

# AFRICAN UNITY for Renaissance

International Conference  
and Africa Day Expo



21-25 May 2017  
Freedom Park, Pretoria



**science  
& technology**

Department:  
Science and Technology  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**HSRC**  
Human Sciences  
Research Council



**National  
Research  
Foundation**



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# WELCOME NOTE FROM THE CEO OF HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL



In the context of sustainable development goals, for Africa, Agenda 2063 serves as a continental blueprint. Supported by the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the Programme for Infrastructure Development these programmes seek to serve as conduits for Africa to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In May 2013, a high-level committee of heads of state and government produced the Common African Position (CAP) on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The CAP was adopted by the countries of the African Union (AU) at the January 2014 Addis Summit. In January 2015, an African group of negotiators was set up to stand on the frontline of the last stage of the intergovernmental negotiations on the agenda conducted in New York. Through this group Africa succeeded to have a bigger voice than usual in post Millennium Development Goals negotiations, with the continent's nationals holding key

positions in the process. This is demonstrated by the fact that the United Nations (UN) president of the General Assembly, the co-facilitator of the intergovernmental negotiations, the chair of the G77+China (a like-minded coalition of 134 developing nations negotiating together), and the special advisor of the UN secretary-general for post-2015 development planning were all Africans. By being proactive since the beginning of the Post-2015 agenda and by leveraging all available opportunities, Africans strengthened their voice and provided quality input into the development of the SDGs, thereby overcoming their main disadvantage, which is lack of capacity for negotiations. African countries, speaking with one voice, managed to incorporate their vision and programs into the United Nations' 2030 Agenda.

The UN Agenda now reflects the sub-regional dimension and regional economic integration, in line with Africa's strategic thrusts that aim at making the eight Regional Economic Communities the building blocks of the continent. Africans also championed the inextricable correlation that exists between peace and security on the one hand, and development on the other. This nexus is special to the African context, where both prevention and post-conflict approaches often have to be considered in sustainable development action.



Africa's common position to sustainable development reaffirmed poverty eradication as an overarching goal for the continent and has emphasized the need for a structural transformation of Africa. As a result, Africa's number one priority features prominently in the SDGs under the commitment to eradicate poverty by 2030. The African call for productive capacities development was also successfully incorporated into the SDGs. In addition, economic growth, jobs, energy, industrialization, and innovation, which are common challenges for Africa, were also incorporated into the SDG package as a complement to human development and environmental protection. It can thus be said with great confidence that the SDGs reflect extra elements of significance for Africa. With this achievement it is on the hands of policy makers, politicians, intellectuals and business community to take forward the desires of those who successfully placed Africa in the centre stage of the SDGs. As we gather today at the Freedom Park, one of the important sites envisioned by South Africa's Former President Nelson Mandela, it will be crucial to reflect on the journey Africa wants to pursue under the framework of Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. I wish you all successful engagement in your discussions under the chosen theme of the conference – Placing Africa firmly on the path to achieving the sustainable development goals!

**Prof Crain Soudien**

CEO: HSRC



# WELCOME FROM ORGANISING AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES

## **Dear Delegates,**

The United Nations Summit held on the 25th to 27th of September 2015 in New York represented a turning point to the World's sustainable development aspirations. It adopted the post-2015 development agenda and a set of Sustainable Development Goals. These are contained in the document "*Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*".

The Agenda is considered to be a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, which seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. It contains seventeen Sustainable Development Goals and hundred and sixty nine targets that demonstrate both a vision and the ambition of the World.

The Sustainable Development Goals intend to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what countries achieved or initiated under the tenure of the Millennium Development Goals. Through sustainable development goals, the World has set for itself an ambitious target of drastically changing the World for the better by 2030. The Goals and targets will certainly stimulate actions in areas of targeted development both for the benefit of humanity and the planet. The set timeframe is fifteen years.

While the ambition to completely eliminate development challenges of the World by 2030 is impressive, the big question is whether sustainable development goals are achievable. If so, what is the likelihood for poor and developing countries, especially Africa to achieve most of them? The 7th Africa Unity for Renaissance International Conference intends to provide answers to this question. We hope your contribution will have a desired contribution in answering this question.

## **Lessons from the Millennium Development Goals**

The success and failure during the MDGs epoch provide important learning lessons for Africa. For Africa the process of attaining most MDGs has been donor oriented, although with a shift to intervention by emerging economies such as the Group of 77 (G77), multilateral organisations like BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa).

This is despite that efforts to achieve MDG-based targets have improved the lives of people in Africa. In spite of the series of food, energy, financial and economic shocks, Africa has benefited substantially from the MDGs advocacy, as well as the sustainable development debates. A number of the MDG goals have been incorporated into national development plans and strategies of most African countries, and the MDG progress and gaps monitoring has forced these countries to continue to allocate resources towards the achievement of MDGs. As a result of this, some of the poorest countries in Africa have made greater strides in areas such as education and health.



For example, in Ethiopia and Tanzania, primary school enrolment rates have doubled. Malawi and Algeria have become food exporters. Rates of HIV infection have fallen significantly in Sub-Saharan Africa, while reported malaria cases have been halved in countries like Rwanda and Zambia. While these achievements came through MDGs, loopholes still exist with regard to the implementation of the programmes, as well as the capacity to monitor and evaluate the impacts in general. Because of this reality, it is being argued that in some African countries the MDGs did not serve the strategic purpose of changing the discourse on development, as they were donor led. A major criticism of the MDGs is that they missed out on crucial dimensions of development such as human rights, good governance and security. In most countries, civil society has been excluded from the planning and formulation of development strategies. There has been a major failure to integrate the private sector and civil society as crucial development actors, an issue which the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation has sought to address.

For Africa to strengthen the gains of MDGs, a better approach should be established. In doing this, the 7th Africa Unity for Renaissance International Conference has brought together African researchers and scholars to debate and carve Africa's approach to Sustainable Development goals. Thank you for coming to Pretoria and witness the establishment of Africa's roadmap of attaining sustainable development goals.

**Thokozani Simelane and Daniel Nyanganyura**

On behalf of Organising and Scientific Committee



# KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

## NALEDI PANDOR

Naledi Pandor is South Africa's Minister of Science and Technology. A life of exile from 1961 until 1984 resulted in an international flavour to her education. She holds a BA from the University of Botswana and Swaziland and an MA in Education from the University of London. In 1992 she studied for a Diploma in Higher Education, Administration and Leadership at Bryn Mawr in the USA. In 1997 she completed an MA in Linguistics at the University of Stellenbosch and a Diploma in Leadership in Development at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, while she was serving as an MP. She became an MP in 1994 and has amassed impressive experience in positions of public office, including deputy chief whip of the ANC in the National Assembly from 1995 to 1998, deputy chairperson of the National Council of Provinces in 1998, and its Chairperson from 1999-2004. Her experience in education policy planning made her a welcome appointment as South Africa's Minister of Education from 2004-2009. She was appointed Minister of Science and Technology in May 2009, and Minister of Home Affairs in October 2012. She was again appointed as Minister of Science and Technology in May 2014 following the 5th democratic elections in South Africa. The Cape Peninsula University of Technology and Stellenbosch University have awarded her honorary doctorates.



## PROF. HILARY I. INYANG

**President and CEO, Global Education and Infrastructure Services (GEISE) LLC, The Global Integrated University System (GIUS) Initiative and Member, Education Caucus, United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD)**

Email: [h.inyang26@gmail.com](mailto:h.inyang26@gmail.com)

Prof. Inyang is currently the President and CEO, Global Education and Infrastructure Services (GEISE) LLC, The Global Integrated University System (GIUS) Initiative and the former Vice Chancellor of the Botswana International University of Science and Technology (BIUST), Palapye and served from 2001 to 2013 as the Duke Energy Distinguished Professor of Environmental Engineering and Science, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, USA; Prof. Inyang has made more than two decades of technical and policy contributions to regional and global sustainable development as an educator/administrator, researcher, government official and corporate leader. He is a former President of the African University of Science and Technology, Abuja, Nigeria and Founding Director of the Global Institute for Energy and Environmental Systems (GIEES) at the University of North Carolina-Charlotte. In 2008, he was a finalist for the position of United Nations Under Secretary-General and Rector of United Nations University in Tokyo. He was the President of the International Society for Environmental Geotechnology (ISEG) and leads the Global Alliance for Disaster Reduction (GADR). In 2008, he was selected as a Technical Judge of the US Nuclear



Regulatory Commission. From 1997 to 2001, he was the Chair of the Environmental Engineering Committee of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Science Advisory Board, and also served on the Effluent Guidelines Committee of the National Council for Environmental Policy and Technology. Prior to his position at the University of North Carolina-Charlotte, he was DuPont Professor/University Distinguished Professor at the University of Massachusetts, where he helped





establish the Graduate School of Marine Science and Technology of the University System, while serving as the Founding Director of the Lowell-based Center for Environmental

Engineering, Science and Technology (1995 - 2000). He taught previously at Purdue University, George Washington University and the University of Wisconsin-Platteville where he started his academic career 22 years ago. He has helped establish research institutes and operate educational programs in Brazil, Japan, Korea, India, Canada, Nigeria, Ghana, United Arab Emirates and China at where he has been an Honorary Professor/Concurrent Professor (CUMT and Nanjing University) since 2004 and 1999, respectively. Prof. Hilary was the first black person to be endowed as a distinguished professor in environmental engineering in the United States, as well as the first African immigrant to Chair a Committee of the congressionally mandated national science advisory body of a US agency. During his career in academe, the private sector and government, he has developed innovative materials, systems (including GEORAD Barrier Concept) and performance estimation tools for long-term (100-10,000years) containment of contaminants and suppression of dust to reduce environmental and health risks in climatic zones, ranging from the hot/humid tropic to the frigid Arctic. He has authored/co-authored more than 260 research articles, book chapters, federal design manuals and the textbooks.



## DHESIGEN NAIDOO

Dhesigen Naidoo is the CEO of the Water Research Commission, South Africa's dedicated national water R&D agency. He is also a member of the National Advisory Council on Innovation (NACI), the Chair of the Committee of Heads of Research and Technology institutions (COHORT) in South Africa, and a Fellow of the Mapangubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA).

Previous to this Dhesigen was Director: Research and Innovation at the University of Pretoria. He also served as an official in South African government between 1996 and 2007. In this period he worked for *inter alia* the ministries of Water Affairs & Forestry, Environmental Affairs & Tourism, and Science & Technology where he served as Deputy Director-General. He was also a member of the hosting team for WSSD 2002 in South Africa. Between 1990 and 1996 he was a medical natural scientist at the University of Cape Town and Red Cross Children's Hospital.



## MS JANE MUFAMADI

Ms Jane Mufamadi is the Chief Executive Officer of Freedom Park which is one of the most familiar heritage sites in the world. Jane graduated with a Master' Degree in Psychology from the University of Venda and is currently busy with her PhD in Psychology. Prior to this, Jane previously held different positions within Freedom Park as the Head of Department Heritage and Knowledge, Departmental Head of Incubation and Innovation in the CEO' office and Coordinator of Special Projects. Jane worked as a Junior Lecturer at the Department of Psychology and later as Director and Senior Lecturer for the Center of Indigenous Knowledge Systems at the University of Venda. Jane currently assists as a subject matter expert in Indigenous Knowledge Systems at the University of Venda as she has done extensive research and has worked closely with Traditional Healers, Traditional Leaders and other Indigenous Knowledge practitioners from diverse South African communities. She traveled extensively over the world in order to understand and draw lessons from Cultural experiences of other African countries and the Diaspora.



## DIRAN MAKINDE

Diran Makinde is the immediate past Director, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE) based in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and now serves as Senior Advisor to the Head, NEPAD Industrialization, Science, Technology and Innovation Hub and based at the NEPAD Agency Head Office in South Africa. He was formerly the Director of the NEPAD West African Biosciences Network in Dakar, Senegal. He earned the degrees of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1976, a PhD in Veterinary Physiology from the University of Ibadan in 1986 and Diploma in Neurophysiology from Edinburgh University in 1981. Prior to joining NEPAD Agency, he was Professor of Animal Science at the University of Venda, South Africa where he also served a five-year term as Dean of the School of Agriculture, Rural Development and Forestry (1997-2001). In addition, he taught at the universities of Ibadan (Nigeria), 1977-1991 and Zimbabwe, 1989-1995. His research interest was in the field of gastrointestinal physiology of monogastrics, which included such areas as digestibility and intestinal transport. He developed and applied these methodologies in risk assessment studies in agricultural biotechnology and biosafety. He has well over 50 publications in peer-reviewed journals locally and internationally, as well as several contributions in the form of books/ chapters in books. In 1998, he was a C-rated scientist as evaluated by the South Africa National Research Foundation. He serves in several technical advisory boards on the continent and outside.



## MS MMAMPEI CHABA

Ms Mmampei Chaba, is currently Chief Director responsible for Multilateral and Africa engagements within DST and has been in this position for the last 7 years. Her responsibilities include managing South Africa's global and African multilateral Science, Technology and Innovation relations with organisations such as the UN, SADC and the African Union. She is also responsible for managing the 26 Science, Technology and Innovation bilateral agreements that South Africa has entered into with strategic countries in the continent.

Before occupying this post, she served as a Director: Multilateral Cooperation from 2006 – 2010 within the DST and as a Deputy Director in Multilateral Cooperation from 2004 – 2006. She was also seconded to the UK in 2008 on DST's behalf. Before joining the DST she worked in the Department of Health for 5 years as a Medical Scientist. Ms Chaba obtained her BSc degree in Chemistry and Biochemistry from the University of Cape Town and her Honour degree from University of Pretoria, in Human Genetics.



## KGATHATSO TLHAKUDI

Kgathatso Tlhakudi is a Deputy Director General, Manufacturing Enterprises at Department of Public Enterprises responsible for shareholder oversight over Denel Group of Companies, South African Forestry Company Limited (SAFCOL) and Alexkor Diamond Mining Company. The main thrust of his responsibility is to ensure that the State Owned Corporations capabilities are leveraged to ensure increased advanced manufacturing. Kgathatso, until November 2012 was a Head of Aircraft Systems Acquisition at ARMSCOR, an acquisition agency of Department of Defence and Military Veterans (DOD).



Mr. Tlhakudi was responsible for managing various aircraft product systems and related service acquisition programmes for primarily the DoD, the South African Police Services and other National Governments. Kgathatso has also worked for Volkswagen South Africa and Denel. He has extensive experience in the aviation, defence and automotive industries, where he has had roles in design and development engineering, project management, production and operations management and after sales support. Kgathatso holds a BSc Engineering degree from the University of the Witwatersrand and a Masters in Business Administration degree from the University of Cape Town. He has also had further studies in Air Transport Management at the Royal Aeronautical Society, Oxford, England; and has been a Gatsby Scholar at Wolfson College, University of Cambridge, England. He further holds diplomas in project management and acquisition management from the University of North-West.



## PROFESSOR DAVID L. HORNE

David L. Horne is a full Professor in Africana (formerly Pan African Studies) Studies Department, Calif. State University, Northridge since 1997-Present (F.P. since 2005). Professor Horne served in several executive positions from different institution - Department Chair, Department of Pan African Studies, CSUN, 1997-2001; 2014-2015, Executive Director, California African American Political and Economic Institute, CSUN and CSUDH, 2000-2004, 2006- 2010; Vice President, Academic Affairs, Compton College, Compton, CA, 1989-1993 ; Accreditation Liaison Officer, Compton College, Compton, CA, 1986-1994, Division Chair, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Compton College, Compton, CA, 1985-1989; 1993-1997. He is also a Founder, the Model African Union Diplomasia International Honors Society, headquartered at California State Uni., Northridge, 2015-2016; Founder and International Facilitator, Sixth Region Diaspora Caucus (civil society organizing for the African Union), with branches in the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Canada, Israel (Dimona), and Jamaica; Founder, Pan African Public Policy and Economic Institute (PAPPEI) (a community think tank); Founding Member, Pan African Education Network (PASEN), Pretoria, South Africa.



## ERIKA KRAEMER-MBULA

Erika Kraemer-Mbula is an Associate Professor at the University of Johannesburg and a Researcher at the DST-NRF Centre of Excellence in Scientometrics and Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (SciSTIP). Initially trained as an Economist, she holds a Masters in Science and Technology Policy by the Science and Policy Research Unit (University of Sussex), and a doctorate in Development Studies from the University of Oxford. In her work, she has adopted a cross-disciplinary approach to exploring alternative development paths for African countries. She specialises in Science, Technology and Innovation Policy analysis and innovation systems in connection to equitable and sustainable development. Between 2001 and 2011, Kraemer-Mbula was a researcher at the Centre for Research in Innovation Management (CENTRIM) and the Science and Policy Research Unit (SPRU), both in Brighton, UK. Between 2012 and 2017 she was a Senior Lecturer at the Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (IERI) at Tshwane University of Technology. Currently she is also an Associate Professor Extraordinary at the Centre for Research on Evaluation, Science and Technology (CREST), University of Stellenbosch; and Visiting Senior Researcher at the School of Economics and Business Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand. She has recently co-authored a book on "The Informal Economy in Developing Nations: Hidden Engine of Innovation?" published in 2016 by Cambridge University Press.



## PROF GODWELL NHAMO (PHD)

Godwell Nhamo is a Full Professor, Chief Researcher and Chair for the Exxaro Chair in Business and Climate Change at the University of South Africa (Unisa). He is an NRF C3 rated researcher in the fields of Green Economy, Climate Change Governance and Sustainable Development and has published widely in these areas. Prof Nhamo has over 20 years of work experience drawn from a mix of academic and consultancy spheres. Among his offerings are six books (5 edited) and over 60 journal articles and book chapters. Since 2013, Prof Nhamo has graduated 8 doctoral candidates and is currently supervising 7 others. Professor Nhamo sits in a number of both international and national boards and technical panels addressing issues in his research space. He has hosted 10 postdoctoral fellows from across Africa. Professor Nhamo has received many awards that include: Unisa Chairperson of Council Award of Excellence in Overall Job Performance and Community Service, and Unisa Vice Chancellor Award of Research Excellence (both in 2016). He was also a 2015/6 finalist in the prestigious South Africa National Science and Technology Forum (NSTF) GreenMatter Category for outstanding contributions in biodiversity conservation, sustainability and green economy.



## MS MAKEKELE SOMO

Ms Makekele Somo is a Managing Director of Elvema Nutrition (Pty) Ltd. Ms Somo has 24 years' experience in business management. She is a graduate in Sports Medicine and holds a Diploma in Business Administration, Communications, Human Resources, Public Relations, Marketing and Project Management and also holds Good Clinical Practice course with Wits Health. A Microsoft Certified System Engineer, A+ and N+. A former Politician who participated as ANC Tshwane East Branch Chairperson, a Treasurer for Tshwane Central Zonal Structure and in 2006 she contested Ward 44 Candidate. As a result, she has developed very good people skills, is driven to achieve her goals and stops at nothing to achieve them. Makekele also serves as a board member of Moringa Development Association of South Africa (MDASA) and as a member of SABS for standardization of Moringa Oleifera.



## MS NONHLANHLA MKHIZE

Nonhlanhla Mkhize is currently working for the Department of Science and Technology as the Chief Director: Innovation for Inclusive Development. Ms Mkhize's work focuses on how science, technology and innovation may be integrated to not only contribute towards improving the standard of living but also unlocks and optimizes inclusive economic development, from a local level. Through this programme and in partnership with relevant stakeholders, Ms Mkhize focuses on using knowledge, evidence and learning to inform and influence how science, technology and innovation may be used to achieve and advance inclusive development.



Ms Mkhize has been working for the South African government in inclusive development focused roles. She has experience in leading development projects and has worked at both provincial and national spheres of government. Ms Mkhize holds a B. Sc degree in Microbiology and Biochemistry, a B.Sc Hons in Microbiology and a Master's degree.





## PROF PRINSLOO

Paul Prinsloo is a NRF rated researcher and Research Professor in Open and Distance Learning (ODL) in the College of Economic and Management Sciences, University of South Africa (Unisa). His academic background includes fields as diverse as theology, art history, business management, online learning, and religious studies. Paul has published numerous articles in the fields of teaching and learning, student success in distance education contexts, learning analytics, and curriculum development. His current research focuses on the collection, analysis and use of student data in learning analytics, graduate supervision and digital identity. Paul has received several international Fellowships and awards and has presented a number of keynotes, invited lectures and papers at several international and South African conferences. He blogs at.

<https://opendistanceteachingandlearning.wordpress.com/> and his Twitter alias is @14prinsp



# PROGRAMME

## Conference programme (Outline) PhD Colloquium

Programme director: Du Toit, Mike

**21 MAY 2017 | PhD COLLOQUIUM**

08:00 – 08:10	<b>WELCOME ADDRESS</b> – DR THEA VISSER
08:10 – 08:30	<b>KEYNOTE ADDRESS</b> – PROF LADZANI (CoD BUSINESS MANAGEMENT – UNISA)
8:30 - 08:50	<b>THE DOCTORATENESS IN DOCTORAL STUDIES</b> – PROF PAUL PRINSLOO - UNISA
08:50 - 09:10	<b>THE FUTURE OF PhD IN AFRICA</b> - PROF DAVID HORNE
09:10 - 09:20	TEA BREAK

## BREAK AWAY/PARALLEL SESSIONS 1

### Bamboo Hall

#### Colloquium Evaluators and Technical Panellists –

1. Emmanuel Owusu-Sekyere
2. Mutezo Ashley
3. Fernandez Fatima
4. Makgopa Sipho
5. Mitonga-Monga Jeremy

#### Poverty and Inequality

Time	Presenter	Title
9h20 -9h40	Xolile, Gcaza	An investigation into the effects of Perceived Organisational Support on Employee Motivation: A case of the Public Service in the Buffalo City Municipality
9h40 -10h00	Ezequiel Alfeu Abrahamo	Urban food insecurity in Mozambique: a hidden face of urban poverty? Convergences and similarities. A case study of five Municipal Districts of Maputo City, Mozambique
10h00 -10h20	Ezinwanyi E. ADAM	Perceptions on wealth, the wealthy and impacts on livelihoods, culture and growth in africa: an analysis of selected fictions
10h20- 10h40	Olabola Taye Omisore	Influence of University Education on Perception of Women in Developing Countries: A case study of Nigerian students in Diaspora
10h40 -11h00	Yahya Abou LY	Dynamique of Child Nutrition in Mauritania
11h00 – 11h20	Umar Kabanda	Family Intertwine with Crime Evolution, Impacts and Control in Africa; A Case Study of Crime in Uganda



11h20 – 11h40	Kugara Stewart Lee	An assessment of the Causes of Poverty in South Africa: A Case Study of Thohoyandou
11h40 – 12h00	Tionge Weddington Saka	An exploration of mathematics classroom culture in selected early grade mathematics classrooms in Malawi
12h00 -12h20	Itumeleng Mathlo	Poverty and inequality: policy considerations since the dawn of democracy
12h20 – 12h40	Hillary Jephath Musarurwa	Exploring social entrepreneurship as a youth peacebuilding tool to address structural violence and social inequality
12h40- 13h00	Bathathu Peter	Economic growth and employment as mechanisms to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in Africa

### BREAK AWAY/PARALLEL SESSIONS 3

#### Conference room 3

#### Colloquium Evaluators and Technical Panellists –

1. Olga Bialostocka
2. Thea Vissier
3. Achu Check
4. Bothma Cornelius
5. Aregbeshola Adewale

Political science, and governance		
Time	Presenter	Title
9h20 -9h40	Christal O. Spel	BUILDING PERSONAL LIVES AS INFORMAL MIGRANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA: Narratives of Poor African Informal Migrants in Johannesburg
9h40 -10h00	Willis Okumu	Managing Natural Resources for Inter-communal Peacebuilding in Pastoralists Borderlands: The Role of Village Peace Committees in Northern Kenya
10h00 -10h20	Lude Abiy Melaku	Factors contributing to gender- based violence against female children: a case study on female secondary school students in addis ketema sub-city, addis ababa, ethiopia
10h20- 10h40	Muzee Hannah	Education and Women's Voice in Democratic Governance: A Case of Ugandan Parliament
10h40 -11h00	Vedaste NDIZERA	Integrated border management and trade facilitation in the east african community
11h00 – 11h20	RAHIS ISRAEL MANAMON	Governance, corruption and unemployment in the cemac area: challenges for African development and integration
11h20 – 11h40	Torque Mude	The significance of peace and security issues in the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals in Zimbabwe
11h40 – 12h00	Obadiah Samuel	Cross-Border Migration of Pastoralists and Farers Pastoralists Conflicts in the Benue Valley Area of Nigeria
12h00 -12h20	Sisanda Millicent Mguzulwa	An exploration of the "crew members" phenomenon: youth violence in Khayelitsha and its influence on broader community
12h20 – 12h40	Mafaro Kasipo	The political economy of organised crime in Zimbabwe



**BREAK AWAY/PARALLEL SESSIONS 4****Conference room 5****Colloquium Evaluators and Technical Panellists –**

1. Prinsloo Paul
2. Sookdeo Barnes
3. Serreire Cheryl
4. Vuyo Mjimba
5. Mabasa Dumisani

**Strength, Opportunities and Weaknesses in African economies that may hinder or promote sustainable development**

<b>Time</b>	<b>presenter</b>	<b>Tittle</b>
9h20 -9h40	SAKAH Bernard NSAIDZEDZE	Persons with disabilities and access to Education in Cameroon: An Analysis of the post-Millennium Development Goals era
9h40 -10h00	Ojo, Olutunmise Adesola	Advertising self-regulation: an opportunity to promote sustainable development goals
10h00 -10h20	Tshifhiwa Labase	Factors affecting value chain development among organised and individual smallholder cabbage farmers in the Eastern Cape
10h20- 10h40	Edward Thabani Mdlongwa	The use of social media an emerging trend of development patterns under sustainable developmental goals
10h40 -11h00	Theodore Sass	The lip service of Corporate Social Responsibility: A South African forestry industry perspective
11h00 – 11h20	Dumsani Gumede	The role of NGOs in addressing the shortage of healthcare professionals in rural South Africa
11h20 – 11h40	Xoyane, A	Assessing Strategies for Measuring Productivity for Food Security Projects in Gauteng
11h40 – 12h00	Mamadou BAH	Governance, Public Investment and Economic Growth in ECOWAS Countries
12h00 -12h20	Getachew Shambel	Harnessing local level social capital for an improved resilience to shocks: Ethnographic evidence on the role of Mutual Support Practices in Ethiopia
12h20 – 12h40	Bathathu Peter	Economic growth and employment as mechanisms to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in Africa
12h40- 13h00	Samuel Shikongo	A comprehensive assessment of namibia national development programmes' significance on sustainable socio-economic growth and inclusive development
13H00 -13H30	LUNCH TIME	





**BREAK AWAY/PARALLEL SESSIONS 2****Bamboo Hall****Colloquium Evaluators and Technical Panellists**

1. Ambe Intaher
2. Emmanuel Ojo
3. Shingirirai Mutanga
4. Palesa Sekhejane
5. Bongani Maphosa

<b>Science, Technology and Innovation</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Tittle</b>
13h30 – 13h50	Aneni T.I	Ecology and Management of the Oil Palm Leaf miner in Nigeria
13h50 – 14h10	Vilela João de Sousa	Colophospermum mopane vegetation in the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique and factors influencing the specific composition and diversity
14h10 – 14h30	Tata Emmanuel Sunjo	Climatic Changes and Implications for farmer-herder Conflicts in Savannah Cameroon: The Case of Bui Division
14h30 -14h50	Florence M Murungweni	Biomonitoring Nylsvley freshwater wetland from space
14h50- 15h10	OYONDI MUMANI JOSIAH	To asses to cause and effect of jiggers infestation in lurambi division, kakamega county; Kenya
15h10 -15h30	Swapan Kumar	Safeguarding health and well-being for people: How Clinical Trials in Africa is set for Sustainable Development goals?
15h30 – 15h50	Maramura T.C.	Reviewing prepaid water meters towards alternative adaptation strategies for potable water provision
15h50 – 16h10	Oyeagu Chika Ethelbert	The Economic efficiency, Haematology and Growth performance of broiler birds fed Enzyme Fortified Brewer's Dried Grain
16h10- 16h30	Lavhelesani Rodney Managa	Optimising active compounds in <i>Moringa oleifera</i> cultivars under hydroponics and tissue culture conditions
16h30 – 16h50	NGWAMBA M.P	Research topic: assessing the operations of agricultural cooperatives at Nkomazi local municipality, Mpumalanga province



**BREAK AWAY/PARALLEL SESSIONS 3 Continuation****Conference room 3****Colloquium Evaluators and Technical Panellists –**

6. Olga Bialostocka
7. Thea Vissier
8. Achu Check
9. Bothma Cornelius
10. Chisasa Joseph

<b>Time</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Tittle</b>
13h30 – 13h50	Steven Masvaure	Public participation amidst political contestation in the City of Harare
13h50 – 14h10	Israel Ekanade	Politics of belonging in south Africa since 2008
14h10 – 14h30	K.L Mmakola	Underrepresentation of women in combat roles: a case study of the south African national defence force: Limpopo Polokwane
14h30 -14h50	Tsholofelo Madise	Nehawu Members' Perceptions of Shop Stewards In Mahikeng: Case Study of Government Employees - Garona Building
14h50- 15h10	Ufuoma Patience Ejoke	Psychosocial determinants of xenophobia in South Africa: Implications for attitudinal change

**BREAK AWAY/PARALLEL SESSIONS 4****Conference room 5****Colloquium Evaluators and Technical Panellists –**

1. Prinsloo Paul
2. Sookdeo Barnes
3. Serreire Cheryl
4. Vuyo Mjimba
5. Mabasa Dumisani

<b>Time</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Tittle</b>
13h30 – 13h50	NIYING Roger	Setting the Ground Work for SDG 16 in Cameroon; Constraints and Prospects
13h50 – 14h10	Andani Thakhathi	Exploring the Role of Global Institutional Initiatives in the Practice of Corporate Sustainability: A Case Study of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals
14h10 – 14h30	Temitayo Isaac Odeyemi	Subnational E-Government Services and Sustainable Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Comparative Study of Lagos, Nigeria and Gauteng, South Africa
14h30 -14h50	Kingsley Oluchi Ugwuanyi	English and the Construction of National Identity in Nigeria: An Ethnolinguistic Investigation
14h50- 15h10	Miss L Xaba	The relationship between consumerism and reification



15h10- 15h30	Miss BN Mnisi	A Critical analysis of the oppression of the liberatory power of art by the technology of mass production
15h30 – 15h50	Mulalo Nefale	Rural development and water scarcity with specific reference to vyeboom village: the major-burning issue
15h50 – 16h10	Durokifa Anuoluwapo	From MDGs to SDGs: Challenges and Prospects of Sustainability in Nigeria
16h10 – 16h30	OGUNDELE, KAYODE OLUWAFEMI	Service learning, cognitive reflection skills and economic literacy: an examination of secondary economics curriculum
16h30 – 16h50	Opoku Maxwell Peprah	Inclusive education in practice and teacher preparedness in Australia: A lesson for Ghana
16h50 – 17h10	MDLETSHE SIFISO THEMBA CLEMENT	Impact of BRICS on viability of South African small-scale broiler projects. (case study: KwaZulu-Natal province of south Africa)
17h10 – 17h30	Thembinkosi Gumede	Heritage Tourism as a strategy for the local economic development in the vicinity of the KwaBulawayo and the Ondini Cultural Centres”
17h30 – 17h50	Omuchesi Jonathan Ang’ani	Achieving sustainable development goals: investment approaches/strategies for Africa
18:00 – 20:00	<b>BOOK LAUNCH, DINNER AND AWARD CEREMONIES</b>	
	<b>PROGRAMME OF THE DINNER: PROGRAMME DIRECTOR/ DR SHINGIRIRAI MUTANGA</b>	
18:00-18:15	<b>ARRIVAL AND SEATING</b>	
18:15-18:25	<b>WELCOME:</b> DR CLAUDIOUS CHIKOZHO	
18:15-18:25	<b>REFLECTIONS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF DISSEMINATING KNOWLEDGE)- DR S MUTANGA</b>	
18:25-18:45	<b>BOOK LAUNCH – DR OLGA BIALOSTOCKA</b>	
18:45-20:00	<b>AWARDS – PROF AREGBESHOLA</b>	
	<b>DINNER</b>	
20:00-20:20	<b>CLOSING REMARKS – PROF. MAMMO MUCHIE</b>	



**Monday, 22 May 2017**

**REGISTRATION AND ARRIVAL MORNING TEA | 08:00 – 08:50**

**OPENING PLENARY: | FACILITATOR: DR CLAUDIOUS CHIKOZHO: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR- AISA HSRC**

09:00 - 10:30 GUEST SPEAKERS

**Ms Jane Mufamadi:** CEO FREEDOM PARK: WELCOME REMARKS

**Prof Crain Soudien:** CEO HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL: OPENING REMARKS

**Prof Hilary Inyang:** KEYNOTE ADDRESS: CONFERENCE THEME. GLOBAL EDUCATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES (GEIS)

**TEA BREAK**

11:00-11:45

**Facilitator:**

**Prof Vusi Gumede:**  
TMALI

**Theme: Regional monetary unions and currencies for economic integration in africa: SDG 8.**

**Panelists –**

**Major General Ishola Williams** (rtd)

**Dr Samuel Oloruntoba**-TMALI

**Dr Ayo Odutola**-UNDP

**Dr David Luke**-UNECA

**Mr Earnest Addison**-AFDB

- *Monetary Unions and Regional Integration in Africa*
- *Continental Free Trade Area and the feasibility of an African currency*
- *Infrastructures and Institutional Capacity for common monetary zones in Africa*
- *External Regional Trade Agreements and the prospects of African currency*
- *Macroeconomic implications of Common monetary zones in Africa*

**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY – SPECIAL PANEL**

11:45-12:30

**Facilitator:**

**Ms Nonhlanhla**

**Mkhize:**

*Chief Director:  
Innovation  
for Inclusive  
Development (DST)*

**Theme: Mainstreaming science, technology and innovation on Sustainable Development Goals**

**Panelists –**

**Prof Diran Makinbe:** Senior advisor and head of NSCIH

**Dr Erika Kraemer-Mbula**  
Associate Professor: University of Johannesburg.

**Ms Makekele Somo**  
Managing Director:  
Elvema Nutrition (Pty) Ltd

- *Assessment of Africa's STI indicators to track the achievement of the SDGs.*
- *Enhancing Africa's inventive capacity and competitiveness to respond to SDGs.*
- *The industry perspective on the interface between STI and SDGs.*

12:30 - 12:50

**Programme**

**Director:**

**Ms Nonhlanhla**

**Mkhize**

**Minister**

**Naledi Pandor:**

*Department of  
Science and  
Technology*

**Minister's address**

12:50-13:00

**Prof Crain Soudien:**  
*CEO: HSRC*

**Vote of thanks**

13:00-13:15

**Photo Session with Minister**

**Rapporteurs:** Mandy Ntshani, Dowelani Nditwani

**LUNCH BREAK**



**PARALLEL DISCUSSIONS**

**PARALLEL SESSION 1**

14:00 – 15:30	<p><b>PILLAR I:</b> Africa's Innovative Solutions Towards Sustainable Growth and Development  <b>Facilitator:</b> Mr Cecil Masoka: Director, Multilateral Cooperation (DST)</p>														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Presenter</b></th> <th><b>Topic</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <p><b>E.C. Ezekannagha<sup>*1</sup> and O.J. Ezekannagha<sup>2</sup></b>  <sup>1</sup>Department of Computer Science, Federal College of Agriculture, Ishiagu, NIGERIA.  <sup>2</sup>Division of Human Nutrition, Department of Global Health, Stellenbosch University, SOUTH AFRICA.</p> </td> <td> <p><b>Mobile phone text messaging to promote dietary diversity among college students: A pilot study</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Manir Abdullahi Kamba Ph D</b>                      Department of Library and Information Sciences, Bayero University, Kano. Nigeria</p> </td> <td> <p><b>Towards Developing an Integrated Innovative Systems for African Sustainable Development.</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>T Yonga<sup>*1</sup>, G Kanakana<sup>2</sup> and M Muchie<sup>3</sup></b>  <sup>1</sup>Department of Industrial Engineering, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa.  <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa  <sup>3</sup>Faculty of Economics and Finance, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa.</p> </td> <td> <p><b>Exploring Sustainable Industrial Objectives: Towards Minimal Manufacturing Variations.</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Fezeka Mafisa <sup>1</sup> and Lekhotla Mafisa <sup>2</sup></b>  <sup>1</sup>Gauteng Department of Health – Steve Biko Academic Hospital,  <sup>2</sup>Tshwane University of Technology</p> </td> <td> <p><b>Reducing Neonatal Mortality is a Key to Achieving Sustainable Development Goals.</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Dr. Stanley Omuterema Oluchiri</b>                      Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology</p> </td> <td> <p><b>Increasing Pollution Risks And Quality Of Water Resources In The Horn Of Africa.</b></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p><b>Dr. Rashid A. Saeed</b>                      Deputy Director of Scientific Research and Innovation Corporation, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Khartoum, Sudan.</p> </td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<p><b>E.C. Ezekannagha<sup>*1</sup> and O.J. Ezekannagha<sup>2</sup></b>  <sup>1</sup>Department of Computer Science, Federal College of Agriculture, Ishiagu, NIGERIA.  <sup>2</sup>Division of Human Nutrition, Department of Global Health, Stellenbosch University, SOUTH AFRICA.</p>	<p><b>Mobile phone text messaging to promote dietary diversity among college students: A pilot study</b></p>	<p><b>Manir Abdullahi Kamba Ph D</b>                      Department of Library and Information Sciences, Bayero University, Kano. Nigeria</p>	<p><b>Towards Developing an Integrated Innovative Systems for African Sustainable Development.</b></p>	<p><b>T Yonga<sup>*1</sup>, G Kanakana<sup>2</sup> and M Muchie<sup>3</sup></b>  <sup>1</sup>Department of Industrial Engineering, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa.  <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa  <sup>3</sup>Faculty of Economics and Finance, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa.</p>	<p><b>Exploring Sustainable Industrial Objectives: Towards Minimal Manufacturing Variations.</b></p>	<p><b>Fezeka Mafisa <sup>1</sup> and Lekhotla Mafisa <sup>2</sup></b>  <sup>1</sup>Gauteng Department of Health – Steve Biko Academic Hospital,  <sup>2</sup>Tshwane University of Technology</p>	<p><b>Reducing Neonatal Mortality is a Key to Achieving Sustainable Development Goals.</b></p>	<p><b>Dr. Stanley Omuterema Oluchiri</b>                      Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology</p>	<p><b>Increasing Pollution Risks And Quality Of Water Resources In The Horn Of Africa.</b></p>	<p><b>Dr. Rashid A. Saeed</b>                      Deputy Director of Scientific Research and Innovation Corporation, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Khartoum, Sudan.</p>	
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<p><b>Rapporteurs:</b> Lindiwe Gama, Karabo Mlambo (DST)                      15:30-15:45</p>	<p><b>TEA BREAK</b></p>														



**PARALLEL SESSION 1 | Seminar room**

15:45-17:15

**PILLAR II:** Transforming Africa Through Science and Technology For A Sustainable Future

**Facilitator:** Dr Richard Glover: ICSU Regional Office (ICSU)

**Presenter**

**Topic**

**Thandoluhle Kwanhi:**

Doctorate Student, University of Fort Hare, Department of Agriculture Economics, South Africa

**Estimating The Allocative Efficiency Of Smallholder Farmers In The Eastern Cape Province of South Africa**

**\*Okpanachi, U<sup>1</sup>, Yusuf, A.K<sup>1</sup>, Ikubaje, M.K<sup>1</sup>, Okpanachi, G.C.A<sup>2</sup> and Ode, C.O<sup>3</sup>,**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Agriculture, Kogi State University, Anyigba, Nigeria.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biochemistry, Natural Science Faculty, Kogi State University, Anyigba, Nigeria.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Animal Breeding and Physiology, Federal University of Agriculture Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria.

**Effects of Egg Shell Meal on the Performance of Layers and their Egg Quality**

**Abraham Genet**

Department of Social Anthropology, Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia

**Indigenous Herbal Medicinal Knowledge and Healing System among the Shinasha**

**A.G Bibili Nzengue\*<sup>1</sup>, J. A Trimble<sup>2</sup>, T Nenzhelele<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup> Department of Industrial Engineering, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa.

