



UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM  
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (CoSS)

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**Theme:**

**“AFRICA IN THE AGE OF UNCERTAINTIES:  
RISKS, RESILIENCE AND FUTURE  
PROSPECTS”**

## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**UNIVERSITY OF DARES SALAAM**



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**“AFRICA IN THE AGE OF UNCERTAINTIES: RISKS,  
RESILIENCE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS”**

**7<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> November 2024**

**UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM,  
MWALIMU JK. NYERERE CAMPUS**

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# **Unveiling the Genomic Blueprint: How Sociogenomics Informs Effective Higher Education Management Strategies in Africa**

*Eutyachus Ngotho Gichuru<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Sociogenomics is a growing field that can transform higher education management in Africa by bridging the gap between genetic predispositions and sociocultural contexts. It can help understand diversity, identify aptitude and potential, foster inclusion and equity, address learning challenges, and promote mental well-being. By addressing genetic factors, universities can create supportive environments and develop evidence-based interventions. However, ethical considerations are crucial, including informed consent, privacy protection, and avoiding genetic discrimination. Sociogenomics is not a deterministic tool, but it can unlock individual potential and nurture diverse talents. Culturally competent practices and community engagement are essential for ensuring sociogenomics benefits all populations in Africa. The true power of sociogenomics lies in unlocking individual potential and paving the way for a brighter future for African education.

**Keywords:** Africa, African, Potential, Students, Understanding Diversity

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# Translating the Sustainable Development Goals Document into African Languages as Strategy to Effective Implementation

*Stephen Aôndongu NYON<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals is a working document envisioned and produced by world leaders with noble aims and objectives to eliminate poverty, ensure peaceful coexistence and uplift the human race among other things. As the name implies, it is a developmental road map that is time bound. Like every other plan, there is a need to inject some life into it for it to be workable, as used here, *life* means using the indigenous language, otherwise, *language of the mind*. Africa boasts a population that is second only to Asia in terms of size. To actualize a global project of the caliber of Sustainable Development Goals therefore, Africa has a big role in the agenda. The African population is comprised of a plethora of linguistic variation that is more than the Americas and Europe combined. The linguistic diversity is further complicated by an ugly experience of exogenous linguistic subjugation and domination unleashed on her by others, but Europe in particular. It is not overstating the fact that part of the reason for Africa's underdeveloped status is because of the linguistic breach, which has not only distorted the developmental process but has especially put it in reverse gear. The paper explores the concept of fostering sustainable development through reviving indigenous African Languages which have the potential to develop the mind which in turn leads to overall development of the person and community.

**Keywords:** translation, sustainable development, language, implementation, literacy and language planning

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# Digital Communication technologies and the struggle over control of narratives in the Global South

*Lucius Mugisha<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

Literature on digital communication technologies (DCT), especially social media, can be categorized as about either the pros and cons of adopting DCT or how their adoption has had contradictory outcomes. What seems to be consistently left out of account is the manner in and extent to which DCT shape the socioeconomic organisation of societies in the Global South. This paper draws on existing literature and informal observation of the use of social media (Facebook, twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram, and YouTube) to argue that DCT provide space for reproduction and legitimation or negotiation/contestation of the dominant narratives, practices and structures. Specifically, on the one hand, social media become biopolitical devices by which people self-regulate or are regulated in line with the dominant neoliberal logic by which individuals look for self-gratification at any cost. On the other hand, social media also become a space for articulation of biopolitics from below—enacting of techniques which contest/challenge the existing dominant order. Lastly, the paper calls for expansion and enhancement of space for biopolitics from below on social media in order to further negotiate more equitable social order.

**Keywords:** Digital Communication Technologies, Global South, social media, narratives

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# **Education for Sustainable Development in a Nigerian Higher Education Institution: Challenges and Prospects**

*Abigail Abenu<sup>1</sup>, Mustapha Sahabo and Joshua L Batholomew*

## **Abstract**

Education for sustainable development (ESD) is a viable instrument in transforming the imperiled earth into a sustainable place. While ESD has been introduced into the education curricula in different regions of the world, Africa is far behind other regions of the world. This study examines the challenges and prospects of teaching ESD as a general core course at the Air Force Institute of Technology, Kaduna-Nigeria. The faculty members who teach ESD and undergraduates were the respondents in the survey. It was revealed that the teaching of ESD, using learner-centred pedagogical techniques, has brought about sustainability awareness and the acquisition of skills that are central to sustainability among undergraduates. About Ninety-five of the undergraduates opined that ESD has been beneficial. About two-thirds of the undergraduates would like to undertake research or careers in fields related to environmental sustainability. The study revealed that the faculty members face several challenges, the major ones being inadequate staff development and lack of resources. It is recommended that diverse professionals should be involved in the teaching of ESD.

**Keywords:** Education; Sustainable Development; Sustainability;  
Undergraduates

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# **The Dar es Salaam School of Thought: A Dehydrated Fountain of Ideas and a Collapsed Movement for Academic Freedom in Tanzania**

*Richard Mbunda<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), one of the oldest tertiary institutions in Africa was probably more popular a few decades ago than it is today. Its popularity was partly brought about by the Dar es Salaam School of thought, which arose in the late 1960s in the aftermath of the Tanzania's euphoric declaration to follow the path of *Ujamaa* and Self-reliance. Originally an offshoot of the History Department, the Dar es Salaam School of thought quickly became a unifying ideological framework for virtually all intellectuals at the University. The school brought together key household names such as Walter Rodney, Issa Shivji, Justinian Rweyemamu, Lionel Cliffe and countless others who confronted challenges of their day, while providing an alternative ideological orientation to their students. The Dar es Salaam School became a fountain of ideas as academics and in particular students would convene at the Hill to discuss a myriad challenge facing Africa and the global South at large, including students' demands to the University Administration. It is no wonder that, when the School was still active, academics at UDSM became key actors who pushed for reinstatement of multi-party politics in Tanzania in early 1990s. However, like many other Universities in Africa, the UDSM had to confront the challenge of continuity and discontinuity between the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial ideological pedagogies. Using data obtained from archival records and elite interviews, this paper revisits the Dar es Salaam School of thought to uncover its potential as a movement for democratization and a fountain of new ideas. The paper concludes that the demise of the Dar es Salaam School has denied both academics and students the opportunity to influence the course of political development, including academic freedom in Tanzania and beyond.

**Keywords:** The Dar es Salaam School of Thought; tertiary education; ideological discontinuity; academic movement; academic freedom.

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# Psychosocial Antecedents of Discretionary Behaviours among Teacher-Leaders: A PLS-SEM Approach

*Bala Salisu<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

Drawing on the self-determination theory, this study examines trait emotional intelligence (trait EI), political skill and perceived self-efficacy as sequential psychosocial antecedents of discretionary behaviours among teacher-leaders in Nigerian Polytechnics. Design/methodology/approach: A cross-sectional survey using self-reports was employed to gather data from a sample of 292 teacher-leaders ( $\bar{x}$ age = 45.08 ± 6.87;  $\bar{x}$ tenure = 15.50 ± 7.21) in Nigerian polytechnics. The data were analysed using PLS-SEM in SmartPLS, and the nine hypotheses were tested using 5000 bootstrapped resamples. The results supported a significant direct effect of trait EI on discretionary behaviours, and perceived self-efficacy partially mediated the relationship. Interestingly, while political skill correlated positively with both trait EI and discretionary behaviours, it did not exhibit a significant mediating effect. However, the analysis revealed a significant overall sequential mediation effect involving both political skill and perceived self-efficacy, explaining 60.4% of the variance in discretionary behaviours. Practical implications: The research offers actionable insights for teacher-leader development programmes in Nigerian polytechnics, focusing on political skill and perceived self-efficacy development and their integration in staff selection and assessment processes. The study broadens the application of the SDT framework by associating specific personality traits with the fulfilment of the three basic psychological needs in a partially mediated sequential model involving trait EI, political skill, perceived self-efficacy, and discretionary behaviours of teacher-leaders.

**Keywords:** Trait emotional intelligence, Political skill, Perceived self-efficacy, Discretionary behaviours, Teacher-leaders, Self-determination theory.

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# **Mental Health and Psychosocial Well-being in Domestic Workers in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: Why it Matters and Why we Should Make it a Priority**

*Magolanga Shagembe<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Mental health and Psychosocial well-being in the workplace and in every aspect of human existence is top of mind for everyone these days. This is because employees' mental health and psychosocial well-being can be either positively or negatively influenced by the workplaces. Moreover, the employees' mental health and psychosocial wellbeing influences not only their overall health, but also their productivity. This phenomenological study explores the mental health and psychosocial well-being among domestic workers aged between 15 and 18 years in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Data were collected using in-depth interviews, observations, and documentary reviews between August 2021 and February 2022. Findings indicated that mental health and psychosocial well-being among domestic workers involved both mental health and psychosocial flourishing and languishing across six dimensions: self-acceptance, personal growth, purpose in life, positive relationships with others, environmental mastery, and autonomy. Therefore, domestic workers who are mentally and psychosocially well (flourishing) were likely to be more committed, satisfied, productive and coped well with their work and non-work-related challenges and vice versa. This implies that as long as domestic workers are entitled to take care of the children, the sick, elders, and the home of their employers in general, they play an important role into the economy of the families, communities, and the nation. Hence, mental health and psychosocial well-being in domestic workers matters and investment into them is necessary and important as Tanzania strives towards the National Development Vision 2025.

**Keywords:** mental health, psychosocial well-being, domestic workers, phenomenology

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# **The role of kinship care as an alternative care system and pathway to prevent and respond to the risk of Violence Against Children (VAC)**

*Blessing Kumbarai Mutama<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

In light of the global movement on deinstitutionalizing (DI) care of children, Family for Every Child (Family) members from the Care in the African Context Working Group in 2019 published 4 national research on Kinship Care (KC) and 1 African regional research on KC. The research studies were building an evidence base on the need for African solutions and strengthening members' ability to advocate for indigenous knowledge systems rather than imported solutions for DI. The research consistently indicated that, despite KC being prominently used, it was often informal, unrecognized and under supported. When left unsupported it can place children at higher risk of violence. In response to the research findings, Family developed Global Guidance on how best to support KC. In Africa, Egypt, Liberia, Tanzania, South African and Zimbabwe provided contributions in the guidance which uses a systems strengthening approach to children's care focusing on the enabling environment. Development of research involved a literature review, key informant interviews, stakeholder engagements, and consultations with children and carers. Findings show that KC is widely used and has community support in the majority of cultures as it is deeply rooted within the African tradition and culture. KC has multiple benefits for both children and caregivers. It is often the preferred form of care, children are usually loved and well cared for, it offers continuity, stability, social networks and better outcomes outside of parental care. KC makes crucial contributions to the well-being, development, and survival of children. KC remains widely neglected by governments and care systems across the region. Although many children in KC are well cared for, some experience violence hence provision of sufficient, appropriate support to KC can minimize the risk of VAC. KC is a complex form of care, requiring a sophisticated response. Chronic poverty lies at the core of many of the problems that they face.

**Keywords:** kinship care, risk of violence, children, indigenous knowledge systems

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# **Factors associated with alcohol use among adolescents and young adults: A Social-Ecological Model Perspective on the 2024 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey data**

*Christopher Hariri H Mbotwa, Shadrack Elia Kibona<sup>1</sup>, Elia Magwaja, Idda Masha, Linus Rweyemamu<sup>2</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Alcohol use is one of the public health concerns, with implications for individual well-being and societal development. Adolescents and young adults are at increased vulnerability to harmful alcohol use. This study aimed to determine the factors associated with alcohol use among adolescents and young adults in Tanzania. This was a cross-sectional study utilizing the 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (2022 TDHS) dataset. A sample of 10,786 women and 4,136 men aged 15-35 years were included in the analysis. A multivariable logistic regression model was used to identify different layers of the factors associated with alcohol use. Participants' mean age ( $\pm$ SD) were  $24.01\pm 5.96$  and  $23.41\pm 6.11$  years for women and men, respectively. The reported prevalence of alcohol use was 4.01% among men and 11.52% among women. Factors associated with alcohol use include older age, attaining tertiary education, previously married, reporting to be HIV-positive, being head of household, being illiterate, and exposure to radio. Like women, the odds of drinking alcohol were higher among older men and those who had been in a previous marital union. On the other hand, men with secondary education had lower odds of drinking alcohol. Both women and men residing in the Southern Highlands and the Southwest Highlands zones had increased odds of alcohol use. The study identified distinct factors influencing alcohol use among adolescents and young adults in Tanzania, highlighting gender-specific variations. Key determinants such as age, education, marital status, HIV status, literacy, and media exposure underscore the need for tailored public health interventions. The findings emphasize the importance of targeted strategies to consider gender-specific risk factors and geographical variations.

**Keywords:** alcohol use, adolescents, young adults, Tanzania

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## **Supporting Kinship Care to facilitate mental health and psychosocial wellbeing for children and carers in Kinship Care**

*Blessing Kumbarai Mutama<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Kinship care is often associated with bereavement, trauma or emotional distress, and loss. Mental health problems are more likely to be experienced by both children in kinship care and their carers than their peers. A range of mental health support including access to respite care, referrals for counselling or other mental health services, and peer to peer support groups is needed by Kinship care (KC) families. In 2019 Family for Every Child (Family) published 4 national research on KC, 1 African regional research on KC and 1 global research on KC. The research consistently indicated that, despite KC being prominent across Africa and the world, it was often informal, unrecognized and under supported. When left unsupported it can place children at higher risk. In response to the research findings, Family developed Global Guidance on how best to support KC. The guidance uses a systems' strengthening approach to children's care focusing on the enabling environment. Development of the guidance involved a global literature review, key informant interviews, stakeholder engagements, and consultations with children and carers. In Africa, Egypt, Liberia, Tanzania, South African and Zimbabwe provided contributions. The development of the guidance was practitioner lead. Findings indicate that although kinship care often brings joy and satisfaction into carers' lives, it can also be a stressful experience. It is highly challenging caring for a vulnerable, bereaved, emotionally distressed or traumatized child with associated behavioral difficulties. Given the huge pressures on kinship carers, it is perhaps not surprising that, like children in kinship care, many experience anxiety and depression. KC makes crucial contribution to the well-being, development, and survival of millions of children. However, kinship care families have multifaceted support needs. Challenges caused by stress and mental health issues should not be underestimated.

