

THE 2ND BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL WORK & MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE

29TH – 31ST MAY 2024, NAROK, KENYA



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



P.o Box 861-20500
Narok, Kenya
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www.mmarau.ac.ke

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THEME

ADVANCING SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN A
MULTIDISCIPLINARY GLOBALIZED WORLD.

Sub Themes:

- 1.Environmental Justice and Climate Crisis
- 2.Social Justice
- 3.Economic Justice
- 4.Global Interconnectedness and Collaboration
- 5.Environmental Activism, Policy & Advocacy
- 6.Education, Awareness and Capacity Building, Innovation and
Technology
- 7.Leveraging Interdisciplinary Lenses
- 8.Crosscutting Issues

Compiled by

Secretariat team

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REMARKS

VICE-CHANCELLOR, MAASAI MARA UNIVERSITY



Prof. P. Aloo-Obudho, PhD
Vice Chancellor, Maasai Mara
University

A very warm welcome to Maasai Mara University to all our local and international researchers, practitioners, scholars and students as well as speakers from all around the world. I am indeed glad to participate in *The 2nd Biannual Social Work & Multidisciplinary Conference, 2024*. This is the second series of the biannual conference after the first one was successfully held in 2022. Thank you for coming to share your diverse experiences.

I acknowledge all the efforts put by the joint organizing committee involving Maasai Mara University, Millersville University of Pennsylvania (US), Concord University (US) and the Association of Social Work Educators in Kenya (ASWEK). I am proud to note that the conference attracted 230 abstracts from 76 institutions spread across the world. At least 120 oral presentations, 6 poster presentations, one booth display and one workshop session made it to the final Conference Programme, thanks to the valuable research portrayed by the participants.

On behalf of the University Management, I take this opportunity to thank the conference organizers, our partners, members of academia, participants, researchers, students and other university community members for conducting research for presentation, publication and global dissemination. The University fully supports and takes great pride in this global and very impactful conference. This conference presents an important platform for educators and practitioners to stay connected to others in their field and learn about cutting-edge scholarship and best practices globally. The carefully selected conference theme i.e. *“Advancing Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice in a Multidisciplinary Globalized World”* augur well with the University niche *“Tourism, Environmental Resource Management and Conservation”* as well as her key priority research areas i.e. 5Ms - Mau Forest conservation, Mara River restoration, Maa culture preservation, Mara ecosystem preservation and the spiritual *Maombi Kwa Wote*.

Ladies and gentlemen, participation in this conference is a vital element in academic culture and experience, which is an important discourse between



knowledge producers and consumers as they provide the opportunity to researchers to present research findings, network and gain experience and knowledge from a wide range of sources. In the current decade, there has been numerous and dynamic challenges that warrant well-researched and critiqued policies, which can only emanate through such gatherings. The conference will thus seek to contribute to global research outputs with an aim to solve contemporary societal problems. I urge all the participants to interact and network within and outside the conference venues, to come up with unique and memorable multinational, multidisciplinary and multi-institutional research projects.

The conference will thus be expected to gather, critique and disseminate information which can address existing and emerging global challenges and turn them around into opportunities for prosperity. The generated knowledge will inform policy to support global and national interventions that will turn around societal, environmental, technological and economic challenges into opportunities for economic growth and development.

May I take this opportunity once again to thank the conference organizers, researchers, participants, our partners and the entire Maasai Mara University fraternity for conceptualizing and actualizing this important conference. To the participants from outside Kenya, I urge you to spare some time to visit The Maasai Mara Game Reserve to enjoy nature as well as learn a bit of our culture before you depart to your respective locations. I wish you fruitful and fulfilling deliberations.

Thank you!



**DVC (ACADEMICS & STUDENTS AFFAIRS), MAASAI MARA
UNIVERSITY & CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN**



**Prof. Bulitia Godrick
Mathews, PhD,
MIHRM
Deputy Vice
Chancellor
(Academic and
Students Affairs)
Chair, Conference
Preparation
Committee**

On behalf of the Academic and Students Affairs Division of Maasai Mara University as well as the Conference Organizing Committee, I am glad to warmly welcome you to the to welcome you to this University and this 2nd Biannual Social Work and Multidisciplinary International Conference, 2024. This is the 2nd series of the Biannual Social Work & Multidisciplinary Conference after the inaugural Conference was successfully held in June, 2022. The lessons learnt from the inaugural Conference depicted the need for this forum to advance and further the initial ties made as we congregate to disseminate and create knowledge as well as create networks.

As the Conference Chair, I take pride in the strides made to realize this event that was conceptualized in August, 2023. Through multidisciplinary collaboration and cooperation, the conference organizing committee led by Prof. Bertha de Jesus (Millersville University, US) and Prof Benard Kodak

(Maasai Mara University, Kenya) have steered us to success. It is thus not withstanding to note that the conference attracted over 240 abstracts. Out of these, 124 abstracts made it to the final presentations. The scientific review committee strategically balanced this selection based on merit and multidisciplinary. I am therefore proud to note that you are amongst one of the 125 participants drawn from 76 institutions spread across 12 countries globally. Ladies and gentlemen, your presence here denotes your valuable representation of the institutions and regions. You are therefore mandated with knowledge diffusion and regeneration to address the myriad challenges that our societies face. It is therefore your rightful duty, to contribute towards alleviation of societal difficulties and this is only possible through scientifically researched knowledge. For instance, as we grapple with climate change and its effects, we must not lose sight of other related issues affecting our societies. Every day, in the continent of Africa and the world at large, populations require interventions that would better their lives and turn around their situations. Hence, the need for integration of governments, policymakers, researchers and scholars from universities and other



like-minded institutions to provide solutions to these problems cannot be over-emphasized. I am, therefore, glad to note that this Conference is aligning itself to tackle matters in a holistic manner as depicted in the conference theme *“Advancing Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice in a Multidisciplinary Globalized World”*. It is only through concerted efforts that we shall become impactful in our endeavours to better mankind. As this Conference takes off, I urge all of us to go beyond the excellent presentations and turn many of them into policies that can be implemented. As scholars, we are aware of the various institutions, nationally and internationally, dedicated and willing to fund competitive and winning proposals that would cause an impact in the society in a major way. I, therefore, urge all of us to think beyond our research findings and foresee endeavors culminating into policies that shall empower our citizen.



CONFERENCE CO-CHAIRPERSON



Prof. Bertha Saldaña De Jesús

**Millersville University of
Pennsylvania, USA,
Conference co-chairperson**

At Millersville University in Pennsylvania's School of Social Work, Dr. Bertha Saldaña DeJesús directs the doctor of social work program and serves as an assistant professor. She co-teaches courses on research proposal preparation, dissertation comprehensive, and micro, mezzo, and macro practice. She also teaches Field Education courses. Dr. Saldaña DeJesús completed the joint Millersville University and Kutztown University program in 2018 to get her DSW. She completed her graduate studies in social work at Widener

University in 2004. She completed Shippensburg University's social work degree in 1998. Dr. Saldaña de Jesús worked in hospice care, psychiatric health, and child welfare. Her areas of interest in research are religion, social work ethics, field education, inequality and disparities, and international social work (in the Dominican Republic and Kenya, Africa). **Legal and Ethical Concerns in the Practice and Education of Social Work;** During their jobs, social workers deal with a variety of ethical and legal dilemmas. It is necessary to make a number of difficult decisions regarding intervention matters, uphold professional limits, and cultivate an awareness of value conflicts. It is crucial to consider the following: What is our ethical duty? What sets the standard for practice? As instructors in social work, we are dedicated to providing our students with the knowledge, abilities, and moral behavior patterns that will shield clients from emotional and bodily harm. Social work is more important than ever as long as global social issues are evolving. Legal obligations and ethical behavior must be taught in social work programs in a creative and reliable manner. Ethical and legal dilemmas are inevitable in an environment where social issues are a part of everyday life. Students enrolled in social work programs are expected to be trained in ethical practice and legal guidelines. These skills should be infused throughout the curriculum. Giving students opportunities to solve real-world ethical dilemmas will enable them to become agents of change the world needs at this point. Educators of social work must reflect on their pedagogy in light of



the present legal and ethical issues the profession faces and provide ways for students to reflect on their experiences as practitioners through case examples, research, and fieldwork opportunities. By doing so, will enable them to become innovators that effectuate change not only in students but also in how we teach.



CONFERENCE CO-CHAIRMAN



**Prof. Benard Kodak BEd,
MA (Egerton), PhD
(Maseno),**

Conference co-chairperson

Prof. Benard Kodak is the Dean, School of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, Maasai Mara University. He is an Associate Professor of Linguistics in the Department of Languages, Literature and Culture. His current project is 'Multimodality in Television Advertisements'. This is multimodal approach to advertisements in the electronic media, with a bias in advertisements of domestic consumer goods. The aim is to examine how advertisements in the electronic media impact on consumer behavior. Prof. Benard Kodak is also a researcher and an academic mentor to many.



CONFERENCE CO-SECRETARY



**Prof. Wanja
Ogongi**

**Millersville
University of**

an assistant professor in the United States at Pennsylvania's Millersville University School of Social Work. Kenyan-born and bred, Dr. Ogongi received her B.A. from the University of Nairobi, her MSW from West Chester University of Pennsylvania, and her PhD in social work from Widener University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Ogongi has chaired and served on dissertation committees for multiple PhD students in addition to teaching a range of courses in the BSW and MSW programs.

Human Behavior and the Social Environment (HBSE), Introduction to Social Work, Social Work Macro Practice, and Social Work Field Education are among the subjects she teaches. Dr. Ogongi has worked as a professional social worker in the fields of child welfare, medical social work, refugees and unaccompanied minors, and international human rights with an emphasis on women and children.

Social and Community Development, Multicultural Mental Health, International Social Work Education, and Issues Affecting the African Diaspora in the United States are among her research and presentation interests.

Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and Education in Social Work

In order to address urgent human needs in the three main areas of social equality, economic justice, and environmental protection without sacrificing the future, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a call to action. In 2015, 193 United Nations members overwhelmingly endorsed this audacious and innovative global agenda. The social work profession is very concerned about achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly as the majority of the people and communities who suffer the most from global ecological, financial, and economic maldevelopment also make the least contribution to this injustice. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide the social work profession a chance to rethink how it addresses global inequality, promotes sustainable social-economic development, and challenges injustice. Because of its normative principles that align with the goals outlined in the SDGs, as well as its values of social justice and human rights, the profession is particularly well-suited to address these issues.



CHIEF GUEST



Dr. Mark Leleruk, PhD, OGW, HSC, is an Assistant Inspector General of Police (AIG) who is currently deployed as the Director, Enforcement Services at the Nairobi Metropolitan Service. He is a family man, an accomplished academician, security expert and a peace ambassador.

A distinguished scholar, Dr. Leleruk, PhD earned his Doctorate in Diplomacy and Peace Studies from Laikipia University, Master of Arts in Armed Conflict and Peace Studies from the University of Nairobi and a Bachelor of Arts in Community Development from Catholic University under the Administration Police Service /Tangaza College Scholarship.

The renowned peace ambassador has trained locally and globally hence acquiring immense knowledge and professional skills in policing. He undertook various courses including Police Management Courses and Strategic Leadership Development Course at the Kenya School of Government. In addition, Dr. Leleruk, PhD attended a Post Graduate Peace Support Operation Course in Vincenza-Italy, Leadership Course in Washington DC-USA, International Law Enforcement Course in Botswana and Peace Keeping Operation Command Course at Rwanda Peace Academy.

The dedicated and hardworking security expert enlisted in the National Police Service and graduated as a Police Constable. He earned his promotion to the ranks of Corporal, Sergeant, Inspector, Chief Inspector, Superintendent and Senior Superintendent of Police. As a result of hard work, commitment and devotion to duty, he was promoted to the prestigious rank of Assistant Inspector General of Police.

His illustrious policing career began at the National Police College - Embakasi 'A' Campus, formerly known as APTC where he performed exceptionally well as an elite trainer. He was deployed as the Coordinator Peace-Cop in the Rift Valley Region where he successfully implemented the multi-agency approach and embraced Community Policing Concept to prevent and manage various conflicts in the vast region.

In recognition of his advanced academic prowess, Dr. Leleruk, PhD was seconded to Egerton and Laikipia Universities as a lecturer in Military Science, Diplomacy, Peace Studies, Foreign Policy and he was also tasked with the supervision of post graduate



students from various Universities. He later served as the Director at a department he founded at the National Police Service Headquarters, the Peace-Cop.

In his endeavor to prevent conflicts and promote peaceful coexistence among the communities, Dr. Leleruk, PhD founded the Peace-Cop program in 2005. The initiative encompasses an early warning mechanism designed to predict and mitigate risks to peace and security. It involves the installation of Uniformed Peace Monitors across the country who provide situational alerts to Commanders in their respective areas.

The program has immensely contributed in peace-building, humanitarian and developmental engagements in Kenya. It is a transformative and a proactive policing initiative geared towards promoting positive relationship between police and the public by enhancing trust and confidence.

He is also actively involved in action-oriented research at Social Ministry Research Network Centre in Nairobi. Dr. Leleruk, PhD has continuously spearheaded partnerships for peace and Community Safety Initiatives along the Amaya Triangle that brings together the Counties of Laikipia, Samburu, Baringo and Isiolo with the aim of adopting a sustainable policy towards addressing common challenges particularly on insecurity and resource conflicts among others.

In recognition of his devotion, initiatives and exemplary service, Dr. Leleruk, PhD was conferred the Order of the Grand Warrior of Kenya (OGW) and Head of State Commendation (HSC) awards.

As the National Police Service (NPS) we take pride in Dr. Mark Leleruk, AIG, PhD, OGW, HSC, as an epitome of success to professional and transformative policing. His virtues of hard work and dedication to duty inspires fellow police officers, while the unwavering commitment to the pursuit of justice, promotion of peaceful coexistence among communities, and enforcement of law and order has immensely contributed to the maintenance of peace and security in Kenya.

Dr. Leleruk, AIG, PhD earns our recognition as a transformative leader. He has made a great mark by enriching both the National Police Service and the communities that we serve.



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Greening Tomorrow: The Role of Botanical Gardens as Catalysts for Environmental Activism, Policy, and Advocacy



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Botanical gardens are the unique and distinctive kind of scientific and cultural institutions. They have contributed to the society in a very wide variety of ways from research to relaxation and rejuvenation. The Botanic Garden Conservation International (BGCI) database includes information on over 3,575 botanical institutions worldwide. The world's first botanical garden was created in Padua, Italy in 1545. This garden is the original of all botanical gardens throughout the world and represents the birth of science and understanding of the relationship between nature and culture. Royal botanical Garden, Kew, UK; Oxford botanical garden, Oxford; Hortus Botanicus, Leiden, The Netherlands; New York botanical garden and Brooklyn botanical garden, New York, USA; Bogor botanical garden, Bogor, Indonesia; South China botanical garden, Guangzhou, China and many other have played an important role in biodiversity conservation. Over the centuries, botanical gardens have learned to adapt to advances and changing circumstances. After a long period, the emphasis changed during the past 25-30 years and the conservation of biodiversity became a primary concern for most of the gardens. Garden tourism is increasing largely in the last 10 to 15 years. Botanical gardens with their valuable diverse natural resources display will play a vital role in tourism within the context of sustainable tourism expansion. Singapore Botanic Garden and Gardens by the Bay are the major contributors to the Singaporean economy through sustainable tourism. Nong Nooch Tropical Botanical Garden near Pattaya is the most attractive tourist destination in Thailand. Today's botanical gardens are more complex organizations than garden of last century. New botanical gardens are being established throughout the world often as botanical resource centers. About half of all botanic gardens in existence today have been established in the last 50 years. In recent years botanical gardens have begun to influence and shape international agenda including United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially 13 and 15 for achieving more sustainable future by 2030. Botanical gardens will greatly help in reconnecting peoples with nature, raising awareness of biodiversity conservation, environmental education, societal benefits, and as sustainable tools for improving physical and mental health. Establishment of botanical gardens with native plants instead of parks with exotics are needed in future urban planning and designs as a priority agenda. Enjoying 'Botanical holiday' with amazing plant diversity in botanical gardens will be an effective remedy as nature-based solution for problems associated with urbanization and climate change in Anthropocene.



KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Global Climate and Water Crises: Addressing Environmental, Economic and Social Challenges

Shane J. Schvaneveldt, PhD

Shane J. Schvaneveldt is a Presidential Distinguished Professor of Supply Chain Management in the Goddard School of Business and Economics, Weber State University (USA), where his teaching and research focus on managing for sustainability, operations/supply chain management, and quality management. He currently serves as the Sustainability Coordinator

for the WSU Goddard School and has served in numerous leadership and advising roles in academic, public interest, and business organizations.

Schvaneveldt earned M. Engr. and Ph.D. degrees from the Tokyo Institute of Technology (Japan), where he studied under two different recipients of the Deming Prize. Later, he received a Fulbright Senior Scholar Award to conduct research in Japan on environmental initiatives in Japanese business, and also received the Green Pioneer Award from Utah Business magazine. He has served on the Board of Examiners for the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Other recognitions include co-recipient of the Nikkei Quality Management Literature Prize from the Deming Prize Committee (Japan), the Decision Sciences Institute Instructional Innovation Award, and CSCMP Innovative Teaching Award for his work developing experiential learning pedagogies.

His 100+ papers and presentations address topics ranging from water stewardship, net-zero carbon, zero waste, green purchasing and environmental/social dimensions of products to customer satisfaction, quality management and supply chain management. His background includes roles as visiting professor/researcher at universities in Japan, China, Malaysia, Costa Rica, France, Germany and Italy.



KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Potential Implications of Climate Variability and Change on Transport Networks: A Call for Action



**Walter Nyatwanga
Barongo**

Mr. Nyatwanga is an experienced Environment and Social Safeguards specialist with a demonstrated history of working in large scale infrastructure projects. He is skilled in Environmental and Social Risks Management; Safeguards Compliance Issues; Application of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) Standards and Policies; and Sustainability reporting among others.

He is currently the Deputy Director, Environment and Social Safeguards at the Kenya National Highways Authority. He has been with the Authority for the last 14 years. He holds Bachelor Degree in Environmental Science, Master of Philosophy Degree in Environmental Science and Master of Business Administration Degree (Strategic Management Option).



KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Kagotho, Njeri, PhD

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Bio

Dr. Njeri Kagotho's research examines the institutional factors linked to the economic functioning of at-risk and low-income individuals. Specifically, she seeks to understand how people in resource-depleted communities navigate their environment to accumulate assets and how these assets in turn inform physical and mental health functioning. The competing demands of poverty have a very real impact on people's health, regardless of culture and geography. The more precarious their circumstances, the less opportunities people have to make decisions that will provide for healthy futures.

Education

PhD - Washington University in St. Louis, 2009 - Social Work

MSW - Washington University in St. Louis, 2003 - Social Work

BA - University of Nairobi, Kenya, 2000 - Social Work

Areas of Expertise

Institutions and asset building

Social & economic development in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)

Household economic security – wealth creation, preservation, and leveraging in low-income households

Areas of Interest for Mentoring PhD Students

Designing international research studies

Qualitative research approaches

Anti-oppressive pedagogies



PARTICIPANTS' ABSTRACTS

Sub-theme I: Environmental Justice and the Climate Crisis

Effectiveness of Hunger Safety Net Programme on Beneficiary Households' Food Security in Turkana West Sub- County, Turkana County, Kenya

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Abstract

In response to the increasing extreme poverty and hunger among the most vulnerable populations, the debate in favor of social safety net programmes has gained prominence across countries in the global south. One such programme being implemented in Kenya is the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP). The objective of this study was to determine how the hunger safety net programme impacts beneficiary households' food security. The study utilized the sustainable livelihoods approach as a theoretical framework. The sustainable livelihoods approach facilitates a clear understanding of the underlying causes of food insecurity. It focuses on various factors, at different levels, that directly or indirectly determine or limit poor people's access to resources/assets of different kinds and why it is appropriate. A concurrent mixed-method design was used to collect data from 365 HSNP beneficiary households' and 30 key informants. A questionnaire was used to collect data from the households' heads while semi-structured qualitative interviews were utilized to gather data from key informants. The survey gathered data on providing a clear description of the effectiveness of the Hunger Safety Net Programme on household food security. The results of the study indicated that a majority of the respondents agreed that the HSNP has improved food security in recipient households. Further, results indicate that the program has positively impacted family wellbeing, improved access to education and accumulation of productive assets in the region. The study recommends that the government enhance the HSNP program as an effective tool in the mitigation of food insecurity not only in Turkana West Sub- County but in the entire Arid and Semi-arid Lands. The results are expected to be of great importance to funding agencies and other development partners, as a tool for learning, accountability, designing of food security projects, programmes and policies that are evidence-based.



Embracing Environmental Justice: Promoting Food Accessibility and Security for Attainment of United Nations Sustainable Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria

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Abstract

Food accessibility, security and environmental justice and attainment of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are very crucial in achieving national growth and development in various sectors of the economy. Food accessibility and security and environmental justice are one of the global goals that make up the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. Premised on this assertion, this study discussed the conceptual meaning of Food Accessibility, Food Security, Environmental Justice and Sustainable Development. This paper focuses attention on establishing and ascertaining the link between food accessibility, security and environmental justice; examine the impacts of environmental justice on food accessibility and security in Nigeria; investigate factors that serves as impediment to food accessibility and security and environmental justice in Nigeria; and access the various ways government at all levels and stakeholders can improve on food accessibility and security in Nigeria. In this study, Environmental Justice Theory was used as the theoretical framework for this study. The data used in this study are primarily and secondarily sourced. The questionnaire and interview was tailored towards eliciting information from key informants, including community leaders, farmers, agriculturalists, environment specialists, youth, political scientists, peace and conflict experts and other stakeholders. The secondary data was derived from textbooks, academic journals, editorials, articles and internet materials in relation to the subject studied. Other instruments such as electronic media, published and unpublished materials were utilized. The finding of the study revealed that environmental justice if adequately harness in Nigeria, agricultural activities will improve and there will be increase in food accessibility, availability and production. In conclusion, the imperative of embracing environmental justice as a catalyst for promoting food accessibility and security in Nigeria cannot be underrated. The pursuit of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) necessitates a holistic approach that addresses the intersectionality of environmental sustainability, social equity, and economic development. By embracing environmental justice principles and fostering a collective commitment to sustainable practices, Nigeria will pave the way for a more resilient, equitable, and environmentally conscious future, aligning with the global vision outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: Food, Accessibility, Security, Environment, Justice, Sustainable, Development



MODERATING ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ADOPTION ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GREEN INNOVATION AND SMEs PERFORMANCE IN KANO STATE NIGERIA

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Abstract

The main objective of the study is to examine the moderating role of environmental management adoption on the relationship between green innovation (green product innovation, green process innovation, green management innovation) and SMEs performance in Kano state, Nigeria. The study adopting quantitative research design and a sample of 220 SMEs registered with Kano State Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture [KACCIMA]. The result shows that the proxy of independent variable green product innovation (GPdI) has no significant effect on the performance of sampled SMEs. It is also found that green process innovation (GPcI) has no significant effect on performance of sampled SMEs, the result indicated that green management innovation (GMI) has a positive significant effect on performance of sampled SMEs. The finding also revealed that moderating variable (environmental management adoption) has a strong positive significant effect on performance of sampled SMEs. It was found that environmental management adoption moderates the relationship between green innovation and SMEs performance. Therefore, it is recommended that SMEs managers should consider adopting and implementing effective environmental management policies in their production and operation processes.

Keywords: SMEs Performance, Green Innovation, Environmental Management Adoption



Dynamics of Climate Change, Resilience and Mitigation and integration of forestry and agro forests systems in Kenya.

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine dynamics of climate change resilience and mitigation and the integration of forestry and agro forestry in Kenya. Despite living on marginal industrial production, African countries continue to experience the wrath of climate change. This is, arguably, as a result of immense industrial production in the west which, significantly, contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases depletes the Ozone layer. Consequently, African countries stare at a gloom future amidst an altered ecological balance which is vital for biodiversity. The adverse effect of climate change has become clearly visible, for example, increased incidences of crop diseases, food shortages, torrential rains responsible for heavy flooding, the thawing of glaciers at mountain top, migration of wild animals and water scarcity. All these possess a direct impact on economic social and political aspect of African states. Of significant concern, is the Agricultural sector which traditionally relies on rain feed water for its sustainability. This in effect, has resulted in reduced production and fortunes of farmers in subsistence and commercial agriculture. Consequently, the Kenyan government have deliberately embraced and implemented the establishment of forestry and agro forestry practices as first step to address the effects of climate change. The contention of this paper will be to examines resilience and mitigation measures that are being initiated to ameliorate the impact of climate change in Africa and particularly in Kenya. Such efforts, have been initiated by various interested groups which include but not limited environmental activists both global and local, international agencies, climate researchers, Kenyan government and even local grassroot communities like the Ogiek. The forementioned have borne fruits in terms of policy framework that have been formulated to address the emerging trends as a result of climate change. The study will adopt a systematic review of existing literature to establish patterns and trends on areas of resilience and mitigation. The study will mostly rely on secondary data such as textbooks, journals, newspapers and relevant internet sources.

Keywords: Climate change, Greenhouse gases, Commercial Agriculture. Ecological balance, Biodiversity, Kenya, Ogiek.



CLIMATE CHANGE IMPERATIVE FOR GLOBAL COMMUNICATION AND RESPONSES IN THE EAST AFRICAN REGION: THE MODES AND CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION; A CASE OF KIBWEZI, EASTERN KENYA.

Doris Umazi Mutiso
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Abstract

Africa is a continent comprising of developing countries and has high sensitivity to a changing climate because of prevalence factors that increase the degree to which stress is experienced by the system, such as widespread poverty caused by draught, overdependence on rain-fed agriculture, inequitable land distribution and poor governance (Jones et al., 2015). The influence of cultural values is an important driver of climate change risk perceptions (Smith and Leiserowitz, 2012, Akerlof et al., 2013, Van der Linden, 2015). Culturally-constructed beliefs can strongly influence people's perceived experiences of climate change events, their interpretation of how climate change will manifest, their view of nature and ultimately their overall perception of climate change risk (Akerlof et al., 2013). UN Environment considers an environmental defender to be anyone (including groups of people and women human rights defenders) who is defending environmental rights, including constitutional rights to a clean and healthy environment, when those rights are violated. Many environmental defenders engage in their activities through sheer necessity; a number of them do not even see or regard themselves as environmental or human rights defenders." (UN Environment Policy on Environmental Defenders, 2018, pp. 1-2). Global Witness 2017 statistics revealed that, on average, three environmental defenders are being killed per week. Around 40-50% of all victims come from indigenous and local communities engaged in conflict over land, resources and other interests. Women environmental defenders are especially vulnerable. In fact, all forms of discrimination can lead to the targeting or vulnerability to violence of women human rights defenders, who are prone to multiple, aggravated or intersecting forms of discrimination. (UN Environment Policy on Environmental Defenders, 2018). Cultural patterns can shift over time and are not locked into one monolithic definition but rather are lived, re-affirmed and edited by the people who form the culture by participating in it. Drastic change however, can present deep challenges to otherwise generally cohesive narratives or patterns of behaviour, disrupting traditional activities ranging from subsistence to recreation. Individual participation in cultural life can be severely limited by physical changes to the local environment including perturbed seasonality and increased competition over resources. Conservation challenge is perhaps even greater for developing countries where industrialisation efforts appear to heighten the destruction of some nature's endowment. Climate change emerged as an issue of science but its broad ranging impacts and potential mitigation strategies explains its significance across sectors interests and nations. However, the traditional fact-centred ways of communicating information about climate change is not necessarily the best strategy for engaging the full breadth of publics. Communication scholars have unearthed framing as a communication approach that emphasizes certain attributes of an issue over others and as a consequence shape how that issue is understood. (Badulloovich (2020). Khodka et. al. 2020 emphasizes that communicating climate change and engaging people in changing attitudes and behaviour is quite challenging. Despite aspiration to take individual, collective and institutional actions on weather change, communication is one pivotal aspect that needs to be observed and enhanced for goal achievement.



An integrated communication framework for the conservation of Rwanda's three National Parks.

Dr. Emmanuel Nsabimana, PhD.

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Abstract

This article proposes an integrated communication framework to maximize collaboration of different stakeholders in the conservation of Rwanda's three National Parks. Namely, Akagera National Park (ANP), Nyungwe National Park (NNP) and Volcanoes National Park (VNP). The overall objective of the framework is to uplift surrounding local community residents to participate actively in the parks conservation activities through tourism projects. A sample study of 993 local communities residing around the three national parks was conducted between 2015 and 2018. The study used a mixed methodology with surveys and semi-structured interviews, on a population including local community residents, termed "households" in this article, government officials and independent experts in areas of tourism and conservation. A structured questionnaire was administered with the assistance of two research assistants on households while a structured self-administered interview was sent to government officials and independent experts for their inputs. The study focus was on understanding whether government interventions to bring local community to participate in the conservation of the national parks and well understood by local community residents and if and whether these residents have an active participation in these interventions. One typical example of government intervention used in this study was the Tourism Revenue Sharing (TRS). The Government sets aside 10% of total revenues from the national parks to fund communal projects proposed by the districts surrounding the national parks. The study revealed that there a clear communication gap between Government and its partners and the local community residents. From the analysis of the research data a communication framework was proposed to ensure successfully participation of local residents (households) in the conservation of the three national parks. More than 80% of households' respondents felt there is no effective communication between them and the Government. From the expert point of it was also very clear that most of them recommended improvement of communication system between Government and the local community residents, especially, in regards to project funded through the Tourism Revenue Sharing as well as the special guarantee fund. The Government reserves 5% of total tourism revenues from the national parks into the fund to compensate for wildlife damages caused on residents like crop raiding or injuries. To respond the above gap the study then proposed a communication framework that would bring together all stakeholders together and proper channeling of communication messages. The framework identifies the Rwanda Development Board (Government agency in charge of Tourism and conservation matters), the national parks management, local government structures (District, sector, cell and village), Non-Governmental Organization, Private Sector Representatives and Local communities as stakeholders to be considered for the integrated communication framework. Strategies proposed for the integrated communication framework include forming school environmental clubs (SECs), conducting Community Education Visits (CEVs), introducing a Local Tourism Liaison Committee (LTLC), introducing Wildlife Movie Shows, integrating Local & Community Radio Stations (LCRS) and communication exchanges though Umuganda (a monthly joint community work that brings together residents and leaders).



