

# THE 5<sup>TH</sup> AFRICAN UNITY FOR RENAISSANCE CONFERENCE AND AFRICA DAY EXPO



PROGRAMME



science  
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Department:  
Science and Technology  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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**HSRC**  
Human Sciences  
Research Council

# 5<sup>TH</sup> AFRICAN UNITY FOR RENAISSANCE CONFERENCE AND AFRICA DAY EXPO



**THEME: 2015 AND BEYOND: ENGAGING AGENDA 2063**

## PROGRAMME

**DAY ONE: 22 MAY 2015**

**VENUE: EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG, AUCKLAND PARK KINGSWAY CAMPUS**

### Special Plenary Session

17h30 -17h35	<b>Prof. Chris Landsberg</b> DST/NRF/SARChi Chair African Diplomacy and Foreign Policy, University of Johannesburg	Facilitator
17h35-17h45	<b>Prof. Tshilidzi Marwala</b> Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of Johannesburg	Welcome and Opening Remarks
17h45 -18h05	<b>Prof. Mammo Muchie</b> DST/NRF/SARChi Chair, TUT	Why we celebrate Africa Day (Why the Africa Unity for Renaissance Conference)
18h05 – 18h25	<b>Prof. Pius Adesanmi</b> Professor of African literatures and cultures, Department of English language and literature, Carleton, Canada	Tragedy as Celebrity, Trauma as Diva: Communicating Africa's Agency in the Age of Social Media
18h25 -18h45	<b>Dr Elizabeth Rasekoala</b> Pan-African Solidarity Education Network	Pan-African Political Engagement for STEM Education and Knowledge development, to deliver the Africa we Want by 2063
18h45 -19h05	<b>Prof. Adebayo Olukoshi</b> Executive Director, United Nations African Institute for Economic Research & Board Member HSRC	Africa's development challenges and Agenda 2063
19h05 -19h25	<b>Mr Malusi Gigaba, MP</b> Minister of Home Affairs	Keynote Address: South Africa in Africa: Enhancing synergies for a united and prosperous Africa.
<i>Rapporteur: Nicasius Achu Check (HSRC)</i>		
<i>Rapporteur: Dr Richard Glover (ICSU-ROA)</i>		
20h15-21h30	Cocktail function	

## DAY TWO: 23 MAY 2015

VENUE: UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG, SOWETO CAMPUS

### Opening Plenary: Science, technology and innovation in Africa

09h00 -09h05	<b>Dr Temba Masilela</b> , DCEO:Research, HSRC	Chair/Facilitator
09h05 -09h25	<b>Mr Daan du Toit</b> Deputy Director General: International Relations and Resources	Opening remarks: overview and purpose
09h25 – 09h45	Representative from the African Union Commission: Human Resources, Science and Technology	Setting the scene: Agenda 2063 and STISA 2024: Africa's journey towards economic transformation and development
09h45-10h05	TBC	State of science, technology and innovation in Africa, perspectives from NEPAD on STI for African economic integration
10h05-10h25	Department of Trade and Industry or representative from industry	Africa's key drivers of change: African industry in igniting growth and development moving towards Agenda 2063, perspectives from industry.
10h25-10h45	<b>Prof. Yonah Seleti</b> Chief Director: Science Missions, Indigenous Knowledge Systems	Social innovation for Africa's development, towards inclusive development
10h45-11h05	<b>Dr Phil Mjwara</b> Director General: DST	Keynote address: "Science, technology and innovation as a catalyst for Africa's development"
11h05-11h15	Discussion	
11h15-11h30	<b>Ms Mmampei Chaba</b> Chief Director: Africa Multilateral Co-operation	Summary of conclusions and recommendations going forward

*Rapporteur: Dr Olivia Lwabukuna (HSRC)*

*Rapporteur: Mr. Cheka Mailula (DST)*

### Plenary Session 2: Decolonial Engagement with Agenda 2063

11h30-11h35	<b>Prof. Chris Landsberg</b>	Chair/Facilitator
11h35-11h55	<b>Prof. Sabelo J Ndlovu-Gatsheni</b>	Global coloniality and Agenda 2063
11h55-12h15	<b>Dr Siphamandla Zondi</b>	Decolonial humanism and the Africa's presence in international diplomacy.
12h15-12h35	<b>Ms Akhona Kenkana</b>	No African futures without the liberation of women: A decolonial feminist intervention
12h35-12h55	<b>Mr Morgan Ndlovu</b>	Coloniality of knowledge and the challenges of creating African futures
12h55-13h15	<b>Dr Tendayi Sithole</b>	On decolonial subjectivity: imperial reason, coloniality of being and the challenges of creating African futures
13h15-13h35	<b>Dr Kenneth Tafira</b>	The necessity of decolonization in the 21st century



13h35-13h45	Discussion
<i>Rapporteur: Dr Samuel Oloruntoba (TMALI)</i> <i>Rapporteur: Dr Sone Patience (UNISA)</i>	
13h45-14h45	Lunch Break

	Session A	Session B	Session C
	Theme: <b>THOUGHT LIBERATION FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT</b> Facilitator: <b>Dr Alphonse Keasley</b> (University of Colorado)	Theme: <b>LAW AND LAWLESSNESS; AFRICAN ENGAGEMENTS WITH GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY</b> Facilitator: <b>Dr Mokhansto Makoae</b> (HSRC)	Theme: <b>SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION IN AFRICA</b> Facilitator: <b>Dr Edith Madela-Mntla</b> (ICSU –ROA)
14h45-15h05	Do Western cultural practices influence black African female students at Rhodes: A case study of hair weaving – <b>Ms Nokwanda Sihlali</b>	From gangs to entrepreneurs: Youth rehabilitation and transformation in modern Kenya, 2002-2018 <b>Ms Maurine Ningala</b>	South African Competency in High Technology: An exploration of patents granted in USPTO to South African Inventors – <b>Ms Swapan Kumar Patra and Prof. Mammo Muchie</b>
15h05-15h25	Developing African Consciousness and Identity through Education – <b>Ms Fitret Yitayew</b>	Nuanced Understanding of Violent Service Delivery Protests in South Africa and its linkage to xenophobia – <b>Mr Frank Lekaba</b>	Science, Technology and Innovation: Policies, Institutions, Research and Development Agenda for Africa – <b>Ms Madueke Chioma Ifeyinwa, Dr Mkpado, Mmaduabuchukwu &amp; Mr Kolawole Funsho</b>
15h25-15h45	Contemporary Drinking Horns in the Western Grassfields, Cameroon - <b>Dr Alubafi Mathias</b>	Electoral Systems and Electoral Violence in Africa: The Experience of Nigerian Majority Systems - <b>Mr Nyam Aondowase</b>	Towards next generation integrated health and diseases surveillance-response systems (AIHD-SRS) approaches and tools in Africa - <b>Dr Ernest Tambo et al.</b>
15h45-16h05	'Cultural Translation' of narratives into sworn statements – <b>Prof. Monwabisi K Ralarala</b>	Is The 2004 Durban Resolve on the African Standby Forces on track? Revisiting the Role of Civil-Military Relations - <b>Dr Francis Onditi and Prof. P.G Okoth</b>	Uncertainty and certainty in biofuels production: Ethiopia and its quest for energy security and sustainable development - <b>Mr Frangton Chiyemura</b>

16h05-16h25	Locating the Political in the Politics of Thabo Mbeki - <b>Mr William Mpfu</b>	Africa's Global Relevance: Appraising the United Nations Security Council's Identikit - <b>Mr Chinedu Thomas Ekwealor</b>	The adoption of basic concepts and principles of E-learning for Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Advancing Sustainable Development - <b>Mr Walter Matli</b>
16h25-16h45	Seba – A doorway to divine order through classical African educational deep thought - <b>Dr Josef Ben Levi, Ed.D</b>	Radical movements and their recruitment strategies in Africa: Some theoretical explications. <b>Mr Check Achu</b>	Rain Water Harvesting Annual And Dry Season Potential As An Alternative Water Supply - <b>Prof. Peter O. Ocholla and Mr Andrew J.Hall</b>
16h45-17h05	Pan-Africanism in the Age of Globalization – <b>Mr Moemedi Dennis Baikalafi</b>	Human Trafficking as a Security Issue with Specific Reference to South Africa and Mozambique – <b>Dr Richard Obinna Iroanya</b>	Africa's Science and Technology Diplomacy: From the African Economic Community towards the African Knowledge Economy in 2063, <b>Mr Joseph Senona.</b>
17h05-17h15	Q and A	Q and A	Q and A