<sup>3</sup> Department of Industrial Engineering, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa

**Aligning supply chain strategies to products' characteristics: A review**

**Cândida da Graça Mavie**

Researcher: Universidade Eduardo Mondlane

**Use Of Locally Available Ingredients In Mozambique In Preparation Of Dehydrated Soups.**

**O C Collins and K J Duffy**

Institute of Systems Science, Durban University of Technology, South Africa

**Ecosystem sustainability as a means of reducing infectious diseases**

**Discussants**

**Summary of discussions**

**Rapporteurs:** Selby Modiba, Obakeng Pitsoane (DST)

**PARALLEL SESSION 2 | Exhibition One**

14:00 – 15:30

**PILLAR I:** Renewable Energy

**Facilitator:** Dr Emmanuel Sekyere: Chief Research Specialist, AISA-(HSRC)

**Presenter**

**Topic**

**Arthur Nseka Mpela, Moses Adesoye, Jiva Mupu, Bongo MenaKuntima**

Centre de Recherche et d'Etudes sur les Energies Renouvelables, ISTA/ Kinshasa, RDC

**Determination of optimum conditions for the production of biodiesel from palm oil and ethanol over an iron heterogeneous based-catalyst**



<b>Eng N. Chipandambira</b> Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA) National Training Centre, HARARE, ZIMBABWE	<b>Solar Mini Grids in Africa</b>
<b>Felichesmi S. Lyakurwa</b> Department of Engineering Management Studies, Mzumbo University.	<b>Dominant Factors for Energy Choice Decisions by Households in Tanzania: A Case Study of Selected Villages in Mvomero District</b>
<b>Nkhumisang Judith Kekana, Dr.Talkmore Saurombe</b> Indigenous Knowledge Systems Centre, Faculty of Agriculture Science and Technology, North West University: Mafikeng Campus	<b>The role of renewable energy in catalysing sustainable development goals for africa.</b>
<b>Jorge Jerónimo Ngulele</b> Eduardo Moudlane University, Mozambique	<b>Renewable Energy adoption in Mozambique</b>
<b>Sibonakaliso S Nhlabathi</b> UNIZULU, South Africa	<b>The best potential location for wind energy farms: The case of King Cetshwayo (uThungulu) District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal</b>

**Rapporteurs:** Elize Van As

15:30-15:45

**TEA BREAK**

**PARALLEL SESSION 2 | Exhibition One**

15:45-17:15

**PILLAR II: SYSTEMS THINKING MODELS**

Facilitator: Dr Njeri Wabiri- HSRC

**Presenter**

**Topic**

**Abebe Alemu Melese**

University of Gondar, College of Social  
Sciences

**The Introduction of Developmental State in Ethiopia: It's  
Implication for Democratic Transition.**

**Anke Weisheit**

Director, Natural Resources  
Management & Indigenous Knowledge  
Systems, Excel Hort Consult Ltd (EHC),  
Mbarara, Uganda

**Institutionalization of Indigenous Knowledge Research  
for Sustainable Development: Institute of Indigenous  
Knowledge (IIK)**

**Dr Oluseye Jegede**

African Institute for Science Policy  
and Innovation, Obafemi Awolowo  
University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

**A Study of Knowledge Capital and Innovations in the  
Formal Mining Industry in Nigeria**

**Ishumael Sango**

Chinhoyi University of Technology,  
Zimbabwe

**Sustainability Challenges and Prospects for Zimbabwe's  
Economic Recovery Initiatives: A Micro-scale Perspective**

**James, Jude; Abubakar, Kazeem;  
Yusuff, A. Shola; Emmanuel, O. Grace**

Science Policy and Innovation Studies  
(SPIS) Department, National Centre for  
Technology Management (NACETEM),  
North Central Office, Federal Ministry of  
Science and Technology, Abuja, Nigeria

**Integrating Innovations for Sustainable Development in  
Africa**

**Marshet Girmay**

lecturer in the Department of History  
and Heritage Management, University of  
Gondar

**Traditional Cultural Heritage Management Practices in  
Church Property: The Case of the Monastery of Deqwa  
Kidanemihret, Dabat, North Gondar**

**Discussants**

**Summary of discussions**

**Rapporteurs:** Hope Leshaba, Ndiyamuthanda (AISA)



**PARALLEL SESSION 3 | Exhibition Two**

14:00 – 15:30	<b>PILLAR I: Climate Change &amp; Environment</b>	
	<b>Facilitator:</b> Dr Vuyo Mujimba: Chief Research Specialist, AISA-(HSRC)	
	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Topic</b>
	<b>AYINDE O.E; ADEJUMO A.O; AKINTOLA Q and AINA I.V.</b> Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria	<b>The impacts of climate change on Africa and the way forward: A case study of Nigeria Agricultural Production (1971 – 2014).</b>
	<b>Theobald Frank Theodory</b> Lecturer, Mzumbe University, Tanzania	<b>Vulnerability, Adaptation to Climate Change Among Smallholder Farmers in Kagera Region, Tanzania.</b>
	<b>Tšepiso A. Rantšo</b> Department of Development Studies, National University of Lesotho, P.O Roma 180, LESOTHO	<b>The effects of climate change on food production/ security in Lesotho</b>
<b>Peter, Prince Chinedu, Udejiofor, Sandra Uchenna &amp; Agbugba, IkechiKelechi</b> Department of Agronomy University of Fort Hare, Alice South Africa	<b>Yield response of lettuce (Lactuca sativa) under organic manure and black polythene mulch treatments in a degraded ultisol of Southeastern Nigeria</b>	
<b>Ruth Kwata Shikuku</b> Egerton University, Njoro Campus, Nakuru, Kenya	<b>Farmer Perceptions of Climate Change in Kenya, Case of Uasin Gishu County</b>	
<b>Mathew Svodziwa</b> National Studies, Adult and Continuing Education Department, Bulawayo Polytechnic, Zimbabwe	<b>The best potential location for wind energy farms: The case of King Cetshwayo (uThungulu) District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal.</b>	
<b>Rapporteurs:</b> Anele Jiyanne (AISA)		
15:30-15:45	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	

**PARALLEL SESSION 3 | Exhibition Two**

15:45-17:15	<b>PILLAR II: Climate Change and Environment</b>	
	<b>Facilitator:</b> Dr Vuyo Mjimba: Chief Research Specialist, AISA-(HSRC)	
	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Topic</b>
	<b>Adedeji A.A; Jimoh A.A and Aina S.T</b> Department of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, University of Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria	<b>Timber as a sustainable construction material; its impact on climate change and innovative development of the african continent.</b>
	<b>Mezgebu Belay, MA</b> Department of Social Anthropology, College of Social Sciences, Addis Ababa University	<b>The Role of Indigenous Ecological Knowledge in Protecting Ecosystems in the Lake Tana Region, North Western Ethiopia</b>
	<b>Mudau Ndidzulafhi Esther</b> University of Venda, South Africa	<b>The impact of climate change and environmental uncertainty on Indigenous people with Vhembe District</b>
<b>Owen Mafongoya</b> School of Agriculture, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal	<b>Social capital and indigenous knowledge systems in climate change adaptation among smallholder farmers in Bikita, Zimbabwe</b>	





**Nqobizitha Dube.**  
Lecturer/Researcher, Institute of Development Studies of the National University of Science and Technology, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

**Impact of climate change on sustainability in semi-arid, rural Africa: Lessons from rural Zimbabwe**

**Shingirai Stanley Mugambiwa**  
University of Limpopo, Department of Sociology and Anthropology

**Socioeconomic Effect Of Climate Change In Rural Zimbabwe: The Case Of Mutoko Community**

**Discussants**

**Summary of discussions**

**Rapporteurs:** Rodney Managa, Tsholofelo Madise

**PARALLEL SESSION 4 | Epoch 3/1**

14:00 – 15:30 **PILLAR I: EMERGING DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS**

**Facilitator:** Prof Serges Kamga: TMALI

**Presenter**

**Topic**

**Edwards Alademerin**  
Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

**The impacts of climate change on Africa and the way forward: A case study of Nigeria Agricultural Production (1971 – 2014)**

**Omuchesi Jonathan Ang'ani**  
Pan African University, Institute of Governance and social Sciences

**Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: Investment Approaches/Strategies For Africa**

**Elvin Shava**  
Department of Development Studies, National University of Lesotho, P.O Roma 180, LESOTHO

**Cooperatives as innovative strategies for steering local economic development in South Africa**

**Mkhokheli Sithole**  
Institute of Development Studies, National University of Science and Technology, Bulawayo Zimbabwe

**An agro-dealership model in Zimbabwe: How promising for Sustainable Agricultural Development in rural communities?**

**Ntando Nkomo, Trywell Kalusopa & Dennis N. Ocholla**  
Department of Information Studies, University of Zululand

**E-government implementation and citizen utilisation of on-line services in eThekwin, uMsunduzi and uMhlathuze municipalities in Kwazulu-Natal (KZN), South Africa**

**N.N Jili**  
Department of Public Administration, UNIZULU

**Developmental local government as the strategy for sustainable development in South Africa**

**Rapporteurs:** Moorosi; Nkanyesi (TMALI)

15:30-15:45

**TEA BREAK**

**PARALLEL SESSION 4 | Epoch 3/1**

15:45-17:15 **PILLAR II: EMERGING DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS**

**Facilitator:** Dr Edith Phaswana, TMALI

**Presenter**

**Topic**

**Jemima A. Yakaha, John K. Boatengb, Chris Gordonc**  
Agricultural Extension Department, School of Agriculture, College of Basic and Applied Sciences, University of Ghana

**The role of the youth in promoting technological innovation to ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods in Africa**



<p><b>Muzee Hannah</b> PhD candidate in Governance and Regional Integration Pan African University, Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences Soa, Cameroon</p>	<p><b>Towards a More Inclusive Model of Integration for Africa; How Effective has the Linear Model Been So Far?</b></p>
<p><b>Oluwayemisi Adebola, Abisuga</b> Tshwane University of Technology</p>	<p><b>Creative Industry and Entrepreneurship for a Sustainable Economic Development: Case of South Africa</b></p>
<p><b>Peterson Dewah</b> National University of Science and Technology, Department of Records and Archives Management, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe</p>	<p><b>Knowledge management and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b></p>
<p><b>Dr. Fasanmi Olufunso Tosin</b> English Studies Department, Tai Solarin University Of Education Ijagun, Ogun State, Nigeria</p>	<p><b>Qualitative education for sustainable development and proliferation of nursery and primary schools in sub-saharan african nations – nigeria in focus</b></p>
<p><b>Charles Tembo</b> Department of African Languages and Culture, Midlands State University, Gweru, Zimbabwe</p>	<p><b>The Afrocentric imperative and the sustainable development agenda in Africa</b></p>
<p><b>Discussants</b></p>	
<p><b>Summary of discussions</b></p>	

**Rapporteurs:** Moorosi; Nkanyesi (TMALI)

#### PARALLEL SESSION 5 | Epoch 3/2

14:00 – 15:30	<p><b>PILLAR I: POVERTY &amp; INEQUALITY</b> <b>Facilitator:</b> Dr Samuel Oloruntoba</p>	
	<p><b>Presenter</b></p>	<p><b>Topic</b></p>
	<p><b>Abebe Assefa Alemu</b> University of Gondar, and served Director of the Free Legal Aid Center, University of Gondar, Ethiopia</p>	<p><b>Alleviating Poverty and Inequality in Ethiopia through Access to Justice: The Provision of Free Legal Aid Service to Disadvantaged Individuals Using Legal Clinics at University of Gondar, Ethiopia</b></p>
	<p><b>Happy Mathew Tirivangasi</b> University of Limpopo, South Africa</p>	<p><b>Fostering entrepreneurship education among woman and girls in south africa: Destroying the gendered and encultured patriarchies</b></p>
	<p><b>Murovhi Avhurengwi Florence</b> Department of African Studies, Human and Social Sciences – University Of Venda</p>	<p><b>Addressing Poverty and Inequality in South Africa: An investigation into the lives of orphans in Thulamela Municipality</b></p>
	<p><b>Dr Nosiru, Omobolanle Marcus</b> Department of Agricultural Science, Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ijebu Ode, Ogun State, Nigeria</p>	<p><b>Gender and Social Capital Utilisation for Improved and Sustainable Resource Accessibility among Poultry Farmers in Nigeria: Towards Reducing Inequality</b></p>
	<p><b>CHRISTOPHER DICK-SAGOE</b> Ghana Technology University College, Ghana</p>	<p><b>Reducing poverty through decentralised service provision in the central region of ghana</b></p>



**Dr Mathias Fubah Alubafi**  
Human and Social Development  
Research Programme, Human Sciences  
Research Council

**Cameroonian Female Migrants and the Hair care sector  
in Pretoria, South Africa: Additional Contributions,  
Challenges and Prospects**

**Rapporteurs:** TBC

15:30-15:45

**TEA BREAK**

**PARALLEL SESSION 5 | Epoch 3/2**

15:45-17:15

**PILLAR II: POVERTY AND INEQUALITY**

**Facilitator:** Dr Paul Tembe, TMALI

**Presenter**

**Anne Achieng Aseey & Callen  
Nyamwange**

Department of Educational Studies,  
University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya

**Anyango Beatrice Orwako**

Pan African University, Institute of  
Governance, Humanities and Social  
Sciences (IGHSS)

**Dr Ezinwanyi E. ADAM**

Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun  
State, Nigeria

**Topic**

**Poverty and Gender Inequality as Barriers to Achieving  
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Africa**

**Poverty reduction strategies in achieving social inclusion  
in Africa: Linking Empirical evidence to Sustainable  
Development Goals**

**Achieving sustainable development in africa: an  
analytical study of images of poverty and inequality in  
selected fictions**

**Dr Christopher D. Mlosy**

Development Economist, Pretoria, South  
Africa

**Itumeleng Mathlo**

Department of Agricultural Economics &  
Extension, University of Fort Hare

**Famuyiwa Ayodele Tolulope O**

Centre For Research In Education And  
Communication. (Ltd by Guarantee)  
(CERECOM), Nigeria

**Poverty, Growth And Inequality In Africa: 2030 Sdgs  
Achieving The Industry – Related Goals And Targets**

**Poverty and inequality: policy considerations since the  
dawn of democracy**

**Achieving reduction in poverty and inequalities for  
sustainable development in sub-saharan african nations  
– Nigeria in focus**

**Discussants**

**Summary of discussions**

**Rapporteurs:** TBC

**Announcements & Closure of Day  
Delagates Shuttle to the HOTEL**



## Tuesday, 23 May 2017

### Arrival & Registration | 08:00 – 08:30

#### PART 1: PLENARY SESSION

**FACILITATOR:** DR THOKOZANI SIMELANE: ACTING DIRECTOR - AISA HSRC

#### 08:30 - 09:30 GUEST SPEAKERS

Ms Lindiwe Lusenga: DWS DDG International Water Support

Mr Daan du Toit: DST DDG International Cooperation and Resources

#### KEY NOTE

Dhesigen Naidoo: CEO Water Research Commission: Keynote Address:

Plan for a water secure Africa by 2050

### PART 2: PANEL SESSION

09:30-10:15

#### **Facilitator:**

Dr Mamohloding  
Tlhagale: Head  
of International  
Cooperation and  
Partnerships

**Theme: Conversation on unlocking Africa's potential for a water secured future**

#### **Panellists –**

- H.E Mr Abd-El-Naceur Belaid: Ambassador of Algeria
- H.E Mr Chamsidine Mhadjou: Ambassador of Comoros
- H.E Ms Jean Njeri Kamau: High Commissioner of Kenya
- H.E Mrs Rakiatou Mayaki: Ambassador of Niger
- H.E Mr Emmanuel Mwamba: Ambassador of Zambia

### PART 3: CONCLUDING SESSION

10:15-11:00

#### **Facilitator:**

Dr Mamohloding  
Tlhagale: Head  
of International  
Cooperation and  
Partnerships

**Theme: Sustainable management of Water: SDG**

#### **Speakers**

- Dr Sudhir Pillay: WRC Sanitation Research Manager
- Dr Richard Glover-ICSU
- Prof Godwell Nhamo: Exxaro Chair in Business and Climate Change-UNISA
- *Sanitation in Africa and SDGs*
- *"A call to domesticate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Context of Agenda 2063"*

11:00-11:30

### TEA BREAK

### PARALLEL SESSION 1 | Seminar room

11:30-13:00

#### **PILLAR I: CLIMATE CHANGE & EMERGING TRENDS**

**Facilitator:** Dr Palesa Sekhejane; Research Specialist, AISA

#### **Presenter**

**Bakary FATY**  
Université Cheikh Anta Diop De Dakar

#### **Topic**

**Validation Et Inter-Comparaison Des Produits Satellitaires D'estimation De Pluie Sur Le Bassin Fluvial De La Gambie**

#### **Jonathan I. Matondo**

University of Swaziland, Swaziland

**Water Infrastructure Development: Key Adaptation Strategy To Impacts Of Expected Climate Change And Variability In Africa**

#### **Mathew Svodziwa**

Bulawayo Polytechnic, Zimbabwe

**Climate Change Adaptation For Sustenance Of Rural Livelihoods In Jotsholo In Lupane District, Zimbabwe**



<b>Tata Emmanuel Sunjo</b> Pan African University, Soa, Cameroon	<b>Climate Change and Coastal Tourism Developments in the Cameroonian city of Limbe: Challenges and Adaptations</b>
<b>Adeoye O. Akinola</b> School of Management, Information Technology & Governance, University of KwaZulu-Natal	<b>The Quest for Industrialization and Sustainable Development in Africa: Rethinking Rent and Rent-Seeking</b>
<b>Vuyo Mjimba</b> AISA-HSRC, Pretoria, South Africa	<b>Industrial policy for achieving the sustainable development goals in Africa</b>

**Rapporteurs:** TBC

#### PARALLEL SESSION 1 | Seminar room

11:30-13:00	<b>PILLAR II: PEACE &amp; SECURITY</b> <b>Facilitator:</b> Dr Nicacius Check Achu; Research Specialist, AISA
	<b>Presenter</b> <b>Topic</b>
<b>Bolaji Omitola</b> Department of Political Sciences, Osun State University, Nigeria	<b>Violence and Challenges of Sustainable Development: the Case of National Union of Road Transport Workers in Ibadan City, Nigeria</b>
<b>Cecilia Nwigwe, Victor Okoruwa, Kemisola Adenegan and Adeola Olajide</b> University of Ibadan, Nigeria	<b>Federal Science and Technical College, Ijebu</b>
<b>Malatsi L. Seleka</b> University of Botswana	<b>Conflict-Sensitive Wildlife Conservation for Sustainable Development: The Case of Chobe District, Botswana</b>
<b>NHODO LLOYD</b> Department of sociology and social anthropology-Great Zimbabwe University	<b>Pensioners and the human security-insecurity matrix in zimbabwe. A case study of senior citizens in mucheke surbabs in Masvingo</b>
<b>Santas Tsegyu Nasarawa</b> State University Keffi, Nigeria	<b>Mass Media and the Promotion of Peace and Security for Sustainable Development in Nigeria</b>
<b>Ramusetheli M.D</b> University of Venda, School of Human and Social Sciences	<b>The Relevance of Nyambedzano as a Process for Promoting morality among the youth at Vhembe District</b>
<b>Dr Raj Kumar Sharma</b> Research Fellow, United Service Institution of India	<b>Food Security and Political Stability: Lesson for Africa from Syrian Experience</b>

**Rapporteurs:** Frank Lekaba

#### PARALLEL SESSION 2| Exhibition One

11:30-13:00	<b>PILLAR III: POVERTY &amp; INEQUALITY</b> <b>Facilitator:</b> Dr Olga Bialostocka; Research Specialist, AISA
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Presenter	Topic
<b>Livhuwani Daphney Tshikukuvhe</b> Department of African Studies, Human and Social Sciences – University Of Venda	<b>Rethinking Traditional leadership and the concept of Ubuntu as tools of reducing poverty and inequalities among rural communities in the Vhembe District</b>
<b>Mmakola K.L and Sithole S.L</b> University of Limpopo, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, South Africa	<b>An underrepresentation of women in combat roles: a case study of the South African national defence force: Capricorn district, Polokwane</b>
<b>Opoku Maxwell Peparah</b> University of Tasmania, Australia, Faculty of Education, Launceston-Australia	<b>Poverty and persons with disability in Ghana: An Analysis of Threats to Achieving Sustainable Development Goals by 2030</b>
<b>Thuto Tomeletso</b> Institute of Development Management (IDM), Botswana	<b>Disability and Employment Provisions for Poverty Reduction: Lessons Learnt from Botswana</b>
<b>Shanganani Elias</b> University of Botswana, Botswana	<b>Women and Inheritance of Land Property in Botswana: The Dual Legal System of Customary Law and Common Law</b>
<b>Mfundo Masuku</b> Anthropology and Development Studies, and Consumer Sciences	<b>Does poor service delivery contribute towards food insecurity in UThungulu District, South Africa?</b>
<b>Maramura T.C and Mago D</b> North-West University; University of Venda, South Africa	<b>Emerging themes on rural non-farm activities: Identifying the rural economic growth, poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods nexus</b>

**Discussants**

**Rapporteurs:** TBC

**PARALLEL SESSION 3 | Exhibition Two**

11:30-13:00

**PILLAR IV: REVIEW OF MDGs**

**Facilitator:** Dr Check Achu- Research Specialist AISA HSRC

Presenter	Topic
<b>Adeneye O. A. Awofala</b> Department of Science and Technology Education, Faculty of Education, University of Lagos, Nigeria	<b>Review of the Universal Basic Education in the Millennium Development Goals: How Nigeria has performed</b>
<b>Sakah Bernard Nsaidzedze</b> Pan African University-Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences	<b>Persons with disabilities and access to Education in Cameroon: An Analysis of the post-Millennium Development Goals era</b>
<b>Eyasu Gemechu Feyissa</b> Addis Ababa University in Science and Mathematics Education Department	<b>Tension between Teaching and Millennium Developmental Goal: In case of Ethiopian Public Universities</b>
<b>Nwokolo Echezona E.</b> University of Fort Hare Alice, Eastern Cape South Africa	<b>Examining the Impact of Millennium Development Goals in Rural Ghana: Its Challenges and Prospects</b>
<b>Dr Patience Siwadi</b> Midlands State University, Gweru, Zimbabwe	<b>Zimbabwe's state of preparedness for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>



**A.G Bibili Nzengue, J. A Trimble,  
T Nenzhelele**  
Tshwane University of Technology  
**Discussants**

**Aligning supply chain strategies to products' characteristics: A review**

**Rapporteurs:** TBC

#### PARALLEL SESSION 4 | Epoch 3/1

11:30-13:00

**PILLAR V: AFRICAN ECONOMIES IN THE REALM OF SDGs**

**Facilitator:** Dr Richard Ironayan, TMALI

**Presenter**

**Topic**

**Celestine Akharume**

Department of Agricultural Economics & Extension, University Fort Hare

**Cost and Return Analysis of Smallholder Organic Crop Farms in Eastern Cape Pr**

**Avuletey Richard**

Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Fort Hare

**Farm Productivity and Efficiency among Smallholder Producers in O.R. Tambo District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa**

**Tshifhiwa Labase**

Department of Agriculture Economics and Extension, University Fort Hare

**Factors affecting value chain development among organised and individual smallholder cabbage farmers in the Eastern Cape**

**Mdletshe Sifiso Themba Clement**

University of Fort Hare Alice, Eastern Cape South Africa

**Impact of Brics on viability of south African small-scale broiler projects. (case study: kwazulu-natal province of south Africa)**

**DIA Mounkaila**

University Cheikh Anta, Diop of Dakar, Senegal

**The « blue world », as the engine of the structural transformation of the African continent in the next decade**

**Professor Vusi Mashinini**

Department of Geography and Environmental Science, National University of Lesotho

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Prospects and Constraints in Lesotho**

**Discussants**

**Rapporteurs:** TBC

#### CLOSED SESSION

12:00-13:00

**Facilitator:** Grethe Fox

**ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES**

**Welcome: Informal Meet & Greet of Delegates from Senegal**

Dr Kingsley Makhubela, CEO, Brand South Africa

13:00-14:00

**LUNCH**

#### PANEL SESSION

14:00-15:00

**Facilitator:** Ian Liebenberg



<b>Theme:</b>	<b>Panelists:</b>
<b>Sound boarding reflections on reflections and action?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thabo Mbeki</li> <li>• Essop/Aziz Pahad</li> <li>• Barbara Masekela</li> <li>• Jannie Gagiano</li> <li>• Willem van Vuuren</li> </ul>

**PANEL SESSION**

15:00-16:00 **Facilitator:** Ian Liebenberg

<b>Theme:</b>	<b>Panelists:</b>
<b>Sound boarding reflections on reflections and action?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alex Boraine – FC CEO – Reflections in intervention before transition: theory and practice</li> <li>• Essop Pahad – C – Reflections over 30 years – opposition and governance</li> <li>• Willem van Vuuren – E – Ideologies and politics – new and old dynamics</li> <li>• Jannie Gagiano – Retired US – Back on the new farm: reflections pre- and post transition</li> <li>• Franklin Sonn – FC – The state of education thirty years Dakar</li> <li>• Lourens du Plessis – FC – Reflections on the state of independence of the judiciary</li> <li>• Herman Gilomee – FC CEO – Two nations? Is there a future?</li> <li>• Andre du Toit – Ian – Morality, politics, accountability: looking back, and forward simultaneously</li> <li>• Andre du Pisani – Ian – From giants to dwarves, politics in Southern Africa</li> <li>• Jaap du Randt – Ian – Widening dialogue protest and the creation of a non-racial society: an ecumenical perspective</li> </ul>

17:30-19:00 **Reception MC – Barbara Masikela & Grethe Fox**

19:00-21:00 **Live SAFM broadcast – reflections on, and lessons of Dakar 1987 for South Africa today**





**Wednesday, 24 May 2017**

**SOC INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA – PANEL DISCUSSION**

**Programme Director: Dr Emmanuel Sekyre, HSRC**

- 08:30 – 08:35 **Welcome & Opening:** Dr Claudious Chikozho ED AISA, HSRC  
08:35 – 08:50 **Guest Speaker:** Dr Daniel Nyanganyura: ICSU - Regional Director  
08:50 - 09:05 **Guest Speaker:** Prof Chris lansberg, University of Johannesburg  
09:05 – 09:30 **Keynote Speaker:** Sketching the scene: Kgathatso Tlhakudi

**PANEL DISCUSSION**

- 09:30 – 10:00 **Facilitator-** Dr Emmanuel Sekyere, HSRC
- Participants – SOC**
- Denel** – Mr Johnny Chabalala
  - Eskom** – Mr Lungisa Magwentshu
  - Transnet** – Mr Petrus Fusi
  - Private Sector** – Dr Kelvin Kemm

**Unlocking Economic Growth Through Infrastructure in Africa – A Collaboration Approach**

- Discussion Points:**
1. What challenges in implementation, funding, operations or planning have affected the projects?
  2. How can we address these challenges on the Continent?
  3. How can we best collaborate to optimise on Africa's opportunities?
  4. What role can business play and how can they unlock the huge opportunities inherent in the projects?
  5. What role can the resident African Missions in South Africa play and how can they assist to unlock the huge opportunities inherent in the projects in their respective countries?
  6. The role of SA government in enabling growth and development in the continent?

10:00 – 10:10 **How DPE's Africa Strategy is assisting the SOCs with their market entry strategies?**

10:10 – 10:20 **Q & A Session**

10:20 – 10:30 **Closing and Wrap-up (Kgathatso Tlhakudi)**

**END**

10:30-11:00

**TEA BREAK**

**PARALLEL SESSION I | Seminar room**

11:00-12:30 **PILLAR I: SYSTEMS THINKING**

**Facilitator:** Dr Njeri Wabiri; Human Science Research Council, HSRC

**Presenter**

**Topic**

**Paul Lameck Kwengwere**  
Pentecostal Life University, Lilongwe,  
Malawi

**Why infrastructure is the “big issue” if SDGS must make any impact in African LDCs**



<b>Olaposi, Titilayo Olubunmi</b> African Institute for Science Policy and Innovation, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria	<b>The Role of Family Innovation System in Innovation Diffusion: The Case of Bed-Nets Innovation Implementation in Nigeria</b>
<b>Xoyane, A</b> North-West University (Vaal Triangle Campus)	<b>Municipal Performance Management as a strategy for measuring Public Sector Productivity for attaining Sustainable Development</b>
<b>Juliana Ukonze</b> Faculty of Vocational and Technical Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka	<b>Gender and Sustainable issues in the utilization of systems thinking and system models in Agricultural Education in Nigerian Universities</b>
<b>Dr Christopher D. Mlosy</b> Development Economist, Pretoria, South Africa	<b>Poverty, Growth And Inequality In Africa: 2030 SGDs Achieving The Industry – Related Goals And Targets</b>
<b>Opoku Maxwell Peprah</b> University of Tasmania, Australia, Faculty of Education, Launceston-Australia	<b>Inclusive education in practice and teacher preparedness in Australia: A lesson for Ghana</b>
<b>Discussants</b>	

**Rapporteurs:** TBC

#### PARALLEL SESSION 2 | Exhibition One

11:00-12:30	<b>PILLAR II: REVIEW OF MDGs</b> <b>Facilitator:</b> Dr Nicacius Check Achu; Research Specialist, AISA														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Presenter</b></th> <th><b>Topic</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Ajede, Salamat Atinuke</b> Tai Solarin University, of education ijagun, Ogun State Nigeria</td> <td><b>A Critical Review Of The Millennium Development Goals: Nigeria Performance And Way Forward</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Miss. Zimbini Coka</b> Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences University of the Free State</td> <td><b>Review of the Millennium Development Goals: How Africa has performed in developing a global partnership for development</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Durokifa Anuoluwapo, Ijeoma, Edwin and Oseni Tunde</b> Department of Public Administration, University of Fort Hare</td> <td><b>From MDGs to SDGs: Challenges and Prospects of Sustainability in Nigeria</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Dr Emaculate Ingwani</b> University of Venda, South Africa</td> <td><b>From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals: Conversations on Urban and Regional Planning</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Blessing Makunike</b> University of Zimbabwe</td> <td><b>Africa's Millennium Development Goals performance: a review</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Drs Temitayo Isaac Odeyemi and A. Sat Obiyan. Obafemi Awolowo</b> University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria</td> <td><b>Subnational E-Government Services and Sustainable Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Comparative Study of Lagos, Nigeria and Gauteng, South Africa</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Ajede, Salamat Atinuke</b> Tai Solarin University, of education ijagun, Ogun State Nigeria	<b>A Critical Review Of The Millennium Development Goals: Nigeria Performance And Way Forward</b>	<b>Miss. Zimbini Coka</b> Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences University of the Free State	<b>Review of the Millennium Development Goals: How Africa has performed in developing a global partnership for development</b>	<b>Durokifa Anuoluwapo, Ijeoma, Edwin and Oseni Tunde</b> Department of Public Administration, University of Fort Hare	<b>From MDGs to SDGs: Challenges and Prospects of Sustainability in Nigeria</b>	<b>Dr Emaculate Ingwani</b> University of Venda, South Africa	<b>From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals: Conversations on Urban and Regional Planning</b>	<b>Blessing Makunike</b> University of Zimbabwe	<b>Africa's Millennium Development Goals performance: a review</b>	<b>Drs Temitayo Isaac Odeyemi and A. Sat Obiyan. Obafemi Awolowo</b> University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria	<b>Subnational E-Government Services and Sustainable Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Comparative Study of Lagos, Nigeria and Gauteng, South Africa</b>
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<b>Drs Temitayo Isaac Odeyemi and A. Sat Obiyan. Obafemi Awolowo</b> University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria	<b>Subnational E-Government Services and Sustainable Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Comparative Study of Lagos, Nigeria and Gauteng, South Africa</b>														
	<b>Discussants</b>														

**Rapporteurs:** TBC



### PARALLEL SESSION 3 | Exhibition Two

11:00-12:30

**PILLAR III: Africa Strengths & Weaknesses-SDGs**

**Facilitator:** Dr Paul Tembe; TIMALI

**Presenter**

**Topic**

**Workneh Alemnew Alula Gondar**  
University, School of Law, Ethiopia

**The Need of Laws to Reduce the Impact of Alcohol Marketing on Youth under 18 years old in Ethiopia**

**wara, I. O., Dr. Matshidze, P., Makhenikhe, J**  
Centre for African Studies, School of Human and Social Sciences, University of Venda, South Africa

**Assessment on Cultural Factors that Affects Youth Entrepreneurial Development in Africa: A Case Study of Thohoyandou, South Africa**

**L.E Mphahama and A. Obi**  
University of Fort hare, Alice, Eastern Cape. South Africa

**Institutional Constraints to Horticulture Production and Marketing in Lesotho**

**Kayode Richard, Ogbe**  
Faculty of Social Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

**Strategic management in the public service: Reflection of its effectiveness on the south African public organisations**

**Oluwafemi Ajewole, <sup>1</sup>Opeyemi Ayinde, <sup>2</sup>Vivian Ojehomon, <sup>3</sup>Rita Agboh-Noameshie, <sup>4</sup>Aliou Diagne**  
University of Ilorin. Ilorin. Nigeria.

**Gender Analysis of Agricultural Innovation and Decision Making among Rice Farming Household in Nigeria**

**Nyarai Mujuru & Ajuruchukwu Obi:**  
University of Fort hare, South Africa

**An Assessment of the effect of Smallholder Farm Enterprise Scale of Operation on Farm Profits and Food Security in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa**

**Maramura T.C and Mago D**  
North-West University; University of Venda, South Africa

**Emerging themes on rural non-farm activities: Identifying the rural economic growth, poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods nexus.**

**Discussants**

**Rapporteurs:** TBC

### PARALLEL SESSION I | Seminar room

11:00-12:30

**PILLAR IV: POVERTY & INEQUALITY**

**Facilitator:** Prof Sylvester Bongani Maphosa

**Presenter**

**Topic**

**Aniekan Jim Akpaeti & Damian I. Agom**  
Akwa Ibom State University

**Comparative Cost Analysis Of Broiler Poultry Fed With Concentrate And Aspilia Africana**

**Kugara Stewart Lee**  
University Of Venda

**An assessment of the Causes of Poverty in South Africa: A Case Study of Thohoyandou**

**Mdhului Tsetselelani Decide**  
University Of Venda

**Sustainability of poverty relief projects: An Evaluative Case Study of Matsika Irrigation Scheme in Thulamela Municipality**

**Ms Zola Innocentia Mantenta**  
North-West University

**Assessing performance of public funded food security projects in Sebokeng**



<b>Ms. W.N Mofokeng</b> North-West University	<b>An appraisal of the funding model for food security projects in Gauteng province</b>
<b>Drs. Unekwu Onuche &amp; Haruna I. Opaluwa</b> Kogi State University, Anyigba, Nigeria	<b>Influence Of Farm Level Economic Efficiency On Poverty Status In Rural Farm Households Of Kogi State, Nigeria</b>
<b>Mr. Bathathu Peter</b> University of Fort Hare, Alice, South Africa	<b>Economic growth and employment as mechanisms to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in Africa</b>
<b>Discussants</b>	

**Rapporteurs:** Frank Lekaba

### PARALLEL SESSION 5 | Epoch 3/2

11:30-13:00	<b>PILLAR V: AFRICAN ECONOMIES IN THE REALM OF SDGs</b> <b>Facilitator:</b> Dr Richard Ironayan, TMALI
	<b>Presenter</b> <b>Topic</b>
	<b>Asmama Mulusew Teka</b> University Of Gondar, College Of Business And Economics, School Of Economics, Ethiopia
	<b>The Impact Of Government Spending On Economic Growth: The Case Of Ethiopia</b>
	<b>Xolile, Gcaza</b> University of Fort Hare
	<b>An investigation into the effects of Perceived Organisational Support on Employee Motivation: A case of the Public Service in the Buffalo City Municipality</b>
	<b>Makhanikhe Justice</b> Centre for African Studies; School of Human Sciences, University of Venda
	<b>Access to Land as a tool to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals in South African rural communities</b>
	<b>Ufiem Maurice Ogbonnaya</b> National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru, Nigeria
	<b>Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and Africa's Development Agenda: The Missing Link</b>
	<b>OLAOPA Olawale. R And OJAKOROTU Victor</b> North West University, Mafikeng, South Africa
	<b>African societies and the propensity of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Sdgs): The Swot Analysis</b>
	<b>Dr Ololade. K. Shonubi</b> University of Johannesburg, South Africa
	<b>Ubuntu, Neo-liberal Pressures and Higher Education Access in Selected African Countries</b>
	<b>Discussants</b>

**Rapporteurs:** TBC

12:30-14:00

**LUNCH**



## SESSION II

11:00-12:30	<b>PILLAR V: AFRICAN ECONOMIES IN THE REALM OF SDGs</b> <b>Facilitator:</b> Dr Paul Tembe, TMALI	
13:00-14:00	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Topic</b>
	<b>Ololade. K. Shonubi</b> University Of Johannesburg, South Africa	<b>Ubuntu, Neo-liberal Pressures and Higher Education Access in Selected African Countries</b>
	<b>Dr Bolaji Omitola, and Wale Akinrinde,</b> Osun State University, Nigeria	<b>Corruption and Sustainable Development in Africa: What lessons can Nigeria learn from South Africa?</b>
	<b>Francis Onditi</b> UN Women University Nairobi, Kenya	<b>Sustainable Or Susceptible Development? Issues And Policy Options For Engaging Women In Mining In Africa</b>
	<b>Andani Thakhathi</b> Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany	<b>Changing the moral of the story: a critical analysis of Africa's sustainable development-related social narrative</b>
	<b>Vedaste Ndizera</b> University of Rwanda, College of Arts and Social Sciences, Pan-African University Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences	<b>Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063 and the Pan-African Ideal for African Unity</b>
	<b>Prof Bitwoded Admasu Dagnaw</b> University of Gondar, Maraki Campus	<b>African Union A New Style Of Political Integration And The Lesson From The European Union: Challenges And Prospects</b>
	<b>Discussants</b>	
	<b>Rapporteurs:</b> TBC	

## PARALLEL SESSION 1 | Seminar room

13:00-14:00	<b>PILLAR 1: AFRICAN ECONOMIES IN THE REALM OF SDGs</b> <b>Facilitator:</b> Dr , Olga Biolstica ,AISA	
	<b>Presenter</b>	<b>Topic</b>
	<b>Ololade. K. Shonubi</b> University Of Johannesburg, South Africa	<b>Ubuntu, Neo-liberal Pressures and Higher Education Access in Selected African Countries.</b>
	<b>Dr Bolaji Omitola, and Wale Akinrinde,</b> Osun State University, Nigeria,	<b>Corruption and Sustainable Development in Africa: What lessons can Nigeria learn from South Africa?</b>
	<b>Andani Thakhathi</b> Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany	<b>Changing the moral of the story: a critical analysis of Africa's sustainable development-related social narrative</b>
	<b>Vedaste Ndizera</b> University of Rwanda, College of Arts and Social Sciences, Pan-African University Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences	<b>Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063 and the Pan-African Ideal for African Unity</b>
	<b>Prof Bitwoded Admasu Dagnaw</b> University of Gondar, Maraki Campus	<b>African Union A New Style Of Political Integration And The Lesson From The European Union: Challenges And Prospects</b>
	<b>Discussants</b>	
	<b>Rapporteurs:</b> TBC	



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### PARALLEL SESSION 2 | Exhibition One

13:00-14:00	<b>PILLAR 1: EMERGING ECONOMIES IN THE REALM OF SDGs</b> <b>Facilitator:</b> Dr Francis Onditi, RIARA University, Kenya	
	<b>Presenter</b>	
	<b>Topic</b>	
	<b>Rajesh Gopala Krishnan Nair (Rajesh, G. K)</b> Gandhigram Rural Institute- Deemed University, Tamil Nadu, India	<b>Travel writing as a tool for African integration: a Foucauldian discourse analysis of travel writing on pre and post-colonial Africa</b>
	<b>Abebe Fentahun Misiker</b> University of Gondar, Department of History and Heritage Management	<b>Challenges and Prospects of Tourist Guides in and around the city of Gondar since 1974</b>
	<b>Francis Onditi</b> UN University Nairobi, Kenya Ayinde O, Aina I University Ilorin, Nigeria	<b>Sustainable Or Susceptible Development? Issues And Policy Options For Engaging Women In Mining In Africa</b> <b>Performance and impact of the agricultural credit guaranteed scheme fund (ACGSF) on livestock productivity in sustainable development in Nigeria</b>

**Discussants**

**Rapporteurs:** TBC

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### CLOSING PLENARY

14:15-15:30	<b>Facilitator:</b> Dr Thokozani Simelane: Acting Director: AISA	
13:00-14:00	<b>Panellists:</b>	
	Dr Shingirirai Mutanga: HSRC	• <b>Overview of the conference Scientific committee</b>
	Prof Mammo Muchie: TUT	• <b>Conference Declaration</b>
	Prof Chris Lansburg: UJ	• <b>Overall Synthesis and feedback</b>
	Prof Leickness Simbayi: DCEO HSRC	• <b>Vote of thanks</b>

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### ANNONCEMENTS



Thursday, 25 May 2017

## DST AFRICA DAY CELEBRATION

Venue: Freedom Park, Tshwane (Epoch 7)  
The role of data in tracking the SDGs and informing policy decisions.