Effects of community participation, empowerment and engagement on environmental conservation in Kenya

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Abstract

Community plays a vital role in environmental conservation globally Kenya included .The study explores the effects of community participation, empowerment and engagement on environmental conservation in Kenya at a time climate change is an issue .The study utilizes desktop research to collect secondary data from reliable sources derived online from journals ,conference proceedings and magazines .The findings of the study reveal that as much as the community is invited to participate in an environmental conservation they can only work if their interests are captured, the issue of empowerment of community to environmental issues lacks in most instances but very vital where the community is ignorant especially on the conservation of endangered species and on the issue of community engagement on environmental conservation the study discovered that there is need to identify the benefits attached to engagement like money rewards in terms of temporary or permanent employment .The study concluded that environmental conservation cannot fully be achieved without community participation ,engagement and empowerment hence the study recommended the following in line with that as for community participation to be active involve the stakeholders in project identification ,engage them in transparent manner and o them appropriately basing on the difference of their education and location and in some cases provide alternatives for example instead of firewood help them acquire green energy .

Key words: community participation, empowerment and engagement



ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION, HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT, AND INCOME INEQUALITY IN SUBSAHARAN AFRICA

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Abstract

The causal effect of globalization on income inequality has been an issue of concern among academia and policy-makers. It is argued that integration into the global economy promotes economic growth, which in turn helps to solve problems of poverty, inequality, and lack of democracy. This paper re-examines the link between economic globalization, human capital development, and income inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa. This paper adopted the Gini index as a proxy for income inequality while Information and Communications technology international trade, and foreign direct investment were used as a proxy for economic globalization. The paper used data for 25 Sub-Saharan African countries over the period 1980-2021 and employs panel dynamic model estimation to deal with the endogeneity problem. We find that the link between economic globalization and income inequality differs across different groups of countries. Findings show that human capital development has a negative and significant effect on income inequality in Africa at a 5% level of significance. The study also discovered that economic globalization has a partial and statistically significant effect on income inequality across Sub-Saharan Africa. The study recommended that governments of African countries should monitor strictly the type of goods that pass through their borders, to avoid those goods such as Drugs (cocaine, heroin, etc.) that negatively affect income disparity in the region. This study also recommended that the government of African countries should invest more in ICT research and development to aid human capital development that will transform into productive services that will increase the economic growth of the region.

Key words: Economic globalization, human capital development, and income inequality.



Environmental Law in Kenya: A Critique of Application and Effectiveness in Disaster Management

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Abstract

With global warming and attendant climatic shift, environmental challenges have increased substantially, putting human livelihoods in jeopardy. Part of the problem emanates from anthropogenic activities, including deforestation as a result of illegal and therefore unregulated logging, shifting cultivation, commercial firewood harvesting, charcoal burning, sand harvesting and quarrying. Many of these activities are executed casually to the detriment of natural resource base and biodiversity despite the importance of the natural environment for human livelihood. The result of such activities have largely been environmental disasters in the form of bush fires, flooding, soil erosion, land degradation, drought and tendencies towards desertification especially in the drylands of the country. In circumstances in which the natural environment continually get degraded, it is expected that intra and inter-generational equity cannot be assured and therefore uncertainty of environmental justice. Part of the panacea is an effective institutional framework to strengthen environmental governance to assuage environmental degradation and ensure environmental justice. This is a review paper that assesses the environmental laws in Kenya to determine their applicability and effectiveness in environmental disaster management. The aim of the analysis is to relate the effectiveness to environmental justice and recommend appropriate law reform from the identified legal gaps.

Key words: Disaster Management, effectiveness, environment, equity, law



The Role of Social Work in Anti-Poaching and Wildlife Conservation Efforts in Africa

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Summary

The illegal killing of wildlife, or poaching, is having a devastating effect on wildlife globally, not only by significant reduction and potential elimination of thousands of species, but also negatively impacting biodiversity and the well-being of humans. In Africa, two animals facing the greatest poaching threats are elephant and rhinoceros. The two primary reasons for this are 1) their ivory and horn are a high commodity in the illicit wildlife trade, and 2) human-wildlife conflict, particularly elephants. Research has shown one major factor driving those to participate in poaching activities are due to socio-economic factors which may incentivize people living in poverty or in less-developed areas by earning extra income to meet basic needs (1). In one study, research participants expressed anger at the economic, social, and political marginalization of their communities, where the state, tourism industry, and conservation organizations have placed prioritized wildlife and economic interests above those of rural villagers (2). This issue can be traced back to colonial times, when forced removals, land seizures, and forfeiture of natural resource use were common (2). Social workers can aid communities where poaching is common and empower people to find alternative methods of reducing human-wildlife conflict and work toward economic stability. One method is to implement conservation education for both children and adults, teaching them the value of wildlife not only for biodiversity but also economically, and why poaching is not sustainable nor a promise of wealth. Another is providing resources for communities to diminish and potentially eliminate destruction of goods and property by wildlife. This can be done by enlisting ranger services, crop protection teams, and non-profit companies to assist communities in developing viable solutions to safeguard areas where wildlife and human habitats meet. Social workers can also address the historical and cultural trauma within communities through trauma-informed practice while emphasizing resilience and empowerment. This is not a one-size-fits all approach and can be adapted depending on the needs and goals of the community. For example, in the United States, there are six evidence-based treatments (EBTs) for treating trauma and its symptoms. However, only two of these EBTs have been culturally adapted for use with Indigenous populations (3). The alternative is creating new treatments built around the strengths and goals of the community, called cultural grounded interventions. It is also critical to incorporate cultural traditions, customs, and beliefs within these practices. Reclaiming these societal elements can be highly efficacious in processing historical trauma (4). While this work can be complex, especially if systems are in place that continue to demoralize and hinder self-sustainability, it is feasible to help communities find a path to healing.



THE NESTING ECOLOGY, HABITATS AND BEHAVIOUR OF *MELIPONULA BECARI* STINGLESS BEE SPECIES IN BARINGO COUNTY, KENYA

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Abstract

Several stingless bees, comprising of at least 21 species inhabit the tropical and subtropical Africa. The nest ecology, habitat and architecture of most of these Afro-tropical stingless bee species are yet to be described, particularly in Kenya. The objective of this study was to determine the nest architecture, habitat and ecology of *Meliponula becarii* in Baringo County, Kenya. Forty-nine (49) nests of *M. becarii* were conveniently sampled. Their ecological characteristics were investigated and excavated to study their architecture. *M. becarii* were found to build their nests exclusively on the ground, mainly in forested habitat and farmlands in highland parts of Baringo County. These ground nests consist of well defined, external entrance, internal entrance tube and the nest proper. The external entrance is 1cm high above the ground and has a diameter of 1-cm. The nest proper consists of an area of involucrum layers, the brood rearing area as well as food storage pots, where honey and pollen are stored. The brood combs are horizontal, constructed in a concentric manner and have several gyne cells located in the periphery. The nest cavity, which is fully occupied, is constructed from scratch and not in pre-existing ground cavities. The nest is lined by a batumen layer to which the brood area storage pots are anchored via short pillars. Behaviourally, the *M. becarii* are non-aggressive and do not bite even when disturbed. A canal is located on the nest cavity floor. This canal is not aligned to the external entrance and not generally located on the lowest part of the nest cavity floor. In conclusion, *M. becarii* in Baringo county strategically build subterranean nests in highland forested habitats. The findings of this study can be used to design different artificial hives, for development of local meliponiculture and conservation of biodiversity.



A New Identity in the Making: A Study of Transgender People in Odisha

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Abstract

People, in general, have a different perspective and perception about persons who deviate from the normality. Non-conformance to the normative standards, almost invariably, leads to non-acceptance of and discrimination against people who deviate from the socially established norms. Transgender persons constitute a vulnerable category, deviating from the normal gender binary that need to be given protection under several provisions [Articles 14, 15 (1) and (2), 16(2), 21] of the Indian Constitution. This aside, the unique judgment of the Supreme Court in 2014 and transgender bills of 2014, 2015, 2016 and ultimately the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 have added an overriding concern for redress of problems of transgender persons. Most importantly, the challenges confronted by the members of the transgender persons from the micro to macro levels- at home, in society, schools, work-places, market-places and other socio-cultural spaces- are formidable, and need to be addressed in the conspectus of social, cultural, economic, moral, ethical, legal, constitutional and political parameters that affect their existential concerns. The challenges and opportunities in addressing the range of problems of this vulnerable community need to be critically examined in breadth and depth. In the recent past, many Indian states including Odisha have launched several initiatives to provide appropriate services to this community. Against this backdrop, the present study attempts to critically look at the range of initiatives undertaken by government of Odisha and a network of NGOs towards empowerment of transgender persons through an enabling ecosystem to include the excluded with the following objectives: To explore and examine the prevalent public perceptions (community members, media, bureaucracy, political leaders and social activists) about the transgender persons and their capabilities, To identify/list out plans, programmes and activities, intended to redress the problems and concerns of the transgender persons, undertaken by the various Departments of Government of Odisha, To assess/evaluate the effectiveness (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) of such programmes and activities in addressing the issues and concerns of transgender community, To examine the inter-departmental convergence, coordination and cooperation in planning, budgeting and executing various schemes and programmes for welfare of transgender persons, To decipher the views and voices of the transgender persons about their problems and their redressal. The findings; Study of transgender persons or community is an emerging field which remains, by and large little explored and examined. This is primarily because several programmes by a limited number of states have recently been introduced, the effectiveness of which could be assessed only after some years of their execution. Added to this, the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 is a nascent move by Government of India, which has been contested by people from several sectors, including the transgender persons themselves. The study of transgender community has emerged as an interdisciplinary area of research which needs some breathing time to be probed into. A culture of examining several dimensions of this area is yet to take roots. However, a few studies have been undertaken in the areas such as Economics, Medicine, Public Health and Psychology and Law.



Analysis of Physico-Chemical Parameters and Selected Heavy Metals in Aquatic Ecosystems-A Case Study of Lake Turkana.

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Abstract

The quality of aquatic ecosystems is of great concern. Elevation of pollutants in water could cause health disorders in human and destabilize the aquatic ecosystem. The case study investigated quality of water from five sites of Lake Turkana selected based on proximity to potential anthropogenic pollution sources. Temperature, pH, electrical conductivity (EC), dissolved oxygen (DO), salinity, total dissolved solids (TDS) and Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP) were measured at the site using YSI Pro 1030 Multiparameter electrode while nitrates and phosphates were determined at Kenyatta University's food science laboratory using Vis 130 Spectrophotometer. Selected heavy metals (lead, cadmium and chromium) were determined using flame atomic absorption spectroscopy. Sampling was performed in triplicates during the dry season. The results were: temperature (28.24±0.96 to 28.86±0.38°C), pH (9.04±0.21 to 9.46±0.06), electrical conductivity (281.57±0.41 to 289.46±3.95 Ωcm^{-1}), dissolved oxygen (6.3±0.79 to 7.04±0.05 mg/L), salinity (1.67±0.00 to 1.70±0.01 ppt), TDS (2093.4±0.39 to 2135.8±4.86 mg/L), ORP (-54.22±0.12 to 588.14±0.51 mV), nitrates (5.52±0.31 to 10.04±1.82 mg/L) and phosphates (0.47±0.06 to 0.72±0.15 mg/L). Water lead (0.11±0.01 to 0.12±0.00 mg/L), cadmium (0.00±0.00 to 0.03±0.00 mg/L) and chromium (0.01±0.00 to 0.03±0.01 mg/L). The results showed that pH and TDS were beyond WHO standard of 6.5-8.5 and 600.0 mg/L respectively while phosphates exceeded USEPA limit of 0.024 mg/L in all sites. The electrical conductivity and nitrates complied with WHO standards of 400.0 Ωcm^{-1} and 50.0 mg/L respectively while the other parameters were not guided by WHO. The lead levels in water exceeded WHO standard of 0.01 mg/L in all sites. The cadmium levels in Impressa and Long'ech beaches in the upstream section exceeded WHO standard of 0.003 mg/L. However, chromium complied with WHO standard of 0.05 mg/L in all sites. This calls for measures to keep all the parameters under surveillance to ensure water quality is maintained.



WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES IN ELECTIVE POLITICS AND THE PURSUIT OF ELECTORAL JUSTICE IN NAROK COUNTY, KENYA

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Abstract

This study explores the experiences of women in elective politics within the context of electoral justice. The study will use a qualitative research approach, using in-depth interviews and participant observation and look into the life histories and narratives of women politicians in Narok County, Kenya. The study draws on feminist theory and a Life History approach. It aims to uncover the systemic barriers, challenges, and opportunities encountered by women in their political journeys. Themes such as patriarchal norms, gender roles, violence, and inadequate support systems will be explored to understand their impact on women's political engagement and representation. Additionally, the study will examine how women navigate these obstacles, drawing on strategies of resilience, empowerment, and collective action to promote electoral justice and gender equity. The findings of this research contribute to a deeper understanding of the complexities of women's experiences in elective politics and their implications for broader social justice goals. By amplifying the voices and perspectives of women politicians, the study seeks to inform policy interventions and advocacy efforts aimed at fostering inclusive and equitable political systems that uphold principles of electoral justice and gender equality.

Keywords: Elective Politics, Electoral Justice, Empowerment, Gender Dynamics



Embracing Agro-Ecology in the University Curriculum in the wake of Climate Change in Kenya

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The World Ecosystems are Facing Incredible Climate crisis as a result of the increasing Human activities. The Increasing Human Activities are Caused by Rapid Increase in Human Population. The Increasing Population Poses High Demand for Natural Resources that require High Professionalism to Address the Impacts that results from High Resource Use. This Calls for Enhanced Collaboration and Networking among Research Based Institutions and other Institutions/Organizations; Agencies; Parastatals and companies to team up and enhance best learning Agro-Ecological models models to address climate change in the long run through. This program aims to strengthen the Capacity and Ability of undergraduate students to obtain best skills theoretically and practically for action towards Promoting Clean, Healthy, People Centered Environment Full of Prosperity and Excellence in the wake of climate change in Kenya. The Kenyan Economy is Stringent and Cannot Employ all the Graduates that are released to the Kenyan market. The Question is? Why Would a Kenyan Scientist holding a bachelor's degree in Environmental Course hawk other Products to achieve sustainable livelihood provision as the only source of income for 5 years? The Agro-Ecological Experts have diverse Knowledge that Environmentally, there are many ways students can make Money through implementation of various agri-business programs that can help students explore their expertise from their local organizations or communities and disseminate data to senior researchers to help the gain technical experience at an undergraduate level that will increase problem solving strategies to address climate crisis in Kenya. There is need to Create Good Rapport between Students and Senior researchers at the university to establish such programs so as to attract more research funds/investors to support graduate students in the environmental sectors gain technical skills and methodologies of addressing climate change to address climate crisis in the long run.



Emerging issues in heritage curriculum enterprising in modern societies in Zimbabwe.

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Abstract

Education awareness, capacity building, innovation, industrialization and technological advancement are topical issues debated all over the world. Zimbabwean higher and tertiary institutions programmes are archived on a curriculum which is based on education 5.0. The education 5.0 put much emphasis on the five pillars, that are; teaching, research, innovation, industrialization and community engagement. This study focuses on the heritage curriculum arts enterprising and the pillars of education 5.0. Researchers covered six state universities, three polytechnics and three teachers' colleges. The study is qualitative in nature. The sample of the study comprise six state universities, four teachers' colleges and two polytechnics in the south eastern parts of Zimbabwe. Focus was on the south eastern side. Snowball sampling was employed. Interviews, questionnaires, passive observations and document analysis were used to collect data. The researchers found out that institutions of higher learning in Zimbabwe have already embraced and aligned their current projects and programmes with education 5.0. It was concluded that heritage-based curriculum arts enterprising in modern societies is largely driven by institutions of higher learning as they have a direct link with industry. The study recommendations, that heritage curriculum arts enterprising may include issues of inclusive education, institutions of higher learning are may continue monitoring heritage and arts activities established by graduating students. The study further recommends follow up of students' projects, and continuous community engagement that further bridges the gap between education and industry and community.

Key terms: Heritage curriculum, Arts enterprising, Innovation, Education 5.0, Virtual arts, VPA, Art Education, Capacity building



Food Insecurity and Child Malnutrition in Nigeria: Evidence from a Rural Households Survey in Jigawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Access to adequate and qualitative food is globally recognised as a human right issue that demands collective actions as contained in several international agreements. However, in Nigeria, reports indicated that food insecurity and child malnutrition are major issues that the country is yet to address. The growing effect of climate change, poverty, irregular policies, war and conflict as well as low investment in agricultural production has made the problem to assume an unimaginable dimension. Resultantly, there is poor diets, low nutrient crops, high food prices, diseases, increased risk of illness and high risk of mortality especially among the underaged. Through the use of questionnaire and interview to reach the targeted respondents, and the use of urban-biased theory as an explanatory tool of analysis, the study established that, the prevalence of food insecurity and child malnutrition in the area under study is not unconnected with the neglect of the rural areas in the implementation of developmental policies and initiatives that are geared towards mitigating the growing effect of climate change that continue to pose threats to food security. It is therefore concluded that, if not adequately managed, the consequences of food insecurity and child malnutrition can lead to a decline in global agricultural workforce, worsen sustainable food production and lack of access to qualitative life especially among the rural dwellers. To address the problem, the study recommends for proper implementation of environment-friendly policies that will mitigate the growing effect of climate change and provide enabling environment for rural dwellers to have easy access to improve seeds which if cultivated will provide the needed nutrient to the affected population.

Keywords: Food Insecurity, Child Malnutrition, Rural House Hold, Survey, Jigawa State



Green Social Work: Building Sustainable Development in Kenya Through the Conservation of Mau Forest Complex Water Tower.

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Abstract

This group presentation draws on what is being done in Kenya related to conservation of the Conservation of Mau Forest Complex Water Tower. The Mau Forest Complex Water Tower in Kenya is the source of life millions of livelihoods within the country and beyond. It is the source of Mara River that nourishes the Masai Mara and Seregeti National Reserves. The wildebeest migration across Mara River labeled a world wonder depends on water from the Water Tower. Therefore, the water tower contributes immeasurably to the country's development through agriculture and tourism. The presentation will focus on the background information on water towers and forests, including their role in providing clean water, regulating climate, and supporting biodiversity; discuss various conservation strategies for water towers and forests; identify key challenges to conserving water towers and forests, such as funding constraints, lack of awareness, and conflicting land-use interests and propose potential solutions to these challenges; and, outline future directions for the conservation of Mau Forest complex water tower.



Involvement of Social Workers in the Implementation of De-institutionalization of children in Kenya

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Abstract

Kenya has made significant efforts towards the realization of child rights, especially the protection rights. Specifically, there is a growing need to eliminate violence against children (VAC) in society and more so in childcare institutions. This has led to the worldwide push for deinstitutionalization of child care. Deinstitutionalization of children in Kenya has its basis in the Children's Act 2001 which has now been superseded by the new Children's Act 2022. In the new Act, there is a pointer to children's rights to parental care and regulations regarding residential care, foster care, and adoption. This study was meant to benefit many parties in the field of child care starting with children's homes as well as similarly related institutions in Kenya for implementing effective deinstitutionalization policy. Additionally, the study assessed the level of involvement of social workers as they could uniquely cement the transition from residential care to community-based support if fully inculcated. The study was anchored on empowerment and strain theories while, elaborating on the importance of giving power through resources, information, and support to accomplish a task; deinstitutionalization. A mixed method approach was preferred because it allowed both qualitative and quantitative data to be gathered and analysed concurrently. Professional social workers including policy formulation officers, research officers and deinstitutionalization officers were involved in obtaining information on deinstitutionalization success factors. Findings indicated that there was to a little extent involvement of social workers in the implementation processes. The study concluded that social workers were least involved in the deinstitutionalization policy thus recommending their increased involvement with adequate government backing. With inculcation of professional social workers who are skilled in handling children welfare matters, the de-institutionalization process would be much more effective as the child sector goes through this critical juncture of care reforms in the country.

Key Words: Deinstitutionalization, Social Worker, Community-care, Foster care, kinship, re-integration.



Climate Change: The Role of African Countries in Mitigating a Global Catastrophe

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Abstract

The human species can make or mar their home, the planet earth. The eco diversity that the earth boasts, its endowment and capacity are proofs of an enduring, self-sustaining and rejuvenation of both flora and fauna it supports. Ever since the birth of civilization, mankind has tinkered with the delicate web of the ecosystem. The interference with nature has continued to deteriorate with western civilization; perhaps the most affected era of human history is the that of hi-tech development. The more industrialized a community, the more prone it is to alter the intricate chain of plant and animal life, which in turn will affect the climate. This paper looks at the state of the climate globally, and examines the role industrialized nations have played, knowingly or otherwise, to get us this stage. The paper is of the view that African countries, all and individually, have a great role to play in mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.

Keywords: climate change, animal life, plant life, science and technology, eco-system



Impact of Russia and Ukraine war on Food security: A case study of Importation of Wheat in Nigeria

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Abstract

Food accessibility occurred when citizens could afford to have physical and economic access to sufficient and nutritious food for their dietary need and this could be achieved in a conducive environment. The impact of Russia and Ukraine war on food security in the globe have deter vulnerable individuals in most of African countries to have access to food especially cereal crops such as wheat both countries produced 30 percent of wheat product in the world. Nigeria imported wheat from Russia worth 86 billion annually to meet the domestic need but as result of these war Nigeria experiences hike price wheat due to blockage of black sea which cause shortage of supply. The aim of this paper is to examine Impact of Russia Ukraine war on importation of wheat in global market, the implications of shortage of wheat supply in Nigeria that cause food insecurity in the state and unprecedented inflation of wheat in Nigeria as result of this war. However, quantitative and qualitative method adopted to discover effects of invasion of Ukraine by Russia on importation of wheat in Nigeria and recommends Fostering broad based, sustainable agricultural and rural growth as well as use of model Agritech to enhance domestic wheat production to avoid over dependency.

Keywords: agritech, food accessibility, food security, dependency syndrome



Sub-theme II: Social Justice

MODERNIZATION AND GANI SALLA FESTIVAL: A STUDY FROM SOME SELECTED HAUSA EMIRATE

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Abstract

Gani festival is an ancient and historical culture in the Hausaland. It's derived from Persians, Palestine and Yemenis cultures down to Borno Empire, the gaiety which has reigned in the Daura emirate in Hausaland. This research titled "*Modernization and Gani Festival: A Study from Selected Hausa Emirate*" focuses and studied how civilization shapes and influences the old way of this custom, therefore bringing about changes in the then culture. The information derived by the research comes from using the theory of ethnography, which studies both history and cultures of humanities, through observation and oral conversation with people concerned and scholars in the area. Therefore, ethnology was used for study information gather by the research. Nevertheless, the research confirms that this ancient culture as an old festival conducted reveals the influence of modernism in three different ways: It created new cultures, made additions in some and lastly, totally abandoning of some feature of the culture. Finally, the research concluded that, actually the culture was greatly influenced by modernism in the conduct of the festival.



ADOLESCENT GIRLS' INITIATIVE FOR LEARNING AND EMPOWERMENT (AGILE) POTENTIALITIES OF HOUSEHOLD FOR INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

The development of girl child education is essential for innovative solution to girl-child education in the 21st century. The utilization of Adolescent Girl child Initiative for Learning and Empowerment (AGILE) and participatory innovation for entrepreneurial research is an innovative approach to project learning, has been proposed as a promising solution for furthering girl child education in northern Nigeria. The paper examines the potential of such an approach to developing girl-child education for achieving a range of positive outcomes for economic future in a community. The study will access existing AGILE project in Katsina State and analyze capabilities of the project to improve the schooling opportunities of girls. In order to gain insight into this subject, a qualitative study was conducted consisting of both primary and secondary data. Focus group discussion will be conducted with adolescent girls who are the target group, parents, teachers, school management and AGILE project stakeholders with a view to obtain genuine information from a local context. The findings are expected to safeguard and promote gender equality in terms of educational opportunity, sustain economic empowerment and reduce girls' dropout rates. It is confident that the AGILE project has the capacity to equip girls with skills and knowledge, which is pertinent for their bright future in Katsina, Nigeria. The study recommends among other things that there should be an active monitoring of the project to ensure the successful implementation so that more local households will be attracted to the exercise.

Keywords: AGILE, girl-child, innovation, 21st century



The plight of young drug addicts with hearing impairments in Harare Metropolitan Province, Zimbabwe

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Abstract

Drug and substance use has been prevalent among many young people in Zimbabwe and it has resulted in multiple mental health problems. Young people with disabilities are not an exception especially young persons with hearing impairments as they are often excluded from community participation, engagements and empowerment. Most awareness campaigns and significant information about mental health, drug and substance use are rarely disseminated and administered in Sign Language the only language many people with hearing impairments can only understand. The Deaf Community in Harare Metropolitan Province constitutes a part of the minority population in Zimbabwe and this minority group has often been subjected to discrimination, stigma, less recognition and abuse to mention but just a few, (Tome, 2022). Deafness in the Community of persons with hearing impairments is not a disability, rather it is a unique feature among humans that should be embraced and viewed as another element of diversity among people. Persons with hearing impairments have their own culture, norms and language that is peculiar to that of the majority, (Tome, 2023). Most people with hearing impairments in Zimbabwe do not view their lack of hearing as an impairment or disability rather it is their source of identity and pride. However, they are still struggling to validate themselves as most people are ignorant about the essence of lack of hearing and speech in that the mainstream society think Deaf people ought to be fixed and cured of their impairment hence family members of the Deaf buy them hearing aids and coerce them to undergo cochlear implant surgeries, (Tome, 2023). The Deaf Community do not view Deafness as an illness that needs to be treated so whether the interventions of addressing hearing impairments are successful or not trying to fix Deafness is a violation of the Deaf people's rights to their unique identity. Deafness according to the Deaf community does not imply brokenness that needs mending rather as mentioned above it is a peculiar feature of human experiences, (Tome, 2023). Mutswanga (2018) explains that hearing loss negatively impacts language and speech development of an individual. Deaf people are active members of their respective societies but their relevance is often overlooked and underestimated by members of the mainstream society and institutions. It should be noted that the lack of recognition of the importance of Sign Language and knowledge about persons with hearing impairments exposes them to drug and substance use. The researcher used a qualitative method with a descriptive multiple case study design to examine the well-being of the young people with hearing impairments abusing drugs and substances. Ten in-depth interviews with the participants were conducted in Sign Language (since some of the participants were profound Deaf and others hard-of-hearing). Two key informant interviews were also carried out during data collection. The data were transcribed, translated and thematically analyzed. The experiences and narratives of the young persons with hearing impairments differed depending on their backgrounds.

Keywords: Mental health, young people, hearing impairments, Deaf Culture, drug and substance use. Sign Language Harare Metropolitan Province, Zimbabwe



Advanced Childhood Experiences Relation to Mental Health Resilience in Adulthood

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Abstract

The relationship between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), and Mental Health Resilience (MHR), in adult years is a topic of concern in mitigating factors that contribute to mental problems. The study helped in determining and understanding the cause and effect of mental deficiency. Little is known on how ACEs affect MHR in later or adult years; and at which particular age the experiences are more adverse and detrimental. The purpose of this study was therefore to investigate the relationship between ACEs and MHR in adult years. The study was based on three objectives; to examine the relationship between ACEs and MHR in adult years, to analyze the role of protective factors in creating MHR in adult years, and to explore the gender differences in the relationship between ACEs and MHR in adult years. The study was informed by two theories; Attachment theory, which is a psychological theory concerned with relationships between human beings, and Resilience theory which focuses on ideas surrounding how people are affected by and adapt to challenging situations like adversity, change, loss, and risk. Census, snowballing, and purposive sampling were used to select the respondents for the study. Due to the nature of the research, the target population aligned with the sample population. The study targeted 30 adult survivors of ACEs; 15 males, 15 females, six social workers, and two Children Officers (COs). The study employed the use of questionnaires and interviews as tools for data collection. The data collected was analyzed through SPSS and afterward represented in the forms of tables, charts, and prose descriptions. Certain ACEs like F.G.M., early marriages, physical, sexual, and verbal abuse, neglect, and incarceration of a loved one are directly attributed to a wanting resilience in adulthood. The study helped in formulating treatment interventions for ACEs victims, and also created awareness on ACEs and how they affect individuals. The study also helped formulate policies that protect children from early adversities and cushion them against the aftermath effects. Chapter 4 presents the results of quantitative and qualitative data analysis. Quantitative findings revealed a high prevalence of emotional abuse and neglect among participants. Most respondents reported multiple ACEs, yet over half rated themselves as highly resilient currently. Anxiety and depression were the most frequently reported mental health effects. Qualitative themes highlighted promotive and hindering factors for resilience and recommendations for improvement. Chapter 5 summarizes and interprets the key results. A high prevalence of emotional maltreatment is noted. The array of ongoing mental health effects underscores their severity. Social support is identified as the most protective factor. Recommendations are provided for enhancing practice, policy, and future research related to childhood adversity and resilience. The study was based on three objectives; to examine the relationship between ACEs and MHR in adult years, to analyze the role of protective factors in creating MHR in adult years, and to explore the gender differences in the relationship between ACEs and MHR in adult years. The study was informed by two theories; Attachment theory, which is a psychological theory concerned with relationships between human beings, and Resilience theory which focuses on ideas surrounding how people are affected by and adapt to challenging situations like adversity, change, loss, and risk. The study helped in formulating treatment interventions for ACEs victims, and also created awareness on ACEs and how they affect individuals. The study also helped formulate policies that protect children from early adversities and cushion them against the aftermath effects.