*Rapporteur 1: Mr Ntshembo Mathye (HSRC) – Session A*

*Rapporteur 2: Ms Sacha Knox (HSRC) – Session B*

*Rapporteur 3: Dr Richard Glover (ICSU – ROA) – Session C*

### **DAY THREE: 24 MAY 2015**

**VENUE: UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG, SOWETO CAMPUS**

#### **Plenary Session 4: Innovation for liberation in Africa**

#### **Special Plenary Session 5: African cities sustainability forum**

09h00-09h05	<b>Mr Sisa Njikelana</b>	Facilitator	<b>Mr Lutske Newton</b>	Facilitator
09h05-09h25	<b>Dr Gada Kadoda</b>	Linking African modes of Knowledge Production and University-based Innovation Labs: An Approach to Developing a Liberatory Curriculum	<b>Dr Geci Karuri-Sebina</b>	Executive Manager: Programmes at South African Cities Network
09h25-09h45	<b>Dr Geci Karuri-Sebina</b>	African City Governance: Enabling innovation and inclusion?	<b>Ms Dorah Nteo</b>	Chief Sustainability Specialist, City of Tshwane



09h45-10h05	<b>Prof. Mammo Muchie</b>	Social Entrepreneurship Innovation for Employment Creation in Africa	<b>Mr Eric Noir</b>	Advocate and ambassador of sustainability in the built environment in Africa.
10h05-10h25	<b>Dr Diran Soumonni</b>	Exploring Africa's History and Philosophy of Science and Technology as a Critical Anchor for Building Innovation Capability		
10h25-10h45	<b>Prof. John Trimble</b>	Africa's urbanization - innovation strategies to empower communities		
10h45-10h55	Discussion	Discussion		

Rapporteur 1: Ms Mavis Anim (DST) – Special Plenary 4

Rapporteur 2: Ms Akhona Kenkana (UNISA) – Special Plenary 4

Rapporteur 3: Dr Palesa Sekhajane (HSRC) - Special Plenary 5

	Session A	Session B	Session C
	Theme: <b>PAN-AFRICAN EDUCATION &amp; AGENDA 2063: TRANSFORMATION, EMANCIPATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b> Facilitator: <b>Dr George Frempong (HSRC)</b>	Theme: <b>STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT</b> Facilitator: <b>Dr Mathias Alubafi (HSRC)</b>	Theme: <b>SHIFTING THE ECONOMIES OF AFRICA</b> Facilitator: <b>Dr Sarah Chiumb (HSRC)</b>
11h05-11h25	Youth Unemployment: Is it a result of lack of skills or irrelevant education? <b>Prof. Phindile Lukhele-Olorunju</b>	Migration and Tourism Development in Nigeria: Experiences from Diaspora Visits to the Redeemed Christian Church of God - <b>Mr Adetola Omitola and Bolaji Omitola</b>	Why so much Pessimism on Economic Integration in Africa? The Case SADC Initiative - <b>Dr Mulatu F Zerihun, Prof. Marthinus C Breitenbach, and Dr Francis Kemegue</b>
11h25-11h45	Influence of Entrepreneurship Education on Acquisition of Business Skills Among University Students in Ogun State - <b>Mr Adekoya, Opeyemi Jonathan et al.</b>	The management of Rigoni through indigenous knowledge of Traditional Health Practitioners - <b>Mr Steppies Richard Rikhotso</b>	Estimation of household income diversification in South Africa: The case of Limpopo, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces - <b>Ms Jabulani Mathebula, Ms Maria Molokomme, Mr Siyanda Jonas, and Mr Charles Nhemachena</b>
11h45-12h05	Challenges of HIV/AIDS and Women's Participation in Development Initiatives: Strategic Approach through Entrepreneurship Education and Training - <b>Ms Almaz Negash</b>	Entrepreneurship as Drivers of Growth, Wealth Creation and Sustainable Development in Nigeria - <b>Mr Ayodeji O Ojo and Dr Isaac B. Oluwatayo</b>	Upgrading Value Chain of Cocoyam for Food Security and Agribusiness in Africa – <b>Ms Egbunonu Chinwe Mirian, Mr Mkpado Mmaduabuchukwu, and Ms Ajie Eunice</b>

12h05-12h25	Complementary Roles of Vocational and Entrepreneurship Education Towards Economic Development in Africa: Lessons from a University of Education in Nigeria - <b>Dr Edwards Adeseye Alademerin</b>	Revisiting the Neglected: Horizontal Inequalities and the Problems of Democracy from Below in Africa (The Case of Nigeria) - <b>Dr Surajudeen Oladosu Mudasiru</b>	The African Union a New Style of Political Integration: The Lesson from the European Union - <b>Mr Bitwoded Admasu</b>
12h25-12h45	Entrepreneurial Competencies Acquired by Business Education Graduates in Nigeria - <b>Mr Mafikuyomi JA Odunaike K Oluwafemi</b>	Promotion for sustainable development versus contestations in memoirs of modern Ethiopia: From Emperor Tewodros to Meles – <b>Prof. Bantalem Tadesse</b>	The Contribution of Foreign Direct Investment for Economic Growth of Ethiopia: Time Series Analysis - <b>Mr Addissie Melak</b>
12h45-12h55	Discussion		

*Rapporteur 1: Ms Sacha Knox (HSRC) – Session A*

*Rapporteur 2: Ms Mavis Anim (DST) – Session B*

*Rapporteur 3: Mr Ntshembo Mathye (HSRC) – Session C*

12h55-13h55	Lunch Break
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	<b>Session A</b>	<b>Session B</b>	<b>Session C</b>
	Theme: <b>CONTESTATIONS AND MOBILISATIONS AROUND AGENDA 2063</b> Facilitator: <b>Prof. Adewale Banjo</b> (Afriwealth)	Theme: <b>GENDER AND POWER IN AFRICA</b> Facilitator: <b>Dr Elisabeth Rasekaola</b> (PASEN)	Theme: <b>TACKLING INEQUALITIES; TACTICS, SOLIDARITIES AND MOBILISATIONS</b> Facilitator: <b>Dr Abiodun A Egbetokun</b> (TUT)
14h00-14h20	Effectively Communicating Agenda 2063: The Future We Want for Africa - <b>Ms Jean Snikiwe Chawapiwa</b>	Female husbands or traversing gender? Land, family strategies and power relations in Western Kenya – <b>Ms Babere Kerata Chacha</b>	Fractious Solidarities: Transnational Media and Challenges of Integration in Africa - <b>Ms Jendele Hungbo</b>
14h20-14h40	Capacity Development and Youth Leadership for Agenda 2063 – <b>Dr Sylvester Maphosa and Dr Alphonse Kasley</b>	Gender Analysis: Resource Accessibility and Productivity among Catfish Farmers in Ogun State, Nigeria - <b>Mr Nosiru, Omobolanle Marcus &amp; Falola Oluwatoyin Abosede</b>	Enduring Mobility, Enduring Tactics: Prospects and Challenges for Innovative Social Welfare Institution for Low Income African Migrants in Africa – <b>Ms Christal O Spel</b>



14h40-15h00	Terrorism in Africa and the Challenges of Agenda 2063 - <b>Mr Ogbonnaya, Ufiem Maurice</b>	Traditions and Social stratification, cultural barriers for women empowerment: the example of Sereer women in Senegal - <b>Dr Abib Sene</b>	Enhancing Civil Society Organization Participation beyond the Millennium Development Goals - <b>Ms Shirin Motala, Ms Yvonne Gwenhure, Mr Siyanda Jonas, and Mr Jeff Ogwang</b>
15h00-15h20	Innovation in African Unification Efforts: Transformation from the OAU to the AU and Beyond - <b>Dr Berhanykun Andemicael</b>	Feuding and the Myths of Masculinity as Expressed in Oral Traditions in Ethiopia: The Case of Dejba Peasant Communities, East Gojjam - <b>Mr Mezgebu Belay</b>	Sustainability of NPOs in today's critical economic environment: An analysis of South African NPOs and strategies to strengthen their sustainability with a specific focus on Social Enterprises - <b>Mr Joseph Eliabson Maniragena</b>
15h20-15h40	Exploring aspects of cultural values related to justice and equity in the peasant world: the case of Gondar province - <b>Prof. Ebrahim Dامتew</b>	Women in Peacebuilding: Influencing Africa's Peace and Security Architecture. - <b>Ms Lukong Stella Shulika &amp; Dr Janet Muthoni Muthuki</b>	Civil Society in the Public Sphere the experiences of MCSC and ECHAC - <b>Mr Thabang Mlongwa and Ms Thokozile Mtsolongo</b>
15h40-16h00	Afro-Capitalism and developmental regionalism in Africa: A case of Dangote Group - <b>Dr Samuel Oloruntoba</b>	A structural view of poverty and inequality in South Africa - <b>Mr Molefi Mohautse</b>	Tackling youth unemployment in Nigeria; the Lagos State development and empowerment programmes initiatives <b>Dr Adebambo Tosin Adebowale</b>
16h00-16h10	Discussion		

