance credit facilities than younger ones, as are those with higher educational qualifications. The study confirmed that microfinance loans can indirectly help fish farmers grow their productivity. Thus, loan availability should be increased.

Oluwatoyin is an Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Science, College of Science and Information Technology at the Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ijebu-Ode in Nigeria. She obtained her first degree in Agricultural Education (Tai Solarin University of Education) and a Masters degree in Agricultural Economics (University of Ibadan, Nigeria). Presently, she is a doctoral student in the Department of Agricultural Economics, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria. Her research interest is in agricultural finance and farm business. Email: okewoyea@tasued.edu.ng

Mr David Nnanna IKPO (Nigeria)

**THE AFRICAN PRIDE AND POSSIBILITIES 2063:
TOWARDS AN LGBTI INCLUSIVE AFRICA – POSTER**

African values, culture, and ideals have always been the driving force behind the African Human Rights System. Until recently, these African values were clear. But with the expansion of international human rights standards, the previously established definitions of African culture and values have been stirred to raise the question of whether or not the African Human Rights System encompass the protection and promotion of the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) individuals. This presentation seeks to discuss social, cultural, religious, and moral, as well as Nigerian legislative attitudes towards LGBTI rights. It examines them particularly with regards to the Nigerian Criminal Code and Same Sex Marriage Prohibition Act 2014. It also looks at the effects of the legislation on the lives of Nigerian people, the efforts being made to change the status quo, and the chances for further progress.

David is a lawyer, story teller and blogger (Letters to My Africa: <http://nnannaikpo.blogspot.com>). He also volunteers as a blogger for Queer Alliance Nigeria (queeralliancenerigeria.wordpress.com). Presently, David is undergoing a Masters degree programme in Human Rights and Democratisation in Africa at the Centre for Human Rights, Faculty of Law, University of Pretoria, South Africa. In his research, he is particularly interested in sexual minority rights. Email: snownspring@yahoo.com

Mr Lavhelesani Rodney MANAGA (South Africa)

**SCIENTIFICALLY ENRICHED FOOD SECURITY INTERVENTION:
IMPROVING THE NUTRITION OF TRADITIONAL STAPLE DIET
(WITH P. O. ADEBOLA AND D.M. MODISE)**

Micronutrient malnutrition is a pervasive concern in Africa. This being directly linked to heavy reliance on cheaper, plant-based diets which are not only poor in micronutrient content, but may also be hindering their bioavailability. Achieving dietary adequacy for iron and zinc is a prevalent chronic challenge among developing countries, including South Africa. Breeding of traditional staple diet to increase minerals and vitamins (bio-fortification) is a scientific intervention that can help the situation. In this study variability of iron and zinc concentration among 20 potato genotypes was determined as the preliminary step for bio-fortification. The study demonstrated a statistically significant ($P < 0.001$) variation of Fe and Zn among the studied genotypes. The average concentration ranged from 34.67 to 76.67 mg kg⁻¹ and 12.88 to 66.1 mg kg⁻¹ for iron and zinc respectively. The best performing genotypes being cultivar Mnandi, Hertha, Buffelspoort and breeding lines-N105-1, 00-S100-33 and 03-627-50. Positive correlation between Fe and Zn were also observed. Through these findings the study revealed that enough variability of Fe and Zn concentration exists among the evaluated genotypes, which can be exploited for use in potato bio-fortification breeding programme.

Lavhelesani has recently completed his Masters degree in Agricultural Science at the University of South Africa, in collaboration with Agricultural Research Council. He is currently a Masters Research Intern in Africa Institute of South Africa within the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa. His research focus is in plant breeding and crop improvement to enhance productivity for food and energy security. Email: RManaga@hsrc.ac.za

Mr Ronewa MAVHAGA (South Africa)

MODERN ICT ACCESS TO BRIDGE MARKET INFORMATION BARRIERS FACING RESOURCE-POOR SMALL FARMERS – POSTER

The living standards and prosperity of resource-poor farmers depend upon access to output markets. However, these farmers often lack crucial information about prices, competition and consumer demand for their produce. Reliable access to modern ICT goods and services can help overcome typical market information barriers. This presentation contributes to a better understanding of the benefits of modern ICT in disseminating agricultural information to resource-poor farmers. Research has shown that the access to and adoption of ICTs can be constrained by insecure land rights, poor technological infrastructure and the affordability of ICT devices. Geographical remoteness of some farming communities means that they are not reached by telecommunication infrastructure. Moreover, many farmers lack skills and confidence needed to use the new technologies.

Ronewa is currently an Intern of the National Research Foundation in the Human Sciences Research Council (Economic Performance and Development programme). He holds an Honours degree in Agricultural Economics from the University of Limpopo, South Africa. He is registered for a Master of Science in Agricultural Economics at the University of Fort Hare. Ronewa's research interests include agriculture and rural development with a special focus on small-scale farming, use of information communication technology and marketing channels in small-scale farming. Email: mavhagaronewa@gmail.com

Mr Leonard MBULLE-NZIEGE (Cameroon)

NEOPATRIMONIALISM AS AN IMPEDIMENT TO DEMOCRACY, GOOD GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN 21ST CENTURY SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Since the end of the Cold War and the commencement of the Third Wave of democratisation across Sub-Saharan Africa, many previously authoritarian and conflict afflicted states such as Benin, Ghana, or South Africa, to name a few, have made the transition to democracy, albeit at varying levels. However, countries such as Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, and others, still embrace authoritarianism. This situation is embodied through the notion of neopatrimonialism, whereby the chief executive maintains authority through the use of clientelism, patronage, and other forms of corruption and coercion. The right to rule here is ascribed to a person rather than an office or an institution. These leaders possess low levels of political legitimacy and have created societies that are characterized by poor state performance, lack of accountability and transparency, as well as minimal respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law. The paper outlines possible solutions to neopatrimonialism, examining the available continental based institutions and mechanisms established to remedy the situation.