**Keywords:** kinship care, mental health, psychological wellbeing, Zimbabwe

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## **Borders, “Spatial Fix” and Neo-colonialism**

*Olgu Karan<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

One of the greatest contradictions of today’s global system lies between the hypermobility of transnational capital and the immobility of labour caged within national borders. Ironically, the people that are caged and immobilized are largely the former colonies of Europe. This study focuses on the functioning of borders and geography of capital accumulation nexus as neo-colonialism in the globalized world. The paper’s research question is as follows: What is the function of border management in the contemporary globalizing world? It argues that without filters of borders, capital cannot cheapen labour, nor weaken it and make it ready for exploitation. Borders are spatial fix devices to regulate economic crises caused by over accumulation in developed capitalist countries. The stability of advanced capitalist economies depends on the strategic management of migration. Strategic control of migration is a way of managing the geography of capital accumulation. Without immigrants and migrant labour, the economies of North America and Europe would suffer or even collapse. The European Union’s policy of externalizing its borders and outsourcing border security to non-member countries has expanded from the coasts of North and West Africa to the Sahel. It has recently financed countries such as Ukraine, Turkey and Libya. On the other hand, people from post-colonial zones desire to equalize wages via migration to developed economies. At the same time, the securitization of borders is the anchor of neo-colonialism in our era.

**Keyword:** Borders, Neo-Colonialism, Post-colonialism.

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# **“One People, One Destiny”: Integrated Selves and ‘Kinships’ of Nations in the East African Community’s and Founding Member States’ Anthems**

*Spemba Elias Spemba<sup>1</sup> and Eliah Sibonike Mwaifuge*

## **Abstract**

Despite the unification of East African states to form the East African Community, the member states also aspire to grow as integrated selves within the unification. This article draws from African philosophy of Ubuntu and Benedict Anderson’s ideas of imagined communities to investigate whether the East African Community’s anthem and those of its three member states enmesh the concept of individual nations’ self-integration and communal aspirations amidst the community insistence of ‘oneness.’ A close reading of Uganda’s, Tanzania’s, and Kenya’s anthems reveals that they symbolically represent individual member states as integrated selves and as aspiring to fortify communal relations with neighbour states, thereby signalling that individual states will flourish amongst others, the very things addressed in the EAC’s anthem. Anthems’ fictitious worlds metaphorically shed light on the materialisation of a healthy East African Community and the growth of individual member states based on the principle of self and communal integration.

**Keywords:** East Africa, Ubuntu, East African community, nations, anthems

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## **Indigenous languages and identity quest for national/continental unity: overview of Igbo tribe in Nigeria**

*Austin Nwosu<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Language is the most pertinent information and communication – characteristic of all human beings. It is a powerful, as well as, a great instrument for cultural transmission and preservation. Communities in the world are being used to identify by the speech community or trace. Indigenous language originated in a specific place and was not brought to that place from elsewhere. The most widely spoken indigenous languages are southern Quechua spoken primarily in south Peru. The Igbo language is one of those indigenous languages used by the Igbo for communication. Recently, the use of this language has diminished as the Igbo people prefer to speak other languages like English or even French in place of their mother tongue. This phenomenon has constituted a threat to the Igbo language. Some of the effects of this Igbo language abandonment include loss of the people's identity, collapse of Igbo culture because they no longer use their language in rites and rituals. This paper is, therefore, aimed at highlighting the importance and effective use of indigenous language as a major factor for identifying with others and chatting up unity among nations and continents. A lost language is a loss of identity and that amounts to a loss of race and gender. The paper sourced data from primary and secondary sources. A framework was formulated to direct research efforts on the development study of the Igbo language, the relationship between Igbo, and the factors militating against the growth of the language. The paper concludes that a blend of indigenous languages among Nigerian and continental youths particularly, as a means of formal communication through a process of learning from primary school to the tertiary institution will improve the social understanding and acceptance necessary for Continental unity.

**Keywords:** Indigenous language, Speech community, Identity, Igbo Language.

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# **Razing a Nation? Schooling, Values and National building in Tanzania**

*Armstrong C Matogwa<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The project of national building in Tanzania started in 1961 when complete independence was attained. This was necessary to a country passed through 7 decades of direct colonization and about 5 centuries of exploitation and oppression. By 1961 these social forces had fragmented the unity and collaboration of African communities. This context influences the first government of Tanzania to introduce a national building project. Basically, the first two decades of independence, the government was preoccupied with this movement. Mono-party politics, Ujamaa ideology and education for self-reliance were designed to embrace values of national unity. This movement did not end up with the first regime. Despite the change of political ideology since 1980s all regimes that followed tried to capitalize on this movement. Since 1980s the nation had embraced values of democracy, human rights, multipartyism, and privatization towards national building. These new values were said to activate the national building movement in the context of globalization. It is almost four decades now since the national building movement embraced these new values which are disseminated through various channels including, schooling and media. However, little is known, about the progress of the national building movement and specifically the role of these values in enhancing national building movement; this study responds to this puzzle by examining the dominant values produced and reproduced in the Tanzania schooling system and analysing the context in which these values maintain, promote or destroy the national building movement? The study is guided by a materialist theoretical framework and qualitative methodology.

**Keywords:** National building, Values, Class struggle, Ideology.

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# Climate Change and Health Policies in Tanzania

*Hussein Mohammed<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

This paper presents the climate change and health policies in Tanzania. The main objective of the research was to study how health systems, people, polices and facilities, respond to climate change and inform the national health adaptation plan (NAP). Tanzania had a NAP which ended in 2023 from 2018 and currently is preparing the second one. Some of the challenge we found on the first one is that there was little awareness, lack of funds to implement. In addition, time has passed since the first NAP and there is a lot of changes in policies and practices. The COP 2023 has promoted climate change and health and there is likeliness that more funds will be obtained to create awareness on the second NAP in order to ensure its implementation.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Health Policies, Tanzania

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## Assessment of Climate Health Risks in Tanzania

*William Christopher<sup>1</sup> and Shamimu Mushi<sup>2</sup>*

### Abstract

Climate change and variability is the century's global challenge that is associated with extreme weather conditions, which has and shall continue to affect humanity's health delivery systems. Temperatures are on the rise and rainfalls erratic exhibiting synergy with increased health risks to communities in the rural and urban areas. Extreme weather conditions are known to affect food and water availability, lead to loss of livestock that is an economic base of livestock keepers in rural areas, impede access to health services, and alter vectors, pathogens, and diseases transmission patterns. This calls for improvement of a health delivery system. Using Tanzania's rural and urban settings: Temeke District in Dar es Salaam and Same District in Kilimanjaro as a case study, this paper unravels the diverse human health risks in the two settings. Moreover, the paper discusses the policy implications of the health risks given the ever-changing climatic conditions and the urgency to safeguard current and future human population against health risks attributed to climate change and variability.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Variability, Health Delivery System, Risks, Tanzania

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# **The Impact of Climate Change on Health and Diseases in Tanzania**

*Sawe Jackson<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Climate change poses a significant threat to public health in Tanzania. This paper used a case study of two districts which are Same and Temeke. The districts are characterized by unpredictable rainfall and prolonged dry seasons, and face an exacerbation of health challenges due to changing climate patterns. The paper examined the impact of climate change on health and diseases with consideration of rising temperatures and altered precipitation patterns. The paper used case study research design under qualitative approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, focus group discussion and field observation. Data were analyzed thematically. Findings revealed that rising temperatures and altered precipitation patterns contribute to the increased incidence of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever, as the vectors thrive in warmer climates and the breeding sites become more widespread with irregular rainfall. Moreover, findings indicate that the scarcity of water exacerbates the spread of waterborne diseases like cholera and dysentery, as communities frequently use contaminated water sources during droughts. The prolonged dry spells due to increase in temperature also lead to significant agricultural losses, resulting in food insecurity and malnutrition, especially among vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly. Furthermore, climate change-induced extreme weather events, such as floods, contribute to the displacement of populations, increasing the risk of communicable diseases due to insufficient sanitation facilities. In conclusion, climate change significantly impacts the health and disease patterns in the Kilimanjaro region. It is recommended that in order to address these health challenges integrated strategies that include, improving water and sanitation infrastructure, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and strengthening community resilience to climate-induced health risks. Such measures are essential to address the impacts of climate change on public health and ensure the well-being of communities.

**Keywords:** Climate Change Impacts, Assessment, Health and Diseases, Tanzania

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## **Impact of Climate Change on Nutrition in Tanzania**

*Michael David Rikanga<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

This paper examines the impacts of climate change on agricultural production in four sites in Tanzanian districts namely, Temeke Municipality, Kilosa and Same districts and Babati township. The paper focuses key climate change impacts and how they affect agricultural production systems and its subsequent effects on the nutritional health. Qualitative research approach was used to gather data mainly through 22 focus group discussions (FGDs) and observations. Kilosa, Same districts and Babati township were identified as the most vulnerable to impacts of climate change because most of the people depend on rainfed agriculture as their main economic activity. Temeke municipality is less affected because of its urban nature and very few people depend on agriculture. Food insecurity, water shortages, crop failure, reduced productivity and increased animal diseases were mentioned to be the key climate change impacts which lead to nutritional problems. Migration of wild animals and decline in fish productivity were also mentioned. The study concludes by informing that, there is an urgent need for adaptive strategies that enhance resilience and ensure food security. It recommends policy interventions that focus on promoting climate-resilient farming practices, investing in research for adaptive technologies, and strengthening global food distribution networks to mitigate climate change impacts on vulnerable people.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Nutrition, Health, Tanzania

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# Assessment of the Health System Vulnerability to Climate Change in Tanzania

*Suma Kibonde<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

This research investigates the impact of climate change on the vulnerability of individuals and health systems in Tanzania, focusing on cases from Babati, Kilosa, Temeke, and Same districts. Employing a qualitative research design, data were collected through focus group discussions and observation checklists. The findings indicate that demographic factors, such as age and gender, significantly influence vulnerability, with children, the elderly, and women being more susceptible due to limited access to resources and support systems. Geographical factors, including proximity to flood-prone areas and regions affected by drought, exacerbate environmental and health vulnerabilities by restricting access to clean water and sanitation and contributing to crop failure and infrastructure destruction. The study also highlights the role of biological factors and pre-existing health conditions in shaping susceptibility to climate-induced health risks, including crop fungal diseases affecting pregnant women due to incomplete drying processes and reports of uncommon diseases linked to new maize seed varieties. Socio-economic disparities further exacerbate uneven exposure and access to healthcare, particularly among the unfortunate households. In conclusion, the study calls for urgent need for comprehensive, equity-driven policies and interventions to mitigate vulnerability to climate change impacts on health and health systems, hence, enhancing community climate change resilience in Tanzania.

**Keywords:** Vulnerability, Risk, Climate, Environment, Health

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# **Performance of Fee-Free Basic Education Program (FBEP) in Tanzania: A Discourse Analysis of the Debate between Policy Makers and Policy Implementors**

*Chediel Nyirenda<sup>1</sup> and Respicius Shumbusho Damian*

## **Abstract**

Based on its commitment to implementing Sustainable Development Goal Number Four and Target Number One, Tanzania reviewed its 2014 Education and Training Policy and introduced the Fee-Free Basic Education Program in 2016 to ensure equal access to quality basic education for all Tanzanian children. Although hopes were high that the removal of tuition fees would result in an improvement in access to basic education for all Tanzanian children, the program has constantly been reported by researchers and policy analysts as a failure with no prospects for achieving its stated goals. Yet, in many instances, the government has boasted of having continued to offer fee-free basic education in the country identifying several examples of success in the implementation of the program. One important question arises from this reality: How is it that a policy that is reported to be a failure continues to be funded, implemented, and praised by the government? Using discourse analysis techniques of research reports, speeches, and media content, this paper concludes that there is a debate going on between the makers of the policy and implementors of the policy about what the term ‘access’ entails. While the top-level government policymakers understand access mostly in terms of an increase in enrollment, parents and researchers understand it generally in terms of improvement in the quality of the education service. The paper proposes that the debate could be resolved by a common understanding of the broad meaning of the term ‘access’ which is the basic concept in the policy. It is therefore important to recommunicate the policy message.

**Keywords:** Access, basic education, FBEP, policy

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# **PEPMIS-ization of Performance Management at the University: Transitions, Directions, and What we Should Expect?**

*Respicius Shumbusho Damian<sup>1</sup> & David Mosoma*

## **Abstract**

The replacement of Open Performance Review and Appraisal System with Public Employee's Performance Management Information System in the public sector comes with little or no consensus to whether the new system will offer something positive compared to the old one. There are divided perceptions between the employer and the government on one hand, and public servants on the other. The public service management holds a view that this shift is rational and will improve efficiency and accountability in managing public sector employees. Heads of public institutions and departments are under siege enforcing the implementation of a new system in a 'do-or-die' manner. The response by ordinary public servant seems to be a mix of passive acceptance and criticism. They question whether it is not a mere control tool that necessarily increases the workload at the expense of operational efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and motivation to build high performance organizational teams. So, are these transitions likely to be developmental? This paper offers some intellectual insights regarding the possible implications of this transition in a university context. Informed by the historical and philosophical foundation of performance management, our paper presents an argument that the preconceptions that the Open Performance Review and Appraisal System failed to deliver expected outcomes because of the odds within itself are misleading. It is rather because of the failure of the public sector to adjust their dominant cultures to accommodate the best transformations. Therefore, it is not the Open Performance Review and Appraisal System that has failed. Like the Open Performance Review and Appraisal System, the new Public Employee's Performance Management Information System has revealed the signs of failing even before the implementation because it has been driven by misconceptions and misimplementations.