Rapporteur 1: Mr Frank Lekaba (HSRC) – Session A

Rapporteur 2: Mr Lefa Mokheithi -Session B

Rapporteur 3: Dr Sone Patience (UNISA) - Session C

### CLOSING DINNER

18h30 – 20h00	<b>Dr Temba Masilela</b>	Chair/facilitator
	<b>Prof. Mammo Muchie</b>	Soweto declaration
	<b>Prof. Phindile Lukhele-Olorunju/Prof. Vusi-Gumede</b>	Book Launch
	<b>Prof. Mammo Muchie</b>	Formation of the Africa Renaissance Network (ARNET)
	<b>Dinner</b>	
	<b>Dr Temba Masilela</b>	Closing remarks/way forward

Rapporteur: Mr Lefa Mokheithi



**25 MAY 2015**

**BRANDSA AFRICA DAY BREAKFAST DIALOGUE:  
REIMAGING THE FUTURE TOWARDS 2063: BUILDING COMPETITIVE AFRICAN NATION BRANDS**

**VENUE: GARDEN COURT MILPARK, JOHANNESBURG**

	<b>Dr Judy Smith-Höhn</b> , Research Manager, Brand SA	Facilitator
06h30-07h00	Arrival & Breakfast	
07h00 -07h10	<b>Ms Chichi Maponya</b> Chairman: Brand SA Board of Trustees	Welcome and opening remarks
07h10-07h25	<b>Dr Petrus De Kock</b> General Manager: Research & Analysis, Brand SA	What is Competitiveness? Insights on the overall performance of the African Nation Brands in the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)
07h25 -07h40	<b>Prof. Chris Landsberg</b> SARCHI Chair of African Diplomacy and Foreign Policy University of Johannesburg	Observations on Africa's development trajectory over the years
07h40 -07h55	<b>Dr Mzukisi Qobo</b> Senior Associate at Tutwa Consulting and a Research Associate affiliated with the Department of Political Sciences, University of Pretoria	What options can African Nation Brands pursue to build Competitiveness?
07h55 -08h15	TBC	Keynote Address
08h15 -08h50	All participants	Discussions
08h50 -09h00	<b>Ms Alice Puoane</b> Acting Chief Executive Officer: Brand SA	Closing remarks

*Rapporteur: Mr Ntshembo Mathye (HSRC)*

25 MAY 2015



## AFRICA DAY EXPO PROGRAMME

**VENUE: KARA HERITAGE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

<b>Part I</b>	<b>Pan-African Educational Forum, KARA</b>	<b>Convenor</b>
09h15	Welcoming of pupils	<b>Mrs Ditshego Kekana</b>
09h20	Young, Black and Gifted	<b>Mr Sandile Memela</b>
09h40	Inheritance as an Afrikan Child	<b>Mr Nhlanhla Nkosi</b>
10h15	Youth Development for Africa's Development	<b>Ms Simphiwe Dana</b>
10h45	Know your Africa quiz/competition	<b>Mr Lekaba and Mr Mathye</b>
<b>Part II</b>	<b>Pretoria, Venue KARA</b>	
11h00	Arrival of delegates	Africa Day Expo Team
11h30	Welcoming of delegation	Executive Mayor/Representative of City of Tshwane
11h50	Interfaith Prayer	Interfaith Community
12h20	Opening Address - We are One and the Same	<b>Dr Mathole Motshekga</b>
12h50	"The importance of preserving African heritage in the era of globalisation and the need to celebrate Africa Day"	<b>Dr Wally Serote</b>
13h20	Attacks on foreign nationals and its multi-faceted aspects in South African society	<b>Prof. Pitika Ntuli</b>
13h45	The mandate of the African Union in forging people to people relations in the continent	<b>Ms Simphiwe Dana</b>
14h15	Message from the Ambassadors of African countries	<b>His excellency Mr Bene M'poko</b> Dean of African Ambassadors
14h40	Vote of Thanks	<b>Dr Palesa Sekhejane</b>
13h40 – 17h00	Lunch, Expo, Music Entertainment, Africa Market	

*Rapporteur: Dr Palesa Sekhejane*

## PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE

Time	Exhibition Hall	Amphitheatre
10h00	Calabash	Africa Day Expo Team
14h40	Sindiswa Seakhoa	Zulu Dance
15h00	Marimba	Setwana Dance
15h30	Mbira	Sepedi Dance
16h00	Yoga	Venda Dance
16h30	Nigerian	Shangaan Dance
17h00	Closing and Departure	
18h30	Arrival at UNISA Muckleneuk Campus, Tshwane	
19h00-20h30	6th Annual Thabo Mbeki Africa Day Lecture presented by <b>HE Dr Mohammed Elbaradei</b>	

*Rapporteurs' Coordinator: Mr Nicasius Achu Check, HSRC*

## PROFILES AND ABSTRACTS



### **UNCERTAINTY AND CERTAINTY IN BIOFUELS PRODUCTION: ETHIOPIA AND ITS QUEST FOR ENERGY SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Mr Frangton Chiyemura**

Ethiopia's quest to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has been hammered and lowered by energy woes. Ethiopia heavily relies on imported energy which further consumes on average 75-80 per cent of the foreign currency. Additionally, Ethiopia spends approximately Br8.6 billion on imported oil. As a landlocked country that is heavily reliant on imported oil, meeting the MDGS as well as achieving sustainable economic development is a worrying challenge to the Addis Ababa government. This paper seeks to analyse the uncertainty and certainty in biofuel production in Ethiopia. The paper uses the national innovation systems as a model of analysis. Drawing from extensive literature review, and intensive discussions with key informants, this paper found that biofuels are an alternative source of energy that address the current stalemate of both sustainable development and energy security in Ethiopia.

*Mr Frangton Chiyemura is a Lecturer in the Institute of Climate and Society, Mekelle University, Mekelle, Tigray Region, Ethiopia,*

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### **INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION ON ACQUISITION OF BUSINESS SKILLS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN OGUN STATE**

**Mr ADEKOYA, Opeyemi Jonathan, Dr FALOLA, Kehinde Olalekan and FALOLA, Ms Oluwatoyin Abosede**

The need for entrepreneurship education has received a considerable attention in academic and teaching field. Many students still roam about the street upon graduation because they are ill-equipped on acquisition of business skills designed to prepare them to be self-reliant. Population of the study comprises of two hundred and eight students in universities in Ogun State. Data for the study were gathered through the administration of questionnaire. The data collected were analysed using mean and standard deviation and hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The results obtained from the analyses showed that there exists strong relationship between entrepreneurship education and acquisition of business skills in universities. The following recommendations were made; entrepreneurship education should be funded in all universities across the nation, acquisition of business skills among students in the universities should be giving deserving attention, educators should be well informed of their responsibilities as change agents by changing students' orientation from job seekers to job creators after graduation and thus become self-reliant members of the society, students should also be exposed to real practical experience rather than theoretical aspect only, and entrepreneurship education should be consistently reviewed to be able to meet the challenges of business world and contemporary issued related gainful occupation.

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*Ms FALOLA, Oluwatoyin Abosede, Lecturer, Department of Agricultural Science, Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijebu-Ode, Ogun State, Nigeria.*

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## **ENDURING MOBILITY, ENDURING TACTICS: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES FOR INNOVATIVE SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTION FOR LOW INCOME AFRICAN MIGRANTS IN AFRICA**

*Ms Christal Oghogho Spel*

This paper examines how basic social welfare can be extended to poor African migrants in other African countries. The poor migrants live without access to social support or national poverty reduction programs in their host countries, making them highly vulnerable to socio-economic risks that would otherwise be manageable. My argument draws from the findings of my doctoral study of how African migrants survive on the streets of Johannesburg, South Africa. Data was drawn through lifestory interviews and applied ethnography. Main finding indicates that migrants' survival is mainly influenced by mental reorganization and interpretation of past, present and future opportunities, thus suggesting enduring mobility and continued migrants presence in their host societies. Building on my findings, I argue that social welfare can be extended to the poor migrants if social policy is developed and implemented from a supra political agent like the African Union. I highlight the economic agency of the informal migrants and the vulnerability that undermine the financial output of their businesses as reasons for innovative social support to their agency. The African Union as a political agent can directly affect and protect the wellbeing of individual Africans in its territory.