Leonard completed his LLB (Law) at the University of Buea (Cameroon) and obtained a Masters in Development Studies from Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa. Currently enrolled as a postgraduate student at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, he is also undertaking an internship at the Economic Policy Research Institute in Cape Town. Leonard's academic interests include conflict resolution, democratisation, economic development, good governance, sport and development, and youth empowerment. Email: nzembulle@yahoo.com

Mr Joseph MKWANAZI (South Africa)

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS AS CAUSES OF XENOPHOBIA AND THE PERCEPTIONS OF EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION AMONGST SOUTH AFRICANS

South Africa's transition from apartheid to a constitutional democracy has been internationally applauded. However, the country's transition into democracy has not been without challenges. The new South African government is faced with a mammoth task of translating the promises of freedom and equal opportunities to all citizens. Meanwhile, addressing the legacy left behind by apartheid has heightened the attacks on foreigners in South Africa. A country with a constitution that is entrenched on liberal principles of promotion of the rule of law, protection of human rights, and equal citizenship has been marred with xenophobic attacks. This paper analyses the attacks on foreigners in South Africa looking at causes of the phenomenon. It contends that although the perceptions that foreigners deprive South Africans of economic opportunities are the foundation for most of the attacks, there are other reasons for the behind the outbreaks that equally need to be taken into consideration.

*Joseph is a Masters student in Political Science at the North-West University, South Africa. He holds an Honours degree in Political Science and a junior degree in Public Management and Politics with law subject, both from the North-West University. His research interests include African politics, political philosophy and international law, specifically studies on colonialism, post-colonialism, radical African ideologies, and international relations between states.
Email: Josephmahuku@gmail.com*

Mr Frans Makwena MOTHUPI (South Africa)

Sponsored by the National Research Foundation

BIOFUELS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE MAPFURA-MAKHURA INCUBATOR AND SMALL-SCALE FARMERS IN THE LIMPOPO PROVINCE

In 2007, South Africa passed the biofuel industrial strategy as a policy to guide agricultural development. This paper examined the livelihood impact of biofuel production on small-scale rural farmers participating in the Mapfura-Makhura Incubator (MMI) project in the Limpopo province. Data for the study was collected through face-to-face interviews, focus groups, and telephone interviews. The sustainable livelihoods theoretical framework underpinned the research. The results demonstrated that the Incubator played an important role for 73% of the farmers in the project by helping them access all of the livelihood assets and ultimately improving their farm income and food security. The study also showed that farmers still face challenges such as lack of adequate farming inputs, transport, access to markets, and vulnerability to natural disasters. MMI's biofuel production project can improve rural livelihoods through agriculture, thus its capacity should be increased.

*Frans studied at Rhodes University, South Africa, up until Masters level. He is currently doing an internship at the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa. His research interests lie in agrarian studies, especially rural development and land reform.
Email: f.mothupi@gmail.com*

Ms Nhlanhla MPOFU (Zimbabwe)

LOSING THE STRANGENESS: TEACHING THE WAY THE AFRICAN CHILD LEARNS – POSTER

Children as social beings construct everyday knowledge through interactions with others for idiosyncratic and localised usage. On the other hand, as learners they construct school knowledge from formal education-based contexts that develop their academic abilities and skills. The definitions above imply a demarcation of knowledge constructed for everyday and school usage. A useful principle in teaching is that learners learn from the known to the unknown. By fragmenting learners' knowledges as everyday and school knowledge, we create a sense of strangeness in their knowledge construction. Typically, school knowledge is thought to be superior form of knowing. Meanwhile, international research has shown that everyday and school knowledges are interrelated. In this light, the presentation will illuminate a conceptual understanding of everyday knowledge as a learning strategy across curriculum subjects. Underpinned by Vygotsky's cultural-historical theory and social constructivism, it will motivate for the integration of everyday knowledge as the foundation for learners' school knowledge acquisition.

*Dr Nhlanhla is a Lecturer in the Humanities Education Department of the Faculty of Education at the University of Pretoria, South Africa. She holds a PhD in Humanities Education, a Masters in Education (English Education) and a Bachelors degree in English (Education). She has recently joined Solusi University in Zimbabwe as a full-time Lecturer and Head of Department: Primary and Secondary Education (distance learning). Nhlanhla's research interests are in teacher education and professionalism.
Email: nhlanhla.mpofu@up.ac.za*

Mr Tapiwa MUZATA (Zimbabwe)

GOOD GOVERNANCE AS AN ENABLER FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: A CASE OF TWO NEIGHBOURS (WITH T.G. MUZATA) – POSTER

Good governance is important for the development and well-being of economies. Empirical evidence reveals that poor governance causes under-development of financial and legal systems and higher corruption rates. Furthermore, poor governance impacts on the growth rate of smaller companies and leads to fewer start-up businesses, which ultimately affects the economic growth, employment and the development of economies. This presentation will focus on the question of how African governments can use good governance to enable economic growth and development in their countries, using examples of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

*Tapiwa is a Post-Graduate Fellow in the College of Economic and Management Sciences, Department of Business Management at the University of South Africa, where he pursues his doctoral studies. Tapiwa holds a Master of Science in Finance and Investment. His research interests are in the area of corporate governance, finance, investments, governance and accounting. Tapiwa is affiliated with the Institute of Bankers South Africa as a Professional Banker with a title PB (SA).
Email: tapsmuzata@hotmail.co.uk*

Ms Natasha Katuta MWILA (Zambia)

INFLUENCES OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Political leadership has had an influence on cultural identity, values and ethics across several spheres of human existence. In this paper, I look at cultural presentations in politics, the economy, business, and education using Zambia as an example. I look at the cultural systems that dominated the colonial era, specifically paying attention to divisive notions of exclusionary in-group versus out-group cultural development. I then investigate the cultural movement during the first republic under the founder-president Kenneth David Kaunda, with reference to the one party system, his ideology of socialism, and the 'One Zambia, One Nation' motto which sought to rectify the divisions of the colonial era. The turn to multi-partisan politics under Frederick Jacob Titus Chiluba brought in yet another cultural wave which I explore from the perspective of economic identities. The 'New Deal' government, which followed on under Levy Patrick Mwanawasa, spoke to a zero tolerance of corruption and also caused a shift in the cultural fabric of the Zambian people, particularly with regards to business affairs and the relationship between civilians and those in governance. I examine the impact of the work of his successor Rupiah Bwezani Banda on cultural retardation to finally turn to the influence of arguably one of Zambia's most charismatic and populist leaders, the late Michael Chilufya Sata. I examine his reforms in language for education and demonstrate both their unifying and divisive outcomes for cultural development.