**Keywords:** Performance Management, PEPMIS, OPRAS, Transition, Tanzania

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# **The unintended consequences of the expansion of higher education in Mozambique**

*Floriana F Antonio<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

At the time of independence in June 25, 1975, Mozambique had a record of over 90 per cent of illiteracy rate. In terms of higher education, the only university inherited from colonial period catered for less than thousand students. In this context, people with primary and secondary school degree occupied key positions in both public and private institutions. In fact, some senior government officials including Ministers did not have secondary school certificate. As Mozambique prepares to celebrate the jubilee of its independence, it has over 50 universities graduating thousands of students every year. Unlike the early years of independence, the majority of these graduates are unemployed. Based on literature review and oral interviews, this paper looks at the unintended consequences of the expansion of higher education in Mozambique. It argues that as many youth graduate and fall into unemployment, Mozambique is becoming more vulnerable to political unrest, including military insurgency. It goes further to contend that the existence of educated youth unsatisfied with the inability of the government to provide jobs and other services creates enabling environment for informed protests against the status quo. It concludes that the failure to accommodate the demands of graduates risk transforming the success of post-colonial policies in higher education into source of political and social instability.

**Keywords:** Mozambique, higher education, unemployment, instability

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## **Ergonomics Assessment and Body Part Discomfort from Class Room Furniture in Secondary Schools – Case Study Yola**

*Mustapha M Sahabo<sup>1</sup>, Kabara A. D., Aliyu A. D*

### **Abstract**

The purpose of a classroom chair and desk is to improve children's learning condition. Compatibility is expected between the seat, the user, and the task at hand. Musculoskeletal problems are more likely to occur when these students sit in an inconvenient position for extended periods of time. A piece of ergonomically built school furniture makes studying more pleasant because it prevents physical discomfort caused by an obstacle in blood circulation when the seat is too high and the thighs compress. This is because prolonged sitting on improper furniture can result in back and neck pain, postural dysfunction, and other musculoskeletal illnesses. Therefore, this study was aimed at assessing the ergonomics of school furniture's and its comfortability and possible cause of MSD to students. A descriptive cross-sectional study was adopted for this research involving (200 students) from four different secondary schools located in Adamawa State. Students from the junior and senior classes of each school were involved. A questionnaire was administered to the participants during classes. The result indicates a high percentage of students experiencing pain in their backs, legs and thighs, majority of the student felt uncomfortable with their seats and they feel the seats are too low. It is concluded that students are at risk of developing musculoskeletal disorder over time if the issue of ergonomically fit furniture's are not provided.

**Keywords:** classroom, body part discomfort, ergonomics, musculoskeletal disorder

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# Mass Media and the Political Economy of *Al-Majiri* Education System in Nigeria: An Overview

*Musa Ohiare Sule<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

The importance of mass media in contemporary human society cannot be over-emphasized especially in a developing country such as Nigeria where there is an urgent need for socio-economic and educational transformation for sustainable development. In Nigeria, Western education is highly valued especially in the southern part of the country while Islamic education is predominant in the muslim dominated areas of the North. In the past, both systems of education complement each other and sometimes, the latter almost always embrace the former since it is the form of education that is officially recognized. The growing challenges and abnormalities that the Al-Majiri system of education, fashioned originally on the concept of Quranic education now faces is unlike during the pre-colonial Nigeria, when the Al-Majiri system of education flourished and recorded exceptional accomplishment in literacy and social services. Specifically, the lack of funding of the education system by individual Islamic scholars rather than government, that mostly run such schools nowadays and the increasing numbers of intakes in spite of this shortcoming, has seen an increased presence of beggars, both children and youths at every public places and even in private places and this has become a matter of concern to every Nigerian. In view of this worrisome development, this paper suggests strategies that could be put in place to integrate the moribund education system into the mainstream system of education in Nigeria that will reduce significantly the out-of-school children syndrome and socio-economic and political drain that it constitutes in the country. This is because the staggering number of this class of children in Nigeria does not augur well for our collective security and economic growth. Hence, the need for an urgent action to be taken on the part of government, media and other concerned stakeholders if the country's political and economic growth and development is to be sustained. The agenda setting theory and development media theory underpin this study while the method of study revolves around Focused group discussion and In-Depth Interview.

**Keywords:** Mass media, political economy, Al-Majiri, Education, Overview

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# **The pace and limitations in the use of digital innovations to increase health insurance coverage and uptake for informal sector operators' universal health coverage in Tanzania**

*Memory Modest Njakile<sup>1</sup> & Respicius Shumbusho Damian<sup>2</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The journey to realize Universal Health Coverage is global and has gone through different historical eras in both developed and developing countries. In this search, health systems in both the developed and developing world have attempted different modes of health financing including the introduction of different forms of health insurance. The aim of health insurance, which this study focused on is to reduce the effect of health and financial risks that result from catastrophic spending that comes with out-of-the-pocket payment. While insurance coverage and uptake has been increasing in developed countries, it has remained low in most of the developing countries including Tanzania. Using thematic analysis of the data from a desk study, this paper characterizes the health insurance industry in Tanzania paying attention to the key innovations that seek to address insurance needs for the low-income operators in the urban informal sector and explores the reasons for the low coverage and uptake of health insurance by the low-income operators in the informal sector. We argue that digitalization has played a significant transformation of the health insurance industry by increasing the opportunity for both the providers and users. However, the governments' limited capacity to pay insurance for all its citizens, incompatibility of the user needs and motives of providers, regulatory challenges, and the fragmented health insurance system continue to undermine the operations, coverage, and uptake of health insurance by low-income operators in the informal sector. We conclude that besides the progress in digitalization that has a potential of reducing the cost of operating health insurance, efforts to address this fragmentation and regulatory challenges are crucial for increasing the coverage and uptake of health insurance by the poor and low-income earners, especially those who operate in the urban informal sector.

**Keywords:** Pace, limitations, use of digital innovations, health insurance coverage, informal sector operators', universal health coverage, Tanzania

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# Capital Formation and Health Outcomes in Middle-Income Countries

*Osinusi, Kunle Bankole<sup>1</sup> and Aberu, Felix<sup>2</sup>*

## Abstract

Understanding how much a country's health system spends on infrastructure, machinery, and types of equipment is crucial for policymaking and analysis. Although health systems continue to be labour-intensive, however, capital has been increasingly important in the production of health services in recent decades. Considering the growing importance of diagnostic and therapeutic types of equipment, as well as the recent rise of information, computers, and technology in healthcare services which are capital intensive, it becomes increasingly important to determine the impacts of capital formation on Health outcomes in middle-income countries. Hence, this study investigated the impacts of capital formations on health outcomes in selected middle-income countries, using the World Bank rating, from 2000 to 2023, the System Generalized Method of Moments (SGMM) was adopted to account for endogeneity. The World Development Indicators (WDI), and World Governance Indicators (WGI) data were used. The model's validity was assessed using the AR (1) and the AR (2) tests, while the instrumental variables were validated using Sargan and Hansen tests. The estimation's robustness was thereafter proven with the pooled OLS and fixed effect regression which all abundantly establish how capital formation affects health outcomes in middle-income countries. Inferences were drawn using a 5% threshold of significance. Results showed that the coefficient of capital formation confirmed a crowd-out relationship between morbidity rates, and crude death, while life expectancy has a positive relationship with capital formation in middle-income countries. ( $\beta = -0.0604$ ,  $t = -0.0584$ ), and ( $\omega = -0.0493$ ,  $t = -1.3230$ ) respectively, while Life expectancy has a positive relationship and is statistically significant at a 5% level ( $\phi = 0.2184$ ,  $t = -2.6438$ ) which implies that capital formation in middle-income countries is weak to endogenously influence the Medicare as well as the health care system at large to reduce the occurrences of morbidity rates, crude death and improve life expectancy. The study recommended that Middle-income countries must generate savings and investments through individual savings or government policy to improve their healthcare system since countries with a high level of household savings can accumulate funds and produce capital goods faster.

**Keywords:** Capital Formation, Health Outcomes, Middle-Income Countries, SGMM

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# Global Climate Change, and Environmental Degradation: Do Health Outcomes Matter?

*Aberu, Felix<sup>1</sup> and Osinusi, Kunle Bankole<sup>2</sup>*

## Abstract

The interminable rate of greenhouse gas (CO<sub>2</sub>) emission and increased concentration of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere are not unconnected to both human and natural activities. This study examined the effects of global climate change and environmental influences on mortality and morbidity rates. The study employed an *ex-post facto* research design and used secondary annual panel data from 1996 to 2023 for the United States of America, Japan, Iran, India, Russia, Saudi Arabia, China, Indonesia, and Germany being the collective group of countries which accounted for over two-thirds of global GHG emission, and data were sourced from World Development Indicators (WDI), and World Governance Indicator (WGI). The AR(1) and AR(2) tests were conducted to examine the existence of first and second-order autocorrelation in the sGMM model while Sargan and Hansen's tests were carried out to assess the validity of the instrumental variables employed. Inferences were drawn at a 5 percent level of significance. Results revealed that Carbon emission per capita ( $\beta = 0.52$ ,  $t = 0.42$ ) has a crowd-out effect on the morbidity rate ( $\beta = -1.82$ ,  $t = 13.32$ ), while, Carbon emission per capita ( $\beta = 0.65$ ,  $t = 7.39$ ) significantly increased mortality rate ( $\beta = 0.65$ ,  $t = 7.39$ ), the out of pocket expenditure ( $\beta = 0.01$ ,  $t = 3.41$ ) has a positive and significant relationship with mortality rate. But with a crowd-out relationship with morbidity rate. The AR (1) and AR (2) tests confirmed the validity of the estimated sGMM model while the Sargan and the Hansen tests established the validity of the instrumental variables used in the estimation. It was concluded that the coefficients of carbon emissions confirmed a positive and significant relationship among CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, mortality, and morbidity rates in the world's leading CO<sub>2</sub> emissions countries, which implies that carbon emission has contributed adversely to mortality and morbidity rates in the world. Therefore, we recommend based on the empirical findings that, significant action should be taken to facilitate the expansion of environmental protection and sustainability initiatives in any CO<sub>2</sub> emissions nation of the world to control morbidity and mortality rates.

**Keywords:** Environmental, Mortality, Morbidity, Health outcomes, Carbon emissions

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# Prediction of Tuberculosis Risks and Influential Climatic Factors in Tanzania Mainland Using Bayesian Spatiotemporal

*Bwire Wilson Bwire<sup>1</sup>; Maurice Mbago<sup>2</sup>; Amina Msengwa<sup>3</sup>*

## Abstract

Modelling of patterns of Tuberculosis risks and its influential climatic factors is of great interest in developing countries. This is because more understanding of variations in TB risks across sub-regional levels (councils) and time as well as influential climatic factors plays an important role in fighting against the disease. This study aimed at predictions of TB risks and their associations with climatic factors including temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, wind speed and air pressure using Bayesian spatiotemporal model. Secondary data of retrospective case notification data of TB patients attending the TB care and treatment centre from January 2015 to December 2020 was used for estimation of the spatial, temporal variations and spatiotemporal patterns of TB risks across all 184 councils in Tanzania mainland. The model selection was based on the Deviance Information Criterion (DIC) where the one with the least value was considered as an optimal model. The Bayesian spatiotemporal Poisson model was used to estimate the TB risks and assess the influence of climatic factors on TB risks. The model containing spatial, temporal and spatiotemporal interaction was the best model (DIC=10521.72). The findings indicate a higher heterogeneity in TB infection risks across councils. The spatial patterns indicate a higher TB risk for the councils found in the central and southern parts of the country. Moreover, the findings revealed an increasing temporal trend of TB risks from 2015 to 2020 with some spatiotemporal dynamics in disease risks across councils in the six-year period. Additionally, the study concludes that wind speed has a significant positive effect (RR=1.0606, CI: 1.0013, 1.1236) on TB transmission in the Tanzania mainland. Thus, wind speed should be included during prediction of TB risks as well as disease surveillance across councils.

**Keywords:** Prediction, Tuberculosis Risks, Influential Climatic Factors, Tanzania Mainland, Bayesian Spatiotemporal

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## **Environment and Health in Africa: Challenges and Coping Strategies**

*Luyao Zhang<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Africa is facing severe environmental problems which pose a significant threat to public health. This paper aims to explore the relationship between the environment and health in Africa, analyse the impact of the environment on the health of the African people, and propose strategies to address these challenges. By conducting in-depth research on various aspects such as the prevalence of infectious diseases, water resource issues, air pollution, food safety and malnutrition, infrastructure, and sanitation conditions in Africa, a series of solutions will be presented to improve the environmental quality in Africa, safeguard the health and well-being of its people, and promote sustainable development in society.

**Keywords:** Environment, Health, Africa, Challenges, Coping Strategies

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# **Environmental Policy Development and Implementation**

*Nasiru Mohammed<sup>1</sup> & Idris Adamu Alhaji<sup>2</sup>*

## **Abstract**

This study focuses on the assessment on the impact of community participation on environmental policy development and implementation. Community participation in environmental policy development and implementation is essential for promoting effective governance, enhancing policy outcomes, and fostering social equity. However, there is a growing recognition of the importance of evidence-based approaches to assess the impact of community participation on environmental policy. This study aims to contribute to the advancement of knowledge and understanding of the role of community involvement in environmental governance and sustainability. It seeks to inform policy and practice, promote more effective and inclusive environmental governance, and contribute to environmental sustainability goals. The study identifies the mechanisms through which community participation influences policy outcomes and examines the barriers, challenges, and opportunities for enhancing community engagement in environmental policies. The researcher recommended that there is need to establish a clear and comprehensive evaluation framework that will outline the objectives, indicators, and methodologies for assessing the impact of community participation on environmental policy development and implementation. Also, there is need for the involvement of various stakeholders, including community members, civil society organizations, government agencies, and academia, in the design and implementation of impact assessments.