*Ms Christal Oghogho Spel, Doctoral Candidate, Social and Public Policy, University of Helsinki, Finland*

## **THE MANAGEMENT OF RIGONI THROUGH INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE OF TRADITIONAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS**

*Mr Steppies Richard Rikhotso*

Infant mortality in African developing countries decreases at a slow rate. The WHO (World Health Organisation) (2011) set the deadline to achieve Millennium Development Goal 4 in 2015 to reduce infant mortality by two-thirds. Some of the causes of infant mortality are unknown in biomedicine, for example, rigoni, but known, treated and managed indigenously by Traditional Health Practitioners (THPs). The final countries report, which outlines on how far the countries have progressed, is due in September 2015 at the United Nations General Assembly. The study was guided by the main research questions and research objectives.

Grounded theory method was used to explore and describe how rigoni is understood and managed through indigenous knowledge of THPs. The grounded theory method in the study was underpinned by indigeneity lens, embedded in Indigenous Knowledge Systems Initial sampling was purposively done through the Makhado Traditional Health Practitioners Association. The researcher was accessed the THPs through the chairperson of the association. A theoretical sampling method was then used to select THPs specialising in the management of rigoni.

The population sample were mostly elderly females, with the experience above ten years treating and managing infant illness, rigoni, amongst mothers and the infants. Data collection and analysis were done concurrently until theoretical saturation was achieved at the setting chosen by the participants for their own convenience. Data was analysed through open, axial and selective coding. This article attempts to explain the indigenous knowledge of THPs in the management of rigoni, an infant's illness, within the African indigenous population in Vhembe district, Limpopo Province (South Africa).

*Mr Steppies Richard Rikhotso, Department of Nursing Science, University of Pretoria, Email: Richard.rikhotso@up.ac.za*

## **RETHINKING GOVERNANCE, HUMAN RIGHTS, THE RULE OF LAW AND PEACE BUILDING AS VERITABLE ARCHITECTURAL INPUT DEVELOPMENTAL CONCEPTS FOR AFRICA'S ENGINE OF GROWTH: TOWARDS AN AFRICAN GRAND DESIGN AGENDA 2063**

**Prof. John W. Forje**

### *Background*

The issues of 'governance, human rights, rule of law and peace' among others define areas of socio-economic and technological solutions as input factors for resolving the crisis and underdevelopment trajectories overshadowing Africa's transition from an underdeveloped to a developed society. Given the links that connect these mentioned areas the paper drawing inspirations from four overarching land-breaking documents(\*) crafted by the continent to ensure the entrenchment of sustainable services delivery as prelude to quality living standards for the people. Why has Africa failed in meeting the MDGs in spite of its vast natural resources potentials? And must Africa wait another 50 years to be free, liberated, united, and developed? Did our founding fathers fail in their mission of a liberated and united continent caring for its people? What must be done to restore the mission of a liberated continent free from slavery, domination and exploitation?

### *Methods*

The conceptual framework builds on a comparative and analytical examination of how these documents impact on Africa's long-road to 2063 judging from the failure in the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The strength, weakness, opportunity and threat (SWOT) approach in combination with others are deployed to critique and advance strategic policy recommendations as the way forward to re-establishing a new sense of direction, and code of strategic action plan towards 2063.

### *Results*

Although some progress has been made Africa largely lacks behind due to the Euro-centric adopted approach. A new vision (Afro-centric) and a broad-based mindset for change and progress is imperative to achieve Agenda 2063 and nation-state's aspirations as emerging economies

### *Conclusions*

To achieve Vision 2063, it is imperative for a new progressive policy approach and spirit of action be crafted now. We cannot escape from the truism that there always comes a time when out of the depth of experience the masses speak the truth that is in their hearts and act. For the past 50 years the leaders have failed to listen to the voices of the people and failed to incorporate them as integral parts of the process of change, progress and development. Only by working together that Africa can regain its independence, sovereignty, achieve sustainable human welfare and the envisaged 2063 vision. The current poor democratic equation of the continent must be changed.

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## **ENHANCING CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION PARTICIPATION BEYOND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**Yvonne Gwenhure, Siyanda Jonas and Jeff Ogwang**

With the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) nearing an end, the commitment to ensure an open and inclusive development process is likely to be carried forward into the post 2015 agenda. The Millennium Declaration emphasized the need for governments to develop strong partnerships with the private sector and Civil Society Organizations (CSO's) in pursuit of development and poverty eradication. However, South Africa's 3rd MDGs progress report noted that the participation of Civil Society Organization's (CSO's) in the drafting process was generally sporadic. This paper uses a qualitative survey approach to draw on the experiences of CSO's in South Africa with the aim of understand-



ing the key factors required to advance their participation in the MDGs and consequently the post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda.

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### **THE CONTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH OF ETHIOPIA: TIME SERIES ANALYSIS**

***Mr Addissie Melak***

Economic growth of countries is one of the fundamental questions in economics. Most African countries are opening their economies for welcoming of foreign investors. As such Ethiopia, like many African countries took measures to attract and improve foreign direct investment. The purpose of this study is to examine the contribution of foreign direct investment (FDI) for economic growth of Ethiopia over the period of 1981-2013. The study shows an overview of Ethiopian economy and investment environment by the help of descriptive and econometric methods of analysis to establish empirical investigation for the contribution of FDI on Ethiopian economy. OLS method of time series analysis is employed to analyse the data. The stationarity of the variables have been checked by using Augmented Dickey Fuller Unit Root test and hence they are stationery at first difference. The co-integration test also shows that there is a long run relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Accordingly, the finding of the study shows that FDI, GDP per capita, exchange rate, total investment as percentage of GDP, inflow of FDI stock, trade as percentage of GDP, annual growth rate of GDP and liberalization of the economy have positive impact on Ethiopian GDP. Whereas Gross fixed domestic investment, inflows of FDI and Gross capital formation influence economic growth of Ethiopia negatively. This finding suggests that there should be better policy framework to attract and improve the volume of FDI through creating conducive environment for investment.

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### **UPGRADING VALUE CHAIN OF COCOYAM FOR FOOD SECURITY AS AGRO-BUSINESS IN AFRICA**

***Ms Egbunonu Chinwe Mirian***

Cocoyam is usually considered far less important to potatoes, cassava and yam among root and tubers cultivated and consumed in Africa. The paper examined trend analysis of cocoyam hectarage allocation, yield and output from 1970-2011 in Africa and the world using data from FAO statistics. Trend analysis was presented using averages at five years intervals. It found that in Africa, Western Africa leads in world hectarage allocation with about 64% and output about 55% while the hectarage allocation in Northern and Eastern Africa were less than 1% and 5% respectively. Conversely yield from Northern Africa was highest, followed by Central and Eastern Africa. The paper further compared nutritional value of cocoyam with those of cassava and yam with information from literature and notated that nutritionally cocoyam is superior to cassava and yams as it contains among others 2 to 3% protein, 0.2 to 0.4% fats, 13 to 29% better carbohydrate and 1.0% fibre and is rich in vitamins B and C and minerals. Various uses of cocoyam such as for food-soup, pounded cocoyam, portage with vegetables mixed with beans were discussed. Cocoyam is used for the treatment of difficult cancerous wounds and dews on cocoyam leaves are used in the treatment of high fever in children. The paper made a case for improved value chain of cocoyam through processing harvested tubers into flour and chips. It examined socioeconomic barriers to development of cocoyam enterprises and outlined strategies for overcoming them through agronomic practices. The paper was optimistic that cocoyam has lots of potentials as neglected and under crop specie in Africa.