Dr Natasha has recently obtained her PhD from Monash University, Australia, and is currently affiliated with the Faculty of Business and Economics at Monash University, South Africa, where she lectures in the Department of Management. Natasha has diverse academic interests that include identity research, business enterprise, and studies concerning women.

Email: natasha.mwila@gmail.com

Ms Gugu NDLAZI (South Africa)

Sponsored by the Centre for Leadership Ethics in Africa, University of Fort Hare

**CRITERIA FOR CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA:
A CRITIQUE AND RECONSTRUCTION**

Many of the theories applied in education in South Africa nowadays have largely been framed within a Western paradigm that disregards the value that the notion of Ubuntu can add to the African education context. South Africans suffer from widespread ignorance that characterise political processes in the country. Attempts to introduce and implement proper citizenship education in schools have not been effective thus far. Thus, there is an urgent need for a new, programme that would address the existing challenges left behind by the apartheid. In this paper I seek to develop an account of criteria for citizenship education that would be orientated towards and grounded on African values, and thus would suit the present historical context of South Africa. I would present what values should inform a programme of citizenship education in the country to bring to the fore the interpretations and values of democracy that are embraced and expressed in the historical Freedom Charter.

*Gugu is currently registered for a Master of Arts in Philosophy at the University of Fort Hare, South Africa. She is a research assistant for the Centre for Leadership Ethics in Africa at the said institution. Gugu received her undergraduate degree (BA) at the University of Zululand, South Africa, majoring in Philosophy and Psychology. Her research interests are in citizenship education oriented towards African values and the ideals expressed in the Freedom Charter, to deal specifically with South African historical and present challenges.
Email: gugundlazi@yahoo.com*

Ms Matshediso Joy NDLOVU (South Africa)

STOKVELS AS FINANCIERS FOR SMALL BUSINESS IN KWAZULU NATAL

Entrepreneurship is regarded widely as the key to unlocking economic growth and sustainability. The South African government is championing and has prioritized small, medium and micro enterprises as vital tools for socio-economic development. This has created a rise in the number of emerging entrepreneurs traditionally excluded from the formal financial sector, who are now seeking appropriate financial services. The microfinance sector has been attempting to provide these services, with limited results. Stokvels form part of the microfinance sector and are estimated to be investing over 12 billion Rands annually in the economy. Questions have been raised about their ability to play an even bigger role in the entrepreneurial landscape. The present study aimed to examine and assess the stokvel sector in KwaZulu Natal – its impact, structure, efficiencies and deficiencies, particularly in relation to the role of stokvels as micro lenders to the small businesses owned by women and the youth. The study was based on a descriptive research design, was multi-disciplinary in nature and employed a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The quantitative part entailed a systematic synthesising of the published literature and administering surveys to 50 stokvels in KwaZulu Natal. The qualitative study in the form of in-depth interviews supplemented the research. The study confirmed the concept of stokvels as a comprehensive, multidimensional and semi-formal construct that can contribute positively to the success of the South African economy. However, it also revealed that although investment and borrowing stokvels were slowly gaining popularity and could play a significant role as financiers of small businesses, the sector was not ready to take advantage of this opportunity.

Matshediso is a Doctorate of Business Administration scholar and MBA graduate with strong record of accomplishment in areas related to education, governance, strategy, entrepreneurship, leadership and innovation. She has extensive experience in growing & developing businesses and people in various blue-chip organisations and highly competitive industries. She lectures at the University of KwaZulu Natal. Email: Ndlovum2@ukzn.ac.za

Mr Sabelo Wiseman NDWANDWE (South Africa)

Sponsored by the Centre for Leadership Ethics in Africa, University of Fort Hare

RECOGNITION THEORY AS AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH TO HUMAN RIGHTS: AN AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE

The search for an articulation of human rights that would appeal to authentic aspects of African traditions has led different African scholars into trying to create an Afro-communitarian theory of human nature. This new theory might plausibly be said to underwrite international human rights but without sacrificing any of the core principles of African communitarianism. The paradigm has proved to be controversial and provoked internal conflict within African moral and political philosophy. In this paper, I critically challenge the tendency in the existing debates to consider personhood as a core foundation for human rights. I further suggest an alternative account, namely a recognition theory of human rights. Grounded in African ethical customs, this theory underwrites human rights while not being based in the ontologies of personhood.

Sabelo is a Masters student at the University of Fort Hare, South Africa, in the Department of Philosophy. He began tertiary education at the University of Zululand, South Africa, where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology and Philosophy, as well as Honours degree in Philosophy and Applied Ethics (distinction). His special interests are in political philosophy, in particular African political thought. Email: zwi4de@gmail.com

Ms Anastasia Julia NGOBE (South Africa)

SWATI TRADITIONAL HEALERS' CONCEPTUALISATION OF CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ILLNESS (WITH T. SODI)

In South Africa and other parts of the African continent, traditional healers hold a valued and powerful position in the diagnosis and treatment of various illnesses. The capacity of traditional healers' approach to mental health in dealing with the well-being of populations is comprised by the incorporation of the limited model of scientific knowledge. This study was aimed at examining the Swati traditional healers' conceptualisation of the causes and treatment of mental illnesses. Ten traditional healers were selected through the purposive sampling method and participated in the study using semi-structured interviews. The results indicate that the Swati traditional healers have multiple explanations of mental illness, although there is an overlap. Genetic, depressive, anxiety, addiction, psychotic and adjustment disorder were identified as the most prevalent forms of mental illness. Causes of mental illness were attributed to factors such as supernatural powers, harsh social conditions, genetic, and other general medical conditions. Cleansing the patient of evil spirits and traditional medication were found to be the common methods used when treating the psychiatric patients. Consistent with other studies, the present research found that healers utilise a culturally coherent and holistic approach.