**Keywords:** Community Participation, Environmental Policy, Community Engagement, Stakeholder Involvement, Environmental Management

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# **Gender Differentials and Forest Resource Management: Social Livelihood Strategy for Community and Ecological Development in Rural Ogun, Nigeria**

*Omobolanle M Nosiru, Tai Solarin<sup>1</sup> Cecilia Nwigwe<sup>2</sup> Esther Oshionebo<sup>3</sup> Alaba Akinsulu<sup>4</sup> Adeleke Adeokun<sup>5</sup> Daniel Opeifa<sup>6</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Active genders engagement exists in forest resource management. The derivable benefits in forest resource management include timber and non-timber forest products, monetary proceeds, building materials, and medicinal herbs. This study examines gender differences in contribution to forest resources utilization, and their effects on rural livelihood. A well-structured questionnaire was used for data collection. This study used purposive sampling to select four communities closest to Omo Forest Reserve. Systematic sampling applied to select 213 household heads. Student T test and regression analysis were conducted. The female gender had significantly higher involvement in the collection of firewood, timber, fruits and palm wine while male gender had significantly higher involvement in the collection of medicinal herbs, honey, and valuable leaves. The women had significantly lower income from the sales of fewer forest products than men; thus, they were more efficient in the resource management of the forest products than men. It was concluded that women involvement in decision-making with respect to sustainable forest and natural resource management should be encouraged. They should not be stigmatized based on their age or marital status.

**Keywords:** Gender Involvement, Forest Resource Management, Livelihood, Rural Communities

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# **Perceptions of Social and Gender Inequalities in Global and Environmental Changes in Zimbabwe**

*Sifikile Songo<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Ecosystems are rapidly changing in response to various global change drivers. This has resulted in a rise of different forms of social injustice. This paper deals with social and gender inequalities resulting from global environmental changes in Zimbabwe. It aims at gaining an insight into the perceptions held by young women on these social injustices and to argue for social justice in the midst of ecosystem evolution. A phenomenological study was conducted using a sample of seventeen young women aged between 20 and 35 years. The participants were purposively sampled from the City of Mutare based on their availability at the time of the study. Data was gathered using semi-structured interviews. Thematic analysis was used to analyse data. The findings revealed that global environmental change was conceptualised as the alteration of ecosystems due to natural and human activities. Climate change, land degradation, deforestation and pollution are common in Zimbabwe. The results also showed that food insecurity, inequitable land tenure, displacement and health impacts were the most pronounced social inequalities, while child marriages and gender-based violence were prevalent gender inequalities. These inequalities can be addressed by strengthening social protection and disaster preparedness and response. A five stages action plan was recommended.

**Keywords:** Ecosystems, Global Environmental Changes, Gender Inequalities, Perceptions, Social Justice, Social Inequalities.

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# **The Higher Rate of Sexual and Reproductive Health Problems in Higher Learning Institutions in Tanzania: whose fault? Insights from selected institutions**

*Theresia Philemon<sup>1</sup>, Jacob Nyangusi<sup>2</sup> and Stephen Kibusi<sup>3</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Majority of youth are students with the highest sexual urge, impulse and compulsion, often accompanied with negative health consequences. Among others the health effects include unintended pregnancy, unsafe abortion, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS, and pregnancy-related mortality and morbidity. The study admits presence of different efforts to combat the situation including; youth education on delaying sexual debut, decreasing sexual partners, increasing contraceptive use and other family planning services from Tanzanian Commission for Universities (TCU) and the selected institutions. However, these efforts have produced limited results due to the fact that, university students have relatively higher education, enjoying personal freedom, have high access to information and majority have financial freedom due to stipends. This paper aimed at determining the relative rate of SRH problems from lived experiences of students. Exploratory research design was used to collect data from the 270 students, conveniently sampled from the University of Dodoma (UDOM), University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Saint Augustine University of Tanzania (SAUT) and the Institute of Rural Development and Planning (IRDP). Supplementary data from key informant interviews, focus group discussion and medical personnels were analysed using content and thematic analysis with the aid of Dedoose software package. The findings indicate high coital frequency among students across the selected institutions where UDOM and UDSM were leading by 64% and 57% respectively compared to SAUT 28 % and IRDP 42 %.

**Keywords:** Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH), Sexual Urge, Coital Frequencies

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## **Fake-talk, Side Effects, and the Trouble with Hormonal Contraceptives among Women in Dar es Salaam**

*Rhoda Bandora<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

My project analyses women's accounts about hormonal contraceptives in Tanzania, and the social, cultural, political, and economic contexts that cause them to use such contraceptives, even as they called them 'feki' (Swahili for fake). Drawing on four months of ethnographic fieldwork and interviews with four working-class women from various districts in Dar es Salaam, my research explores their anxieties about using these medications, the side effects of which they believe pose a threat to their health. The possible biomedical side effects the women spoke of include prolonged menstrual cycles, stomach cramps, fibroids, cancer, and infertility. They reasoned that medicine should not bring suffering to the body, and that therefore, if a woman experiences side effects it is a matter of concern. Given that all medications have side effects, I was interested in what exactly these women meant when they identified hormonal contraceptives as 'feki'. Furthermore, if they believed that these contraceptives were fake, why did they continue to use them? Over time, I came to understand that calling hormonal contraceptives 'feki' did not mean the women thought the pharmaceuticals were inauthentic or ineffective in preventing pregnancy. Rather, it reflected their view of such drugs as being morally problematic, but sometimes necessary.

**Keywords:** Fake-talk, Side Effects, Trouble with Hormonal Contraceptives, Women, Dar es Salaam

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# **Victims or Perpetrators? Women and Rural Armed Banditry in Northwest Nigeria**

*Jamilu Rabiu<sup>1</sup> and Basiru Musa<sup>2</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Rural armed banditry is a major security threat that has been affecting many parts of Northwest Nigeria for more than a decade. The group engages in systematic kidnapping for ransom and cattle rustling. The violence in addition to the loss of lives also disrupts economic activities, affects food security, school enrolment and attendance as well as displaces thousands of people from their communities. Relying on the secondary sources of data and interviews, this paper examines the effects of banditry on women and their involvement in sustaining the armed violence in the region. The paper argues that while armed banditry affected men and women alike, however, women and children form part of the major victims of the banditry. They are victims of kidnapping, sexual abuse, rape and domestic work as well as change of status and role from mothers to heads of households as a result of the death of their husbands. Women involved in domestic work such as cooking, cleaning and serving as security guards to the abductees in the kidnappers' den. Furthermore, women are not simply victims of the armed banditry, but also perpetrators. They participated in operations and served as couriers of small arms such as pistols, rifles, assault rifles, and other essential commodities such as food items, petroleum, and drugs to bandits in different camps in the forests and hideouts. In addition, women also serve as informants, thus supplying information to the bandits on target victims and security information. Besides providing intelligence, women pretend to be vulnerable in need of help and lure motorists on the roads.

**Keywords:** Banditry, Kidnapping, Conflict, Women, Northwest

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# Gender Dimension of Children Living and Working on Streets in Urbanized Cities of Tanzania

*Victoria B Makulilo<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

The study examined Children Living and Working on Streets (CLWS) from a gender perspective to explain why there are more boys than girls on streets in urbanized cities despite the fact that both boys and girls are subjected to similar environment. It argues that girls are less found on streets because they are suitable for household chores and thus get accommodated in urbanized cities easily. On the other hand, boys are many on streets and their number augmenting day by day in search for survival and basic needs through meagre job opportunities. The study was conducted between 2022 and 2023 by using both quantitative and qualitative methods. It utilized 340 people from different institutions and public to obtain information through questionnaires (from 237 CLWS), interviews (from 52 government officers in the Ministry, ward executive officers, social welfare officers and experts), 6 focus group discussion (parents/guardians and some CLWS) and documents. The study revealed that there are more boys than girls on streets because of patriarchal system. The system structure gender inequality between men and women. There are perceived values and beliefs in the society that boys are strong and can take care of themselves while girls are weak and can perform household core. Girls remain in their homes or taken out streets easily for household core.

**Keywords:** Gender Dimension, Children Living and Working on Streets, Urbanized Cities, Tanzania

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# **The Impact of Street Hawking on Girl Child Education: The Case Study of Katsina Metropolis**

*Fatima Abdullahi<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Street hawking especially among young girls is considered as a major problem as well as human rights violation on girl child education worldwide. It is an important risk factor that hinders girl child education with far reaching consequences among young girls. In Katsina, as one of the Northwestern State in Nigeria, street hawking among young girls became a serious problem that need to be addressed by both educationist and the state government. This paper aims to highlight the various factors that made parents denied their children the rights to attend school, and the far-reaching consequences of street hawking among young girls in Katsina Metropolis. The paper adopts the use of both primary and secondary sources of historical research. This kind of petty business which prevents young girls from attending school like any other children lead to sexual abuse, rape and spread of various diseases among young girls.

**Keywords:** Street Hawking, Girl Child Education, Human Rights Violation, Sexual Abuse Risks, Nigeria

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**Localizing climate change impacts and interventions in coffee industry:  
The Nexus of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Cost: Reflection on  
the Coffee Production in Mbozi District, Tanzania**

*Yamungu, Nestory<sup>1</sup> and Kasongi, Ng'winamila*

**Abstract**

Existing literature emphasizes different types of adaptation and mitigation by smallholder coffee farmers. However, there is little attention on the nexus of cost associated with adaptation and mitigation measures at the micro-level amidst of climate change. This study fills the gap by exploring smallholders' perception of climate change and adaptation costs, and future climate projection in Mbozi district. The study analysed smallholder producers' climate perception, projection of climate models and adaptation costs. The findings indicate that temperature has been increasing while rainfall decreasing. Also, smallholders reported increased severity of pests and diseases affecting coffee plants over the past decades. Most importantly, several on-farm and off-farm adaptation measures are being used and their costs are largely paid by smallholder coffee producers. Moreover, the climate models predict increasing temperature towards 2050 surpassing the ecological envelope for producing quality coffee. On the contrary, rainfall is projected to increase trend in the period. Since the temperature trend is crucial for coffee production, the projected increasing temperature could pose a serious challenge in adaptation costs. The increased temperature might trigger increasing severity and spread of coffee pests and diseases. This, in turn, is likely to increase the use of agrochemicals, particularly pesticides. Consequently, increasing the cost of adaptation will be burdening to smallholder coffee farmers. If adaptation costs will not be recovered in the financial gains from coffee sales, it could cause a disincentive for smallholder farmers to continue to care for their coffee trees. Therefore, interventions will be highly needed to help smallholder coffee farmers cover the on-farm adaptation costs to enable them to enhance their resilience and boost coffee productivity.

**Keywords:** Arabica Coffee, Climate Change, Adaptation Cost, Smallholder Producers, Climate Models

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# **Institutional Role in Strengthening the Empowerment of Smallholder Women Farmers in the Coffee Value Chain in Tanzania**

*Pilly Silvano<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Despite the significant role that women play in the coffee industry, they continue to face persistent challenges and economic constraints that impede their active participation in coffee value chain. Recently, there has been an increase in both formal and informal organizations and initiatives designed to empower coffee farmers, especially women, with the aim of increasing their engagement in coffee production, increasing their coffee productivity and improving their socio-economic status. Grounded in institutional work theory and Women Empowerment Index in Agriculture (WEAI), this research seeks to examine how various actors within the coffee value chain address the challenges facing female coffee farmers and to what extent their efforts have empowered women in the selected coffee growing regions of Tanzania. The study was conducted in four districts: Mbozi, Mbinga, Rombo and Kyerwa. Data were gathered through in-depth interviews, focus group discussion and field observations. The findings indicate that multiple actors have been engaged in initiatives that primarily focused on creating and maintaining institutions through strategies such as creating education, constructing identities of women, constructing normative networks and enabling work. However, there has been limited emphasis on other critical strategies necessary for reconstructing rules and regulations that define property rights, identity, boundaries of membership, as well as ensuring compliance to the rules. Additionally, based on the findings, there were no clear descriptions of actors who directly disrupt discriminatory institutions. This study concludes that many actors have not sufficiently empowered women by changing discriminatory rules, norms and practices that impede women's access to productive resources, their active participation in coffee production and their capacity to control coffee income and exercising their rights within coffee organizations. Greater efforts are needed to transform the existing institutional systems that consistently marginalize smallholder women coffee farmers thereby boosting their productivity in coffee production, improve their coffee income and overall welfare of their households. Moreover, it is crucial for the government to develop and implement targeted gender-responsive policies to tackle gender biases in agricultural and coffee sector, in particular.

**Keywords:** Women Empowerment, Coffee, Institutional Roles, Smallholder Women Farmers, Tanzania

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## **Coffee-Climate Interventions and the Livelihoods of Smallholder Producers in Tanzania**

*Daniel A. Mwalutolo*

### **Abstract**

Producers in tropical regions encounter challenges to sustain their livelihoods from coffee due to climate change. However, climate change does not only affect producers who derive their livelihood from coffee but also the entire supply chain through the decrease in yields and quality. As a result, many climate-related interventions are implemented in coffee-producing regions including Tanzania to sustain the supply chain and help producers mostly smallholders achieve their livelihood goals. However, it is not known whether the climate-related initiatives being implemented all around have improved the livelihood of the producers or not. To unfold this, the paper adopts a case study approach with data gathered from the Mbozi district, one of the country's leading producers of Arabica coffee.

**Keywords:** Coffee-climate, Livelihoods, Smallholders, Producers



# **Climate Models Uncertainty and Its Implication on Prioritization of Adaptation Interventions: Insights from Ensemble Modeling of Arabica Coffee in Tanzania**

*Kasongi, N., Gallemore, C., Yamungu<sup>1</sup>, N. and Jespersen, K.*

## **Abstract**

Climate change poses a major challenge the suitability of coffee production globally. Studies indicate there is uncertainty among climate models in predicting future climate scenarios. However, there have been little studies that try to quantify the projection uncertainty of climate models and their utility in identifying areas required for adaptation measures. In this present study, we assessed prediction uncertainty of 11 Global Circulation Models (GCMs) of Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6) under both SSP2-.4.5 and SSP5-8.5. We used the ensemble of two Machine learning algorithms (Maxent and Random Forest) to perform ecological modeling to predict the current and future distribution of Arabica coffee in Mbinga district. The findings indicate that our models performed extremely well because they achieved an AUC of 0.98. The temperature-related variables were the main factors influencing land suitability for Arabica coffee in Mbinga district. All 11 Climate models agreed on the trend of decreasing land suitability for Arabica coffee in Mbinga district with varying magnitude of change. The level of agreement on suitability among climate models varied between elevation zones. The lowland and midland tend to have very low level of agreement on suitability between climate models. On the other hand, all climate models agree on the level of suitability in the highland. Thus, adaptation interventions should be highly prioritized in lowland and midland zones known for producing coffee because of high projection uncertainty of climate models. We recommend that a similar approach could be adopted in other coffee producing regions to aid in identifying areas for adaptation intervention.