Facilitator: Daan Du Toit, Deputy Director-General: International Cooperation and Resources, DST

Time	Item	Chair
10:00 - 12:00	<b>TOUR OF FREEDOM PARK</b>	Facilitator
12:00 - 13:00	<b>Lunch and entertainment</b>	
13:00 - 13:05	<b>Opening and Welcome</b>	Daan Du Toit, Deputy Director-General: International Cooperation and Resources, DST
13:05 - 13:10	<b>AU Anthem</b>	All
13:10 - 13:15	<b>Welcome remarks</b>	Jane Mufamadi, CEO Freedom Park
13:15 - 13:30	<b>The role of economics in achieving the SDGs, with a data perspective</b>	Fatou Leigh, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
13:30 - 13:45	<b>The role of data in tracking the SDGs and developing Africa's evidence based policy</b>	Ibrahim Mayaki, New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
13:45 - 14:00	<b>National perspective on Data to inform evidence based policy</b>	Desmond Booyesen, (Stats SA)
14:00 - 14:15	<b>Contextualising Data and the SDG's</b>	Mlungisi Cele, National Advisory Council on Innovation (NACI)
14:15 - 14:30	<b>Q&amp;A</b>	
14:30 - 14:45	<b>Tea break</b>	
14:45 - 15:15	<b>Demonstration of the Sustainable Knowledge Hub</b>	Willem Fourie, University of Pretoria
15:15 - 15:30	<b>Discussion</b>	All
15:30 - 16:00	<b>Minister's response and the Launch of African Researchers Booklet</b>	Minister Naledi Pandor, Minister of Science and Technology
16:00 - 16:10	<b>Vote of thanks and Way forward</b>	Mmampei Chaba, Chief Director: Multilateral Cooperation and Africa, DST

**Rapporteurs:** Modikoe Patjane, Thapelo Kepadisa



# KARA HERITAGE INSTITUTE

In partnership with

**MAPUNGUBWE HERITAGE FOUNDATION**

and

**SUKARA HERITAGE SOCIETY**

Have pleasure to invite you to Muhale Spiritual Services and Mapungubwe Intercultural Dialogue taking place at Africa Day Expo, an educational support project initiated as a platform for presenting tangible access to relevant information about the entire continent of Africa.

Muhale Spiritual Services and Mapungubwe Intercultural Dialogue provide a platform to cultural and faith-based organisations to network with one another and explore the potential of culture and religions in conflict resolution, religious and cultural intolerance as well as religious wars which are a threat to the creation of socially cohesive and prosperous African nations.

At Mapunguwe and Great Zimbabwe the people of the Sun (Vakaranga / Bakhalaka) celebrated Muhale Day on the 1 May every year. Muhale is the Queen of Heaven (Mwari we benga, also known as the Most High (Mudzimu/Modimo), who was worshipped throughout the length and breadth of the African continent.

African Expo forms part of the Annual African Unity for Renaissance International Conference which is celebrated annually on May 25th to mark the commemoration of the 1963 founding of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), represented since 2002 by the African Union (AU).

The urgent need for African Spiritual and Cultural Renaissance appears in the genocidal philosophy contained in the address of Lord Macaulay's address to the British parliament on 2nd February 1835:

*"I have travelled across the length and breadth of Africa and I have not seen one person who is a beggar, who is a thief, such wealth I have seen this country, such high moral values, people of such calibre, that I do not think we would ever conquer this country, unless we break the very backbone of this nation, which is her Spiritual and Cultural heritage and therefore, I propose that we replace her old and ancient education system, her culture, for if the Africans think that all that is foreign and English is good and greater than their own, they will lose their self-esteem, their native culture and they will become what we want them, a truly dominated nation."*

Africa Day celebrations must therefore include the spiritual and cultural revival of African people.







## PROGRAMME

- 5h00 – 7h00:** Invocation of the gods (Muphaso)  
at the Kara Chapel
- 7h00 – 8h30:** Spiritual celebration in honor  
of African prophets
- 8h30 – 9h00:** *Tea/Coffee break*
- 9h00 – 12h00:** Mapungubwe Cultural Dialogue
- 12h00 – 13h00:** Muhale Day Celebration accompanied by African Musical  
Instruments, Lekope, Mbira and Marimba.
- 14h00 – 17h00:** Africa Day Expo including:  
African Art Exhibitions  
African Food Tasting, and  
Live Cultural Performances

## DETAILS OF THE EVENT

- Date:** 25 May 2017
- Time:** 8h30 for 09h00 – 17h00
- Venue:** Kara Heritage Village  
Cnr Kgosi Mampuru and Madiba Street  
Pretoria 0002
- RSVP:** Ms Lucy Sekhota at (012) 323 7737  
Email: [info@kara.co.za](mailto:info@kara.co.za)

Reigniting the power of Africa's heritage



# PhD COLLOQUIUM ABSTRACTS

## The use of social media an emerging trend of development patterns under sustainable developmental goals

Edward Thabani Mdlongwa

Human Science Research Council (HSRC), 134 Pretorius Street, 0002.South Africa, tmdlongwa@hsrc.ac.za

This working paper explores the use of social media has emerged as one of the key trends in development patterns under the United Nations (UN) recently developed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, transforming our world, which has seventeen sustainable developmental goals which countries must seek to achieve in order to fulfil this agenda. In this narrative of seeking to attain the goals as per Agenda 2030 the use of social media has emerged as a critical factor in a number of issues globally some of which include democracy and development and service delivery. The aim of this paper is to explore the use of social media as an emerging trend of developmental patterns under Agenda 2030, looking into its influence, and perceived impact in a globalised world.

## An antenarrative multiple case study of sustainable entrepreneurship in the global business context

A. Thakhathi\*

Ethics and Responsible Leadership in Business, WCGE, Germany.

andani.thakhathi@ethicsinbusiness.eu

Sustainable development has become an issue of global concern which transcends individual nation states as it affects organisations and communities across the world (Benn, Dunphy & Griffiths, 2014; Engert, Rauter & Baumgartner, 2016). Global problems require global solutions, and some of the most effective mechanisms for addressing problems in the global domain are transnational institutional initiatives (Wilber, 2003; Zizek, 2016). Transnational institutional initiatives serve the global community by establishing unifying objectives that can be pursued underpinned by meta norms and values that cut across socio-cultural boundaries and create a shared understanding (Donaldson & Dunfee, 1994). One such institution is the United Nations (UN) whose seminal definition of sustainable development has influenced the conceptualisation of sustainable development in general, and corporate sustainability in particular (Wilson, 2003). This proposed PhD research project is particularly concerned with the role that transnational institutional initiatives play in the practice of corporate sustainability. More specifically, this PhD seeks to explore the role of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the organisational practice of corporate sustainability in international companies. Therefore, the primary research question that the PhD seeks to answer is: What role do global institutional initiatives such as the UN SDGs play in the practice of corporate sustainability in international companies in the contemporary global



business environment? The study will utilise the Strategy-as-Practice (S-as-P) perspective to research this phenomenon as S-as-P is concerned with how organisational actors draw on social practices to bring about strategic outcomes for their organisation, sector or industry (Jarzabkwocki & Spee, 2009). The theory that will be utilised to analyse the social practices will be Structuration Theory (Giddens, 1984). The S-as-P field of study acknowledges structuration theory as one of the core practice theories that can be used when analysing organisational practices (Seidl & Whittington, 2014). It is seen to help overcome the micro-macro or agent-structure dualisms that may confront practice.

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## **An assessment of the Causes of Poverty in South Africa: A Case Study of Thohoyandou.**

Kugara Stewart Lee\*<sup>1</sup>, Prof V. O Netshandamaz and Dr P. E Matshidze <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of African Studies, Human and Social Sciences – University Of Venda, South Africa. (skugara@gmail.com)

The study analysed and reviewed the causes of poverty in South Africa. Poverty has come to be known as the number one enemy in the 21st Century. Due to its clandestine nature, the magnitude of it is unknown. The research adopted a qualitative research approach which allowed the researcher to gain insight into inquiring the matter under investigation. Desktop research, interviews and review of literature was used. A non-random sampling procedure was employed and a purposive sampling method used to recruit participants in the villages around Thohoyandou. The study found that poverty in Vhembe district is caused by a number of factors including corruption and poor governance, limited employment opportunities, poor infrastructure, poor resource usage and unending conflicts, deep cultural beliefs, among others. As such the poor lacks the capacity to influence social processes, public policy and resources allocation. The study concluded that poverty can only be fought in the presence of strong institutions, and equitable distribution of resources. This requires a non-corrupt government. It is notable that just like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focus mainly on three domains (social, economic, environmental) and neglect the cultural domain. It can be therefore argued that dispensing with cultural sustainability may totally compromise the achievement sought to be achieved by the SDGs especially in addressing poverty. It is recommended that state institutions and non-governmental organisations should consider the cultural domain to fight poverty as these domains are interdependent and mutually reinforcing

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## **A comprehensive assessment of development programmes' significance on socio-economic growth and development in Africa. A lesson for Namibia**

Samuel Shikongo

School of Business Administration, Tshwane University of Science and Technology, South Africa, samuelkandenge@gmail.com

The National Planning Commission (NPC) Fourth National Development Plan (2012), signposted that Namibia inherited a dual economy at independence in 1990 from apartheid South African regime. The Commission is the country's umbrella body mandated to plan and spearhead the course of national development derived from the Article 129 of the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia and the National Planning Commission Act 2013 (Act 2 of 2013). The economy according Commission had four interrelated challenges of low economic growth, a high rate of poverty, inequitable distribution of wealth and income, and high unemployment. Equally, the country's economy was very small with majority of people excluded from any meaningful economic activities and effective participation in society. However, notwithstanding the economic size and low growth, South



West Africa People Organization (SWAPO) Party - a democratically elected Government - that continue to dominate the political scene since independence – acknowledged the importance of National Development Programmes as integral parts of economic and social development. To date, the country has adopted a number of developmental programmes aimed at improving citizens' standard of living, achieve economic stability through sustainable growth and sustainable comprehensive development. Such unifying programmes are backed by implementation plans clearly setting out choices made, actions to be undertaken in order of priorities. Disappointingly, the exercise has mounted pressure on the National Development Programmes efficacy and its administration systems in efforts to promoting sustainable economic growth, inclusive development, good governance and effective policing, hence this study. The study focus mainly on the Namibian National Development programmes (NDPs 1-5), the Targeted Intervention Programme for Employment and Economic Growth (TIPEEG) and the Mass Housing Scheme launched in 2013. It is the study's intention to further scrutinize implementation agencies' competences, and critically analyses programmes implementation approaches. Efforts in the regards are to realize challenges and policy implications associated with the planning, implementation and monitoring as prospects for a guarantor for economic growth and development stance. Despite numerous programmes, Namibia remains among countries with underperforming economies recording a low average growth rate of 4.3 per cent between 2010 and 2015 with a slowdown projection in 2016 according to the Bank of Namibia July Economic Outlook report. Equally, poverty rate and wealth inequality remain high in spite of numerous remedial programmes adopted since independence. The short, medium and long term programmes are targeted broadly to boost and sustain economic growth and development by availing employment opportunities, enriched quality of lives, ensure peace, stability and unity through enhanced governance. Inversely, the more ambitious and much decorated programmes continues to address consistent and cross cutting goals such as economic growth, creation of employment opportunities and equity distribution of income - 21 years after the first National Development Programme Plan (NDP1) was launched in 1995. Regardless of government efforts to promote good governance; accountability and transparency in most programmes management proved compromised by corruption allegations. Moreover, with the prioritized employment creation, unemployment statistics have worsened with youth unemployment recording a high 43.4 percent in 2013, according to the Namibia Statistic Agency Annual Labour Force Survey Report. Deplorably, sustainable socio-economic growth and comprehensive development have deteriorated growing perennial challenge on wealth distribution contrasting the the country's Vision 2030 which envisaged a prosperous Namibia by 2030. The study thus intends to assess the country's national development programmes significance, feasibilities and the efficacy within programmes administration by investigating diverse approaches used by the government during programmes initiation and planning purposely to determine the programmes models origin and the inclusivity of citizens' participations. The study purpose to benefit government institutions responsible for planning and spearheading the course of national development. Findings are to influence policy decision making processes as well as identifying elements blameworthy for poor programmed planning and execution. Moreover, the study will assess implementation policy implications and suggest prospective implementation legislations in efforts to redress coinciding goals and ensure deliveries of programmes aspirations. By evaluating programmes' implementation efficacy and investigates implementation agencies' competencies, findings will offer substantial administration reforms. Subsequently, study output intend to contribute to the wealth of academic knowledge by filling knowledge gaps and further improve better development theoretical models and approaches while availing opportunities for aspiring future researchers to further expand and explore on the subject matter.



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# Cross-Border Migration of Pastoralists and Farmers Pastoralists Conflicts in the Benue Valley Area of Nigeria

Obadiah Samuel

Lecturer, Centre for Conflict Management and Peace Studies, University of Jos, Nigeria.

The rising incident of violent conflicts between cross-border migrant pastoralists and native farmers in the Benue valley area of Nigeria, with its attendant security challenges earnestly begs for scholarly exploration, towards answering the question: how and why does cross-border migration of pastoralists engender violent conflicts a between cross-border migrant pastoralists and native farmers in the Benue valley area of Nigeria? Using the qualitative methodology, fieldwork will be conducted in the study area, comprising of Adamawa, Taraba, Benue, Plateau, Nasarawa, Gombe and Kogi states, including the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). In-depth interviews will be conducted among 80 respondents, 10 from each of the states mentioned above. 1 Focus Group Discussion will be conducted in each of the states mentioned. Respondents will be from communities of native farmers and migrant pastoralists; Nigeria's security agents; key government agencies and political officers; traditional leaders; Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); Community-Based Organizations (CBOs); and media practitioners, among others. To adequately explain the relationship of cross-border migration of pastoralists with farmers-pastoralists conflicts in the area, this work will utilize the theoretical value of the 'push-pull', 'climate change', the 'politico-ecology' and 'identity-conflict' theories. The data obtained will be analyses qualitatively, through descriptive and content analysis. Being at the literature review stage, the research has identified gaps in literature, such as the fact that most studies either only focus on cross-border migration of pastoralists into the Benue valley area as a necessity for enhancing pastoralism; attempt to explain violent conflicts between native farmers and pastoralists in the area in terms of competition over farming and pastoral resources; and still others, only focus on issues of identity within the context of citizenship crisis, expressed in indigene-settler contest actions as responsible for violent conflicts in the Benue valley. None of the works explains the violent conflict between cross-border migrant pastoralists in the Benue valley in relation to the crisis of citizenship and citizenship rights between native farmers and cross-border migrant pastoralists in the area holistically, hence the present research. This work is very significant in the sense that, it is being conducted at the time Nigeria is grappling with serious security challenges, including, but not limited to farmers-pastoralists conflicts, identity-based conflicts, the Boko Haram insurgency, banditry and other acts of criminality. It will therefore, be an additional effort in the continuous search for peace and security in the country. It will not only bridge the gap in literature on the subject-matter, but the policy recommendations that will be made will go a long way towards helping the Government of Nigeria and other stakeholders towards making relevant policies to tackle the problem.

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## Advertising self-regulation: An opportunity to promote sustainable development goals

O.A. Ojo<sup>1</sup>, R.W. de Lange<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Design and Studio Art, Faculty of Humanities,  
Central University of Technology, Free State (CUT), Bloemfontein, South Africa.  
oojo@cut.ac.za

This paper analysed the contents of two green print advertisements placed in South African food-related magazines. The study specifically considered visible green design representations and textual environmental claims. It endeavoured to answer the following research question: How are environmental issues represented and presented by advertisers? This study forms part of an ongoing study as regards the greenwashing of food products. A critical analysis indicated how marketers communicate environmental claims and how a viewer can go about to question these claims. The first part of this paper provides a brief



reflection on green marketing and the role that South Africa's advertising self-regulator plays in regulating misleading green marketing claims. We present two case studies in the second part, and argue why advertising self-regulation of environmental claims may play a role in achieving sustainable development goals. In conclusion we advance the argument that a competent third party certification process with rigorous practices criteria may contribute to sustainability and may help to protect consumers from being exposed to potentially wrongful claims concerning the quality or other characteristics of food products.

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## Assessing Strategies for Measuring Productivity for Food Security Projects in Gauteng

A. Xoyane

Public Management and Administration, North-West University, SOUTH AFRICA  
anna.xoyane@gmail.com

The success of a project is determined by the efficiency and effectiveness of its strategy. Efficiency entails the extent to which resources are used to produce the expected results within the expected time frame. Such resources are normally referred to as inputs and include labour (workforce) and capital (expenditure). Effectiveness entails the results created by inputs. It is the amount, quality, value added and impact of the outputs generated by inputs. Efficiency and Effectiveness are fundamental aspects in measuring productivity. "Measurement of productivity is a key element towards assessing standards of living." At the same time "productivity cannot be managed or improved without being measured." Using both theoretical and empirical approach, this study looks at productivity measurement strategies (PMS) for food security projects (FSPs), within the context of the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD). It aims at finding out how productivity measurement strategies are conceptualised in literature with a specific reference to food security projects (FSPs). The study seeks to identify and assess the strategies used by the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) in measuring FSPs productivity. It intends to find out whether these strategies are efficient and effective for measuring productivity for FSPs in the Gauteng Province (GP). The empirical findings of the study will be presented within the context of the GDARD satellite located in the Emfuleni Local Municipality (ELM), within the jurisdiction of the Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM). Food insecurity is a serious challenge in Gauteng. Thus the study suggests that measuring productivity in FSPs through adequate, relevant and effective strategies can help improve the status of food security in Gauteng Province (GP). The findings of the study are intended to assist GDARD to identify and implement efficient and effective PMS that can be used to establish sustainable FSPs in Gauteng and other South African Provinces, consequently creating sustainable food security at local, provincial and country level. The study takes into account the significant role of GDARD in FSPs in the Gauteng Province of South Africa.

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## Biomonitoring Nylsvley freshwater wetland

Florence M Murungweni

School of Environmental Science, University of Venda, South Africa, fmmurungweni@gmail.com or Florence.murungweni@univen.ac.za

Nylsvley freshwater wetland is the Ramsar site of international conservation importance. It provides habitat to some endangered species and is one of the largest inland flood plains found in the arid region of South Africa. The wetland form part of the proposed Waterberg Biosphere Reserve's core zones that act as reference points on natural state of the ecosystem. This importance of Nylsvley provoke the need for its protection. However, the wetland's water quality is poor resulting in the loss of its biological diversity. The study intends to assess the quality of water passing through Nylsvley Nature Reserve (NNR) wetland and ascertain the level of depreciation of the wetland's aquatic biodiversity for better management and conservation of this wetland.



Established water sampling points within the floodplain will be utilized for collection of water samples and determining aquatic invertebrates. Water quality of the Nyl system NNR will be analyzed in situ as well as in the laboratory using ICP\_MS method to determine presence of ions. Analysis of variance will be used for analysis of data collected at each sample. Principle analysis will be used for presentation of this data

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## Exploring social entrepreneurship as a youth peacebuilding tool to address structural violence and social inequality

H.J. Musarurwa\*1

1Peacebuilding Studies, ICON Centre Durban University of Technology, SOUTH AFRICA.  
(E-mail: hmusarurwa2@gmail.com)

Addressing structural violence and social injustices is a critical conflict transformation approach in countries not at war but which are experiencing negative peace. Most researchers and practitioners in Zimbabwe have focused on the direct forms of violence and associate it with state sponsored violence expressed through political violence and abductions. Without support to address economic and educational opportunities, Zimbabwean youth continue to experience structural violence and high levels of social inequality. Due to high levels of intimidation Zimbabweans have accepted this structural violence. At the slightest provocation people can become violent in order to express their feelings and press for structural change and their emancipation. On the other hand, the role of youth as peacebuilders is too often underplayed. Youth have instead been portrayed as key players in violence. They are seen as energetic and potentially dangerous elements that should be kept away from key decision-making processes. adult idealism sees youth as lacking knowledge and experience, thus leading adults to become unwilling to give youth any political space. The potential of youth as peacebuilders needs to be taken seriously and cemented through programming and funding support. Youth should be afforded the platform and a chance to actively take part in development and self-determination initiatives in their own context and ways. Their participation in peacebuilding programs is hampered by lack of interest and their need to earn an income. Therefore, interventions which ensure that youth acquire entrepreneurial skills and are gainfully employed can be successful in peacebuilding. This study aims to equip a select team of youth with peacebuilding, civic engagement and social entrepreneurship skills as possible conflict transformation mechanisms to help transition from a state of negative peace to sustainable peace whilst addressing the systemic structural violence. The key assumption is that youth, whilst willing to become agents of change in their community, lack the skills and knowledge, hence the capacity building nature of this study. The purpose of this study is test and see if social entrepreneurship can be more effective in conflict transformation efforts that put youth in the forefront. Social entrepreneurship support becomes the final ingredient that completes the empowerment of youth, capacitating them to be economically-abled independent decision-makers who will not be easily swayed into violence. The study undertakes a pragmatic paradigm applying a grounded theory approach in combination with action research that is embedded within a mixed methods research framework. It will apply a transformative exploratory sequential mixed methods framework. During data collection, I will undertake purposive selection of 5 youth leaders for Key Informant Interviews and 30 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants from the community. I will use the FGDs to select 15 youth who will form the action team for the remainder of the study. I will first report on the quantitative findings and then have another section that narrates the qualitative findings. Conclusions will be drawn from both findings and in the discussion I will explain how the qualitative data provided an in-depth understanding of the quantitative data.



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# The effect of Education and Women's Voice in the Ugandan Parliament

H. Muzee\*<sup>1</sup>, and J.B Endeley<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences, Pan African University, Cameroon. muzhann2002@gmail.com

Women's involvement and participation in politics is not a new phenomenon in Uganda. As a matter of fact Uganda has been one of the leading countries in the implementation of affirmative action especially for women. This has seen many women join the political arena. However, despite the fact that women are given a chance to participate in decision making, their voice has not been competitive enough especially in critical areas. It therefore brings to question why this is so, is it because they do not have the necessary skills and confidence to fully participate? And therefore is education needed to ensure that women in government participate wholesomely? This is based on the back drop that women legislators who have been influential in government have attained a reasonable level of education but recently due to change in circumstances and political arena, they are no longer active and thus there has been a wave of new entrants whose voice seems to be stifled. This study seeks to examine the impact of education on women's voice in democratic governance. It aims to answer the following objectives; to evaluate the impact of women's voice in democratic governance, to examine the extent to which civil society and ngos contribute to enhance women's voice and to examine the constraints to the enhancement of women's voice. The population considered for the study is the Ugandan parliament, civil society and NGOS because they are the one who are involved in ensuring that there is democratic governance in all functional areas of government. This study is based on the premise that Education has an impact on women's voice. When women have an education be it formal or informal, they are aware of their environment and have confidence to speak out against injustices and seek for redress. The study also agrees with the fact that when women fully participate in the decision making process, then they are able to ensure democracy. It is also realized that the civil society and ngos have a great contribution to the empowerment of women especially in the rural areas and seek to identify ways of how their efforts can be further facilitated. It is hoped that the study will identify the areas in education that need to be emphasized to ensure that women's agency is improved and will attempt to find solutions to barriers to women's voice.

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# Public Participation amidst Political Contestation in the City of Harare

S. Masvaure

Human Sciences Research Council, smasvaure@gmail.com

Democratic decentralisation in Africa has been examined in the context of one political party controlling both the central state and the decentralised institution; therefore it is assumed that there is concordance of development vision between these two tiers of the state. A new context of democratic decentralisation is emerging in the African context whereby the opposition political parties are capturing the decentralised institutions therefore creating disjuncture in development vision. There is need to examine how democratic decentralisation achieves its objective of bringing government closer to the people through increased and effective public participation. In this instance, the effectiveness of public participation is examined through evaluating the level of openness, inclusiveness, accountability and responsiveness of the decentralised institution to the development aspirations of the residents of the City of Harare. In-depth interviews with central and local state actors, and City of Harare residents played a critical role in realising the objectives of this study. The political contestations have resulted in recentralisation thereby reducing the role of residents to merely voting fodder with no control over the development trajectory of the city. The central state ruling party has capitalised on the weakness of the state institutions and recentralised decision making thereby relegating the parties controlling the decentralised institutions and the residents to mere bystanders in the whole governance process. The strength of state institutions and the political context play a critical role in determining the effectiveness of public participation in instances where there is political contestation.





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## Safeguarding health and well-being for people: How Clinical Trials in Africa is set for Sustainable Development goals?

Swapan Kumar Patra<sup>1</sup>, Mammo Muchie<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, Business School, Tshwane University of Technology, 159 Skinner Street, Pretoria- 001, Republic of South Africa

Email: skpatra@gmail.com; PatraSK@tut.ac.za

Availability of cheap medicines for many diseases is one of the pressing challenges for Africa. Clinical trials are the foundation for making new medicine development and continuation of existing medicine. With a diverse patient population, African continent is a fertile ground for conducting clinical trial by many pharmaceutical firms, universities or research institutes. Governments of many African countries have adopted suitable pharmaceutical policies to make these countries a comparatively researcher friendly environment to attract firms or institutes to conduct clinical trial. Governments are hoping to make these countries to be centre of excellence in pharmaceutical and health sectors. As a result, over the past few decades, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of registered clinical trials. This study is an attempt to map the clinical trial activities in African continent using data from the clinical trial database ClinicalTrials.gov website of United State Government. The study observed that although there is growth of clinical trial in African continent it is significantly lower in terms of other part of the globe. The number of trial shows that it only conducted only in limited countries in the continent with stronger science and technology base. The study concludes with some policy recommendation.

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## Integrated border management and trade facilitation in the east African community

Vedaste NDIZERA\*

University of Rwanda, College of Arts and Social Sciences

PhD Student, Governance and Regional Integration: Pan-African University Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences, (PAUGHSS), Yaoundé, CAMEROON (E-mail: vedasten2009@gmail.com)

This paper is part of a research work on the 'Integrated Border Management and Trade Facilitation in the East African Community'. It is undertaken to investigate the impact of IBM system introduction in the EAC on cross-border trade. The interface between trade facilitation and border management functions provides an interesting study topic especially in the context of EAC regional integration effort that affects and fundamentally change the way borders among partner states are managed. This study will utilize a combination of exploratory and case study research designs. It concerns EAC and will utilise selected one-stop-border-posts as case studies. The secondary data will be complemented with primary qualitative data collected through observation, unstructured and semi-structures interviews with key stakeholders and questionnaire administration especially to cross-border traders and border posts and customs officials in EAC countries. Particular attention will be paid on IBM's impact on the amount of time cross-border traders spend on the border and whether the introduction of IBM reduced that amount of time. Procedures for clearing goods at border posts will as well be addressed vis-à-vis the introduction of automated systems for document checking and clearing. The interface between IBM and Trade Facilitation will be described in an attempt to understand how TFAs are implemented through an IBM system in the EAC.



## Nehawu members' perceptions of shop stewards in Mafikeng: case study of government employees - Garona building

A. Ms Tsholofelo Madise\*1, B. Prof S. Mapadimeng2 And C. Mr G. Monyatsi3

1, 2Department of Sociology, North-West University (Mafikeng-Campus), SOUTH AFRICA.

(E-mail: TMadise@hsrc.ac.za)

From early 1970's, the independent unions have done much to erode arbitrary managerial power and democratise working life while playing a central role in the struggle against apartheid. These unions emphasised the building of democratic shop floor structures around the principles of worker control, accountability and mandating of worker representatives. However, the post-apartheid era presented a new set of challenges to union democracy. During the apartheid regime, trade unions fought for a democratic state and against the apartheid racist practices, demanding the establishment of non-racial independent unions, for equal representation of unions, for the right to collective bargaining, to elect their own leaders, and to be disciplined only after a fair hearing and to democratise working life. In the post-apartheid regime, trade unions are faced with the challenges to maintain both union democracy and all the gains made towards the above mentioned principles. This study will examine whether or not democratic shop floor traditions and practices continue to prevail, and the implications for effective workplace representation and organisation. This study aims to examine members' perceptions of shop stewards as well as implications for effective shop floor union democracy. The objectives are: to examine the historical traditions and practices of shop-floor democracy within trade unions in South Africa, and in particular within NEHAWU being one of the largest affiliates of COSATU; to determine whether or not the NEHAWU shop stewards have been able to maintain union democratic practices at the workplace level as perceived by members of NEHAWU; and to examine the implications of such perceptions for effective shop floor organisation and representation by NEHAWU branch at Garona Building. The study is a qualitative study with a population of 668 members of NEHAWU at Garona branch. The study will employ non-probability sampling strategy and a purposive sampling method will be employed. Primary data will be collected by the use of self-administered open-ended questionnaires to a sample of 50 per cent (334) of the research population and secondary data will be collected through literature review. A detailed analysis will be done using a coding process in order to determine members' attitudes. The coding process will be used to generate a description of the respondents' views. Ethical considerations will be important in this study because the subjects of the research enquiry will be human being; the researcher will seek the respondents' consent before the commencement of data collection; the respondents will be informed about the strict confidentiality of the information that they will furnish; and, the respondents will be advised not to give any private information such as their names or contact details.

## Persons with Disabilities and Access to Education in Cameroon: An Analysis of the Post2015 Development Era

Sakah Bernard Nsaidzedze & Maxwell Pephrah Opoku

Pan African University-Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences-Yaounde, Cameroon, bernard.nsai@gmail.com.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have become another global instrument to shape global development efforts from 2016 to 2030 thereby succeeding the 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) whose mandate elapsed by 2015 leaving mixed feelings of success and failures according to various analysts. 'Goal 2' of the MDGs aimed at the achievement of universal primary education for all. However, access to education is still highly limited to most persons with disabilities, especially in Cameroon in particular and Africa in general despite efforts being made by government, the international community, CSOs and NGOs working towards ensuring 'quality education for all'. This study examines the experiences of persons with disabilities in their effort to safeguard their right to education at Post2015 in Cameroon. The study adopted qualitative method of data collection to gather information from three disability groups (hearing, visual and physically impaired) who were engaged in three different focus



group discussions as well as interview sessions. The study found that despite efforts made under the MDGs, access to education is still limited to persons with disabilities as they not only face enormous challenges in accessing quality primary education but majority of them lack opportunities to further their education. Rather, it was observed that post-primary education as an essential service that would help empower persons with disabilities has become a preserve for those from wealthy families, and most preoccupying as a global challenge inherited by the SDGs. It is therefore recommended that the government among other strategic stakeholders would address the limitations of the MDGs 'goal 2' by accelerating conscious effort towards education for persons with disabilities in Cameroon in line with the stipulations of the Sustainable Development Goals 4 which seeks to: 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all'.

## Ecology and Management of the Oil Palm Leaf miner in Nigeria

Aneni T.I.\*

Entomology Division, Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, Nigeria

Email: tomaneni1@yahoo.com

An account of the population dynamics of the leaf miner - *Coelaenomenodera elaeidis* Mlk (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae), and its natural enemies to seasonal variation in temperature, rainfall and relative humidity conditions was conducted for 24 months in the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research. An evaluation of leaf miner response to seasonal variation in temperature and rainfall on oil palm was carried out in Okomu oil palm plantation.  $91 \pm 3.51$  days were required to complete *C. elaeidis* development using artificial diet. Body length from 1st instar to adult ranged from 1.94 - 8.01mm; weights from 1st instar to adult ranged from 0.112 - 0.184g, while leaf damage from 1st instar to adult ranged from 1.58 - 8.51cm. Decadal mean temperatures between 1961 and 2010 recorded increase in temperature, and decrease in rainfall and relative humidity patterns. The correlation ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) for leaf miner - weather factors showed significant relationship between 2009 and 2010, indicating that change in weather factors have influence on leaf miner populations. The climate forecast up to 2050 indicates an upward trend in temperature and downward trend in rainfall and relative humidity. Leaf miners, its parasitoids and predatory ants differed significantly with season ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) under given microhabitat temperatures. This is indicative of change in leaf miner population in relation with microhabitat temperatures. There was a more significant relationship between leaf miner and weather factors during 2009 - 2010 in comparison with the 1976 -1980 periods. This could be attributed to higher mean temperatures prevailing during 2009 - 2010. Significant correlations ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) were found between leaf miner, its natural enemies and both control and delayed weather variables. This indicated that the weather variables at both the month of collection and with a delayed month in relation to collection is critical for pest-weather evaluation. Progressively higher temperature values were implicated as the most important factor affecting leaf miner abundance. Mathematical relationships between the insect stages and weather factors were developed for pest predictions. This study recommends *C. elaeidis* control before the onset of the dry season. This study reports complete life cycles for two parasitoids that hold potential as biological control agents for leaf miner management. *Cotterellia podagrica* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) had an average developmental period of 23 days while *Petiobus setigerus* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) had an average developmental period of 32 days. This study identifies *Micromischoides* sp. (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) as a predator which offer potential as a biocontrol agent for *C. elaeidis*. Efficacy of Stamina 50, Thiocyclam hydrogenoxalate was evaluated for its bio-insecticidal control on *C. elaeidis* larvae, pupae and adult forms. Exposure at 500g per Kg induced high mortality against the leaf miner. Total percentage mortality of leaf miner was 89.13% (treatment) and 28.40% (control) indicating effective control. Chemical volatile compounds produced by female and male leaf miner adults were isolated from volatiles trapped on Super Q absorbent and subjected to gas chromatographic-mass spectrometric analyses. This is the first report of chemical composition of volatiles for the leaf miner.



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## Urban food insecurity in Mozambique: a hidden faces of urban poverty? Convergences and similarities. A case study of five Municipal Districts of Maputo City, Mozambique.

Ezequiel Alfeu Abrahamo

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, ezequiel.abrahamo@uem.mz

This article will attempt to show the extent to which urban food insecurity in Mozambique can be approached as the "other side" of urban poverty. To this purpose, it is taken as case study five Municipal Districts of the City of Maputo, namely Nhlamanculo, KaMavota, KaMaxaqueni, Kampfumo and KaMubukwane. The results of the study conducted in 2015 showed that about 21% of Households in covered Municipal Districts with cash income below 2000MT (about USD 25.9 in the year the study was conducted) suffer from Food Insecurity and doesn't has, also, access to nutrient-rich foods as well as basic education, health, piped water and electricity services. Those from the 2015 study also showed that the level of household food insecurity expressed by the HFIAP indicator varies according to the level of income (in cash) of households, i.e. the level of prevalence of severe food insecurity vary according to the level of household income. On the other hand, the distribution of household income by Municipal District shows that the majority of surveyed households with incomes below 2000MT are in KaMaxaqueni, followed by KaMubukwane, Nlhamankulo, respectively. The Municipal District of KaMpfumo is the one that has the lowest number of Households with incomes below 2000MT. In fact, 40% of KaMpfumo Municipal District households have reported income between 8000MT and 10000MT while those of the KaMavota Municipal District have 7% and those of KaMaxaqueni and KaMubukwana, each, have only about 2% incomes between 8000 and 10000MT. Even more, no Household of the Municipal District of Nlhamankulo declared to have yields between 8000MT-10000MT. In fact, the data show that, in general, the Kampfumo Municipal District is the one whose households were assumed to live in the "luxury" neighbourhoods, which are supposed to have better financial income compared to the other Municipal Districts, which may allow them to have greater purchasing power. No household of the Municipal District of Nlhamankulo declared to have financial income between 8000MT and 10000MT. Data on Food Insecurity prevalence (HFIAP) stratified in levels (Average Food Insecurity, Moderate Food Insecurity and Severe Food Insecurity) by Municipal District, show that in the Municipal District of KaMpfumo, although the average household size is One of the largest, has the lowest proportion of family members in the situation of Severe Food Insecurity compared to other Municipal Districts. This will probably be because those households have a greater purchasing power of food.

In addition, studies on Poverty and Food Security undertook by SETSAN (Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security) indicates that there is a "bipolar" link between Poverty and Food Security and, therefore, between Poverty and Food Insecurity.

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## The significance of sustainable peace and security issues in the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals in Zimbabwe

Torque Mude

Lecturer, Department of Politics and Public Management, Midlands State University, Zimbabwe, PhD Student, University of South Africa, Department of Political Sciences, mudetorque@gmail.com/mudet@msu.ac.zw,

Peace and security issues are at the core of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that the world seeks to achieve by the year 2030. Broadly conceived, SDGs that are also known as Global Goals are a global roadmap to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Against this background, the objective of this paper is to examine the significance of peace and security in the attainment of SDGs in Zimbabwe. The conclusion drawn from this paper is that both peace and security issues are critical for the attainment of Global Goals in Zimbabwe. Hence, the eradication poverty, protection the planetary biosphere upon which human survival depends on and ensuring the enjoyment of peace and prosperity



in Zimbabwe heavily rely on peace and security whose absence could endanger the attainment of SDGs. Data for this paper was gathered from secondary data sources namely books, newspapers, journal articles and published and unpublished dissertations and theses.

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## The relationship between consumerism and reification

Miss L Xaba

In the contemporary society, consumption of goods and services has become the driving force and motive to live. I am here arguing that consumerism reifies subjects and this threatens inner subjectivity and autonomy. When individuals are occupied with consumption and identify themselves with, in, and by the goods they have acquired, this questions the authenticity of the individuals' life. Having to fit within the designed systems in the consumer society, authentic self-realization and actualization is hindered. As individuals are trapped in the consumerist culture by the capitalist systems and market manipulation, they identify and perceive themselves only as customers and clients, buyers and sellers. This challenges and silences their inner felt desires and interests and it also represses the potential to explore and express their genuine feelings and thoughts as they are twisted by the market influences. Economic empowerment comes at the expense of inner subjectivity understood as the ability to self-actualise authentically. Consumerism has led to objectification of subjects. Subjects identify themselves and relate to each other as they do with objects. The main argument in this paper is that consumerism is the form of reification. In this paper, I aim to discuss the relationship between consumerism and reification by firstly looking at alienated labour and alienating consumption, secondly at advertisement as a main apparatus used by media to reify the consciousness of the consumer, and lastly discussing the negation and evaluation of commodities and consumption as entirely dependent on individuals' values and needs. I am going to address this through the work of Karl Marx, as he explicitly analysed the issues of commodity fetishism and the labour that alienates labourers from their products and Herbert Marcuse as he diagnosed the pathologies of the society by looking on how the consumer culture creates standardised perception of needs and indorse pseudo-individuality. I have also found the work of Adorno and Horkeimer useful in discussing consumerism and undesirable changes in individuals' identity.

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## Factors Contributing to Gender-Based Violence Against Female Children: The Case of Female Secondary School Students in Addis Ketema Sub-City of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

M. Lude Abiy

Department of Human Science, Institute of Sociology, University of South Africa, ETHIOPIA, ludeabiy@gmail.com

It has been increasingly recognized that gender-based violence against female secondary students in the country. It is one of the major concerns with regard to promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights. This paper examines how boys and girls define, experience, and interpret gender-based violence against female first cycle secondary school students in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and considers from their perspectives, how gender-based violence can be addressed effectively in formal educational as well in the community settings. Moreover this study aims to explore the prevalence and the factors that contribute to gender-based violence against female students in the city. A pre-tested self-administered questionnaire will be used to collect data from female and male first cycle secondary students that can reveal how these views can be strikingly different for boys and girls: boys sharing a theoretical and instrumental view on gender-based violence, as opposed to girls' emotional views based on their experiences. This major difference will be a way to search the factors that are triggering the gender-based violence against female students. In addition, the researcher has also planned to conduct focus group discussion (FGD) with key stakeholders. The



participant on the FGD includes the community representatives, family of the students and teachers of the students and other concerned bodies. The FGD will particularly help to reflect on the messages they received from the student's experience. The FGD will be conducted using structured interview guide in which the FGD will give wider insight regarding the contributory factors of gender-based violence against the female students. Conceptual framework of the study it's so clear that the possible answer for the prevalence and the factors contributing to gender-based violence against the students would be hardly be single factor.

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## Subnational E-Government Services and Sustainable Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Comparative Study of Lagos, Nigeria and Gauteng, South Africa

Temitayo I. Odeyemi

Department of Political Science, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, NIGERIA.