*Anastasia is a currently a Doctoral student at the University of Limpopo, South Africa. She holds a Bachelors and a Masters Degree in Psychology from the same institution. Her research interest lies in African perspectives to mental health. Currently she is serving the Department of Psychology at the University of Limpopo as a Senior Student Assistant.
Email: anastasia.ngobe@gmail.com*

Mr Eric Blanco NIYITUNGA (Burundi)

AFRICAN UNION AND MEDIATED PEACE IN AFRICA: A CASE OF POLITICAL UNREST IN BURUNDI

Since the end of the Cold War, armed conflicts have above all been at the intra-state level. In Africa, they revived the ethno-political conflicts of the 1960s, which turned into ethnic civil wars with which many African states struggle till today. If not properly dealt with, these conflicts are likely to hamper the realisation of the AU Agenda 2063. The paper examines the roles, limitations, challenges and prospects of the AU to address internal unrest on the continent through mediation, in order to create a culture of peace in Africa. The study consists of a qualitative research design with an exploratory approach. It uses a case study, desktop and documentary analysis. The case study is the AU-led mediation for Burundi conflict, which ended with a mediated peace settlement in 2005. The central research question the study seeks to answer is: to what extent does the current political unrest in Burundi is a sacrificed peace or failed African solution to African problems? To answer this question, the paper examines the general principles governing successful mediation and their application in the discussed case of Burundi. It also discusses the Arusha peace and reconciliation process.

*Eric is completing his Doctorate in Politics and International Relations at the University of Johannesburg, South Africa. He obtained his Masters in International Peace and Security from King's College London, UK, where he studied as an African Leadership Centre (ALC) fellow. He obtained his Bachelors degree in Peace and Conflict Transformation Studies from Daystar University, Kenya. Currently, Eric is a Senior Lecturer/Researcher at the School of Leadership (Soweto Campus), University of Johannesburg. He is an ALC fellow and alumni. His research interests include African Union, international mediation, theory and practice of diplomacy, current cases in international relations, African international relations, and effects of 'war on terror' on the international refugee law.
Email: ericn@uj.ac.za*

Mr Aondowase NYAM (Nigeria)

**ELECTORAL VIOLENCE AS IMPEDIMENT TO POLITICAL STABILITY,
LEGITIMACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA**

The central argument of this paper is that electoral violence is an impediment to political stability, legitimacy and good governance in Africa; a focus is given to Nigeria. Electoral violence pauperizes the franchise and breaches the tenets of universal adult suffrage of the people, and violates human rights, justice and the rule of law. While acknowledging that elections are the basis for legitimization of governance at the national, regional and local levels in Nigeria, the paper argues that the benefits of the process are tilted due to sustained violence. The paper concludes by proposing corrective measures to electoral violence and remedies for political stability and good governance in Nigeria. The argument in the paper is based on secondary data analysis, with insights drawn from the pluralist theory.

*Aondowase is a Doctoral Candidate in the Department of Political Sciences, Faculty of Humanities at the University of Pretoria, South Africa. He holds a Master of Science and Bachelor of Science degrees in Political Sciences, as well as Post Graduate Diploma in Management, all from Benue State University, Nigeria. Aondowase currently works as Assistant Director (Administration) at the Office of the Head of Service, Benue State. His research interests include comparative politics, elections, electoral conflicts, electoral systems, democracy and democratisation.
Email: aondonyam@gmail.com*

Ms Vivian NYAATA (Kenya)

**THE BROADCAST MEDIA REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND PROTECTION
OF CHILDREN AGAINST ADULT CONTENT IN KENYA – POSTER**

In Kenya, television and radio are still very popular sources of broadcast media despite the advent of the internet. In recent years, however, there has been a growing concern over the quality of the broadcast content. This presentation examines the broadcast media regulatory framework with regards to the protection of children against adult content in the country. The study, conducted through desktop research, demonstrated that Kenya mainstream media broadcasts programmes with rated content at any time of the day. Little sensitivity to children segment of the audience has been observed, and no respect for the law or African values that prohibit young people having access to such programmes. It has been established that Kenyan television and radio are not adequately regulated in this regard. The researcher notes the need to promote media literacy in the country as well as public participation in media monitoring. She also recommends the adoption of clear, consistent ratings of broadcast content and a compulsory installation of the V-Chip in television sets in the country. Finally, it is advised for the media regulatory authorities to impose sanctions on media stations that fail to adhere to the laws.

*Vivian is currently pursuing a Masters in Law in Child Care and Protection as a Mandela Rhodes scholar at the University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa. Her research focuses particularly on the promotion of children rights in Africa. In 2014, Vivian was awarded a scholarship by Save the Children to pursue a certificate course in 'Children's Rights in Africa' at the University of Pretoria, South Africa. She continues to advocate for the rights of children on the continent.
Email: vmtesi@gmail.com*

Mr Jonathan Gichana OBWAYA (Kenya)**PLAY THE WHOLE TEAM – POSTER**

Africa's socio-economic growth is not enough. There is a need to develop policies to reduce inequalities and promote inclusiveness. The role of women, always found at the lower echelons in the formal and informal sector, has come to the fore following the rise of technology, connectivity, economic liberalization and policy reforms. Women in Africa are key players in the socio-economic spectrum. With increasing vulnerabilities, their ability to steer Africa to greater heights is limited. Africa has the fastest growing and most youthful population in the world. Accordingly, African States should establish policies that would expand the economic opportunities for young people and fully make use of their potential. The World Bank estimates that 11 million young Africans will be ready to join the labour market every year for the next decade. Thus, creating jobs for this human force will be vital to boost economic growth, cut poverty, and create shared prosperity. The future of Africa rests on these young people to a great extent, as they are the next generation of developers, businessmen, farmers, innovators and consumers. This presentation will demonstrate the importance of involving women and youth in the development of an economically stable, integrated, and self-determined Africa.