**Keywords:** Arabica coffee, Species Distribution models, Climate Change, Adaptation, Uncertainty, Tanzania

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# Spatial Variation of Climate Variability and Change on Coffee Production in Mbozi District, Tanzania

*Rebeka Madaha<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

Mbozi is one of the major coffee producing districts in the country. Existing literature indicates climate change has been a major threat to coffee production in Tanzania's coffee-producing districts, including Mbozi district. However, little is known about the altitudinal variation of climate change and its impacts as well as smallholder producers' adaptation strategies. Thus, the present study aims to fill this gap by assessing the patterns and trends of rainfall and temperature from 1993-2022, the impacts of climate variability and change on coffee, and the adaptation strategies practiced by farmers in Mbozi district along the altitudinal gradient. The study used several statistical analyses, including non-parametric trend analysis, Coefficient of variation, and descriptive statistics. The findings indicate a significant increase in minimum temperature from 1993 to 2022 in Mbozi district. Both villages had an increasing trend of minimum temperature ( $p < 0.05$ ) for Nambinzo, Igamba, and Ilomba respectively. The changes in maximum temperature were minor and statistically insignificant. The highest temperature was observed in 2019. Rainfall showed a significant decreasing trend in both villages ( $p < 0.05$ ) Nambinzo, Igamba, and Ilomba respectively. The highest rainfall decline was observed in the low and middle elevated village with a sen's slope value of -28.7 mm/year and -27.5 mm/year and there was a low change of rainfall in the high elevated village with a slope value of -16 mm/year considering the other villages. For the past 30 years, rainfall was more variable ( $CV > 60\%$ ) than the variability of temperature ( $CV < 6\%$ ) in all the villages. The impacts of climate variability and change were experienced differently between villages and so were adaptation strategies. Both climate factors and social perspectives influenced farmers' adaptation strategies. Generally, climate variability and change don't have uniform impacts across places especially when the altitudinal gradient is considered. It is recommended that when planning for adaptation strategies the distinctive features of a social and biophysical location must be highly considered. Furthermore, future studies should consider assessing climate change impacts along altitudinal gradients in regions with similar biophysical characteristics to Mbozi district.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Climate Variability, Adaptation Strategies

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# **Socio Determinants of Climate Change Risks on Health Systems: Case Studies of Two Districts in Tanzania**

*Glory Lyimo<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Climate Change has both direct and indirect impact on health systems. This paper drawing from case studies of two districts in Tanzania namely Kilosa and Temeke, presents findings of a qualitative research. A total of 9 key informant's interviews were conducted with districts, ward and village health officers and 9 focus group discussion with disaster committees at the district, wards and village levels. The findings show that while there have been efforts to reduce impact of climate change on health systems, the efforts have paid little attention to the socio-determinants which in most cases are the intermediate factor exacerbating the risks. The paper then shows how these determinants work in the two cases to negatively impact the health system. Some of these determinant's factors as the paper argues exacerbate climate change leading to more of indirect than direct effects of the climatic factors to climate change. The paper outlines how some of the social factors work to produce risks of climate change on health in the districts. It is in the contextualizing the risks into the local contexts that is when we can address them. In the end the paper provides recommendation for policy makers.

**Keywords:** Climate, Health, Risks, Tanzania, Direct, Indirect, Social Determinants

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## Assessment of Facility Level Climate Action

*Saumu Ibrahim<sup>1</sup>*

### Abstract

Building environmental sustainability and climate resilience into the health system depends heavily on the health staff. The health workforce in the health system needs to be competent and have a positive work environment in order to manage climate threats, lower its own greenhouse gas emissions, and provide communities and other sectors that have a say in health decisions with other sectors that have a say in health decisions with actionable information and communication regarding climate change and health. This study used the WHO Operational Framework, particularly component seven, as a lens to evaluate the role of the health workforce in adapting to and mitigating climate change by using the health facility leaders in Kilimanjaro, Manyara, and Morogoro. Data were collected through a survey and questionnaire with structured questions intended to reveal whether health workers take actions to adapt to and mitigate climate change. The results generally show that there are some actions taken to adapt to climate change impacts compared to actions to mitigate the same, with some variations on the same across three regions. Kilimanjaro region seems to be ahead of other regions, while Morogoro region had less progress. However, more work needs to be done on improving health workers awareness and their capacity to effectively adapt to and mitigate climate risks.

**Keywords:** Assessment, Health System, Facility Level Climate Action

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# Health Workers' Understanding of Climate Change Impact on the Health System

*Anneth Meena<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

Climate change poses significant threats to global health, affecting disease patterns, health service delivery, and the overall resilience of health systems. Health workers, as frontline responders, play a critical role in addressing the health impacts of climate change. This paper explores the current level of climate literacy (i.e. awareness and capabilities) among health workers regarding abilities to manage climate change threats, reduce greenhouse gases from their health systems, communicate with various actors across sectors, and finally the ability to make decisions with actionable information and communication regarding climate change and health. The survey was conducted in three districts Kilosa, Morogoro, Same in Kilimanjaro, and Babati in Manyara. The districts were selected because of their vulnerability to flood incidences. Climate health risks, vulnerability factors to climate change, resilience, and health outcomes were assessed based on the WHO 2023 Framework. The average climate illiteracy of the workforce was very high across regions with slight variation in Manyara at 93% and both Kilimanjaro and Morogoro at 92%. Understanding regarding collaboration with other sectors, across regions varies. Communication awareness strategies cannot be overstated to address resilience against the impacts of climate change. Communication strategies are vital in addressing resilience against the impacts of climate change.

**Keywords:** health system, smart health workforce, developing countries, climate change crisis & shocks, impact, resilience, adaptation.

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# Health Systems Resilience to Climate Change in Tanzania

*Opportuna Kweka<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

This paper uses the WHO framework for resilience provided in 2023, to presents “resilience levels” of different district in Tanzania. The selection of the districts considered different risks from drought, floods, new diseases, and urban and rural areas. Through mixed methods, the study was conducted to primary health care committee members from the region, districts, wards and communities’ levels. Where focus group discussion was applied; and survey of the health workers on their awareness and education of climate change and health; and survey for the leaders of health facilities on efforts to reduce green-house gasses at the facility level. The framework was also used to guide analysis.

**Keywords:** Climate Health Resilience; WHO Framework, Greenhouse Gasses, Climate Health Workers

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## Is AI a Solution for Preserving the Medicinal Plants?

*Opportuna Kweka<sup>1</sup> and Shadrack Wattai<sup>2</sup>*

### Abstract

Climate change has detrimental effects to the loss of biodiversity. Some of the plants lost are useful plants for medicines. It also affects medicine context and render some of the plants useless or with less medicine and in some cases poisonous. This paper base on the current technology on generative technologies presents a conceptual framework in which the medicinal plans value can be increased through preservation of the knowledge in the AIs and enhance on their conservation. The paper dwells mostly on the advantages and disadvantages and the solutions. The paper argues that the benefit of preserving medicinal plants using AIs are more than the loss.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Generative Technologies, Medicinal Plant Value, Loss

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# Vaccine Imperialism: The Case of COVID 19 Pandemic in Tanzania

*Opportuna Kweka<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Tanzania fought COVID-19 different from the rest of the East African countries. It took what other scholars have documented the traditional approach or the herb way. This paper shows that while Magufuli presented the approach as a way to deal with the imperialism in health sector had a political motive which was well achieved in the 2020 elections. Vaccine imperialism theory was used politically to enable these goals. The paper outlines the goals which Magufuli had taken. In the end it worked better for the people not because of the approach but because of the principle of herd immunity.

**Keywords:** Vaccine Imperialism, COVID 19 Pandemic, Herd Immunity, Tanzania

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## Health Information Seeking Behavior in Tanzania during COVID-19: Survey Results

*Opportuna Kweka<sup>1</sup>, Innocent Pantaleo<sup>2</sup>, Simon Mutebi<sup>3</sup>, Colman Msoka<sup>4</sup>, Lucy Mpombo<sup>5</sup>, Glory Lyimo<sup>6</sup>, Eminata Kamogo<sup>7</sup>*

### Abstract

This paper presents the different ways in which Tanzanians represented by the Dar es Salaam dwellers sought and obtained information on health during COVID-19. The paper shows the disaggregate the data into factor influencing this trend and ultimately the acceptance or lack of acceptance to vaccine and use of traditional herbs. It aims to raise awareness on the formal ways to obtain health information and help health workers prepare the information kit and send to correct media.

**Keywords:** Health Information, Seeking Behaviors, COVID-19, Survey Results, Tanzania

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## Atrazine and Chemopolitical Relations

*Kevin Dornbrack<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Atrazine is a widely used pesticide, particularly effective on corn plantations for its herbicidal properties of killing and preventing the growth of certain weeds and grasses. Evidence of its neurotoxicity, hormone disruption and reproductive toxicity led the EU to ban the chemical in 2003. Despite long standing evidence of its harmful effects, South Africa, Tanzania and many countries in the global south continue to receive atrazine exports from the EU. Drawing on South Africa as a case study and entry point, I situate atrazine as one of numerous manifestations of the skewed distribution of toxicity globally, highlighting the deeply political nature of chemical-induced harm. In this research, I have employed biochemical, epidemiological, historical, social and political approaches to collate an interdisciplinary understanding of atrazine's biochemical, ecological, and economic effects; how its harm lands unevenly on poor and marginalized people; and how commercial and governmental institutions enable and maintain its use. This interdisciplinary understanding of atrazine's unevenly experienced effects as well as its varied socio-political figurations illustrates how and why regulatory processes have proved vastly inadequate to curtail the harmful effects caused by atrazine and other pesticides. To situate this broad network of connections, this paper works with the concept of chemical relations, drawing on new materialist principles which afford atrazine a sense of liveliness to annotate how it relates both as a chemical compound and as an unruly regulatory entity. The chemical relations are unpacked within a concept of infrastructure, providing the necessary context to begin to grapple with the scale of material and social networks intertwined with the proliferation of harmful chemicals and their unevenly experienced effects.

**Keywords:** Atrazine, Toxicity Distribution, Pesticide Regulation, Global South, Chemical Relations

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# **Agrochemical Utilization and its Perceived Environmental and Health Implications among Smallholder Farmers in Western Kenya**

*Kevin Oware<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Modern forms of farming have brought significant shift from indigenous crop farming practices (shifting cultivation using green, animal manures, compost). The need for intensified crop production implies clearing huge portions of existing vegetation and monocropping is often practiced. This leads to land overuse, depletion of soil nutrients and increased risk of diseases and pests' outbreaks. To reclaim it, external agrochemicals (pesticides, fertilizers) are applied. Literature however, suggests that most farmers do not necessarily use these agrochemicals as required due to ignorance, inaccurate information, unavailability of agricultural extension officers, lack of recommended application equipment, and use of banned brands. Agrochemical pesticides is linked to severe human health problems including unintentional poisonings, cancers, reproductive health defects, hypertension, obesity and heart disease. Some bioaccumulates and stay for extended periods in the environment posing possible gradual and unpredicted toxic effects. Applied pesticides do not just kill target pest but extend to affect other beneficial insects – pollinator bees. Agrochemical fertilizers are the source of 60 percent of nitrogen in water bodies. Ammonia released by fertilizers causes acidification which reduces quality of water sources. Drawing from Political ecology framework, this study proposes to anthropologically investigate how smallholder farmers use agrochemical inputs in their everyday lives practicing farming and their perceived health and environmental implications. The proposed work assumes that smallholder farmers employ agrochemical practices on their farms posing health risks associated with agrochemical inputs exposures which farmers are aware of but do not mitigate against, and that the farmers relate environmental changes to the use of agrochemicals. Ethnographic qualitative study design utilizing observation, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions will be employed to collect data for up to 12 months. Findings from this study will contribute to the growing debates on toxic consequences of chemicals in Anthropology today.

**Keywords:** Agrochemical Utilization, Environmental Health, Smallholder Farmers, Western Kenya

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# **The socio-ecological lives of pesticides in the Ugandan Smallholder Agri-food System: Health and Environmental implications**

*Leo Okoya,<sup>1</sup>Bukachi A.Salome<sup>2</sup>, Daniel Münster<sup>3</sup>, Stella Neema<sup>4</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Historically, smallholder farmers in Uganda have relied on traditional agricultural practices to control pest populations. However, with increases in population, land size and use, and climate change, these practices have largely been abandoned, leading to the spread of pests and diseases. There is a dramatic rise in the use of agrochemicals including fertilizers and biocides in African Agriculture. In Uganda, the most spread crops with pesticides are tomatoes, watermelon, cabbage and other vegetables. The socio-ecological lives of pesticides in smallholder agriculture in Uganda and other developing countries have received less attention and are under-documented. The main aim of this paper is to explore the socio-ecological lives of pesticides in tomato production in Koch Goma Sub-county, Northern Uganda, and address it by answering the research questions: What are the community perceptions of traditional pest and disease management practices vis a vis the current practices in tomato production? What discourses and knowledge circulate about the socio-ecological impacts of pesticides in tomato production in Koch Goma Sub-county, Northern Uganda? What are the social lives of selected pesticides used in tomato production? How are these pesticides accessed, traded, distributed and monitored in Koch Goma sub-county? This paper is based on fieldwork conducted in Koch Goma Sub-county, Nwoya District in Northern Uganda over a period of 09 months. Qualitative data will be collected primarily through participant observation and complemented by in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and key informant interviews with smallholder tomato farmers, farm workers, tomato market vendors, agro-input dealers, Agricultural Extension Workers, local leaders, and representatives and staff of Koch Goma Sub- County, district health and agriculture officials, agrochemical companies, seed companies, farmer groups and relevant stakeholders.