(E-mail: odeyemiisaac11@gmail.com; todeyemi@oauife.edu.ng)

The study interrogates e-government deployment in decentralised governance contexts, and how it enhances public services relating to sustainable development. It focuses on the subnational government (SNG) levels in Sub-Saharan Africa's two biggest economies, Nigeria and South Africa. The region's most prosperous SNGs with presence of supportive conditions, Lagos State and Gauteng Province, are selected as case studies on the deployment and effectiveness of e-government in enhancing healthcare, education, environment, employment, infrastructure and social welfare services. The study will source data using exploratory sequential mixed method by developing measurement instruments that fit a sample by first exploring qualitatively through semi-structured interviews and using the information to design an instrument that then can be tested through questionnaire administration with a large sample. Respondents will be selected using purposive sampling technique. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with elected and appointed public officials and heads of selected civil society organisations (CSOs) in the study areas. In the second phase, 384 copies of questionnaire will be administered to recipients of e-government services in each SNG. Secondary data will be sourced from books, articles, reports of organisations especially the United Nations E-Government Surveys, policy documents of governments and websites. Data will be analysed through mixed method of analysis, using results derived from quantitative data to augment and interpret qualitative results. The study will contribute to the development of frameworks on SNG e-government services for sustainable development in multinational contexts across Sub-Saharan Africa. It will guide policy makers in decentralised contexts on how to leverage their peculiarities to strengthen e-government engagements towards sustainable development.

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## Analysis of gender contribution to the efficiency of smallholder maize farmers in Mhlontlo Local Municipality of South Africa

Richard Avuletey<sup>1</sup> and A. Obiz

<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Fort Hare, Private bag X1314, Alice, Eastern Cape, 5700, South Africa, aobi@ufh.ac.za

The vast majority of studies examining technical efficiency of small farmers do not employ disaggregated data, much less those broken down by gender. In the light of the growing interest in gender dimensions of rural as well as broader economic development, this is a major gap. This study was therefore designed to examine the gender dimensions of technical efficiency among smallholder maize production at Tsolo in the Mhlontlo Local Municipality of South Africa. A multi-stage random sampling technique was used to select 100 maize farmers (50 men and 50 women) from four villages in Tsolo in which the local municipality



is situated. Data were collected using questionnaire administered on respondents and analyzed using description statistic, the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and multivariate regression (OLS). The descriptive analysis indicated that both male and female have equal access to production factors such as tractor, land and labour following the t-test result. The results of the DEA revealed that the estimated farm level technical efficiency for male and female farmers were 93 percent and 90 percent respectively. The result of the OLS for male farmers showed that household size, farm size and quantity of fertilizer were positive and significantly related to technical efficiency while household income was negative but significantly related to technical efficiency. The OLS result for female farmers showed that years spent in school and farm size were positive and significantly related to their technical efficiency. The results therefore call for policies aimed at encouraging the youths who are young and experience to engage in maize production. Female farmers should be allowed access to farm land and other farm inputs and technologies since they are equally efficiency as their male counterpart in farming. This if done will encourage more women to cultivate crop to support their family worse in places where women are forbid from undertaking off-house activities based on cultural beliefs that women main role is housekeeping.

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## A Critical analysis of the oppression of the liberatory power of art by the technology of mass production.

Bongiwe Nondumiso Mnisi  
popotjiejey@gmail.com

My paper explores the views of the members of the Frankfurt school regarding the relations between art, liberation and technology. The Frankfurt School, I argue, takes the position that art has a liberating power and that, in modern society, this power has been oppressed by means of the technology of mass production. Oppression here is understood as referring to the excessive and unjust exercise of power by the authorities to the extent that it becomes a burden that makes us unable to be free. In this paper I will be focussing on the work of those members of the Frankfurt school who analyse topics relevant to the subject matter, such as the nature of Art in relation to technology and the use of art in modern society. I shall be paying particular attention to the views of Georg Lukacs, Karl Marx, Theodor Adorno, Walter Benjamin, Max Horkheimer and Herbert Marcuse. I will show that both Marx's and Lukacs's linking of their concepts of commodity fetishism to the work of art highlights several issues that suggest that art is indeed oppressed in modern society. I will also consider the views of Benjamin, who argues on the liberatory power of technology that it removes the aura and perceivers have a certain way of appreciating a work of art (cult) and further to Adorno and Horkheimer on the social impact of mass production of the work of art, who argue that mass production oppresses the liberatory power of art as the expression of the oppressed truth of the suffering through creativity. I shall highlight in particular how Adorno claims that the liberal power of art is transformative, reflective and representative. One should note that the meaning of the term "art" is very broad and can be defined in many ways and is used in many senses to many many ends. However, in this paper I follow Adorno's definition as given in his book 'Dialectic of Enlightenment' (2002). On my interpretation, when Adorno spoke of art he meant the form of humanity that comes with emotions and the capacity for innovation and , whereby humans explore the ideas of creativity that have the potential to bring about socio-economic change. Art is viewed as a vessel for storytelling and conveying the message of mankind's relationship with the environment. Most members of the Frankfurt school support the view that art has lost its liberatory power to transform the world because of the excessive interference by mass production. "What the mass media offers is not popular art, but entertainment which is intended to be consumed like food and replaced by a new dish" (W.H Auden, The Dyers). The liberatory power of art is seldom considered in philosophy nowadays. I argue that if we revisit the Frankfurt School on this topic, especially the work of Theodor Adorno and Herbert Marcuse, we find a critical model of the relationship between art and technology, liberation and domination that holds back the potential of the work of art to liberate society. In closure, Marcuse however gives a positive feedback to the development of modern technology and sees the takeover of technology as advantageous to men because the more technology takes over, the more men will be free to become self-conscious. He stresses that the problem is not with technology but with the individuals who direct technology for their own agendas and meaning. Marcuse's argument that the technology that currently hinders art's potential could in fact liberate it, allows us to overcome the technological obstacle that Adorno criticised.



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## **BUILDING PERSONAL LIVES AS INFORMAL MIGRANTS IN SOUTH AFRICA: Narratives of Poor African Informal Migrants in Johannesburg**

Christal O. Spel

Social and Public Policy, Doctoral Program in Social Sciences, University of Helsinki, FINLAND,

Christal.mudi-okorodudu@helsinki.fi

This study explores how poor African migrants remain in Johannesburg, South Africa's harsh migration context to build their lives and how they engage with the various forms of socioeconomic and political constraints that they experience in pursuit of their future. South Africa is popular as the cauldron pot of African migrants, a country with very high percent of asylum seekers, and a place of violent xenophobia targeting African migrants. African migrants are known to live for years in this context, which is considered socio-economically and politically harsh and constraining. The continued presence of the migrants raised the pertinent sociological query of how and why they have remained in their host society, welcoming new migrant members, even as other migrants leave, are imprisoned, murdered or die of ailment. Methodologically, resilience theory is utilised as an explanatory and descriptive framework, conceptualised as a dynamic process of interaction between the individual and its environment, to examine the subject of this study. Data for the study was collected through lifestory interviews with African migrants that are economically active on the streets of Johannesburg, and document analysis was utilised for triangulation purposes. Data was analysed using narrative analysis. Empirical observations called attention to interviewees' hope displayed as aspirations for a better life. Through hope, resilience places the frame for remaining in the host country on the individual's perception and understanding. Thus the migrant may be obligated by personal goals to identify or generate pathways within the context. This notion of the interviewees' aspiration is thus exhibited as individual perceptions of possibilities to achieve their goals within South Africa, especially when compared with the migrant's home country. Furthermore, the data calls attention to the interviewees' tactics as individual responses borne out of the interaction between aspiration and constraints. Attention is then drawn to the dynamic engagement between the aspirations of the informal migrants on the one hand, and the migration management goals of the host country on the other hand. The data, highlights this dynamic engagement to be unbeneficial neither for the interviewees' hope-aspiration nor the migration management goals of South Africa. In the context of that dynamic interaction between the interviewee's aspiration and South Africa's pursuit of its migration management goals, two things were highlighted. Micro-entrepreneurship stood out, as the interviewees focused on achieving a better life. In addition, attention was drawn to the intensity of social vulnerability experienced in the interviewees' everyday lives. On the basis of empirical observations, conclusion drawn indicated the limitations of national policy to improve the experience of informal migrants and raised questions on the moral or social ethics of care. Moreover, observations on micro-entrepreneurship begs another question. Can migration management be mutually beneficial if a conducive context is promoted for migrants' entrepreneurial pursuits rather than policies that give way to exclusion and criminalisation.

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## **Climatic Variability and Implications for Farmer-Herder Conflicts in Savannah Cameroon: The Case of Bui Division**

Tata Emmanuel Sunjo

Department of Governance and Regional Integration, Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences, Pan African University, Soa, Cameroon | Email: tataemmanuel@gmail.com

Globally, there are increasing concerns about the effects of climate change (global warming). While there are diverse and opposing views amongst scholars on the extent to which global climates have been changing, there is, however, an established





relationship between the observed climatic changes which are intensifying environmental mutations and the growing magnitude of social problems such as farmer-grazier conflicts in the pasturelands of Africa. This study thus examines the nature of climatic changes in the savannah region of Cameroon with distinct wet and dry seasons and how they affect farmer-grazier conflicts. Data for this study were collected from primary and secondary sources and were analysed inferentially and qualitatively. The savannah area of Cameroon is a food production haven for the country due to its varied topographic landscapes which encourages crop production (common in riverine areas and planes) and livestock grazing (predominating in the difficult highlands to be carried out concurrently. However, given the growing climatic mutations, there has, over the years, been a reversal in the production systems given that the animals cannot stay up in the hills throughout the dry season due to the limited pasture and water availability. This scenario, therefore, necessitates the movement of animals from highlands to lowlands. While such a situation had existed for over 50 years since the migration and settlement of the Fulani cattle rearing population in the area, our investigations reveal that there has been growing numbers and magnitude of conflicts between the farmers and the graziers given that climatic changes have been making nonsense of the current legal frameworks regulating livestock movements within the area. Instead of herders and their herds moving down the valleys in the stipulated month of December, it is observed that the earlier departures of the rains in recent years does not permit continuous stay of animals in the hills due to drought occurrences. In the same manner, at a time when farmers expect the graziers and their stock to migrate up the hills for them to kick-start the farming season, the delays in the advent of the rains, in recent years, have intensified skirmishes between these agrarian populations. It is thus important for the policy makers to revisit agricultural regulation laws in order to ensure the peaceful co-existence of these two groups of resource user.

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## Achieving sustainable development goals: investment approaches/ strategies for Africa

Omuchesi Jonathan Ang'ani

Pan African University, Institute of Governance Humanities and social Sciences, Cameroon, [anganij@gmail.com](mailto:anganij@gmail.com)

The formulation of seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) sought to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what was not achieved. The Goals and targets seek to stimulate action in areas of critical importance for humanity. To ensure a common African position and ensure that the priorities identified were integrated into the post-2015 development agenda, an Africa Regional Report on Sustainable Development Goals, by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and among a number of institutions supporting development in the region in 2015 was developed. The report was based on information gathered from consultative processes that were carried out in the five sub-regions of Africa. Twelve (12) sustainable development goals were formulated and endorsed. In addition to common cross-cutting issues such as governance and institutions, peace and security, financing, capacity development and technology transfer, the report identified key sub-regional sustainable development issues and priorities. The report notes that the means of implementation for the SDGs include domestic and external financial resources, education and capacity development, regional integration, trade and market access, development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, good governance and effective institutions, and South-South cooperation, among others. There is need for concrete estimates on the resources required to implement the ambitious development aspirations expressed in the proposed sustainable development goals leaves gaps. For Africa to fully realize implementation of SDGs (avoid failures that lead to incomplete realization of MDGs), it needs to avoid generalizations! Africa needs to take a proactive step in putting forward its ideas about how the goals will be financed. The African region must take responsibility for its development and considerably step up the mobilization of domestic financial resources and/or collaborations in order to achieve the sustainable development goals. This paper seeks to consider and suggest investment approaches/ strategies that may be useful in ensuring achievement of SDGs in Africa beyond the official development assistance (ODA)



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## Literary perceptions on wealth, the wealthy and impacts on livelihoods, culture and growth in Africa: An analysis of selected African fiction

Ezinwanyi E. ADAM, PhD  
Department of Languages and Literary Studies, Babcock University, Nigeria

This study analyses the views of Africans on issues of wealth and the wealthy as portrayed in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*. The study is qualitative and involves detailed analytical, descriptive, and interpretative methods of analysis of the selected novel. These approaches are applied to investigate in the selected text the depiction of the different ways men and women perceive wealth, its meanings and methods of accumulation of wealth, define the wealthy, behaviour of the wealthy, and their relationships with the 'have-nots', as well as the impact of attitudes and lifestyles of the wealthy on livelihoods of African people and culture. The in-depth analysis of the text shows the many ways (for example, through their characters and the representation of realism) that African writers clearly portray perceptions of people, the rich and the poor, on wealth and the wealthy, as well as reveal the influences of the held views on relationships and livelihoods of people.

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## Harnessing local level Social Capital for an improved Resilience to Shocks: Ethnographic evidence of Mutual Support Practices from Ethiopia (Social science stream)

Getachew Shambel Endris\*1, Bernard B. Obaa2, Conny. J. M. Almekinders3, Jemal Yousuf Hassan4

The Ethiopian government has pursued successive development programs to address the persistent problem of food insecurity and poverty. Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP one and two) and also Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-one and two) are among the notable programs. Currently, GTP phase two (2015 -2020) is being implemented as a successor of GTP one. The core objective of PASDEP 1 and 2 and one of the aims of the GTP framework is to reduce the number of chronically food insecure households through interventions that can enhance their resilience capacities. A closer scrutiny of the strategic documents and current activities on the ground suggest government's firm commitment in massive investments in physical infrastructure. However, though such huge investments in physical infrastructure are very critical, they are not sufficient to reduce all risks and vulnerability on their own. An alternative approach to predisaster mitigation, which also influences household and community resilience to shocks and risks, rests on strengthening social infrastructures. This is what is referred as a "social capital perspective" to development. Empirical literature on the role of a social perspective to development and poverty alleviation is still at its infancy. However, a consensus is now gradually emerging about the role of social relations and informal ties in protecting households from the pernicious effects of shocks and vulnerability. Empirical evidence both from developed and developing countries alike suggest the role and potential of local social capital system in disaster and risk management. The features of social capital such as, trust, norms of reciprocity, rules, networks and connectedness function in critical ways to maintaining and strengthening household coping and adaptive capacities against shocks and improving their resilience capacities. Nonetheless, resilience research, policy and risk management practices have yet to fully embrace social capital and social capital practices as a tool to tackling poverty. Local development efforts to building resilience of local people are mainly geared towards investment in physical infrastructure. Drawing on the synthesis of available literature and data obtained through ethnographic field work, this paper examined the role of Indigenous Mutual Support Practices (IMSPs) in building local people's resilience capacities against shocks in Babile District, Ethiopia. We find that informal mutual support practices are one of the most powerful resources to supporting the poor in their pursuit to managing risk and vulnerability. However, they have



serious capacity problems to sufficiently smooth consumption and address income variability when the shock is systemic, an event is irreversible, and an individual has low level of human or social capital. Thus, risk is only partially handled with significant welfare consequences. Their limited contribution is partly attributed to massive structural and institutional impediments and the local political-economy. Nonetheless, they have huge untapped potential that can be used to unlock human potential for an improved resilience. Thus, this paper argues that the inherent potentials embedded within IMSPs will only be tapped and become a good force for development, if only their roles are acknowledged, their dynamics is known, and their efforts are carefully complemented by genuine interventions. This ways, it would be possible to create more social capital and thus assist local people in their pursuit towards building coping, adaptive and transformative capacities against shocks. The need for investment in research and development to promoting innovation in the informal sector, undertaking exhaustive inventory and assessment of the full stock of locally based social capital prior to any development intervention, and the need for integrating social capital objectives in development interventions are some of the major recommendations this study proffered.

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## The contributions of NGOs in addressing the shortage of healthcare professionals in rural South Africa

Dumsani Gumede<sup>1</sup>

Poor health outcomes have been recorded in rural areas of South Africa (SA) despite extra spending on health. This is in contrast with other middle-income and developing countries that yield better healthcare outcomes. A number of socio-economic barriers, amongst which is the shortage of healthcare professionals, compromise the right to healthcare in rural areas of SA. This study was conducted to ascertain the role of NGOs in addressing the shortage of primary healthcare professionals in rural South Africa. Based on the findings of the study, certain policy directions are recommended. Desktop review was conducted to obtain relevant papers for analysis. Of the more than three hundred and fifty (n=350) papers that were retrieved, only thirty-two (n=32) studies met the inclusion criteria for this research and presented relevance for further analysis. Thematic analysis was conducted to identify and analyses patterns that emerged from the qualitative data that had been collected. Emerging themes included NGOs' involvement in strategies to retain healthcare workers and their direct involvement in rural healthcare delivery. Findings revealed that the NGO sector has access to numerous skilled human and capital resources that can provide useful insights for policy-makers to implement mechanisms to address the shortage of healthcare professionals in rural South Africa. NGOs can assist in the handling of various minor responsibilities of healthcare professionals. This can be achieved without having a detrimental effect on the quality of healthcare services while reducing the workload of the few healthcare professionals in the rural areas, thus allowing them time to focus on more specialized and complex problems.

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## POLITICS OF BELONGING IN SOUTH AFRICA SINCE 2008

Israel Ekanade<sup>\*1</sup>, Richard Molapo<sup>2</sup>, Patrick Dzimiri<sup>3</sup> and Isaac Ndlovu<sup>4</sup>

<sup>\*1, 2 & 3</sup> Department of Development Studies, <sup>4</sup> Department of English, University of Venda, South Africa, ekanadekehinde@gmail.com,

Notions of belonging are problematic and they influence the behaviour of citizens in a nation-state. Politics and nationalism to a very large extent determine the participation of locals in every sector of the economy of a nation. Several groups crave for publicity and press home their demands by challenging government to improve on service delivery and improve their conditions of living. This is the present situation in post-apartheid South Africa, which has been embroiled in a series of anti-foreigner violence carried out by locals whose primary targets were Black African nationals and a few Asians, excluding white foreigners. These violent activities have been mainly confined to informal settlements. In 2008, South Africa sent strong signals to Africa and the rest of the world that the idea of belonging has to be redefined. Human mobility triggers contests for space and facilities-here



social cohesion, social trust and social peace are compromised. This study examines certain factors which fuel acrimony between nationals and foreign nationals in South Africa and the wider socio-cultural meanings and implications of these incidences for their mutual coexistence. This thesis interrogates government's response to the tensions before, during and after crises periods. The success or otherwise, responses elicited, and how outsiders have been treated will also be explored. Methodologically, a mixed method involving discourse analysis and qualitative analysis will be employed. Purposive sampling will be used to get participants for the study and would be drawn mainly from academicians, locals/ political leaders and foreign nationals.

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## Poverty and inequality: policy considerations since the dawn of democracy

Itumeleng mathlo\*

Department of agricultural economics & extension, university of fort hare, alice, south africa, itumelengmathlo@gmail.com

Poverty reduction, alleviation and inequality have been the foundation of policy development in South Africa since the beginning of democracy dispensation. It is such goals that were a motivation to the reconstruction and development programme (RDP), which guided the government's policy framework in 1994 according to the National development plan (NDP) of 2012. World Bank (2016), states that the government's assurance to eradicate poverty is also replicated in its fiscal policy: the equitable share formula, which is used to determine transfers to the different spheres of government, contains a poverty component as a redistributive measure.

South Africa has made developments towards improving the wellbeing of its citizens by reversing the adverse effects of apartheid towards its citizens (World Bank, 2016). The economic gains made since the end of apartheid have enabled the government to use a variety of mechanisms through which it aims to reduce poverty and inequality. These are reflected through the social security system which has significantly increased over the past few years, in particular to children and people with disabilities. Social security may become unsustainable in the future (Triegaardt, 2005). However, Van der Berg, Burger, Louw & Yu (2005) suggest that social assistance is nearing the boundaries of its ability to alleviate poverty. These procedures have been argued to be the drivers of the reduction of poverty in South Africa, with the recent statistics screening that the poverty headcount rate has reduced significantly between 2006 and 2011. Despite its upper middle income status South African still faces socio- economic challenges which are described by the government as triple challenge (poverty, unemployment and inequality), a triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, hidden hunger and over nutrition) and triple epidemic (malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis)( World Bank, 2016). The persistence of these challenges, even 22 years after democracy, calls for a comprehensive assessment of trends, dynamics, policy, Impact and monitoring. The aim of this paper is to analyse the nature of poverty and inequality, focusing on the gains made, identifying the policy gaps, provide analysis that addresses the gaps and also the policy options, consequences and recommendations.

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## Factors affecting value chain development among organised and individual smallholder cabbage farmers in the Eastern Cape

Tshifhiwa Labase

Department of Agriculture Economics and Extension

University of Fort Hare, P Bag X1314, Alice, 5700, South Africa, 200909158@ufh.ac.za)

Over the years high value agricultural markets have become more sophisticated, consolidated and regulated, making it increasingly difficult for small producers to participate in these value chains. Consumer needs as well as taste and preferences have changed with time. It has become increasingly important for producers to understand market specifications as well as the



phenomenon behind product market fit. The rise of private food standards has brought forth an ongoing debate about whether they work as a barrier for smallholders and hinder poverty reduction in developing countries. There is a need for smallholder farmers to upgrade their products as well as the processes they use, however obstacles for linking them into sophisticated value chains do exist. The study aims at identifying factors affecting value chain development among organised and individual cabbage smallholder farmers. Understanding these factors will enable policy makers to make recommendations on how smallholder farmers can be assisted in order to participate in more lucrative value chains and ultimately improve their income. This study employed a cross-sectional research design. Both qualitative and quantitative data was gathered. The sampling frame composed of individual cabbage smallholder farmers and smallholder farmers who are organized. The Study was conducted in Ndakana village which is situated in Stutterheim under Amahlathi Local Municipality. Probability sampling technique was employed to select respondents who were interviewed. Furthermore Stratified random sampling was used to divide the sample into strata. Then within the stratum random sampling is performed using interval sampling method until a sample size of 90 cabbage smallholder farmers was achieved. Data was obtained through interviews using structured questionnaires. Descriptive statistics was used in the analyses of personal and household information while graphs and tables were used to analyze other relevant information. Economic formulas were used to determine Gross Marketing. A Cobb Douglas model was applied in order to analyse the determinants of cabbage output. For the parameters to be efficient, consistent and unbiased, the assumptions of Classic Linear regression model should hold true. Thus, multi-collinearity, heteroscedasticity and endogeneity tests were performed. Results for individual farmers farming experience, access to technical support, area planted, labour and quantity of fertiliser used were found to influence value chain development. On the other hand factors that were found to be significant for organised farmers were labour, area planted, farming experience, fertiliser use and price of fertiliser. Although both group's value chain is not well developed, individual farmers seem to be affected negatively by most factors, understanding these factors will enable policy makers to make informed decisions on how to best aid smallholder farmers to be incorporated in more lucrative value chains and ultimately have better livelihoods.

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## Managing Natural Resources for Inter-communal Peace in Pastoralists Borderlands: The role of Village Peace Committees among the Turkana and Samburu in Northern Kenya

Willis Okumu, Evans Onyiego, Papa Sow

Pastoralists' conflicts in the Karamoja Cluster have been attributed to the scarcity thesis, which argues that depletion of shared renewable natural resources coupled with population increase triggers vicious competition for diminishing resources that eventually sparks inter-ethnic clashes as communities compete for scarce resources. In Northern Kenya, pastoralists groups have clashed from time to time over ownership, access and utilisation rights to diminishing grazing pastures and water resources. Conflicts over these shared resources have led to massacres, disenfranchisement of populace and forced migration of many pastoralists' households. The proliferation of small arms and light weapons and state weakness in the mostly marginalised Northern Kenya has further compounded the situation thus making pastoralists violence majorly expressed through cattle raids a norm among the Turkana, Samburu, Pokot, Borana and Rendille communities. Pastoralists conflicts over shared water and pasture resources is however a recent phenomenon that is further attributed to the erosion of the power of community elders to arbitrate during inter-communal disputes. Evidence from colonial archival records show that the colonial administration system disrupted the socio-political organization of pastoralists groups by arbitrarily appointing chiefs among pastoralists groups that previously had no such ranks, in so doing the roles of elders as inter-communal mediators was seriously undermined. The emergence of village peace committees (VPCs) as communal resources for negotiating resource access and solving resource related conflicts between the Samburu, Turkana and Pokot communities points at the possibility of using shared inter-communal resources such as rivers and pastures not as theatres of war but as avenues for inter-communal peaceful co-existence. This paper argues that sustainable peacebuilding among nomadic pastoralists in Northern Kenya can only be achieved through empowering local efforts such as village peace committees to monitor, arbitrate and manage equal access to and utilization of shared natural



resources among the Turkana and Samburu communities. The data presented here is part of a 10-month ethnographic study of the role of renewable natural resources in peacebuilding and conflict escalation among pastoralists groups in Northern Kenya. To obtain the requisite data, in-depth interviews, biographical interviews, participant observation in VPC meetings, reports and minutes of VPC meetings were used.

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## Reviewing pre-paid water meters: Towards alternative adaptation strategies for potable water provision

Tafadzwa. C. Maramura<sup>1\*</sup> and Costa Hofisi<sup>2</sup>

Department of Public Management and Governance, North-West University, Vaal Triangle Campus. SOUTH AFRICA  
tmaramura@gmail.com<sup>1\*</sup>; Costa.hofisi@nwu.ac.za<sup>2</sup>

The 21st century has beheld the downfall and failure to expand the potable water infrastructural system by the public service in developing nations. The study exposes that the prepaid water metering system is very commendable; however its efficacy in implementation is still elusive. Through a mixed method research design, a comparative analysis of seven countries with developing economies was conducted, taking into perspective their experiences with prepaid water meters. Emanating from the comparative analysis is an explanation of the dynamics surrounding the efficacious implementation of prepaid water meters in Zimbabwe. Through structured questionnaires which were administered to Harare residents, and interviews and focus group discussions with key informants, the study also reveals that prepaid water meters are not just an overnight solution to systemic underlying potable water management challenges. The study further concludes that prepaid water meters certainly have the potential to efficiently deliver potable water, but they are certainly not a miracle panacea for the challenges underpinning the Harare City Council. The authors recommended that the Harare city council has to implement prepaid water meters against other alternative adaptive strategies, particularly for the low-income earners to ensure the human right to potable water is not negated and the provision of potable water provision for all.

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## From MDGs to SDGs: Challenges and Prospects of Sustainability in Nigeria.

Durokifa Anuoluwapo<sup>\*1</sup>, Ijeoma Edwin<sup>2</sup> and Oseni Tunde<sup>3</sup>

Department of Public Administration, University of Fort Hare, South Africa.  
E-mail: 201316769@ufh.ac.za

Nigeria has over time intended to make its quest for development a reality. At various intervals, the country had developed and adopted policies and programs to foster development and sustain it. However, as evidenced in empirical literature, these policies have recorded little success. In most cases, the policies appear good on paper but poor in execution. While the well-documented goals, targets and measurable indicators of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the United Nations and its adoption in Nigeria flickered a ray of hope as regards development in Nigeria, the worrisome progress concerning the attainment of the MDGs does not depict the initial stance of the goals in the country. Therefore, using secondary data, the study critically examined the overview of MDGs in Nigeria, the problems, and successes encountered within the framework. The toll on sustaining the successes recorded in Nigeria and futuristic ways of enhancing sustainability in the country.

The paper concludes that the assuming state of people's need particularly at grassroot level, insufficient database of the citizens in the country, corruption, poor coordination and implementation have remained dismal factors that affect developmental programmes in Nigeria and also affected the supposed results of the MDGs negating sustainability. Hence, in actualizing sustainability, the paper recommends a multi-sectoral way of approach to the implementation of developmental programmes that



will aid the accomplishment of the SDGs. It also accentuates on an all-inclusive participatoryness of developmental stakeholders particularly from the grassroots because they are at the core of development.

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## Assessing the operations of agricultural cooperatives at Nkomazi Local Municipality, Mpumalanga province

Ngwamba Mthabiseng Pertunia \*1 Sabela Thembekile Primrose, Isike Efe Marry3  
Department of Anthropology and Development Studies, University of Zululand, South Africa.  
(E-mail: mthabysengngwamba@gmail.com\*)

The study hopes to bring about the enlightenment to the operations and management of agricultural cooperatives at Nkomazi municipality namely ward 7, 25, 29 and 30. The study therefore assess the operations and management of agricultural cooperatives while identifying the operational processes of cooperatives; examining the management techniques of cooperatives and identifying the measures adopted in the monitoring and evaluation of agricultural cooperatives. The research method that was used to gather data was qualitative research approach, the design adopted descriptive research design using a case studies. The research data collection tools comprises of structured and unstructured interviews, policy document analysis, structured observations and this was done using questionnaires as an instrument, for the sample size of 40 agricultural cooperatives. A non-probability sampling technique was used specifically purposive and convenience sampling to sample the respondents. The results revealed that 10% of the agricultural cooperatives were established during the year 1993 and before significantly 8% (3) was operational in that particular year. Astonishingly, the results shows astatistically a constant growth by 45% of established and operational agricultural cooperatives in the year 2015 to 2016. The results also that the operations of the agricultural cooperatives depended massively on the management activities associated and other several operational events such as cooperative funding, human resources and raw material. The outcome of the study was evident that even though some cooperative operate without proper management techniques as well as monitoring and evaluations techniques, the cooperatives still contribute massively the local food nets and to the local economy within the study area.

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## Economic growth and employment as mechanisms to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger in Africa

Mr. Bathathu Peter  
Department of Agricultural Economics & Extension, University of Fort Hare, Alice Private Bag X1314, Alice, South Africa.  
bathathupeter@gmail.com

With an estimated 8.3% unemployment rate and 3.6% real GDP growth rate in 2015, Africa is still in the midst of the poorest regions faced socioeconomic challenges which include extreme poverty and hunger along with high unemployment statistics. In 2015, African economic outlook reported that 46.7% of the population live below the poverty line, with the GINI coefficient index of 43.2 in Africa. However, the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG) states that, "eradicate extreme poverty and hunger", the principal question that this study seeks to answer is whether the African continent enough to achieve this goal by 2015. Nevertheless, this MDG in now replaced by the first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), which states that, "End Poverty in all forms everywhere" by 2063. The objective of this study is double-folded; firstly, to investigate how Africa has performed to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (the MDG 1) over the past two decades, and secondly to estimate the effect of economic growth, unemployment, and political hardening on poverty level in the African continent using the econometric regression model. The study employs the United Nations (UN) MDG statistical data, the World Bank statistical data, as well as the African economic outlook statistical data to examine how Africa has performed to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. In spite of the efforts that



Africa has put in place, the continent is still faced with extreme poverty and hunger accompanied by the high unemployment levels especially among youth.

The annual data, from 1990 to 2015, for the population below the poverty line, economic growth rate, unemployment rate, and political hardening in Africa is used to estimate the regression model. The analysis follows the Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity (ARCH) to estimate the regression model. Accordingly, the results of the regression confirmed a statistical significant relationship between all variables, at 5%. The regression results further suggested that the real GDP growth rate has positive effect on poverty levels in Africa, while unemployment rate and political hardening has the negative effect on poverty eradication in Africa. The results of the regression are not astonishing as the theory also suggests the same relationship between these variables. It can be concluded that the continent need more creative efforts to end poverty in all forms everywhere under the SDG 1. Africa still needs to industrialise in order to boost its economic growth and increase employment statistics. Further, the continent still has to strive to move up the value chain and participate in export of value added products rather than relying on export of tradition raw materials.

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## Psychosocial determinants of xenophobia in South Africa: Implications for attitudinal change

U.P. Ejoke<sup>\*1</sup>, E.S.Idemudia<sup>2</sup>

(chucksbuchi@gmail.com, erhabor.idemudia@nwu.ac.za)

Department of Psychology, North-West University, Mafikeng Campus, South Africa

Xenophobia, particularly, the hatred and killings of foreigners from African countries has been a source of political and social concerns for the country and African governments in general. Xenophobia have been subsumed under political, cultural and socio-economic factors which include: socioeconomic deprivation and deep economic inequality; lack of proper implementation of immigration policies; inadequate service delivery; and insufficient training to teach the values of human rights, tolerance, non-discrimination, democracy, and international understanding. Yet, the psychosocial determinants has been scantily discussed by scholars. To address this, this novel thesis tries to fully understand psychological and social factors that are possible determinants of Xenophobia in South Africa. In addition, the study intends to experimentally determine what factors based on the baseline data from Phase I of the study will be malleable to attitude change in a pre-post control Phase II study. The study employed The Integrated Threat Theory (ITT) and Five Factor Model of Personality (FFM) to situate xenophobia. In contextualizing this problem, the study adopts quantitative primary sources of data collection across three provinces in South Africa. The study recommends that policy makers should develop culturally sensitive preventive psychological programs addressing frustration, self-esteem and psychological insecurity issues. Which in turn will facilitate the development of an integrative society, and enhanced psychosocial well-being among South Africans.

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## Impact of brics on viability of South African small-scale broiler projects. (case study: KwaZulu-Natal province of south Africa)

Mdletshe Sifiso Themba Clement, University of Fort, Alice, South Africa.

(stcmdletshe@webmail.co.za)

In year 2010, South Africa began efforts to join the BRIC grouping, and the process for its formal admission began in August of that year. South Africa officially became a member nation on 24 December 2010, after being formally invited by the BRIC countries to join the group. From this date the broiler industry took another direction in terms of export and import market. Broiler production is one of the largest segments of South African agriculture. Many financial institutions including the Kwazulu-Natal





government of South Africa embarked on funding small-scale broiler projects since 2011/2012 financial year. Many small-scale broiler projects are struggling to survive and make profit due to many challenges they are faced with. The highest gross profit is usually realized in large-scale broiler producers as a result of improved efficiency as the scale of production increases whilst the lowest gross profit has been observed in small-scale broiler producers. This study investigated the impact of BRICS on the viability (profitability) of small-scale broiler projects in KwaZulu-Natal. The aim of the study was to determine the impact of BRICS on the viability (profitability) of small-scale broiler projects and to determine the factors that affect the profitability of small-scale broiler projects. The study employed a gross margin and gross profit margin analysis to assess the viability of the government funded small-scale broiler projects, a multiple regression analysis to determine the factors influencing the profitability of small-scale broiler projects and descriptions to determine the impact of BRICS on the viability of broiler projects in South Africa. The data used in this study was primary data collected from 200 small-scale broiler projects in Kwa-Zulu Natal (11 District Municipalities). Simple random sampling was the probability sampling procedure used. Social Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) program was used to analyse the data. The results showed that production challenges include lack of technical knowledge of producing broilers, high input costs and marketing challenges including long distances to the market, low price of live broiler and lack of access to formal markets. The gross margins and gross profit margin analysis shows that the small-scale broiler producers have a positive gross margin and gross profit margin however they are not as much profitable and not doing well when compared to Rainbow Chicken (an independent large scale broiler producer). Results from the multi regression analysis indicate that gender, farm gate price, access to extension services all have a positive relationship to gross margins (used as a proxy for profitability) and access to market information had a negative relationship to gross margins in this dataset which also shows the negative relationship on the impact of BRICS. The study recommends that the small-scale broiler producers must use formal markets in order to sustain their broiler production.

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## The economics efficiency, haematology and growth performance of broiler birds fed enzyme fortified brewer's dried grain

Oyeagu Chika Ethelbert<sup>1,\*</sup>, Ugwuanyi Chioma Lilian<sup>2</sup>, and Onwujiariri Ebere<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Livestock and Pasture Science, University of Fort Hare, Private Bag X1314 Alice, 5700, South Africa.oyelion@gmail.com.

An experiment was carried out to investigate the effect of varying levels of enzyme fortified brewer's dried grain (BDG) in broiler diet. A total of 200 – one day old non-sexed broiler chicks (Anak strain) were used for the study. The birds were divided into four (treatments) groups of 50 birds. Each group had five replicates with ten birds per replicate. Each group was randomly assigned to one of the four dietary groups of A, B, C and D for 0 %, 5 %, 10 %, 15 % (starter phase) and 0 %, 10 %, 20 % 30 % (finisher phase) enzyme fortified BDG. Result showed that, starter birds fed treatment B performed better ( $P < 0.05$ ) than birds fed other diets containing enzyme fortified BDG with regards to weight gain and feed conversion efficiency. The finisher birds in group (treatment) B recorded an improved ( $P < 0.05$ ) weight gain of 2729.32g when compared to that of treatments C (2397.99g) and D (1818.45g) – fed birds that contain enzyme fortified BDG. Efficiency of feed conversion to meat followed the same trend (2.00, 2.34, and 2.77 for treatments B, C and D respectively) for birds fed diets containing enzyme fortified BDG. Again, treatment B-fed birds recorded a high ( $P < 0.05$ ) gross profit of 1636.39 as against treatments C and D-fed birds with a gross profit mean values of 1434.97 and 1088.62 respectively while hematological study differ ( $P < 0.05$ ) among treatments for Eosinophil, Monocyte, Lymphocyte, White blood cell, Hemoglobin and Red blood cell. The result suggest that, up to 5 % and 15 % enzyme fortified BDG can be supplemented in broiler starter diets and finisher diets respectively for an improved performance and efficiency of production cost.



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## To asses cause and effects of jiggers infestation in lurambi division; kakamega county, Kenya

OYONDI J.M

Department of Environmental science, Egerton University, Kenya  
(E-mail: oyondijosiah@gmail.com)

Jiggers are small parasitic arthropods which live on sand and muddy places. The scientific name of jiggers is known as tunga penetrans. Jiggers are common in many parts of Kenya, especially in rural areas, with low development and people live below poverty level, one dollar a day. Jiggers infest animals and human beings in their bodies through the following ways; attachment and burrowing means. During attachment the flea live on animal skin without entering the body of the host, while in burrowing the flea penetrate inside the skin of the host. This arthropods feed on warm blood which is found on most domesticated animals, mammals. This is because they are dominant in rural areas where people keep a lot of animals and some even stay with the animals in rooms due to cattle theft which is common in many areas. The division has more than twelve villages in number with a population of approximately 30,000. The main economic activity in the division is sugar farming which is practiced by at least every families, but recently most have started maize farming due to drop in sugarcane prices. The division has more than 6 primary school with 6 secondary schools three of them being boarding schools. Despite all these, many families are still struggling to obtain basic needs in the family and illiterate level is still high at 63%. Jigger infestation is a major challenge in the division, it has resulted in slow economic development in the division. The main challenge caused by this flea is deformation of both upper and lower limbs many them ineffective in farm chaos. Sugarcane farming require a lot of care and attention for a farmer to receive good returns from Sugar Millers Company, but this is not the real scenario in the ground, as many farmers do not weed their crops because the cost of acquiring farm worker is expensive because they are very few. Some of the young people have been rendered functionless as they cannot engage in hard labour work, which require a lot of energy and long standing hours. Other effect related to jiggers' infestation in the area include; increased school dropout rate, and increased HIV/AIDS viruses' infection. Most of the youth leave school immediately after class eight because they cannot wear shoe to secondary school due to deformed legs, while others leave because they cannot afford school fees. HIV/AIDS viruses' increased has been cause by the common behavior of sharing sharp cutting tools which are used in removing jiggers bugs from their legs. This has also deteriorated health of most youths who are very important in provision of labour in the farms. People living in semi-permanent houses made of mud, wood and either grass or iron sheet. Some of the houses are full of cracks which house jiggers and also provide a conducive breeding ground for jiggers' eggs.

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## Heritage Tourism as a strategy for the local economic development in the vicinity of the KwaBulawayo and Ondini Cultural Centres

Thembinkosi Keith Gumede

Department of Anthropology and Development Studies, University of Zululand, South Africa, tkgumede8@gmail.com

The aim of the study was to find out how heritage tourism can be used as a strategy for local economic development. The study was conducted at KwaBulawayo (Eshowe) and at Ondini (Ulundi) Cultural Centres and their surroundings. The study asserts that heritage tourism is embedded and can be explained within a shift from industrial to post-industrial mode of production and consumption, where aspects of society, such as heritage and culture are packaged for tourism consumption. The shift from industrial to post-industrial society and the associated packaging and consumption of heritage in the form of tourism forms the main theory of the study. The study employed the exploratory mixed methodology for the collection, analysis and interpretation of data, which suggests that the study used both qualitative and quantitative methods. The population of the study was comprised



of the KwaZulu-Natal Tourism Official(s), Zululand and King Cetshwayo District Municipalities' Tourism Officers, KwaBulawayo and Ondini Cultural Centres' Site Managers, Tribal Authorities and community members of the KwaBulawayo and the Ondini Cultural Centres. The study conducted face-to-face interviews and a sample of thirty seven respondents was drawn from the tourism officials and communities. The findings revealed that the community is well aware of the heritage sites, that is, the cases of this study. However, the study established that the majority of communities did not know how long the heritage sites have been in operation. With regards to the running of the study sites, based on the Provincial and District Officials' responses, the results showed that the power to manage them is decentralised to the District and Local Levels. The study found that heritage tourism has been used as a strategy for the local economic development of the study areas. The findings presented that attributes, such as artefacts and infrastructure e.g. roads stimulate heritage tourism of the study areas. This could assist the heritage sites to generate sufficient revenue to employ more locals and assist the emerging local entrepreneurs with funding to strengthen their business ventures. Secondly, the study recommends that the heritage sites need to engage ordinary community members and the local business people, especially those in the hospitality business in the tourism development processes. This could strengthen positive relationship between community members and the heritage tourism sites. The study further recommends that the key role players in heritage tourism of the study areas need to focus more on the exchange value than on the use value of the heritage sites. In the end, the study recommends further research, which will focus on the basic policy and/or a principle that could address community engagement to ensure a collective and/or beneficial participation in the entire tourism industry.