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## **AFRICA'S GLOBAL RELEVANCE: APPRAISING THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL'S IDENTIKIT**

**Mr Chinedu Thomas Ekwealor**

The current configuration of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) especially, the operative status quo of the permanent five (P5) sparks criticism over the organ. One of the Post-2015 transformative agenda is "Leave No One Behind." However, the P5 is without Africa. The African Union (AU) since inception prayed a united and influential Africa at peace with itself for a secured people. However, scholars of peace, security and strategy observe that Africa lacks genuine Pan-Africanism that will secure it. Other groups of authors contended that Africa's skewed encounter with Europe manifestly reflected in the UNSC is one of the principal factors fanning Africa's numerous insecurity regimes. This paper is aimed at reconnoitring the conundrum of Africa's global relevance.

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## **WOMEN IN PEACEBUILDING: INFLUENCING AFRICA'S PEACE AND SECURITY ARCHITECTURE**

**Ms Lukong Stella Shulika & Dr Janet Muthoni Muthuki**

In recent years, the subject of women's recognition, inclusion and participation as important stakeholders in peacebuilding has received substantial attention from policy makers, researchers and scholars across the globe. In the case of Africa, the gradual but momentous shifts and responsiveness to women's roles at all levels of the society have seen them evolving and building their capacities and expertise as agents and architects of peace and security, and of political and socio-economic development. While these developments and women's proactive participation are imperative to achieving and sustaining 'a peaceful and secure Africa' as outlined in the African Agenda 2063, the realism of prevailing institutional, traditional, and systematic injustices and challenges confronting them stand to greatly impede their efforts, especially at the levels of the grassroots. Drawing insight from existing literature studies, policy frameworks and documented reports, this paper discusses the role of African women in balancing Africa's current and future peace and security goals by expounding on both opportunities and challenges of involvement.

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## **THE ADOPTION OF BASIC CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF E-LEARNING FOR TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**Mr Walter Matli**

Education must train students to be exposed to different knowledge and skills in different sectors of employment opportunity. We are living in a competitive world and that demands people to continuously sustain their skills, positive attitude and knowledge so that they can be competent in contributing to the economy. Desktop literature review was used to draw discussions and conclusion in this paper. The development of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) curriculum for TVET centres is very important to address people-centred development who are already absorbed by the market, those that are in the still looking for employment opportunities with skills and qualifications, and the youth that possess no skills nor qualifications. To improve the economy of the country it is important for the government to establish programmes for drop-outs, programmes that will give technical skill and knowledge so that the drop-outs can play a role in growing the economy of the country. The adoption of e-learning principles will play a vital role for VTET centres especially that those em-



ployed fulltime do not find time to physically attend the training courses, and those that want to attend but due to the demarcation distance the participants are disadvantaged. Technology must be rooted and be at the forefront when developing the curriculum of TVET, it plays a critical role in the learning process. This paper provides TVET curriculum developers with knowledge of the adoption of technology in the development process of TVET, and it furthermore creates new knowledge in the theory of technology for TVET. This discussion paper creates new knowledge in the field addressing the critical role technical education play in continuously developing skills among young people.

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## **PROMOTION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTS VERSUS CONTESTATIONS IN MEMORIAL MONUMENTS OF MODERN ETHIOPIA FROM EMPEROR TEWODROS II TO THE LATE PRIME MINISTER MELES**

***Prof. Bantalem Tadesse Tedla***

Memorials heritages have been compelled to alter to suit changing political circumstances in non democratic countries. Emperor Haile Sellassie had declared himself as elect of God and his title, 'Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God, Emperor of Ethiopia', asserted in the constitutions of the time and Lion of Judah had been the emblem for the Dynasty. He named most of the institutions and infrastructures after his name or his families. After it declared socialism, Derg regime destroyed some of those legacies, renamed the remaining and constructed a tall monument with red star, statue of fist – raised Mengistu Haile Mariam as well as monuments of Marx, Lenin and Engels. Having discarded these, the current government constructed massive collective memorial monuments in Mekele, Bahir Dar and Nazareth towns for the fallen of the last Ethiopian civil war. Memorials to the late Prime Minister, Meles started to be duplicated immediately after his death. Many institutions and 250 parks are named after him. On the other hand, the heroes of battles like Maqdala, Matama, and Adwa fought in the 19thc to defend Ethiopia from foreign aggressions are forgotten. Battle of Adwa is considered as the victory of all the blacks over the white colonial expansionists and its symbolic weight was greater in areas where white dominations of blacks was most extreme, but Triulzi argues it is not the Battle of all the Ethiopian, let alone the blacks as a whole and no signal for black emancipation. Despite his effort in diplomacy in the organization of OAU, Haile Sellassie has been denied a commemoration at the newly built hall of AU in Addis Ababa while a statue was constructed to Nkurmah. This study examines the controversies of promoting for sustainable development through tourism versus contestations in memorials of Ethiopia.

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## **A STRUCTURAL VIEW OF POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA**

***Mr Molefi Mohautse***

The socio-economic condition of South Africa is appalling. Extensive poverty and deep social inequality are characteristics of the country that go back to the colonial, and continued during apartheid, period. The fundamental basis for social organisation of the colonial empire, and later apartheid state, was the classification of the population around the idea of race. Whites enjoyed a superior social position while blacks were at the bottom of the ladder. It was hoped and expected that the post-apartheid state would adopt and implement strategies and policies that would alleviate the situation. While a lot has been done in terms of alleviating the plight of the poor and downtrodden, the social structure of white domination and privilege is still somehow pervasive and intact. A few black elites were co-opted into the white power structure while majority remain on the periphery. This paper will seek to locate the current social and economic condition of South Africa within the global hegemonic power structure that is racially designed to privilege other races over others by deploying the notion of coloniality of power and how the country was integrated and maintained within it. *Mr Molefi Mohautse, University of South Africa*

## **ESTIMATION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME DIVERSIFICATION IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE CASE OF LIMPOPO, EASTERN CAPE AND KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCES**

**Mr Jabulani Mathebula & Ms Maria Molokomme**

This paper presents results on estimation and degree of household income diversification in different settlement types of the three poorest provinces identified in the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) report on the state of poverty and its manifestation in the nine provinces of South Africa. Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) data for 2010 produced by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) was utilised. One dimensional and two dimensional indices were used to measure the diversification. One dimensional index included Number of Income Sources (NIS) and Number of Per Capita Sources (NYPC), which estimated the number of income sources in the settlement types. The two dimensional index, the Shannon Equitability Index (SEI) analysed the scattered-ness of household income sources. The results show that households in the traditional areas and urban informal diversified income sources to a greater extent than households in urban formal and rural formal settlements. The other interesting result was that these provinces have least percentage of people dependant on labour income and that income diversification is prevalent in poor households than better-off households, this is the manifestation of existing inequalities. This paper contributes to the existing knowledge on household income diversification in South Africa. Furthermore it informs policy on how best to put in place strategies that will address the MDGs targets which will go a long way in reducing inequalities and improving people's livelihoods as the world prepares for the post 2015 sustainable development.

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## **CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE THE EXPERIENCES OF MCSC AND ECHAC**

**Mr Thabani Mdlongwa and Ms Thokozile Mtsolongo**

The formation of coalitions by civil society organisations and individuals over the years across South Africa has become one of the key mechanisms through which citizens are able to hold government and government officials accountable in the public sphere. Coalitions have played a critical role in South Africa's democracy by fostering the values of advocacy to citizens through encouraging public participation, transparency and accountability by the government and its officials on behalf of citizens. The Public Service Accountability Monitor (PSAM) based in the Eastern Cape at Rhodes University has over the years played a key role in this regard and has been part of two key coalitions in the Eastern Cape Province which have sought to achieve these goals throughout the local community. The two coalitions which PSAM is part of are both the Makana Civil Society Coalition (MCSC) based in Grahamstown; which was formed based on the continued service and governance failings over the years by the Makana local municipality and the Eastern Cape Health Crisis Action Coalition (ECHAC); which was formed towards improving the health care outcomes within the Eastern Cape. The paper discusses the objectives of each of the respective coalitions, their impact to date, successes, challenges and lessons learned emanating from the experiences of citizens within these coalitions is outlined. The paper concludes by outlining the next key phases and recommendations with regards to civil society and its continued critical role in the public sphere.