Jonathan is currently pursuing his LLB at Strathmore Law School, Kenya. He has a keen interest in community development, with a particular focus on marginalised groups in the society. He is presently engaged in a comparative study touching on economic development of marginalised communities in Rwanda, the Kurdistan and Kenya.

Email: jonathan.obwaya@strathmore.edu

Mr Willis OKUMU (Kenya)**CULTURAL VIOLENCE AMONG PASTORALISTS GROUPS IN NORTHERN KENYA: A CONSEQUENCE OF MARGINALISATION?**

Johan Galtung described cultural violence as those aspects of tradition and norms that legitimize the use of physical violence by one group upon the other. Pastoralists of the northern part of Kenya use culture to justify violent raids that end with death of people and loss of livestock. The practice of cattle raids in northern Kenya has origins in shared cultural norms and mores that used to regulate the socio-economic relations between pastoralists by replenishing their stocks after periods of drought. Yet, the violence of today should rather be associated with structural factors such as marginalisation of pastoralists by successive Kenyan governments since the independence of the country. The present study argues that even though violent cattle raids stem from an old tradition, structural factors, such as marginalisation and disparities in resource allocation, play a crucial role in the escalation of violent conflicts among the pastoralists of northern Kenya. This paper is a product of a 10-month ethnographic study carried out among the Samburu and Turkana pastoralists in Samburu County in Kenya.

Willis is a Junior Researcher at the Center for Development Research at the University of Bonn, Germany. He is a Fellow of Africa Good Governance Network of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and an Associate Fellow of Africa Research and Resource Forum (ARRF), a think-tank based in Nairobi, Kenya. Willis holds a Master of Arts in Culture and Environment in Africa from the University of Cologne, Germany and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and Sociology from the University of Nairobi, Kenya.

Email: willokumu@gmail.com

Mr Azubike Chinwuba ONUORA-OGUNO (Nigeria)

POST CONFLICT REHABILITATION OF THE CHILD TOWARDS THE AFRICA WE WANT – THE NEXUS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGY AND THE LAW (WITH S. SHAANIKA)

Africa has been plagued with violent conflicts in which children – especially the girl child – have been subjected to sexual violence. There is thus an urgent need to reposition the post conflict rehabilitation process of the girl child and women in order to realise the ‘Africa we want’ agenda. This paper queries whether the legal framework protecting the rights of women and the girl child takes the psychology disposition of the victims into cognisance. The article seeks to establish the role psychology can play vis-à-vis the human rights framework in Africa to ensure a positive rehabilitation of victims. It proceeds from the ecological theory of Uriel Bronnfenbrenner and the provisions of the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights. The paper also relies on the Maputo Protocol and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of a Child. The novelty of the paper lies in departing from the traditional conception of a healthy environment understood only as the physical environment, and extending the definition to encompass also the psychological state of the individual, in this case women and the girl child.

Dr Azubike holds LLB (University of Ilorin), BL (University of Nigeria), LLM (University of Pretoria), LLD (University of Pretoria). He is a Solicitor and Advocate of the Nigerian Supreme Court. He also lectures with the Faculty of Law at the University of Ilorin, Nigeria. Email: Azubike.onuoraoguno@gmail.com

Mr Tosin Timothy OSASONA (Nigeria)

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF INFORMAL INSTITUTIONS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN NIGERIA – POSTER

Research has shown that a tendency to focus on formal rules and institutions is insufficient to understand the real incentives and constraints that underpin social, political and economic decisions. Moreover, informal institutions have profound and systemic effect on policy outcomes. Neglecting these informal institutions undermines our real understanding of the institutions, processes and procedures through which a vast majority of Nigerians resolve conflicts. These informal institutions are often ‘invisible, irregular, parallel, non-structured, backward, underground and residual’. And yet, there are structures, mechanisms and processes, as well as rules and norms that govern and bind social interactions. In a country like Nigeria, that has a high percentage of illiterate and rural population, cultural and social norms often step in to fill governance space. This presentation identifies the major and common informal institutions of conflict resolution in Nigeria and identifies the mechanisms through which the rules of these institutions are communicated and enforced by private business operators and political actors in Nigeria.

Tosin is a lawyer and a development professional with crosscutting experience in legal practice, public policy research and advocacy, human rights promotion and civil society engagement. He is interested in the use of juridical procedures, research and advocacy tools towards the enhancement of human rights and the rule of law in Nigeria, in particular, and Sub-Saharan Africa, more generally. He holds a Master of Laws degree in International Crime and Justice jointly awarded by the University of Turin, Italy, and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, with headquarters in Turin, Italy. Email: tosas@gmail.com

Ms Ifeoma Laura OWOSUYI (Nigeria)

Partly sponsored by the North-West University

CONTEMPLATING THE ROLE OF CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH CULTURAL GOVERNANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Development thinking in South Africa has moved from the traditional economic model to include the overall wellbeing of people. This is manifest in the definition of sustainable development in section 24 of the 1996 Constitution of the country. This paper focuses on the importance of culture in sustainable development. The view of culture as a desirable end in itself draws a link between the interaction of culture and other objectives, such as sustaining the physical environment, the influence of culture on social development within the context of the expansion of people's choices and capacity, and protecting civil society and institutions. The paper suggests that cultural governance and good governance as points of departure provide the medium through which decision makers can harness the full potential of culture in the promotion of sustainable development in South Africa.

Ifeoma obtained her first law degree from the University of Benin, Nigeria. She holds a Masters degree in International Commercial Law from the University of Dundee, Scotland and is a Doctoral candidate and Academic Assistant at the North West University (Potchefstroom Campus), South Africa. Ifeoma is also a Chartered Secretary and an Associate of Chartered Secretaries Southern Africa. Her research interests include constitutional law, corporate commercial law, governance, sustainable development, and cultural diversity. Email: 25681966@nwu.ac.za

Mr Pfunzo SIDOGI (South Africa)

Sponsored by the Department of Fine and Applied Arts at the Faculty of the Arts, Tshwane University of Technology

VISIONING THE 'AFRICA WE WANT' THROUGH POST-AFRICANISM AND THE ART OF TITUS MATIYANE

This paper is fuelled by my deep concerns regarding the limitations and pitfalls of Aspiration 5 of 'Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want' which seeks 'An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics'. My interest herein is how, if at all, contemporary visual artists, as key communicators of meaning, are imaging such axioms. A significant portion of the article flags the inherent and perhaps unsuspecting troubles of attempting to engineer a homogenous African identity by referencing select cases of artists who depict the exact opposite. The paper will focus on the work of Titus Matiyane, a South African artist whose oeuvre boldly and ambitiously illustrates the Africa we really want, where difference, heterogeneity and modernity can be unreservedly performed. Furthermore, Post-Africanism is posited as a viable theoretical compass for the direction artistic expression must take towards realising this nirvana.