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## Underrepresentation of women in combat roles: a case study of the South African national defence force: Limpopo Polokwane

Ms K.L Mmakola and Professor S. Sithole  
University of Limpopo, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, lulu.mmakola@ul.ac.za

The concept of democracy is a misnomer within the South African context. Democracy implies majority. In South Africa, women represent the majority rule, yet they are underrepresented in governance structures. The situation becomes even bleaker when one considers the under-representation of women in the South African National Defense Force (SANDF). Although research and researcher has argued that the South African military has worked hard to open up all positions to women including women, it is still necessary to hold government and military structures accountable with regards to the extent to women are included in the military. Moreover, regardless of the general stereotypes that depict women as physically weak for combat, necessary structures need to be put in place to strengthen women capabilities when it comes to combat roles. In this paper qualitative research methods were used to highlight the extent to women's underrepresentation of within combat roles in the SANDF. Findings of the study will be presented using the liberal feminist theory.

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## English and the Construction of National Identity in Nigeria

Kingsley Oluchi Ugwuanyi  
Linguistics, Department of Humanities, University of Northumbria at Newcastle  
kingsley.ugwuanyi@northumbria.ac.uk

The present sociolinguistic configuration of Nigeria is complex. Simpson and Oyetade (2008) note that with the changing time and expanding discourse spaces occasioned by the forces of globalisation and modernity, the negative, colonial, imperialistic associations of English may have changed. But they remark immediately that at their time of writing, there were no statistics available indicating the degree to which Nigerians in the twenty-first century may continue to associate English with British imperialism, remarking that it would be an interesting area to investigate. Empirical research in this area has yet to probe into the



possibility of Nigerians accepting English as their language of identity, and what kind of English this should be. It is therefore this gap in research that this work hopes to fill. Omoniyi (2010) says that more recently the focus seems to be shifting to a new debate: that is, whether or not English or African Englishes are sufficiently indigenous, and to what extent they can mark national identity. These however are speculations which are yet to be supported by empirical data. The primary goal of the research is to find out whether, and how, English can establish the sociolinguistic identity of Nigeria(ns).

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## **Inclusive education in practice and teacher preparedness in Australia: A lesson for Ghana**

\*Opoku Maxwell Peprah  
University of Tasmania, Australia, Faculty of Education, Launceston-Australia  
(Maxwell.opoku@utas.edu.au)

Over the years, employment in the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) field has increased tremendously, and it is expected to grow further in the coming years (Takahashi et al., 2012). Similarly, Thurston et al. (2015) has projected that 30% of top-level jobs would be in the STEM field over the next decade. With most persons with disabilities found to be idle and unable to have access to jobs (Opoku et al., 2016), this should be a matter of concern for educational systems to support the teaching and learning of STEM to all students. Persons with disabilities are underrepresented in society, making it necessary for society to consider avenues through which they could be supported and one area where opportunities could be created is encouraging their participation in STEM (Burgstahler and Chang, 2014, Cryer, 2013). Education is a fundamental right and States are mandated to provide the necessary facilities that will make it accessible to all persons (United Nation Childrens' Fund, 2012). Both developed and developing countries have responded to the advocacy for extending educational access to persons with disabilities through the implementation of policies and programmes that will enable persons with disabilities to attend general schools. The fight for inclusion has led many to think that opening up for students with disabilities to have access to general schools will eventually result in adapted curriculum that suits their interests. The argument has now gone past the need for inclusion but now on the degree of inclusion. The search for ways to improve inclusive practices in schools has led to an area which has received less attention – inclusive practices in secondary schools. Implementation of inclusive education has been emphasized in early childhood and primary schools (De Boer et al., 2011, Engelbrecht, 2013, Ibrahim, 2012). Secondary school is an opportune time for individuals to discover their future employment and even prepare themselves for postsecondary education (Ngubane-Mokiwa and Khoza, 2016, Johnson et al., 2002). Inclusive education has dominated contemporary discourses in education worldwide over the last two decades, and D'Alessio and Cowan (2013) has argued that development of the concept could be made possible through cross-cultural studies. For the purpose of this study, I have limited the study to Australia and Ghana because both countries share a common historical foundation in relation to the establishment of schools, similar education structure and comparable population. Within these countries, I have limited the study to one region each in both countries where parents, teachers and students with disabilities in secondary schools will be drawn to examine the practice of inclusive education – with a particular emphasis on teaching and learning of STEM. The study has potential benefit to Australia, Ghana and other countries practising inclusive policy. This study will contribute to academic evidence and literature on inclusive practices in secondary schools in Australia and demonstrate how it could serve as a model for developing countries who intends to adopt the programme. The study is likely to provide pragmatic guidelines on how the programme should be structured and managed to ensure effective participation of students with disabilities in STEM subjects in secondary schools.



## 'Governance, Public Investment and Economic Growth in ECOWAS Countries'

Mamadou BAH1

1, PhD Student, Pan African University, Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences, Cameroon. E-mail: bah\_20042000@yahoo.fr

Recognition of the role of institutions in the process of economic growth in the 1990s has put good governance at the heart of the international development debate. It has become a standard for improving the management of public resources, especially in developing countries. It is also used as a barometer by international investors and national and multilateral aid agencies to guide capital flows or aid flows in these countries. Governance in the management of public resources in terms of allocation makes it possible to make public action more effective, and ultimately to impact economic growth. Particular attention is paid to public investment, especially in developing countries with high infrastructure gaps. This is based on the idea that enhancement of public investment, especially basic infrastructure, is important to promote economic growth, reduce poverty and improve people's well-being. However, if it is necessary to intensify public investment, it is even more important to take account of its effectiveness in terms of its impact on economic growth. Indeed, the effectiveness of public investment depends on an institutional factor covering the whole process of a public investment project, ranging from the quality of project selection to ex post evaluation by implementing the implementation and management. Second, the quality of the bureaucracy, an element of good governance, is important in the realization or implementation of public investment. Finally, the quality of institutions plays an important role in determining whether investment spending will generate productive assets or will be ineffective or will be wasted. It is recognized that in countries with weak institutions there is a high risk that investment will be directed to the interests of the ruling elite and thus lead to the construction of low quality infrastructure, ultimately reducing the effects on growth. However, the link between good governance and public investment had receive a few attention in the literature. Then, in a context that encourages developing countries to enhance public investment and improve the quality of governance to boost economic growth, we ask: How does improving the quality of governance affect the impact of public investment on economic growth in ECOWAS countries? The main objective of this study is to analyze the relationship between public investment and economic growth by taking into account the role of governance in the ECOWAS countries. More specifically, it is a question of analyzing the determinants of public investment. Next, we will analyze the relationship between public investment and economic growth. Finally, the role of the quality of governance in the relationship between growth and public investment and possibly the most significant governance indicators in this relationship will be discussed. Our methodology will be to use dynamic panel econometric modeling. The results of the statistical tests (test of stationarity, cointegration, etc.) in panel will guide us on the appropriate estimators in econometric regressions (Mean Group, Pooled Mean Group, etc.). The data will come from official sources (WDI, ICRG, WEO, etc.).

## Governance, corruption and unemployment in the cemac area: challenges for African development and integration”

Rahis Israel Manamon

Panafrican University, institute of governance, humanities and social sciences, Cameroon.  
israelmanamon.rahis@yahoo.com ; israelmanamon@gmail.com

Development is linked to the political orientations and economic choices of governments, but also to the dynamism of local and international actors. To do this, the creation of the conditions of wealth is one of the regalien miseries of the state. Corruption is a challenge to the governance and socio-economic development of Africa. Devastating, corruption is a hindrance to the emergence of Africa. Poor governance in Africa shows the weakness of these institutions that are the bed of corruption. The governance gap in Africa promotes small- and large-scale corruption, orchestrated by domestic, foreign investors and civil servants. Indeed, the



crisis of governance - at the heart of underdevelopment in Africa - is a determining factor in the employment crisis. The galloping African demography is a potential to be valued and oriented towards the productive sectors. Conversely, if Africa fails to create sufficient job opportunities for its youth, this trend can also create a risk and threaten social cohesion and political stability in its states. Therefore, the emergence of Africa is a myth with an important fringe of its youth unemployed. The development of Africa can only be achieved through a better understanding of the ways in which its workforce is valued. Meeting the challenge of youth employment in these multiple dimensions can open paths to a prosperous Africa. An educated and qualified human capital, putting its genius and competence in work, is a catalyzing element of a developed and united Africa. This work aims to show that the CEMAC zone needs to build strong institutions of governance, in order to accelerate its efforts of sustainable development, through employment. The weakness of governance institutions is one of the main determinants of corruption, which undermines the prospects for success of the development process and the integration of the area. The analysis of the challenges of job creation through an intra-regional and extra-regional investment and a connection of the local markets of the CEMAC countries aims to illustrate how the region can optimize endogenous integration dynamics in relation to Continental integration project. Research correlates between poor governance, through corruption, which produces youth unemployment in CEMAC states. On the one hand, this research highlights the weakness of the institutions of the fight against corruption in the CEMAC states; On the other hand, it notes the lack of convergence of employment policies between these States. Finally, the weakness and inefficiency of governance structures prove to be counterproductive for the development of the region and for the march towards African integration. The exploitation of human potential through the creation or intensification of employment guarantees an integrated economic space where security, solidarity and good governance prevail, at the service of human development.

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## Some new insights into the problem of youth violence in post-apartheid South African townships: the case of adolescent gangs from Khayelitsha

Sisanda Mguzulwa  
Department of Social Development, University of Cape Town, South Africa  
mguzulwas@gmail.com

The overall aim of this study is to uncover the influence that the "crew members" phenomenon (youth violence) has on the broader community of Khayelitsha. Especially with regard to the issue of what drives high school going male youth to injure and brutally kill each other and how this in turn affects the larger community. Crew members are a group of young males who call themselves Italians, Amavato, Vuras, Alaskas and Guptars depending on the location and this type of violence is called "Gurans". In this case, the research will concern itself by collecting the perspectives and experiences of the sample (crew members, affected youth, parents/community members and local school teachers) on youth violence in Khayelitsha. Theoretical and empirical underpinnings of this study scrutinise the community members, youth and teachers' perceptions about youth violence within the community and hope to reveal what indication might be of their potential existence in Khayelitsha. Marginalised and socially excluded communities in South Africa are often theorised to having many criminal opportunities that might attract young people joining social ills. Khayelitsha is one of the areas that prominently featured in violent crime. This community is characterised by the scarcity and uneven distribution of resources. Youth violence is one of the main social problems that South Africa is currently faced with, and has contributed to the sense of insecurity being felt by this country's township communities. For the purpose of this study, a qualitative research design will be employed. A non-probability purposive sampling technique will be used to select the respondents. The sample population for the study will be generated through multiple sources of data including one-on-one in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and field observation within the context of Khayelitsha. Although there are few discussions on the aspect of youth violence in Khayelitsha, however, to the best of my knowledge, research focusing on "crew members" phenomenon: youth violence in Khayelitsha and its influence on broader community has not been carried out. The "crew members" phenomenon particularly known as youth violence has attracted some scholarly attention and media



in recent times. This study will provide relevant information that will help the society and scholars to recognise and understand this phenomenon and its influence on the broader community. This is important, because currently South Africa is faced with socio-economic challenges, with a huge number of affected youth and impoverished communities, resulting in high crime rate and violence. Through subjecting youth violence in Khayelitsha to academic scrutiny, this study aims to create the necessary literature and information currently lacking in South Africa about the nature of these forms of youth and further discover practical and possible solutions to address this problem.

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## Setting the Ground Work for SDG 16 in Cameroon; Constraints and Prospects

NIYING Roger MBIHBIH

Governance and Regional Integration, Pan African University Institute of Governance, Humanites and Social Sciences (PAUGHSS), University of Yaounde II\_Soa. Cameroon.  
niyingrogers200@gmail.com

The decision to highlight a peace component in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) stems from the fact that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) did not identify a peace component when the latter goals were being developed. In the post-MDGs era, the need to identify and fervently pursue a sustainable-peace agenda as a prerequisite for sustainable development has once more become an international prerogative seeing that it is identified as an SDG (SDG 16). The importance of peace cannot be overemphasized for its presence and conditions favorable to sustainable peace and security will accelerate the attainment of the SDGs. On the other hand experience has repeatedly demonstrated the inverse relationship that exist between insecurity and sustainable development. It therefore goes without saying that goal sixteen of the SDGs addresses the need to "achieve peaceful and inclusive societies, rule of law and effective institutions". Within the context of Africa and Cameroon in particular, assessing the broader socio-political, legal and cultural environments vis-à-vis the latter's ability to nurture peace and guarantee security becomes even more imperative. It is realized that, the indicators necessary for peace as proposed in goal 16 experience institutional as well as political impediments that may be disastrous not only for peace and security in and of itself, but to the successful implementation and attainment of the SDGs as a whole. The prism of this paper therefore aims to examine Cameroon's readiness to pursue sustainable peace by looking at (1) the state of rule of law, (2) the effectiveness of state institutions and (3) the management of inclusiveness as a strategy of national solidarity. The line of thought aims to show that the three variables identified as prerequisites for peace building are experiencing a crisis of management in Cameroon and in their current form belie a false representation that is more likely to create social fissures and tensions than build bridges of social harmony and cohesion thereby endangering the SDGs. Drawing inspiration from the theoretical postulations of Immanuel Kant, an attempt is made to use the theory of Perpetual Peace as propogated by the latter to provide a theoretical basis for this work. Analysis will be done in a qualitative manner and information sourced from secondary sources.



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## The lip service of Corporate Social Responsibility: A South African forestry industry perspective

Theodore Sass\*

Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII), Private Bag X9182, Cape Town, 8000, South Africa, Corresponding Author: theodoresass@gmail.com

Forest certification gives timber growers access to international markets. Although more than 80 per cent of South African plantations are Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified, the certification body is still weak on social issues. The primary aim of this study was to investigate the over-all well-being of forestry workers in the Western Cape plantations and to explore Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives that could address social issues. The research was conducted from 2012 to 2013 at two plantations in the Western Cape. Data was collected through structured questionnaires and interviews with key stakeholders. The most important social issues found for employee well-being were working environment; lack of investment in resident / neighbouring communities; lack of adequate stakeholder consultation and poor standards of worker accommodation. Based on evidence that shows that company CSR projects are having little effect in terms of skills development, this study recommends an integrated tripartite approach to CSR.

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## An exploration of mathematics classroom culture in selected early grade mathematics classrooms in Malawi

Tionge W. Saka\*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Research, Evaluation and Policy Studies, Malawi Institute of Education, MALAWI, E-mail: tionge4@gmail.com

The importance of a numerate person in the development of a country cannot be overemphasized. Literature from Malawi reveal that the achievement of learners in mathematics is poor. There are many factors that affect the achievement of learners in Mathematics. The issue which I will investigate in this study however is the type of classroom culture that currently exists in early grade mathematics classrooms in Malawi. I situate the problem in current theories of children's mathematics learning, specifically, to search for signs of learning (and of teaching) that are coherent with current theory of learning. I thus do not only describe the classrooms, but do so with a specific orientation to mathematics learning with reference to children's number concept development, arguing that foundations for mathematics are laid in the early grades. With that I investigate what I argue appears to be a cemented, ritualistic culture of mathematics classrooms, which may be one of the obstacles in the way of enculturation into mathematical thinking of young learners. The aim of the study is to provide a detailed ("thick") description of the culture of selected standard/grade 1 mathematics classrooms in five primary schools in Malawi at three different points in the school year. Specifically, the objectives of the study are: to find out what constitutes the culture of standard/grade 1 mathematics classrooms in the sampled schools; to explore possible enablers of learning as well as possible challenges to learning, related to the routines and the patterns of activity in the classrooms and also the bigger community of the schools and to explore the utility of cultural historical and activity theory (CHAT) as an educational-anthropological lens for the current study. This study will employ a qualitative research design with case study approach that will be informed by ethnographic stance as an orientation tool to data collection and analysis yielding a thick description of the culture of early grade mathematics classrooms. Learners from standard 1, Numeracy and mathematics teachers for standard 1 and head teachers (principals) from five primary schools in Zomba City, Malawi, will constitute the sample. Data will mainly be collected through naturalistic observation, as such the main data collection instrument in this study is the researcher himself. Qualitative content analysis: a tool for reduced, condensed and grouped content will be used in the analysis of the qualitative data that will be collected in this study. The findings of this study will contribute to; the body of knowledge about CHAT as an analytical lens for studying mathematics classroom culture in the early grades; the theoretical body of knowledge on early grade mathematics education in Malawi, the body of knowledge in education using ethnographically informed case study designs and will inform practice in the school sites.





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## The political economy of organised crime in Zimbabwe

Mafaro Kasipo

University of Cape Town, Faculty of Law, Institute for Security Governance and Criminology, South Africa. E-mail: kasipomafaro@yahoo.co.uk

The politicisation of public institutions and the criminalisation of the Zimbabwean state have implications on understanding the nature of organised crime in the African context. The term organised crime fails to adequately capture the nuances and peculiarities of what is considered crime in Africa. The conceptualisation of organised crime in Africa is different from Western Europe and the United States due to a combination of political, historical and cultural differences. The clear dichotomy between state and non-state, criminal and non-criminal, private and public sectors is not evident in most African states. This article argues that the protection economy is a useful analytical framework to understand the nature of organised crime in Zimbabwe and other African countries. The protection economy is the nexus between politics, crime and the economy in which the state plays a dominant role. Indeed, in the Zimbabwean context the combination of economic failure and authoritarian rule maintained by factionalism politics has facilitated criminal enterprises consisting of state and non-state actors protected by political elites.

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## Influence of University Education on Perception of Women from Developing Countries: A Survey on Nigerian Students in EMU

Olabola Taye Omisore

Communication and media studies, Cyprus International University, Nicosia, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. (E-mail: olabolaomisore@yahoo.com)

University Education liberates the mind and brings about interpersonal interactions among peer groups, however, leading to acquisition of new values and perception towards life. This perception is centered on individual's different cultural, religion and ethnic beliefs. Women are perceived as second class citizen in Nigeria and this study seeks to explore how powerful education can be as a tool in influencing Nigerian students on their perceptions of women irrespective of their cultural background. This is because it is observed that cultural composition of most developing countries put a constraint on women. Two hundred students were the participants. The methodology used was quantitative. Conclusively, this study has been able to discover the importance of the role of university education particularly foreign university education on the values placed on women. It also examines the changed perception on women of the Nigerian students in the University due to the courses on gender and cultural studies they offered. This however, makes them perceive women differently based on the education they derived which changes their social values and beliefs. Education is therefore suggested to be for all, and not gendered as it is the key for brighter Nigeria perceiving women as equal and first class citizens.

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## Family Intertwine with Crime Evolution, Impacts and Control in Africa; A Case Study of Crime in Uganda

Umar Kabanda<sup>1</sup>

Institute of Governance Humanities and Social science, Pan African University, Cameroon. (E-mail: kabandaumar97@gmail.com)

Global crime is instrumentalized by individuals from various localities in nation states and the development of individuals at family level has continued to be under estimated in the whole process of addressing the impacts of crime and its control in Africa. This being the basic unit of the state, it is a significant level to permit understanding of crime evolution in relation to an individuals' psychological development. More to this, instrumentalization of criminal minds by dynamics from within the family



such as parenting styles, poverty and drug abuse with those from out of the family such as, state corruption, political exclusion, tribalism and those from beyond the borders through trans-border organized gangs have continued to promote terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and Human Trafficking. All these realities have greatly contributed to the complexity of crime where family members are instrumentalized from family level in Uganda. In the process of curbing down crime actors in society, perpetrators have been arrested and socially excluded through imprisonment. This action has continued to overwhelm states' resource allocation in Africa through imprisonment that aggravates impacts of crime committed to both victims' family and that of the crime perpetrator. Due to these facts, the focus of this research is to conceptualize the evolution of crime, its impact and control following the inverse relational effect of crime from family to society at state level and beyond borders. The research will also examine the ideological construct of crime in the African context and its deconstruction through remedying family unit dynamics. Family variables selected for this study in relation to evolution of crime at family level are family income and parenting style. For impact, at individual level family dynamics effect to family members will be assessed and at society level the impact will be assessed through examining the role played by the affected individual towards causing harm and fear across the society. Lastly an explanation on how family members' would be deterred or be reluctant from being active actors of crime across the society and beyond state borders for control, will be made.

## The mopane vegetation in the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique: are land use/cover changes driving composition and diversity?

Vilela João de Sousa <sup>1</sup>, Cristiano Pires <sup>2</sup>, Albano Figueiredo <sup>3</sup>

1, Phd student, Pedagogical University, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Maputo, Mozambique vilas\_sou@yahoo.com.br,

In 2001, the hunting zone 16 (coutada 16), located in Massingir district was declared by the Mozambican environmental authorities as the Limpopo National Park (LNP), which joined in later years the Kruger National Park from South Africa and the Gonarezhou National Park from Zimbabwe to form the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area, being one of the largest natural conservation parks in Africa, extending from Pafuri to the North, and from the Limpopo river to the Elephants river. The LNP is known by its different types of vegetation, and vast areas of intact nature, and a considerable biodiversity. Some areas within the park are free from human beings. The park provides several kinds of forest related services and goods both to resident communities and to those from surrounding areas. It also provides an environment based tourist, and it serves also as an ecological laboratory for national and international scientists. Under the socio-economic point of view, the local communities practice subsistence agriculture in alluvial soils along the rivers, due to their quality for crops production, being this attraction for surrounding communities outside the park. The proclamation of the National Park, in 2001, and the end of the armed conflict in Mozambique has contributed to reduce the human pressure on the park, as well as it led to reduce the human-animal conflict. This process changes the lives hood and creates new existence demands, especially on arable land for agriculture, and cattle breeding (Cambule, 2013), as well as the demand on energy woody biomass increased significantly. As foreseen by several authors (Cambule, 2003, Minsiério do Turismo, 2003) these demands contribute for the increased deforestation of the mopane ecosystem, in general, and reduce biodiversity of the *Colophospermum mopane* and associated species. On the other hand however the legal regulation of both the hunting activities and the use of the forest products for commercial purposes has left behind the natural coexistence of communities with their past (Milgroom and Spierenburg, 2008, 435-448). According to the Convention on Biological Diversity the biodiversity although it is recognizing his ecological, genetic, social, recreational and aesthetic values continues to be threatened mainly by human activity, (CBD, 1992). According to Brochington et al. (2006), the question rising from the above explanation for many researchers regarding the establishment and management of protected areas is: which are the ways for a sustainable coexistence between nature and men in these areas? Therefore, one of the objectives of this study is to develop an ecological model for measuring the biodiversity taking into account environmental, ecological and human parameters and variables such as the community structure, the time patterns of the land and forest use, human activities and population density. In this context we hope to contribute to achieve the goals behind the thematic which this paper is concerned to.



# An investigation into the effects of Perceived Organisational Support on Employee Motivation: A case of the Public Service in the Buffalo City Municipality

Xolile, Gcaza

Department of Industrial Psychology

University of Fort Hare, Private Bag X1314, Alice, South Africa

The current and prospective challenges of declining worker productivity in the country have been attributed to insufficient work motivation and declining morale and are now increasingly explained in terms of the concepts of perceived organisational support and employee motivation. This study intended to provide empirical evidence of the link between Perceived Organisational Support (POS) and Public Service Motivation (PSM). These concepts deal with the organisational work motivational issues and how organisations value and support the contributions of employees and care about their well-being. If the country could achieve Sustainable Development, these issues would be resolved. Furthermore, it covers motives of public sector employees desiring to do good for others and shape the well-being of society. In addition to that the organisational rewards and pay are usually within the ambit of the human resource (HR) function and practices and is viewed as such by the employees. Previous studies found that many public agencies lack the human resource management capacity to identify people with public service management qualities. Public service management consists of attraction to policy making, commitment to the public interest, compassion, and self-sacrifice. Official reports indicate that the government incurs substantial costs due to absenteeism, high mortality attributable to work-related stresses and accidents, frequent strikes and retrenchments also contributed immensely. A descriptive survey research design was employed by applying a quantitative research method. The study used convenience sampling method. 200 questionnaires were distributed and from these, a total of 131 questionnaires were deemed usable yielding a response rate of 65.5%. The findings revealed that only attraction to policy making had significance on Perceived Organisational Support. The total Cronbach alpha for the entire questionnaire was 0.744 which is  $> 0.07$  which shows statistically acceptable reliability for the study. The findings revealed that only attraction to policy making had significance on POS. Managerial implications are that this study will assist HRM departments in government to focus in supporting Public Service Motivation dimensions and educate prospective employees about public interests. For future research, it is recommended that academics should conduct research workshops in government departments in order to yield good results. The national challenge of poor service delivery will be able to improve.

## Dynamic of Child Nutrition in Mauritania

Yahya Abou LY

Cheikh Anta Diop University, Ph.D Student in Economics, Sénégal

### Résumé

La malnutrition infantile est un problème majeur dans les pays en développement, et en Mauritanie environ 30% des enfants souffrent de retard de croissance. A partir des données d'enquête démographique et sanitaire EDS-2001, Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples MICS-2007, MICS-2011 et MICS-2017, nous avons recourus à des analyses synthétiques pour comprendre l'évolution de la malnutrition des enfants en Mauritanie. L'évaluation empirique des facteurs explicatifs de la dynamique de la santé des enfants de moins de cinq ans ont montré que l'âge et le sexe de l'enfant, l'âge et le niveau d'éducation de la mère, le bien-être du ménage, l'accès à l'eau potable et l'utilisation des soins de santé sont autant des facteurs important pour la bonne santé des enfants. D'après les résultats les autorités peuvent améliorer les conditions de vies des jeunes enfants en ciblant scolarisation pour toutes les filles jusqu'à la fin du cycle primaire. En améliorant le sort des ménages dirigé par des femmes et d'élargir le taux de convertir des centre de santé polyvalent (pour les visites médicales prénataux, postnataux et vaccination des jeunes enfants) et enfin, permettre aux ménages d'accéder à l'eau potable.



# ABSTRACT FOR AUR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2017

## Strength, Weaknesses and Opportunities

Gender Analysis of Agricultural Innovation and Decision Making among Rice Farming Household in Nigeria.  
\*Oluwafemi Ajewole, Opeyemi Ayinde, Vivian Ojehomon, Rita Agboh-Noameshie,  
Aliou Diagne

This research analyze agricultural innovation, constraints faced rice farming households and decision making among rice farming household in Nigeria rice hub from gender perspective. 3-stage stratified random sampling procedure were used, descriptive statistics, Ordinal Ranking, Least Significant Difference and Women empowerment index were the tool of analysis. It showed 23.81% of the respondents are female-headed, 76.19% are male-headed; more than half of the women (54.29%) are without formal education as compared to men (25.89%). 13.39% and 8.57% of the male and female headed household use rice innovation; access to credit, high cost of input and poor soil fertility are the major constraints; women empowerment results showed 76.60% of decision is made by solely by male head, 7.80% is made by female and 7.09% of decisions are jointly made. The study recommends that; innovation usage should be advocated, subsidy should be intensified and gender consideration in decision making should be prioritized.

## The impact of government spending on economic growth: the case of Ethiopia

Asmamaw Mulusew

The relationship between economic growth and government spending is one, which many economists have watched with keen interest. This paper investigates the relationship between economic growth and government spending based on unstructured VAR model and its implication to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). Since the link between government spending and economic growth is complex, both analytical explanations and econometric techniques (unit root test, co-integration, Granger causality and vector error correction estimation) are used in the study. The descriptive analysis of the study investigates that the limited revenue buoyancy, unreliable source of financing, imprudent fiscal policy and capacity deficiency have impact on the role of government expenditure, as fiscal instrument, in stimulating economic growth. In the econometric analysis effort has been made to see the impact of various components of government spending (investment, consumption and human capital expenditure) on the growth of real GDP for the period 1960/61- 2014/15. It is found that only expenditure on human capital have long-run significant positive impact. A one percent increase in the human capital has resulted in 0.5688 percent change in real GDP. Investment, government spending displays a negative but insignificant impact on growth of real GDP. In the short run, capital government expenditure also do not have significant meaning in explaining economic growth. The variance decomposition showed the proportion of the forecast error of real GDP due to the government components, variables for various time periods, is insignificant. This calls for, in general, non-distortionary and reliable source of revenue, capacity building, and restraining expenditure that can be efficiently provided by private sector.



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## Corruption and Sustainable Development in Africa: What lessons can Nigeria learn from South Africa?

Bolaji Omitola, PhD, and Wale Akinrinde,

Department of Political Sciences, Osun State University, Nigeria, bolaji.omitola@uniosun.edu.ng

Corruption constitutes a serious drawback on efforts to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in Africa. Nigeria and South Africa, the two economic giants and continental leaders, are similarly affected by the menace of corruption. In both countries, the costs of corruption manifest in infrastructural decay and other socio-economic challenges and overall development. This paper engages in a comparative analysis of major cases of corruption in both countries, with especial attention to how corruption affects social good provisioning and service delivery which are critical to realizing the SDGs. The study is framed within the context of anti-corruption institutional framework in the public service, anti-corruption law enforcement infrastructure, and monitoring and oversight in both countries. Despite varying levels of anti-corruption successes, both countries suffer from significant delay in resolving corruption cases, encouraging culture of impunity and the culture of 'untouchables.' The paper concludes however, that in terms of transparency in the discourse and handling of corruption issues, Nigeria has a lot to learn from South Africa. Specifically, there is need for effective mobilization of the masses behind anti-corruption crusade including general condemnation of corrupt people, greater political will to fight corruption, institutionalization of anti-corruption war, and judicial impartiality and independence in handling cases of corruption.

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## Cost and Return Analysis of Smallholder Organic Crop Farms in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa

C. Akharume \*1 and A. Obiz

Department of Agricultural Economics & Extension, University of Fort Hare, Private Bag X1314, Alice, South Africa.

E-mail:akharumecelestine@gmail.com

Organic farming is identified as one of the sustainable approaches to farming and believed to guarantee substantial net gains and promote sustainable natural resource management. Notwithstanding, organic farming is still being perceived negatively in South Africa and there is shortage of empirical studies which focus on cost and return of smallholder organic crop farms. It is in this regard that the study therefore seeks to analyse cost and return of smallholder organic crop farms in the Eastern Cape Province to contribute to knowledge on the relative economic advantages of organic agriculture at the smallholder sector. A multi-stage random sampling technique was used to obtain primary data from one hundred and sixty smallholder organic crop farmers with the aid of structured questionnaires. Data collected were analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The analysis of the data using gross margin showed that smallholder organic crop farms are undoubtedly profitable farm business, with lower production costs. The findings further affirmed that factors such as household size, gender, farming experience, number of years in school, farm size, source of labour and access to credit affect profitability. Therefore, government is advised to encourage the practice of organic farming by giving short-term loans to smallholder farmers, to enable them invest more in their organic crop farms.



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## Sustainable or susceptible development? Issues and policy options for engaging women in mining in Africa

Francis Onditi

, Francis ONDITI, Department of International Relations, United States International University, Kenya (Onditifrancis8@gmail.com)

Assessment of cultural factors that affect youth entrepreneurial development in Africa: A Case Study of Thohoyandou in Limpopo Province of South Africa.

Iwara, I. O., and Makhenikhe, J.

Centre for African Studies, School of Human and Social Sciences, University of Venda, South Africa.

ishmael.iwara@gmail.com

This study assessed cultural factors that affect youth entrepreneurial development in Thohoyandou, Limpopo Province in South Africa. Ethnography research design research design grounded on qualitative approach to research were used. Snowball and purposive sampling techniques were used to determine 30 participants from the total population. Semi-structured questions were used to collect data from 10 unemployed youths, 5 caregivers and 5 entrepreneurs in Thohoyandou to ensure maximum variation. The primary approach was however supplemented with secondary approaches to data collection to provide a snapshot of useful data to back up the narrative and descriptive information gathered from primary sources. Data were analysed using content method and results were presented in a narrative form. Findings revealed that tender culture, societal values, family norms, and indigenous knowledge systems were the key cultural factors affecting youth entrepreneurial development in Thohoyandou. Other findings and policy recommendations are discussed extensively in the full study.

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## Access to Land as a tool to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals in South African rural communities.

Makhanikhe Justice

Centre for African Studies; School of Human Sciences, University of Venda makhanikhejustice380@gmail.com

Land is an asset of great significance to everyone especially the rural dwellers in the developing and under-developed communities globally. It is the vector that determines the overall development of a region, as every sustainable goal is directly or indirectly connected to land and the available resources in it. Therefore the importance of land cannot be overemphasized. In rural African regions where agriculture is the major economic activity, poverty and lack of growth is strongly associated with inadequate access to land, either as a result of landlessness or insecure and contested land rights influenced by some political factors. Therefore, adequate access to land is a fundamental means whereby both the rich and the poor can ensure household food supplies and various economic activities that can generate income for their sustainability. Furthermore, equitable access to land ensures structural projects such as individual houses, schools and parks of various forms, health care centers, shopping malls and a host of other investments that promotes civilities and development, thereby ensuring good standard of living in a region. Thus access to land is an important tool towards achieving sustainable development goals. The importance of land to sustainable development goals has attracted a lot of scholarly research and many of the findings have shown that, over 60% of Africans have not beaten the US 1\$ per day poverty line till date and most of the regions lacks basic development due to a lot of constraints basically poor access to land for various economic practices. It is on this background that this paper tends to identify the challenges in this regards that need to be addressed to ensure land access for the poor in a context of rapid global change and attempt to design an institutional model that will improve and enhances equitable access to land for all forms of developmental projects in South Africa. Qualitative research approach guided by an Interpretative Phenomenological Analyses



(IPA) will be used to conduct the study. Snowball sampling technique will be used to sample 50 locals from the region under study, data will be collected through a semi-structured questions for one-on-one interviews and focus groups discussions with the participants. Data collected, will be analysed with content thematic analysis, and responses will be grouped thematically and the interpretation of results will be guided by the Structural Strain Theory.

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## Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063 and the Pan-African Ideal for African Unity

Vedaste NDIZERA

University of Rwanda, College of Arts and Social Sciences, PhD student: Governance and Regional Integration  
Pan-African University Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Sciences  
vedasten2009@gmail.com

This paper sets out to investigate how the Pan-African ideal for African Unity which animated and spearheaded the movement for African independence is reflected in the AUC Agenda 2063 and its potential to lead to the fulfilment of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Africa. It attempts to understand the foundation of Agenda 2063 as African long term vision and roadmap for development and how it reflects the Pan-African ideal namely uniting Africa which is the *raison d'être* of AU. The argument in this paper departs from the postulate that Agenda 2063 finds its relevant foundation in the ideal of African unity as envisaged by early architects of African independence such as Kwame Nkrumah who viewed a United Africa as the only effective weapon against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, capable of leading to the development of the continent. Then the paper posits that the extent to which that ideal is embedded in the Agenda 2063 will determine whether SDGs will be achieved in Africa or not. A critical review of Agenda 2063 is made through a perusal of its main documents and other related documents in the light of Pan-African ideals. An eclectic paradigm of analysis is applied to this trilogy of Agenda 2063, the SDGs and the Pan-African ideal to determine the required conditions for the Agenda to materialise and lead to the achievement of SDGs in Africa.

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## Strategic management in the public service: Reflection of its effectiveness in public organisations

Kayode Richard, Ogbé

Faculty of Social Sciences, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria  
richkayy@hotmail.com

Strategic management is one of the utmost forms of management activities in the South African government institutions, and is under increasing pressure to improve outcomes and increase the output of their organisations, while simultaneously improving efficiencies and effectiveness. This study purposed to increase awareness of the fundamental importance of strategic management in government; discuss the strategic management process, and describe the important elements in a holistic conceptual model of strategic management. This paper presents the findings of the research undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of strategic management in the public service. The study recommends a strategic management model for the Public service that will; urge management to see the department as a system that is influenced by and also influences other systems within its environment to achieve its objectives. The study employs both the quantitative and qualitative method in the form of case study research methods. Recommendations are provided and conclusions drawn.



# Farm Productivity and Efficiency among Smallholder Producers in O.R. Tambo District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa

Richard Avuletey\* and A. Obi

PhD Student, Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, University of Fort Hare, Private bag X1314, Alice, Eastern Cape, 5700, South Africa  
aobi@ufh.ac.za

The study focuses on technical efficiency because it is an important subject in developing agriculture where high population growth is very common with limited resources to increase food security. The objective of the study was to determine the level of technical efficiency and to identify the socio-economic and institutional characteristics that influence the technical efficiency of small-scale maize producers in the O.R. Tambo district. Purposive and Snowball sampling techniques were used to collect primary data from 120 small-scale producers using a structured questionnaire. Data envelopment analysis (DEA) and stochastic frontier analysis (SFA) were used to determine the levels of technical efficiency and its determinants among farmers in the area. The DEA results revealed an overall technical efficiency of 89 percent with the lowest score of 62 percent and maximum score of 100 percent under the variable return to scale (VRS). The results of the SFA showed that household size, years of farming (experience) and extension contact were positive and significantly related to technical efficiency while age was negative but significantly related to technical efficiency. Input elasticity estimates revealed a return to scale of 1.37 which indicates that an increase in the use of inputs will increase farmers' productivity and efficiency of small-scale maize producers in the area.

## Changing the moral of the story: a critical analysis of Africa's sustainable development-related social narrative

Andani Thakhathi

Wittenberg Center for Global Ethics & The Martin Luther, University of Halle-Wittenberg, andani.thakhathi@ethicsinbusiness.eu

One of the major criticisms of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which scholars have warned can equally impede the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is that the MDGs only placed obligations on developing countries and lacked an inclusive universal approach to sustainability which required the equal cooperation of developed nations as well (Norström, Dannenberg, McCarney, Milkoreit, Diekert, Engström, Fishman, Gars, Kyriakopoulou, Manoussi & Meng, 2014). In this vein, when reflecting on Africa in relation to the current global sustainable development agenda, Nhamo (2016) highlighted some key substantial inequalities between the developing and developed world, more specifically in the case of Africa. These include, 1) traditional climate change inequality challenges underpinned by the notion that highest polluter must pay and not the least developed nation, 2) the inability of Africa to make more powerful nations accountable, and 3) Anglo, Franco and Portuguese colonial baggage in the African context (Nhamo, 2016). Taking this into consideration, the purpose of this conference paper is to critically analyse 'the story of Africa' in relation to the SDGs while considering the social implications of such a story. Just as individuals have their own stories in relation to certain ideas and experiences, so too do groups and institutions have stories which relate to experiences and ideas in the social sphere (Esin, Fathi & Squire, 2014). Such cultural stories, collective narratives or group narratives can be referred to as social narratives. Thus, an attention to theoretical questions in this vein constitutes social narrative analysis (Shenhav, 2015). In this conference paper a critical approach is taken (Souto-Manning, 2014) where the focus is on how Africa's SDG related narrative inculcates certain values and norms into popular consciousness based on the premise "that inequality and power relations are perpetuated through the reproduction of narratives" (Shenhav, 2015: 95). The paper therefore consists of a critical social narrative analysis (Souto-Manning, 2014) which investigates how the story of Africa is told in relation





to the SDGs and how this narrative may be an impediment to Africa's meaningful realisation of sustainable development while perpetuating long-standing inequalities. The paper reports the findings of the social narrative analysis of two key United Nations official SDG documents; the 2030 agenda for sustainable development<sup>1</sup> and the inaugural SDGs report<sup>2</sup> as these represent the first two official United Nations documents on the SDGs and progress towards them. The results of the analysis demonstrate that a key opportunity is available to Africa through the SDGs; the opportunity to tell its own story in an empowering manner from the perspective of the African Renaissance.