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## **ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS DRIVERS OF GROWTH, WEALTH CREATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

**Mr Ayodeji O. Ojo<sup>1</sup> and Isaac B. Oluwatayo<sup>2</sup>**

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Entrepreneurship is a veritable tool for the achievement of inclusive growth and consequently sustainable development. There are many opportunities entrepreneurs can harness in Nigeria given the demographic dividends. In fact, the youths constitute about 60 percent of the Nigerian population. The opportunities include but not limited to agriculture, creation of place utility for manufactured products (toiletries, beverages among others), repairs and servicing of mobile phones, computers, generators, cars etc. However because of the deplorable state of wellbeing in the country, a sizeable number of the youths are now being employed as touts and thugs by politicians to cause chaos at rallies. In fact, the rising wave of crimes in the form of electoral malpractices, commercial violence or economic terrorism and motor park rent seeking among others are common cases to ponder. The huge infrastructure deficits (road, power, water etc.), inadequate access to credit and disastrous policy regime constrain entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. There is dearth of opportunities as necessitated by corruption, inequality and impunity. Nigeria currently ranks 170 out of 189 countries in the ease of doing business index. This attests to the fact that there is more to be desired in the quest to achieve sustainable development through entrepreneurship. The prospects of entrepreneurship in terms of employment creation, poverty reduction, and security are desirable.

The study recommended public-private partnership in wealth creation towards achieving enhanced and sustainable economic wellbeing. There is the need to fight corruption heads on by taking the fight to the grassroots. Government should put entrepreneurs at the centre of trade and commerce policy formulation and implementation. The entrepreneurs should form cooperative societies to make internalisation of economies of scale, access to credit and market easier.

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## **ELECTORAL SYSTEMS AND ELECTORAL VIOLENCE IN AFRICA: THE EXPERIENCE OF NIGERIAN MAJORITY SYSTEMS**

**Mr Nyam Aondowase**

Different electoral systems have been adopted by countries of Africa. They are conventionally classified into two types: Majoritarian systems and Proportional Representation (PR) systems. Electoral systems represent how votes cast in a political system are translated into seats won by political parties that contest for elections. This includes the number of seats to be contested, how votes are cast and counted, what formula or rules and guidelines govern the voting process. Electoral systems are guiding principle to accomplish representative democracy and remain key variable for democratic stability, legitimacy and an indicator that issues of electoral violence can be eliminated in a polity of countries of the continent. They are also key elements that shape instability and electoral violence on the African continent since they are fault lines of inclusion and exclusion. This paper examined electoral system in Africa with particular reference to Nigeria placing emphasis on 2003 and 2007 electoral violence in Nigeria. The paper argued that the majoritarian system as espoused instead of facilitating political stability, good governance, representative and accountability of public officials in the country as put forward in the constitution, is rather the major source of electoral violence. This is rooted and aggravated by the winner-all-syndrome that leaves little room for political inclusion, but electoral fraud and many illicit ways to gain landslide victory by political parties and candidates that contest for various elective positions. In order to overcome electoral violence in Africa and Nigeria in particular, the paper recommended for a modified electoral system design which embrace some elements of proportionality.

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## **TERRORISM IN AFRICA AND THE CHALLENGES OF AGENDA 2063**

**Mr Ogbonnaya, Ufiem Maurice**

Agenda 2063 is a 50-year 7-point development blueprint designed by the African Union (AU) to guide its development programme for the African continent. The Agenda “outlines an approach to how the continent should effectively learn from the lessons of the past, build on the progress ... and strategically exploit all possible opportunities available in the immediate and medium term, so as to ensure positive socio-economic transformation within the next 50 years.” Amongst other aspirations, Agenda 2063 seeks to achieve “a peaceful and secured Africa.” This paper acknowledges the nobility of this aspiration. It however argues that its realization seems threatened by the ever-widening presence of assortment of terrorist networks in Africa. With terrorist organizations like; Boko Haram and Ansaru in Nigeria; MUJAO and Ansa Dine in Mali; Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) in Algeria; Al Shaabab in Somali; and Islamic State in Egypt; terrorism remains a potent threat to human security and socioeconomic development in Africa. Furthermore, it threatens the sovereignty and territoriality of the affected states as well as the legitimacy and stability of governments and political regimes within the continent. Yet, Agenda 2063 does not seem to be addressing this development. It is therefore recommended that as a strategy for achieving “a peaceful and secured Africa” AU needs to develop and incorporate a well-articulated and comprehensive security, defence and strategic plan on combating terrorism into Agenda 2063. Above all, there is need for AU’s collaboration with other international governance bodies in the global war on terror.

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## **CULTURAL TRANSLATION’ OF NARRATIVES INTO SWORN STATEMENTS**

**Prof. Monwabisi K Ralarala**

Statement-taking sessions may be perceived as ordinary narratives but their content and intent make them extraordinary language events that may ultimately determine someone’s fate in a criminal trial. In South Africa, these so-called ordinary narratives (presented by either the accused or the complainant or a witness) get translated from African languages into English or Afrikaans in order to provide access to these statements for English- or Afrikaans-speaking members of the judiciary (judges, magistrates and prosecutors) during courtroom proceedings. This seems to be the norm in cases where speakers of African languages are embroiled in criminal activities. One reason for this ‘norm’ stems from the tacit agreement, despite the new dispensation, that only English and Afrikaans should remain the de facto languages of record. Further exacerbating this problem is the fact that speakers of African languages hail from unique backgrounds with a rich and diverse cultural heritage; and this uniqueness involves a linguistic and cultural structure of thinking that is somewhat different from that of the native speakers of other languages’ (Ralarala, 2013, p.91).

From a theoretical point of view, this chapter is rooted in the ‘Cultural Translation’ (Sturge, 1997, 2007, 2009; Asad, 2010) approach. In this context, Cultural Translation is concerned with, amongst other factors, the manner in which power relations emanate in the process of record construction between these individuals: transpreters (police officers) who are in a position of power by virtue of their status and of their ‘Prof.iciency’ in the language (English/Afrikaans) of record-taking; and the complainants, who are ordinary members of the community, who also occupy a less powerful position in the context in which record construction occurs. The thesis of this chapter relates to the ‘ethnographic’ manifestations that are prevalent in pre-statement-taking and reconstruction of sworn statements, and the manner in which various forms and levels of power relations are used by transpreters to manipulate and, oftentimes, distort the original narratives in order to serve the interests of the criminal justice system.

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**FEUDING AND THE MYTHS OF MASCULINITY AS EXPRESSED IN ORAL TRADITIONS IN ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF DEJBA PEASANT COMMUNITIES, EAST GOJJAM**

*Mr Mezgebu Belay Mengistie*

People in Ethiopia historically associate “masculinity” with the determination not to surrender to enemies, hardships, or other challenges that demand physical strength. It is likewise related to the readiness to vow vengeance and the ability to take revenge. This paper discusses how the emic concepts of masculinity (images, stereotypes, ideals, role expectations etc.) are reflected in the discourse of oral traditions and how this discourse may fuel feuding. The study is based on ethnographic research carried out specifically among Dejba peasant communities in East Gojjam. Key methods included key informant interviews, informal conversations, focus group discussion and observation. By the analysis of exemplary cases from the oral traditions the study reveals how “masculinity” is articulated through oral traditions embedded and expressed in traditional Amharic songs, proverbs, riddles, war chants and bragging, “wax and gold”, ironies, jokes and the like which are conveyed in various events and occasions. In the study communities, proverbs, war chants, bragging, insults, and masculine naming are vehicles of the oral traditions to construct and maintain concepts of masculinity. They are expressed not only between enemies but also among other members of the community towards the victims and perpetrators of disputes by verbally punishing the former and rewarding the latter. This discourse of cultural values encourages those who are rewarded to defend and maintain their honor. Those who are verbally punished by the members of the community are driven to enter into long-lasting feuds in order to restore their honor. This reveals that the myths of masculinity directly correlates with feuding.

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**COMPLEMENTARY ROLES OF VOCATIONAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION TOWARDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: LESSONS FROM A UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION IN NIGERIA**

*Dr Edwards Adeseye Alademerin*

A functional education is the greatest investment if well focused on the citizenry to emancipate all from life-long poverty and sustain the micro and macro societies economically. There is increasing awareness among African governments and the donor communities now on the critical role that vocational education can play economically in national development. Vocational education system emphasizes both knowing and doing aspects; thereby making the training programmes more functional and practically oriented as they help to curb youth restiveness through viable job creation and a better society. In view of the prevailing harsh economic situations all over the African continent, it is now been recognized in development issues that youths should take proactive measures by taking maximum advantages from available opportunities in their respective local environments and holding their destinies in their own hands. These will improve their livelihood activities and welfare particularly while in school or out of school system. Fully abreast of this fact, the Tai Solarin University of Education in Ijagun, Ogun state, Nigeria has developed a curriculum for all undergraduates to learn a vocation during the four-year degree programme at the institution. This is achieved through a model of academic pursuits coupled with choices of vocational trainings that are learnt and appropriately utilized by the youths and able adults alike for entrepreneurship and economic development. This will not only empower them financially but will create new ideas of independence thereby prompting them to settle down for a prosperous life within the society after schooling. This paper addresses meaning of sustainable livelihoods of youths in relation to vocational and entrepreneurship training, historical development of vocational education in Africa, vocational education and technological transformation strategies in relation to youths, and; ways in moving communities forward through a bottom-up model to serve as lessons for other countries.