USING COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS TO ASSESS THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE LAKE TURKANA FISHERY FOOD SYSTEM

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Abstract

Sustainable food systems provide food security and nutrition while preserving economic, social, and environmental foundations for future generations. The Lake Turkana Fishery is the second largest fishery in Kenya both by volume and value. With uncoordinated development and lack of proper management, the fishery does not live up to its full potential. Consequently, the Basin is classified as one of the most food-insecure regions in Kenya. More than half of the inhabitants in the Lake Turkana Basin fall in IPC Phase 3 of food security classification. To understand and come up with development strategies to revitalize the fishery, it is necessary to research the principles guiding management of sustainable food systems. The study's general objective was to determine if the stakeholders of the Lake Turkana fishery appraise it as a sustainable food system. Specifically, the study sought to assess the fisher community's perceptions of different sustainability aspects of the fishery, enumerate community-informed strategies for resilience building and assess gender issues and power relations. The study used the FAO's Food Sustainability Assessment Framework (FOODSAF) to assess the sustainability scores of the Lake Turkana fishery. The sustainability score of the fishery (Mean = 2.32, $p < 0.01$) was statistically significant since $p < 0.05$. The variables measured (both perception measures and the external sociodemographic variables) significantly predicted the sustainability score of the food system, $F(2, 202) = 14.388$, $p < 0.05$ accounting for 62.5% of the variability in predicting the perception score of sustainability of the fishery with adjusted R-squared of 0.616. Based on this, we can conclude that the community perceived the Lake Turkana Fishery to perform quite low in terms of being a sustainable food system. The community embraces the use of traditional and adaptive knowledge as resilience mechanisms in the face of climate change threatening livelihoods. The study also established that gender relations follow strict boundaries that are informed by traditional and cultural gender roles, age, taboos and socioeconomic factors.



Forms of Government and Political Participation through the Prisms of Classical Political Theory

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Abstract

Politics as practiced today is a much different process than it was practiced in the classical era. In an attempt by the classical scholars to categorize the different system of government, their concern is on who participated in the governing process or who participated in the selection of those who governed. This participation varies depending on whether the government is a monarchy, an oligarchy or democracy. More so, persisting definition of regime types are found in the writings of the ancient Greek thinkers (Plato and Aristotle). Even though, their judgment is different from contemporary responses to democracy which in spite of its various theoretical and practical forms, remains the unchallenged term of approbation by many scholars. It is against this background therefore, this paper seeks to examine the philosophical consideration of different forms of government in the classical perspectives where it identifies three forms of government which are located in different discursive contexts and presume that, man has a choice on how and what pattern of government shall be made. The paper relied on the secondary sources to explain the purposes for which governments are required to promote and also inquire what form of government is best fitted to fulfil those purposes. The paper conclude that, the form of government which combines the greatest amount of good and the least amount of evil is the best form of government which is capable of fulfilling the conditions of action that are necessary either in keeping the established polity in existence or otherwise.

Keywords: Politics, Government, forms of government, Democracy and Participation.



The Islamic Principles on National Integration in Nigeria for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Nigeria holds political and economic prominence in Africa. A major oil producer with a population of more than 200 million and more than 250 ethnic groups, Nigeria is home to millions of Muslims, Christians and adherents of indigenous religions. In the recent time the country is obviously threatened by insecurity mainly, caused by some religious extremists such as Boko Haram, the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), bandits, religious crises etc. Social divisions have remained a key challenge in the country and ethnic tensions which are mostly politically fueled have remained real. Social cohesion and National integration have therefore become an area of interest both at government and civic levels because of its necessity and importance. It is within this context that this paper aims to examine the principles laid by Islamic Religion on social cohesion and national integration. Descriptive and analytical methods were adopted for the study. The research findings revealed that Islam as a religion has some principles that are relevant to national integration such as brotherhood, goodness to neighbor, religious tolerance, justice, etc. The paper suggests that peace to be taught in society for the realization of a society free of violence, cultural and religious pluralism should be accepted, interactions and friendships between people with different religions, tribes and cultures should be pursued.

Key Words: Islam, National Integration, Principles, Peace, Society.



Exploring Parents' Perspectives on Girl-Child Education and Access to Quality Education in North-Western Nigeria

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Abstract:

The UN SDG (Sustainable Development Goal 4) has set a target of ensuring inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030 through improved planning and addressing some of the systemic barriers that hinder the implementation of an effective education strategy. Therefore, this study has set the objectives to explore parent' perspectives on girl-child education in the North western Nigeria. The finding shown that majority of the parents' perceived girl-child education as waste of time, imposing negative attitude on girl-child, while others sees girl-child education as instrument of reducing inequality and an opportunity to bring about social change in the society. The finding further shown that less than 40% of the parents are ready to allow their girl-child to continue with pursuit of their education after given them out for marriage. Based on the above findings it is impossible for the sustainable development goal 4 to be attain before the end of the year 2030. Therefore, it is very important for the parents and government in collaboration with Nongovernmental organization to ensure all female children are given equal access to quality education with their male counterpart for the attainment of sustainable development goal 4.



A Youth is a Sufferer: Navigating Youth Development Challenges and Charting Pathways to Solutions in Kenya

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Abstract

The youth population bulge in Kenya comes with so many challenges such as poverty, gender inequalities, political inequities, the absence of adequate health and medical resources, low educational attainment, homelessness, increased involvement in violence, drugs, and alcohol, poor physical and mental health, a lack of key life skills, premature sexual involvement. Using inductive or “bottom up” thematic analysis, we explored experiences of the youth aged 18-35 (n=36), youth workers (n=26) and administrators of youth programs (n=22) on the challenges and existing programs of positive youth development. Six key findings from the study sufficed as follows: (1) the mismatch between education and job skills: a degree without skills and talent is meaningless; (2) promoting youth development through creative arts and talent development programs; (3) leveraging on entrepreneurship to curb socio economic barriers of the youth; (4) empowering youth: navigating reproductive and sexual health; (5) navigating psycho-social challenges and fostering youth empowerment; and (6) overcoming political tribalism and strengthening youth services. We provide the challenges and illustrate existing PYD programs to address the same. Implications for PYD research and practice are discussed. Key word: Youth, Positive Youth Development, challenges, and Solutions.

To navigating Positive Youth Development Challenges and Charting Pathways to Solutions in Kenya



Anti-colonial Debates and the Condition of Kenyan Women in Postcolonial Autobiography

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Abstract

In this paper, I look at the autobiographical books of three prominent Kenyan authors and consider how their lives entangled thematically with their fiction. The books are Grace Ogot's *Days of My Life* (2012), Ngũgĩ Wa Thiong'o's *Dreams in a Time of War: A Childhood Memoir* (2010) and Rebeka Njau's *Mirrors of My Life: A Memoir* (2019). It is important to stress that this entanglement of their lives and the themes of their fiction does not presuppose the influence of one over the other in terms of interpretation. It instead emphasises the importance of the convergence of their lives and the thematic concerns of their fiction without privileging one over the other. Thus, my studying of these autobiographical writings is with a view to identifying and analysing the aspects of their lives that find impression in both their fictional and autobiographical texts. Understanding these, I believe, will pave the way for an informed appreciation of the extent of the authors' commitments towards narrating, hence critiquing, the condition of Kenyans before and after independence in general, and women in particular. Accordingly, this paper will read the autobiographical writings of these authors, using postcolonial autobiography as a theoretical basis, as intervening in narratives about Kenya in pre- and early post-independence Kenya as well as a form of literary activism. These autobiographical books provide valuable insights into the authors' engagement in the critical debate on gender inequalities in Kenya during this period. Another important preoccupation of this paper is exploring how the autobiographies expose the impact on Kenyan women's lives of the intersections of private and public spaces.



Where is Justice? Cries of a ‘Silent Victim’ of Armed Conflicts in Nigeria

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Abstract

The environment is the platform for man’s existence and he exploits it in various ways for his livelihoods including using it as the theatre for executing armed conflicts. While the direct consequences of armed conflicts on human beings have been widely discussed in existing literature, little or no attention has been paid to the environment. Such focus has caused an illusion that man has been the only casualty of armed conflicts and as such only man desires justice from armed conflicts. This thought, however, creates a gap in the existing knowledge on the cross-cutting themes on armed violence, environment and justice, which this paper has filled. Accordingly, the paper examined the interface between armed conflicts and environment in Nigeria, and concludes that armed violence violated the environment in Nigeria, severally over the years in the forms of land, air, water pollutions etc. It recommends that the injustices perpetuated by armed violence to the environment can be redressed through political, social, economic and sustainable-environment policies by the major stakeholders of the society, which include citizens, government, non-governmental organizations and the international community. The paper adopts the qualitative method and embraced a historical, descriptive and analytical approach in its analysis of the information and data, which was sourced from oral, written and digital sources and physical observations.

Key words: Armed; Environment; Justice; Victim; Violence.



Effectiveness of Hunger Safety Net Programme on Beneficiary Households' Food Security in Turkana West Sub- County, Turkana County, Kenya

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Abstract

In response to the increasing extreme poverty and hunger among the most vulnerable populations, the debate in favor of social safety net programmes has gained prominence across countries in the global south. One such programme being implemented in Kenya is the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP). The objective of this study was to determine how the hunger safety net programme impacts beneficiary households' food security. The study utilized the sustainable livelihoods approach as a theoretical framework. The sustainable livelihoods approach facilitates a clear understanding of the underlying causes of food insecurity. It focuses on various factors, at different levels, that directly or indirectly determine or limit poor people's access to resources/assets of different kinds and why it is appropriate. A concurrent mixed-method design was used to collect data from 365 HSNP beneficiary households' and 30 key informants. A questionnaire was used to collect data from the households' heads while semi-structured qualitative interviews were utilized to gather data from key informants. The survey gathered data on providing a clear description of the effectiveness of the Hunger Safety Net Programme on household food security. The results of the study indicated that a majority of the respondents agreed that the HSNP has improved food security in recipient households. Further, results indicate that the program has positively impacted family wellbeing, improved access to education and accumulation of productive assets in the region. The study recommends that the government enhance the HSNP program as an effective tool in the mitigation of food insecurity not only in Turkana West Sub- County but in the entire Arid and Semi-arid Lands. The results are expected to be of great importance to funding agencies and other development partners, as a tool for learning, accountability, designing of food security projects, programmes and policies that are evidence-based.

Keywords: Hunger Safety Net Programme, Beneficiary Households, Food Security and sustainable livelihoods



AN EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF ZAKAT AND WAQF TOWARDS POVERTY REDUCTION IN TSANGAYA INSTITUTIONS BASED ON ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The paper attempt to discuss the role of Zakat and Waqf (endowments) towards relieving poverty, and provides better social services to the management of Tsangaya Institutions in Northern Nigeria. The article is to investigate and analyse the level of poverty and unemployment rate among Tsangaya institutions in nineteen States of Northern Nigeria. As at September, 2022 out of school children in Nigeria was estimated to be eighteen million five hundred thousand (18.5 million) by United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF). However, the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) estimated number to be thirteen million two hundred thousand (13.2 million). Majority of these out of school children are in Northern Nigeria and were Almajirai. North which is predominantly Muslim constitutes the major share of this number. The methodology applied in this study is qualitative approach; primary data will be collect through field work by conducting interviews with stakeholders of Tsangaya institutions ranging from government officials, teachers, parents, community leaders and some Almajirai in Tsangaya schools. Moreover, some officials who manage the Zakat and Waqf commissions will be interview. While secondary data will be obtaining from printed materials such as published books, articles, unpublished thesis and dissertations, committees, official gazettes, newspapers and internet sources. After proclamation of revival of Shari'ah (Islamic law) in the year 2000 by some Northern States, they established commissions responsible for management of Zakat and Waqf. However, one area being neglected with its importance are Tsangaya institutions. The institutions were characterized by poverty and lack of basic amenities. Zakat and Waqf can serve as an important means of reducing the element of poverty and provides economic prospects that can boost the economy of Northern States. The institution of Zakat and Waqf can harness the Almajiri education system with an effective way for poverty reduction and better economic growth and development. Some of the major findings of the paper includes the following: The research found that the Zakat and Waqf has been neglected in some Northern States due to establishment of the commission, some are facing lack of funding, others total neglect. The article appraises some certain major challenges that bedeviled the collection and distribution of Zakat in some Northern States. Moreover, Waqf institution being an unfamiliar in Northern States, it faces certain challenges towards its applicability. The paper suggests that people with refutable character and high level of trust are to be appointed to manage the affairs of Zakat and Waqf institution for better delivery. Moreover, the government in each States shall provide a viable means for Zakat and Waqf commission towards reducing poverty with great emphasis on Almajiri education system. The government at each State shall provide an avenue for skill acquisition centres that can provide training, vocational and small-scale business for both Almajirai and vulnerable people in their respective States. Finally, governments in collaboration with Tsangaya stakeholders shall join hand to sensitize the parents, teachers and general public on the importance of the program.

Key Words: Zakat, Waqf, Poverty Reduction, Tsangaya Institution, Northern Nigeria.



The Nexus between Accountability, Transparency, and the Rule of Law in the governance of Narok County Kenya

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the relationship between accountability, transparency, and the rule of law in Narok County, Kenya. The introduction looks at a brief overview of the importance of these concepts. The second section of the paper explores accountability in Narok County, discussing the mechanisms in place to ensure accountability, as well as the challenges faced in achieving it. The impact of accountability on governance will also be examined. The third section focuses on transparency, discussing initiatives that promote transparency in Narok County. The importance of transparency in financial management and its benefits in government operations will be explored. The fourth section will examine the rule of law, discussing the legal framework and institutions in Narok County. This study is grounded on the theoretical frameworks of governance and will explore the importance of upholding the rule of law and its implications on development in the county. Methodologically, the study will employ a combination of qualitative approaches, including literature review, case studies, and stakeholder interviews, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the nexus between accountability, transparency, and the rule of law in Narok County. This paper seeks to understand the interconnectedness of accountability, transparency, and the rule of law in the governance of Narok County, Kenya, and highlight their significance in promoting good governance and development.

Keywords: Accountability, Transparency, Rule of Law, Narok County, Kenya, Governance.



Haitian Women and Illiteracy: Sociopolitical, Historical, and Postcolonial Implications We Always Found Our Way Back Black Knowledge in Response to Trauma

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Abstract

This qualitative phenomenological study was informed by Human Agency Theory (HAT). It used a Descriptive Thematic Analysis to explore the lived experiences, interpretation, and demonstration of agency in Haitian women living with illiteracy and low educational attainment. Previous research suggests that relationships exist between illiteracy and infant mortality, vulnerability to poor health, income disparities, and low quality of life. However, the existing body of knowledge fails to capture women's lived experiences in developing nations living with illiteracy and low educational attainment from their perspectives. This study utilized semi-structured in-depth interviews to examine the experiences of a purposive and snowball sample of 25 women with illiteracy and low educational attainment living in Haiti. The in-person interviews were conducted in Limbé, a remote town located about 20 miles from Cap-Haitien in the north of Haiti. All interviews were digitally recorded, coded in Haitian Kreyòl, and subsequently transcribed to English. The two sets of coding were later compared to ensure consistency and to preserve the integrity of the data. The translated interviews were analyzed to identify common themes that capture the participants' journey, challenges, coping styles, and benefits. Analysis of the transcripts generated five primary findings: 1) perceived causes of illiteracy and low educational attainment involved multilayered compounding circumstances; 2) coping strategies; 3) providing, and receiving support; 4) values and priority; and 5) positive and negative effects of living with illiteracy and low educational attainment. Implications for social work theory, practice, policy, professional education, and research are offered.



Access of IoT Technologies for Processing and Sharing Terrestrial Biodiversity Data for Sustainable Livelihoods among Rural Communities in Turkana County

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Abstract

This study researched on the different ways of accessing IoT devices and how they are used to process and share relevant terrestrial biodiversity data to help rural communities in Turkana County make informed decisions aimed at improving their pastoral productivity and their livelihoods. This study studied the access of IoT devices and Technologies, in order to enhance sustainable livelihoods in Turkana County. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the access of IoT devices for terrestrial biodiversity data processing and sharing for sustainable livelihoods. The study used theoretical research findings to connect IoT theory and practice, while also connecting it to biodiversity data for sustainable livelihoods. The study was a case study. Case studies are real, rely on careful research, they foster the development of multiple perspectives by users. The study method was mixed method. This method was considered appropriate for this study because the quality of information that was yielded were valid. The study was carried out in Turkana County, which is a county in the former Rift Valley Province of Kenya. This study targeted 164,519 households who were the main respondents. The sample population for this research was 384 households. Data was collected using questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and presented in tables. The study used inferential statistics to establish statistical significant relationship between the variables. The study found that rural communities use IoT technologies to access terrestrial biodiversity data. Mobile phones and radio are the most common IoT devices accessed by the rural communities of Turkana County. The findings of this research emphasized the need for initiatives that allow rural populations to employ IoT technologies to fully utilize terrestrial biodiversity data processing and sharing. The study's knowledge contribution assumed the shape of an enhanced SLF, where the varied responses and systematic analysis made the IoT access and use relevant for understanding the relationship between terrestrial biodiversity data sustainable livelihoods. The findings of this study can be utilized to provide policy recommendations and suggestions that can Kenya develop its future terrestrial biodiversity data plans, policies, and strategies.

Key words: Access, IoT Technologies, Terrestrial, biodiversity, Data, Rural, Community



CORRUPTION AS A BARRIER TO LIFE ADJUSTMENT IN THE POST-COVID ERA IN NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELLING

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Abstract

Corruption is any form of dishonesty or criminal behaviour undertaken by a person or organization entrusted with public funds or a position of authority, to acquire illicit benefit or abuse of power for one's private gain. Corruption has penetrated every facet of human life in Nigeria especially in the Post-Covid era; politics, judiciary, governance, commerce and industry, taxation, health, education, religion and a host of others thereby causing serious negative effects on national security, unity, integration, peace and development. This paper presents discussions on corruption in the Post-Covid era as an endemic that gives birth to numerous contemporary issues bedeviling life adjustment and general well-being of Nigerian citizenry. In other words, after the Covid -19 experience most of the social issues/problems prevailing in this country like increased armed robbery, vandalism, theft, drug abuse, banditry, kidnappings, unemployment, human trafficking et cetera are direct products and consequences of corruption. This is a position paper of descriptive survey design type, using secondary sources aimed at presenting the concept of corruption, its types, causes and detrimental effects on Nigerians. The paper also proposed/described how counselling as a professional helping discipline can contribute towards ameliorating the menace in the Post-Covid era. Recommendations were also given at the end of the paper for easy guide on eradication of corruption in Nigeria.

**Key words: Corruption, Life Adjustment, Post-Covid Era, Mental Health
Counselling**



Exploring the Role of Sports in Social Work Interventions for Youth Empowerment within NGOs in Nairobi, Kenya

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Abstract

Sports have emerged as a powerful tool for social work interventions aimed at addressing prevalent social issues and fostering holistic development. With approximately 50% of children and adolescents worldwide engaging in organized sports, the role of sports in promoting life skills, teamwork, and leadership is widely recognized. Despite its potential, sport-based youth development interventions often lack robust efficacy data, underscoring the need for reliable methodologies to assess outcomes. Hence, this study aimed to explore the integration of sports into social work interventions targeting youth empowerment in Nairobi, Kenya, guided by the Positive Youth Development (PYD) Framework and Empowerment Theory. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, with 200 participants drawn from five NGOs in Nairobi. Data collection involved structured and unstructured questionnaires, as well as interviews, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the intervention's effects. Data analysis encompassed both descriptive statistics and thematic data analysis for qualitative data. The findings of the study revealed significant post-intervention changes in life skills among participants, with 50% of those involved in sports reporting increased self-esteem and life skills, and 60% showing a likelihood of reduced drug use while engaged in sports activities. Moreover, changes in entrepreneurial mindsets were primarily observed among participants exposed to the intervention program. These findings emphasize the importance of tailored interventions and comprehensive evaluation frameworks to maximize impact and effectively address diverse youth needs. The study concludes that sports are a catalyst for positive youth development and social change within Nairobi's context. The study recommends the adoption of evidence-based practices, collaboration between NGOs and local stakeholders, and the integration of sport social work principles into youth empowerment programs. By harnessing the transformative power of sports, youth-serving organizations can enhance their efforts in promoting holistic well-being, resilience, and empowerment among Nairobi's youth population, thereby contributing to sustainable social development.

Key words: Sports, Social Work Interventions, Youth Empowerment, NGOs



Enhancing Sustainable Tourism Development in Selected African Countries: A Case Study of Policy Implementation, International Coordination, and Stakeholder Engagement

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Abstract

Tourism plays a crucial role in the economic development of African countries, yet challenges persist in implementing effective policies, fostering sustainable practices, and engaging stakeholders. This study examines the effectiveness of national tourism policies, the role of international and local negotiations, alignment with sustainable development goals (SDGs), compliance with international agreements, and stakeholder engagement and database management practices in six African countries: Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Egypt, Morocco, and Nigeria. The findings reveal that while African countries have diverse tourism policies, challenges such as bureaucratic hurdles, corruption, and weak enforcement hinder their implementation. International negotiations provide access to funding and expertise, while local negotiations address on-the-ground challenges and ensure community involvement. African nations demonstrate varying levels of alignment with SDGs, with efforts focused on poverty alleviation, environmental conservation, and community empowerment. Compliance with international agreements is mixed, with challenges in implementing measures related to sustainable tourism practices and cultural heritage preservation. Stakeholder engagement practices range from public-private partnerships to decentralized approaches, while database management remains fragmented, limiting data sharing and analysis. Based on these findings, recommendations are provided to enhance governance, strengthen stakeholder engagement, promote sustainable practices, bolster institutional capacity, and invest in data management systems. These recommendations aim to overcome existing challenges and unlock the transformative potential of tourism for sustainable and inclusive development in Africa.

Key Words: Sustainable Tourism Development, Policy Implementation, International Coordination, and Stakeholder Engagement.



THE QUEST FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE IN GLOBALIZATION: A CASE STUDY OF TOR IORAPUU'S *APRIL* *1412*

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Abstract

This paper addresses the need for social justice and national unity as major factors in Nation Building. The issue of fundamental rights of persons as a vital factor in Nation Building cannot be overemphasized. In fact, this is a major and critical instrument of development that every nation must take seriously. The people who make up the society or nation must be carried along every step of the way and that implies in every sense of that, if Nation Building is to be attained. Often than not, true development is only possible where the rights of the citizenry are not eluded. Hence this paper argued that the right and dignity of persons irrespective of their colour, sex, tribe, religion, and background or status in relation to their social protection, life and property no longer take the centre stage of governance. The paper used the socialist realism theory to stress the need for change that is geared towards Nation Building. The issue of social justice and national unity that later gave birth to the quest for Nation Building was x-ray in the play *April 1421* by Tor Iorapuu. The need therefore to ensure justice for all and national unity is presented to be vital instrument in Nation Building. The paper finally established at the end that no nation will develop to its full capacity when the rights and privileges of its citizenry is taken for granted.



Factors affecting women's involvement in health decision-making in Katsina-Ala local government area of Benue State- Nigeria

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Abstract

Women have experienced various forms of discrimination and are exposed to varying treatments as regard power and the control of resources. Historically, women are known to have been subjected to divergent roles within the household such as domestic chores that go without remuneration, occupational seclusion and segregation into low income and low skill works and lack of representation in decision making within the family and community levels. Gender is crucial consideration of human rights that impacts many priorities of maternal health outcomes. The dynamics of women's autonomy in decision making on health care in the household and the cultural factors determining the level of their involvement has not been studied in Makurdi Local Government Area. Thus, this paper examined the dynamics of women's health decision making in households in Katsina-Ala Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria. The study utilized socialist feminism theory as the theoretical framework. Data for the study were elicited from 400 respondents across the selected council wards which include: Katsina-Ala Township, Ikyurav-Tiev I, Michihe, Mbacher and Mbayongo in Katsina-Ala Local Government Area using semi structured questionnaire (SSQs) out of which 370 questionnaire copies were returned for analysis. Data was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively using the SPSS Version 24. The study found that women have less autonomy in health decision-making in households in the study area. Cultural factors such as the patriarchal nature of the African family system as well as religion were identified as the major determinants of women's involvement in health decision-making. The study findings indicated a positive association between women's socio-economic status and decision-making with regards to women's health. The study recommends the relegation of cultural norms that affect women's involvement in decision-making, especially in health-related matters. There is also the need for target-driven sensitization programmes to enable women navigate the dynamics of household health decision-making as well as other gender-related issues affecting them within the households.

Keywords: *Health, Women, Decision, Household, Katsina-Ala.*



Community-Led monitoring Intervention to Improve access and Accountability in provision of Primary Health Care services for people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Lamu County

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Witu Community Development Platform

Abstract:

Lamu County has an estimated 2,293 people living with HIV and 1,695 on antiretroviral therapy (ART). The County HIV prevalence rate is 2.2% slightly below the national prevalence rate of 4.3%. Attainment of UNAIDS 95-95-95 targets requires different strategies as well as data quality and feedback from service users. The project aimed at enhancing retention to care, prevention of vertical transmission of HIV, and stigma reduction for PLHIV in Lamu County. Implementation: Between January-June 2023 under the Kenya Red Cross Society/Global Fund HIV project, Witu Community Development Platform collaborated with the Lamu County Department of Health and with the support of Amref Kenya to train Imonitor super users and community members on Imonitor and Community-Led monitoring. The super users conducted 3 days of training for community members on both Imonitor and community-led monitoring. Participants used smartphones to download the Imonitor application, and they demonstrated to participants how to navigate the application. Action plans developed by participants were implemented at the psychosocial support groups (PSSG) for PLHIV. Outcomes: 1 Super user, 43 PLHIV (14 male 32.6%, 29 female 67.4%) were trained on Imonitor and 30 PLHIV (7 male 23.3%, 23 female 76.7%) were trained on community-led monitoring. No community dialogue was conducted to monitor progress and action points on matters raised for accountability and cross-learning. The scale-up of information learned to other community members was conducted in 11 PLHIV PSSG (11 out of 13 groups, representing 84.6% achievement) Conclusions and Recommendation: Communities play a central role in effective health systems and the strengthening of community systems to enhance accountability in health service provision. Roll out of structures, tools, and increase of funding to support the implementation of community system-strengthening interventions will enhance the uptake of PHC services by PLHIV.



PEER GROUP AND FAMILY ADVICE AS A PREDICTORS OF CAREER CHOICE AMONG UNDERGRADUATES IN NIGERIA: STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELLING APPROACH

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Abstract

The research work investigated the relationship between peer group, family advices and career choice among undergraduates in Jigawa State, Nigeria. Correlational research design was used, by using Smart Partial Least Squares (Smart-PLS3) Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was used to analyse the data in line with the hypotheses. 1,200 undergraduates from Sule Lamido University and Federal University Dutse made up the study's population, and 373 of them were sampled at random to participate in the study. A short-form career decision-making self-efficacy and questionnaire for students' career decisions influence were used to collect the data. The findings indicate that peer and family counsel have important influences on undergraduates' career choices. It shows that peer advice and career choice have ($t = 2.350$, $\beta = 0.211$, and $P = 0.019$). While family advice has a high significant path coefficient with ($t = 4.125$, $\beta = 0.111$, and $P = 0.000$), it also indicates that it has a significant positive influence on undergraduates' career choice. It was recommended that peer should refer friend to career counsellors for realistic career counselling and more career suggestions in order to avoid making the wrong career choice and to promote career satisfaction.

Keywords: Carer choice, Peer Group, Family Advice and Structural Equation

Modelling



Examining the prevalence, inequalities, and determinants of depression and anxiety in Kenya

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Abstract

The complex nature of the relationship between depression, anxiety, and household wealth may need to be further researched. These complexities are influenced by socioeconomic status, individual characteristics, access to resources, among other factors. The purpose of this study is to unravel the relationship between wealth index, depression, and anxiety through the lens of the concentration index at the household level within the territories of Kenya. This study utilized data from 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey. We carried out ordinal logistic regression to understand the relationship between the wealth index and independent predictors which included the presence of anxiety, the presence of depression, the presence of combined anxiety and depression among other control variables. In this study, a multi-level analysis was adopted to delineate the variances attributed to household and communal/county effects. Concentration index analysis was carried out to analyze health inequality as per the pattern of anxiety and depression prevalence in Kenya. As per this study, 3.5% of participants in all age categories reported having a diagnosis of anxiety or depression, 53.3% of depression and anxiety are found in those between the ages of 25 and 40, Only 38% of households experiencing depression and/or anxiety had insurance. A greater wealth index is significantly connected with having insurance, with a statistically significant p-value of 0.000 and an odds ratio of 3.387, a higher wealth index is correlated with greater educational attainment. Odds of 3.531 times higher are associated with a secondary education. With 7.756 times higher odds, higher education is associated with a higher effect. Both of the results are statistically significant ($p = 0.000$). The Intraclass Correlation Coefficient showed that 23.5% and 20% of the total variance were attributable to between-group variation. Higher socioeconomic levels also show a positive concentration of both depression and anxiety with a concentration index of 0.053 (98% CI:0.02,0.104, $p = 0.0412$). The development of focused policies aiming at reducing inequality is necessary to solve socioeconomic differences. Understanding the changing effects of socioeconomic factors on mental health requires ongoing research and observation. To put these suggestions into practice, healthcare providers, legislators, and community stakeholders must work together in a way that is specific to the group under study.

Key Words: Anxiety, depression, wealth index, concentration index



Assessing Aquifer Productivity Using the Relationship between Geoelectrical and Hydrogeological Parameters: A Case Study of Bosso Community, Minna, Niger State Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper presents the results of 27 vertical electrical soundings (VES) carried out in Bosso community, Minna, Niger State Nigeria. The study area falls between latitude $9^{\circ} 39.490' N$ to $9^{\circ} 38.731' N$ and longitude $6^{\circ} 31.218' E$ to $6^{\circ} 32.350' E$ in the Northcentral part of Nigeria. The objective of the study is to correlate surface resistivity with hydrogeological parameters in order to determine groundwater potential of the area, thus assess aquifer productivity. Results show that hydrogeological parameters which include hydraulic conductivity and transmissivity can be estimated from geoelectrical parameters which include the resistivity and thickness of aquifer layers. Groundwater potential of the study area was evaluated from transmissivity estimated in the study. The minimum transmissivity estimated is $0.23\text{m}^2/\text{day}$, while the maximum transmissivity estimated is $152.58\text{m}^2/\text{day}$ with an average transmissivity value of $21.5\text{m}^2/\text{day}$. Groundwater potential estimated from transmissivity in the study area was found to be negligible, weak and moderate with no location of high groundwater potential. A strong correlation (99% correlation coefficient) between transmissivity and Dar – Zarrouk parameters observed in the study indicates that transmissivity can be determined in terms of transverse resistance. It can be inferred from the study that the geoelectrical sounding method cannot only be used to explore groundwater but can also be employed to evaluate groundwater potential thereby assessing aquifer productivity and thus reduce the menace of borehole failure.