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## Impact of BRICS on viability of South African small-scale broiler projects. (Case study: KwaZulu-Natal province of South Africa)

Mdletshe Sifiso Themba Clement, Ajuruchukwu Obi & Malusi Sibanda  
Agricultural Economics, University of Fort Hare, Alice, South Africa, stcmdletshe@webmail.co.za, aobi@ufh.ac.za

In year 2010, South Africa began efforts to join the BRIC grouping, and the process for its formal admission began in August of that year. South Africa officially became a member nation on 24 December 2010, after being formally invited by the BRIC countries to join the group. From this date the broiler industry took another direction in terms of export and import market. Broiler production is one of the largest segments of South African agriculture. Many financial institutions including the Kwazulu-Natal government of South Africa embarked on funding small-scale broiler projects since 2011/2012 financial year. Many small-scale broiler projects are struggling to survive and make profit due to many challenges they are faced with. The highest gross profit is usually realized in large-scale broiler producers as a result of improved efficiency as the scale of production increases whilst the lowest gross profit has been observed in small-scale broiler producers. This study investigated the impact of BRICS on the viability (profitability) of small-scale broiler projects in KwaZulu-Natal. The aim of the study was to determine the impact of BRICS on the viability (profitability) of small-scale broiler projects and to determine the factors that affect the profitability of small-scale broiler projects. The study employed a gross margin and gross profit margin analysis to assess the viability of the government funded small-scale broiler projects, a multiple regression analysis to determine the factors influencing the profitability of small-scale broiler projects and descriptions to determine the impact of BRICS on the viability of broiler projects in South Africa. The data used in this study was primary data collected from 200 small-scale broiler projects in Kwa-Zulu Natal (11 District Municipalities). Simple random sampling was the probability sampling procedure used. Social Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) program was used to analyse the data. The results showed that production challenges include lack of technical knowledge of producing broilers, high input costs and marketing challenges including long distances to the market, low price of live broiler and lack of access to formal markets. The gross margins and gross profit margin analysis shows that the small-scale broiler producers have a positive gross margin and gross profit margin however they are not as much profitable and not doing well when compared to Rainbow Chicken (an independent large scale broiler producer). Results from the multi regression analysis indicate that gender, farm gate price, access to extension services all have a positive relationship to gross margins (used as a proxy for profitability) and access to market information had a negative relationship to gross margins in this dataset which also shows the negative relationship on the impact of BRICS. The study recommends that the small-scale broiler producers must use formal markets in order to sustain their broiler production.



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# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Lesotho: Prospects and Constraints

Professor Vusi Mashinini, PhD

Department of Geography and Environmental Science, National University of Lesotho, Lesotho  
nulgeography@gmail.com

As happened in the year 2000, on the 25th- 27th September, 2015 the United Nations once more assembled its member states from all over the World to officially acknowledge and mark the end to the 15 year programme on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in operation since 2000-2015; and welcome and endorse a new world development strategy – the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - as its successor for another 15 years to operate from 2016 up to 2030; during which time the SDGs will operate hand in glove with a new African development strategy, the Agenda 2063. The objective of this paper is to assess the prospects and constraints likely to be faced during the implementation of the SDGs in Lesotho. Key research questions guiding this paper are: What are the SDGs? What is the development profile of Lesotho? What prospects and challenges are likely to facilitate or slow down the SDGs in Lesotho? Lesotho is used as a case study to test these questions through the use of a desk top methodology using a SWOT analysis technique on the SDGs in Lesotho. The paper is in five sections. Section one is the introduction. Section two provides an overview of the SDGs and debates on them. Section three describes the development profile of Lesotho. Section four is a SWOT analysis of the SDGs in Lesotho. Section five draws conclusions and recommendations.

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# The Need of Laws to Reduce the Impact of Alcohol Marketing on Youth under 18 years old in Ethiopia

Workneh Alemnew Alula

University of Gondar, School of Law, Ethiopia, worknehalemnew@gmail.com

The proportion of teenagers who drink alcoholic beverages regularly is increasing and many young people start drinking from a very young age in Ethiopia. There are compelling evidences about the negative impact of drinking by young people not only on their health, but it is also known to be a major contributory factor for much of the crimes and anti-social behaviors carried out by young people. So, reducing the impact of alcohol marketing on young people is not only a public health goal but also a public law goal since underage drinking is a significant contributor to youth alcohol-related crimes, suicide and problems associated with school and family. There is known to be a link between alcoholic beverages advertising and people's alcohol consumption, particularly those under the age of 18. This study argues that any advertisement of liquor shall not concentrate on minors or use a minor as an advertisement actor so as to protect minors from negative impacts of alcohol consumption. Besides the large volume of alcohol advertising practices encountered in Ethiopia, the contents of the advertisements stand out and are part of a very aggressive marketing strategy which might be interpreted as unethical. Moreover, there is no law that prescribes liability against alcohol manufacturers and sellers which serve alcohol to a boy or a girl under 18 years old in Ethiopia. Regarding methodology, this study uses both qualitative data and quantitative data. This study, therefore, focuses on the following research questions: (1) do alcoholic beverages manufacturing companies transmit ethical and lawful advertisements in accordance with the Ethiopian Advertisement Proclamation No.759/2012? (2) do advertisements of alcoholic beverages concentrate on minors? (3) is there a need of laws that prescribe liability against alcohol manufacturers and sellers which serve alcohol to a youngster who is under 18 years old?; and finally is there a need of vibrant laws to reduce the impact of alcohol marketing on youth in Ethiopia? This study recommends that there should be regulatory legal frameworks on underage alcohol drinking in Ethiopia. Hence, the alcohol marketing regulatory framework should be stringent and established by law in Ethiopia.



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# The role of the youth in promoting technological innovation to ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods in Africa.

Jemima A. Yakaha\*, John K. Boateng, Chris Gordon,

a Agricultural Extension Department, School of Agriculture, College of Basic and Applied Sciences, University of Ghana, P.O. Box LG 68, Legon, Accra, Ghana

It is well recognized that globally, technological innovation has significantly contributed to the economic growth of nations. Some of the most impactful innovations have been the use of information communication technologies (ICTs) for knowledge management and productivity functions. ICTs have been very effective in enhancing agricultural productivity of farmers across the globe. Smallholder farmer productivity and the sustainability of livelihoods in Africa have been a major concern for the global community as highlighted by the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Generally, agricultural productivity is miniscule in Africa compared to over 25 tonnes per hectare in other parts of the world such as Asia. This poses many risks associated with food security and lack of employment. This means that, there is a high demand for productivity tools to enhance the agricultural productivity of smallholders in Africa. Fortunately, ICTs that can be leveraged to help improve smallholder productivity are also widely available. Yet, there is a gap between the availability of ICTs and the ability to access and effectively use these ICT tools by smallholder farmers. The youth are an important group of actors that can help smallholders bridge this gap in a way that creates jobs for the youth and improves agricultural productivity. This paper explores the potential strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the youth in enhancing technological innovation in the agricultural sector to ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods. It is expected that findings from this study will shed light on how investments in the youth and ICTs can contribute to increasing the productivity of the agricultural sector.

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## SYSTEM THINKING MODELS

### The Introduction of Developmental State in Ethiopia: It's Implication for Democratic Transition

Abebe Alemu Melese

Affiliation of Authors: University of Gondar, College of Social Sciences and

Humanities, Department of Civic and Ethical

Studies, abebelm324@gmail.com

To achieve the desired goal of economic development, states follow different strategy. Many of the Western states follow neo-liberal approach for economic development. In this system, the role of the government in the economy is kept at minimum and the private economy plays a significant role. Other states have followed the socialist approach in which the government controls the production, transaction and the manufacturing sector of the country. Yet, others follow developmental state model. The theory of developmental state emphasizes that the state should play a central role in the economic development. Many of East Asian states have implemented the developmental state model to transform their economy. Taking lessons from these Asian states, the ruling party of Ethiopia has claimed to follow developmental state approach to transform the economy from agrarian based economy to industrial led economy. The major objective of this research is, therefore, to critically evaluate the introduction of developmental state model on the democratic transition in Ethiopia. The government of Ethiopia officially declared, to achieve the desired goals of economic transformation, forty to fifty years are required. To actualize this economic transformation, the dominant party-EPRDF (EPRDF is the coalition of four ethically organized parties and the most dominant is TPLF) has to rule the country. TPLF could not win free and fair election as it represents minority ethnic groups. This means TPLF wants to get legitimacy from economic development not from ballot box. The ruling party, in the name of developmental state model, controlled the whole economy. Additionally, in the name of private investment, party affiliated business organizations have controlled the



remaining sector of the economy. The government, to strengthen its political power, has staffed these organizations by loyal party member civil servants. Under this state of affairs, the dominant party-EPRDF- has won / will win/ undemocratic elections every five years.

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## Gender and sustainable issues in the utilization of systems thinking learning strategies on students' achievement in agricultural ecology in secondary schools in Anambra state

Juliana Ukonze, Ph.D.

Department of Agricultural and Bio-Resources Education, Faculty of Vocational and Technical Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, jadimonye@gmail.com

The Sustainable Development Goal numbers 4 and 5 clearly support improved qualitative and quantitative education in societies as well as Gender equality. This research was set out to determine gender and sustainable issues in the utilization of systems thinking learning strategies on students' achievement in agricultural ecology in secondary schools in Anambra state. The study was a pretest, posttest, non-equivalent control group quasi-experimental design which involved group of students in their intact classes assigned to experimental and control groups. Three research questions were answered and three null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The sample size for the study was 123 students. It comprised of 22 male and 25 female students assigned to system thinking learning strategy and 32 male and 44 female students assigned to conventional learning strategy. The instrument used for data collection was Agricultural Ecology Achievement Test (AEAT). To ensure content validity of the AEAT, a Table of Specification was built for the test. The AEAT was subjected to face validation by three experts. The AEAT was trial tested and Kuder-Richardson formula 20 (k R20) was used to determine the internal consistency of the test. The reliability coefficient obtained was 0.74. A total of 50 items of the AEAT had good difficulty, discrimination and distracter indices. The AEAT was administered to the students by the research assistants (subject teachers) before and after the topic has been taught to them in their schools using the learning strategies. Pretest and posttest scores of the students were collected as data for the study. The data collected were analyzed using mean to answer the research questions while ANCOVA was used to test the three null hypotheses formulated to guide the study. Based on the data analyzed, the following findings were made: Students taught agricultural ecology with system thinking learning strategy had a higher mean achievement score than those taught with conventional learning strategy using concept mapping, there was no influence of gender on the mean achievement scores of students in agricultural ecology with system thinking and conventional learning strategies using concept mapping, gender and learning strategies interacted to affect students' mean achievement when taught agricultural ecology using concept mapping. Also, there was a significant difference between the mean achievement scores of students taught agricultural ecology with system thinking learning strategy and those taught with conventional, among others.. Consequently, it was recommended that agricultural science teachers in secondary schools should adopt the use of system thinking learning strategy to the teaching of agricultural science; among others.



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## **“Traditional” cultural heritage management practices in church property:**

### **The case of debre megahit dekwa kidanemihret, dabat town, Ethiopia**

Marshet Girmay

Lecturer in the Department of History and Heritage Management, University of Gondar, Ethiopia

Marshetg5@gmail.com

Religious institutions are living testimonies of the historical place of religion in the life of Ethiopians. Religion is historically valued and takes a primal significance in the contemporary society. The continuity of its sacred historical importance is maintained in religious heritages. Ethiopian monasteries and churches are home to substantial material culture, storing frontiers of knowledge from the sacred to the secular. Debre Medahnit Dekwa Kidanemihret, located in Dabat Woreda, is the repository of a number of cultural heritages, with significant historical values. However, some of these heritages are in a critical state of preservation. Hence, concerns emerge on the existing cultural heritage management practice in the study area, as preservation of the landscape is an urgent obvious task. This paper investigates the “traditional” cultural heritage management practices of the church. The paper focuses on practices of local and scientific cultural heritage conservation. The data for the study are primary sources- letters and reports-found in archives in Gondar town as well as oral information. The study found that a combination of indigenous knowledge and faith conservation was the existing heritage conservation practice. It is recommended that these traditional methods and native intervention should be appreciated with a further attempt to integrate them into scientific cultural heritage management practices.

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## **The Introduction of Developmental State in Ethiopia: It’s Implication for Democratic Transition**

Abebe Alemu Melese

University of Gondar, College of Social Sciences and

Humanities, Department of Civic and Ethical Studies, abebelm324@gmail.com

To achieve the desired goal of economic development, states follow different strategy. Many of the Western states follow neo-liberal approach for economic development. In this system, the role of the government in the economy is kept at minimum and the private economy plays a significant role. Other states have followed the socialist approach in which the government controls the production, transaction and the manufacturing sector of the country. Yet, others follow developmental state model. The theory of developmental state emphasizes that the state should play a central role in the economic development. Many of East Asian states have implemented the developmental state model to transform their economy. Taking lessons from these Asian states, the ruling party of Ethiopia has claimed to follow developmental state approach to transform the economy from agrarian based economy to industrial led economy. The major objective of this research is, therefore, to critically evaluate the introduction of developmental state model on the democratic transition in Ethiopia. The government of Ethiopia officially declared, to achieve the desired goals of economic transformation, forty to fifty years are required. To actualize this economic transformation, the dominant party-EPRDF (EPRDF is the coalition of four ethically organized parties and the most dominant is TPLF) has to rule the country. TPLF could not win free and fair election as it represents minority ethnic groups. This means TPLF wants to get legitimacy from economic development not from ballot box. The ruling party, in the name of developmental state model, controlled the whole economy. Additionally, in the name of private investment, party affiliated business organizations have controlled the remaining sector of the economy. The government, to strengthen its political power, has staffed these organizations by loyal party member civil servants. Under this state of affairs, the dominant party-EPRDF- has won / will win/ undemocratic elections every five years.



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## CLIMATE CHANGE

# Timber as a sustainable construction material; its impact on climate change and innovative development of the African continent

Adeola A. Adedeji, Abdullahi A. Jimoh and Samuel T. Aina\*

The need for local content in construction of engineering infrastructure is now a serious engineering challenge in Nigeria and Africa at large. This is because vast quantities of local sustainable raw materials which can be used for cost effective construction abound. Construction activities based on these locally available raw materials are major steps towards industrialization and economic independence for the African continent. This explains huge interest and considerable intellectual resources being invested in understanding the mechanical or structural properties of the African timber. Africa is known to be blessed with a vast forest reserve populated with abundant and varying species of trees. Timber has always been a major construction material in Africa, with dominance among the rural people, especially in the developing nations until the introduction of other materials such as cement and steel. The paper took kin look at the pros and cons of the effects of constructing with timber as it relates to climate change and sustainability by reviewing literatures from different authors (published and unpublished). The scope of the review includes; examination of the rate at which timber is being used for construction, examination of the rate of tree felling (deforestation), identifying the effects of deforestation and ways to reduce deforestation, identifying the causes of climate change and global warming, and examination of the benefits of using timber as a construction material on global warming and national sustainability. The study revealed that there is a low level of the knowledge and usage of timber in construction works. Also, trees serve as a long-term storage for carbon (in large quantity) thereby greatly reducing the quantity of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide which is the main driver of global warming is always massively formed in the atmosphere from the production and use of conventional construction materials (cement, steel, etc.). it was also seen that increase in the rate at which timber is used in construction works will generate a knock on effect for the African economy. It was concluded that increase in the rate at which timber is used in construction works is a panacea for economic sustainability and environmental friendliness (climate change inclusive) of the African continent. Finally, it was recommendations that; characterization of African timbers for structural purposes should be extensively pursued, tree felling for purposes other than construction should be discouraged, felling of immature trees should be prevented, reclamation of lost forests should be pursued on an extensive scale, and there should be more awareness on how using timber for construction can help mitigate the immense effects of climate change and global warming, more research should be carried out on; ways in which timber can be improved for construction purposes, life cycle assessment of timber and timber buildings, development of software tools for timber building professionals, finally, knowledge transfer among timber building professionals should be encouraged.

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## Validation et inter-comparaison des produits satellitaires d'estimation de pluie sur le bassin fluvial de la Gambie

B. Faty<sup>1</sup>, 3, A. Ali<sup>2</sup>, H. Dacosta<sup>1</sup> and S. Diop<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>, Département de Géographie, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Sénégal. , bakaryfaty@gmail.com

### Résumé

La précipitation est une variable d'entrée clé pour la modélisation des processus hydrologiques. Cependant, c'est la variable la plus difficile à mesurer vu sa grande variabilité spatio-temporelle, notamment dans le Sahel. Les moyens conventionnels de mesure au sol des précipitations (pluviomètres) ne permettent pas de couvrir de grandes superficies avec une bonne résolution spatiale et temporelle. Ces mesures au sol pourraient donc affecter la précision des simulations des modèles hydrologiques en les utilisant comme données d'entrée. De ce fait, nous avons recours à deux systèmes d'observations pour permettre d'avoir des



informations pertinentes et complémentaires sur les précipitations : les pluviomètres d'une part et des satellites météorologiques d'autre part. Les premiers permettent d'offrir en chaque site instrumenté des mesures directes des précipitations au sol. Ces mesures sont ponctuelles. Les seconds, basés sur des techniques de détection à distance, offrent des estimations indirectes des précipitations et surtout de leur structure spatiale (Musy et al., 2009). Cependant, des erreurs aléatoires et des biais liés à la relation indirecte entre les observations et les précipitations ne permettent pas une utilisation directe sans traitements préalables. Dès lors, il faut évaluer la qualité des estimations des pluies satellite par rapport aux données sol qui sont utilisées comme valeurs de référence. Cependant, le principal problème est que les données pluviométriques au sol sont des valeurs ponctuelles alors que les pluies estimées par satellite sont des données spatialisées.

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## Climate Change and Coastal Tourism Activities in the Limbe Municipality, Cameroon: Challenges and Adaptations

Tata Emmanuel Sunjo

Scientific evidences indicate that, throughout the earth's history, the world's climates have been changing with current changes resulting in global warming, and largely attributed to growing human activities. One of such signatures has been the rise in sea level. As such, coastal cities that have often served as major tourism hotspots are suffering significantly from the ravaging effects of sea level rise and other weather related hazards. This paper therefore examines the varied tourism activities in Limbe area and their vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change. The study utilises primary and secondary data obtained from the field and scientific publications respectively. Field investigations show that the tourism development infrastructures especially at the beaches are significantly negatively affected by storm surges, while some road infrastructures connecting leisure sites together with these leisure sites are experiencing increased flooding events. Furthermore, hotels are witnessing slight hikes in their running costs due to increases in cooling bills as a result of temperature rises as well as rising costs associated with constant refurbishments of tourism infrastructure due to growing mutations in weather and climatic conditions in the area. These expenses are often reflected in the cost incurred by tourists. In parts of the study, there have been successful adaptation strategies. Unfortunately, however, in other parts of the city, these adaptations are yet to stand the test of constant climatic shocks. Given that the city of Limbe is increasingly becoming a renowned international tourism destination given its new sport status of hosting international events such as football, it is necessary for tourism stakeholders and the government of Cameroon to adequately prepare the town against the constant threats of hazards associated with climatic variability and change.

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## Water infrastructure development: key adaptation strategy to impacts of expected climate change and variability in Africa

Jonathan I. Matondo

The global greenhouse gas emissions due to anthropogenic activities have increased since pre-industrial times with an increase of about 70% between 1970 and 2004. It also reported that the atmospheric concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> (397ppm) and CH<sub>4</sub> (1774ppb) in year 2005 exceed by far the natural range over the last 650,000 years. Fossil fuel use is the major contributor of global CO<sub>2</sub>, followed by land-use change. The major effect of the increase of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere is global warming. It has been established that climate change in the next 100 years will be due to anthropogenic activities. GCMS forecast a 10 to 20 per cent drop in rainfall in Northwestern and Southern Africa by 2070 and river water levels are expected to drop below 50 per cent. Water infrastructure is defined as a stock of facilities and installations needed to develop and manage water resources, including delivery, supply and distribution of water to its users as well as for the collection, removal, treatment



and disposal of sewage and wastewater. The major function of water storage and distribution facilities is to change the temporal and spatial availability of water in order to make it available when and where needed. Today there are 800,000 dams worldwide, out of which 45,000 are large dams with heights of more than 15 meters. In the African continent there are at least 1272 large dams, whose main purpose is irrigation, water supply and hydropower generation. Africa has only 2.7% of the world's dams but almost half of this is in the Republic of South Africa. Dams and reservoirs have a significant contribution to socio-economic development given the fact that water is a catalyst for economic development and therefore has been regarded as an economic good. The relationship between dam indicators and economic development indicators show that countries with High economic Income (HI) have the reservoir volume per capita (m<sup>3</sup>/capita), greater than in countries with Low economic Income (LI) which is 2700m<sup>3</sup>/capita and 470m<sup>3</sup>/capita respectively. The reservoir volume per capita for Su-Saharan Africa is about 543m<sup>3</sup>/capita. Africa has less than 3% stored water potential hence the very low water security especially for food and energy. This resultant low stored water poverty index for Africa is a strong indicator that water resources are not fully developed to act as a catalyst and engine for development and social equity. Thus, there is a need for Africa to develop water storage and distribution infrastructure to mitigate the impact of climate change, improve food and energy security to meet the MDGs and further advance the economic development agenda.

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## The Role of Indigenous Ecological Knowledge in Protecting the Ecosystem in the Lake Tana Region, North Western Ethiopia

Mezgebu Belay, MA\*

Indigenous environmental knowledge is part of what the local population may contribute to protect the ecosystem and control climate change. Though the local people were the main actor for the environmental degradation, currently it is recovering and protecting the ecosystem through Indigenous ecological knowledge. Therefore, this research tried to explore the indigenous soil management mechanisms such as terracing; soil bund, stone bund, counter plowing, mixed cropping, fallowing, crop rotation, etc. It also examined the role of indigenous forest conservation mechanisms such as area closure conservation, home garden agro forestry and farm boundary plantation. Further this study analyzed the role of church and monastery forests in conserving indigenous trees and protecting the environment the Tana region. The researcher carried out an extensive review of the existing literature dealing with the culture and environment of the study area, and culture ecology in general. Based on a detailed interview guide, the researcher undertook a multi-sited socio-anthropological and ethnographic field research mainly employing qualitative methods such as ethnographic (in-depth key informant) interviews, and observation.

Impact of climate change on sustainability in semi-arid, rural Africa: Lessons from rural Zimbabwe

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## Nqobizitha Dube, Mkhokheli Sithole, Thabisani Ngwenya, Tirivanhu Muhwati, Kudakwashe Manyanga and Elisha Moyo.

Lecturer/Researcher, Institute of Development Studies of the National University of Science and Technology, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe

In light of the new sustainable development goals of the United Nations, Agenda 2063 ushered in by the African union represents an attempt to tailor-make sustainability initiatives from an African perspective. This study considers the impact of climate change on the movement towards sustainability by rural African societies using a case of 3 rural, districts (BuLilima, Gokwe south and Lupane) in Zimbabwe. The specific objectives of the study are to give a rural African perception of climate change, show the trajectory of major climate indicators, evaluate the common adaptations strategies (from a gender sensitive angle) and to give





an assessment of the implications of the climate change on sustainability in Africa and Agenda 2063. This study employed a combination of qualitative and quantitative research approaches. Multi stage sampling is used in this study. Results showed that the climate change effects predominantly affected natural and physical produced assets. Further more the absence and limited access to the other capital assets also limits the visibility of aspiration agenda 2063 aspiration 1 in the horizon.

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## FARMER PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN KENYA, CASE OF UASIN GISHU COUNTY.

Ruth Kwata Shikuku <sup>1</sup>, Pheobe Wafubwa<sup>2,3</sup>

This study sought to assess the extent of perceived and observed rainfall and temperature trends and variability and how farmer have responded to changes in climate as a result of their perceptions. Observed rainfall and temperature data from Kenya Meteorological Services for the period 1980 to 2015, 113 responses on farmers' perceptions from online and ground surveys were used in this study. Descriptive statistics and Mann-Kendall test, were employed in data analysis. The observed monthly, seasonal and annual rainfall totals showed considerable inter-annual variability. A slightly increasing (decreasing) maximum and minimum temperature (minimum temperature) tendency was depicted during the MAM and JJA (SOND) seasons in both EIA and Eldoret Kapsoya stations. Farmers asserted that they have seen and felt the impacts of perceived changes in rainfall and temperature on their agricultural activities. Different adaptation strategies were employed. Farmers' perceptions of climate variability were in line with meteorological data records

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## Socio-economic effects of climate change in rural Zimbabwe: the case of Motoko district

Shingirai Stanley Mugambiwa

Climate change has severe effects on local communities. These effects are in form of drought, depletion of water resources and biodiversity, soil erosion, decreased subsistence economies and cessation of cultural activities which impact negatively on the livelihoods of the people. This paper examines the effects of climate change on subsistence economy and the social setup of communities. Until the beginning of the 21st century, climate change was regarded more or less exclusively as an environmental issue, however, today it is recognised as having developmental implications as well. In that regard, climate change does not affect the environment alone, rather, it also affects the social, economic and political spheres, which negatively affect overall development. This was an empirical study using data that was collected through in-depth interviews. Thirty (30) community members from two villages participated in the study. The study employed an exploratory design and data was analysed using thematic content analysis. The study discovered that climate change has serious impacts on community members' socio-economic conditions. There are numerous challenges that community members are facing as a result of climate change. The negative impacts are more obvious and they were in form of poor production of crops, loss of livestock, hunger and poverty. The study concluded that even though community members are aware of the numerous socio-economic impacts of climate change, they still struggle to mitigate the impacts.



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# Climate Change Adaptation For Sustenance Of Rural Livelihoods In Jotsholo In Lupane District, Zimbabwe

Mathew Svodziwa1

Rural livelihoods are a combination of all the capabilities and assets or capitals (natural and socio-economic) at the disposal of humankind for survival in the countryside. This study sought to understand the impact of climate change on the livelihoods of local communities, focusing on Jotsholo, Lupane District in Zimbabwe. The objective of the study was to understand how communities have been affected by climate change and how they are adapting to it. An understanding of both the effects of climate change and community adaptation mechanisms facilitate for effective development programming to strengthen climate change resilience on the basis of community driven approaches. The foregoing argument shows that climate change can no longer be sidelined as a development issue. The study utilized a qualitative methodology which was informed by the constructivist philosophy. The research relied on participatory rural appraisal technique to gather primary data, where focus group discussions, face-to-face interviews and questionnaires were administered. The paper demonstrated that perceptions of communities to climate change are important in terms crafting participatory mitigation options for the problem. The paper shows that most communities perceive climate change to be occurring. The issue of climate change adaptation for sustenance of rural livelihoods in Jotsholo is apparent that if carefully thought and thoroughly laid out the residents can cope. Local knowledge, practices and innovations are important elements for community-based coping and adaptation mechanisms. Drought resistant crops like most small grains guarantee food security and must be adopted by farmers in the province. In the face of dry spells, farmers should adopt staggered planting which reduce on risk of losing out completely in the event of protracted absence of rain during the season. Early maturing seed varieties can help as an adaptive measure in light of the shortened rain seasons. There is need for communal farmers to seek advice from agricultural extension officers on when to plant, which seed varieties, soil nutrient analysis for better soil management and the expected climate for the season ahead of them. The study suggests concerted efforts from government to provide the necessary capacity building support for institutional, technical and human resources development at national, provincial and local community levels. Specific areas that need capacity building include: weather focusing, climate change monitoring and early warning systems; climate change education; appropriate weather information and dissemination to the farmers.

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# Towards the Effects of Climate Change on Human Health in Eastern Africa with a particular emphasis on Ethiopia and Kenya: A Document Analysis

Tebber Chanie

Climate change is now getting the full attention of this world due to its irreversible negative effects on human health although the effects are high to the developing world. Many scholars argue that further researches about climate change in coping mechanisms in context are paramount important to save the life from being lifeless. The main aim of the study is, therefore, to review and analyze upon the direct and indirect consequences of climate change on human health in East Africa with particular emphasis on Ethiopia and Kenya. It specifically focuses on climate change in relation to infectious diseases mainly the respiratory diseases like food and water born diseases. Moreover, the study tries to identify and discuss different copying mechanisms to climate change on health effects. In order to meet the objectives of this study, both the published and unpublished literature on consequences of climate change on human health was reviewed from several bibliographies and online sources. Several studies widely reveal that global climate change would have terrific direct and indirect consequence on human health impacts in Ethiopia and Kenya. These could occur through various exposure pathways, such as the frequency or intensity of extreme heat waves, air



pollutions, ozone depletion, floods, storms, droughts, and among others. Moreover, evidences indicate that illness related to air pollution such as asthma, air way diseases and respiratory allergies are the most serious direct health effects of climatic change. Presently, malaria and water born diseases continues to be a widespread indirect public health and environmental problem, causing premature death. In conclusion, the consequences of environment on climate change not only have a direct and indirect human health impacts. It has also already contributing towards widening the gap in health inequalities between people living in the developing and developed world. Therefore, there is a need that adequate health infrastructure with universal access to primary health is crucial to reducing a population's vulnerability to the impact of changing patterns of diseases due to climate change.

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## Vulnerability, Adaptation to Climate Change Among Smallholder Farmers in Kagera Region, Tanzania

Dr. Theobald Frank Theodory (PhD)

This article dwells on the broader discourse of vulnerability and adaptation concepts as commonly discussed in climate change debates. Vulnerability to climate change is intimately related to poverty, and the poor communities are least able to adapt to climate change. However, climate change impacts differ between regions due to variations of communities' adaptive capacity. Thus, there are some regions seriously affected by the impacts of climate change than the others globally. This in fact situates vulnerability and adaptation concepts at the centre of the discussion regarding how the poor communities in developing countries respond to climate stimuli. Using the case study of smallholder farmers in Kagera Region located at the north-western corner of Tanzania, this article confines itself to answer the following questions including; what are the different sources of vulnerability to climate change within the community? In which ways do the smallholder farmers in Kagera Region respond to climate change impacts? This study used case study research design, in which both qualitative and quantitative data were employed in data collection. The findings unveiled that extreme poverty, inadequate social services, increased drought and reduced precipitations, as well as incidence of pests and diseases to both crops and livestock were the major causes of community vulnerability to climate change. However, decrease of grazing land was also reported by the local communities to have caused community vulnerability due to contemporary land grabbing in the study area. Despite increased community vulnerability in the study area, local communities have been applying a repertoire of mechanisms to withstand with the impacts caused by climate change. Some of the employed strategies include diversification of livelihood, grain storage, use of locally made pesticides, crop diversification and storage of fodders. Thus, understanding of community vulnerability is important in getting relevant information concerning the capacity of an individual or a group of people to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impacts caused by natural or man-made hazards.

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## The Effects of Climate Change on Food Production/Security in Lesotho

Tšepiso A. Rantšo,

According to the Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), increased agricultural productivity over the past two decades has reduced the number of undernourished people by half in developing countries. The goal further states that, developing countries that used to suffer from famine and hunger can now provide enough food for their citizens. This means that, many developing countries are beginning to be food secure. However, this is not the case with Lesotho. Evidence shows that, agricultural productivity has been on decline in Lesotho since the past centuries. The main factors that contribute to low agricultural production are both economic, social and environmental. The changing climatic conditions are cited as the most common factors affecting agricultural production in the recent years. For instance, prolonged and severe droughts and heavy



snows have affected crop production as well as animal husbandry. Research on Lesotho shows that subsistence agriculture depends heavily on erratic and unreliable rainfalls. Therefore, during the dry seasons farmers fail to plough or harvest enough from their fields. As a result, poverty and food insecurity are high among people who depend on agriculture for making a living. And this has forced the Lesotho government to declare the state of emergency on food insecurity and appealed to development partners and international community to assist with relief assistance. For instance, the 2012 and 2015 droughts have forced the Lesotho government to appeal for drought relief assistance from foreign countries. In this regard, food aid and imports play an important part in assuring availability of food at household level in many parts of the country. In the light of the above, this paper attempts to study the effects of climate change on food production/security in Lesotho. It is argued in this paper that, the changing climatic conditions as well as lack of irrigation have affected subsistence farming negatively. And this has increased dependence of Lesotho on food aid and imports.

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## EMERGING TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

### African union a new style of political integration and the lesson from the European Union: challenges and prospects

Bitwoded Admasu Dagnaw

Pan-Africanism has played a pivotal role in raising the political consciousness of the founding fathers of Pan-African foremost thinkers and writers and African nationalists on the just cause and inevitable independence of Africa and the need for its economic and political unity. Basically, the Organization of African Unity was founded to promote unity and cooperation among all African states and to bring an end to colonialism. From the spirit of Pan-Africanism, Africans and African governments have been in the forefront to come up with the dream Nkrumah's United States of Africa with a valued spirit where the dignity of its people would be upheld. The quest for the United States of Africa was initiated with the formation of the organization of the African Union. Though the African Union faces several challenges in its attempt to implement genuine political integration and to push the issues of development roles, to better off the lives of the African people, it remained an aspirational union and it doesn't have common solid cause for its formation and it failed to dream the new Africa for the foundation of the United States of Africa with technical administrative skill by attracting the intelligentsia based on meritocracy. The quest for the united states of Africa was initiated with the formation of the organization of the African Union. Pan Africanism currently however, ceased to be a mass movement and it transformed in to an ideology driving a state based instrument for the unity of states. This research focussed on the African Union a New Style of Political Integration and the Lesson from the European Union: Challenges and Prospects. In terms of techniques of data collection methods, the researcher used open ended questions, focus group discussion, and depth interview. In addition to these techniques of data collection methods, the research has used also books and other related secondary sources. The findings of the research have shown that the African Union is an aspiration union. It does not have solid common factor for its foundation. It is an aspiration of its leaders for unity and political integration. Therefore, the African Union and European Union should move ahead for further consolidation of international dimension that includes Political and economic partnership agreements to promote the issue of human rights, good governance and development. By protecting its various interests of political, economic, military or social and cultural circumstances, the African Union can mobilize the African intellectual and political resources and improve the immense difficulties Africans faced today. Finally, the African Union should draw proper political lesson from its counterparts of the European Union to the foundation of the new Africa and the comprehension of the United States of Africa.



# Qualitative education for sustainable development and proliferation of nursery and primary schools in sub-Saharan African nations – Nigeria in focus by

Mrs Fasanmi Olufunsho Tosin & Famuyiwa Ayodele Tolulope O

This paper examined the language situation in Nigeria as a searchlight to justify proliferation of nursery and primary schools in Nigeria. It is observed that education is one of the pillars of Nigeria's wealth. Since a nation can be assessed via its youth development, it is therefore necessary to look into the foundation of such youth. This informed the researchers delving into the early education of Nigeria youth. Nursery and primary schools are set up by some people to make quick money as they used many baits to catch the parents. One of such traps is the use of foreign language like French, to entice parents charge exorbitant fees. While pupils are still struggling to grapple with the rigours of learning the second language, English and the ethnic languages, they are being made to learn and use French at the same time. It is therefore the concern of Nigeria citizen to observe the rate of the school drop-outs and out of school youths, roaming the streets or learning small trades. The National Policy on Education (NPE 1977, Revised in 1981 and 2004) have among others stipulated development in education and language. It is therefore necessary to point out the need for re-organising the language situation in Nigeria to bring about development and progress in education right from impressionistic stage, the nursery and primary school. The SDGs "Transforming our world" of 2030 agenda, goal 4 agenda stipulates global concern in ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and long life learning opportunity for all. It has been observed that there is significant progress in education at the primary school level however, this does not refer to high quality in education but only a rise in the level of access to education, under MDGs agenda. Despite increase in the number of schools established it was recorded that about 103 million youths world-wide still lack literacy skills inclusive and about 60% affected are women and girls. This is to be achieved as stated in goal 4 agenda of SDGs for effective learning and non-discriminatory education. Science and technology of the foci of SDGs agenda for qualitative education stressed the importance of restructuring schools towards qualitative education. The results of some nursery and primary schools observed to see the missing link in their performances at the nursery nursery and primary school examinations and results of the interviews given the students who claimed to have attended private nursery and primary schools showed less significant progress. The observation did not really indicate substantial percentage impact of nursery and primary school education, especially in language and science education. This will continue to affect national development because many students may drop-out of schools. Sustainable development in education for self-reliance is highly required for national development.

## The impacts of climate change on Africa and the way forward: a case study of Nigeria livestock production (1971 – 2014)

Opeyemi E. Ayinde<sup>1\*</sup>; Mammo Muchie; 2 Adebowale O. Adejumo<sup>3</sup> and Ifedotun V. Aina<sup>1</sup>

Africa has been identified as one of the parts of the world most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The repercussions of climate change will be felt in various ways throughout both natural and human systems in Sub-Saharan Africa. The critical weather and climate trends of the last decades as made it one of the warmest times on the continent since at least 1950, with temperatures above average in most regions. Climate variation is posing a threat to livestock production, especially the poultry enterprise, this study was carried out to examine the impact of rainfall and temperature on poultry production in Nigeria from 1971-2012, and to propose the way forward in African Countries to ensure maximum agricultural productivity. Time series data was gotten from sources such as FAOSTAT and National Bureau of Statistics. It was discovered that increase in agricultural production over the past decades has mainly been due to land area expansion, with very little change in production techniques and limited improvement in yields. It was noticed from the research that the cumulative effect of successive years of poor rains, coupled



with excessively high temperatures are threatening the livelihoods of millions of people who, as a result of the severe food crisis, find themselves in urgent need of humanitarian aid. Africans are hardworking, and for Africa to reap its potential benefits of food security, concrete actions must be taken to enhance the evidence base to underpin strategic choices, promote and facilitate wider adoption by farmers of appropriate technologies and develop institutional arrangements to support.

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## CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF TOURIST GUIDES IN AND AROUND GONDAR SINCE 1974.

Abebe Fentahun Misiker

Lecturer at the University of Gondar, Department of History and Heritage Management, P.O. Box 196, Email: mabebefentahun@gmail.com

The economy of Ethiopia has prospered for many years on agricultural products. In recent years, however, the country expands to industrialization and service providing in order to gain further incomes. Tourism is an important strategy for socio-economic development for countries which have rich historical, religious and socio cultural sites. Ethiopia is rich in multidimensional heritages. The main attractions tend to be of a historical and religious nature. The city of Gondar which formerly served as the capital of medieval Ethiopia holds the vestiges of numerous royal castles, including those in Fasil Gebbi, and other ancient churches attracting tourists from different parts of the world. Gondar also serves as a spring board for tourists who aim at visiting the Semien mountains and Ras Dashen. In this paper I do a critical analysis of challenges and prospects of tourist Guides in and around the city of Gondar and historical development of tourist guiding in the study area, with particular reference to the opportunities and challenges that the industry faces in order to provide future direction for sustainable tourism and community development to the country. The study is based on qualitative method of data collection. The sample includes key informants, from tourist guide centers in the city of Gondar and some others from local community and foreign tourists. Semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions were used in addition to review of secondary sources. The results this study show that the Gondar city administration tried to organize tourist guides based on their locality. However, almost all tourist guides in and around Gondar have no standardized license to qualify as tourist guides. In any country which needs sustainable development of tourist industry, there should be tourist guides' controlling mechanism. One of these mechanisms should be licensing and relicensing of tourist guides by putting academic standards to qualify as a tourist guide. It may be short or long course offering strategies.

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## Investment approaches and models for achieving Sustainable Development Goals through Teacher Education Programmes - Lessons from a University of Education in Nigeria

Prof. Edwards Alademerin

Introduction: The quality of Teacher Education preparation programmes determines to a large extent the quality of a Nation's educational system. Functional and qualitative educations are key components to survival in all nations of the world. The quality in this case is measured by the outputs from the teachers and instructors that impart knowledge in the educational institutions and the significant impacts and contributions of the graduates and school products on the larger society. It should be noted however that institutions that produce these teachers must be in tune with 21st century development initiatives and innovations that can appropriately address sustainable developments in all sectors of the society.

Objectives: This paper takes a cursory look at the meaning and dimensions of investments in the educational sector, the concept of teacher education and capacity training, various approaches and models to enhance qualitative education in the 21st century,



appropriate techniques in making all these sustainable in line with global standards, key lessons from the current practices in a University of Education in Nigeria etc. These tallies with Sustainable Development Goal number 4: "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all".

Methods: This paper relies on extensive literature search, document analysis and relevant secondary data to support the argument for the need for a qualitative educational system in African countries in line with global standards and ensuring adequate attention and mobilization of resources to address the major gaps in the educational sector of human development. The current practices in Tai Solarin University of Education in Nigeria are well highlighted in the paper here. Recommendations are made for other countries in the continent to learn from.

Conclusion: Education no doubt is the foundation upon which all other areas of human development rest. The general notion and belief that "better trained teachers, train better" practically have a significant and multiplier effects on all sectors of Nation's growth and development. In view of this, concerted efforts should be put in place by National governments in the African continent to ensure meaningful investments in the educational sector so as to achieve sustainable development through functional Teacher Education programmes.