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## **GENDER ANALYSIS: RESOURCE ACCESSIBILITY AND PRODUCTIVITY AMONG CATFISH FARMERS IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA**

*Dr Nosiru, Omobolanle Marcus Oluwasegun & Mr Falola, Oluwatoyin Abosede*

Gender issues play significant role in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations. Female gender is usually faced with poverty and gross inequality with respect to access to productive resources. This has resulted into inefficiency and resultant lower living standards for women and female-headed households. Attainment of gender equality is a prerequisite for the achievement of sustainable development.

This study comprised of data from 262 randomly sampled catfish farmers, consisting of 93 female and 169 male farmers in Ogun State, Nigeria. The data include socio-economic characteristics such as gender, age, marital status, household size, number of adult male and female labourers on the farm, fish farming experience and level of formal education. The production factors considered include pond type and size, type of fish stock, quantity of feed, medication, labour, fertilizer application and access to credit. The study made use of descriptive statistics, T-test, regression analyses and Chow test.

The results showed that the female farmers were less endowed in farming experience, formal education and labour. The study also revealed that the female farmers have significantly less access to production factors like suitable pond type (earthen pond), larger ponds, feed, labour, medication and credits. However, they were found to have significantly higher output, productivity and optimal productivity. Despite the integral role that women play in agricultural sector, their contributions are not always recognised. In order to attain improved agricultural productivity, the issues and concerns of women in agriculture must not be overlooked. Every resource required for maximising their agricultural production must be made available, and all impediments removed. It is when gender equality is ensured in the less developed and developing economies that they can achieve significantly improved national economic growth and development.

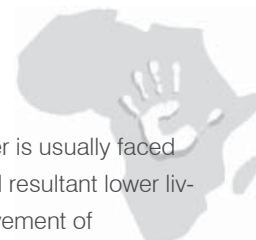
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## **SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION: POLICIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA FOR AFRICA**

*Engr (Mrs) Madueke Chioma Ifeyinwa*

Science and technology constitute the bedrock of massive development and the road to national transformation. They are catalyst for positive changes, an essential mechanism through which goods and services can penetrate the economic mainstream of African society for improved welfare. Science, technology and innovation are vital for job-creation, employment of new graduates and stemming the brain-drain of the African populace. The research methods adopted are secondary information from literature and informant interviews. Results showed that there is very low degree of interest in the area of scientific research and development in sub-Saharan Africa. Engaging more on importation of goods from advanced countries like USA and Europe rather than patronising and enhancing home-made products. Poorly equipped research and scientific laboratories, inadequate science teachers and technologists, inadequate fund available for scientists and technologists and staff training. Female students are not encouraged in the field of science and engineering. Teachers in the areas of science and engineering are grossly underpaid, poor legal environment which does not respect intellectual property rights. In order to revise the trend, there is the need for using good political will to transform institutions and research to contribute optimally to development in Africa. These can be achieved through full encouragement of research and development by increasing the fund allocated to it by the government. There is the need to see that the national policies in the industrial and technological needs of each country are fully monitored to see that they are implemented. Good orientation must be given to the young ones to ignite their interests in science-related fields. Special research training institute in the fields of science and technology should be established across African countries. The paper focuses on the relevance of science and technology in the development of the continent.

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## **TRADITIONS AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION, CULTURAL BARRIERS FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: THE EXAMPLE OF SEREER WOMEN IN SENEGAL**

**Dr Abib SENE**

Deeply rooted in their culture, the Sereer Siin community organizes their social gender relations in an absolutely phallocratic mode. In this respect, it is opportune, in this analysis, to put on surface the role and place that traditions have transferred to the woman Sereer Siin in social stratification. It will also be interesting to highlight the intrinsic link between lineage and political, social and economic function among the Sereers Siin community.

Key-Words: Sereer, Lineage, Traditions, Enslavement, Woman, phallocratic

Résumé :

Profondément ancrée dans sa culture, la communauté Sereer Siin organise ses rapports sociaux entre genres dans un mode absolument phallocratique. A cet égard, il nous sera opportun, dans cette analyse, de mettre en surface le rôle et la place que les traditions ont cédés à la femme sereer Siin dans la stratification sociale. Il nous sera également gré de porter en vue le lien intrinsèque entre lignage et fonction politique, sociale et économique au pays des Sereers Siin.

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## **TOWARDS NEXT GENERATION INTEGRATED HEALTH AND DISEASES SURVEILLANCE-RESPONSE SYSTEMS (AIHD-SRS) APPROACHES AND TOOLS IN AFRICA**

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Background: Contemporary global health impact of emerging public health threats, epidemiologic and health transition is increasing with globalization and intensification of trade and motility. HIV/AIDS, STIs, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria and rising burden of Non-Communicable diseases (NCDs) are preventable and treatable; disproportionately affect the world's poor in low and middle income countries (LIMC). Sub-Saharan Africa is the hardest hit region, accounting for 90% of malaria deaths, more than 70% of all people living with HIV and nearly one-third of all TB cases in addition to Ebola and influenza outbreaks. The human, health and socioeconomic impact of these diseases are undeniable with potential long term severity. Local and global surveillance systems are poorly equipped to monitor trends in health and pathogens diversity and transmission dynamics, disease nature, extent and severity, efficiently analyse and interpret collected surveillance data, and timely disseminate information needed for decision making policy and appropriate responses and actions. The need to develop decision support data, design of cost-effective Africa holistic approaches and tools perspective on risk-based next generation IHD-SRS approaches and interventions in disease prevention to elimination with emphasis on sustainable health and socio-economic facets.

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## **WHY SO MUCH PESSIMISM ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN AFRICA? THE CASE SADC INITIATIVE**

*Dr Mulatu F. Zerihun, Prof. Marthinus C. Breitenbach, and Prof. Francis Kemegue*

There has been too much pessimism about African economic integration efforts. One potential reason for such views is that African socioeconomic development initiatives, including the African economic integration strategies, have been judged by models and theoretical concepts developed outside Africa. Findings from such studies rather than augmenting the continental initiatives, often create pessimism among stakeholders in the continent and outside. That is why some even call Africa as a “hopeless continent”. Judgmental and biased views have little or no input on Africa’s on-going economic integration endeavours. The objective of this article is to highlight the challenges of south-south economic integration initiatives focusing on African economic integration attempts in the context of Southern African Development Community (SADC). Such expository study can give notice to outrageous pessimism towards economic integration initiatives in Africa and south-south integration endeavours in general. In conclusion, to avert pessimism on on-going economic integration endeavours and to reap benefits from on-going economic integration initiatives in the continent, it requires realistic time span, political will, rationality, common understandings and awareness, commitment and self-disciplined policy actions from member states and their fellow citizens.

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## **RAIN WATER HARVESTING ANNUAL AND DRY SEASON POTENTIAL AS AN ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY**

*Prof. Peter O. Ocholla and Mr Andrew J. Hall*

The pressure on water resources has trebled in more recent years as the water demand for domestic, industrial and agricultural services is rapidly increasing. The demographic, economic and social factors have been cited as the main anthropogenic culprits towards diminishing water quantity and quality yet little attention has to-date focussed on the potential of Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) technologies in spite of the latter’s ecological and socio-economic advantages. The study is broadly investigating the potential of RWH as an alternative source of water for domestic and small scale agricultural practises during the dry periods using a 30 year (1984-2013) rainfall period in rural areas within Mtubatuba, Kwa-Zulu-Natal. The Mtubatuba area has over the past decade suffered a decline in rainfall that has potentially compromised water supply either for rural household use or small scale agricultural practices. The harvesting potential is hypothesised as capable of providing a potential additional water source in the rural areas evaluated, and resultantly lowering the on-going annually occurring water stress particularly on surface water bodies such as the Mfolozi River. According to the study 65% of the residents already rely on RWH as a formal source of water due to the high unreliability of state supplied water sources, but only 13% practise RWH effectively resulting in total water demand failing to be satisfied within the majority of households. Based on rainfall records and average roof catchment area per household RWH exhibits the potential to satisfy 71% of households annual water demand, exhibiting high success if the technology is implemented.