**Keywords:** smallholder, agri-food system, pesticides, Uganda

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## **Is Green Revolution Still Green? Development Projects, Technology and Unpredictable futures**

*Lulu Tessua, Wenzel Geissler, Ruth Prince, Vendelin Simon<sup>1</sup>, Tom Ondicho*

### **Abstract**

The arrival of the Japanese through The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in 1980s in Tanzania for a rice irrigation project to revolutionize agriculture with Ndungu as a model project site has led to unpredictable social and ecological changes. New technologies including the high-yield rice variety (IR54), synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation techniques were used within the project and widely diffused outside the project area. As the adoption of the Japanese technologies is celebrated as a successful step to green revolution, it is unclear whether the greenness of agricultural revolution is sustainably green considering an overdependence of pesticides by the small-scale farmers. This study looks at the ecological changes influenced by the introduction of the Ndungu agricultural development project (NADP) while considering the political economy of donor-funded development projects and complicate the idea of development. The study also delves into how humans relate among themselves socially, economically and ecologically in relationship to the project as the promise of development and brighter future leads the way.

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Development, Ecology, JICA, Pesticides, Tanzania

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## **Assessment of Knowledge and Practice of Handling Pesticide: Associated Waste among Small Scale Farmers in Kilosa District, Morogoro region**

*Tausi Feruzi<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Pesticides are vital in modern agriculture, ensuring crop protection and food security. Due to the wide use of pesticides, the generation of pesticide-associated waste of various kinds is often inevitable in almost every agricultural area, from storage to use and equipment cleanup. Recently, there has been growing concern about pesticide-associated waste due to its impact on health and the environment. There is a high use of pesticides in the world; however, developing countries use a quarter of the pesticides produced in the world and are the ones that face the most impact on pesticides. This study investigates pesticide waste management practices among smallholder farmers in Kilosa district, Morogoro, Tanzania, focusing on factors contributing to improper handling and potential solutions. The data was collected through ethnographic research in Kilosa district, Morogoro, through interviews, participant observation, and focus group discussions. Findings revealed widespread mishandling practices, including improper disposal of containers, equipment, and leftover pesticides, leading to environmental contamination and health hazards. Despite existing regulations on handling pesticides in Tanzania, inadequate implementation and a lack of farmer education on handling pesticides exacerbate the issue. Political ecology theory frames the study, highlighting the interconnectedness of social, political, and environmental factors in pesticide handling. The research underscores the urgent need for targeted interventions and policy reforms to promote proper waste management, safeguard ecosystems, and improve public health in Tanzania's agricultural sector.

**Keywords:** small scale famers, pesticides, Kilosa, political ecology theory

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# **“We Taught them the Right Measurements”: The Misuse of Agricultural Pesticides in Pare**

*Anitha Tingira<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Misuse of agricultural pesticides poses serious health risks to the sprayers and users of agricultural produce. The misuse especially in the Global South is attributed to a lack of knowledge and training among farmers and the sprayers. This paper explores the emergent misuse of agricultural pesticides and how it has become common knowledge and practice among local sprayers and farmers. Drawing from ongoing ethnographic fieldwork in Pare, I argue that rather than a lack of knowledge and training, the experiences of sprayers and farmers show that the misuse of pesticides is an immediate response to increasing and growing pests' resistance as well as emerging new diseases that affecting maize and rice, the main food and cash crops in the area. I further show that misuse of pesticides is a result of continuous experimentation of what works as challenges emerge. Such knowledge is shared among farmers and becomes common knowledge and practice. I conclude that misuse is the only means farmers and sprayers know how to deal with the uncertainties of changing situations and ensure harvests.

**Keywords:** pesticides, Pare, misuse, Global South

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## **South Africa's response to wars in Ukraine and Gaza: Whither African agency?**

*Muhidin Shangwe<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

South Africa's response to wars in Ukraine and Gaza has once again invoked the question of African agency. At best, Pretoria's response is seen as supporting international norms – particularly in the case of Gaza, whereas at worst it is accused of double standards especially in the case of Ukraine. In both cases, however, lies the fundamental question regarding Africa's ability to shape international relations. Seemingly burdened by this question, South Africa has assumed a continental leadership in responding to the two wars even at the possibility of risking the wrath of the collective West. This paper posits that the events in Ukraine and Gaza have ushered in a new era of possibilities where the African voice in global affairs can no longer be ignored, as the South African case proves. This, however, is not guaranteed, rather must be fought for.

**Keywords:** South Africa, Gaza, Ukraine, African agency

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## **Postcolonial understanding of continuity and change in the relations between the West and Tanzania**

*Aikande Kwayu<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Following the fall of Berlin Wall, the West promoted conditionality as core to its foreign aid policy. Conditionality went beyond trade to promote values attached to Western norms of democracy such as accountability, respect for the rule of law and human rights. This, partly, explain the third wave of democratization. The confidence in such policies were manifested in the discourses about the triumph of the West leading to theories such “End of History”. However, the rising influence of China in the world politics and trade has challenged the sustainability of these Western policies. This paper argues that the presence of China in Africa has led to changes in the Western relations with Africa. Using the case of Tanzania, the paper explores how China is influencing the Western policies away from norms to focusing more on trade and investments. The paper uses the lens of postcolonial theory to understand the continuity and change in these relations.

**Keywords:** postcolonial theory, China, West, Tanzania

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## **China's Belt and Road Initiative in the East African Community: Elite perspectives shaping a China-Centric Regional Order.**

*Cliff Mboya<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Geopolitics has taken centre stage in East Africa amidst the competing interests and values of external actors. In particular, China's massive Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has effected significant geopolitical changes in the East African Community (EAC) both in terms of its hard and soft connectivity engagements. Today, China has become a dominant player when it comes to connectivity initiatives that are critical to the EAC's regional integration and economic development. The BRI is reorganizing the geographical and political space by promoting alternative ideas and concepts of development and security favourable to a China-centric order in the region. This paper argues that the BRI is actively shaping a new spatial order in the EAC by influencing policy makers' perspectives and preferences. China's strategic visions of global and regional development through the BRI are gaining traction in the EAC challenging the role of traditional development partners and their competing visions and initiatives in the EAC. The impacts include the adoption of a developmental state model across the EAC and regional connectivity in the EAC's spatial planning.

**Keywords:** Geopolitics. China. Belt and Road. East African Community. Connectivity. Order.

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## **Fending off the Second Cold War: Kenyan polyalignment and its limits**

*Tim Zajontz<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Africa is commonly considered ‘peripheral’ to contemporary geopolitics. This paper challenges this narrative by conceptualising the “polyalignment” (Hameiri and Lee 2024) of ostensibly ‘peripheral’ states as a form of agency in the ‘Second Cold War’. The latter is characterised by intensifying competition among so-called ‘great powers’ (and their corporations) over centrality in global infrastructure, digital, production and finance networks, the power arteries of neoliberal globalisation (Schindler et al. 2024). The case study of Kenya demonstrates that polyalignment is not merely a reactive form of agency. The Kenyan state and factions of Kenyan capital have significantly transnationalised as a result of neoliberal structural adjustments and policies. Kenya’s diversification of economic and political relations with external actors over the past three decades, especially with China, has, in recent years, sparked renewed geostrategic interest on the part of Western powers, not least the US. Kenya’s political leadership has repudiated pressures arising from mounting geopolitical competition among external powers for influence in the region. However, the article shows that polyalignment in the security realm and in sensitive sectors, such as information technology, has, in fact, catalysed US-China rivalry in the region. Furthermore, there have been winners and losers of polyalignment. Factions of Kenyan capital have thrived from alignments with Chinese firms in digital and infrastructure networks, while other social and economic forces have lost out because of competition from Chinese projects and trade. Kenya’s financial polyalignment has first boosted the state’s liquidity for development projects but has incurred unsustainable levels of debt whose management has become a matter of social and geopolitical contestation. Shifting analytical focus towards polyalignment allows us to account for the agency of social, political and economic actors in the ‘periphery’ in shaping the ‘Second Cold War’. It also reveals the structural limits of this agency.

**Keywords:** polyalignment, Kenya, China, Second World War

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# **The Role of Artificial Intelligence (Ai) Integration in Vocational Education for Sustainable Development in Africa**

*Nura Shuaibu<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

This paper delves into the pivotal role of integrating Artificial Intelligence (AI) into vocational education as a catalyst for sustainable development in Africa. Recognizing the challenges faced by vocational education, such as low enrolment rates, inadequate funding, and a shortage of qualified trainers, this paper explores the potential benefits and challenges associated with the strategic infusion of AI. As Africa strives for economic growth and social progress, the paper explains how AI integration can address the skills gap, enhance the quality of vocational education, and contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The paper investigates the potential benefits, challenges, and strategies associated with the integration of AI in vocational education in the African context. By examining the intersection of technology and education, the paper aims to provide insights into how AI can contribute to sustainable development by equipping individuals with relevant skills for the evolving job market. The findings of this research have implications for policymakers, educators, and stakeholders involved in shaping the future of vocational education in Africa.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Vocational Education, Sustainable Development, Skills Gap

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# **Business Digital Transformations in Tanzania: Analysis of Impacts, Challenges and Risks**

*Juma James Masele<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The world has rapidly entered a digital era that fundamentally changes not only how businesses operate, but also it has become a way of life. No business, industry or organization is immune to its effects. Yet, although digital transformation has affected all sectors of the economy, society as well as companies of all sizes, the pace and extent of this transformation differs across countries, industries, and scales of business. A need for aligning the technological advancements with the unique needs, risks and challenges of various sectors and regions is enormous. Through literature review, this study has analysed the risks, impacts and challenges of business digital transformations in Tanzania. The study has traversed through the Tanzania's digital ecosystem exploring the factors that explain digital transformation boom in the country, analysing its impacts, challenges and risks. The paper asserts that business firms can position themselves for a successful digitalization transformation by developing a TWOS matrix of their current Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) and decide on the position that they want to take in the change. Yet, a practical collaboration by all stakeholders, including the government, universities and research institutions, development organizations, private sector players, citizens, the mobile industry as well as the emerging technology start-up ecosystem is important for a successful business digital transformation in the country.

**Keywords:** Business Digital Transformation, Tanzania Digital Ecosystem, Technological Advancements, SWOT Analysis, and Digitalization Challenges

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# **Between Readiness and Tokenism: Interrogating Fourth Industrial Revolution Preparedness in Nigeria and Ghana**

*Misbahu Sa'idu<sup>1</sup> and Isaac Nunoo<sup>2</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) was ushered by a combination of numerous physical and digital technologies especially artificial intelligence, cloud computing, adaptive robotics, augmented reality, additive manufacturing and Internet of Things (IoT). Interestingly, these technological features are increasingly dotting the industrial landscape of developed countries which have six enablers of Technology and Innovation; Human Capital; Global Trade and Investment; Institutional Framework; Sustainable Resource; and Demand Environment. However, countries of the global south are conspicuously missing in this new industrialization equation as they fell in the category of Nascent countries, meaning that they lack the production capacity, as well as the key enablers of the production component required to increase their readiness for the 4IR. In spite of this, political leaders, policy makers and business leaders in Africa believe that measures are being put in place to change the narrative through provision of the three I's of Industrialization: Incentives, Institutions and Infrastructure. It is against this background that this paper will examine the Fourth Industrial Revolution preparedness in Nigeria and Ghana, scrutinizing the authenticity of initiative employed against the six enablers enunciated by the World Economic Forum. Through a rigorous analysis of policies, infrastructure and educational progress, the paper will distinguish substantive readiness efforts and cosmetic measures. The findings will shed light on the nuanced landscape of 4IR readiness in these countries, offering valuable insights for policy makers, researchers and stakeholders navigating the transformative challenges of the digital era.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Innovation, Institutions, Infrastructure, Readiness, Tokenism

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# **Africa in the Age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution: Risks, Resilience and Future Prospects**

*Ulingeta O.L. Mbamba<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The world is moving towards the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), in which the physical, digital and biological worlds are merging. The 4IR, characterised by advances in artificial intelligence, robotics, biotechnology and connectivity, has the potential to either exacerbate existing challenges or lead Africa into a new era of development. All previous industrial revolutions have led Africa into crisis. The agrarian transformation (domestication of animals, beginning of agriculture, etc.) turned Africa into a source of slaves. The first industrial revolution (which was essentially the invention of the law of conservation of energy) led to the superpowers gathering in Berlin and fighting over spheres of influence in Africa (colonialism). The third revolution (also known as the digital revolution) ensured that Africa became an important market for the industrialised countries (neo-colonialism). The 4IR brings with it a series of developments that will pose even greater challenges to Africa than before if not well managed. The paper discusses the inherent risks, the resilience of different nations and the future prospects that are emerging amidst this technological paradigm shift. The paper concludes with a call to address the negative impact of job displacement in traditional labour markets, the widening digital divide and concerns about data governance and cybersecurity. The paper also proposes to focus on future prospects by utilising technological advancements to close socio-economic gaps, promote sustainable development and position the continent as a global player in the digital economy. Through skills initiatives, promoting inclusive growth and supporting strategic investment in key sectors, Africa can utilise the 4IR to unleash its enormous potential and build a more prosperous and sustainable future. The paper serves as a valuable resource for adaptive strategies for policy makers, researchers and stakeholders trying to navigate the complexities of technological integration in the 4IR, including the potential to leapfrog traditional development pathways and promote inclusive growth.

**Keywords:** Africa, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Risks, Resilience, Future Prospects

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# Disaster Risk Management and Financing in Tanzania

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## Abstract

In the face of emerging challenges such as climate change, pandemics, and conflicts, Tanzania has recognized the imperative to adapt to new contexts. Signing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 underscored Tanzania's commitment to address disaster risks in alignment with sustainable development objectives. This case study examines Tanzania's status and advancements in disaster risk financing and management. Using the OECD Development Assistance Committee DRR policy marker, the study evaluates Tanzania's expenditure activities targeting disaster risk reduction as a policy objective. Analysis of government budgets from 2019/20 to 2023/24 revealed 193 DRR-related activities, with only 14.5% classified as principal DRR. Over the five-year period, Tanzania allocated an average of TZS 833.8 billion annually for DRR investments, constituting 2.2% of the total budget. However, principal DRR investment remained consistently below 0.28% of the total budget, emphasizing a need for increased prioritization. Domestic sources financed 60% of the total DRR investment budget, yet external sources predominantly funded principal DRR activities, while significant DRR investment relied on local sources. A concentration of DRR investments within a few institutions, notably the Ministry of Health, highlights the need for broader mainstreaming across various government bodies. The study recommends enhancing investment in principal DRR activities, intensifying local resource mobilization, and expanding DRR mainstreaming to ensure comprehensive disaster risk management. Furthermore, there is a crucial need to allocate funds for post-disaster activities, which were notably absent during the evaluation period. By implementing these recommendations, Tanzania can strengthen its resilience to disasters and foster sustainable development in the face of evolving challenges.