Pfunzo holds a Masters degree in Fine Art (cum laude) from the Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa. His research interests range from 'visual culture' to 'arts education' and most recently 'Post-Africanism'. He is a founding member of Ithuteng Art, a non-profit organisation that promotes quality arts education in public schools within the City of Tshwane Metropolis. Pfunzo is also a member of the De Arte Journal Editorial Board. Email: sidogip@tut.ac.za

Mr Matheanoga Fana RABATOKO (Botswana)

Partly sponsored by the African World Heritage Fund

**PRESERVATION OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE:
INDIGENOUS SONGS OF THE SAN OF BOTSWANA**

The Naro of D'Kar village in the Ghanzi District of Botswana are among the twenty-three indigenous peoples living in the country. Indigenous cultures around the world are threatened by extinction as a result of cultural assimilation processes, discrimination against minority groups, and due to the trends of modernisation and globalisation. This study recognises the importance of protecting intangible cultural aspects of the San people, in this case of their music, by integrating indigenous songs into the educational curricula of Botswana. Ethnographic qualitative research has been used in the study and a sample of San indigenous songs was analysed in order to investigate the suitability of San music for inclusion within Botswana music education curricula. The study set out to collect indigenous songs of the Naro of D'Kar, and to study and analyse their stylistic elements to gain a better understanding of the use of scales, ranges, metres, form and structure, ostinatos, melodic as well as rhythmic patterns in the San music. Textual elements and contextual performance practices were also investigated.

Matheanoga is a music educator working in Botswana (Moeding College and later Molepolole College of Education). He is also a Masters degree student (Music Education) registered with the University of Pretoria, South Africa. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Music from the University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa, and an Honours degree from the University of Pretoria. Matheanoga is affiliated to San Research Centre at the University of Botswana. With his research, he aims at including indigenous music of Botswana to the country's music curricula. Email: rabatoko@gmail.com

Mr Kgaugelo SEBIDI (South Africa)

WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

This paper explores South Africa's policy culture in relation to the advancement of the socioeconomic empowerment of women and the promotion of gender equality. In it, South Africa is considered to be a developmental state due to the country's aspirations to become one. The developmental state is defined within the context of Johnson's 'state-led economic growth' and Mkandawire's 'ideology-structure nexus'. Through secondary research, the paper investigates how South Africa's mainstream development programmes and policies have contributed to women's socioeconomic empowerment since the 1994 democratic dispensation. The overall conclusion is that women have somewhat benefited from the post-apartheid transformation efforts. However, gender inequality still remains an issue that needs to be rigorously tackled. Furthermore, the paper concludes that South Africa's policy culture is often vague, particularly in matters of women; it is often hard to determine how abstract policies and programmes make tangible differences in women's lives in South Africa.

Kgaugelo is a Junior Researcher in the Human and Social Development programme at the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa. He graduated with an Honours degree in Development Studies from the University of Cape Town, South Africa, where he was a Harry Crossley Fellow. He also holds a Bachelors degree in Psychology from the University of Johannesburg (cum laude), South Africa. His research interests are mostly centred on socioeconomic development and governance. As a current Rhodes Scholar, he will be pursuing a Master in Science in Global Governance and Diplomacy at the University of Oxford in 2016. Email: sebidik@gmail.com

Ms Olebogeng SELEBI (South Africa)

**COMMUNICATION AS A CATALYST FOR DEVELOPMENT –
POSTER**

South African society is plagued with inequality, with a large percentage of the population being unemployed and living in poverty, having limited access to services. In May 2010 President Jacob Zuma appointed the National Planning Commission to draft a vision and national development plan that would address the needs of the society and lead to economic and social development of the country. The Commission consulted widely on the draft Plan. A large part of the Plan's credibility rests on government's capacity to implement, monitor, and ensure that it is not captured by people's individual interests. Due to the many claims of corruption against the ANC government, any policy or plan will come under deep scrutiny by its stakeholders. Communication is necessary to allay people's concerns and fears regarding the intentions of the Plan.

*Olebogeng holds a Masters degree in Communication Management from the University of Pretoria, South Africa. He is currently a lecturer and a PhD student at the same institution. His research interests include development communication, corporate communication and public communication.
Email: olebogeng.selebi@up.ac.za*

Mr Malatsi SELEKA (Botswana)

Partly sponsored by the African World Heritage Fund

**INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING IN BOTSWANA: EXPLORING THE REALITIES OF
INTEGRATION**

The integration of indigenous knowledge (IK) into development planning has over the years been justified as a precondition for sustainable development projects. IK entails knowledge acquired over generations by communities as they interact with their environment. This paper sets out to discuss the nature and extent of IK integration into rural development planning in Botswana. Findings reveal that this integration is significantly limited, which can be attributed to the centralized nature of rural development processes in Botswana, disjointed participatory structures, lack of a participatory framework, ineffective participatory forums, and negative perceptions of development workers towards the community's input. Based on these findings, and consistent with the wider literature, the paper recommends development of an IK integration framework. Anchored on sound community participation practices, it would improve sustainability of rural development projects. This framework should be particularly inclusive of marginalised voices, including those of women and youth. The paper draws on lessons learnt from SADC countries, given the similar experiences of rural development across the region.