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## **EXPLORING ASPECTS OF CULTURAL VALUES RELATED TO JUSTICE AND EQUITY IN THE PEASANT WORLD: THE CASE OF GONDAR PROVINCE**

**Prof. Ebrahim Damtew**

This study was about peasant cultural and social values pertinent to justice and equity. The objective was therefore to investigate local innovations and practices among the peasantry. The peasants are practitioners of life where local cumulative knowledge could be collected and learned in sayings poetry and others. As the saying depicted in “ነገር በምሳሌ፣ጠጅ በብርሌ” (literary : an argument is get clear through example where as a beer is go together with a glass ) “የነገር ወጡ ማዳመጡ” (literary critical listener for an argument is prudent) “ነገርን ኢድምጦ እህልን አላምጦ” ( literary: listen to an argument while chew food before swallow.) These all sayings carried rich knowledge of well thought-out honest , responsible ,accountable experiences to be shared with each other or proper learners . In the peasant world the richest area for body of knowledge is folk or tradition. To realize this objective, a historical qualitative research method of data collection and analysis was employed. Data was collected from key informants, focus group discussants and archives at occasions and contexts and related secondary sources.

Although seems predominantly illiterate, and found in an area where writing is not a significant medium of expression peasants always depicted and practiced various values of universal importance. Conflict resolution mechanisms eating together, working together in equitable manner , respect each other , naming , hospitality ,giving alms ,lending hand for those with out helpers and the like are some among others . As these values has been in the center of life in the rural history of Ethiopia, the study capitalized on those values expressing communal relation as well as accommodation,. Here peasant responses and attitude about values regardless of belief or race in general and the extent of their consciousness to preserve those values was assessed. Emphasis was given as to how oral traditions preserved and able to teach and transfer knowledge in regard to local values such as morality. The irony of modern education and globalization followed by cultural dislocation and influences nexus indigenous values were historicized and contextualized.

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## **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND YOUTH LEADERSHIP FOR AGENDA 2063**

**Dr Sylvester Maphosa and Dr Alphonse Keasley**

Africa is home to 54 recognised sovereign states and countries, 9 territories and 2 de facto independent states with very little recognition. The future well-being of the continent depends on raising a generation of skilled, competent, and responsible adults. In 2013 the continent’s population was estimated at 1.033 billion people; 50 percent being 19 years old or younger. Certainly, in the next 50 years the success towards Agenda 2063 and eliminating practices of direct, structural and cultural violence viewed as the major sources of poverty and inequality on the continent, will not emerge in a vacuum but in nurtured youth relationships of dynamic and multifaceted identities. With over half of the population under the age of 19; youth on the continent have the largest stake in the future of their countries as they will be around the longest to see through 2063 and beyond. This process cannot be achieved only by enacting new laws and policies. To a great extent social change must be sought through critical and multi-paradigmatic education.

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## **REVISITING THE NEGLECTED: HORIZONTAL INEQUALITIES AND THE PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRACY FROM BELOW IN AFRICA (THE CASE OF NIGERIA)**

***Dr SO Mudasiru***

This paper examines the effect of horizontal inequalities on the democratic experiment in Nigeria. It analyzes the problem of consolidating democracy in Nigeria as a result of horizontal inequalities and how this has continued to endanger the issue of entrenching democracy from below in Nigeria. The paper argues that the fundamental problem of democracy in Nigeria has been planted in the country since colonialism. However, the paper explains the failure of democratic experiments in the country, particularly the fourth republic to uproot these problems and ensure democratic consolidation in the country. The paper finds out that rather than ensuring democratic consolidation in Nigeria, successive administration in the country has continued to promote horizontal inequalities among various groups in the country thereby escalating the problem of ethnic rivalry and militia insurgency in the country. The paper therefore, concludes that unless those issues promoting horizontal inequalities in the country are removed, democratic consolidation will be difficult to achieve.

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## **TACKLING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA; THE LAGOS STATE DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES INITIATIVES**

***Mr Adebambo Tosin Adebowale***

Unemployment in Nigeria looms large and its concomitant consequences are alarmingly daring, especially as youths are the worst hit. A cursory look at the rush into Lagos state by unemployed and unproductively engaged youths depicts the calamitous and outrageousness of the problem, yet the government of Lagos state have continued to strive to contain the contagious effect of youth unemployment by providing youth development and empowerment programmes. This is in response to the clarion call by the federal government of Nigeria to develop and empower the Nigerian youths to enable them contribute to the development of the nation today and take over the leadership of the country tomorrow as they are the future leaders, especially in considering the persistent and consistent uprising of the issue of unemployment. It is in this regard this paper sought to find out how Nigerian government have fared in engaging youth unemployment with youth development and empowerment packages and Lagos state was the study area. The paper employed both primary and secondary sources in generating its data and utilized tables and charts for data presentation and the simple percentage for analysis. And the paper made series of findings among which is that unemployment in Nigeria is real and alarming; that youth development and empowerment can curb youth unemployment and that there is high unemployment in Lagos state owing to the influx of people from every corner of the country in search of greener pasture and that the government of Lagos state reeled out many youth development and empowerment programmes to handle youth unemployment in the state.

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## **HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS A SECURITY ISSUE WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO SOUTH AFRICA AND MOZAMBIQUE**

***Dr Richard Obinna Iroanya***

It is a truism that human trafficking has always been part of the global socio-economic and security challenges to mankind, even though it received insufficient attention in the past. The phenomenon is not exclusive to any country or region. Consequently, increased cases of human trafficking in recent times have attracted widespread attention from governments, regional and global bodies as well as academic researchers and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Despite this, not all forms of human trafficking and their implications for states have been sufficiently examined. Among the various aspects of human trafficking yet to be sufficiently examined is trafficking and crime-

security nexus. Therefore, considerable gaps and limitations exist in the knowledge and understanding of whether human trafficking constitutes an existential threat to the state, individual, society, region and the international system or forms a “normal” law and order issue. This paper examines and analyses human trafficking as a security issue using South Africa and Mozambique as country case studies. The paper argues that Africa’s vision and agenda 2063 will remain a mirage if security concerns on the continent are not effectively addressed. Information gathered through documentary analysis methodology is relied upon to develop a conceptual framework of human trafficking and security. The link between trafficking and security is evaluated based on the conceptualisation of trafficking in the Palermo Protocol as well as the criteria for declaring social phenomena security threats, as articulated by the UN and several scholars.

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## **RADICAL MOVEMENTS AND THEIR RECRUITMENT STRATEGIES IN AFRICA: SOME THEORETICAL EXPLICATIONS**

### ***Mr Nicasius Achu Check***

Over the past two and half decades, following the demise of the bipolar World, radical movements such as Al-Shabaab, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and Boko Haram have multiply attacks against civilian and security targets with devastating consequences. Embolden by these attacks, these radical movements have threaten to destabilise entire sub regions. The success of these attacks can be attributed to the challenges of the post-colonial state in Africa which has struggle to shed it colonial character and to evolve along lines which are consistent with local realities. The situation is further compounded by pervasive poverty, lack of state institutions on the periphery, diseases, institutional weaknesses and leadership deficiency. Often, these obscurantist radical movements recruit their followers from people affected by these shortcomings. Vague, and at times incongruent as most of their demands maybe, begs for an empirical study on why these organisations are able to recruit thousands of followers in their attempts at fulfilling their objectives. Of particular importance to the paper is the support and resource mobilisation base of these groups. Methodologically, the paper reviewed literature on poverty, inequality, citizenship, state formation, dependency, development theories, together with fieldwork notes to examine why these radical groups have been able to recruit people and mobilise financial resources to carry out their objectives. Preliminary results suggest that poverty, inequality, fluidity of African geographical boundaries and a seemingly inability of many African economies to play economically on the global arena has led to pervasive poverty and unemployment thereby facilitating the enrolment of young and energetic people into these radical movements. The consequences of these armed insurgent is the lost in human lives and destruction of properties. There is therefore an urgent need by the African Union, acting in cohort with multilateral organisations to come up with a concerted coalition to address this phenomenon. The paper concludes with some policy recommendations for the affected countries, AU and the UN.

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