Keywords: *Dar-Zarrouk parameters, Hydraulic conductivity, Transmissivity and Groundwater potential*



THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF FARMERS-HERDSMEN CONFLICT IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF FULANI-AGATU CRISIS IN BENUE AND NASARAWA STATES

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Abstract

Farmers-Herdsmen conflicts have been on increase in Nigeria particularly from the year 2011. The rising incidence has indeed assumed alarming proportion, with a spate of occurrence spreading over from its prone North-Central states to other states in the southern regions. The conflict has in recent times taken a very dangerous dimensions resulting to colossal loss of lives, wanton destruction of properties and displacement of great number of individuals in the country. This study therefore, evaluates the Fulani-Agatu conflict in Benue and Nasarawa States by carefully ascertaining the immediate causes of the conflict, examining the extent at which the conflict affect socio-economic activities of the people and suggest possible viable remedies to the conflict. In an attempt to accomplish these objectives, the study utilized Marxian Political Economy Approach as a theoretical framework. Also, a survey research method was adopted with 390 questionnaires administered to the sampled respondents across the ten (10) sampled affected council wards in the three affected Local Governments Areas of both Nasarawa and Benue States. In addition, Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion techniques were equally employed to obtain empirical information. The secondary data was sourced from array of published documents including books, journal articles, reports, and newspapers. Both quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis were used to analyze the collated data. The findings of this study revealed proliferation of sophisticated modern weapons such as AK-7 and killing of a Fulani leader Ardo Mama together with rustling of his over 200 cattle by the Agatu youths in 2013 were the immediate causes of the violent clashes between Fulani pastoralists and Agatu farmers. The findings further revealed that the conflict has led to colossal loss of human lives, destruction of properties, displacement of great number of people, reduction in food production, out of school children, prostitution, destitution, joblessness, banditry, proliferation of small arms and light-weapons among others. consequently, the study recommends that, Good governance and quality leadership must be demonstrated by the Nigerian Government at all levels, the federal Government needs to revive the erstwhile grazing reserves system with improvements for permanent settlements of the Fulani Pastoralists, there is also the need for stringent legislations that will restrain access to small arms and light weapons and physical and social infrastructures need to be provided to the affected communities by the Government at all the three tiers.

Keywords: Farmers, Herders, Conflict, Socio-economic, Effect, Solution.



"This red-light area was my home": Globalization and gentrification-related challenges among sex workers in Mumbai, India.

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The rapid economic expansion seen in India in the past few decades has been lauded as transformational in the lives of millions of Indians, with claims of increased empowerment for women and rising standards of living for the middle class. However, the structural adjustment programs that accompanied the economic liberalization of the 1990s had negative consequences for the most vulnerable populations in the country. Many rural communities were devastated by agricultural privatization policies, leading to large migrations of people seeking work in cities such as Mumbai. Mumbai, one of the biggest cities in India, boasts a population of over 21 million. It attracts migrants from all over India seeking labor and a livelihood. Mumbai is renowned for its red-light area named Kamathipura, situated in the city's central region. Once home to more than 15,000 sex workers, Kamathipura was the largest district of its kind in Asia. In recent years, Kamathipura has undergone significant changes in its physical and social landscape. Recent efforts have focused on constructing high-rise buildings, shopping malls, and restaurants in the area. These changes have directly impacted sex workers, leading to a rapid increase in police raids and the displacement of sex workers from a place they considered home for most of their lives. Given this background, the purpose of this study was to explore the daily challenges in the lives of sex workers in Kamathipura. Qualitative methods were employed to conduct in-depth interviews with 26 female sex workers. Participants were women who were currently or had previously engaged in sex work, aged between 25 and 48, with a median age of 34.5. All interviews were conducted in Hindi and addressed questions about the women's journeys, experiences with partners, pregnancy, and motherhood. Narratives were transcribed, translated, and coded in NVivo to identify relationships and themes. The results highlight the impacts of globalization and gentrification on the daily lives of sex workers in Mumbai. The study highlighted experiences of forced migration, lack of permanent housing, poor sanitation, acute poverty, and a lack of consistent work. The interviews illustrated how globalization, on a structural level, shapes the opportunities and constraints available to individuals living on the margins of mainstream society. Additionally, the analysis revealed the participants' high degree of awareness of the structural barriers they face daily, identifying obstacles to success in their lives that have been previously identified in the literature as downstream effects of globalization and its supporting policies. With the rapid changes occurring in the Indian economy and structural changes in and around the city of Mumbai, where the Kamathipura is located, this research provides insight into the marginalization of sex workers. The study also offers valuable information for social welfare, policy, and other research in the area of globalization and sex work.



Sub-theme III: Economic Justice

Analysis of the Strategies Used by Non-Institutional Actors to Enhance Inclusion in the Implementation of County Roads Policy in Narok County, Kenya

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Abstract

The dynamics of involving non-institutional actors in the implementation of local roads policies is a fundamental concern of modern governments since it enhances a nation's economic competitiveness and prosperity. The creation of county governments by the constitution of Kenya (2010) created an extra layer of policy implementation to facilitate the attainment of national development goals through effective involvement of non-institutional actors. However, the implementation of County Roads Policy in Narok County which is found in Rift Valley region, has largely been dominated by the county institutions in concert with national government institutional support. This has diminished the local value contribution especially that of non-institutional actors to policy development for county-level roads. This has compelled the non-institutional actors in the region to devise strategies that will grant them visibility in the implementation of County Roads Policy. Owing to this phenomenon, the research study sought to investigate the strategies used by the non-institutional actors to influence inclusion in the implementation of County Roads Policy in Narok county, Rift Valley region. The study targeted officials in the County Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport, the non-institutional actors such as interest groups, political parties, CBOs and households within Narok County. The study used clustered simple random sampling as well as purposive sampling during data collection which culminated into a sample size of 384 respondents. Descriptive and correlational research designs were used. Questionnaires and interviews were used as the research instruments to collect data. Inferential data was processed and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21. The study established that the exclusion of key stakeholders such as the non-institutional has been a serious challenge in the implementation of county Roads Policy. It was further established that the non-institutional actors push for inclusion mostly through collaborations with policy-makers and pressurizing the government as evidenced by the mean responses of 85.8% and 81.6% respectively. The study recommends the adoption of policies on increasing the inclusion of all stakeholders in the implementation of public policies for better implementation of public policies for sustainable development within Narok county, Rift Valley region and in the country by extension.

Key Words: County Roads Policy, Implementation, Non-institutional actors, Strategies, Sustainable development



Infrastructure Deficit and the Performance of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise in the Post COVID-19 Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

Infrastructure is one of the most critical factors for economic development in I the post-COVID -19 because it will interact with the economy through the production processes and this will greatly impact the production and performance of SMEs in terms of output, income, and employment. This paper examines the effect of infrastructure deficit on the performance of small and medium-sized enterprises in Ondo State. The study is aimed at identifying the state of infrastructure and the effect of infrastructure deficit on the performance of small and medium-sized enterprises in Nigeria. Three stages random sampling technique was employed to select 750 SME's in Nigeria. The study employed descriptive statistics and the Cobb-Douglas Production Function to analyze data. The descriptive statistics resultsshowthat 88.9 percent of the SMEs emphasized that the state of infrastructure is poor in Nigeria while 79.1 percent of SMEs opined that poor state of infrastructure increased their cost of operation in the post-COVID -19. The Cobb-Douglas Production Function result showed that infrastructure deficit hurts the performance of small and medium-sized enterprises in Nigeria in the post-COVID-19. The study concludes that infrastructure has a multiplier effect on SMEs 'income. Deficiency infrastructure hampered the development of SME's and this translates in to a fall in income, low revenue to the government as well as increase unemployment. The study recommended that governments should make policies that are infrastructure driven in other to encourage and allow entrepreneurs to gain more access to infrastructure to reduce cost and enhance SMEs' performances.

Keywords: Infrastructure Deficit, Employment, COVID-19, Performance, Economy



Legal Earning as an effective method to protect Human Dignity: A study from Islamic Law perspective

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Abstract

The paper aims to shade light on the issue of Halal earning as an effective means of protecting human dignity being one of the important principles of human right due to the significant of conducting research in this topic, because human dignity is one of the necessary of human qualities which can't be separated. Therefore, the researcher discusses the concept of Halal earning and the significant methods of obtaining it such as trading, manufacturing and farming as well the relevant shari'ah ruling on them. In addition, the Islamic concept of human dignity and its related issues were also addressed. In terms of the methodology, the researcher used inductive and analytical methods, by extrapolating the texts contained in Qur'an and Sunnah, as well as analyzing the relevant issues from the shari'ah perspective. Accordingly, the paper concluded by reaching some findings including the role of which Halal Earning plays in protecting human dignity, through reducing crimes resulting from unemployment, such as theft, kidnapping, drugs abuse and the like, as well as eliminating the phenomenon of begging which usually undermine human dignity and despoil his honor in the society. Finally, the study recommends for the additional efforts to be made in conducting research in this field. It also recommends that more attention should be given by government to the commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors particularly, from the financing aspect.



Contribution of Income Generating Activities by Self-Help Groups on Food Security of Pastoralists in Marsabit County.

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Abstract

Food security is a concept that originated in early 1970s during the global food crisis. It is situation that exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) has defined as mutually organized groups of individuals that undertake collective action with the main aim of improving ones. The main objective of this paper was to determine contribution of Income Generation Activities by SHG on food security of pastoralists in Marsabit County. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The target population was 100 registered and active SHGs consisting of 3,840 members. The sample size for the study was 349. Primary data was collected using questionnaires and interview schedules. Data obtained was analyzed using SPSS version 28 and excel software and results presented in graphs, tables and charts. Significance level of 0.005 was used to test the relationships between variables. The study results indicated that there was high and significant correlation between access to income generating activities (IGAs) and food security of pastoralists in Marsabit County ($r=0.611$; $p<0.05$). This study concludes that IGAs are very important in promoting food security for residents of Marsabit County. The study further concludes that access to resources is a significant variable in the improvement of food security of pastoralists in Marsabit County. The study recommends that there is need to develop procedures/modalities of establishing a vibrant seed multiplication and distribution network for the ASALs involving partnerships with private sector and communities Intensify and expand multiplication, packaging and distribution of appropriate dry-land seeds and their agronomic packages. Furthermore, there is need of validation and dissemination of technologies to enhance dry-land farming (water management, soil fertility management and irrigation models) with key focus to pastoralists. The study will contribute greatly towards understanding of food security and self-help group, which will be used by non-governmental organizations, national government, county government in implementation of projects, and formulation of policies benefitting ASAL and pastoralist communities.

Key words: Access, Food Security, Income Generating Activities, Marsabit County Pastoralism, Self-Help Groups



UNEMPLOYMENT: A DRIVING FORCE TOWARD KIDNAPPING IN SOKOTO AND ZAMFARA STATES, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The problem of kidnapping has assumed an alarming dimension in Nigeria leading to loss of lives, properties, money amongst others and has a negative impact on the socio-economic aspects of Nigeria. The main objective of this paper is to examine the nexus between unemployment and kidnapping in Sokoto and Zamfara states, Nigeria. Data were gathered from both primary and secondary sources, the primary data were gathered through interview, while the secondary data were sourced from both published and unpublished researches. The findings of this research revealed that most of the convicted kidnappers confessed that they were unemployed looking for a way to survive and if there is no good way to stay alive, the evil is the only option. Many youths have stumbled in joining criminal groups due to unemployed ache. More so, this paper discovered that unemployment has twisted many youths in the study area to become disreputable kidnappers due to the implacable famine and deficient means to survive economic downturn. Therefore, the paper recommends amongst others that; the Government of Sokoto and Zamfara states should come up with various empowerment programmes; targeting youths who are mostly involved in abductions and kidnappings out of economic frustration caused by unemployment. The paper also suggests that socio-cultural transformation through rebranding project for moral sensitization should be carried out in study area, because morally sensitized individuals are less likely to be troubled or worried by lack of abundance and seek wealth through whatever means. Finally, the State House Assemblies of Sokoto and Zamfara states should make a law, which will pronounce specific severe penalties against kidnappers such death sentence or life imprisonment; this would serve as deterrence for those already involved and those willing to be involved in the future.

Key words: Unemployment, Crime, Kidnapping,



Effects of Transformational Leadership on Employee Motivation Among Hospitality Enterprises in Kenya

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Abstract

Transformational leadership has played a vital role in impacting employee motivation which has resulted into positive results by improving organizational financial performance and sustainability. Hospitality industry has the potential to create employment to many youths in Kenya and paying taxes to run various government endeavors in Kenya however this field was impacted negatively by Covid- 19 pandemic from which tourism both domestic and international was affected and many employees lost their jobs .The study examines the effects of transformational leadership on employee motivation among hospitality institutions in Kenya .The study used desk research from which data was collected from secondary data sources derived from recent online journals and magazines from the global and local authors related to the topic of the study .This method is easy to get current details from various authors to support the study. The study findings revealed that transformational leadership is a powerful leadership style to transform the dying hospitality enterprises and make it vibrant to continue serving the local and international community because of the challenges the industry faced the investors should bank on transformational leadership training and provide resources for employees involvement and motivation to support transformational efforts of the leader and teach employees crisis management for many who lost jobs were negatively affected .The study concluded transformational leadership effects employee motivation on the positive and should be encouraged even during difficult times .The study recommended training of employees to support transformational leaders and provision of resources for employee training and crisis training especially after negative effects of post pandemic. Finally reward transformational leaders as per their effort as a measure to retain them.

Key words : Transformational leadership, employee, motivation, hospitality enterprises



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A CASE STUDY OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

The discovery of oil has led many economies to rely heavily on the oil sector and neglect other sectors of the economy. Education is widely accepted to be among the leading instruments for stimulating economic growth, it plays a vital role in developing human capabilities. The main objective of this research is to investigate the relationship between education and economic growth in Nigeria using annual time series data from 1980-2020. This will use an econometric model to examine the contributions of primary education, secondary education and tertiary education (proxied by school enrolments at various levels) and the government expenditure on education to economic growth of Nigeria (proxied by GDP per capita). This research paper will employ a Johansen cointegration technique and the Vector Error Correction method (VECM) will be employed to test for long-run relationship among our variables of interest and the speed of adjustment among our variables, while the block exogeneity test is employed to test for causality.

Keywords: Education, Economic growth, VECM, GDP per capita, Block exogeneity



REALIZATION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE THROUGH UJAMAA POLICY IN TANZANIA – UBUNTU PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Post-colonial Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika) was typical rural and underdeveloped resulted from inherited colonial legacy, to realize socio-economic justice the late Dr. Julius Kambarage Nyerere envisioned to restore African Ubuntu model for development. Guided by Ubuntu values, Nyerere developed Ujamaa as national policy to address colonial legacy and restore relevant socio-economic development in Tanzania. Ujamaa. Ujamaa is among the core models of Ubuntu in that regard Ujamaa represents other Ubuntu models, despite of being poor documented or presented in Western perspective yet Ubuntu models were part of African societies from pre-colonial era. Literally, Ubuntu represents all Africa's aspects of life i.e. social, economic, political. **Method:** The study used a desk review method to conduct a literature review guided by Ubuntu theory. **Findings:** Ujamaa policy became a socio-economic development vision of the country after the Arusha Declaration of 1967 guided by Ubuntu values of cooperation, self-independence, care, sympathy, tolerance, ecology, cultural diversity, equality, self-independence, human dignity etc. Despite of the various challenges faced Ujamaa yet it succeeded to influence realization of socio-economic justice through collective and holistic manner from micro to mezzo level under the focus of community strength. Socially, Ujamaa succeeded to create, restore and maintain national identity, solidarity, unity, cultural values, language (Swahili), human dignity, equality etc. In addition, it addressed poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy, laziness and most important, Ujamaa helped get rid of tribalism and racism that caused social conflicts, class struggle and coup de tat in most of post-colonial African countries. In the economic sphere, it Ujamaa improved productivity and increased level of self-reliance at both an individual and national level, created relevant economic infrastructures, (re)established communal villages with collective economic gain necessary for community and national development. Lastly, *Ujamaa* viewed economic in a human face rather than human capital. **Implications:** Ujamaa marked the originality and practical evidence of social development or developmental social work (Midgley, 1995 & Spitzer, 2016), Ujamaa invested in collective community approach that helped villages/mtaa to share national cake equally and enjoy human dignity through rural economic system. In addition, people lived and worked together for the good of all (Nyerere 1968: 348), Ujamaa has capacity to work well with western models while integrating African cultural values, history and ecology. Also, it lenders sufficient opportunities that can be integrated in realization of SDGs by 2030 by Africa and the rest of the World, Ujamaa model was later widely applied in other African countries to ameliorate social and economic problems (Mupedziswa, 2005 & Mwansa, 2012). **Conclusion:** Ujamaa as policy, model or philosophy remains to be an evidence-based model relevant for socio-economic and political model relevant in African context only if we revisit it with Ubuntu lens. Literally, Africa demands for an indigenous model like *Ujamaa* that uses holistic, ecology and collective approach to address negative impacts of colonialism/globalization while (re)creating relevant socio-economic environment for Africa's prosperity.



The influence of entrepreneurial orientation on the performance of small and medium enterprises in Bauchi state Metropolis Nigeria

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Abstract

Small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) are crucial for the development of economies in the majority of nations. Even though SMEs make up 97% of all business establishments in Nigeria, this industry only contributes 10% or less to the GDP of the nation. The government has offered a number of supports including funding for development programs to address this disparity. Despite these efforts, many SMEs continue to struggle, largely because they lack the capacity to improve innovation performance. One of the factors affecting their performance and the competitiveness of SMEs may be the absence of an entrepreneurial orientation. In light of the foregoing, the purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation (EO) and the performance of SMEs in Bauchi metropolis. A survey questionnaire would be used in a quantitative research design, and it would be given to 427 owners of SMEs. To ascertain the influence of entrepreneurial orientation on the performance of small and medium firms, the Partial Least Squares (PLS) technique will be utilized. This study will make a unique contribution to EO and the performance of SMEs and will uncover evidence that business social networks, proactiveness, and risk taking are efficient ways to channel the firm's innovative performance and entrepreneurial orientation, which will improve the success of strategic firm development.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial, orientation, small medium enterprises, Bauchi & Nigeria.



Arts Entrepreneurship in Zimbabwe: Developing a typology for art education

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Abstract

Zimbabwe is in a plethora of microeconomics challenges. These economic challenges are a drawback to entrepreneur curriculum development and reinforcement strategy that might be necessary in impacting entrepreneurship approaches in art education. Today any meaningful curriculum development should focus on the enhancement of skills that are valued in global and local economies these should be geared towards economical growth, entrepreneurial and employment opportunities. Therefore, due to technological advancement and changing economic landscape the Zimbabwean secondary and tertiary Art education should be aligned to global trends that utilize the entrepreneurship approach as an ingredient for stimulation of economical growth and employment. The study is qualitative in nature. It utilized these instruments in data collection: document analysis, interviews and focus group discussions. The study is guided by Drucker and Stevenson's opportunity- based entrepreneurship theory (Kwabena, 2011). The research found out that Zimbabwe has great potential entrepreneurial curriculum development and reinforcement because it has established infrastructure and market. The study also revealed that there is no close communication and linkage between the education system and the private sector. There is collaboration between the thriving cultural industries and the education sector. The study also found out there are also a plethora of arts entrepreneurship businesses that are thriving though there is lack of both government support and legislation. The study recommends that the government should encourage strong collaborative curriculum development process between industry and the education sector. The study also recommends that there should be national economic development strategies that are linked to entrepreneurship early education for stimulation of economic growth and employment opportunities in Zimbabwe and a clear cut government policy on arts entrepreneurship to stimulate growth and development in arts entrepreneurship.

Key Words: Arts entrepreneurship education, curriculum development, innovation, national economic development strategies



Islamic Finance in Nigeria: A way forward to the Financial Inclusion

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Abstract:

This research aims at describing the role that Islamic finance might to play in Nigeria, through various mechanisms to ensure the financial inclusion, where statistically and strategically discovered, the main reason preclude numerous people to embark in to the Banking System, is due to the lack of confidence in conventional institutions regarding their beliefs and religion. The researcher used descriptive methods to gather the data and information of the research, and discuss intensively the concept of Islamic Finance, advent of Islamic finance in Nigeria, and the role of Islamic Finance in ensuring financial inclusion, and he finds the great potentials of Islamic Finance to include unbanked segment in to the modern Banking System in Nigeria, be it Banks 'NIB', Capital Market 'ICM' or Insurance 'Takaful', which led to the real growth of Nigerian economy.

Key words; Islamic Finance, Financial Inclusion, Nigeria.



DIVERSIFICATION OF THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY THROUGH MINERAL RESOURCES

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Abstract

The diversification of Nigerian economy to non-oil sector or sources is a response by the both scholars of social sciences and public commentators. This paper argues that the neglect of agricultural produced, the mineral and other sector, with total dependence on oil as the national revenue allocation seen as the root cause of revenue allocation debacle in Nigeria federalism. The priority on the revenue sharing rather than revenue generation affect the political, economic and social imbalance of the contemporary Nigeria and has equally led to the current state of dependence on the oil sector and the high level of poverty. The excessive government dependence on oil revenues, an institutional unstable revenue allocation system, weak political institutional framework, lack of effective agencies among other factors are responsible for poor policies of diversification in the contemporary Nigeria. Similarly, failure to translate oil wealth to sustainable growth and increase standard of living for larger majority of Nigerians and defective property right structure in relation to mineral resources endowed are the hallmark of Nigeria government. Using content analysis as the methodology, the paper conclude by making recommendations on how to diversify the Nigerian economy which include investment and development of other sectors like agriculture, industries and solid minerals and human resources.

Keywords: Economic Diversification, Mineral Resource, Mining



Influence of Value Addition from Kalamba Agro-Processing Fruit Industry on Socio-Economic Welfare of Farmers in Nzau Sub-County

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Abstract

Postharvest loss is one of the glaring challenges that affect agricultural development and overall improved livelihoods among farmers in developing countries. In Makueni County, farmers used to experience up to 60 per cent of post-harvest losses. However, in 2017, the County Government of Makueni established an agro-processing plant to curb post-harvest losses and raise incomes for fruit farmers in the County. In this respect, the study sought to ascertain how the growth of the Kalamba agro-processing fruit industry has affected the socio-economic well-being of farmers in Makueni County. The focus of the study was in Nzau Sub County, as it is one of the top producers of mangoes and hosts the location of the industry. The specific objectives of the study sought to establish the effect of value addition, access to new markets, training and access to financial resources on socio-economic welfare of farmers in Nzau Sub County. A descriptive research design was adopted for this study. Data was collected by administering a questionnaire to 384 mango and tomato farmers. The sample size was determined using the formula developed by Mugenda and Mugenda formula in 2012 based on the target population. Additionally, 1 Industry representative, 1 county agricultural officer and 1 co-operative society official were interviewed for the study. The data obtained was analysed using SPSS version 28 and excel software and results presented in graphs, tables and charts. The relationship between the variables was tested at a significant level of 0.05. The study results established that there is a very strong significant correlation between value addition and socio-economic welfare of farmers in Nzau sub-County ($r = .732^{**}$ and a p-value of .000). The study recommends that support programmes should be introduced by the government so as to promote the improvement of the technical efficiency of the agro-processing industry and consequently the total factor productivity of the agro-processing industry. The study also recommends that there is need to support existing farmers' associations and cooperatives. This will enable farmers to have good negotiation power on their produce and in the long run it will generate more income and hence improved welfare. The significance of the study will be to provide new information to scholars and researchers, food security experts, county governments, national governments and other relevant stakeholders.

Key words: Agro-processing, Farmers, Nzau, Socio-economic welfare, Value addition



INNOVATION IN SKILLS DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF ART TAILORING'S IMPACT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This abstract explores the innovative approach of an art tailoring program in skill development and its profound impact on economic empowerment. Through a rigorous evaluation, we delve into the program's effectiveness in enhancing development initiatives, emphasizing gender equality, human rights, and environmental sustainability. The study provides insights into how marginalized individuals, including those with disabilities and refugees, have felt included and empowered. The findings contribute to the broader discourse on innovative skill development programs' relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability. Methodology: A quasi-experimental evaluation design was adopted for the survey, employing a structured questionnaire administered to the control and implementation groups. The data collection process involved reaching out to 93 respondents in the implementation location and its surrounding areas through a combination of phone calls and direct interviews. The research team accurately triangulated information obtained from these diverse methods to ensure a comprehensive and precise understanding. Results: Women, constituting a substantial portion of the participants, demonstrated remarkable achievements, from financial independence to contributing to family expenses. Inclusivity was evident, as individuals with disabilities and refugees found empowerment through skill development and engagement in economic activities. A statistically significant association was found between the implementation category and participants starting to do things differently in daily work to handle changes in the climate ($p < 0.005$). The Implementation group demonstrated a considerably higher percentage (76.8%) than the Control group (23.2%). In conclusion: these results highlight the transformative potential of innovative skill development programs, as illustrated by the case study of an art tailoring initiative. The findings underscore the program's multifaceted impact on economic development, particularly in fostering gender equality, upholding human rights, and promoting environmental sustainability in line with and contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through a robust evaluation methodology, the study expounds on how marginalized individuals, including women, persons with disabilities, migrant populations, and refugees, have experienced new found inclusion and empowerment through skill acquisition and economic engagement.



“MUCH THE SAME”: VULNERABILITY AND DILEMMA OF NOMADS AND NOMADIC EDUCATION FOR NIGERIAN FULANI AND KENYAN MAASAI PASTORALISTS

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Abstract

Pastoralists constitute substantial percentage of Africa’s population and are found in many countries. UNESCO (2010) estimates that nomads which Pastoralists are the majority constitute 6% of the Africa’s population and are found in 20 countries. Although, there are some variations in cultural practices among different Pastoralists in Africa; they share certain commonalities. The Pastoralists Fulani of Nigeria contribute in many areas of national development. Economically for example, Pastoralists pay both poll and cattle tax. However, despite this contribution, Fulani Pastoralists remained backward in the provision of social amenities such as road network, water supply, health care delivery and education. Indeed, the Pastoralists have for long time been disadvantaged in terms of provision of education because prior to the establishment of the National Commission for Nomadic Education (NCNE), the literacy rates among Nigeria’s pastoralist communities were found (Anyawu, 1998) to be as low as 0.02%. On the other hand, Maasai Pastoralists live in Arid and semi-arid lands of Northern part of Kenya characterized with dry climate with annual rainfall that is too little to sustain agricultural activities. This natural circumstance necessitates adoption of wandering lifestyle for Maasai to feed themselves and their animals. Aside unfavorable Geographical conditions, districts that Maasai live also suffer from policy and developmental neglect which can be traced to colonial era. As found out in the paper, both Fulani Pastoralists of Nigeria and Maasai Pastoralists of Kenya are left behind Educationally, Politically, and Economically among others. Some of the constraints leading to their predicaments have to do with systemic challenges which were found in both Nigeria and Kenya to include, Inadequate funding, Inadequate relevant teaching materials, Lack of enough qualified and suitable teachers, Poor location of the schools, Inadequate enlightenment among others. Pastoralists in most African countries are backward. Krait (2020) observed that from the point of view of education, Pastoralists are a complete failure in terms of enrolment, attendance, classroom performance, achievement, continuing higher education and gender balance. The Fulani of Nigeria and Maasai of Kenya are examples of Nomadic Pastoralists population who are socially and educationally vulnerable. Nigeria and Kenya both upholds education as fundamental human right of every citizen irrespective of his location, sex, ethnicity and cultural background. However, despite some special programmes and approaches designed for nomadic pastoralists in Nigeria and Kenya, the dilemma remains and much the same. This paper therefore compares educational provision plight of Pastoralists Fulani of Nigeria and Pastoralists Maasai of Kenya with a view to proper suggestions towards social equality and social justice.



CHALLENGES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP BUSINESS AND THE WAY FORWARD IN BAUCHI STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship remains an important sub-sector in a nation's economy. The contribution of entrepreneurship has been recognized as critical to the development of an economy as they possess great potentials for poverty alleviation, employment generation, improvement of local technology and output diversification. They are the backbone of economic development all over the world and play important role for employment, income and societal changes particularly in transition economies like Nigeria. However, Nigeria still falls for short of the economic and social progress required to impact the well-being of the average Nigeria given that over half of Nigerian's population live on less than one dollar a day.. The purpose of the study is to examine the challenges of entrepreneurship and the way forward in Bauchi state, Nigeria. The data was collected through primary source. Descriptive and inferential statistics was use to analyze and interpret the data research. Pearson correlation analysis was use to determine the relationship of predictor variables on the dependent measured. A total sample size of 172 was drawn from the population of 302 SMEs in Bauchi state, Nigeria with the help of Taro-Yamani's formula. The study also found that poor infrastructural facilities, funding, fiscal policy, corruption, fear of failure and societal expectations are the major challenges of entrepreneurship business in Bauchi state, Nigeria. The researcher therefore, recommended that; Government should encourage SMEs owners/managers in using our local content and technology to cut cost, collaboration be enhanced between research institutes and our local SMES for knowledge sharing. Government expenditures be geared towards buying our local innovation and market be established for showcasing new products, and encourage citizens to patronize. The study found that entrepreneurs have problems in the area of finance, management, marketing, technology and other different areas of their business success. The study also found that infrastructural facilities such as road, electricity, water supply and telecommunication have positive impacts on entrepreneurship business.



Culture and Organizational Performance in Government-Sponsored Youth Empowerment Organizations in Kenya

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Abstract

Government-sponsored Youth Empowerment Organizations (GSYEOs) are designed to skill, prepare, and empower the youths toward poverty eradication, formal employment, and self-reliance. However, poverty and unemployment among the youths in Kenya seem to be on an onward trajectory, and yet scarce research has been conducted on the influence of strategic direction on the performance of GSYEOs. This study examines the relationship between organizational culture and the performance of GSYEOs in Kenya, anchored on strategic leadership theory, and measured using the Balance Score Card framework. A descriptive research design was utilized and a random sample of five GSYEOs with a total population of 1089 employees was adopted, and a sample of 109 was derived using Mugenda and Mugenda (2003)'s formula. The pilot study was conducted at the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD); a Government agency in Kenya to determine the validity and reliability of the research tool while Cronbach's alpha ascertained the internal consistency of the tool. Data was collected using closed-ended and open-ended questionnaires and analyzed descriptively and inferentially using SPSS 2.90. Inferential statistics included; correlation analysis and linear regression analysis. Correlation analysis results show that Organizational Culture and Organizational Performance were positively and significantly correlated ($r=0.809$; $P\text{-value} < 0.05$). Results from simple linear regression showed that 65.4% was a good fit for the organizational performance ($R\text{ squared} = 0.654$, $R = 0.809$). The study recommends that the leadership of GSYEOs should develop a culture of innovation to address some of the critical issues facing the youths in the country.