*Malatsi currently works as a part-time volunteer with the University of Botswana Disability Support Services Unit. Malatsi received his Bachelor of Arts in Archaeology and a Masters degree in Development Studies from the University of Botswana. His research interests focus on sustainable development, indigenous knowledge systems, gender studies, and poverty alleviation.
Email: malatsis@gmail.com*

Mr Darlington SIBANDA (Zimbabwe)

*Partly sponsored by the Institute for Social Development,
University of the Western Cape*

**THE FUTURE OF ECOLOGICAL SANITATION IN SUB-SAHARAN
AFRICA: IS CULTURE A STUMBLING BLOCK?
(WITH M. DINBABO)**

This paper seeks to examine the level and extent of community participation in ecological sanitation projects carried out in rural and some peri-urban areas in Zimbabwe. At the centre of the study is the significance culture played in the acceptance of the relatively 'new' and 'uncommon' sanitation technologies. Ecological sanitation is rooted in the concept according to which the provision of basic sanitation needs to take into cognisance the impact on the environment. The study examined the level and extent of community participation in the Danga Ecological Sanitation Project carried out in the Zvishavane district of Zimbabwe. The people-centred approach was chosen as a theoretical background. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to gather relevant information. Among the findings is the general perception that human waste is dirty, cannot be reused, and should be disposed. There is cultural sensitivity and taboos related to human waste and sanitation in general. Institutional arrangements, which in most cases impede development, need to be readdressed with clear demarcation of decision-making processes.

**LAND TENURE, TENANCY AND WATER SERVICES DELIVERY IN
SOUTH AFRICA: CAN COLLECTIVE LAND OWNERSHIP BE THE
ANSWER FOR INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA?
(WITH B.N. TAPELA) – POSTER**

South Africa has made tremendous strides in the provision of water and sanitation services. However, rapid urbanisation and backyard housing sub-sector pose huge challenges, as parts of the population have poor access to services. Apart from concerns about a possible reversal of achievements so far made, the stress plays out in the unprecedented increase in the number of violent social protests. Among a complexity of reasons for protests, emerging empirical research findings show that there are strong linkages between land tenure, tenancy and water services delivery. The presentation concludes that institutional responses, particularly with respect to water services development planning and budgeting, have lacked the robustness required to deal with rapid urbanisation. It proposes the possibility of collective land tenure approaches in informal settlements as well as multi-scenario based planning to deal with the diversity, dynamism and growing significance of informal land tenure and tenancy sectors.

*Darlington is a PhD researcher at the Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS) at the University of the Western Cape, South Africa. His research interests include urban land tenure systems, urbanisation, water and sanitation services delivery, social protests, local government and development planning, policy and practice.
Email: darlington@sibanda@gmail.com*

Ms Salome Thilivhali SIGIDA (South Africa)**CONCEPTUALIZATION OF MENTAL ILLNESS BY VHAVENDA
INDIGENOUS HEALERS (WITH T. SODI) – POSTER**

Studies have shown that alternative health care practitioners play an important role in addressing the mental health care needs of individuals by offering culturally appropriate treatment. In South Africa, for that matter, indigenous healers are frequently consulted for mental illness, compared to their western trained counterparts. The present study aimed to explore the conceptualisation of mental illness by Vhavenda indigenous healers. This qualitative research adopted a case study approach. Ten Vhavenda indigenous healers were selected through snowball sampling. Data was collected using in-depth semi structured interviews. Content analysis was utilised to analyse the data. The key themes that emerged from the study are the following: a) mental illness viewed as a behavioural problem, b) participants understanding of mental illness as the disturbance in the mind and thought process, c) mental illness attributed to a wide range of factors that include stressful life events or problems, heredity, witchcraft or evil spirits, dagga and accidents or trauma. The results will be discussed in the context of the emerging field of African psychology and the calls for greater recognition of indigenous healers in mental health care provision in South Africa.

*Salome is an Intern at the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa. She holds a Bachelor of Psychology from the University of Venda, South Africa, and is currently busy with her Masters in Psychology at the University of Limpopo, South Africa. Her research focuses on the African indigenous healing methods.
Email: ssgida@hsr.ac.za*

Mr Kenneth TANYI (Cameroon)

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AFRICA: A CULTURE OF A TRADING CONTINENT

In seeking to promote the African Union Agenda 2063, the paper approaches Africa's contextual challenges of harmonising its economic, political and cultural development strategies of 54 nations under the single canopy of the African Union by 2063. With Africa's objectives of establishing a Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) by 2017, the study reveals the significant role of Africa's rich multilingual and cultural heritage in facilitating trade exchanges and development across regional markets. With the use of econometric gravity modelling in an augmented multi-linear regression, Africa's rich cultural heritage is captured in explaining the recurrence of trade flows (imports/exports) between Anglophone, Lusophone and Francophone Africa. An endogenous benchmark approach is used to empirically test for autocorrelation between trade and cultural variables in selected regions implementing the Agenda 2063 pillars on inclusive growth and sustainable development towards a culturally integrated and prosperous Africa. Special attention is given to African regions with significant affluence on rich cultural diversity and existing cultural integration initiatives or charters. In this regard, their indirect/direct impacts on trade and exchanges of businesspersons are analysed, and their success stories are exposed to serve as benchmarks for less socioeconomic, political and culturally integrated economies.

*Kenneth is an Africa Regional Consultant with the World Trade Advisors in the Office of the Secretary General of the Commission (OSGC), based in Ethiopia. He holds a Master of Science in International Trade Policy and Trade Law from the Lund University School of Economics and Management, Sweden. His research focuses on regional integration, international trade and investment policies, with the inclusion of LDCs and Africa countries into the World's Multilateral Trading System.
Email: Tanyik@africa-union.org*

Ms Mercy TEKO (Kenya)

THE FOLLY OF THE FOREBEARS: AN ANALYSIS AS TO HOW AFRICAN CULTURE HAS CONTRIBUTED TO BAD LEADERSHIP AND IN TURN BAD GOVERNANCE

'We have not inherited this land from our forebears, we have borrowed it from our children'. A statement echoed by President Obama in light of his recent trip to Kenya. This then disembarking on the atrocities carried out by the African leaders and how we continually remain stagnant in some of our cultural practices; without even realizing that what we hold dear could very well lead to our own demise as a continent. From the constant uproar about corruption, to the biggest challenge as at now- Disrespect for the Rule of Law. The refusal of African leaders from stepping down from power and the hotbed of a mess that we now term as our government systems. The main hypothesis to be investigated in this prospective paper will be that we have some aspects of Bad Governance that have directly been borrowed from some of our very own cultural practices and how to curb this.