**Keywords:** DDR, Disaster risk management, financing, Tanzania

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# **Teachers' Perceptions towards Disruptive Behaviours among Students in Public Secondary Schools in Tanzania**

*Jonas J Kinanda<sup>1</sup>, Bernadetha Rushahu and Lwimiko Sanga*

## **Abstract**

Disruptive behaviours among secondary school students adversely affect students, teachers, parents and community members. However, how do teachers perceive these behaviours? Potentially, to capture live experiences among participants, this qualitative study sought to explore teachers' perceptions towards disruptive behaviours among students in public secondary schools in Tanzania. The study involved 50 teachers in secondary schools in Mwanza City and Ukerewe District Councils in the Mwanza region in Tanzania. In-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and documentary reviews were used as data collection tools. The data were analysed thematically. The study findings showed that teachers perceived students' disruptive behaviours as problematic to the teachers, peers, school administrators, parents, and the community at large. This is because teacher participants encountered students' disruptive behaviours such as noise-making, resistance, truancy, bullying, vandalism, stealing, alcohol consumption, and drug abuse. From these findings, it concluded that teachers and students in public secondary schools are not physically and psychologically safe. Apart from interfering with teachers' activities and properties, some of these behaviours, are threats to students' and teachers' lives, by being attacked, humiliated, abused, injured and may sometimes be killed.

**Keywords:** perception, teacher, student, students' disruptive behaviour, secondary school

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# **Tobacco use and associated factors among adolescents and young adult men: further analysis of the 2022 Tanzania demographic and health survey**

*Christopher Hariri H Mbotwa<sup>1</sup> and Linus Rweyemamu*

## **Abstract**

Tobacco use is a significant public health challenge, contributing significantly to chronic diseases and premature deaths globally. We aimed to determine the prevalence of tobacco use and associated factors among adolescents and young adult men in Tanzania. This was a cross-sectional analysis of the 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2022 TDHS-MIS). A study population comprised adolescents and young adult men aged 15-49 years. Tobacco use was measured through self-reported current consumption of any tobacco product (smoked or smokeless). Weighted logistic regression was performed to identify factors associated with tobacco use. A total of 5,763 men with a mean ( $\pm$ SD) age of  $28.6 \pm 10$  years were included in the analysis. The overall prevalence of tobacco use was 11.1%, with 95% of users consuming smoked products and 17.1% using smokeless products. Older age was associated with increased odds of tobacco use. Similarly, alcohol consumption was associated with higher odds of tobacco use. On the other hand, having secondary education, not working, being head of household, and owning a mobile telephone, were associated with lower odds of tobacco use. Geographically, men from the Eastern zone and Zanzibar exhibited higher odds of tobacco use, while those from the Southern highlands zone had lower odds. This study reveals a significant prevalence of tobacco use among Tanzanian adolescents and young adult men, with distinct patterns observed between smoked and smokeless products. Age, secondary education attainment, alcohol consumption, poorest wealth index status, not working, being the head of the household, ownership of a mobile telephone, and geographical zones, were independently associated with tobacco use. The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions that take into consideration age-specific risk factors and geographical variations.

**Keywords:** Tobacco, Adolescents, health, Tanzania

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# Unravelling the Multifaceted Factors and Effects of Single Teen Motherhood in Gicumbi, Rwanda

*Genereuse Mukayisenga<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

Teen motherhood is a significant social issue in Rwanda, with profound implications for the health, education, and well-being of adolescent girls and their children. By integrating insights from various disciplines and stakeholders, including single teen mothers, families, local leaders, and service providers, this study provided a holistic understanding of the complex web of factors influencing single teen motherhood in Gicumbi and related consequences. Through interviews, findings revealed that the factors behind teen motherhood phenomenon are complex and influenced by individual attitudes, socio-economic, cultural, and structural factors. On the other hand, single teen motherhood entails a myriad of consequences, profoundly impacting both the adolescent mother and her child. Interrupted education, limited economic opportunities, and heightened vulnerability to social stigma and discrimination, intergenerational cycles of disadvantage are main consequences of teen motherhood. Overall, single teen motherhood has far-reaching consequences that underscore the importance of comprehensive support systems and interventions to mitigate its impact and promote the well-being of both the adolescent mother and her child.

**Keywords:** Unraveling Multifaceted Factors, Unraveling Multifaceted Factors of Single Teen Motherhood, Effects of Single Teen Motherhood, Gicumbi, Rwanda

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## **Digesting the Re-emergence of Coup d'états in Africa: Reflecting on the ineffectiveness of regional collective security mechanisms**

*Yusuf Sani Yusuf<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

The institutionalization of regional collective security mechanisms against the unconstitutional change of government has significantly reduced military takeovers in Africa since the turn of the century. However, recent trends have shown that coup d'état is coming back to passion with eight successful military takeovers recorded in the last three years in the continent. This signified the ineffectiveness of regional collective security mechanisms against the unconstitutional change of government in Africa. This research, therefore, aimed to study the re-emergence of military coups in Africa with a view to reflecting on the reasons for the ineffectiveness of regional collective security mechanisms to deter such actions. The research is guided by Realist theory which assumes that international organisations are incapable of maintaining international peace and order because of the anarchic nature of international system. The data for the research was sourced from media reports, official statements, policy documents and documented public opinions on the effectiveness, or otherwise, of regional collective security mechanisms to deter military takeovers in the continent. The findings of the research show that lack of enforcement of regional collective security mechanisms, external involvement, underlying socio-political, economic and governance problems, amongst others, make regional collective security mechanisms ineffective and played significant roles in the re-emergence of military coups in Africa. Consequent to that, the research recommends that regional organizations should be bold enough to enforce the regional collective security mechanisms; foreign forces should stop meddling into the internal affairs of African countries; and, lastly, efforts should be made to address the socio-political, economic and governance problems bedeviling African countries which made them vulnerable to coup d'états.

**Keywords:** Africa, Military, Coup d'état, Collective Security.

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## **Ethnic Conflict in Ethiopia: Motivations and strategies of Conflict Actors**

*Alene M. Kassaw<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

The political landscape of Ethiopia is replete with recurring incidents of intra-state conflicts along class, ethnic, religious, or regional lines emanating from political and economic contradictions. The adoption of a new political dispensation called ‘ethnic federalism’ as a conflict management strategy in 1991 has not done well in stemming the incidence of such conflicts. The depth and breadth of conflicts have rather increased since then. As a result, most of the existing literature focus heavily on explaining the persistence of conflicts from the viewpoint of ethnic-based federalism. Hence, the role of actors responsible for the emergence, escalation, or termination of conflicts has been glossed over. One of the determining factors for whether conflict erupts or lingers pertains to actors’ motivations and strategies. On the backdrop of this, the conflict in Ethiopia will be investigated by shedding light on the motivations and strategies of the conflict actors. To this end, a qualitative case study design will be employed in the course of data collection and analysis.

**Keywords:** Ethnic conflict, motivations, strategies, Ethiopia

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# **‘Panya Road’: Youth Gangs and Security in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 1960 – 2023**

*Iddy R. Magoti<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

In the recent two decades, residents of Dar es Salaam city in Tanzania were irregularly reported to have been paralysed by an organized gang of youth nicknamed ‘Panya Road.’ During its operation, the gang, which usually was armed with traditional weapons, roamed in different streets at different times while beating, killing and injuring some people; confiscating their property and, thereafter, vanished to its hideout. Although youth gangs of the like seem to have started early in Dar es Salaam in the 1960s and 1990s, there is paucity of information regarding their history and dynamics. Therefore, this paper intends to examine how youth gangs emerged in Tanzania, how their character and operations changed overtime and, the extent to which such gangs threatened peace and security in Dar es Salaam from 1960 to 2023. The paper uses a qualitative historical approach of data collection, analysis and presentation and, relies on both primary and secondary sources. Although some political and security analysts in Tanzania have equated ‘Panya Road’ with other gangs such as ‘Mungiki’ in Kenya, ‘Boko Haram’ in Nigeria and ‘Al-Shaabab’ in the Horn of Africa, this paper argues that youth gangs in Tanzania have never had adverse impact on security of the people and the nation at large as it has been to other places in Africa where such groups operate. In most cases, the operations of ‘Panya Road’ in Tanzania were short-lived and contained by the Tanzania police force. However, such youth gang operations partly demonstrate the weaknesses of security system and parental care as well as economic hardship experienced by members of the group.

**Keywords:** Youth Gangs, Peace, Security, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

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# Security implications of youth-led grassroots crime control and prevention in informal urban settlements in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

*Respicius Shumbusho Damian<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

Peace, security, and order are prerequisites of development in many ways. People cannot effectively engage in productive activities if they are not assured of personal and property safety and security. The prevalence of crimes and criminal activities affects the engagement of individuals and communities developmental activities. Ensuring personal and property security is primarily a responsibility of the state, which owns the right to legitimate use of force for ensuring peace, security, and order in the public domain. However, resource and capacity limitations as well as contextual barriers such as the nature of settlements tend to make state-led security and crime control and prevention interventions less effective. This necessitates collaborative partnerships between state law enforcement agencies and community actors including community members. This paper attempts to characterize the new youth-led crime control and prevention initiatives that came as a response following the eruption of youth gangs, the '*panyaroad*' in Dar es Salaam and show the implications of this new form of grassroots crime control and prevention arrangements on security as revealed in the study that was conducted in Dar es Salaam from May 2023 to April 2024. The findings revealed that the new arrangement contradicts the logics of both traditional community-based crime control and the community policing program of the Tanzania Police force. Because of incentivization, personalization, and employmentization traits; these initiatives fail to meet the real conceptual criteria for community-led crime control and prevention interventions. This, also, creates an opportunity for these initiatives to become agents of crime facilitation. Accordingly, these findings suggest the need for community-level security partnerships through which the youth-led community groups are constituted, normed, institutionalized, and mainstreamed into the formal community-based crimes management system that is recognized by the state.

**Keywords:** Crime control and prevention, community, youth, informal settlements, Tanzania

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# **The Role of the African Union in Maintaining Peace and Security in Africa**

*Amade Amana<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

This paper examines the initiatives taken within the African Union to address threats to peace and security in Africa. Protracted conflicts and security crises on the continent have continued to reanimate the discourse on crisis prevention and conflict resolution. From Somalia, Libya, Democratic Republic of Congo to South Sudan and several other states, complex conflicts have beleaguered the continent. To respond to the security concerns, the African Union has adopted several institutional measures. The African Union Peace and Security Council is saddled with the responsibility of addressing threats to international peace and security. It is necessary to explore other measures for conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and post-conflict reconstruction, including Early Warning, Special Envoys, mediators, and the enforcement of peacebuilding agreements. While these steps are commendable, the paper examines the modalities for their operation, and the challenges involved, and makes suggestions for a change where necessary.

**Keywords:** African Union, peace, security, terrorism, early warning, post-conflict reconstruction.

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# Cybersecurity in the Internet of Things (IoT) era: Challenges and Solutions

*Chioma Lizzy Nwagbo<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

The emergence and widespread adoption of the Internet of Things (IoT) have revolutionized the way we interact with our surroundings. However, this pervasive integration of smart devices presents significant cybersecurity challenges that must be addressed to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive data and critical services. This paper explores the various challenges that arise in the IoT era, along with proposed solutions. The paper explores the diverse range of interconnected devices, the absence of standardized security protocols, and the resource-constrained nature of IoT devices as primary factors contributing to the vulnerability of the IoT ecosystem. Furthermore, the paper examines the different attack vectors that threaten the security of IoT networks and devices. It analyzes prominent threats such as unauthorized access, device impersonation, data breaches, and distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. It also delves into the potential consequences of IoT security breaches, including compromised privacy, physical risks, and disruption of critical services. To mitigate these risks, it highlights the significance of end-to-end encryption, secure device authentication, and robust access control mechanisms for ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of IoT data. Furthermore, it explores the concept of anomaly detection and behavior analysis as proactive approaches to identify potential security breaches. It emphasizes the importance of collaboration between industry stakeholders, policymakers, and researchers to establish comprehensive guidelines and best practices that promote the secure design, development, and deployment of IoT systems. Finally, the paper outlines future research directions and challenges.

**Keywords:** Internet, cybersecurity, standardized, unauthorized, industry and systems

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## **Power Struggles: Why military coups persist in Africa**

*Mpanga Paul<sup>1</sup>, Brian Chaggu, Michael Manjale, Gerson Janga, David Kayungi*

Colonial legacies, post-independence nation-building initiatives and the quest for resource control have historically shaped power struggles in African politics. Military coups should be understood as manifestations of power struggle to access political power. These coups are both responses to and perpetrators of challenges that the continent faces, making the delicate balance between development aspirations and the spectre of military coups to remain ever precarious. The recent recurring pattern of military upheavals especially in the coup belt (West Africa, Central Africa and the Sahel) have disrupted governments, re-shaped leadership and changed the pattern and direction of the continent's socio-economic progress. But, why do military coups persist in African countries, amidst the progress in political landscapes and the establishment of democratic institutions? This paper attempts to unravel the intricate tapestry of reasons behind the resurgence of military coups in Africa, shedding the light on the theoretical understanding, historical context and contemporary dynamics that continue to shape its political landscape. And, to provide a have comprehensive solutions that aim at fostering stability and democratic governance across the continent which will in turn pave the way for a prosperous future for African nations. The study heavily relies on secondary sources for data collection. Each of the arguments discussed in this paper, if drawn upon skilfully and selectively, can contribute to a better understanding of peace, security, and development in Africa.