Strategic Control and Organizational Performance in Government-Sponsored Youth Empowerment organizations in Kenya

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Purpose: The primary objective of Government-Sponsored Youth Empowerment Organizations (GSYEOs) is to equip, train, and empower young individuals to eradicate poverty, secure formal employment, and foster self-reliance young individuals, enabling them to break free from poverty, secure formal employment, and achieve self-sufficiency. Despite this mission, Kenya's youth has seen a noticeable rise in poverty and unemployment rates. Furthermore, there has been limited examination of the impact of strategic leadership on the effectiveness of public organizations in Kenya. This study seeks to explore the influence of strategic control (a component of strategic leadership), on the performance of GSYEOs in Kenya. Strategic control is anchored on strategic leadership theory, while the research will measure performance using the Balanced Scorecard framework.

Methodology: This study adopted a descriptive research design. A random sample of five GSYEOs, encompassing a total workforce of 1089 employees, was chosen, with a sample size of 109 determined using Mugenda and Mugenda's (2003) formula. The pilot study was conducted at the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD); a government agency in Kenya to determine the validity and reliability of the research tool while Cronbach's alpha ascertained the internal consistency of the tool. Data was collected using closed-ended and open-ended questionnaires and analyzed descriptively and inferentially using SPSS 2.90. Inferential statistics included correlation analysis and linear regression analysis. Preliminary analysis reveals a statistically significant relationship between organizational performance and Strategic Control ($p < 0.05$). The results showed ($R^2 = 0.640$, $F(1,64) = 116.8$, $p < 0.05$), indicating that approximately 64.0% of the variance in organizational performance is accounted for by strategic control in the model.

Implications: The study advocates for the Government of Kenya to allocate and prioritize funding for capacity building in Government-Sponsored Youth Empowerment Organizations. This move can be instrumental in addressing the challenges faced by the youth in Kenya and enhancing the overall performance of these organizations.



Sub-theme IV: Global Interconnectedness and Collaboration

Risk Factors Contributing to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) among Swahili-speaking Refugee and Immigrant Community in Lancaster.

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Abstract

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a pervasive issue globally, impacting individuals across various socio-cultural and economic backgrounds. Among refugee and immigrant populations, particularly Swahili-speaking women from East Africa residing in Lancaster County, IPV presents unique challenges. These challenges are compounded by factors such as acculturation, patriarchal ideologies, socio-economic hardships, and legal status. Understanding these specific risk factors is crucial to developing effective interventions and policies. This presentation will focus on the results of a study conducted in Lancaster Pennsylvania, that aimed to identify the risk factors contributing to high IPV among Swahili-speaking refugee and immigrant women in Lancaster County in Pennsylvania. The population of Swahili speaking refugees and immigrants under study in the Lancaster Pennsylvania area mainly originate from East African region, including countries like Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and parts of Mozambique and Somalia and therefore this issue would be of relevance to the anticipated audience at the conference. This population is under-researched, and the study sought to shed light and develop knowledge on the intersections of cultural, economic, and psychological aspects of IPV in a migration context. The research adopted a qualitative approach, utilizing interviews with key informants. This method was designed to gain in-depth insights into the experiences of Swahili-speaking women, their understanding of IPV, and the socio-cultural dynamics at play. The study also reviewed existing literature to contextualize these experiences within broader discussions of IPV among immigrant and refugee populations. The research anticipated uncovering complex dynamics surrounding IPV in this community. Key findings were expected to include how acculturation processes could either amplify or mitigate IPV risks, and how cultural factors such as patriarchal ideologies contribute to the prevalence and nature of IPV. The study also expected to highlight the heterogeneity within this population, considering variables such as socio-economic status, ethnic backgrounds, and legal status. This study addressed a significant gap in IPV research by focusing on a specific, under-researched community. It contributed to a better understanding of how cultural and migration-related factors influence IPV. The findings were anticipated to be instrumental in informing targeted interventions and policy development, aiming to support Swahili-speaking women refugees and immigrants in Lancaster County. By acknowledging and addressing the unique challenges faced by this group, the research aimed to foster more effective and culturally sensitive approaches to combating IPV in diverse communities.



ASSESSMENT OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN CLOTHING INDUSTRY THROUGH E-COMMERCE IN KANO METROPOLIS, KANO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study examined women participation in clothing industry through E-commerce in Kano metropolis. The study utilized cross sectional data and the population of the study stood at 115 from which sample size of 92 were drawn and the responses were solicited via questionnaire. Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model was utilized to determine the strength of the constructs in influencing E-commerce adoption amongst women entrepreneurs. The analysis in this study was conducted using Stata13 and the result have shown that all the constructs, namely, performance expectancy, effort expectancy and social influence and control variable level of education significantly and positively affect behavioral intention of women to participate in clothing industry through E-commerce. The study recommends that, for an effective adoption of E-commerce application by the women entrepreneurs, wide spread and attractive awareness campaign and training programme shall be conducted targeting the potential users about benefits that can be reaped by implementing the service.

KEYWORDS: Women Participation, E-commerce, Performance Expectancy Effort, Expectancy and Social Influence



Developing an Understanding of Social Service Policies and Services in Kenya from a Cross-Cultural Collaborative Perspective (Poster)

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Abstract

This poster focuses on developing an understanding of social service policies and services in Kenya from a cross-cultural collaborative perspective. Prior to travel social work graduate students will participate in 3 educational/cultural capacity building workshops. During our time in Kenya, we will be immersed in agencies and organizations that provide social services in order to becoming familiar with the culture, politics and social justice issues that those agencies have been designed to address.



Culturally Responsive Community Participation, Engagement and Empowerment: Interdisciplinary lenses.

Julie Clockston, DSW, LCSW/Assistant Professor/Metropolitan State University of Denver/US

Sydney Jackson Clockston, MTM, BS/Citrine Unlimited and Rocky Mountain MicroFinance Colorado/US

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Abstract

Global social justice is pursuing fairness, equality, and human rights worldwide. It addresses systemic inequalities, oppression, and injustices across countries and affects individuals and communities worldwide. Global social justice advocates seek ways to ensure everyone has equal access to opportunities, resources, and fundamental rights, regardless of nationality, ethnicity, gender, or socioeconomic status. To do global social justice work as Black/African American women, we must understand the effects that colonization has had on us, internalizing the indoctrination of Western societal ethics and values. To do this, we utilize an Afrocentric social justice perspective. This perspective is a framework rooted in the experiences, values, and traditions of people of African descent. It seeks to promote justice, equality, and liberation for African-descended communities by centering their history, culture, and voices in pursuing social change. Decolonizing social justice globally requires advocates to challenge and dismantle colonialism's lingering effects on individual country's social justice movements and policies. It involves rejecting the dominant Eurocentric frameworks that were imposed during colonial rule and reclaiming indigenous knowledge, practices, and values (Mazama, 2003). Keeping professional social work principles, which are mostly Western-based, relevant in an African and other non-Western cultural setting is vital. Ethics and values are intertwined. Ethics originates from values, which originate from philosophy. Philosophy is our worldview in its broadest sense. Our values are the things that we consider significant in life. Morality is the study of good and wrong. This implies that values are an extension of philosophy, and that ethics are a continuation of values. Africa has its own ethics, morals, and philosophy (Ubuntu), which are not substandard. Ubuntu is a traditional African concept emphasizing mutually beneficial interactions throughout the family, community, and society. It also has to do with social justice, acceptance, and acknowledging those often marginalized (Mamukeyani, 2023). When discussing global social justice, it is critical to bring equity to the forefront of the discussion. Equity for marginalized individuals refers to the fair and just treatment and distribution of resources to reduce and eliminate the disadvantages and barriers they face due to their marginalized status. It acknowledges that different individuals and communities have varying needs and circumstances and seeks to address these disparities to ensure equal opportunities and outcomes for all. According to the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) and the International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW), ethical consciousness is an essential underlying part of social work practice (IFSW, 2014). Their definition of social work states that:

Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that facilitates social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people.



Principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are central to social work. Underpinned by theories of social work, social sciences, humanities and indigenous knowledge, social work engages people and structures to address life challenges and enhance wellbeing. <http://ifsw.org/get-involved/global-definition-of-social-work/>

The right of individuals to be treated with dignity while using social work services is emphasized by social workers adopting human rights and social justice concepts. A parallel profession that supports social justice is Public Health. These professionals seek to reduce human suffering across the world. Culturally relevant Public Health is defined as “the sum of activities undertaken by societies, occurring both within in and beyond the health system and health sector, to promote health and prevent disease” (Battams 2014). Using this definition, public health may apply to indigenous cultures, including those found in Africa, because it does not require the subjective Western understanding of science, technology, and medical practices, as the identifying elements of the concept (Azevedo, 2017). We will share culturally adaptive micro and mezzo social justice concepts and methods. These ways refer to strategies and approaches that are specifically designed to address social justice issues while considering the cultural context, values, and needs of individuals and communities at the individual and small-group levels. A critical aspect of advocacy in social justice work is teaching cultural humility and providing cultural awareness training. Culturally adaptive micro and mezzo interventions often involve training and educating practitioners, professionals, and organizations to enhance their understanding and respect for diverse cultures. They promote cultural humility and strive for competency by fostering self-reflection, increasing awareness of cultural biases, and providing practical strategies to address cultural differences and promote inclusive practices. Culturally responsive therapy through an Indigenous Health Theory can support individuals at the micro level. This approach involves tailoring therapeutic interventions to the cultural background and experiences of clients. It recognizes the impact of cultural factors on mental health and well-being and integrates cultural elements, beliefs, and practices into the therapeutic process. This includes incorporating cultural rituals, values, and storytelling techniques to promote healing and empowerment. In many communities, narrative therapy emphasizes individuals' stories and personal experiences to challenge dominant narratives and oppressive power structures. In culturally adaptive approaches, practitioners encourage individuals to explore and share stories that highlight their unique cultural backgrounds, strengths, and resilience. This can help individuals reclaim their narratives and empower people to challenge societal inequality and injustice (Mothibe & Sibanda, 2019). Mezzo-level interventions, such as empowerment groups, aim to support individuals from specific cultural backgrounds in developing a sense of agency, self-esteem, and collective power. These groups provide a space for individuals to connect, share experiences, and develop strategies to address systemic injustices. The facilitators intentionally integrate cultural elements, traditions, and community resources to create a supportive and empowering environment. Culturally adaptive community organizing focuses on mobilizing communities around specific social justice issues while considering cultural norms, values, and practices. It involves building relationships, identifying shared goals, and developing strategies that resonate with the cultural context. This approach recognizes the importance of community voices, leadership, and ownership in driving social change. One way to drive community social collective change is through participatory action research. This approach involves actively involving individuals and communities in the



research process and decision-making regarding social justice interventions. Culturally adaptive participatory action research ensures that those impacted by the research are actively involved in shaping research questions, methods, and outcomes. It integrates local knowledge and ways of knowing, empowering communities to take an active role in addressing social justice issues (Khupe & Keane,2017). Culturally adaptive micro and mezzo social justice intervention techniques acknowledge cultural responsiveness's importance in effectively addressing social injustice. They prioritize individuals' and communities' diverse experiences, needs, and strengths, empowering them to challenge systemic inequality and work towards a more equitable and just society.



Perinatal Mental Health Assessment and Africa Diaspora Women: A Need for Culturally Sensitive Screening Tool (Csst)

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Abstract

Perinatal mental health is a global concern as the percentage of mothers experiencing mental health issues during and after pregnancy remains all-time high. Screening serves as an intervention for early risk detection and intervention. However, the psychometric screening tools utilized to assess African diaspora mothers lack cultural sensitivity as they are constructed in a westernized contextual framework. In this paper, we explore and critique these psychometric tools and discuss their culturally inappropriate and ineffectiveness in detecting mood and anxiety issues among perinatal mothers in the African diaspora during and after pregnancy. We also expatiate some of the issues social workers encounter when utilizing these psychometric screening tools. In conclusion, we propose that African social work experts in maternal and child mental health develop qualitative and culturally sensitive screening/assessment tools and provide proper guidelines for using them. This effort will help encourage effective and efficient social work education and practice with perinatal African diaspora mothers to promote and improve mother and child wellbeing.



Collaborative Online International Learning: A Student Perspective.

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Abstract:

Collaborative Online International Learning (COIL) has emerged as a dynamic pedagogical approach facilitating cross-cultural collaboration among students from diverse geographical locations (Appiah-Kubi & Annan, 2020). Past research indicates that COIL has been instrumental in equipping students with essential skills for navigating globalized professional environments (Marcillo-Gómez & Desilus, 2016). Further, experiential learning fosters intercultural competency and enhances students' abilities to work effectively across borders (Jones, 2012). Students' experiences in COIL programs highlight the significance of cultural immersion, encountering diverse perspectives, and navigating uncertainties inherent in international collaboration (Blankvoort et al., 2019). Despite challenges such as limited participation and communication barriers, COIL initiatives have demonstrated high success rates, with a majority of students reporting positive outcomes and enhanced learning experiences (Vahed & Rodriguez, 2021). Establishing robust networked learning environments is essential to facilitate meaningful interactions and promote student autonomy (Marcillo-Gómez & Desilus, 2016). Pedagogical frameworks like Online Collaborative Learning Theory provide structured approaches for analyzing and evaluating collaborative processes in virtual settings, ensuring meaningful engagement and knowledge construction among participants (Breen, 2013). COIL presents opportunities for broadening perspectives, challenge assumptions, and develop crucial cross-cultural communication skills (Marcillo-Gómez & Desilus, 2016). Institutional and organizational support is vital for embedding COIL into university programs effectively (Rubin, 2017). Addressing logistical challenges and ensuring equitable access to resources are essential considerations for maximizing the potential of COIL initiatives (Vahed & Rodriguez, 2021). COIL offers a transformative educational experience that fosters global citizenship and prepares students for the challenges of an interconnected world (Rubin, 2017). This session will focus on data collected from a cohort of students who participated in a COIL project. Qualitative data was collected soliciting student perspectives regarding their experiences participating in COIL.



Successes and Pitfalls of Global Climate Regimes in Kenya : Insights on Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement.

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Abstract

Kenya has been an active signatory to international multi-lateral conventions and ratifier especially on those touching on climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and distension on marine and terrestrial well-being. This study was set to establish the dynamics of international conventions on climate change and how they affected Kenya's environmental policies and legislations keeping in mind the fact that they were developed in an effort to mitigate climate change in line with the standards and targets laid down by the two most prominent global climate change regimes i.e. The Kyoto Protocol (1997) and Paris Agreement (2015). Focus was also directed at finding out how Kenya has successfully or otherwise implemented the objects and spirit of these conventions. The specific objectives included to examine the influences of the two climate regimes on Kenya's policy making and legislations on climate change and to evaluate the success and pitfalls that arose in an effort to comply with the obligations set by them. It was found out that Kenya, like other developing countries party to these environmental conventions receives a lot of financial and technical assistance. It is inferred that Kenya has done pretty well in the achievement of targets in the areas of afforestation, land restoration, agroforestry, green energy, rehabilitation, and carbon storage enhancement in accordance with Article 34 of Kyoto Protocol. Furthermore, great strides in mobilizing internal resources to finance climate change mitigation, resilience, and adaptation are noted but overreliance on external financing is still a challenge.

Key words: Kenya, climate conventions, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, policies, financing, regimes.



African Diasporic Clinical Mental Health Skill Development

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Abstract

In Kenyan communities, there are several mental health stressors that individuals may experience. These stressors can vary depending on factors such as socio-economic status, environmental conditions, political unrest, and individual circumstances. Poverty and Financial Strain can contribute to stress, anxiety, and depression. Limited access to resources and basic needs can increase the risk of mental health issues in individuals and families. Trauma, including domestic violence, community unrest, and political conflicts, can have a significant impact on mental health. Traumatic experiences may result in post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, and depression. Stigma and Discrimination regarding mental health can harm individuals in Kenyan communities. Some may still hold stigmatizing beliefs and attitudes towards mental health conditions, leading to social isolation, exclusion, and reduced help-seeking behaviors. This stigma can affect individuals' self-esteem mental well-being, and willingness to seek treatment (Memiah et al., 2022). Cultural expectations and role strain can be contributing factors relating to mental health challenges. As times change, traditional cultural expectations and gender roles can contribute to stress and mental health difficulties. These pressures can include the expectation to fulfill specific roles and responsibilities within the family or community, which may conflict with personal goals or aspirations. Urbanization and Migration Challenges may be present as rapid development and migration from rural to urban areas can lead to social disconnection, lack of support systems, and the erosion of traditional community structures. This displacement can contribute to feelings of loneliness, depression, and anxiety. There could be limited Access to Mental Health Services: Inadequate mental health infrastructure, limited availability of trained professionals, and a lack of awareness about mental health resources can pose significant barriers to individuals seeking help and support for their mental health concerns in Kenya. Another area that can impact the mental health and well-being of individuals in Kenya is health and infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and malaria. The physical medical trauma and emotional toll of these illnesses can contribute to mental health challenges. These authors will be focusing on how to support the delivery of mental health services for children and adolescents. We will share culturally adaptive micro and mezzo mental health intervention techniques; Afrocentric storytelling in mental health care is an approach that values and incorporates African and African diaspora cultural perspectives, storytelling traditions, and community-centered practices into mental health treatment. Afrocentric storytelling in mental health care involves using storytelling as a therapeutic tool to promote healing, self-expression, and connection. It recognizes that narratives and storytelling have been integral parts of African cultures for generations, with the power to transmit cultural values, foster resilience, and promote communal support. ACEs (Adverse Childhood Experiences), GAD (Generalized Anxiety Disorder questionnaire), PHQ-2 (Patient Health Questionnaire-2), and QPR (Question, Persuade, and Refer) are commonly used tools to assess various stressors and mental health conditions. These tools are helpful in gathering information, identifying potential stressors and mental health conditions, and assessing suicide risk. Additionally, community healing techniques that can promote community protective factors; listening circles, process groups and embodiment yoga will be introduced.



CONFLICT RESOLUTION: A MAJOR PANACEA TO COMMUNAL CRISES IN AFRICAN STATES

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Abstract

It is evident that the African states has been pregnant with various forms of conflicts, ranging from communal, ethno-religious, identity and the indigence/settler contestations. These variables have contributed adversely to the socio-economic and political ravaged of the African states such as Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, Congo, Sudan and the host of others. The effect of this conflicts is under development in terms of democracy. Qualitative or rather secondary sources of data collection is employed as our methodology. The paper concludes as part of its recommendations that broad consultations and dialogue with the conflict parties is a major panacea to community conflicts activity in the African states. Unless the said measures are employed, the community conflict will remain unresolved.

Keywords: Conflict Resolution, Panacea, African States.



Sub-theme V: Environmental Activism, Policy & Advocacy

Utilization of Library Management Software in Private Universities in North Western Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examines the utilization of library management software in private university libraries of north western Nigeria. The major objectives of the study were to identify the extent of utilization of LMS in the private universities in Northern Nigeria. Related literatures to this study were reviewed. Qualitative research methodology was adopted using narrative research design. One university librarian and e-Librarians of the private university libraries were sampled as the participants of the study. Focus group interview was the instrument used to collect data and the data obtained was analyzed using thematic qualitative data analysis. The study revealed that Utilization of LMS in the libraries was for classification of information, cataloguing services, acquisition services, and references services, among others. The study recommend that management of the universities should make adequate budget for the use of LMS to ensure full utilization, regular payment of annual dues to the vendors, and updating the software to the latest version and integrated new modules to the software as soon as it is releases. there should be modern information and communication technology facilities, provision of computers and internet service in the libraries to enable the librarians utilize the library management software effectively.

Keywords: utilization, Library management software, private universities, Nigeria.



Ecological and Human Health Risk Assessment of Water, Sediment, Soil and Irrigated Vegetables' Heavy Metals to Pankshin Community in Plateau State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Heavy metal contamination from parent material and/or anthropogenic activities is a major environmental health challenge and is potentially dangerous because of bioaccumulation through the food chain. The main objectives of this study are to estimate heavy metals pollution levels of heavy metals in water, sediment, soils and vegetables and also to assess the dietary intakes and health risks of heavy metals in these to Pankshin communities. Heavy metals in vegetable samples were analyzed by ICP, water and the available fractions by MP-AES while sediment and soil by ED-XRF. The soil and sediment were slightly acidic, none saline, low organic and carbon organic matter. Most of the concentrations of the metals in water were higher than the WHO and the NAFDAC permissive levels. The heavy metals concentrations in sediment are mostly above ERL allowable limits. The study recoded high concentrations of metals (except As and Cd) increasing from surface soil to 21 – 30cm depth. The CF, CD, PLI indices of all the soils and sediment indicated a state of deterioration with respect to the DPR 2002 background. Ecological values and the RI indicated moderate risks to biodiversity from soil contamination with metals. The ingestion pathway recoded the highest non-carcinogenic toxicity for children while dermal for the adults. The cancer risk was ranked in the order of As > Cr > Pb > Cd > Ni. The concentrations of most metals in the vegetable's samples were within the FAO/WHO limits in edible parts. The HI ranges for adults and children through vegetable consumption were below one indicating no potential health risk consuming the vegetables. As and Cr were major contributors of contracting cancer from the vegetables. The obtained data can be a basis for implementing scientific and environmental pollution control measures in the irrigational areas.

Key Words: Ecological, Heavy Metals, Risk Assessment, Vegetables



Investigating Information Sources and Perspectives on Global Warming Among ATAP Students Bauchi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to explore the levels of awareness, knowledge, and information sources pertaining to global warming among students at Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic (ATAP). Stratified random sampling was used to select 484 students from diverse academic disciplines such as those from schools of science, engineering environmental, vocational education, management sciences and general studies. Survey method was used in data collection with the aid of the questionnaire. Descriptive statistics using SPSS version 18 was employed to assess awareness and sources of information on global warming. The impact of demographic factors and information sources on global warming was analyzed using chi-square statistics. The finding revealed poor students' understanding on the meaning of global warming, encompassing its definition, the primary greenhouse gases responsible, and their contributions to global warming. Concerning sources of information, only 6% of the students derived knowledge on global warming from their lessons in the polytechnic, with 76% expressing low confidence in their acquired knowledge. The study therefore recommends the integration of climate change literacy into curriculum of courses offered in Nigerian polytechnics.

Keywords: *global warming, ATAP Students, Bauchi State, Nigeria, climate change literacy, information sources.*



REVIEW OF POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES FOR METALLURGICAL COMPANIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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Abstract

Steel production and other raw materials like iron ore and scrap and steel products are traded worldwide. Over the last decades' improvements have been achieved in the Metallurgical industry regarding several major polluting substances, and gradually the environmental impact has shifted towards so called diffuse sources of pollution. Nevertheless, Steel production processes still account for a considerable share of the overall pollution in Sub-Saharan Africa. This paper analyzed the various types of industrial pollutants, examines their implication to human life and the environment. It also prescribes alternative Steelmaking processes, remediation technologies and generally highlights some pollution prevention, mitigation and control measures for Metallurgical industries.

Keywords: pollution, industrial pollutant, prevention, industry, environment.



Competence-Based Education, the Sieve Principle Question

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Theme: Education, Awareness and Capacity Building Innovation and Technology

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to investigate models that inform instructional decisions of Competence-based education (CBE) in a blended learning environment. Competency Based Education system was introduced in Kenya as a result of the findings of a task force report on re-alignment of the education Sector to: vision 2030 development agenda, global requirements, harmonization of education system among East Africa Community partner states, Sustainable Development Goal No 4, and the Kenya Constitution 2010. The system is a shift towards the learner centered approaches to engage collaboratively and independently, utilizing educational resources based on their different learning styles. Mastery of specific skills or competencies rather than merely completing defined content, standardized testing or accumulating credit hours is encouraged, besides flexible learning experiences tailored to individual learners' needs. Emphasis is on identifying key skills, knowledge, attitudes and values that learners need to acquire to succeed in their career pathways, ensuring alignment with the demands of the real-world. The questions were: How do tutors sort information to be learnt online and the one to be covered offline? Which model supports CBE in a blended learning environment? The study was guided by the multiple intelligence theory, which proposes that intelligence is not a singular, static entity but rather a multifaceted construct comprising of numerous distinct forms hence implying the need to involve learners in diverse learning experiences both online and offline. The study adopted a qualitative research paradigm. A sample size of 20 tutors was used. Data was collected using observation schedules and interviews. It was analyzed qualitatively as per the emerging themes according to the research questions. The findings revealed that most respondents' instructional practices were not informed by a blended learning model, however; data from observation schedule and interviews revealed that they conformed to the rotational model without significant instructional choice of sifting content for online and offline. The study recommends utilization of blended learning models that are informed by the sieve principle, a figurative concept used to describe a sorting process. In the context of the study, the sieve principle is applied in sorting what should be taught online and what should be taught offline using appropriate educational resources to ensure learners active involvement, applying collaborative activities to facilitate learning.

Keywords: *Blended learning model, Competence-Based Education, Competencies, multiple intelligence, the Sieve Principle*



Community Networks in Tour Operators' Sustainable Environmental Practices and Visitor Choice Behavior in Narok County, Kenya

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Abstract

There is no denying the fact that tourism is the largest industry in the world in terms of earnings and employment generation. Visitor Choice Behavior is the process of choosing a product based on available options or past experiences. The choices are based on the distinctiveness of the travel experience, which is greatly affected by environmental degradation in destinations. Tour operators play a critical role in promoting sustainable environmental practices in destinations. The purpose of this study was to evaluate community networks in tour operators' sustainable environmental practices and their influence on visitor choice behavior in Narok County, Kenya. The study was informed by stakeholder theory, approach theory, and rational choice theory. The design used was a descriptive survey research design. The study population consisted of 176 tour operators, registered by the Tourism Regulatory Authority who are members of the Kenya Association of Tour Operators, who have access to Narok county, and 397 visitors visiting attractions in Narok County. Questionnaires were issued to visitors and tour operator staff to collect primary data. Interview were used to get information from high-ranking officials of tour operators and tourism officials. The Data was analyzed using the statistical package for social science, SPSS software version 20.0. The coefficient of tour operators' sustainable environmental practices had a positive and statistically significant effect on visitor choice behavior ($\beta=.557$, $P<0.05$). The coefficient of communities' network in tour operators' environmental practices indicated a positive and statistically significant effect on visitor choice behavior ($\beta=.298$, $P<0.05$). The study concludes that there is a need for the *Kenya Association of Tour Operators* to partner with the Ministry of Tourism with the aim of educating and sensitizing visitors about the need to protect the environment. There is a need for periodic sustainable tourism and environmental-related seminars and workshops to sensitize both visitors and tour operators for the need to uphold sustainable environmental practices. There is a need for joint participation with communities in the development of sustainable tourism embedded in environment conservation.

Keywords: *Community networks, Tour operators, Sustainable environmental practices, Visitor choice behavior, Narok County.*



Sub-theme VI: Education, Awareness and Capacity Building Innovation and Technology

Assessment of the Implementation of Curricula and Co-Curricular Activities in Technological Oriented Secondary Schools in Southwestern Nigeria

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Abstract

The study will assess the assessment of the implementation of curricula and co-curricular activities in technological oriented secondary schools in Southwestern Nigeria. The aim is to provide information on the status of curricula and co-curricular activities in technological oriented secondary schools in Southwestern Nigeria. The study will adopt the survey research design. The population will consist of secondary school students, principals and teachers from three States (Ondo, Oyo and Lagos) in Southwestern Nigeria. The sample which will comprise 864 secondary school students, 18 principals, 90 teachers will be selected using multistage sampling technique. Data will be collected using four instruments, namely; Curricula and Co-curricular Technological Activities Adequacy Checklist (CCTAAC); Curricula and Co-Curricular Technological Activities Interest and Involvement Questionnaire (CCTAIQ); Curricula and Co-Curricular Technological Activities Implementation Questionnaire (CCTAIQ); Factors Affecting the Implementation of Curricula and Co-Curricular Technological Activities Questionnaire (FAICCTAQ). Data for the study will be analysed using simple frequency, percentage, Relative Significance Index (RSI), Analysis of Variance.

Key words: *curriculum, technological oriented, assessment, co-curricular, curricula, activities.*



Curriculum Innovation and Capacity Building in Education for Instructional Effectiveness in Tertiary Institutions in Oyo State, Nigeria.

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Abstract

The study will examine curriculum innovation and capacity building in education as veritable instruments for instructional effectiveness in selected tertiary institutions in Oyo State, Nigeria. More important, the study will determine the level at which curriculum innovation and capacity building could enhance performance, skills development, and instructional effectiveness; consequently, projecting instructional informed decisions, improved learning outcomes and specifically fulfilling the curriculum objectives meant for tertiary institutions. A descriptive research design of a survey type will be used in the study. The population will comprise all curriculum and instruction lecturers in the selected tertiary institutions in Oyo State, Nigeria. Simple random technique will be used to select the sample for the study. Twenty – five (25) lecturers will be selected from each of the four (4) selected tertiary institutions; having a total number of one hundred (100) lecturers as respondents for the study. The researcher will develop some items of questionnaire for data collection. The instrument for the research will be validated and reliability coefficient will be determined. Data on the study will be analyzed using frequency count, means and simple percentage statistics of $P < 0.05$. Recommendations will be made based on the findings of the study.

Keywords: Curriculum Innovation, Capacity Building, Instructional Effectiveness, Education, Tertiary Institutions.



The Relationship Between Signature Pedagogy, Subject Knowledge, and Pedagogic Knowledge in Promoting Good Teaching in Social Work Education

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Abstract

Social work education is crucial in preparing students for the complexities of the profession. Good teaching practices are therefore essential for social work educators. This study explored the relationship between signature pedagogy, subject knowledge, and pedagogic knowledge in promoting good teaching in social work education, with a focus on role-playing and the flipped classroom approach. The study also aimed to identify the challenges, advantages, and disadvantages of these pedagogical approaches and their implications on social work students' learning outcomes. The study used a case study approach, and the data were collected from social work lecturers, students, and practicing social workers through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The sample size was 30 participants, and the data were analyzed thematically. The study found that social work educators who incorporated signature pedagogy, subject knowledge, and pedagogic knowledge in their teaching using role-playing and the flipped classroom approach had a positive impact on students' learning outcomes. However, social work educators encountered challenges in implementing these pedagogical approaches, such as inadequate resources, resistance from students, and time constraints. The findings suggest that the flipped classroom and role-playing approach are effective pedagogical approaches for teaching social work students. The study recommends that social work educators should receive training on how to effectively integrate signature pedagogy, subject knowledge, and pedagogic knowledge in their teaching using role-playing and the flipped classroom approach. Additionally, social work education institutions should provide adequate resources to support the implementation of these pedagogical approaches. The study provides insight into the relationship between signature pedagogy, subject knowledge, and pedagogic knowledge in promoting good teaching in social work education. The findings can inform social work educators, institutions, and policymakers on how to improve social work education and promote good teaching practices.