Mercy is a law student at the Strathmore University, Kenya. Her areas of research interest include terrorism, international criminal law and corruption.

Email: mercy.teko@strathmore.edu

Mr Andani THAKHATHI (South Africa)

THE IMPACT OF REGULATORY ORGANISATIONS ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN PUBLIC COMPANY PROGRESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN ANALYSIS OF CEO AND CHAIRMAN STRATEGIC DISCOURSE – POSTER

A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development cannot be attained without sound leadership, governance, and the commitment of business towards sustainability, because strategy and leadership are inseparable. Utilising the S-as-P theoretical framework, this presentation studies the discourse of strategic leaders at the helm of public companies that have been listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) Social Responsibility Index (SRI). The Chairman and CEO statements of fifteen listed companies are analysed in order to determine the degree to which sustainability forms part of these sub-Saharan African companies strategic discourse prior to, and post listing on the JSE SRI Index. Such a determination will enable a greater understanding of the role that regulators such as Stock Exchanges play in promoting the drive towards sustainable development within the African continent.

Andani is currently a Post-Graduate Fellow at the College of Economic and Management Sciences, Department of Business Management at the University of South Africa, where he is completing his Master of Commerce degree. Andani's research area of interest is in strategy-as-practice and sustainability. Andani is a member of the Board of Advisors of the World Economic Forum Global Shapers Tshwane Hub. He is also a One Young World Ambassador.

Email: athakhathi@gmail.com

Mr Dunia Prince ZONGWE (Canada)

**THREE STORIES OF HOW AFRICANS TRADED THEIR RICHES FOR
ROADS AND BRIDGES**

African nations have entered into several contractual arrangements in terms of which their natural resources were traded for major infrastructure works. Whilst these infrastructure projects have had a substantial impact on the economy of the host countries, very little is known about the design and the incidence of these unconventional kind of investment contracts. Thus, the question asked in this paper boils down to the special characteristics, the various descriptions and the actual and likely outcomes of the latter. After a full-scale review of the deals, three models or 'stories' have been identified. The contractual arrangements modelled in the paper are informed by typical examples in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Ghana. Each one of these models is an attempt to insulate these important economic exchanges from the political economy found in developing countries with daunting accountability and capacity challenges. This paper ultimately wants to draw lessons that could be used by other countries on the African continent and elsewhere.

*Dr Dunia is an author, academic and consultant. He specialises in the areas of international finance and human rights, with a focus on Africa in general and Southern Africa in particular. He is currently a Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Law at the University of Namibia. A World Bank consultant since 2013, Dunia has also carried out consulting work for several other international organisations. He was educated at the University of Namibia, Université de Montréal (Canada) and Cornell University (USA), where he earned both his Masters and Doctoral degrees in law.
Email: dzongwe@unam.na*

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AYGs 2016

Ms Anele ABRAHAM (South Africa)
Mr Oluwagbemiga Samson AJAYI (Nigeria)
Mr James Ojochenemi DAVID (Nigeria)
Ms Hlengiwe Portia DLAMINI (Swaziland)
Mr Phila DYANTYI (South Africa)
Ms Ufuoma Patience EJOKE (Nigeria)
Mr Kehinde Olalekan FALOLA (Nigeria) PhD
Mrs Oluwatoyin Abosede FALOLA (Nigeria)
Mr David Nnanna IKPO (Nigeria)
Mr Mumba KGOTSO (Botswana)
Mr Lavhelesani Rodney MANAGA (South Africa)
Mr Ronewa MAVHAGA (South Africa)
Mr Samson MBEWE (Zambia)
Mr Leonard MBULLE-NZIEGE (Cameroon)
Mr Joseph MKWANAZI (South Africa)
Mr Frans Makwena MOTHUPI (South Africa)
Ms Nhlanhla MPOFU (Zimbabwe) PhD
Mr Jonathan MURINGANI (Zimbabwe)
Mr Tapiwa MUZATA (Zimbabwe)
Ms Natasha Katuta MWILA (Zambia) PhD
Ms Gugu NDLAZI (South Africa)
Ms Matshediso Joy NDLOVU (South Africa)
Mr Sabelo Wiseman NDWANDWE (South Africa)
Ms Anastasia Julia NGOBE (South Africa)
Mr Eric Blanco NIYITUNGA (Burundi)
Mr Aondowase NYAM (Nigeria)
Ms Vivian NYAATA (Kenya)
Ms Cresencia NYATHI (Zimbabwe)
Mr Jonathan Gichana OBWAYA (Kenya)
Mr Willis OKUMU (Kenya)
Mr Azubike Chinwuba ONUORA-OGUNO (Nigeria) PhD
Mr Tosin Timothy OSASONA (Nigeria)
Mrs Ifeoma Laura OWOSUYI (Nigeria)
Mr Mambanga PFUNGWA (Zimbabwe)
Mr Matheanoga Fana RABATOKO (Botswana)
Mr Kgaugelo SEBIDI (South Africa)
Ms Olebogeng SELEBI (South Africa)

Mr Malatsi SELEKA (Botswana)
Mr Darlington SIBANDA (Zimbabwe)
Mr Pfunzo SIDOGI (South Africa)
Ms Salome Thilivhali SIGIDA (South Africa)
Mr Kenneth TANYI (Cameroon)
Ms Mercy TEKO (Kenya)
Mr Andani THAKHATHI (South Africa)
Mr Dunia Prince ZONGWE (Canada) PhD

EXHIBITORS

TABLE 1: UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO

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TABLE 13: LIMPOPO PREMIER OFFICE

TABLE 14: KARA HERITAGE INSTITUTE