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## **Towards an Inclusive Model of Integration for Africa; How effective has the Linear model been so far? <Social Sciences Stream>**

First H. Muzee\*<sup>1</sup>

1, Institute of Governance, Humanities and Social Science, Pan African University, Yaounde, Cameroon, muzhann2002@gmail.com

It is more apparent and clear now that Africa under the African Union (AU) is planning on pursuing the linear model of regional integration. This is based on the backdrop that the eight recognized Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are already into the linear model of regional integration. And since the AU under the umbrella of Agenda 2063 plans on using RECs as building blocks, it will therefore follow suit. This paper therefore aims to develop a more inclusive model of regional integration and consequently evaluate the effectiveness of the linear model of regional integration for the African context. The paper follows an exploratory research design aiming to create more insight and stimulate more research about the most feasible model of integration for Africa. The paper observes that the process of integration in Africa has stalled majorly because of the linear model of regional integration which is copied from the European Union. Yet, the European Union and the African Union are operating in different geographical and economic environments and therefore a copy and paste approach may not fully work for Africa. This paper proposes an inclusive model of regional integration that draws its foundation from the functionalist and federalism theory of integration. It, however, seeks to incorporate some elements of the Linear Model of regional integration but aspires to make them better. The paper concludes that the AU needs to focus on building functional areas in the context of the African reality as these will act as catalysts to further propel the already existing linear model of integration to a more integrated Africa. The paper therefore recommends that the AU identifies and focuses on building functional areas in the midst of the already existing linear model of integration amongst the RECs.



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# ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: INVESTMENT APPROACHES/STRATEGIES FOR AFRICA

Omuchesi Jonathan Ang'ani

Pan African University, Institute of Governance Humanities and social Sciences, Cameroon,

Email: anganij@gmail.com

The formulation of seventeen (17) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) sought to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what was not achieved. The Goals and targets seek to stimulate action in areas of critical importance for humanity. To ensure a common African position and ensure that the priorities identified were integrated into the post-2015 development agenda, an Africa Regional Report on Sustainable Development Goals, by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and among a number of institutions supporting development in the region in 2015 was developed. The report was based on information gathered from consultative processes that were carried out in the five sub-regions of Africa. Twelve (12) sustainable development goals were formulated and endorsed. In addition to common cross-cutting issues such as governance and institutions, peace and security, financing, capacity development and technology transfer, the report identified key sub-regional sustainable development issues and priorities. The report notes that the means of implementation for the SDGs include domestic and external financial resources, education and capacity development, regional integration, trade and market access, development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, good governance and effective institutions, and South-South cooperation, among others. There is need for concrete estimates on the resources required to implement the ambitious development aspirations expressed in the proposed sustainable development goals leaves gaps. For Africa to fully realize implementation of SDGs (avoid failures that lead to incomplete realization of MDGs), it needs to avoid generalizations! Africa needs to take a proactive step in putting forward its ideas about how the goals will be financed. The African region must take responsibility for its development and considerably step up the mobilization of domestic financial resources and/or collaborations in order to achieve the sustainable development goals. This paper seeks to consider and suggest investment approaches/strategies that may be useful in ensuring achievement of SDGs in Africa beyond the official development assistance (ODA)

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## An agro-dealership model in Zimbabwe: How promising for Sustainable Agricultural Development in rural communities?

Mkhokheli Sithole<sup>1</sup>, Gracious Ncube<sup>2</sup>, Nqobizitha Dube<sup>3</sup>

Peter Nkala<sup>4</sup>, Busisiwe Sibanda<sup>5</sup>, Edson Munsaka<sup>6</sup>

Agriculture is a major source of food supply, income and livelihood for the majority of the rural population of Zimbabwe. However, productivity of the smallholder farmers in the rural areas continues to face numerous challenges that have hindered its capacity to spur economic growth. Chief among these has been the lack of access to critical agro-inputs to many smallholder farmers. As such Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), in partnership with SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) and Environment Africa (EA) has developed innovative ways of re-establishing rural input value chains. The initiative was to revive rural agro-input shops (commonly known as agro-dealers) for the delivery of affordable agro-inputs to rural farmers under the African Green Revolution framework. To this end, this paper analyses the role played by agro-dealers in sustainable rural agricultural development in Hwange and Binga districts of Zimbabwe. Using an ethnographic research approach in which the author gathered data through observations, in-depth interviews, narratives and group discussions, the paper argues that the agro-dealership model being implemented by the government and its partners has the potential of driving the African Green Revolution through sustainable outputs. However, there are several key challenges that need to be addressed. The agro-dealership model which operates through the concept of 'smart subsidy' remains too expensive





for most smallholder farmers who cannot afford the minimum premiums required. As such it has been captured by a network of local elites who have appropriated it as a cash cow for rapid wealth accumulation rather than as a medium for broadening farmers' access to productivity-enhancing inputs and technologies. These challenges can be dealt with by re-looking into the institutional framework of agro-dealerships and ensuring that smallholder farmers are afforded initial basic financing that would enable them to participate effectively in the model.

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## Cooperatives as Innovative strategies for steering Local Economic Development in South Africa

Elvin Shava \*1, Costa Hofisi 2

1, 2 Authors: Department of Public Management & Administration, School of Basic Sciences, North West University, P.O. Box 1174, Vanderbijlpark, Gauteng, 1900, South Africa  
ellyshava@gmail.com

The widespread poverty in most vulnerable provinces in South Africa has forced the government to implement cooperatives as innovative strategies for steering local economic development particularly in the Sedibeng Region in Gauteng Province. The government of South Africa implements cooperatives as local economic development mechanisms for improving the livelihoods of the citizens. This paper examines cooperatives as innovative strategies that can be used to regenerate employment among the jobless citizens in the Sedibeng Region in Gauteng Province of South Africa. The paper adopted a qualitative research design in which 15 semi-structured interviews were purposively administered to 15 cooperative members, project managers, and community development workers in three selected cooperatives in the Sedibeng Region. Qualitative thematic analysis was used to analyse the data. The results of the paper revealed that, escalating poverty levels and unemployment, limited government funding, lack of expertise, lack of monitoring and evaluation of projects implemented by cooperatives hinder rural economic growth and sustainable development of communities. The paper recommends that the government should foster Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships (MSPs) with the private sector and instil creativity and innovation among rural communities which is imperative for achieving sustainability of cooperatives and improve standards of living.

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## Creative industry and entrepreneurship for a sustainable economic development: Case of South Africa

Oluwayemisi Adebola, Abisuga-Oyekunlea and Mziwoxolo, Sirayib

The creative industries are a major source of job creation that is dynamic, encompassing many traditional professions that are essential for sustainable livelihood and people's well-being. This paper provides the international business engagement of creative industries in South Africa. The study is addressed to government, policy makers, development experts, students of economic development, business, and also to the business sectors that are concerned with promoting economic growth and innovation through creativity, entrepreneurship and the development of creative communities as a mechanism to alleviate poverty and improve the quality of life, especially in the rural areas. Thus, the question: how does the investing in the creative industries affect sustainable economy in South Africa? This study explores literature on creative industries entrepreneurship, the value of the industry, the development implication, and suggested strategies, policy environment and challenges as affecting the industries. Our findings make available empirical evidence of the positive role of creative industries in economic development. We provide suitable recommendations required to support the sustainable development of these industries in Africa and conclude that creative industry entrepreneurs as an exceptional group of entrepreneur influence the sustainable economy of a country.



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## Investigation of roles played by foster care centres into youth development in Vhembe district.

Sibadela M.J, Dr Matshidze P.E, Prof Netshandama V.O, Prof E.K.Klu

The study was about investigation of the roles and duties played by foster care centres in youth development in Vhembe District. Foster care had been used to define vulnerable children's shelter, whereby an agency arranged placement of vulnerable children for the purpose of looking after their lives development. Foster care provide parentship protection and development to the vulnerable children.

Foster care assisted the society by talking basic human life need for children. Foster care involved interlocking functions, social services, education and economic. When one or more of these is not taken care of, day care service is seriously deficient. Foster care givers experienced several challenges from different angles. They are generally not equipped to respond effectively to the counselling demands presented by parents. Basic aspects of child care are often overlooked or underestimated manner in which child care workers approach each child as unique human being is a critical aspects of professional and humane practices. A qualitative research approach was employed explorative. Participants were selected by means of focus group with the aid of an interview schedule. The interview were recorded and transcribed verbatim. Data was analysed using thematic analysis. The research findings should be the guideline on which recommendations should be given.

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## The Afrocentric imperative and the sustainable development agenda in Africa

Charles Tembo

Department of African Languages and Culture, Midlands State University, Zimbabwe, tembo.charles7@gmail.com

The shift from millennium to sustainable development goals is a step in the right direction. This is particularly so because of the emphasis on sustainability of goals that societies are striving for. In such a matrix theory becomes of grave importance in order to safeguard and guarantee interests on communities the world over. In this rendition, intense interest is on the Afrocentric approach and how it sets the agenda for sustainable development. We argue that as a theoretical paradigm, Afrocentricity affirms sustainability through a rigorous affirmation of the lived and livable experiences of African communities. It extricates African people from the subtle but destructive models imported mainly from America and Britain to keep the African down and out.

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## Pensioners and the human security-insecurity matrix in Zimbabwe. A case study of senior citizens in mucheke surbabs in Masvingo

Nhodo Lloyd

It is a truism that traditionally in peace and security theory and praxis, focus has been on the state and security thereby overlooking the significance of Human security, which is of utmost importance in ensuring social justice and inclusivity. Of note is the fact that where research on human security has been done the experiences of the pensioners have been pushed to the margins. Notwithstanding the fact that pensioners contributed a lot of resources towards the National pension scheme as part of the social safety nets, the majority of them have been thrown into abysmal poverty to the extent that they are failing to meet life's basics such as health, education, food, housing inter alia. This uncouth development has brought the issue of social justice and inclusivity



into further scrutiny, in light of the Sustainable Development Goals in Zimbabwe. It should be emphasised that regionally and globally, it is the state's responsibility to provide security for the elderly but the state in Zimbabwe is paradoxically abdicating this role and this is having ripple effects on the rights of the Senior citizens. This therefore lends credence to this research that dwells on the social security challenges confronting pensioners in Zimbabwe, simultaneously looking at the stratagems employed by the pensioners in question as rational, calculative and strategic actors in their quest to achieve human security. The research was grounded in qualitative methodology where participant observation, unstructured interviews, focus group discussions and key informant interviews were used as data gathering methods. The Sustainable Livelihood framework, social capital theory and Structuration theory were used as analytical lens to understand the pensioners' vulnerability context as well as the livelihood assets at their disposal, to deal with a myriad of social and economic challenges afflicting them.

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## **Conflict-Sensitive Wildlife Conservation for Sustainable Development: The Case of Chobe District, Botswana**

Malatsi L. Seleka,  
University of Botswana, malatsis@gmail.com

The importance of wildlife resources in sustainable development has acquired greater significance in recent years. Globally, there has been strenuous efforts to conserve wildlife resources to sustainably harness their socio-economic potential. However, these conservation efforts have often overlooked the conflict risks associated with managing resources for sustainable development. The urgent need to protect for sustainable use has often disturbed peace and security. This paper illustrates the dynamic nature of conservation conflicts linked to sustainable development using wildlife conservation efforts in the Chobe District of Botswana as a case study. Methodologically, the paper adopted a qualitative approach and thrived on primary data collected through in-depth interviews and secondary data collected through desktop research. The analysis of the data ensued within the theoretical lens of the Game theory which evaluates human conflict and cooperation within a competitive situation. The results of the study reveal that wildlife conservation meant for sustainable development in the Chobe district has led to conflict between communities and conservationists over wildlife resources. Conservation approaches have been predominantly militarized hence jeopardizing peace and causing discontent in the Chobe area, further extending to neighboring Namibia. The study emphasizes that the management of wildlife resources for sustainable development becomes legitimate when it takes into account conflict sensitivity. It is therefore imperative to integrate conflict management stratagems and perspectives in wildlife conservation for sustainable development practice. Additionally, there is need to explore underpinning social contexts when strategizing conservation efforts in order to achieve collaborative conflict sensitive wildlife resource management for sustainable development.

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## **The Relevance of Nyambedzano as a Process for promoting morality among the youth at Vhembe District**

\*Ramusetheli M.D\*, Netshandama V.O, Klu E.K and Matshidze P.E  
Department of African Studies, University of Venda, THOHOYANDOU, SOUTH AFRICA, diana.ramss@gmail.com

The issue of morality among the youth is a world-wide issue which affects many countries. Literature and media reports constantly show increased incidences of ill-discipline and lawlessness amongst the youth. The misdemeanor is an issue of concern in the school system and the society, as it adversely affect the communities and the quality of teaching and learning. Furthermore, it also affect the performance of the youth at school and the future of the youth. The study explored the relevance of nyambedzano in the process of promoting morality among the youth. The research was conducted in the



cultural communities within the Vhembe District of the Limpopo Province. The researchers used Appreciative Inquiry approach (AI) with qualitative research design. Data was collected through appreciative focus group discussions and interviews, to explore the knowledge holders' perspectives on nyambedzano about youth morals. The researcher used non-probability sampling method with parents, teachers, vhakegulu na vhakalaha (community elders), youth and vhamusanda (headmen). Findings were that parents, teachers and community leaders such as vhamusanda, were not actively involved in nyambedzano with the youth. Also, communities were not proactive in initiating programmes that encourage on-going nyambedzano between parents, community members and the youth. In conclusion, there was an apparent lack of facilitative school-community nyambedzano around youth moral issues. The study recommends that there should be a programme that should involve departments, policy makers, municipalities, principals at schools, the community leaders like vhamusanda (headmen) and the communities to promote the relevance of nyambedzano as a process for promoting morality among the youth.

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## **Alleviating Poverty and Inequality in Ethiopia through Access to Justice: The Provision of Free Legal Aid Service to Disadvantaged Individuals Using Legal Clinics at University of Gondar, Ethiopia**

Abebe Assefa Alemu

Disadvantaged individuals, in Ethiopia, have been excluded not only to involve in socio-economic endeavors and to benefit from equal shares of the proceeds of the same but also from accessing justice whenever they want to seek remedy. Lack of access to justice means absence of human rights protection and lack of rule of law. It is also a manifestation of dearth of inclusive and sustainable development. In other words, access to justice is one but a crucial condition to alleviate poverty and inequality. Thus, it is now considered to be a condition for genuine development as clearly stipulated under Goal 16 of Sustainable Development Goals. However, a serious problem to African countries, including Ethiopia, is relating to how to overcome the challenges of access to justice to those who unable to pay for the services of a lawyer. New developments are underway, in Ethiopia, to help disadvantage individuals access justice. School of laws, in public universities, have established legal clinics whereby free legal aid service has been provided to as many vulnerable individuals as possible via the ever expanding legal clinics. This paper is, therefore, intended to expound the practices of free legal aid service provision by the legal clinics of School of Law of University of Gondar to enhance access to justice. The researcher employed qualitative study and closely examined the practices through mainly analysis of reports, key informant interview and field observation. Policies, laws and literatures on the subject was also examined. The study indicates that extensive free legal aid service has been provided to a numbers of beneficiaries, such as women, children, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, elderly and the poor. There are about 15 legal clinics located in various districts so as to cope up with the gaps of physical accessibility. About 26,102 disadvantaged individuals and groups were served since the establishment of the legal clinic in 2009. About more than 8000 disadvantaged individuals are served annually. Beneficiaries, who would have no otherwise options, have been provided with legal advice, legal assistance and court representations from district courts to the Federal Supreme Court Cassation Division. Law students, instructors and clinic legal officers are enthusiastic to provide free legal aid service using the legal clinics. Such legal clinics are now helping students to learn law by doing law and develop sense of volunteerism among the future lawyers in addition to being voices of the numbers of voiceless individuals. Law schools are ever expanding in Ethiopia and we can imagine the numbers of beneficiaries who could access justice had all the law schools have established legal clinics and started to provide free legal aid service. Thus, countries, particularly developing countries, should harness the untapped potentials of law school legal clinics in ensuring equality, eradicating poverty and the broader goals of achieve sustainable development through the provision of sustainable access to justice.



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## Comparative cost analysis of broiler poultry fed with concentrate And *aspilia africana*

Aniekan Jim Akpaeti and Damian I. Agom

Poultry production is a unique business that offers one of the quickest returns to investment for rural farmers. It has the highest feed conversion rates and produces the cheapest and best sources of animal protein. However, consumption of animal protein in developing countries like Nigeria is grossly below the average required for good health in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and World Health Organization (WHO). This is because animal proteins (Broilers) are still expensive for the average Nigerians. This is accentuated with high cost of feeds and drugs which accounts for about 85% of the total production of chicken. The outcomes of this high cost in production have deterred many families from accessing and consuming this animal protein for good health. The incessant rise in feed cost and the resultant shortage in animal protein supply have encouraged the exploration of locally available and cheap animal feed alternatives to forestall threat to the future of poultry production. The paper assesses the comparative cost analysis of broiler poultry fed with concentrate and *Aspilia africana* leaf. The objectives were to: determine feed efficiency of *Aspilia africana* combined with concentrates at various levels and compare the performance and costs of the proposed feeds. This paper is a review of three past studies Adedeji et al., 2014a, Adedeji et al., 2014b and Oko et al., 2013. The data and results from these studies were complemented with current price data of inputs used to get cost values for feed intake and output values to arrive at cost effectiveness. The results show that such economical parts as the drumstick, back, breast, wings, weight gain as well as the eating qualities were influenced by the inclusion of *Aspilia africana* in feed. The weight gain positively affected profitability in the *Aspilia* ration. Therefore, there should be definite government policy geared towards developing local poultry industry to meet the increasing local demand at reduced cost for poultry products especially meat. There is need for the cultivation of more *Aspilia africana* plant for use in the poultry industry for improved cash flow, national economic development, food security and poverty reduction.

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## Poverty reduction strategies in achieving social inclusion in East Africa: Linking evidence to Sustainable Development Goals

Anyango Beatrice Orwako

Poverty and inequality have constantly remained high in Africa. Even with the implementation of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), implementation has neither reduced poverty headcount nor raised the income share of the poorest quintile in Sub-Saharan Africa. This should be a matter of concern for all Sub-Saharan African heads of states and policy makers as it calls upon them to support the successful implementation of poverty reduction strategies and also make well-informed decisions necessary for the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The magnitude, persistence and depth of poverty and inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa demand for a closer look at the poverty reduction strategies for Sustainable Development Goals. This paper reviewed the literature on poverty reduction in East Africa and highlighted areas to strengthen to achieve social inclusion which conforms to Sustainable Development Goals' target. The analysis explored linkages between key fact about development in East Africa and rural- urban inequalities and the possible poverty reduction strategies to address the problem. The study contributed to academic evidence and literature on poverty and inequalities in Sub-Saharan Africa and demonstrated areas that needs to be strengthened in East Africa.



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## Reducing poverty through decentralised public service provision of the district assemblies in the central region, Ghana

CHRISTOPHER DICK-SAGOE\*

Until recently, decentralisation was never considered a poverty reduction strategy to achieve the sustainable development goals. Pro-poor transfers from local governments directly benefit poor people. Local governments provide poverty reducing public services like education which indirectly benefits the poor. This study focuses on public service provision (education) in the Central Region of Ghana. The public choice theory of decentralisation and poverty theories are used to assess poverty reduction efforts. The study assesses local governments' expenditure on poverty reducing public services (education) and its resulting impact on quality education outcomes. This specifically focuses on the efficiency of the expenditure. Differences in quality education outcome variables for municipals and district assemblies are addressed. The study uses panel data from 2010 to 2015 and employed robust statistical tools such as t-test and correlation. At an alpha of 5%, the study reveals that the municipalities were performing better in achieving quality education outcomes, which are necessary for poverty reduction, compared to the districts local governments. Total expenditure of local governments were used to assess the efficiency in local public service provision outcomes. Districts and Municipals local governments efficiently contributed less than 12 percent to poverty reducing public service outcome (quality education outcomes) in the Central Region of Ghana. Arguably, public choice theory has less impact on non-monetary poverty reduction in the Central Region of Ghana.

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## Poverty, Growth and Inequality (PGI) in Africa: 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Achieving the Industry – Related Goals and Targets - Analysis

Dr Christopher D. Mlosy

The African community finds itself at a critical juncture today. While poverty is still the central challenge of our continent, we now effectively have the means to eradicate poverty within the next generation. Poverty, growth and inequality are complex phenomenon with many dimensions that go far beyond low income levels. Poverty reduction is the fundamental goal of the world economic development and is to be achieved through economic growth and income distribution. Therefore, the relationship between economic growth, income distribution and poverty reduction and its change law have been a concern of development economists. Economic growth is itself affected by the distribution of national income. The links among growth, distribution and poverty is still a subject of debate because the growth elasticity of poverty seems to differ from one country to another. Industrialization is an imperative for Africa to meet the objectives of sustainable development as industrial development is an important source of decent employment globally. Much of the percentage of poverty and inequality is driven by high levels of unemployment and under-employment, which have disproportionately affected the majority of the population in the continent. This paper examines 2030 SDGs: Achieving the industry – related goals and targets in Africa and in particular Sub-Saharan Africa-Analysis.



# Gender and Social Capital Utilisation for Improved and Sustainable Resource Accessibility among Poultry Farmers in Nigeria: Towards Reducing Inequality

Nosiru, Omobolanle Marcus (Ph.D.)

Social capital is an important issue in agricultural development. It is a vital aspect in resource management. This study aims at identifying different types of social capital in the study area, and also investigates into the effects of social capital on acquisition of farm resources among poultry farmers with respect to genders. The study made use of 116 randomly selected poultry farmers (69 male, 47 female) in Ogun and Lagos States, Nigeria. Descriptive statistics and regression analyses were used to analyse the data. The descriptive statistics showed that the female farmers were older than the male. The male farmers had slightly higher levels of formal education and farming experience. The variables of social capital considered were capital from friends, relatives, cooperative societies and feed millers. The male farmers had more social capital from friends and feed millers, while the female farmers had more social capital from relatives. The two gender groups had about same level of social capital in form of cooperative societies. The resources considered for the study include poultry stock, labour, housing system and feed. About 7.5% and 4.3% utilized feed millers as social capital among the male and female poultry farmers respectively. About 3.8% and 4.3% utilized relatives as social capital among the male and female poultry farmers respectively; 11.3% and 6.4% utilized friends as social capital among the male and female poultry farmers respectively; while 17.0% of both genders belonged to cooperative societies as form of social capital. The regression analyses showed that farmer's age, gender, experience and feed millers' social capital influenced obtaining of poultry stock. Level of formal education, experience, friends' social capital and personal capital influenced obtaining of farm labour. Farmer's age and level of formal education influenced obtaining of adequate housing system and feed. Among the male farmers, age, formal education, experience, feed millers, friends and cooperative societies as forms of social capitals, as well as personal capital influenced obtaining of poultry stock. Age, formal education, experience, personal capital, friends and cooperative societies as forms of social capitals influenced obtaining of poultry stock; while age, formal education and experience influenced obtaining of adequate housing system and feed. Age, formal education and experience had influence only on obtaining of farm labour and adequate housing system. Female farmers had less utilization of social capital which resulted in less and insignificant consequential acquisition of resources. The female gender needs being more equipped with social capitals and their relevant networks for adequate and sustainable women empowerment, and inequality reduction between genders.

## Influence of farm level economic efficiency on poverty status in rural farm households of kogi state, Nigeria

1U. Onuche\* and 2H.I. Opaluwa

Efforts at achieving the sustainable development goal of poverty reduction in Nigeria must consider agriculture. Agriculture employs over 60% of Nigerian population and is basically rural. The rural population (70% of the population) is affected by multifaceted poverty. Hence poverty in Nigeria is essentially an agricultural phenomenon. Agriculture is the occupation of about 80% of the population of Kogi state in central Nigeria. Studies on rural/agricultural poverty in Nigeria have investigated factors of poverty like household size, education, access to capital, among others. The influence of economic efficiency in income poverty in Kogi state has however not been studied. Economic efficiency relates with levels of resulting outputs (technical efficiency) and allocation of resources (cost efficiency). While technical efficiency deals with whether outputs are as closed to the frontier as possible, cost efficiency relates with application of resources, based on input and output costs, and tells if inputs are being optimally utilized. Their product yields the economic efficiency. It could be that higher economic efficiency level (minimization of



the gap between production level and frontier as well as optimization of inputs vis-a-vis their cost) may decrease poverty. Thus in this work, we interviewed 320 farming households in Kogi state, selected through 3-stage sampling procedure between May, 2016 and September, 2016 to estimate their poverty status, technical and cost efficiencies levels and influence of economic efficiency level on their poverty levels. Expenditure approach was used to obtain incomes of farm households while composite measures of crops and resources level/costs were obtained for analysis of economic efficiency. First we used the 1.90 USD/day to classify the respondents into poor and non poor. Further, relative poverty analysis was conducted to segregate farm households into moderately poor and extremely poor using the Mean Per Capita House Hold Expenditure (MPCHHE) approach. The frontier analytical techniques by Battese and Coelli were applied to estimate the technical and allocative efficiencies of farms. Logistic regression was applied to investigate influence of efficiency and other variables on income poverty. Results revealed that 80% of farmers were male, are aging (average age= 51 years) and operating on an average holding of 1.5ha. Results also show that 84.1% of them were poor based on the 1.90 dollar per day poverty line. Based on the MPCHHE, 13.75% and 48.12% were found to be moderately and severely poor respectively. Average technical and allocative efficiencies estimates are 0.72 and 1.38 respectively, indicating that farmers are 28% below the frontier, and are spending 38% more on resources than is optimal. Overall picture shows wastage of scarce resources that could be useful in other ventures or expansion of agricultural activities to mitigate poverty. Result of logistic regression shows that poverty will reduce by 28.5% for any 1% point increase in economic efficiency. Other factors that could lead to poverty reduction include farm land size, education, access to credit, and gender. We recommend training on best agricultural practices to stem wastages and increase output, and easy access to credit and productive resources by all farmers irrespective of gender.

## Women and Inheritance of Land Property in Botswana: The Dual Legal System of Customary Law and Common Law. Social Sciences Stream

Elias, S.

Gender equality has been a public and academic discourse internationally for over a long period. Analysis shows minimal levels of improvement in women dominance. Analysis of gender inequality on issues of inheritance in land property indicates dominance, marginalisation and subservience of women in contemporary Botswana which are reinforced by patriarchal beliefs and practices. The findings of this study are extracted from a larger study which investigated issues of land inheritance under the dual legal system, gender disparity issues as well as mechanisms used in the devolution of property. The study also focused on the compatibility of Botswana's dual legal system and explored ways in which gender parity can be maintained. The study adopted the qualitative approach with the use of document research method, key informant interviews and the in-depth interviews. The study discovered that the dual legal system of Botswana is not compatible. This results in marginalisation and discrimination of women and dominance over women by men. The compatibility of the legal system is important in addressing inheritance issues. The land-boards in Botswana have ceased to allocate new plots to residents, and wherever allocation takes place, it is at a snail pace making it difficult for many Botswana to acquire land. Therefore, the alternative mode of acquiring land is through inheritance, which has now become the most common method of accessing and acquiring land for many Botswana. However, many women are excluded from acquiring land through inheritance due to cultural beliefs and practices.





## Protecting children: Community attitudes to child begging. A case of Bulawayo Zimbabwe.

Faith Kurete

Child poverty is about more than income or the lack of items on a given list. Children can be poor in love and attention, in parental time and skills, in relationships and community, in public services and environmental quality. It is therefore also necessary to continue to develop ways of monitoring child well-being in the round. The society that fails to support parents in the task of protecting the years of childhood is a society that is failing its most vulnerable. It is a society that is storing up intractable social and economic problems for the years immediately ahead. The study sought to find out the perceptions of the community towards child begging as a source of living versus children rights. The study explored the views of Bulawayo community on child begging. An interpretivist approach was utilised. Data was collected through questionnaires and in depth interviews. The data was analysed through SPSS package and thematic analysis. There were mixed views on child begging. Others were of the view that it's a source of income to the children and the parents and those donating are giving a hand in the upbringing of the child. While the majority were of the view that the begging child is not being equipped for the world of work and is being deprived of being a child. That is the child has no time to play or to experience the love and attention from parents. The study concluded that a child that is engaged in begging has is more vulnerable and has more psychosocial issues to deal with .The study recommends the upholding of values of "Ubuntu" that a child belongs to everyone and impart moral values to the child. The community put resources together to cater for disadvantaged children in their community. The community should engage in strength based counselling to holistically mould the children for a better future.

## Achieving reduction in poverty and inequalities for sustainable development in sub –saharan African nations – Nigeria in focus

Mrs. Famuyiwa Ayodele Tolulope O. Centre for Research In Education And Communication. (Ltd by Guarantee) (CERECOM) toluadez@gmail.com

Mrs. Fasanmi Olufunso Tosin (Phd) English and Studies Department, Tai Solarin University Of Education Ijagun, Ogun State, Nigeria fasanmiot@tasued.edu.ng

It has been observed by all and sundry that the decline in human and living condition brought about by poverty and inequality has been of concern to all nations of the world. (1 in 5 people live on less than \$1.25 per day). Lack of job opportunities, insecurity and inequalities have continued to threaten global peace, especially in African nations of the world, adversely affecting education, women empowerment, health and wellbeing of nations. Goal 3 of the SDGs which by 2030 will ensure global maternal mortality ration to less than 70 per 100,000 live birth, supporting this 2030 Agenda, has been placed on top priority list of the United Nations Development Project UNDP, as observed by Helen Clark, the UNDP administrator. Confronting these problems, many government parastatals and Non State Actors (NSA) like Community Based Organizations CBOs and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and (INGOs) under the Millennium Development Goals Agenda launched programmes to bring poverty and inequalities to the bearest minimum. The MDGs agenda was realised partially despite all its efforts. One of such interventionist programmes was the training programmes organised by the Federal Government of Nigeria and the European Union (EU) under the name Increasing Non State actors Implementation and Development Expertise (INSIDE) called EU-INSIDE. Training was organized for NGOs, CBOs on capacity building in 2010 for grassroots. Funding was the major constraints of some of these organizations; the training on capacity building on proposal writing did not yield much of grants awards. However, government has continued to grapple with corruption in a bid to tackle poverty and inequalities, currently under Nigeria President, President Muhammadu Buhari. With the latest Sustainable Development Goal SDGs, "Transforming the World Agenda", it is hoped that the 17 Agenda projects will address some if not all the problems that have continued to rear their ugly heads in African Nations of the world,



especially in Nigeria our focus. In Nigeria, the issues of security, poverty, inequalities in education and living condition, gender discrimination and socio-political and cultural bigotry have stagnated speedy development. The thrust of this paper as observed by the researchers is the exploration of lingering challenges that impede development and to recommend ways of achieving reducing in poverty and inequalities for a sustainable development, especially as it affects the rights of women and the girl child in the world, especially in Nigeria, South Africa Sudan, Somalia (Goal 8 Agenda of the SGDs on promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full productive and decent employment for all). The African Union's (AU) blueprint for Africa's development (Agenda 2063) revealed the significant strides of MDGs but poverty and inequalities can be reduced if more energy is tailored towards science and technology also. 50 women graduates, 25(Arts) 25 (Science) subjects were interviewed. Some of them were traders struggling to survive. Results revealed constraints in educational achievement, financial status, and prospects for self-development, gender imbalance, marital issues, joblessness and cultural bigotry. These should be addressed for national progress.

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## Poverty and inequality: policy considerations since the dawn of democracy

Itumeleng Mathlo\*

Poverty reduction, alleviation and inequality have been the foundation of policy development in South Africa since the beginning of democracy dispensation. It is such goals that were a motivation to the reconstruction and development programme (RDP), which guided the government's policy framework in 1994 according to the National development plan (NDP) of 2012. World Bank (2016), states that the government's assurance to eradicate poverty is also replicated in its fiscal policy: the equitable share formula, which is used to determine transfers to the different spheres of government, contains a poverty component as a redistributive measure. South Africa has made developments towards improving the wellbeing of its citizens by reversing the adverse effects of apartheid towards its citizens (World Bank, 2016). The economic gains made since the end of apartheid have enabled the government to use a variety of mechanisms through which it aims to reduce poverty and inequality. These are reflected through the social security system which has significantly increased over the past few years, in particular to children and people with disabilities. Social security may become unsustainable in the future (Triegaardt, 2005). However, Van der Berg, Burger, Louw & Yu (2005) suggest that social assistance is nearing the boundaries of its ability to alleviate poverty. These procedures have been argued to be the drivers of the reduction of poverty in South Africa, with the recent statistics screening that the poverty headcount rate has reduced significantly between 2006 and 2011. Despite its upper middle income status South African still faces socio-economic challenges which are described by the government as triple challenge (poverty, unemployment and inequality), a triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, hidden hunger and over nutrition) and triple epidemic (malnutrition, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis) (World Bank, 2016). The persistence of these challenges, even 22 years after democracy, calls for a comprehensive assessment of trends, dynamics, policy, Impact and monitoring. The aim of this paper is to analyse the nature of poverty and inequality, focusing on the gains made, identifying the policy gaps, provide analysis that addresses the gaps and also the policy options, consequences and recommendations.



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## Emerging themes on rural non-farm activities: Identifying the rural economic growth, poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods nexus in Masvingo district of Zimbabwe.

Maramura T.C and Mago D

The traditional image of farm households in developing nations generally focuses more on agriculture and inadvertently discounts non-farm activities. However, in most rural areas agriculture as a standalone has been failing to provide sufficient livelihood opportunities for socially inclusive economic growth due to drought, climate change, and reduced soil fertility. The study reveals that the rural non-farm sector is emerging as a critical area in rural economic development for poverty alleviation. A significant number of developing nations are adopting rural non-farm activities as a sustainable development tool and this has exposed the emergent need for the rural non-farm sector to be fully explored. The study converses on key themes revolving around the provisions of rural non-farm activities and programs in developing nations. Through a qualitative study approach, key informant interviews and focus group discussions were undertaken in Zimbabwe to assess the direct causal link of rural non-farm activities on rural economic growth for poverty alleviation as a tool of analysis. The sustainable livelihoods approach offers a fresh insight of an integrative approach that is able to interpret and understand the complexities of non-rural farm activities on rural economic development. Through the sustainable livelihoods approach the study maintains that rural non-farm activities provide an imperative source of rural economic growth for poverty alleviation and ultimately sustainable development. The study recommends that increased community participation in rural non-farm activities can be improved through tightening the linkages between relevant stakeholders and ultimately extensively investing in the rural non-farm sector.

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## Sustainability of poverty relief projects: An Evaluative Case Study of Matsika Irrigation Scheme in Thulamela Municipality

\* Mdhluli Tsetselelani Decide

Department of African Studies, Human and Social Sciences – University Of Venda, tsetselelani@gmail.com

This study evaluates Matsika irrigation scheme in Thulamela Municipality. The study was conducted on a community poverty alleviation project that was implemented by community members in 1988. The project was identified by the community members as a flagship towards addressing poverty within the village and eventually in the municipal area. The project was initiated by a group of community members who started as volunteers and were ploughing and irrigating maize meal. Their objective was to make the project big and viable within the society. The community members had wishes that the project should create more jobs for the community members and feed the residents thereby alleviating poverty and unemployment. The above resonates well with the objective of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study was ignited by the fact that after all the efforts by community members to ensure that the project members are capacitated, still the project collapsed. The project could not last longer than it was expected and this was the main reason for the study. The study should contribute in surmounting some factors which might have contributed into the collapse of the project and also guide the funders who are currently training the community members to plant bananas for commercial purposes. The study seeks to be persuade the government to draw lessons from the study to improve on the approach when they fund future projects.



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## Addressing Poverty and Inequality in South Africa: An investigation into the lives of orphans in Thulamela Municipality

\* Murovhi Avhurengwi Florence

Department of African Studies, Human and Social Sciences – University Of Venda, murovhiavhu@gmail.com

This study investigated the impact of poverty and inequality in the lives of orphans as a stumbling block to their success. The government policies on poverty alleviation and grants for orphans are recommended as one of the most likely strategies through which the high poverty levels could be mitigated. However, a bone of contention is raised as it is alleged that the focus is mainly on orphans who reside in government institutions. A qualitative research design method was employed. Selection of participants was done through purposive sampling technique. Orphans, teachers, child advocates community members and Thulamela municipality officials were targeted as research participants. Data was collected using the following instruments: one-on-one interviews and focus group discussions. After collection of data, it was thematised and coded. The findings showed that the majority of the orphans are not receiving the grants as expected. As a result, most orphans who are victims suffer from stress and other related illnesses thereby leading to poor performance academically. Consequently, some of them end up committing suicide, engaging in drugs and all sorts of social ills. This study hopes to contribute in the development of policies that will address equitability of resources thus, alleviating poverty. It recommends that the personnel who manages these facilitates should be impartial and that audits and auditors should not only confine themselves to the walls of the offices but also do ground audits.

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## Poverty and persons with disability in Ghana: An Analysis of Threats to Achieving Sustainable Development Goals by 2030

\*Opoku, MP<sup>1</sup>, Badu, E.2, Mprah, W.K. (PhD)<sup>2</sup>, J-F (PhD)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Education, University of Tasmania, Australia

(Maxwell.opoku@utas.edu.au, J.F.F@utas.edu.au )

This study examined the lived experiences of persons with disability in Ghana in terms of poverty and vulnerability. The analysis was conducted in relation to Sustainable development goals [SDG] which aimed to alleviate poverty in diverse populations worldwide. Fifty-two persons with disabilities were interviewed in four districts in the Northern region of Ghana to share their lived experiences related to livelihoods in their respective communities. The lived experience narratives revealed chronic poverty culminating in begging to survive, lack of education, inaccessible physical environment and lack of employment. The study produced some implications for addressing poverty issues among persons with disabilities in Ghana.



# An assessment of the Causes of Poverty in South Africa: A Case Study of Thohoyandou.

Kugara Stewart Lee\*<sup>1</sup>, Prof V. O Netshandamaz and Dr P. E Matshidze <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of African Studies, Human and Social Sciences – University Of Venda, South Africa. (skugara@gmail.com)

The study analysed and reviewed the causes of poverty in South Africa. Poverty has come to be known as the number one enemy in the 21st Century. Due to its clandestine nature, the magnitude of it is unknown. The research adopted a qualitative research approach which allowed the researcher to gain insight into inquiring the matter under investigation. Desktop research, interviews and review of literature was used. A non-random sampling procedure was employed and a purposive sampling method used to recruit participants in the villages around Thohoyandou. The study found that poverty in Vhembe district is caused by a number of factors including corruption and poor governance, limited employment opportunities, poor infrastructure, poor resource usage and unending conflicts, deep cultural beliefs, among others. As such the poor lacks the capacity to influence social processes, public policy and resources allocation. The study concluded that poverty can only be fought in the presence of strong institutions, and equitable distribution of resources. This requires a non-corrupt government. It is notable that just like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focus mainly on three domains (social, economic, environmental) and neglect the cultural domain. It can be therefore argued that dispensing with cultural sustainability may totally compromise the achievement sought to be achieved by the SDGs especially in addressing poverty. It is recommended that state institutions and non-governmental organisations should consider the cultural domain to fight poverty as these domains are interdependent and mutually reinforcing

## FOSTERING ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION AMONG WOMAN AND GIRLS IN SOUTH AFRICA: DESTROYING THE GENDERED AND ENCULTURED PATRIARCHIES

Tirivangasi H.M<sup>1</sup>

Tirivangasi HM' Sociology and Anthropology, Limpopo University, South Africa.

E-mail: mathewtirivangasi@gmail.com

Gender inequality has been in existence in as much as the humans themselves. The South African women and girls like many other societies around the world are also suffering from the lack of opportunities whilst man still receives favourable treatment. The government of South Africa engaged in the promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) as part of empowerment projects for the Black people since the attainment of democratic rule in 1994. Entrepreneurship continues to play an integral role in the South African economy as well as the economies of many developing countries around the world. The creation of new Small and Medium business activities contributes to economic growth, job creation, better livelihood of people involved and the communities which surrounds them. However, there has been a lack of women participation in entrepreneurship businesses in South Africa. Women continue to shy away from starting SMEs. Research reveals that an approximately 6, 2 percent of South African adult woman are involved in SMEs in South Africa in 2015. This is an appalling situation if South Africa is going to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDG, goal number five encourages States to 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'. This paper strives to answer some important questions relating to women and entrepreneurship. Why entrepreneurship? What are the factors preventing women to become part of the SMEs sector in South Africa? What is the role of education in encouraging and creating the women entrepreneurs? All these questions will be answered by this conceptual paper.