Key words: Social work education, signature pedagogy, subject knowledge, pedagogic knowledge, role-playing, flipped classroom.



PRE- PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' AWARENESS, UTILISATION OF INNOVATIVE AND TECHNOLOGY-BASED TEACHING STRATEGIES IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION CENTRES IN SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study will examine pre- primary school teachers' awareness, utilization of innovative and technology-based teaching strategies in early childhood education centres in Southwestern Nigeria. Specifically, the study will determine the level of awareness of innovative and technology-based teaching strategies among pre-primary school teachers as well as the extent to which they deploy those strategies during the teaching and learning activities in the various early childhood centres in the study area. The descriptive research design of survey type will be used in the study. The population will comprise all pre-primary school teachers in early childhood education centres in Southwestern Nigeria. Random sampling technique will be used to select two states out of the six states in Southwestern Nigeria. Random sampling technique will also be used to select two local government areas from each state while purposive sampling technique will be used to select 25 early childhood centres from each of the selected local government areas. Purposive sampling technique will also be used to select three (3) teachers from each of the selected centres. A total of 300 pre-primary school teachers will participate in the study. Questionnaire will be developed for data collection. The instrument will be validated and subjected to reliability tests. Data collected will be analysed using mean, standard deviation and t-test statistics at 0.05 level of significance.

Key words: *Awareness, Utilisation, innovative and technology-based strategies, Early Childhood Centres*



Navigating the Nexus of Afrocentric Education and Sustainable Development in Kenya: A Critical Exploration of Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract

In the dynamic landscape of education and development, Afrocentric education has emerged as a powerful paradigm that emphasizes the integration of African cultural values, knowledge systems, and pedagogical approaches into formal education. This shift aligns with the growing recognition of indigenous knowledge as a vital resource for sustainable development. Kenya, with its rich cultural heritage and commitment to sustainable development, stands as a compelling case study for examining the intersection of Afrocentric education and sustainable development. This scholarly topic delves into this critical nexus, exploring the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead.

Keywords: Afrocentric education, African cultural values, Indigenous knowledge, Integration, Knowledge systems, Pedagogical approaches, Sustainable development



Correlation of personality and self-concept on students' academic performance in English language in schools in Katsina Metropolis

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Abstract

This study investigates correlation of personality and self-concept on students' academic performance in English language in Schools in Katsina Metropolis. The design employed for the study was Descriptive research design of correlational type. The population of the study was 6140 students comprising both male and female. Through simple random sampling 361 students were selected and only 356 were used in the analysis. Four research hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance and were all retained. Instruments were used for data collection which include big 5 personality test, self-concept inventory and students' previous performance records. Data collected were analyzed using Pearson product moment correlation coefficient and t-test for independent sample. Findings of the study show that both personality and Self-concept were not good predictors of students' academic performance in English language. On gender differences it shows no gender difference in Academic performance. This study recommends that knowledge of personality and self-concept should be prioritize, all stakeholders be mobilizing and sensitize, professional in the field of psychology should be deployed, both male and female students be encouraging to know the importance of language and gender programmes be developed.

KEY WORDS: Correlation, personality, self-concept, academic performance.



Exploring the Impact of Open Educational Resources (OER) on Knowledge Creation and Access in Kenyan Higher Education

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Abstract

The adoption and utilization of Open Educational Resources (OER) in Kenyan higher education institutions represent a transformative avenue in addressing challenges of access, affordability, and quality in education. While awareness of OER among faculty is growing, actual integration into teaching practices remains modest. Various factors impede widespread adoption, such as inadequate awareness, limited access to quality resources, technical barriers, and institutional support deficiencies. Nevertheless, ongoing initiatives, including the African OER Network and university-specific programs, exhibit promise in promoting OER adoption. The utilization of OER in Kenyan higher education encompasses diverse approaches, from supplementing traditional materials to fostering professional development and course adaptation. Perceived benefits of OER in Kenyan higher education span affordability, accessibility, diverse content, flexibility, and lifelong learning opportunities. However, challenges encompass awareness, quality assurance, sustainability, infrastructure, and cultural alignment. Overcoming these hurdles demands strategies like establishing institutional policies, fostering collaboration, providing faculty training, creating dedicated repositories, addressing infrastructure gaps, advocating OER, and supporting research on its effectiveness. OER in Kenyan higher education significantly enhances knowledge access, fosters collaborative creation, and empowers student learning outcomes. Despite challenges, concerted efforts in policy, culture, faculty development, infrastructure, awareness, and research can effectively leverage OER to democratize education and enrich the higher education landscape in Kenya.

Keywords: Access and affordability, Adoption and utilization, Challenges and benefits, Institutional policies, Kenyan higher education, Knowledge creation, Open Educational Resources (OER)



Investigating the Impact of University Managers' Pedagogical Knowledge and Beliefs on the Implementation of Student-Centered Learning Approaches in Kenyan Higher Education

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Abstract

Kenya's higher education institutions are struggling to adopt Student-Centered Learning (SCL) approaches due to limited pedagogical knowledge and traditional beliefs held by university managers. These managers often view SCL as synonymous with Western educational practices and question its applicability in Kenya due to perceived resource constraints. They also hold traditional views that prioritize teacher expertise over student involvement, making them resistant to change and slow to adopt innovative pedagogies. The impact of university managers' pedagogical knowledge and beliefs on SCL implementation is significant. Managers with a deep understanding of SCL principles and a belief in their effectiveness are more likely to support and promote SCL practices, recognizing the need for change and fostering an environment that values student learning and faculty development. To address these challenges and promote effective SCL implementation, Kenyan universities can employ various strategies, such as providing professional development and training opportunities, establishing mentorship and coaching programs, encouraging action research and reflective practice, fostering communities of practice, and developing institutional policies and support systems aligned with SCL principles. By implementing these multifaceted approaches, Kenyan higher education institutions can enhance their pedagogical knowledge and beliefs, fostering a supportive environment for successful SCL implementation and improving teaching and learning quality.

Keywords: Kenyan, Pedagogical Knowledge, SCL, SCL Principles



Stemming the Tide of Intellectual Exodus: Exploring Strategies to Mitigate Brain Drain in Kenya's Higher Education Sector

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Abstract

Brain drain, the emigration of highly skilled individuals from developing countries like Kenya to seek better opportunities in developed nations, adversely affects the higher education sector. This phenomenon results in a depletion of qualified faculty and researchers, hampering the quality of education and research. Limited career opportunities and compensation, poor working conditions, lack of research funding, and insufficient professional development opportunities contribute to this brain drain. To address these challenges, Kenyan universities and the government must take proactive measures. Strategies include advocating for increased government funding, exploring alternative revenue sources, promoting efficiency and cost-effectiveness, and investing in human capital. Enhancing infrastructure, technology, library resources, and administrative support can improve working conditions. Increasing research funding, protecting intellectual property, and promoting open access can stimulate innovation. Additionally, promoting international collaborations, hosting international events, and creating joint research centers can enhance research quality and visibility. Finally, investing in faculty and researcher professional development, with dedicated budgets, in-house programs, and recognition, will enhance the skills and expertise necessary for high-quality research and teaching. These strategies collectively aim to create a supportive environment, retaining top talent, and fostering the growth of Kenya's higher education sector.

Keywords: Brain drain, Career opportunities, Compensation, Higher education, Professional development, Research funding, Working conditions.



Empowering trainee teachers in Visual Performing Arts through 5.0 innovation in universities.

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Abstract

The emergency of education 5.0 in higher and tertiary institutions in Zimbabwe created many avenues for trainee teachers. Education 5.0 break the traditional expectations of trainee teachers of fulfilling teaching practice through continuous assessments of their classroom teaching acumen. Thereafter, return back to college for completion of the programme. Under the new education 5.0, trainee teachers embark on five pillars of education which are; teaching, research, industrialize, innovation and community engagement. In this study qualitative research was employed and the research area covered secondary schools in Masvingo Urban and teachers' colleges in Masvingo province. This study focused on student teachers who are currently on teaching practice. The population of the study comprise; administrators, teachers, lecturers, student teachers in secondary schools' lecturers at teachers' colleges in Masvingo province. Random sampling was employed. Two administrators out of a total population of four per school were selected, two VPA teachers out of total population of four were chosen. For teachers colleges the study came up with a varying population hence five administrators per college, four VPA lecturers and ten VPA trainee students were selected per college. The study employed interviews, questionnaires, passive observation and document analysis as instruments for data collection. The study found out that very few students are benefiting from the introduction of 5.0 innovation projects. Data from administrators' interviews and students' responses to questionnaires revealed that there is a gap between secondary schools and teachers' colleges in the implementation of innovation projects. The study also found out that empowering of student teachers through innovation 5.0 during teaching practice is still at infant level. Teachers are not yet schooled on the appropriate approaches of implementing the projects they are supposed to do during teaching practice. The study recommends that government should avail fund for the teaching practice projects start -ups, organize workshops to educate school administrators, teachers and students' teachers on education 5.0 innovation projects. More research is still needed in this new education 5.0 in general.

Keywords: Trainee teachers, Education 5.0, Innovation Hubs, Innovation projects, Visual Arts, Music education, Art education, Teaching Practice



CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF USING INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN TERTIARY EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Information Communication Technology (ICT) resources such as educational videos, television, and multimedia computer software that combine text, sound, and colorful moving images can be used to attract students' attention and make teaching-learning more interesting and also effective. ICT tools have helped to revolutionize the education sector, people find, explore, analyze, exchange, and present information with significant flexibility offered by the use of ICT for the creative, innovative, and professionally fulfilled workforce. The Nigerian government has made some progress in the deployment of ICT equipment at tertiary institutions across the nation through the Ministry of Education and other Agencies, but the sector is still facing some difficulties that are impeding ICT progression. This paper objectively examined the challenges and potential prospects of using ICT in tertiary education in Nigeria. Challenges related to poor infrastructure, capacity building, Teachers' attitudes and beliefs about ICT, and lack of funds were considered. The potential included, among other things, flexibility in the teaching-learning process, fostering creativity and inventive thinking, and equipping students with the independence they need to succeed.

Keywords: Educational Technologies (ET), Information Communication Technology (ICT), Challenges and Prospects.



THE ROLE OF SULE LAMIDO UNIVERSITY (SLU) IN NIPPING THE SPREADABILITY OF COVID-19 IN NIGERIA (2019-2020)

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Abstract

Sule Lamido University is one of the modern State University located in Kafin Hausa Local Government of Hadejia Emirate, north-eastern part of Jigawa State, Nigeria. In an attempt to pursue one of its core values i.e commitments to uncompromising work ethics and critical issues of development of Jigawa State, the nation and world at large in the delivery of educational and health services. The SLU envisioned to be a top class university that provide a stimulating teaching, learning and research environment in pursuit of solutions to social problems within humanity in general. Thus, find it worthy of attempts in curtailing the effect of covid -19 across the state. The spread ability of diseases to the state of global pandemic is noticeable since 630 AD. Its exposure, global durability and the containment period is gradually discoverable as a result of the advancement of science and technology, so also the possibility of its (diseases) productivity. In the same vein, the global educational maturity is a testimonial paramount that certifies the establishment of international efforts which facilitates global approach toward curtailing the dreadful consequences of the diseases. Nigeria is one of the numerous sovereign states that enjoyed the dividend of the activities of World Health Organization (WHO) since its formal registration into the United Nations Organization (UNO) in 1960 which certifies one of its institutions toward contributions to global pandemic solutions. Tracing and tracking the lost of human lives and resources is a complex arithmetic. The diplomatic means is the most strongest alternative weapon in curtailing the spread of the disease globally and timely. Malaria, Tuberculosis, Polio, Chickenpox, Zika, Bird flu, Ebola, HIV, Lassa fever and COVID-19 are historically recorded diseases that attracted the attention of WHO since its establishment. The purpose of this paper is to expose the efforts rendered by the Sule Lamido University in checkmating the percolation and adversity of COVID-19 in Nigeria between 2019-2020 respectively.

Key Words: COVID-19, pandemic, disease, spread ability.

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EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES: ROLE OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING IN FOSTERING ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN NORTH WEST NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study investigates the role of guidance and counselling in promoting environmental awareness among people within the North West region of Nigeria. Recognizing the pressing need for heightened environmental consciousness in the region, this paper explores the impact of guidance and counselling strategies in empowering communities toward sustainable environmental practices. Engaging in a comprehensive literature review, the study addresses the gap in existing research by highlighting the instrumental role of guidance and counselling methodologies in fostering environmental awareness. The efficacy of guidance and counselling interventions in promoting environmental consciousness among diverse populations within the region was stressed. The findings underscore the significance of integrating guidance and counselling frameworks in community-based environmental initiatives, presenting a nuanced understanding of how such approaches contribute to fostering sustainable environmental behaviours. Some of the suggestions made include the need for stakeholders to provides practical insights for policymakers, educators, and practitioners aiming to promote environmental sustainability through community empowerment programmes:

Keywords; *Empowerment, environment, counselling, role.*



Effect of Gender on Information and Communication Technology's Knowledge and Skills of Pre-service Social Studies Teachers in South-west, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study will assess the effect of gender on Information and Communication Technology's (ICT's) knowledge and skills of pre-service Social Studies teachers in South-west, Nigeria. Descriptive research design will be adopted for the study. Sample for the study will consist one hundred and eighty-six (186) pre-service Social Studies teachers from two Colleges of Education in South-west, Nigeria. Two research questions will be raised and answered while one research hypothesis will be generated and tested in the study. Two self-designed instruments will be used for the study. The first instrument will be titled Information Communication Technology's knowledge Test (ICTKT). The second instrument will be titled Information Communication Technology Skill and Laboratory Test (ICTSLT). The instruments will be validated and the reliability coefficient will be determined. Analysis of data will be done using descriptive statistics.

Keywords: Gender, Information and Communication Technology, Pre-service teachers, ICT Knowledge and Skills, Social Studies



Exploring the Impact: A Case Study of Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic, Bauchi, Nigeria in Implementing Emerging Technologies for Education, Awareness, and Capacity Building.

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Abstract:

This in-depth case study illuminates the progressive transformation undertaken by Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic in Bauchi, Nigeria, through the strategic integration of emerging technologies. The institution's commitment to leveraging cutting-edge tools aims to reshape educational paradigms, elevate awareness initiatives, and reinforce capacity-building endeavors. Utilizing a robust analytical framework, this research delves into key figures and comprehensive results to unveil the discernible impact of technology incorporation. The analysis spans diverse facets, including enhanced learning outcomes, heightened awareness outreach, and strengthened institutional capacity. Examining the measured results illuminates the multifaceted benefits derived from this technological paradigm shift. Increased student engagement, improved academic performance, and expanded community outreach emerge as prominent outcomes. The abstract also underscores the challenges encountered during this transformative process and proposes adaptive strategies for mitigating potential obstacles. This comprehensive exploration not only contributes valuable insights to academia but also serves as a practical guide for educational institutions worldwide. By offering a nuanced understanding of the symbiotic relationship between technology and education, this research advances the discourse on harnessing innovation for holistic development. The findings presented herein establish a robust foundation for institutions seeking to emulate or adapt similar strategies, fostering an environment of continual improvement and technological advancement.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES FOR SCIENCE CURRICULUM DELIVERY IN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION IN SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study will assess the availability and utilization of modern technological resources for science curriculum delivery in Colleges of Education in Southwestern Nigeria. Specifically, the study will determine the level of availability and extent of utilization of modern technological resources. It will also identify the challenges encountered on the utilization of modern technological resources in the instructional delivery of science curriculum. A descriptive research design of the survey type will be used in the study. The population will comprise all science lecturers in four Federal Colleges of Education in Southwestern Nigeria. Stratified and simple random techniques will be used to select the sample. 40 science lecturers will be selected from each of the four Federal Colleges of Education. In all, a total of 160 science lecturers will be involved in the study. Questionnaire will be developed by the researcher for collection of data. The instrument will be validated and reliability coefficient will also be determined. Data collected will be analyzed using means, standard deviation and t-test statistics of $p < 0.05$. Recommendations will be based on the findings of the study.

Key words: *Availability, Utilization, Functionality, Technological Resources, Science Curriculum, Colleges of Education*



Unraveling the Competency Based Curriculum Nuggets for Kenya

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Abstract

The Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) promises Kenya progress which is clearly visible in what is happening in other global economies which embraced it early. The nuggets in CBC require particular specialized knowledge, skills, mind sets and strong will to unravel it. This study was triggered by the recent report of the Presidential Working Party on Education Reform (PWPER) of 2023 which reported that 51.2% of the interviewed stakeholders expressed that the country should continue with CBC while the rest felt otherwise. The most unsettling finding was that 21.1% and 12.9% proposed that we discontinue the Competency Based Curriculum. This clearly indicates need for educating a sizable portion of Kenya's populace on the gains from CBC to a generation living in the 21st century and beyond. The benefits to be accrued from CBC supersede the difficulties and challenges faced at the onset of its implementation. There is therefore need for more CBC advocacy and persuasion of the populace, which is one of the stages of curriculum implementation. The society needs to be made clearly aware of facts on what CBC offers and the route to follow to reap its benefits. This qualitative study was a review of literature from across the world and the available guidelines for its implementation in Kenya. The study was guided by the research questions: What is the promise of CBC to Kenya; and, how can the CBC promise be effectively achieved? Case studies brought out experiences of teachers who have engaged in CBC implementation. The study established that CBC promises nuggets worth the effort of struggling to meet its demands. These can be effectively extracted with a lot of effort and support from all those who have a role to play and a stake in it. The motivation is that there are countries which made it ahead of us from whom we could draw lessons. In addition, teacher preparation for CBC implementation is ongoing.

Key words: advocacy, persuasion, educate, fruits, promise, nuggets, extract



EDUCATION & TECHNOLOGY IN THE CLASSROOM: THE PLACE OF COMPUTER-AIDED LANGUAGE LEARNING (CALL) IN ENHANCING ACTIVE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING ON JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The modern language classroom has experienced critical changes by the advent of technology, which has educational implications on learners' experiences. Regrettably, observation shows that the less effective traditional instructional approach dominates the teaching and learning process as against modern approaches. This paper explored the place of Computer-Aided Language Learning (CALL) in language teaching in the modern ICT world as an alternative to the traditional approach. It took stock of the concept of CALL, benefits of CALL and practical suggestion for stakeholders of education. It concluded that CALL is an effective instructional language method for the development of literacy skills, pronunciation and vocabulary among other language skills. This is because it is innovative, learner-centered, technology-driven and research-proven. In view of that, it was suggested that curriculum planners should work in collaboration with English Language textbooks writers to incorporate CALL into the language programmes for primary and secondary schools for bridging the gap between research and practice in education. Furthermore, teacher education programmes should be redesigned to help prospective English Language teachers acquire digital literacy to enhance proper application of CALL; school administrators like principals and head teachers should incorporate CALL instruction on the learners' timetables, parents and guardians should prepare their children and wards for digital literacy skills and encourage them to patronize the school's computer laboratory to increase their ICT knowledge, and Government should improve on power supply and empower schools with solar energy to enable the application of the CALL teaching method.

Keywords: Computer-aided Language Learning, English Language teaching, literacy skills, pronunciation, vocabulary.



Supporting Immigrant Students with Disabilities

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Abstract

Having a learning disability can be a challenge for anyone, no matter their immigration status. It can be especially difficult for a student who does not speak the language and is unfamiliar with the culture of their host country. This is also difficult for families who may be trying to access supportive services. It should be the responsibility of the public school system in coordination with local organizations to provide resources needed to help families integrate, gain access to adequate support, and ensure equitable services are delivered to children of this population. Addressing these issues is important for overall social and educational justice. Culturally defining learning disabilities can be a challenge as all disabilities are not viewed with the same lenses from one culture to the next. We will be tasked with identifying and defining what learning disabilities look like for American students. This presentation will give attendees the opportunity to examine some of the needs of Immigrant students with learning disabilities. While doing so we will review the topics of inclusivity and what that could mean for unique students. Presenters will then talk about how to gain the perspectives of those being served with the hopes of creating and implementing better supportive services. Lastly, the presentation will close with a discussion about barriers that should be addressed to help provide this population with an equitable education that reflects one of their peers. Barriers can come in many forms ranging from the political climate, organizational policies, or cultural norms. Attendees can expect to gain the following:

- A clear understanding of how inclusivity is related to social justice and why it should be a common goal for all who work with students.
- Nothing about Us without Us. Strategies to include the perspective of those you serve which can then guide and drive the practices implemented in educational settings with various cultural dynamics.
- A broader perspective of the issues that should be addressed to meet people with learning disabilities where they are in an education-based setting.



Sub-theme VII: Education, Awareness and capacity building, Innovation & Technology

REMEDICATION OF USED ENGINE OIL POLLUTED SOIL USING TYPES OF ORGANIC MANURE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON MILLET (*Zea mays*) GROWTH

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Abstract

An experiment was conducted to determine the effect of poultry manure; goat dung, and compost on the properties of soils contaminated with used engine oil and to determine the effect of the organic amendments on the growth parameters of maize. The experiment consists of standard recommended rates (15kg/ha Organic fertiliser) of poultry manure; goat dung, compost and a control replicated three times each. Soils polluted with used engine oil were collected from five different locations and made into a composite sample and taken to the laboratory for chemical analysis. Soil chemical properties such as; EA= Exchangeable acidity, TN= Total Nitrogen, Av.P= Available phosphorus, ECEC= Effective cation exchangeable capacity, Ex. K= Exchangeable potassium, Ex. Ca= Exchangeable calcium, Ex. Mg= Exchangeable Magnesium were determined. Twelve pots were filled; amendment treatments were applied and watered for two weeks thereafter sowed with millet. Parameters such as Days to Germination, Germination percentage and Mean leave length (cm) of millet at 4, 8 and 12 weeks after sowing (WAS) and Aerial dry matter yield (g/pot) were obtained. After harvest the soil treated with each amendment were made into a composite and taken to the laboratory for analysis once more. The results of the study shows that soil treated with poultry manure took 3 days to germinate and 95 % of pots receiving poultry manure as amendment germinated and significantly recorded the longest mean leave length at all the sampling periods and produced the heaviest Aerial dry matter yield g/pot compared to other amendments and control. The results obtained from the application of the organic amendment on soil properties showed that the application of poultry manure significantly increased the soil pH, available phosphorus and exchangeable potassium while the application of goat dung significantly increased the level of the exchangeable calcium and magnesium in the soil. The application of compost significantly increased the level of total nitrogen. The percentage increase in total nitrogen due to compost application over the other treatments was 36.10%, 85.73% and 56.73% respectively for the control, goat dung and poultry manure. It was also observed that the pots that received poultry manure significantly reduced the exchangeable acidity over the other treatments. From the results of the present study poultry manure is recommended as the best amendment for soils contaminated with used engine oil.

Keywords: *Soil remediation, Used engine oil, Organic fertiliser, Millet*



EFFECT OF LABORATORY INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGY ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN MATHEMATICS AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study examined Effect of Laboratory Instructional Strategies on Academic Performance in Mathematics among Senior Secondary Schools in Katsina Zonal Education Quality Assurance, Katsina State, Nigeria. The study is guided by two (2) objectives, hence two (2) Research Questions and two (2) null Hypotheses will be formulated to guide the study. Among the objectives are; to determine the effectiveness of Laboratory Instructional Strategies on Academic Performance, to assess the impact of Laboratory Instructional Strategies on Academic Performance between genders. Quasi-experimental Research designed was employed and formed to guide the Study. A Researcher used instrument called Mathematics Achievement Test (MAT) for data collection. The Population of the study was six thousand, six hundred and fifty one (6,651). However, One hundred and seventy one (171) formed the sample of the study. The reliability Co-efficient of the instrument used for data collection is 0.87. The data was subjected for analysis using descriptive statistics to answer the research questions and t-test for hypotheses testing. Furthermore, The first finding implied that there is effectiveness of Laboratory Instructional Strategies on Academic Performance and the last finding clearly indicate that there is a significant difference in the performance of Senior Secondary Schools taught Mathematics using laboratory instructional strategy and those taught using traditional strategies. It is also recommended that Mathematics Laboratories should be made available in senior secondary schools and ensures effective utilization.

Keywords: Laboratory; Instructional Strategy; Mathematics; Academic Performance.



Evaluating factors that influence low wheat productivity in Kenya

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Abstract

Agriculture contributes 24% directly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 60% of the export earnings and about 75% of industrial raw materials. Food crops subsector contributes about 30% to the Kenyan GDP. Among the cereals in Kenya, wheat is the second most important after maize. Wheat has a substantial contribution to poverty reduction, food security and creation of employment. Due to the high growth in population, increased urbanization, and related changing trends in food consumption patterns, the demand for wheat and wheat products is on the increase. Demand for wheat products is apparent in the preference of confectionery, pasta and breakfast cereals. Wheat demand in Kenya has been swelling hence production has not been able to certify it leading to importation of huge quantities to fill the gap between demand and supply. Increased imports diminish local prices. This becomes a disincentive leading to decline in wheat production. In regard to the importance of wheat enterprise in the country, a survey was conducted to determine factors that have led to decline in wheat production and there after give recommendations for future research. Primary data was collected by use of structured questionnaires to a sample size of 344 wheat farmers in selected wheat producing counties of Kenya. Results of the survey reveal that factors contributing to low wheat production consists of: pests, diseases and Shortage of improved wheat variety seed, droughts, heavy rains, and high cost of farm inputs. Through wheat research, the country will increase production, reduce the amount of wheat imports hence save the country's foreign exchange. The study was undertaken in Narok and Nakuru Counties of Kenya. A sample size of 344 farmers was involved in the survey. Njoro BWII the most famous variety accounting for 30.4% of the total wheat varieties cultivated followed by Kwale (10.41%), Kenya Korongo (10.28%), Eagle10 (6.17%), and Kenya Kingbird (5.21%). All these (5) varieties collectively account 55.71% of the total varieties cultivated by the farmers in the study areas. Some of the varieties are more than 20years old. This indicates that wheat varietal turnover is very low. As a recommendation, to improve wheat production in Kenya, adoption of the new improved technologies should be accelerated to reduce the adoption lag period, varietal turnover rates should be increased and wheat production risks eliminated or minimized. Additionally, appropriate development programmes and policies promoting new technologies should target disease and pest management, input and output distribution, seed multiplication and diffusion.

Key words: Determinants, Low Productivity, Consumption, Imports, Wheat



Production of Bioethanol from Wild Cassava using Enzymatic Hydrolysis

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Abstract

Enzymatic hydrolysis was used to hydrolyse wild cassava prior to fermentation to produce bioethanol. After enzymatic hydrolysis, the highest yield of reducing sugar of 4.984mg/L was obtained from wild cassava. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* produced the highest bioethanol concentration of 646.8ml/L on the 2nd day of fermentation; this indicates the potentials of the hydrolysing organisms, and fermentative organism. Therefore, in this present study, wild cassava was affirmed as viable feedstock for the production of bioethanol.

Keywords: Bioethanol, Wild cassava, Hydrolysis, Fermentation

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INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE: STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This study explores the imperative of interdisciplinary approaches in addressing environmental injustice and advancing sustainable development initiatives. Environmental injustice, characterized by disproportionate exposure to environmental hazards and lack of access to resources, exacerbates social inequalities and undermines efforts for sustainable development. Drawing upon insights from various disciplines such as environmental science, sociology, economics, and public policy, this research examines strategies to mitigate environmental injustices and promote equitable and sustainable development outcomes. Through a comprehensive literature review and analysis of case studies, the study identifies key dimensions of environmental injustice, including spatial disparities in pollution exposure, unequal access to environmental amenities, and differential impacts on marginalized communities. It investigates how interdisciplinary collaboration can enhance understanding of the complex interactions between environmental factors, social dynamics, and economic processes that underpin environmental injustice. Moreover, the research evaluates the effectiveness of interdisciplinary approaches in informing policy interventions, community-based initiatives, and sustainable development projects aimed at addressing environmental injustice. It explores the role of interdisciplinary research centers, cross-sectoral partnerships, and participatory methodologies in fostering holistic and inclusive strategies for environmental justice and sustainable development. Through synthesizing insights from diverse disciplines, this study aims to provide a comprehensive framework for interdisciplinary approaches to addressing environmental injustice. It underscores the importance of integrating scientific expertise, social analysis, and community perspectives to develop contextually relevant and culturally sensitive solutions. Through collaborative efforts across disciplinary boundaries, stakeholders can leverage their respective strengths to advance environmental justice goals, promote resilience, and foster sustainable development practices that prioritize equity and social justice.



**EFFECT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT AND
GOVERNANCE ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF LISTED DEPOSIT
MONEY BANKS IN NIGERIA**

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of Information Technology (IT) investments and governance on the financial performance of listed banks on the Nigerian Stock Exchange. The independent variables of the study are IT investment (IT investment in Software and IT investment in Hardware) and IT governance. The dependent variable is financial performance of listed banks on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE). The study used a longitudinal research design covering 13 banks listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange with secondary data for the period 2014 – 2023 financial years. The effect of IT investments and IT governance on the financial performance of the banks were analyzed using fixed effect panel regression after conducting both Hausman test and L.M. test to validate the appropriateness of the regression model. The findings revealed a mixed behavioral effect of IT assets on banks' financial performance. while the effect of Information Technology Investment in Hardware (ITIH) on Return on Assets (ROA) of the selected banks is statistically and positively significant, the effect of Information Technology Investment in Software (ITIS) on the financial performance of the selected banks is not significant. For IT governance, no evidence of significant effect was found on the performance of the studied banks. The outcome of this study would be of interest to professionals that guide Board of Directors and executive management teams in making IT investment decisions as well as using IT to create business value. Therefore, the study recommends that the management of listed deposit money banks (DMB) in Nigeria should consider using investments in both IT Software and IT Hardware as a source of competitive advantage in their early days when they were expensive and not available to everyone as against using them merely as a competitive necessity in order to improve their ROA. In respect to IT governance, the study further recommends that the banking regulatory body should make IT governance as an integral part of the banks corporate governance to ensure effective and efficient management and control of IT usage.

Keywords: IT investment, governance, financial performance, Return on Asset



Field survey to establish the interaction of plant communities with microplastics in water and soil sediments of Lake Victoria

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Abstract

The interaction between plants and microplastics depends on factors such as particle size, polymer type, concentration of microplastics in the aquatic medium, exposure duration, and the type of plant species. Microplastics contamination in fresh water systems has barely received attention in the African Scientific press, yet remains an urgent global ecological problem. Plastic contaminants continue to impact on the plant communities of aquatic systems changing the general ecosystem flow and function. It is on this basis that we set out to conduct a survey on the interaction of plant communities with microplastics in the Lake Victoria, a pointer to a possible factor driving the slow death of the lake and affecting thousands of livelihoods dependent on the lake. This survey picked 11 and 6 water and soil sampling points respectively (consisting of three river entry points and eight beaches) distributed in 4 counties on which Lake Victoria lies. Field observation and photos of plant communities at the sampling points were also taken, later identified and tabulated. The ATR-FTIR spectroscopy detection technology analysis was used to analyze microplastics in both the soil and water while the software Origin Pro 2023b Learning edition was used for further tabulation and graphical data presentation. The results showed considerable concentration of microplastics in over 80% of the sampled areas with the highest abundance being 30000MPs m⁻³ and 3 of the 17 samples recording 0 MPs. The MPs shapes retrieved were fibers, film and fragments while the colours were; transparent, white, blue, green, black, purple, red, yellow and multi-coloured. At each sampling point, plant communities were identified and tabulated (Table 1). We contend that the plant communities around the lake play a critical role in reducing the concentration of this distinct particle component which is an ecologically significant parameter of inland waterbodies because of its ubiquity, environmental persistence, and interactions with key ecological processes. This research exemplifies how small-scale investigations can be useful to provide early indications of the role of bio-remediator plant communities around the lake in curbing emerging microplastic pollution menace, a focus on estuarine microplastics research.

Keywords: microplastics (MPs), aquatic plant communities, estuarine research, Lake Victoria



The Relationship Between Signature Pedagogy, Subject Knowledge, and Pedagogic Knowledge in Promoting Good Teaching in Social Work Education

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Abstract

Social work education is crucial in preparing students for the complexities of the profession. Good teaching practices are therefore essential for social work educators. This study explored the relationship between signature pedagogy, subject knowledge, and pedagogic knowledge in promoting good teaching in social work education, with a focus on role-playing and the flipped classroom approach. The study also aimed to identify the challenges, advantages, and disadvantages of these pedagogical approaches and their implications on social work students' learning outcomes. The study used a case study approach, and the data were collected from social work lecturers, students, and practicing social workers through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The sample size was 30 participants, and the data were analyzed thematically. The study found that social work educators who incorporated signature pedagogy, subject knowledge, and pedagogic knowledge in their teaching using role-playing and the flipped classroom approach had a positive impact on students' learning outcomes. However, social work educators encountered challenges in implementing these pedagogical approaches, such as inadequate resources, resistance from students, and time constraints. The findings suggest that the flipped classroom and role-playing approach are effective pedagogical approaches for teaching social work students. The study recommends that social work educators should receive training on how to effectively integrate signature pedagogy, subject knowledge, and pedagogic knowledge in their teaching using role-playing and the flipped classroom approach. Additionally, social work education institutions should provide adequate resources to support the implementation of these pedagogical approaches. The study provides insight into the relationship between signature pedagogy, subject knowledge, and pedagogic knowledge in promoting good teaching in social work education. The findings can inform social work educators, institutions, and policymakers on how to improve social work education and promote good teaching practices.

Key words: Social work education, signature pedagogy, subject knowledge, pedagogic knowledge, role-playing, flipped classroom.



Determine Factors Affecting Informed Consent Process Among Medical-Surgical Patients in Narok County Referral Hospital, Kenya

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Prof. Charles. Obonyi (*KEMRI*)

Abstract

An ideal informed consent process is fundamental in ethics of healthcare delivery and is significant to proper care and treatment of patients. However, it is inconsistently practiced and rarely achieves its theoretical ideal, resulting to medical malpractice and poor patient outcome. Therefore, this study aimed at evaluating the possible factors affecting informed consent process among medical- surgical patients in NCRH. The study was an institutional-based cross-sectional study conducted in both male and female, medical-surgical wards in NCRH. The target population was the healthcare workers and patients in the medical-surgical units. A sample size of 25 was selected, which entailed; 5 healthcare workers from any cadre and 20 patients selected using total sampling method. The researcher employed a validated self-administered questionnaire in data collection. Descriptive analysis was done and data results presented in pie-charts, bar graph and tables. From the study findings, most respondents reported that the amount of information provided was limited (n=11, 55%) to their preferred detailed nature (n=11, 55%); (n=13, 65%) revealed that risk and complications of the procedure was not articulated with 60% concurrence from the healthcare workers. 20% defaulted to comprehension with 70% positive response rate to apprehension. 90% of the responses ascertained an autonomous decisional capacity to informed consent. Family centered approach had an interest level of 75% of the total respondents. The knowledge regarding informed consent process was relatively adequate whilst the significant default in comprehension. Factors identified as hindrances to informed consent process from the respondents included: language barrier, educational



Assessment Of Lecturers' Awareness, Readiness And Utilisation Of Artificial Intelligence For Education In A Nigerian University

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Abstract

The study assessed lecturers' awareness, readiness, and the utilisation of Artificial Intelligence for education in a Nigerian university. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population of this study comprises 903 lecturers at the Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna, Niger State. The proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used to select 271 lecturers across the nine schools at FUT, Minna. Twelve research questions with nine research hypotheses were formulated. A researcher-designed structured questionnaire was used for data collection which contains four sections: namely, Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D. Section A was based on the demographic data of the respondents, while Section B, C and D contains 30 items each to collect data on lecturers' awareness, readiness and utilisation of Artificial Intelligence for Education respectively. The questionnaire was validated by four experts. It was pilot tested and the data obtained were subjected to statistical analysis using Cronbach Alpha Correlation Formula and reliability coefficients of 0.87, 0.80, and 0.82 were obtained for awareness, readiness and utilisation of Artificial Intelligence respectively. The instrument was reliable. Descriptive Statistics of Mean and Standard Deviation were used to answer the research questions, while inferential statistics of Independent Samples t-test and One-way ANOVA were used for testing the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Findings of the study revealed that lecturers are aware of AI with a grand mean of 2.57, lecturers are ready to use AI with a grand mean of 3.12, and lecturers rarely used AI with a grand mean of 1.85. Independent samples t-test analysis of showed that $t = 1.047$, $p > 0.05$ which indicates no significant difference in the mean response of male and female university lecturers' level of awareness of Artificial Intelligence for education, $t = 2.157$, $p > 0.05$ indicating no significant difference in the mean response of male and female university lecturers' readiness to use Artificial Intelligence. One-way ANOVA reported that $F(2,268) = 0.480$, $p = 0.619$, $p > 0.05$ indicating no significant difference in the mean response of university lecturers with different academic qualification on their awareness of Artificial Intelligence for education. However, One-way ANOVA reported that $F(2,268) = 5.088$, $p = 0.007$, $p < 0.05$ indicating a significant difference in the mean response of university lecturers with different academic qualification on utilisation of Artificial Intelligence for education in favour of lecturers with Bachelor Degree. In light of the findings, it was recommended that lecturers should acquire knowledge and skills on the use of AI technologies to ease their demanding work and tasks. Periodic conferences, seminars and workshops should be organised for Nigerian lecturers to keep them abreast with the numerous available AI technologies that can augment their teaching process, assessment and research. Universities management should provide enabling environment and functional AI technologies and make them accessible for lecturers and students to effectively use AI technologies. Government organisations, agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations should fund more researches in Artificial Intelligence in Nigeria, procure AI technologies that can ease the demanding tasks of Nigerian lecturers.



Correlates of Adolescents' Sexual Reproductive Health Behaviour and Communication Needs Among Maasai's of Kenya

Jaqueline. Naulikha (Maasai Mara University). Charles. Obonyi (KEMRI), Dickens. Omondi (JOUST)

Abstract

Worldwide, adolescents, defined as individuals aged 10-19 years, bear disproportionately higher vulnerability to and burden of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) conditions and related adverse outcomes. Also, coverage with effective interventions remains low while major and persistent inequalities in adolescent SRH indicators exist across socio-demographic and geographic strata. There are wide gender gaps at early sexual debut and first marriage that increase vulnerabilities among females. Multiple factors at individual, interpersonal, community and system levels interact in complex ways to not only influence individual-level risk taking or protective decisions but also shape community-level service delivery and uptake. There is scarce information about sources and characteristics of sexuality communication at family level and what adolescents report actually learning from each source and how these link with adolescents' vulnerability to adverse SRH and related outcomes among the marginalized communities of Kenya. Parent-based sexual health interventions can promote safer sex behavior decisions and actions in adolescents with long-term consequences on their health and social outcomes but evidence in Kenyan context is sparse. This study aimed at to identifying aspects of familial socialization and communication issues among Maasai's that may account for adolescents' risky sexual decisions and their willingness and ability to engage with ASRH interventions. The study proposed to: *i*) establish the primary sources and context of sexuality socialization and their association with gender self-reported risky behavior, knowledge and perceptions on sex risk reduction; *ii*) determine the relationship between caregiver-adolescent sexuality specific communication and uptake of safe sex behaviors; *iii*) determine barriers and facilitators of caregiver-adolescent sexuality specific communication and their relationship with uptake of safe sex behavior and; *v*) clarify sexuality specific communication components likely to improve adolescent uptake of sex risk reduction actions among the Maasai community in Narok County. This was a descriptive cross sectional survey with a mixed methodology approach (Quantitative, qualitative and literature synthesis approach) using a sample size of 634 adolescents and 106 caregivers. Quantitative data was summarized descriptively and presented using frequency distribution tables and charts while chi square tests for proportions were performed to elicit relationships between categories. Binary logistic regression analysis were used to ascertain the association between explanatory variables (content, methods of care-giver-adolescent sexuality communication and socialization) and uptake of safer sex health indicators and multivariate analysis to establish predictors of sexual risk-reduction tasks among adolescents. Qualitative data on barriers and facilitators were analysed using thematic analysis techniques. A systematic review was conducted to identify different variables for developing the intervention framework in the context of the observed data. The study results demonstrated specific domains of risk in the social environment and generated a public health framework for tailoring effective ASRH care and education interventions among this marginalized community or in similar contexts. Interventions to improve parent-adolescent communication and socialization on sexuality and gender norms are expected to not only enhance individual-level SRH behavioural and care seeking decisions but also community-level approaches to adolescent SRH care and education with long-term life-course health and social benefits.



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Trauma-Informed Clinical Practice with Real World Expectations

Workshop Description:

Although many clinicians have been trained on how to treat trauma on some level, sometimes we find ourselves struggling with real world issues that are compounding the symptoms related to trauma. There are also different forms of trauma that need to be examined and the clinician needs to be cognizant of when working with our clients, due to their triggering aspects. Details provided by our clients can leave us feeling overwhelmed on how to be effective and what to address immediately, concurrently, or later, if needed. This workshop will hopefully provide a thoughtful, realistic, and cohesive way to feel more confident in tackling the dynamics of trauma and compounding factors with our clients. I will incorporate concepts from various trauma certification trainings, evidenced-based treatment and supporting research, and my own professional experience. A three-stage model of trauma recovery with relation to different domains of our lives will be presented as a conceptualization of trauma and the interventions to utilize. Clinicians also need to consider their own histories and how they may translate into the therapeutic setting. Trauma history is very personal to everyone who experiences it at any point in their lives and to be integrative in our approach to customize treatment in a safe, skillful manner is important for healing to occur. This workshop will be interactive and allow time for participants to discuss their own clinical experiences and address potential questions that may arise.

Workshop Objectives:

1. Examine the nature of traumatic stress on the brain and behavior of an individual for clinical perspective and to provide psycho-education to the client (normalization).
2. Discuss comorbidity of traumatic stress and its symptoms with other diagnoses to understand how to implement interventions that assist all potential issues the client may be struggling with.
3. Examine the clinician's personal dynamics and histories that may need to be addressed to ensure trauma work is safe for all involved
4. How to utilize the three stages of trauma recovery to provide trauma interventions in a thoughtful and person-centered manner with relation to different domains of their lives
5. While implementing the three stages, assess and evaluate the appropriate strategies to help clients stabilize overall, potentially process their trauma, and prevent future safety issues and trauma triggers
6. Analyze how to resolve any disconnect that may occur between evidence-based treatments and the real lives of our clients
7. Examine how to create a treatment plan that incorporates individualized goals for your client's trauma work and to build resiliency in your clients to facilitate meaningful recovery (sustainable resiliency)



HOW ELECTORAL POLITICS AFFECTED THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED ITARE DAM IN THE MAU FOREST COMPLEX

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Abstract

The 2017 hotly contested and once nullified General Elections in Kenya revolved around three key issues: resource, poverty and the marginalization. To the majority, it was a protest vote against the Kenyatta regime. The mega national projects that were initiated by his government were widely seen as ‘gifts’ to be used to entice the voters. But as the outcome of the elections show, the main opposition party and conservationists successfully took advantage in using these environmentally unfriendly projects to agitate people’s protests as it were for the case here, dam constructions in the Mau water tower. Informed by the patterns of local voting, the paper demonstrates that prominent economic and political conflicts between inequities state interests and indigenous people’s livelihoods. The project may spur economic growth through brought water revenues, hydro-electric power and major infrastructure in the area but the benefits to people of the Mau Forest is unclear, these forest people lost arable and grazing land and have experienced drastic negative changes in livelihood conditions



ANALYSIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BIO-SLURRY: FERTILIZER, FUEL, AND PESTICIDE POTENTIAL FROM BIOGAS ANAEROBIC DIGESTION SYSTEMS.

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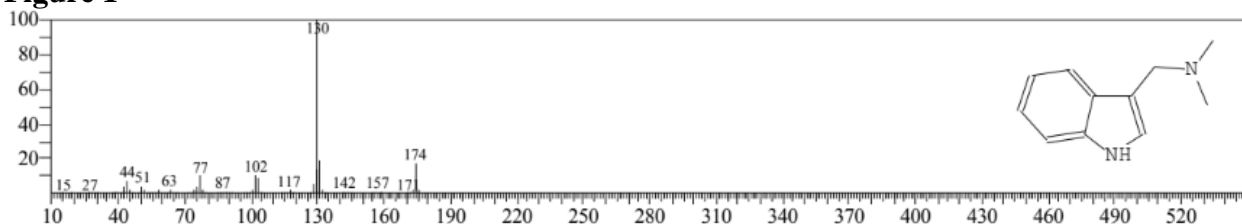
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Abstract

This study focused on harnessing bio-slurry, a residual biomass from anaerobic digestion (AD) systems, for sustainable chemical applications. It addressed the pressing need for eco-friendly solutions within green chemistry and the circular economy framework. By analyzing bio-slurry produced by AD biogas systems, the research investigated its elemental compositions and physicochemical attributes across different AD plants and feedstock like pig manure, mixed substrates, and cow dung. Using advanced analytical techniques like UV-Vis and GC-MS, the study revealed the bio-fertilizer, bio-pesticide, and biofuel potentials in the bio-slurries. Notably, GC-MS analysis identified significant compounds in pig waste bio-slurry, including nitrogen-containing heterocycles and pesticide-relevant chemicals like cis-2,5-Dimethylpiperazine and Gramine, highlighting the slurry potential in agricultural pest control. Equally, mixed waste bio-slurry exhibited compounds indicating biofuel substrates, offering pathways for sustainable energy production. Figure 1 shows the structure of Gramine identified from the MS spectrum. The structure was observed in both the mixed waste and the pig waste bio-slurry samples, with a greater concentration in pig waste bio-slurry, 2.58% followed by 1.47% in the mixed waste slurry sample. N,N-dimethyl-1H-indole-3-methylamine (Gramine), an indole alkaloid that was first discovered from *Arundo donax*, and typically serves a protective function in plants against herbivores (Korbag et al., 2020). Gramine alkaloid has also been reported in *Lupinus luteus*, a leguminous species used in feeding fish as a protein supplement (Szczepański et al., 2022). Gramine has been reported to exhibit toxic effects against rice brown planthoppers (Yang et al., 2021).

Figure 1



These findings showed the usefulness of bio-slurry in green and sustainable chemistry applications, supporting for its integration into waste management practices and fostering advancements in eco-friendly chemistry within agroecosystems.



INVESTIGATION ON PERCENTAGE GERMINATION OF *Cleome gynandra* AND *Solanum* sp SEEDS AT DIFFERENT RATES WITH KINETINS.

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Abstract

African leafy vegetables (ALV`s) are highly nutritious and good sources of revenue in Kenya. However, production of these vegetables have been limited by seed dormancy. This study was conducted at the University of Eldoret, Faculty of Agriculture at the Seed Science and Technology Laboratory to assess the effect of kinetin on spider plant (*Cleome gynandra*) and African nightshade (*Solanum* sp.) seeds. The seeds were obtained from Kenya Seed Company depot in Eldoret town and a volunteer local farmer in Moiben, Uasin Gishu County for germination to ascertain purity of germ plasm. In a laminar flow cabinet, the seeds were soaked in 70% alcohol for three minutes, soaked in 1% of sodium hypochloride + 2 drops of tween per 100ml for 30 minutes. They were then washed in distilled water 3 times for 5 minutes, then soaked in different concentration of kinetin (0, 0.005ppm and 0.01ppm) for 16 days. The experimental design used was Completely Randomized Design with 3 replicates. Seed viability and vigour parameters were assessed using the ISTA protocol. Data was collected on percentage germination (viability) and speed of germination index (vigor) and then subjected to Analysis of Variance using Genstat statistical software version 14.2 at 5% level of significance. The means were separated using Duncan Multiple Range Test and kinetin at 0.005ppm had the highest speed of germination index and percentage germination of the other concentrations respectively. Kinetin illustrates how plant hormones have multiple roles related to different aspects of plant life, thus promoting cell division.

Key words; *Solanum* sp., *Cleome* sp., Kinetin, Percentage germination, Germination index



Transforming Large Classrooms: Redesigning Course Assignments for Active Learning

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Abstract

In many institutions of higher learning, it is common to have large classrooms with many students. In such learning environments, students are often passive learners, and the learning process becomes one-way, with the instructor being the only source of information, and students' passive recipients of information. However, instructors and faculty can take steps to make these large classrooms more inclusive, collaborative, and equitable by incorporating student-centered active learning strategies. This approach can help students develop their skills and knowledge and fully engage with the learning process. This paper will provide insights into how one instructor redesigned their course assignments to achieve this goal. Through this case study, attendees will gain insights into practical methods for transforming large classrooms into vibrant hubs of interactive learning. This paper explores how instructors can transform large classrooms into inclusive, collaborative, and equitable environments through student-centered active learning strategies, using insights from a case study where course assignments were redesigned, and aims to provide practical methods for implementing such strategies effectively and assessing student engagement and learning outcomes.

Key Words: *Large classrooms, Active learning, Course assignments, Student-centered and Course Redesign*



ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTICS TYPOLOGY IN LABUR LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This conference research entitled “Analysis of linguistic typology in labour language” was undertaken as a contribution towards the development of contemporary Labour grammar, the work entailed looking at the various construction in Labour language, the Structural Theory as employed by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svetic (1985) was adopted as Theoretical Framework. Using data from recording, native speakers intuition, informal conversation and books written in Labour, the research findings highlighted some characteristics of the sentence structures, simple, compound and complex sentences in Labour that were peculiar to the language including thenoun proceeding articles and Adjective when the subjected is a combination of both, the Labour language has the Subject-Verb-Object (SVO), Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) and the Object-Subject-Verb (OSV) as a word order, in conclusion the findings of the research highlighted several areas of the organization of the utterances in the language thus proving that Labour was capable of using a high degree of complexities in the sentence structures to express complete ideas just as in any other languages.

Keywords: Analysis, Linguistics, Typology, Labor Language



An investigation into WASH-related aspects of unhygienic menstrual practices among female students in colleges of education in Anambra state

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Abstract

This study delves into the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)-related facets of unhygienic menstrual practices among female students enrolled in colleges of education in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study scrutinizes the availability and condition of sanitation facilities, access to clean water, disposal methods for menstrual waste, as well as the prevailing knowledge, attitudes, and socio-cultural norms related to menstruation. The research employed a survey design methodology, utilizing self-structured questionnaires distributed via Google survey to collect data from a sample of 100 female students. The questionnaire's content was validated by professionals in the field. The reliability of the instrument was assessed using Cronbach's coefficient alpha. Various statistical techniques, including frequency counts, percentages, mean, standard deviation and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were employed for data analysis. The findings revealed significant gaps in menstrual hygiene management. A majority of the female students faced challenges due to inadequate sanitation facilities and a lack of access to clean water. Unhygienic practices, including the use of unsuitable materials, were prevalent, leading to health risks such as urinary tract infections and discomfort. Additionally, social stigma and cultural taboos persisted, contributing to secrecy and misinformation surrounding menstruation. These results underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions. This study thus serves as a foundational step in advocating for comprehensive menstrual hygiene management in educational institutions and beyond.

Keywords: Investigation, WASH, menstrual practices, female students, colleges of education



Impact of corporate social responsibility on stock price volatility of listed deposit money banks in Nigeria: A moderating role of tax

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Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a vital tool utilized by banks for disseminating their corporate citizenship status. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of CSR on stock price volatility of deposit money banks in Nigeria. The study further explored the moderating role of tax on the CSR-stock price volatility nexus. Random effects panel regression estimation technique was deployed to test the hypotheses. The sample of the study is fifteen deposit money banks from 2013 to 2022. Data for proxies of the variables were extracted from the annual account and reports of the sample. The study finds a bidirectional significant relationship between CSR and stock price volatility which indicates that shareholders of deposit money banks prefer sensible CSR expenditures. Also the moderating role of tax on the CSR-stock price volatility nexus yielded a bidirectional significant moderating impacts on CSR and stock price volatility due to shareholders disinterest in excessive taxes. Prior studies concentrated on CSR and financial performance of banks. However, studies on CSR and stock price volatility of banks are restricted. Therefore, this study will fill the gap in literature by exploring the impact of CSR on stock price volatility of Nigeria banks

Key words; CSR, Stock price volatility, Deposit money bank, tax



The impact of palm oil effluent and spent engine oil contamination on insect diversity in Southeast Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigates the impact of palm oil effluent (POE) and spent engine oil (SEO) contamination on insect diversity in Southeast Nigeria. The biodiversity of the study area includes various woody trees, shrubs, herbs, palms, climbers, and tall grasses. Sampling methods encompassed handheld sweep nets, pitfall traps, line transects, and subsequent insect preservation techniques. In total, 6,347 insects from twelve orders were collected from contaminated and uncontaminated soils in Ebonyi State. The results reveal the highest number of insects in soils contaminated with POE (61.23%), followed by uncontaminated control sites (25.85%), and the lowest in soils contaminated with SEO (12.92%). Hymenoptera displayed the highest relative abundance in all sites. Further examination of specific species showed variations in relative abundance across the sites. *Camponotusperrisi* and *Musca domestica* were prominent in both POE and uncontaminated sites, while *Apis mellifera* was observed in the SEO-contaminated site. *Udeasp.* was found to be the least abundant species. SEO contamination appeared to negatively impact insect populations, as evidenced by lower diversity indices and the presence of specific species in the contaminated site. These findings contribute to our understanding of how pollution affects insect communities, emphasizing the need for context-specific assessments and species-specific responses when evaluating ecological consequences. As environmental issues continue to challenge ecosystems, proactive measures to reduce pollution and protect insect populations become increasingly crucial.

Keywords: Palm oil, engine oil, insect, diversity Nigeria.



EFFECTS OF INFLATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Abstract

The study seeks to investigate the impact of inflation on economic growth in Kenya. This was motivated by the recent trends of rising inflation rate in Kenya. In 1990 Kenya had disappointing economic performance, inflation rates were extremely high causing economic growth to decline. The government had to come up with various economic plans such Economic Recovery Survey (ERS) of 2002 and Vision 2030 of 2008 which could help in recovery thus resuming growth path. These plans incorporated macroeconomic stability as one of the frameworks of resuming growth. In order to achieve macroeconomic stability, inflation rates should be reduced to manageable levels. The specific objective of the study is to measure the effects of demand-pull inflation, cost push inflation and stagflation on economic growth in Kenya. The study employed time series data for the year 1990-2021. The study adopted descriptive research design to explain the interplay between the inflation and economic growth. The study utilized secondary data drawn from government official websites, economic survey reports as well as published data from international bodies such as World Bank and previously done researches and collected by abstraction method. The data was processed and analyzed using MS Excel and STATA software. The analysis conducted were regression analysis with help of Ordinary Least Square (OLS) estimator, diagnostic tests and descriptive statistics. The key finding shows that demand-pull inflation (0.026439, $p=0.610$) had positive but insignificant effect on economic growth. Cost push inflation (0.0302983, $p=0.017$) had positive and significant effects on economic growth. Stagflation (-0.0995246, $p=0.030$) had negative and significant effects on economic growth. This therefore points out that stagflation is a serious macro-economic problem on Kenyan economy since it negatively impact economic growth. The study therefore recommends that government to employ demand and supply side policies to address stagflation by increasing economic growth without increasing inflation. The policies include: fiscal and monetary policies, restricting unions, lower income tax and more flexible labor markets.



The Invasive Alien Species Assessment and their Control: A global Threat to Biodiversity

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Abstract

The Global Assessment of Invasive Alien Species and their Control was initiated by a decision from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Plenary (decision IPBES-6/1) at its sixth session (IPBES 6, Medellin, Colombia, 2018), based on the scoping report (annex III to decision IPBES-4/1) approved by the Plenary at its fourth session (IPBES 4, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2016). The Thematic Assessment of Invasive Alien Species and their Control, or “Invasive Alien Species Assessment” in short, is part of a series of reports whose production was initiated during the “first work programme of the IPBES, 2014–2018” and concluded during the current “IPBES rolling work programme up to 2030”. The Invasive Alien Species Assessment has been carried out for 4 years by a multidisciplinary team of 86 selected world experts from all regions of the world (from 49 countries), including early career fellows, assisted by about 200 contributing authors. More than 13,000 scientific publications were analyzed as well as a substantive body of Indigenous and local knowledge. Its 6 Chapters were accepted, and its summary for policymakers was approved, by the IPBES Plenary (IPBES 10, Bonn, Germany, 2023), composed of 143 member States at its tenth session held from 28th August to 2nd September 2023 in Bonn, Germany. The Invasive Alien Species Assessment provides the best-available evidence, critical analysis and options for governments, civil society, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, the private sector and all those seeking to address the issue of **biological invasions**. The Invasive Alien Species Assessment highlights that invasive alien species are a major and growing threat to nature, nature’s contributions to people, with, in some cases, irreversible changes to biodiversity and ecosystems. Invasive alien species also dramatically impact the economy, food security, water security and human health, sometimes adding to marginalization and inequity. The Assessment demonstrates that with sufficient resources, political will, and long-term commitment, preventing and controlling invasive alien species are attainable goals that will yield significant long-term benefits for people and nature.



Students' Attitude towards the Use of Google Classroom for Learning English Language

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Abstract

This study investigates students' attitudes towards the use of Google Classroom for learning English language at Umar Musa Yar'adua University Katsina, Nigeria. Descriptive survey research is used for this study. The population of the study consisted of all the undergraduate level one students of 2021/2022 academic session at Umar Musa Yar'adua University Katsina, Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 150 respondents from five faculties of the Universities. Stratified sampling technique was used to divide the population into strata based on faculty. Then, random sampling technique was used to select 30 respondents from each stratum. Findings of the study indicated that students have a positive attitude towards the use of Google Classroom and that Gender and course of study has no significant effect on students' attitudes towards the use of Google Classroom. It was also established that the Google classroom platform helps students organize their assignments and it fosters better communication between teachers and students. Based on the findings, it was recommended that Google classroom is a useful tool that teachers should use for online learning. Furthermore, it was also recommended that teachers should use the Google classroom tool to bring about paperless and effective communication in the classroom.

Keywords: Students' Attitude, Google Classroom, Language learning



THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITIZED HEALTH INFORMATION PROCESSING STRATEGY ON ESSENTIAL MEDICINE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC HEALTHCARE FACILITY IN KENYA

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Abstract

Inadequate digital health information to support essential medicine supply chain management in public healthcare facilities leads to essential medicine stockout and inefficient healthcare delivery. The aim of this study was to assess the influence of digitized health information processing strategy on management of essential medicine supply chain in most public healthcare facilities in Kenya. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative research designs. Simple random sampling was used to identify respondents to the study from Kajiado, Makueni and Mombasa Counties. The study targeted 20 medical officers, 30 clinical officers, 34 pharmacists, 16 health records, 10 nurses, 20 procurement officers, 8 pharmaceutical technologists, 5 medical stores officers and 14 key informants drawn from 11 levels 4 and 3 level 5 public healthcare facilities in Kajiado, Makueni and Mombasa Counties. Simple random sampling was used to identify respondents to the study. 150 participants were sampled through simple random using Nasiumma D.K (2000) formula calculated at a 95% confidence (risk) level. Sample population encompassed medical officers, clinical officers, pharmacists, health records and information officers and key informants drawn from 11 levels 4 and 3 level 5 public healthcare facilities from the three counties. Quantitative and qualitative information was collected using key informant interview guide and semi structured questionnaire. Collected data was cleaned, transformed, and analyzed using NVivo, Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) Miner and SPSS software. Multiple regression analysis, hypothesis testing (Inferential statistics) and qualitative information were applied to describe data, draw inferences and conclusion on the findings. Findings is presented using charts, graphs, themes, and tables. The study found that that in most public hospitals in the counties of Kajiado, Makueni and Mombasa, data collection, extraction, and analysis of data through existing forms of digital health information system has not improved information for management of essential medicine supply chain in public healthcare facilities.