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## An appraisal of the funding model for food security projects in Gauteng province

Ms. WN Mofokeng

This paper assesses the funding model of food security projects in the Gauteng Province with reference to the Emfuleni Local Municipality. Agriculture plays a role in poverty reduction through food security, for many urban citizens and this fact can no longer be overlooked. The area has overwhelming public support, growing interests from local governments, and is formally included in the public policy mandates. Actions to address food security in a country where levels of poverty and inequality are high have increased tremendously. The South African government is progressively engaging in the fight against poverty and inequalities through its policies and programme interventions since the democratic dispensation of 1994. Funding and support for food security projects in the low-income communities is being provided by the government. A large number of community members is participating in the establishment and running of food security projects as an alternative form of alleviating poverty and improving their livelihoods. The study seeks to understand the funding model applied for improving food security in the region. Furthermore, it assesses the impact of the respective food security projects in improving the lives of the beneficiaries and alleviating poverty. A qualitative research is applied to comprehend the context of pro-poor funding and food security in alleviating poverty and inequality. The expectation that local policy makers and authorities apply proper interventions for funding of these projects is also what drives this paper together with a quest for understanding the criteria used in funding these food security projects. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted in the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural development. In concluding, the paper provides a set of recommendations to enhance food security initiatives and the funding of such.

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## Assessing performance of public funded food security projects in Sebokeng

Ms Zola Innocentia Mantenta

This paper assesses the performance of public funded food security projects in Sebokeng. The aim of assessing project performance is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of project objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Project performance assessment should provide credible and useful information, that is, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into decision making processes of both recipients and donors. In order to track government funds, the performance of public funded community food security projects must be assessed. Therefore performance measures on public funded community food security projects should be monitored and evaluated to ensure that community food security projects yield the desired outcomes.

Project funders tend to pose two key questions. Firstly, they might seek to ascertain whether their assets are performing. Secondly, sponsors might also need to find out whether they are getting value for their investment in a project or not. Hence, one of the aims of structured finance is to mitigate risk and improve liquidity. Therefore, all donor funded projects should be able to meet envisaged objectives, and in this case improve food security and increase income earning opportunities among beneficiaries.

This study seeks to assess the performance and impact of public funded food security projects: a case of food gardening, which is a requirement for outcome measurement frameworks. A qualitative research will be applied to comprehend the context of project performance. Empirical survey will be conducted in a form of semi-structured interviews to assess the performance of public funded food security projects at the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural development. The paper will culminate into a set of recommendations to enhance food security initiatives in the research area.



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## An underrepresentation of women in combat roles: a case study of the south african national defence force: Capricorn district, Polokwane

Mmakola K.L and Sithole S.L

University of Limpopo, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, South Africa

lulu.mmakola@ul.ac.za,

Women have a long history of service in the South African Defence Force (SADF) and still play an important role in the modern South African National Defence Force (SANDF). At present women occupy a range of non-combatant roles in the medical, logistical and administrative areas (Defence Review Committee, 2011). According to the Defence Review Committee (2011), this is due to the fact that "one area completely closed to women, is the special task force, known as a "specialized combat group". To date the gender composition in the South African National Defence Force, is 73.4% males and 26.6% females, which implies that the incorporation of women in the SANDF is significantly lower than that of their male counterparts (Parliamentary Monitoring Group, 2011). This gender bias is in spite of the United Nations Resolutions (UNR) of 1995 to place a global emphasis on the need to mainstream gender in peace and security structures and processes (United Nations Resolutions, 1995). The paper is conceptual and therefore investigates reasons for women's underrepresentation and the limiting factors to women's inclusivity within the SANDF.

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## Poverty and Gender Inequality as Barriers to Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Africa

Anne Achieng Aseeey<sup>1</sup> and Callen Nyamwange <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Senior Lecturer ,School of Open and Distance Learning ,ODEL Campus, University of Nairobi, P. O. Box30197-00100, Nairobi, Kenya,aaseey@uonbi.ac.ke

Poverty and inequality are some of the challenges which has affected Africans economic growth for many years. Extreme poverty is prevalent in Africa and especially in the Sub Saharan Africa where about 49% of the population lives on less than a dollar per day. Inequality in income, between sexes and regional inequalities are also common in many African countries. These challenges are likely to deter some countries in Africa from achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which have set target period.This study, using a descriptive survey was conducted in Kenya among four County governments. Two Counties had the highest poverty index in Kenya during the period of the study while the other two counties were considered to have the lowest gender inequality and representation in their economic and political setup. The targeted population was two hundred participants composed of one hundred men and one hundred women based and living in the selected Counties during the duration of the study. The study was carried on for a period of one and a half years. The findings of the study indicated that issues like poverty and inequality among others in various segments of the society should be addressed through various policies, frameworks and legal procedures to ensure that development is realized equally in the country. The study recommended that, more effort should be put on addressing issues which could prevent developing countries from developing at the same level with the developed countries.



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# Achieving sustainable development in Africa: an analytical study of images of poverty and inequality in selected fictions

Ezinwanyi E. ADAM

Department of Languages and Literary Studies, Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria, adame@babcock.edu.ng

Foremost on the list of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (sdgs) which is an upgrade of the Millennium Development Goals (mdgs), is the eradication of all forms of poverty in the world. Poverty is defined as a stage in a person's, group's, or community's life when an aggregation of the person's, group's, or community's resources are not sufficient when applied in solving life's or the community's basic requirements for an optimal living standard or condition of existence. It is viewed as an all encompassing index of assessment of standards of living hence, other sdgs can only be attainable when and if poverty is completely eradicated or reduced to its bare minimum. In Africa, many critics and authors have unveiled the monstrous nature of poverty and its impact on the growth of the nation and her people. However, majority of these discourses portray poverty to be absolutely negative which is not the case at all times. It is arguable that poverty, with all its negative connotations, also has its positives. Besides, not much attention has been given to this subject from the perspective of literary scholarships in spite of the role of literature, especially in Africa, as a mirror through which society and human experiences can be viewed and understood. This paper, therefore, undertakes an analytical study of the issues of poverty and inequality in selected fictions and their effects on the attainment of sdgs in Africa. Comparative and detailed analytical methods are applied to the discussions of images in El-Nukoya's *Nine Lives*, Christie Watson's *Tiny Sunbirds far Away*, and Ngugi wa Thiong'O's *Wizard of the Crow* to reveal challenges of poverty and its impact on the lives of individuals, families, or communities, as lucidly portrayed through the events and characters in the selected texts. The challenges include prevalence of crime, violence, prostitution, corruption, oppression, and other social vices. The paper concludes, amongst others, that despite the catastrophic nature of poverty, its presence in the lives of humans, communities or families, in some cases, may become an invitation for repositioning and re-strategizing to get such victims to move away in all their planning to progressive realms of sustained development.

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## RENEWABLE ENERGY

### Dominant factors for energy choice decisions by households in Tanzania: A case study of Selected Villages in Mvomero District

Felichesmi S. Lyakurwa, Mzumbe University, Tanzania

The households' choice of energy sources for various social-economic activities has been associated with improved livelihood of the community, human health and quality of ecosystems. In this study, the multinomial probit model (MNP) was employed to establish dominant factors for the energy choice decision by households' in the five wards of Mvomero District. The results indicates the extent to which households' use renewable energy sources including solar PV, hydro-electricity and natural gas for cooking, lighting and heating to be at low extent. Besides, the households' income was found to have significant influence on the choice decisions for solar PV (Pvalue = 0.010), wood (Pvalue = 0.066), charcoal (Pvalue = 0.051), hydro-electricity (Pvalue = 0.066), natural gas (Pvalue = 0.014) and kerosene (Pvalue = 0.098) for different social-economic activities. In addition, the benchmark of the descriptive results with the achievement of millennium development goals (MDGs) especially goal 1 and 7, indicate low achievement due to households' lack of access to reliable and clean energy sources. Therefore, the review of MDGs and MNP results can be used by energy policy making to instruments to make informed decisions for clean energy investment needs as well as organizing households' sensitization forums on the benefit-costs of energy sources used for various social-economic activities.





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## SOLAR MINI GRIDS IN AFRICA

Eng N Chipandambira, Dr T Mushiri and Mr K Mugwindiri

The technological advancement in telecommunications, engineering and agriculture has made electricity access a key factor for the development of any region in the world. The African continent has remained largely undeveloped because the electrification rates are low especially in Sub-Saharan African and the lack of electricity access is most acute in the rural and peri-urban areas. This research paper investigates how the availability of electricity to the rural areas in Africa can help in achieving the United Nations sustainable development goals. Renewable energy sources specifically solar have been identified as an alternative energy solution for the generation of electricity in remote areas through the use of solar mini-grids. As national power grid extension is capital intensive and generation of electricity using fossil fuel breeds huge operation costs and greenhouse gases. An exploration of the availability of the solar recourse in the continent and the level of abundance of the solar resource, sets solar energy as an electricity generation method which is clean, cheap and sustainable. The paper explores financial models that can make Solar Mini Grids economically viable and sustainable.

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## Determination of optimum conditions for the production of biodiesel from palm oil and ethanol over an iron heterogeneous based-catalyst

Arthur Nseka Mpela\*, Moses Adesoye, Jiva Mupu, Bongo MenaKuntima  
Centre de Recherche et d'Etudes sur les Energies Renouvelables, ISTA/Kinshasa, RDC  
E-mail: arthurmpela123@gmail.com

This study gives an in-depth understanding on the production of Biodiesel from palm oil, and ethanol, both extracted from the palm tree on an Iron-based heterogeneous catalyst. The use of a heterogeneous catalyst was justified by the fact that compared to homogeneous catalysts used in most processes the heterogeneous trans-esterification requires less separation energy and does not lead to the formation of soap. The production of biodiesel took place in a set up made up of a water bath at constant temperature for a specific time period while the raw materials (palm oil, ethanol and the catalyst) were put in a mixing vessel which was immersed in the water and being stirred at 300 revolutions per minute. During experimental work, the production of biodiesel was achieved by optimizing the major factors that affect the production of biodiesel which include, the reaction time, the reaction temperature, the catalyst loading in the reaction and the molar ratio of ethanol to palm oil that were to take place in the reaction. Upon optimization of these factors, the reaction time was found to be 3 hours, the reaction temperature 70°C, the catalyst loading 7wt%, while the optimum molar ratio of Ethanol to palm oil 25:1. Gas Chromatography analysis was used to ascertain the relative composition of the product obtained. The physical properties include the density, cetane number, viscosity, flash point and higher heating value of the biodiesel sample were also assessed. This was achieved by using mathematical formulas and was further proven to be effective by deriving a plot which correlates with the calculated values. The values for the density, the viscosity, the cetane number, the flash point and the higher heating value of the prepared biodiesel sample were found to be respectively 858.2Kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 4.53mm<sup>2</sup>/s, 63.3, 154.6°C and 41.04MJ/Kg, all of which are within the standards for a biodiesel product. The palm biodiesel made was tested in different machineries such as grass mower, diesel engine, which showed good performance, and more particularly in a generator from which electricity was produced.



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# THE ROLE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN CATALYSING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR AFRICA

Nkhumisang Judith Kekana<sup>1</sup>, Dr.Talkmore Saurombe<sup>1</sup>  
Indigenous Knowledge Systems Centre, Faculty of Agriculture Science and Technology  
North West University: Mafikeng Campus, nkhumisangk@gmail.com

The African Union (AU) has two agendas, namely, the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, and the Agenda 2063. These agendas reflect the goals set up by AU to accelerate the three elements of sustainable development which are: economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability. Research confirms that regardless of its vast and untapped renewable energy sources, Africa uses unclean energy. International flow of cash to support initiatives to implement renewable energy projects across Africa poses opportunity for quick adoption of renewable energy. Consequently, the agendas 2030 and 2063 of the African Union, the Africa progress panel of 2015, the Renewable Energy Agency, and the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative of 2016 posit that the challenge of doubling the current energy supply in Africa by 2030 can relevantly be addressed by adopting renewable energy. The above mentioned add that renewable energy will catalyse development for future years, introducing benefits such as energy security, environmental sustainability, equitable development and economic activity. This paper reports on literature survey conducted on achievements of developed countries using renewable energy. The paper identified different prospects of renewable energy for accelerating development goals of the African Union. The paper concludes that that the gross domestic product of Africa can be doubled if renewable energy is adopted, implying a catalysis in economic, social and environmental sustainable development.

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## The best potential location for wind energy farms: The case of King Cetshwayo (uThungulu) District Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal

Sibonakaliso S Nhlabathi  
Department of Development Studies and Anthropology, University of Zululand, South Africa

The study identified best potential locations for wind energy farms in the King Cetshwayo (uThungulu) Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal. Electricity power shortages that South Africa has experienced since 2007 to 2015, and the criticism that the country relies heavily on coal generated power provided motivation and background the study. Relevant literature on wind energy subject was read. Wind harvesting started in Persia, from there it spread into Europe with Holland and Denmark being credited as being pioneers in the advancement of wind energy technology. Today wind generated energy is being accepted one of conventional sources of energy. Using elevation rasters generated from SRTM data, geospatial analysis was performed. Also using wind speed and wind direction data from SAWS a picture of wind resource situation emerged. The study was able to identify potential wind energy farm site. It was recommended that wind resource be exploited to partly solve energy problems in South Africa in general and to show that the country is concerned about global warming. The research project is useful in that it identified potential wind energy farm location in the King Cetshwayo (uThungulu) area, and secondly, it showed how GIS can be used to solve spatial problems.



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## SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

# Indigenous Herbal Medicinal Knowledge and Healing System among the Shinasha

Abraham Genet

This study investigates indigenous herbal medicinal knowledge and healing system among the Shinasha in Bulen Woreda of Benishangul-Gumuz Region, Ethiopia. The study aims at exploring the nature and scope of indigenous herbal medicinal knowledge, investigating indigenous herbal healing system, and examining the interaction between the indigenous and biomedical healing systems. Drawing on qualitative research approach, the study employed primary and secondary data collection methods. Primary data were gathered through informal conversation, in- depth interviewing of indigenous herbalists and, health extension workers and health officer, focus group discussion with selected community members and herbalists, and systematic observation. Secondary data were collected through critical review of related literature and documents. Both primary and secondary data were organized thematically and were analyzed through systematic interpretation and cross- checking of the different data sources through the use of triangulation to increase the validity and reliability of the findings. The study found that the Shinasha herbal medicine and healing is broad in scope which is practiced widely for healthcare as well as for diverse non- health related aspects of the community. The Shinasha consider their knowledge of herbal medicine to be the gift of God for them. In the study area, herbal medicinal practitioners are males. Prospected herbalists that heir herbal medicinal knowledge from the senior/ experienced herbalists are selected based on their good personality, who learn herbal medicinal knowledge and practice from the experienced herbalists based on long period of apprenticeship in which knowledge is maintained and transferred orally. The findings revealed that medicinal plant extraction, preparation, preservation, and administration are all guided by the local culture in which the efficacy of medicines is believed to be the result of both the natural content of the plants and the blessing made up on the medicines. The medical ethics of the Shinasha is based on non- commercial use of medicines. So, herbal medicinal knowledge and healing is considered as a moral profession to help and serve people. The study findings also indicated that the Shinasha practice healthcare and healing for illnesses of natural, supernatural, and personal etiology through popular healthcare practices, the indigenous healing system, and the biomedical healing system. Shifts from one healthcare option to the other and resorts are common among the Shinasha. In the study area, the indigenous and the biomedical healing systems are existing dualistically, but have fewer informal professional interactions, which is more competitive and less cooperative. The coexistence of the indigenous and the biomedical healing systems in the study area generally has a positive contribution in addressing and improving the health of people. In general, the study shows that the indigenous herbal medicinal knowledge and healing of the Shinasha is a dynamic system.

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## Aligning supply chain strategies to products' characteristics: A review

A.G Bibili Nzengue<sup>\*1</sup>, J. A Trimble<sup>2</sup>, T Nenzhelele<sup>3</sup>

Today, in many countries, the need to increase the economy and embark in sustainable development activities are driving forces of industrialisation, of which a well-defined supply chain (SC) strategy for procurement of raw material and distribution of finished goods is pivotal. Moreover, SC strategies have been extensively used by companies for cost reduction and for achieving a competitive advantage in the global market. This led them to put emphasis in proactively responding to customers' demand in an efficient and effective way. However, companies most often meet the challenge of aligning the appropriate SC strategy to the product that is going to be manufactured or distributed. This consequently affect their productivity and performance while delivering products to the market. In innovative or new products development, the right integration in designing SC is paramount to ensure lower lead-time. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to analyse the different SC strategies and ascertain a possible procedure to select an appropriate SC strategy that matches new product characteristics.



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## Use of locally available ingredients in Mozambique in preparation of dehydrated soups

Cândida da Graça Mavie, Lucas Daniel Tivana & José da Cruz Francisco

Vegetables are the source of protective and regulator nutrients for the human body. In Mozambique, vegetables are seasonally available and freshly consumed. Processing could be an alternative to reduce post-harvest losses, to add value to the raw material and make them useful any time. The main objective in this study was to develop soups using dehydrated available vegetables like leaves from cassava (*Manihot esculenta*), cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*), sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), pumpkin (*Curcubita moschata*) to which was added cassava starch and peanut flour (*Arachis hypogaea* L., Fabaceae) as stabilizers, which composition varied in the content of dehydrated soups. The vegetable samples were previously selected, collected, washed, cut and sundried. The cassava starch was obtained by subsequent operations like peeling, washing, grating, pressing, decanting and sun drying. The production of peanut flour was made by means of a bowl and pestle. The soups were obtained by adding the mentioned ingredients in predetermined ratios following different recipes and evaluated their consistency by determining the viscosity of the mixture of each vegetable with cassava starch and peanut flour. The quality attributes of the soups were accessed by measuring the pH, moisture, water activity (*aw*), ash, fat, crude fiber and protein, from fresh and dried vegetables. Sensory evaluation was also performed. Sundrying of vegetables decreased the pH, *aw* and moisture, addition of peanut flour increased the proteins and fat content, and addition of cassava starch increased pH and color parameters (*a\**, *b\**, *c\** L).

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## Mobile phone text messaging to promote dietary diversity among college students: A pilot study

E.C. Ezekannagha<sup>1</sup> and O.J. Ezekannagha<sup>2</sup>

For most people, the period of tertiary education represents their first independent living period. This comes with the responsibility of making healthy food choices. Habits developed during this period can either precede or reduce the incidence of cardiovascular diseases in later life. This pilot study evaluated the effectiveness of text messaging to increase dietary diversity, improve consumption of fruit and vegetables and reduce consumption of junk foods among college students. One hundred and twenty students of the Federal College of Agriculture, Ishiagu, participated in this study and received scheduled text messages. The sampling was systematic to ensure equal numbers of students from all study levels participated. One-week food frequency questionnaire were used to reveal the dietary habit of the participants before and after intervention. A commercially available client-based application transmitted dietary diversity and health text messages three times a week. The primary outcome involved changes in consumption of fruits, vegetables, cereals, beverages, meat, eggs, fish and seafood, legumes, nuts & seeds etc. Student's t-test was used to assess the effect of the intervention. Changes occurred in cereals, meat, green leafy vegetables, roots and tubers, fruit consumption. Female students were more likely to reduce their consumption of cereals. Mobile text messaging lead to a reduction of starchy tuber and sugar-sweetened beverages in female and an increase in fruit consumption. Employing mobile text messaging therefore has the potential for promoting healthy eating habits for college students, which is important for longevity and sustainably preventing non-communicable diseases.



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## Reducing Neonatal Mortality is a Key to Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

Fezeka Mafisa 1 and Lekhotla Mafisa 2

The study aimed to determine the knowledge level of registered midwives with regards to basic neonatal resuscitation, in the Chris Hani Health District Hospitals in the Eastern Cape. The focus was on the identification of training, qualifications and experiences of midwives in neonatal resuscitation; determining the knowledge of midwives on neonatal resuscitation at birth; and describing the relationships among the afore-mentioned. A quantitative, correlational and descriptive approach was adopted. The purposefully sampled target population included all registered midwives allocated in the maternity wards of the thirteen district hospitals of the Chris Hani Health District (N=145). A self-administered structured questionnaire was used in determining the extent of midwives knowledge with regards to the resuscitation of neonates at birth. Data was captured and analysed with STATA (version 13) programme. In affirming the knowledge of the midwives the study established a satisfactory mean score of 79%; with an acceptable knowledge level score of 80% with standard deviation of 7.8. Though no relationships were found in training and qualifications' knowledge scores; experience was found to impact on knowledge of basic neonatal resuscitation. There was a significant association between knowledge scores of the highest qualification which is Post Basic (Advanced Midwifery) and Neonatal Nursing Science and years of experience for practicing as a midwife. The study underpins knowledge in empowering midwives to carry out basic neonatal resuscitation. Recommendations of the study included a retention strategy for advanced and / or experienced midwives; these cadres need to be equipped to train other midwives and mentor the young midwives in the profession; a review of the need for training of midwives on neonatal resuscitation and its impact on their knowledge.

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## Towards Developing an Integrated Innovative Systems for African Sustainable Development

Manir Abdullahi Kamba Ph D

As Africa pursues the transformation agenda on sustainable development goals, there is urgent need to bridge the knowledge and capacity gap that exists in many countries and sectors. The paper explained that innovation today, has the potentials to contribute to a more effective sustainable development. Yet, despite numerous recent public and private initiatives to develop capacities for African innovation, such initiatives are often not well aligned with national efforts to revive existing African Innovation Systems (AIS). The paper further discussed that for any society to reach a reasonable level of sustainable development, a carefully planned integration of innovation systems would be required. To achieve this, Africa needs to create innovative system that will look into the acquisition or development of Indigenous knowledge System (IKS) that will eventually leads to African sustainable development. It is this sense, that this paper looks into the feasibility of proposing /developing and Integrated Innovative System that can aid African development.



# Effects of Egg Shell Meal on the Performance of Layers and their Egg Quality

Okpanachi, U1, Yusuf, A.K1, Ikubaje, M.K1, Okpanachi, G.C.A2 and Ode, C.O3.

In an attempt to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) numbers 1, 2 and 6, egg shell meal (a non-competitive feed stuff which is left to pollute the environment in most part of Nigeria) was incorporated into layers diets. Seventy two (72) point of lay birds were utilized in a 9 week experiment to investigate the effect of graded levels of bone meal (BM) and egg shell meal (ESM) on the performance of layers and their egg quality. Four experimental diets were formulated consisting of graded levels of BM and ESM which were coded as; T1 (3%BM: 0%ESM), T2 (2%BM: 1%ESM), T3 (1%BM: 2%ESM), and T4 (0%BM: 3%ESM) respectively. The birds were randomly assigned to the four (4) dietary treatments of three (3) replicates with six (6) birds per replicate. The study showed that Total egg weight, average egg weight, egg mass and feed conversion were significantly affected ( $P < 0.05$ ) by the inclusion of ESM and BM. Birds on T4 with 0% BM and 3%ESM, recorded the significantly highest values for these parameters. All the other performance parameters were not significantly affected ( $P > 0.05$ ). As part of the internal egg quality parameters studied, the yolk width and albumen weight significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) increased with an increase in inclusion of ESM. Eggs obtained from T4 (0%BM: 3%ESM) recorded the best performance (yolk width of  $4.48 \pm 0.05$  cm and albumen weight of  $35.40 \pm 1.02$  cm). The yolk weight and yolk colour were not significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ) affected. Out of the external egg quality parameters studied, egg weight and eggshell weight significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ) increased with increase in ESM, with eggs from T4 (0%BM: 3%ESM) also recording the best quality (egg weight of  $62.00 \pm 0.46$  g and egg shell weight of  $7.36 \pm 0.23$  g). Eggshell thickness was not significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ) affected. Numerically however, eggs from T3 (1%BM: 2%ESM) and T4 (0%BM: 3%ESM) recorded the highest value for egg shell thickness ( $0.46 \pm 0.003$  mm and  $0.46 \pm 0.000$  mm). The economic indices studied which were feed cost per 25kg, feed cost per kg, feed consumed to produce an egg, feed consumed to produce a dozen eggs, feed cost per egg and feed cost per dozen eggs were not significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ) affected. This study also showed that the haematological parameters of the layers were not significantly ( $P > 0.05$ ) affected by the treatments. From this study, complete replacement of bone meal with eggshell meal in the diet of layers i.e. T4 (0%BM: 3%ESM), gave the overall best results and also did not have any adverse effect on the parameters studied. It is therefore strongly recommended that farmers replace bone meal with egg shell meal as a major source of dietary calcium and phosphorus for laying birds wherever egg shell is available. By so doing, eggshell meal (unlike bone meal which is expensive due to its several uses, including the ceramic companies), when properly harnessed, will help to reduce environmental pollution and also provide free sources of calcium and phosphorus (in a way ending poverty, hunger and improving nutrition).

## INCREASING POLLUTION RISKS AND QUALITY OF WATER RESOURCES IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

In the Horn of Africa, increasing scarcity and degradation of natural resources seriously threatens human well-being. The population in the region (Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya and Uganda) has increased fourfold in the past 50 years and continues to grow rapidly. Clean, safe, and adequate freshwater is vital to the survival of all living organisms and the smooth functioning of ecosystems, communities, and economies. But in the horn of Africa, population growth, urbanization and economic development has resulted in increased wastewater flows exceeding present capacities of management, treatment and proper handling. Numerous human activities impact water quality, including agriculture, industry, mining, disposal of human waste, population growth, urbanization, and climate change. Agriculture can cause nutrient and pesticide contamination and increased salinity. Women, children, and the economically disadvantaged are the most affected by water quality impacts. Over 90 percent of those who die as a result of water-related diseases are children under the age of 5. Women are forced to travel long distances to reach safe water. And the poor are often forced to live near degraded waterways, and are unable to afford clean water. Solutions pivot on taking urgent action to utilize science technology and innovation, policies relevant to water audit and management, and engagement of private, civil and international sectors if a major crisis is to be averted



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## Estimating the allocative efficiency of smallholder farmers in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa

Thandoluhle Kwanhi1

The country is currently facing an imbalance of trade in terms of maize production due to the worst drought that happened in South Africa in the previous season. The main aim of the study is to determine the allocative efficiency levels and the factors affecting small scale farmers in the Chris Hani Municipality of the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. Simple random sampling method was used to identify the 130 households under smallholder irrigation schemes in the Chris Hani Municipality of the Eastern Cape province of South Africa. Allocative efficiency scores were regressed separately on socio economic and farm specific variables using the Ordinal Least Squares. Inputs computed for allocative efficiency were amount of fertiliser applied, amount of seeds planted, amount of chemical applied and labour. The results showed that the allocative ratio for labour employed was below unity. This means that there is over utilisation of labour. Moreover farmers are likely to be employing more labour than required. Even though this creates employment but it affects the farmer's allocative efficiency. On the other hand amount of fertiliser applied, seeds, chemical were above 1 meaning farmers are sub-optimally using inputs for profit maximisation purposes. Factors affecting allocative efficiency results show the quantity of fertiliser applied; labour costs and years spent at school positively affect allocative efficiency. Whereas sex and harvesting costs negatively affect productivity. This means an increase in the harvesting costs will negatively affect allocative efficiency. Sex is also negative meaning women are less allocative efficiency than man. It is therefore recommended that extension services are required so that farmers can have access to information such as input prices and also the relationship between input employed and output produced. There is also a need of farmers to access cheaper inputs. The government can assist by subsidising these inputs. Finally farmers need training on how to allocate their inputs efficiently.

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## Ecosystem sustainability as a means of reducing infectious diseases

O C Collins and a,b K J Duffy

Institute of Systems Science, Durban University of Technology, Durban 4000, South Africa, obiora.c.collins@gmail.com

Maintaining sustainable ecosystems are important for all the inhabitants of earth. A part of this is the balances required to limit infectious diseases. We formulate a consumer-resources model, where the resource is plants, to explore how ecosystem sustainability could of itself limit the spread of infectious diseases. The important mathematical features of the model are discussed using the basic reproduction number and the consumption number. The results suggest that ecosystem sustainability, through species coexistence, could decrease the spread of infectious diseases in ecosystem resources. Alternatively, a possible consequence could be a decrease in plant diversity as diseases increase if, for various reasons, consumers are driven extinct.



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# Exploring Sustainable Industrial Objectives: Towards Minimal Manufacturing Variations

T Yonga<sup>\*1</sup>, G Kanakana<sup>2</sup> and M Muchie<sup>3</sup>

Abstract: Scientific and engineering approaches developed in the academic and practiced in the industry are often not implemented by start-ups and supporting firms. As Africa seeks ways of alleviating poverty and empower its economy, calls for an inclusive industrialisation are growing. When facing multiple present constraints, including: customers' loyalty, environmental concerns; societal responsibility and occupational health; sustainable manufacturing with fewer waste is increasingly promoted. The need to lower manufacturing variation and control cost has led to the use of various process-oriented quality techniques that guaranteed success for major world-class organisations. However, missing the right integration in the conceptual stage continues to require costly rework in the operational phase for start-ups institutions. This paper reviews literature to describe how scientific approaches in product development can support small and supporting manufacturing firms (SMFs) reach their competitive edge, so that their designs and operations are conceived, assessed and validated with little vulnerability for sustainable manufacturing. Although the full potential of the approach has not yet being experimentally tested, this paper makes an illustration for solutions search in reconfiguring a vibrating screen.

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## REVIEW OF MDGs

# Examining the Impact of Millennium Development Goals in Ghana: Its Challenges and Progress

Nwokolo Echezona Emmanuel

Department of Industrial Psychology, University of Fort Hare Alice, Eastern Cape South Africa, echetimber@gmail.com

The issue of development is viewed as a principal factor in each given society. In spite of the fact that, the idea of development and its understanding contrasts from society to society; it implies that every society has methods for developing itself going through the important formative stages. The year 2015 marked the end of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The general point of these internationally concurred driven and measurable objectives was, among other development prerequisites to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, avert lethal yet treatable diseases and enhance the educational prospects of all children amongst other things. This paper sought to look at the challenges and progress of MDG-5 and MDG-7 objectives in Ghana. In spite of the way that Ghana may have halved the extent of the populace living in poverty by 2006, few challenges of policy implementation and inadequate resources still persist particularly in rural and northern Ghana. This paper adopted a secondary method of data collection. The review demonstrates that building proficient national capacities for policy implementation, political and economic solidness, provision of sufficient financial resources in healthcare sector and increased global partnership for advancement are basic avenues by which the fulfillment of these objectives can be achieved.





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# Zimbabwe's state of preparedness for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Siwadi P

Graduate School of Business Leadership, Midlands State University, Zimbabwe

peshy2007@gmail.com

Zimbabwe has had a measure of success with HIV, education and gender under the MDGs but had not fully applied itself to the other sectors especially environmental issues. The increase in goals for the SDGs then becomes quite challenging for Zimbabwe and the question becomes : to what extent is Zimbabwe prepared for implementing SDGs? Preparedness was looked in terms of the legislation to support SDG implementation. The law itself might not be adequate but the level of usage of the law also matters. Supportive institutions will also need to be investigated as strength of the bodies influences level of implementation. Preparedness will also look at the funding options open to the SDG and the funders available to support. Lastly political will was also evaluated as it is the lynch pin for the successful implementation of the SDGs. This is a desk research where secondary data was gleaned from publications mainly from international organizations and government departments to reveal how the country intends to tackle the SDGs.

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# A critical review of the millennium development goals: Nigeria performance and way forward

AJEDE, SALAMAT ATINUKE

olorilodo@yahoo.com

The Millennium Development Goals with 8 International targets were established after the United Nations Millennium summit in 2000. The goals were quite lofty although with heavy focus on the needs of children and other vulnerable members of the world, these goals were widely acclaimed to be achievable and hence Nigeria was among the 189 countries and 23 International organizations that agreed to achieve the targets. The achievement of the targets was timed to be realizable by the end of 2015. Against the above stated background the study presents a critical review of the performance of Nigeria towards it moves targeted at meeting the millennium goals so that core lessons can be learnt for the achievement of the post millennium sustainable development goals which is by far wider, more encompassing and with more global scope. Purposive, stratified and systematic sampling techniques formed the means for collection data while trends analysis was utilized for determining what obtained before, during and post millennium Nigeria. A critical review of the first millennium goal targeted at the removal of extreme poverty showed that over 72% people in Nigeria are still living in abject poverty. The problem of poverty has become even more pronounced in the last 18 Months, little progress was made towards the achievement of universal primary education while average progress was achieved for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women especially after the promulgation of the National Gender policy in Nigeria. There was also average progress with regard to improved maternal health. However this trend was reversed to reduced progress beginning from 2015. Statistics revealed that both pre natal and post natal mortality rate have been on the increase since last year. However, there has been slow and steady progress with regard to Combating the spread of HIV/ AIDS, though this is not the case for other diseases that have been on the increase particularly cancer high Blood pressure and diabetes. The threat of malaria has also reduced as a result of the regular distribution of Mosquito nets. There has been no progress at the achievement of environmental sustainability and same goes for a global partnership for development agenda. There is no doubt that Nigeria is still plagued with many challenges from extreme poverty/ hunger, heightened inflation, insecurity, health problems, bad leadership, gender inequality; unemployment problems in spite of some gains at its attempts at meeting the millennium development goals. It is therefore recommended that for the country to achieve the post



millennium sustainable development goals efforts must be targeted at putting an all-encompassing and inclusive strategies that will involve all stakeholders and make them renew their commitments to addressing some of the worrisome aspects of Nigeria's human development indicators in order to achieve the anticipated sustainable development goals.

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## Review of the Millennium Development Goals: How Africa has performed in developing a global partnership for development

Zimbini Coka & Mzamo Bobi

Junior Lecturer (Water Energy): Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences University of the Free State Email: cokaz@ufs.ac.za/ zimbinicoka@gmail.com

The millennium development goals are the eight goals with measurable targets and clear deadlines to better the lives of the world's poorest individuals. In September of the year 2000, leaders of 189 countries met at the United Nations in New York and recommended the Millennium Declaration, a commitment to cooperate to build a more secure, more prosperous and equitable world. The Declaration was translated into a roadmap setting out eight time-bound and quantifiable objectives measurable goals to be reached by 2015, known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's). This article will look at the eighth Millennium Development Goal (MDG 8). This development goal aims to build up a worldwide partnership for development. The Eighth Millennium Development Goal (MDG 8) covers areas including aid, trade, debt relief, drugs and ICT. Goal 8 covers a number of issues, of which international trade is one. It consists of 6 targets that seek to develop global partnership for development, namely: to further develop an open, predictable, rule-based, non-discriminatory trading and economic system, to address the special needs of the least developed countries, to address the special needs of small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, to deal exhaustively with the debt problems of developing nations, to provide access to affordable essential drugs in the developing world – in collaboration with pharmaceutical companies, and to avail benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications, in collaboration with the private sector. The aim of the article is to review and analyze the significance, relevance and associated targets of MGD 8 for Africa. A detailed analysis will be given for Africa's trade and trade relations with the developed countries using data available from the World Trade Organization, the International Trade Centre and also from Trade Map (ITC).

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## From MDGs to SDGs: Challenges and Prospects of Sustainability in Nigeria.

Durokifa Anuoluwapo, Ijeoma, Edwin (Phd) and Oseni Tunde (Phd)

Department of Public Administration, University of Fort Hare, 201316769@ufh.ac.za

Nigeria has over the time intended to make its quest for development a reality. At various intervals, the country had developed and adopted policies and programs to foster development and sustain it. However, as evidenced in literature and empirical data, these policies have recorded little success. In most cases, the policies appear good on paper but poor in execution. While the well-documented goals, targets and measurable indicators of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the United Nations and its adoption in Nigeria flickered a ray of hope as regards development in Nigeria, the worrisome progress concerning the attainment of the MDGs does not depict the initial stance of the goals in the country. Therefore, using secondary data, the study critically examined the overview of MDGs in Nigeria, the problems, and successes encountered within the framework. The toll on sustaining the successes recorded in Nigeria and futuristic ways of enhancing sustainability of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The paper concludes that the assuming state of people's need especially at the grassroot level, insufficient



database of the citizens in the country, corruption, poor coordination and implementation have remained dismal factors that affect developmental programmes in Nigeria and also affected the supposed results of the MDGs negating sustainability. Hence, in actualizing sustainability, the paper recommends a multi-sectoral way of approach to planning and implementation of developmental programmes that will aid the accomplishment of the SDGs. It also accentuates on an all-inclusive participatory nature of developmental stakeholders particularly from the grassroots because they are at the core of development.

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## Tension between Education Provision and Millennium Developmental Goals: In case of Ethiopia

Eyasu Gemechu Feyissa  
gmeyasu@gmail.com

Millennium development goal (MDG) report of 2014 indicated that Ethiopia has successfully achieved six of the eight goals whereas the two lagging goals are on good progress to be achieved. Nowadays, Ethiopia is celebrating success on access to education irrespective of their socio-economic are expanded and the gap between boys and girls observed is already narrowed. This does not mean that the way Ethiopia tried to achieve the goal has limitation. There is a tension between education provision and MDGs. So, this study tried to address the status of educational provision in Ethiopia, the major constraints that hindering the attainment MDGs in Ethiopia and the role of higher education in realizing MDGs in Ethiopia.

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## From Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals: Conversations on Urban and Regional Planning

Dr Emaculate Ingwani  
University of Venda, ingwani@gmail.com

Urban and regional planning agendas are critical in development discourses globally. While shifts from Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals remains plausible, the urban and regional planning agendas in these concepts have never been interrogated. This paper seeks to examine the inclusion of urban and regional planning concepts in both Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the gaps embedded in these development agendas - which have never been thoroughly reviewed. This paper is based on a desktop review of the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals, and related experiences in urban and regional planning from Africa, and selected concepts such as Agenda 2063. The Delphi technique generated in-depth conversations with urban and regional planners on concepts of Millennium Development Goals, and Sustainable Development Goals. Although these conversations and debates indicate inclusion of Urban and Regional Planning in both Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals to an extent, gaps on spatial issues are apparent. Inclusion of urban and regional planners in development forums is therefore imperative.



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## Participants List

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1	David L. Horne	California State University, Northridge, USA
2	Adv Sonwabile Mangcotywa	NHC: CEO
3	Ms Jane Mufamadi	CEO FREEDOM PARK
4	Prof Crain Soudien	CEO: HSRC
5	Dr Molapo Qhobela	
6	Prof Vusi Gumede	TMALI
7	Major General Ishola Williams	
8	Dr Samuel Oloruntoba	TMALI
9	Dr Ayo Odutola	UNDP
10	Dr David Luke-UNECA	
11	Mr Earnest Addison-AFDB	
12	Ms Nonhlanhla Mkhize	DST
13	Dr PeggyOti-Boateng (UNESCO)	
14	Dr Erika Kraemer-Mbula	University of Johannesburg
15	Ms Makekele Somo	Elvema Nutrition (Pty) Ltd
16	Minister Naledi Pandor	DST
17	Mandry Ntshani	DST
18	Dowelani Nditwani	DST
19	Mr Cecil Masoka	DST
20	Lindiwe Gama	DST
21	Karabo Mlambo	DST
22	Dr Richard Clover	ICSU Regional Office
23	Selby Modiba	DST
24	Obakeng Pitsoane	DST
25	Dr Emmanuel Skeynyere	HSRC
26	Dr Claudious Chikozho	HSRC
	Professor Aregbeshola R Adewale	UNISA
27	Dr Thokozani Simelane	HSRC
28	Hope Leshaba	HSRC
29	Ndiyamthanda Matshoba	HSRC
30	Dr Vuyo Mujimba	HSRC
31	Elize Van As	HSRC
32	Anele Jiyanne	HSRC
33	Rodney Managa	HSRC



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34	Palesa Tladi	HSRC
35	Frank Lekaba	HSRC
36	Solly Lebelo	HSRC
37	Kgathatso Twala	HSRC
38	Tsholofelo Madise	HSRC
39	Prof Serges Kamga	TMALI
40	Moorosi Nkanyesi	TMALI
41	Dr Edlith Phaswana	TMALI
42	Dr Paul Tembe	TMALI
43	Desigen Naidoo	Water Research Commission
44	Dr Palesa Sekajene	HSRC
45	Dr Nicacius Check Achu	HSRC
46	Dr Olga Bialostocka	HSRC
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69	Professor S. Maphosa	HSRC
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81	Dr. Edwards Alademerin	Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Nigeria
82	Abebe Assefa Alemu	University of Gondar, Ethiopia
83	Aniekam Jim Akpaeti	Akwa Ibom State University, Nigeria
84	Mrs. Famuyiwa Ayodele Tolulope O	Centre For Research In Education And Communication, Nigeria
85	Nosiru, Omobolanle Marcus (Ph.D.)	Tai Solarin University of Education, Nigeria
86	Dr. Unekwu Onuche	Kogi State University, Anyigba, Nigeria
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89	Eyasu Gemechu Feyissa	Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
90	Ezekannagha E.C	Federal College of Agriculture Ishiagu Ebonyi State, Nigeria
91	Manir Abdullahi Kamba Ph D	Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria
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103	Marshet Girmay	University of Gondar, Ethiopia
104	Abebe Fentahun Misiker	University of Gondar, Ethiopia
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27	Sisanda Millicent Mguzulwa	University of Cape Town, South Africa
28	Ojo, Olutunmise Adesola	Central University of Technology, South Africa
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