Keywords: digitized health information processing, essential medicine supply chain management, public healthcare facilities



Embracing Agro-Ecology in the University Curriculum in the wake of Climate Change in Kenya

Were Roseline Auma

Strengthening Undergraduate Agro-Ecological Learning Curriculum within Universities in the Wake of Climate Change, in Kenya

The World Ecosystems are Facing Incredible Climate crisis as a result of the increasing Human activities. The Increasing Human Activities are Caused by Rapid Increase in Human Population. The Increasing Population Poses High Demand for Natural Resources that require High Professionalism to Address the Impacts that results from High Resource Use. This Calls for Enhanced Collaboration and Networking among Research Based Institutions and other Institutions/Organizations; Agencies; Parastatals and companies to team up and enhance best learning Agro-Ecological model's models to address climate change in the long run through. Kenya is Country with Diverse Communities holding about 47 tribes with different norms and ethnical Practices/ Knowledge that are essential in conservation of environment and indigenous knowledge that is essential for best Management, Conservation, Preservation, Protection of Ecosystems in the Environmental Sector. The Potential Conservation and Management Efforts lies in hands of the current generation who are going to make decisions on best practices to explore during implementation of various projects now and in future. The learning methodologies needs to be strengthened such that in every semester; the lecturers are able to know what student are able to do during long holiday vacations with reports submitted for review by relevant departmental deans for action during onset of new semester.

Why the take?

Many graduates are released in the Kenyan markets with no technical expertise to do the work and this becomes one of the major causes for failure to achieve various conservation efforts in the environmental sector within our country.



Effect of Oil Price Volatility on Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the effect of oil price volatility on economic growth in Nigeria. Annual time series data used period from 2001 – 2023. The study made use of Generalized Auto-Regressive analysis. The data used was sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin and OPEC database 2023. The variables used in the analysis are Gross Domestic product (GDP) as dependent variable, oil price, oil price fluctuation and exchange rate and interest rate was used as the independent variable. It was discovered that all the three independent variables show positive and significant impact on defendant variables. There should be need by the government to create some linkages in oil sector to diversify the economy through the proceeds from oil. Judicious investment in infrastructural development by the government to address the compounding issues is important. CBN as a matter of urgency ensure monetary policies that will aid in appreciating the rate of currency in Nigeria.

Keywords: Gross domestic product, Oil price, Oil price fluctuation, Exchange rate volatility.



Green energy development and the ‘heated’ pastoral landscapes: A case of Geothermal in Olkaria and Mt. Suswa.

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Abstract

Climate change is no doubt the greatest global challenge of the 21st Century. Nevertheless, it affects parts of the world, regions and peoples disproportionately with Africa being among the most adversely impacted. Africa however, is largely heterogeneous with diverse livelihoods and geographies that determines and shapes resilience capabilities of different communities. Besides contributing marginally to global warming, Africa has become an important battle front to combat climate change. Green energy has been globally mooted as the best way to mitigate the continued production and use of fossil fuel-based energy – a major driver of global warming. And Africa is endowed with renewable resources – wind, geothermal and solar – best alternatives to fossil fuel. As such, countries such as Kenya has opened and signed up for investment opportunities for mega green energy development. Investments in geothermal development has increased exponentially in the last two decades making Kenya to be among the leading in green energy production. While this is good news to the world, a closer observation presents a different scenario. The spaces and landscapes where these mega projects are rolled out are not empty. Olkaria for example seats on an important ecosystem and grazing areas for pastoralists. This study, carried out through a mixed method approach, but entailing the deployment of a participatory video methodology unearth the injustices, suffering and uncertainty of communities living in and around Olkaria. The same is bound to repeat itself across the plains of Suswa in Mt Suswa where Geothermal Development Company (GDC’s) machinery are rolling up for yet another ambitious expedition – with community’s livelihoods at stake.



Strategies of Quality of Work Life to Improve Employee Retention in Public Universities in Kenya

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Abstract

Human resources are the key resource in an organization. High turnover rates of talented employees can be detrimental to the organization's survival. To survive in today's competitive business environment, organizations must adopt effective strategies to attract and retain top talent. Specifically, the right knowledge, skills, competencies, values and attitudes of employees give an organization a competitive edge in the market place. It has however been established that retention of talented employees is a challenging undertaking. The quality of work life refers to feelings of employees towards the job environment. As employees decide what is right for them, employers have to consider what actually makes their organization worth working for. Organizations risk losing talented employees if they are not well taken care of. The main objective of this study was to determine strategies of quality of work life to improve employee retention in public universities in Kenya. The research method was descriptive, as it aimed at determining and reporting things the way they are. The study used interview schedules as well as observations to collect data. The research design was purposive, as data could only be obtained from specific respondents. Data was analyzed and presented descriptively. The study found that a multiple of factors contribute towards an overall employee's productivity, experience and satisfaction, and ultimately retention. The factors include: meaningful work, career development opportunities, work life balance, recognition, feedback and improvement, mentorship, competitive compensation, effective leadership and promoting an inclusive and positive work environment. Organizations should create work environments where employees are motivated, engaged and committed to long-term success. Effective strategies of quality of work life improves employee retention and ultimately to a stable and productive workforce.

Key words: organization, human resources, talent, factors, competitive, survival.



EFFECTS OF 5E'S LEARNING CYCLE ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN ECOLOGY CONCEPTS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN JIGAWA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study investigated the effects of 5e's learning cycle on academic achievement in ecology concepts among secondary school students in Jigawa state, Nigeria. Quasi experimental research design was employed for the study on the population consisting of One thousand two hundred and seventy-five students (1,225) students offering Biology at the ten science secondary schools in the state. One hundred and sixty-nine SS II students drawn from 4 science secondary schools formed the sample of the study. Eighty-five (85) constituted the Experimental group and eighty four (84) students formed the Control group. Multi stage Sampling Technique using simple random sampling was employed to select the intact classes used for this study. The instrument used for data collection was Biology Achievement Test (BAT) that were validated by four experts and pilot tested at Science Secondary School K/babba, using test-retest method a reliability coefficient of 0.83 was established using Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient (PPMC) statistics. Two research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation and Two hypotheses were tested and analyzed using Z-test at $p < 0.05$ level of significance. The results revealed that Biology students in the Experimental group subjected to 5Es learning cycle achieved higher knowledge better than those in the Control group taught through Traditional lecture method, as there is significant different in the achievement level in favour of experimental group. Male biology students did not outperform their female counterparts; hence no significant gender difference was found. On the basis of the finding of this study, major recommendations were made some of which are: Biology teachers should employ 5E Learning Cycle Model that allows students to actively construct their own knowledge along with active participation in the class.

Keywords: 5Es learning Cycle Model, Academic Achievement, Ecology, Science.



Effect of Oil Price Volatility on Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the effect of oil price volatility on economic growth in Nigeria. Annual time series data used period from 2001 – 2022. The study made use of Generalized Auto-Regressive analysis. The data used was sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin and OPEC database 2021. The variables used in the analysis are Gross Domestic product (GDP) as dependent variable, oil price, oil price fluctuation and exchange rate and interest rate was used as the independent variable. It was discovered that all the three independent variables show positive and significant impact on defendant variables. There should be need by the government to create some linkages in oil sector to diversify the economy through the proceeds from oil. Judicious investment in infrastructural development by the government to address the compounding issues is important. CBN as a matter of urgency ensure monetary policies that will aid in appreciating the rate of currency in Nigeria.

Keywords: Gross domestic product, Oil price, Oil price fluctuation, Exchange rate volatility



Influence of Political Legal Factors on Financial Compliance in Kenyan Public Universities

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Abstract

Policy, legal framework, regulatory and institutional framework play a defining role in the management of organizations including public universities. This study examines the role of corporate governance and the effect on financial compliance on policy, legal framework, regulatory and institutional management especially public universities. A cross sectional survey of 150 respondents was conducted and the findings recommended that the management and running of universities are affected by these factors.

Key words: *Policy, institutional framework, legal framework, regulatory framework, Financial compliance, universities in Kenya*



Determinants of Technical Efficiency in Pixie Production in Makueni County, Kenya

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analyze the determinants of technical efficiency in pixie farming in Makueni County, Kenya. The specific objectives of the study were: determination of technical efficiency in pixie production, examination of how socio-economic characteristics affect the technical efficiency in pixie production, and determination of how the adoption of sustainable agricultural technologies influence the technical efficiency in pixie production. Primary data was collected where questionnaires and interview schedule were adopted to obtain information from a sample of 311 pixie farmers through both purposive and simple random sampling technique. Non-experimental cross sectional research design was adopted. The design was appropriate since it allows for collection of information on the farm, socio-economic characteristics and demographic characteristics which are crucial in efficiency studies. In addition, it helps in understanding of the current productivity status of the pixie farmers. Generalized linear regression model and stochastic Cobb-Douglas frontier model were used. The study results found that the technical efficiency of the pixie farmers ranged from 0.359 to 0.942, with the mean technical efficiency of 0.750. Different socio-economic characteristics of the farmers were found to influence technical efficiency among the pixie farmers. Maximum likelihood estimates of technical efficiency derived from the stochastic frontier production function results indicated that use of fertilizer, manure and labour contributed to increased productivity. The mean technical efficiencies for those who adopted irrigation, IPM and soil and water management were 0.771, 0.761 and 0.752 respectively. The non-adopters mean technical efficiencies were 0.738, 0.72 and 0.737 respectively. The study recommends for provision of extension services by the extension officers to the pixie farmers. There is need for diversification in other income generating activities and for young farmers to engage in pixie farming to help in realization of high pixie output. The government should: Put in place measures to increase credit access to farmers, harmonize the repayment time of the loans and design strategies in place for the highly efficient farmers to educate the inefficient farmers on the need of adopting the good agricultural practices and how to use them in order to reduce the big gap in their productivity levels.

Keywords: Adoption, Sustainable Agricultural Technologies, Technical Efficiency, Stochastic Frontier Model



EFFECT OF SOIL DEGRADATION ON HOUSEHOLDS' FOOD SECURITY IN RACHUONYO NORTH SUB-COUNTY, HOMA-BAY COUNTY, KENYA

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Abstract.

Though food security is a consequence of multiple factors including biodiversity integrity, water security, and human health conditions (Muigai, 2014), soil quality plays an important function in determining the level of food production (Lal (2012). Measures such as irrigation, green house technologies, and pest-disease control mechanisms have been used both as long- and short-term measures to overcome the effects of the aforementioned factors on crop yield (Homa Bay County Integrated Development Plan (2017). While these efforts are more fruitful if soil health is maintained, the extent of soil degradation in the area and its effect particularly on food security remain unresolved (Sikei *et al*, 2008 & Abdalla *et al*, 2018). Therefore, this study aimed at assessing the effect of soil degradation on food security among the households (HHs) of Rachuonyo North Sub-County, Homa-Bay County in Kenya. Specifically, it examined the common anthropogenic practices (ATPs) causing soil degradation, established the nexus between soil degradation and food security situation among the HHs and investigated common soil conservation and management strategies in the area. The Misesian theory of Praxeology was used in this study in which human endeavour (practice or action) based on the desire to fulfil the current existing economic needs such as food, considerably results to soil degradation which consequently limits agricultural opportunities hence causing food insecurity. This consequently provides learning opportunity to human being to re-direct energy towards adopting appropriate soil health management practices. While the study population was approximately 32,500 households, Cochran formula was used to obtain sample size of 289 respondents who were identified using multi-stage together with simple random sampling techniques for quantitative data in addition to 5 Key Informants, who were purposively identified for qualitative data. The study was based on cross-sectional survey study design. The data analyses involved both descriptive and inferential statistics. The data were subjected to significant test using Binary Logistic Regression Data Analyses (BLRDA) at 95% CL. Qualitative analyses were based on opinions drawn from FGDs, KII, Direct Field Observation and questionnaire. The study findings revealed that majority of the respondents indicated that soil degradation is common as a consequence of ATPs. Among the investigated practices, the findings of BLRDA revealed that stone mining (OR = 2.130, 95% CI; $p < 0.05$), conventional-tractor tillage (OR = 2.613, 95% CI; $p < 0.05$), together with hill slope cultivation and settlement (OR = 2.227, 95% CI; $p < 0.05$) were statistically significant hence accurately predicted food insecurity in the area. The study concludes that these ATPs are the major cause of soil degradation resulting to reduction in food crop production thus consequently imposing food insecurity threats among the HHs in the study area. The study therefore, recommends suspension of human-based practices on the steep slopes in the area particularly Homa-Hills, controlling stone extraction, re-viewing the use of tractor farming, and intensive afforestation and reforestation as measures against soil degradation.



Sub-theme VIII: Leveraging Interdisciplinary Lenses

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF PEDAL WATER PUMP FOR SMALL SCALE FARMERS

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Abstract

A water pump that can deliver ground water to farm plots at flow rate of $Q=0.04897\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ per stroke was designed and constructed using locally available materials. It has a suction head $H=0.0064\text{ mH}_2\text{O}$ and delivery head of $0.0044\text{ mH}_2\text{O}$. The pump substitutes the {JIGO} method, eases the hardship encountered by small scale farmers and totally eradicates the problem of fuel scarcity. This translates into higher yield and more profits for the farmers. This study was undertaken to design and construct a low-lift pedal pump for use in small irrigation project areas. For this purpose, different types of piston valves and check valves were constructed and tested at different suction heads in the laboratory to evaluate their performances. After several trials, Piston valve type-II and check valve type-III were found to be suitable. The average discharges of the pumps ranged from 93.27 to 53.27 litre per second were noted against heads of 0.60 to 2.0 m respectively, when piston valve type-II and check valve type-III were used. During pedal pump operation, less input power was needed and it can be operated by one adult man for a long time (more than 2 hours) continuously without being tired. Efficiency of the pump was 46.53 percent against a head of 1.65 m. The pedal pump can be constructed using local materials and skill. It would be suitable to irrigate small and fragmented land holdings, especially to pump water from a shallow depth (up to 2 m) to irrigate small plots like vegetables and seed beds with less physical effort.

Keywords: water pumps, farm plots, suction head, delivery head, fuel scarcity



Motivational Interviewing as a Tool for Advancing Social, Economic and Environmental Justice in a Globalized World

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Abstract

Motivational interviewing (MI) is an evidence-based practice that puts power and agency in the hands of individuals and communities so that they can affect change in ways that are culturally relevant and feasible. It is employed by social workers who seek to help clients create change in behaviors and situations without imposing their own values and beliefs on their clients. MI is particularly concerned with building rapport between practitioners and clients, engaging in conversations that elicit possible solutions from the client perspective and honoring the right to self-determination. This presentation will provide an overview of motivational interviewing and some beginner steps that attendees can take to begin using this tool. We will share some personal experiences from our own practice, specifically highlighting experiences of the student presenters in their field sites. Finally, we will close with a discussion about how the key concepts in motivational interviewing can be beneficial for use in our globalized world because they are so centered on the general human traits of connection and self-determination. As such, MI can be a useful tool to empower individuals and therefore broader communities to affect change in the pursuit of social, economic, and environmental justice that stay true to their own views, values and belief systems.



How FSI influences future victimization among women in informal settlements in Uganda

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Abstract

Background: During displacement, girls and young women (AGYW) encounter unprecedented rates of HIV risks way before their sexual debut, thus for many, an onset of an ongoing cycle of violence victimization (Stockman, Lucea, & Campbell, 2013). Forced sexual initiation (FSI) is any type of sexual violence an individual encounters at first sex often accompanied by coercion (WHO, 2012). FSI denies AGYW their sexual and reproductive health rights to negotiate for contraceptive use (Howard et al., 2021). Little is known about FSI rates among displaced AGYW in Uganda or its relationship with later experiences of violence victimization. This knowledge is a significant barrier in the development of trauma-informed violence victimization response and HIV prevention interventions for AGYW in humanitarian contexts. **Methods:** This study is based on a community-based cross-sectional survey with a peer-driven sample of sexually active refugee/displaced AGYW (n=201) living in informal settlements in Kampala, Uganda. We run bivariate analyses to examine relationships between FSI and postexposure prophylaxis (PEP), and multivariable logistic regressions to examine relationships between FSI and (a) physical and sexual violence and (b) recent sexual and physical intimate partner violence (IPV). **Results:** 35.8% of participants reported experiencing FSI, 65.8% lifetime sexual violence and 41.8% physical violence from individuals who were not in intimate relationships, and 41.3% physical and 40.4% sexual IPV. For participants who experienced FSI, 44.4% (n=4/9) reported awareness of PEP in their community, 44.4% (n=4/9) reported knowing where to access PEP, and none reported past 3-month PEP access. Compared to those who did not experience FSI, those who experienced FSI had increased odds of reporting non-partner lifetime physical violence (aOR 2.88, 95%CI=[1.33, 6.22]), non-partner lifetime sexual violence (aOR 13.22, 95%CI=[5.85, 29.88]), physical IPV (aOR 2.56, 95%CI=[1.12, 5.88]), and sexual IPV (aOR 2.31, 95%CI=[1.02, 5.20]). **Conclusions and Relevance:** FSI is a common occurrence in displaced AGYW and is linked to violence victimization. There is need for multifaceted approaches to alter extreme gender norms and address FSI and other forms of violence victimizations, improve PEP access and utilization, thus, lessen HIV exposure among AGYW.



AN EVALUATION OF DROUGHT SEVERITY AND FREQUENCY IN AUYO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF JIGAWA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Evidence from the literature summarized from several studies showed that during the 21st century, some extreme climatic events such as drought, flooding, blizzards, hurricanes, among others, will increase in frequency and or severity due to changes in the mean rainfall. Thus, this study focused on drought severity and intensity in Auyo Local Government Area of Jigawa State, Nigeria spanning a period of 30 years (1993-2022). In order to achieve this, rainfall data for the station was sourced from Jigawa State Agricultural Development Agency (JARDA). Standardized Coefficients of Skewness (Z_1) and Kurtosis (Z_2) for meteorological station were employed to test for the normality of the data. In order to examine the trend in rainfall series 5-year running mean and linear trend lines were calculated and plotted using Microsoft Excel Statistical Tool. The rainfall series was also sub-divided into 5-year non-overlapping sub-periods and Cramer's test was then used to compare the means of the sub-periods (5-years) with the mean of the whole record period (30 years). Besides, the Normalized Rainfall Index (NRI) was used to determine the frequency of occurrence and severity of drought in the study area. The study revealed the annual rainfall trends displayed positive trends from 2005 to 2007, and 2017 while, the downward trends (negative signs) dominated between 1993 to 2001, 2008 to 2016 and 2018 to 2020. However, on a whole, rainfall in the study area showed positive trends ($Y=5.6949x+828.15$) with an annual increase of 0.0621%. The NRI result on the other hand, showed the study area has experienced 5 cases of mild droughts, 8 cases of moderate droughts and 3 cases of severe droughts. Thus, the sub-periods 1993 to 2001 recorded about 70% of the total drought occurrence in the study area. In view of the findings, it was recommended among other measures, the need for the development of a Response Farming Technique and longitudinal approach for comprehensive measures to address the shock and destruction that comes with re-occurrence of drought.

KEYWORDS: Drought, Severe, Intensity, Cramer's test, Rainfall



Screening of Selected Multiclass Antibiotic Residues and Risk Assessment in Chicken Meat in Kiambu County, Kenya

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Abstract

Antibiotics are drug molecules used to combat diseases caused by bacteria, both in animals and humans. In recent years, there has been a growing concern over non-susceptibility of microorganisms to quite a number of these antibiotic drug molecules (AMR) as indicated by reports by world health organization. Studies conducted show that, antimicrobial resistant genes (ARG) arise from misuse and overuse of antibiotics in animal rearing, where antibiotics are used as therapeutic and prophylactic agents and by extension, achieving increased weight gain and produce yield improvement especially in chicken and pigs. However, the levels of exposure of humans to antibiotic residues from consumption animal products in Kenya has not been fully explored. This research project was geared towards a risk assessment to determine the antibiotic use in chicken and antibiotic residue exposure levels in Kiambu County, Kenya. Methodologies used included: administering a qualitative questionnaire to chicken farmers and agrovet shops to identify the most used antibiotics and the nature of their use, develop and validate a multiclass analytical method of extraction and analysis of the antibiotic residues from chicken meat, and conducting a risk assessment to identify the exposure risks by comparing the residue quantities found in chicken meat against the maximum residue limits published by CODEX Alimentarius. From the survey, antibiotics were majorly administered for prophylactic purposes, dispersible powders were the most preferred over injectables. The most used antibiotics are cotrimoxazole, tetracyclines, beta lactams, sulphonamides, gentamycin, Tylosin, Piperazine. Burying and burning emerged as the commonly used method of disposal of antibiotics and antibiotic paraphernalia. Among the Penicillins, Ampicillin emerged as the dominant residue, exceeding the MRLs in breast and liver tissue samples with the concentrations of 263.76mcg/kg and 150.98mcg/kg respectively. While tetracyclines remained within limits, the highest concentration observed was that of tetracycline, 110.92mcg/kg and 140mcg/kg for liver and breast samples respectively. Cephalosporins and Levofloxacin lacked established MRLs, however, the residue concentrations detected were below 100mcg/kg for both the group of the antibiotics. Of all the analytes in this research, the estimated daily intake of ampicillin (7.27mcg/kg) exceeded the acceptable daily intake (3mcg/kg). Through risk assessment and information obtained from determined exposure levels, this research has immensely contributed to the existing knowledge gap.

Key words: antibiotics, antibiotic residue, antimicrobial resistance, maximum residue limit, acceptable daily intake.



The Corporate Attributes and Management report lag of Listed Food Products Companies in Nigeria.

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Abstract

This study examined the impact of corporate attributes on management report lag of listed food products companies in Nigeria for the period of 10 years from 2013-2022. The data were collected from the annual reports and accounts of the sampled listed food products companies. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Spearman correlation and regression (pooled ordinary least square and generalized least square regression). The study found that age to have a positive and significant impact on management report lag. The study recommends that shareholders should ensure competent managers and staff are employed for effective and efficient use of resources towards the generation of income for the organization and also focus on companies with higher age to ensure their timely investment decision. Regulatory bodies, such as the Financial Reporting Council, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Cooperate Affairs Commission should devise better ways of dealing with erring directors, e.g. temporary ban from holding corporate position instead of charging a small fine.

Keywords: Firm Size, Firm Age, Profitability, Leverage, Growth, Income Liquidity, Financial Reporting, Management Report Lag.



Developing new Educational Methods and practices for Teaching French Language through Information Communication Technology (ICT)for sustainable Development at Secondary School Level.

Olajide Olatunji

Abstract

The usage of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) in teaching and learning of French is very vital. This study seeks to explore the potential of integrating ICT in to the existing educational methods and practices for teaching the French Language for sustainable development. The paper aims at examining the extent to which ICT can be used to improve pedagogical process, increase students' engagement, and enhance the sustainability of learning. The research major instrument employed to elicit data was French Language Achievement Test (FLAT) with the sampled population of 150 students from two selected secondary schools in Katsinametropolis.75 students were taught with ICT method while the remaining 75 students were also taught with traditional lecture method. The paper used survey research design involving questionnaire and oral interview as supportive instruments with selected sampled population. The results of the findings showed that performance of students taught with ICT method was far better than those taught with traditional lecture method. The paper recommends, among others, that the use of ICT as method of teaching French Language should be adopted in secondary school level and both the stakeholders in education sector as well as government should make available all necessary ICT equipment that will promote teaching of French Language in our secondary schools.

Keywords: French Language, Traditional Lecturing Method, Information Communication Technology, Sustainable Development.

By

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A Review of the Impact of Climate Change and Community-based Natural Resource Management Practices on Farmer-Herder Conflict in North-West, Nigeria

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Abstract

In Northwest Nigeria, farmers and herders have had a long history of established relationships by coexisting and cooperating harmoniously in the use of available natural resources in the region. However, in recent decades, the conditions of cooperation and harmonious co-existence changed negatively to a persistent and intense conflicts between the two groups as a result of some factors relating to climate change and issues of social justice. This study examines the impact of some climatic change and natural resource management practice on farmer-herder conflicts in Northwest, Nigeria. Thus, through the use of in-depth interview, Questionnaires and some documentary sources, the study established that climate factors such as inadequate rainfall, erosion and desertification facilitated insufficient farmlands which made farmers to infringe on the grazing areas, animal routes and other related natural resources relevant to herder group. It was also noted that the infringement in violation of the existing management practices has been one of the cause of conflicts between farmers and herders in the sampled communities of Sokoto, Zamfara States of Northwest region. Similarly, the study also found out that the influx of visiting herders with attendant attitudes of gangster destruction of farmers' crops in reprisal for the infringement of grazing areas and cattle routes by farmers compounded farmer-herders' conflicts to the level of kidnapping, rustling of cattle, and to a heightened extent of social injustice of demanding farming rights by herder bandits from the farmers. Indeed, within this context, it is analytical to conclude that there exists a framework that recognizes existence of cause – effect circle that described the relationships between climate change and national resource management practices as causes of conflict on one side and farmer-herder conflict as effect on the other side. The recognition of the circle can guide future management of natural resources as it relates to farmer-herder conflicts in the region and Nigeria in general. This can be achieved by strict adherence to the identified community-based management practices of natural resources for achieving peace and resolving conflicts.

Key Words: Conflict, Community-Based Practices, Farmer-Herder, Natural Resource Management, Nigeria, North-West, Security



EFFECT OF FUEL SUBSIDY REMOVAL ON INFORMAL SECTOR BUSINESS ENTERPRISES AMONG PHONE CHARGER'S IN TARAUNI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KANO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Fuel subsidy removal programs are very sensitive to economic and social development, it's used to determine the level of business development of various countries, their political systems and the state of the economy. There is evidence that some countries successful taken a phased or gradual approach on implementation of the programs and followed by a rigorous approach to policy making. The study aims at effect of fuel subsidy removal on informal sector business enterprises among phone chargers in Tarauni local government area of Kano state. Methodology of the study used a population of 300, simple random sampling techniques was used while Krejcie and Morgan table (1975) determine the sample size which is 169, both descriptive and inferential statistics were used and pair t-test was also used to analyze the study and income status as proxy to test the difference between means on phone chargers before and after removal of fuel subsidy. The findings of the study revealed that there is negative effect on fuel subsidy removal on phone chargers because it affected their income as well as business acceleration and development in Tarauni local government area of Kano state, Nigeria. Therefore, the study recommended that other sources of power supply should be provided to phones chargers to reduce cost of inputs for their business enterprises also government should embark on a programme that will utilized the excess amount released from subsidy removal for development of informal sector business enterprises.

Keywords; Fuel subsidy, Removal, Informal sector, Business enterprises, Phone chargers



Leveraging Interdisciplinary Lenses to Advance Social, Economic, and Environmental Justice through Community Health

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Abstract

Background: In the pursuit of social, economic, and environmental justice, interdisciplinary collaboration is vital. This paper focuses on the role of Community Health Officers in advancing justice by leveraging interdisciplinary lenses. Drawing from my expertise as a Community Health Officer in the Ministry of Health and Sanitation, Garissa County Government, this study highlights how integrating diverse perspectives can enhance the impact of community health initiatives and address the root causes of injustice. **Objectives:** To demonstrate the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in community health to address complex social, economic, and environmental issues, To showcase successful interdisciplinary health initiatives that have improved justice outcomes for vulnerable populations, To propose strategies for fostering interdisciplinary collaboration in community health practice. **Methodology:** This study incorporates a review of literature, analysis of case studies, and practical experiences from community health initiatives in Garissa County. It examines the role of interdisciplinary collaboration in enhancing health outcomes and addressing the social determinants of health.

Findings: Interdisciplinary collaboration enhances the ability to connect vulnerable populations with healthcare providers, navigate healthcare and social service systems, and manage care transitions, Addressing social determinants of health through an interdisciplinary approach reduces social isolation, improves cultural competence, and promotes health equity, Effective interdisciplinary initiatives often involve partnerships between healthcare providers, educators, social workers, policymakers, and community leaders.

Conclusion: Leveraging interdisciplinary lenses in community health is crucial for advancing social, economic, and environmental justice. By integrating diverse perspectives and expertise, Community Health Officers can develop innovative solutions that address the root causes of health disparities. This conference provides a platform for shared learning and dialogue, promoting interdisciplinary approaches to tackle global health challenges.

Keywords: Interdisciplinary collaboration, community health, social justice, healthcare, vulnerable populations.



VARIATION IN SOIL CHEMICAL PROPERTIES WITHIN IRRIGATED FARMS AROUND LAKE ALAU IN THE SAHEL SAVVANA ZONE OF MAIDUGURI, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study was carried out to determine the variation in soil chemical properties within irrigated farms around lake Alau at Jere local Government area, Borno State. Soil samples were collected from surface (0-15cm) and sub-surface (15-30cm) and are analyzed in the Laboratory. The soils are predominantly loamy sand and sandy loam. The value of Ph is moderate in both surface (0-15cm) and sub-surface (15-30cm). Nitrogen (N) is high in both surface and sub-surface and Phosphorus (K) is also high in both surfaces (0-15cm) and sub-surface (15-30cm). Ph tend to be decreasing in sub-surface (15-30cm). Nitrogen is decreasing in sub-surface and phosphorus tend to be increasing in sub-surface (15-30cm). Exchangeable bases; Magnesium (Mg) is high in both surface and sub-surface and is tend to be increasing in sub-surface (15-30cm), K is low in both surface (0-15cm) and (15-30cm) and is decreasing in sub-surface (15-30cm). Sodium (Na) is moderate in both surface (0-15cm) and sub-surface (15-30cm) and is tend to be increasing in sub-surface. Calcium (Ca) is low in surface (0-15cm) and is moderate in sub-surface and is increasing. Variation in Ph is not significant in surface. N and P are significantly variable in both surface (0-15cm) and sub-surface (15-30cm). The variation of exchangeable base is significantly different between



Language: An Instrument for Social and Economic Justice for Africa in the Globalized World

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Abstract

The World today has become a family due to innovations and technological advancement. It houses different nations, ethnic groups, and religious beliefs, economic and social diversities. However, the marriage is doused with adversities, trauma and inequalities. The fusion is based on master-servant relationship that made some nations become inherently marginalized and underdeveloped. African nations with all their blessed natural resources are not justifiably allowed to freely participate in the fusion's decisions and resource management. This is why, the paper discusses the genesis behind the Africa's travesty, how to use language to create awareness to the people in Africa on the existence of artificial barriers created by the super nations to defraud African nations. Language should be used to sensitize Africans on the need to have a change of behaviour and continue to struggle for survival and self-sufficiency and also use it to guide the Africans to rediscover themselves through obtainable and sustainable socio-economic justice.

Key Words: Language, Instrument, Globalized World, Socio- Economic Justice.



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