**Keywords:** Colonial legacies, post-independence, nation-building

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# **Navigating Uncertainties: Africa's Role in Global Challenges and the Imperative for Peace, Security, and Development.**

*Aromeo Sworo Sekwat<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

In today's interconnected world, Africa faces many challenges, such as health crises, climate change impacts, geopolitical tensions, security issues, and economic fluctuations. This paper aims to investigate Africa's crucial role in addressing these uncertainties, explicitly focusing on fostering peace, ensuring security, and driving sustainable development across its diverse nations.

The paper will explore how Africa responds to global challenges, particularly in promoting peace, security, and development. It will examine Africa's unique challenges and opportunities, looking at dynamic strategies for conflict resolution, peacekeeping efforts, and inclusive development amidst evolving global uncertainties. The paper will draw on specific examples such as South Africa's diplomatic efforts related to the Israel Case at the International Court of Justice, Sierra Leone's innovative conflict resolution models, and Rwanda's transformation from a country scarred by genocide to a symbol of progress, to highlight diverse African strategies for addressing these challenges. Through empirical evidence and scholarly analysis, the paper aims to offer actionable insights for advancing peace, enhancing security, and fostering development across African nations. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of international cooperation and solidarity in supporting Africa's efforts to confront these complex global challenges. Ultimately, this analysis seeks to deepen our understanding of Africa's navigation through uncertainties, emphasizing the intrinsic relationship between peace, security, and development in shaping a stable and prosperous future for the continent and the global community.

**Keywords:** Peace, Security, Development, Africa

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# **Career Choice Determinants of Accounting Option Among Business Education Students in Colleges of Education in North-Eastern Nigeria**

*Ali, Samaila<sup>1</sup> and Abubakar Tatari Ali<sup>2</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The study examined Career Choice Determinants of Accounting Option Among Business Education Student's in Colleges of Education in North-Eastern Nigeria. The research has two specific objectives, two research questions that were meant to guide the study and two null hypotheses formulated and were tested at a 0.05 level of significance. The study adopted a survey research design that is purely quantitative, using an adapted questionnaire that was administered to 131 randomly selected NCE III Students in Colleges of Education in North East Nigeria. Data collected was analysed using mean and standard deviation as well as the use of while Linear Logistic Regression in testing the hypotheses. The results indicated that family background and peer group have a significant positive influence on students' choice of accounting option among business education students in the colleges of education in the North-Eastern Nigeria. By implication, adramatic decline in both the number and the quality of students who are choosing accounting as a Career choice will improve positively. The study further recommended that, for students to make the right career choice, the family (parents) and peer group should be encouraged not to interfere on students' career choice and likely be forced to go to a wrong.

**Keywords:** Career Choice Determinants, Accounting Option, Business Education Students, Colleges of Education, North-Eastern Nigeria

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# **We are not decolonizing science”: Rodent Scientists and the Production of Global Knowledge in Tanzania**

*Jia Hui Lee*<sup>1</sup>

## **Abstract**

Recent histories of Africa have focused on the production of scientific knowledge as part of continental-scale colonial schemes for specimen, knowledge, resource, and labor extraction (Tilley 2011; Osseo-Asare 2014). These histories implicitly -- and sometimes explicitly -- raise the question of what meanings terms like “African science” or “decolonizing science” may bear (see edited volume by Mavhunga 2017). This paper tells the story of producing rodent science at the Sokoine University of Agriculture in Morogoro, Tanzania, globally recognized for its contribution to rodent taxonomy, ecology, and zoonotic diseases. Using ethnographic and historical methods, this paper examines refusals by Tanzanian scientists to “decolonize” in terms of generating “African science.” Instead, they focus on the material inequalities that condition scientific research. The paper analyzes practices of science making in an African context to consider how global narratives and movements for decolonizing knowledge are “emplaced” within the personal and everyday experiences of Tanzanian scientists. This paper argues that discussions about scientific research in the global South often reproduce claims for universality, even as scientists struggle with material, technological, and financial inequalities produced by the colonial concentration of knowledge in Euro-America. The paper therefore challenges decolonial anthropology by contending with the aspirations for global (and Western) recognition of knowledge produced by a group of scientific professionals, and asks how academics from the global South who are based in Euro-American institutions reflect on our own knowledge making practices.

**Keywords:** rodent scientists, global knowledge production, African science, decolonial anthropology

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# Potentials of Traditional Ecological Knowledge System to Small-Scale Fisher's Innovative Adaptive Capacity in A Climate Change Context: A Case of Pangani District, Tanzania

*Henry George Mung'ong'o<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

It is recognized that climate change and its variability has had detrimental impacts on integrity of coastal natural resources and coastal local communities have been relying on those natural resources for their livelihoods earning in different ways. It is from this argument the study was proposed to assessing traditional ecological knowledge potentials in small-scale fisher's adaptive practices in a climate change context in Pangani district. Specifically, it aimed at examining the influence of climate change in the seasonal cycles of primary fishing activities; determine the way changes in the coupled ocean ecosystem affect coastal households; determine the uses of traditional ecological knowledge in responses to multiple stressors of climate change and identify the possible enhancement of natural climate change mitigation mechanisms in the ocean. The study employed qualitative approach whereby open ended-household questionnaires, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, field observations and documentary review were used to collect primary and secondary data. Purposive and snowball sampling techniques was used to obtain 185 respondents. The participants showed that the rise in temperature has an effect on fishing activities as fish migrate to faraway areas that fishermen cannot reach due to the poor technology they have. Different traditional ecological knowledge responding to the multiple stressors of climate change like awareness of different weather dynamics in their areas, and hence taking different mitigation measures. It was observed that there was a need for a TEK committee to safeguard its coastal resources sustainability. Therefore, the study conclude that, in the current world, the existence of multiple sources of knowledge is an unavoidable fact, but it has not in any way completely eradicated the value of TEK and hence the necessity for its continuity, hence it's time for fisheries stakeholders to start integrating TEK into their plans as a mechanism for adapting to climate change as localization of adaptation measures to climate change is important in the sense that TEK adjust government policies and plans. In this case, it is recommended that participatory methods like inclusive community-level media programmes or outreach programmes, be designed and integrated into extension work for easier acceptability.

**Keywords:** Traditional Ecological Knowledge System, Small-Scale Fisher's Innovative Adaptive Capacity, Climate Change, Pangani, Tanzania

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# The Voices of Social Sciences for Mozambique's Development Process

*Elcídio Rui Macuácuá<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

The recent discovery of mineral resources in Mozambique greatly influenced the areas of social sciences to be relegated to the secondary level, not to say forgotten, to the detriment of certain scientific areas considered “exact sciences”, which, depending on the needs of the current context have come to be seen as priorities and beneficiaries of inclusion in megaprojects aimed at the country's economic development. The scarcity of funding for research and publication in social sciences means that most of the existing research in this area is carried out by international rather than national researchers. This fact limits the advancement of social sciences and the emergence of new social scientists, who can contribute with suggestions to face the various development problems that the country faces. Mozambican higher education institutions, in general, finance little research for postgraduate courses, ignoring undergraduate courses, a fact that, in our opinion, could undermine the advancement of social sciences in Mozambique, given that, in the context that, undergraduate courses are the basis for teaching methods, research tools for a holistic interpretation of the country's development processes. The central argument of this article, scientific production in the area of social sciences has a central role to play in the diagnosis and interpretation of the various social processes of the country's development. Voices from the social sciences face bureaucratic difficulties in accessing information and funding in their field of research even though they play an important role in the country's development processes. And in turn, there is a need to strengthen training, research and publication in social sciences to advance alternative solutions to current and future global problems that undermine the development of Mozambique, namely: natural disasters (resistance, resilience, vulnerability, food insecurity and gender relations), the global phenomenon of terrorism in the province of Cabo Delgado, etc. Methodologically, the study is based on a literature review, interviews, surveys and research into archival sources.

**Keyword:** Training, Research, Social Sciences, Development, Mozambique.

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**Assessment of the effect of entrepreneurial cooperative organizations’ activities on the individual business performance of their members in Kaduna State, Nigeria.**

*Habibu Musa<sup>1</sup>*

**Abstract**

Previous studies mainly discussed the effect of entrepreneurial cooperative organizations on business performance without research on their roles in advocacy and lobbying, thus, the study therefore, examined the effect of entrepreneurial cooperative organizations’ activities on the individual business performance of their members in Kaduna State, Nigeria. The study used Theory of Collective Action; the study was qualitative research as well as case study in nature. The population of the study are the members of entrepreneurial cooperative organizations in the state. Three informants were selected from each of the nine different organizations in the regions, making the total number of the sample size interviewed to be twenty-seven informants. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources; secondary data were also used to complement primary sources as well as analysed thematically using ATLAS ti22 software. The results show that entrepreneurial cooperative organizations’ activities contribute to the individual business performance of their members in the study area, though is not up to the expectations due to some factors such as poor economic conditions, low level of technological development, social vices, corruption, among others. It has been recommended in line with the findings that, there is need for more effort from government, non-governmental organizations, as well as other members of the society in general, toward contributing to these kind of entrepreneurial organizations so as to ensure their effectiveness in the societies, broaden their efforts to the rural areas and to those with low level of educational attainments; hence people living in rural areas and those with low level of educational attainment are prone to be more weak, unemployed as well as experiencing high degree of poverty and associate welfare challenges in our contemporary societies.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurial Cooperative Organizations, Business Performance, Capacity Building, Networking, Advocacy and Lobbying

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## **Review of Laws, Policies (& Practice) on the Refugees and Internally Displacement Policies and Laws in East Africa**

*Christopher Okidi<sup>1</sup>, Opportuna Kweka<sup>2</sup>, Leonard Chimanda<sup>3</sup>, Khoti Kamanga<sup>4</sup>*

### **Abstracts**

This paper makes a comparison of refugee and IDPs laws and policies in East Africa, focusing on Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. A justification must be given for placing policies and laws in the spotlight. There might be justification in shedding light on the issue of 'PRACTICE' given the long spells in which neither Law nor Policy were in place. Thirdly, the term 'POLICY' is subject to several interpretations - narrow and broad. Some confine themselves to 'policy documents, yet others read into the 'policies' all manner of tools used to achieve certain national/institutional objectives.

**Keywords:** refugees, internally displacement policies, East Africa, IDPs

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# **Rethinking the Provision of the Right to Education, associated Challenges & their Implications on Youths in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp in Tanzania**

*Veronica Gabriel Buchumi<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

In its General Committee No. 13 of 1999, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has noted that education is not only a human right but also an indispensable means of realising other rights. The Committee goes further to state that education is an empowerment right acting as a primary vehicle by which economically and socially marginalised adults and children can lift themselves out of poverty and obtain the means to participate fully in communities. For refugees, the 1951 Refugees Convention underscores the importance for education for refugees by including a provision which requires Contracting States to accord refugees the same treatment as that of nationals with respect to elementary education. For education other than elementary, Contracting States are required to accord refugees favourable treatment that is not less than that accorded to aliens in the same circumstances. Against this background, this paper aims at dissecting the discrepancies in the Legal and Policy Frameworks regulating the provisions of the services essential for the realisation of the right to education by refugees in Nyarugusu Camp in Kigoma. The 1998 Refugees Act requires refugees' primary education to be in accordance with the laws regulating education in Tanzania. However, the 2003 National Refugee Policy whose position is implemented and based on the assumption that refugeehood is a temporal issue, requires refugees to be educated in accordance with the curriculums used in their countries of origin. With evidence based on the focus group discussions with Burundian and Congolese youths in Nyarugusu Camp, the paper intends to unveil the implications of the approach taken in the provision of education services to refugees.

**Keywords:** Nyarugusu, education, youths, Tanzania

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# **Integrating Traditional Male Circumcision Practices into Settlement Planning: A Case Study of Maasai Relocation to Msomera**

*Naishiye Stanley<sup>1</sup>, Eligidius Ichumbaki<sup>2</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Male circumcision, an ancient practice with roots in various societies, has evolved due to changing societal, religious, and medical factors. Traditional male circumcision (TMC) often involves rituals and ceremonies deeply intertwined with cultural identity and heritage. Among the Maasai community in East Africa, TMC is a significant rite of passage symbolizing the transition to manhood. The physical environment is crucial in facilitating these rituals, including preparation, seclusion, and reintegration phases. However, with the relocation of communities, such as the Maasai from Ngorongoro to Msomera, there are concerns about the adequacy of planning in accommodating TMC practices. This paper reviews the relationship between the physical environment and Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) associated with TMC, drawing on theories of settlement planning like the Garden City and Towers in the Park. While settlement planning often focuses on human habitats and recreational spaces, it may not fully account for the land requirements of nomadic pastoralist communities like the Maasai. The study raises questions about the cultural responsiveness of settlement planning in Msomera and the need for guidelines to ensure the continuation of Maasai TMC practices in newly planned settlements. Overall, the review highlights the importance of considering ICH and cultural practices in relocation and settlement planning processes to safeguard cultural heritage and community traditions.

**Keywords:** Traditional male circumcision; Community relocation; Settlement planning; Physical environment.

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## **The Safety of Refugees in Tanzania: A reflection on the practice of the 2022 World Refugee Day theme.**

*Uwezo Ramazani<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Tanzania has always kept its borders open to those seeking refuge hence abiding by the 2022 World Refugee Day theme which was: “Every person has the right to seek safety – whoever they are, wherever they come from, and whenever they are forced to flee”. Law, policy, and structures exist in Tanzania to ensure that people forced to flee can access the territory and have their asylum applications determined. The author of this article is one of the beneficiaries of Tanzania’s generosity to refugees. However, being granted asylum is a good step every refugee may be proud of, but how they live matters as well. The article is not trying to claim that there have not been situations where the right to seek asylum was compromised. Neither does it claim to have been a denial of entry or returns in a manner that may amount to refoulement. The article notes that there are legal safeguards; and that any such discrepancies are a matter of practice that can be rectified without long policy change discussions and processes. Safety, or lack of it, significantly impacts other rights, such as the right to life, education, health, and an individual’s ability to live with dignity and attain overall personal development.

**Keywords:** World Refugee Day, safety, refugees, Tanzania

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# **Performing Humanitarianism in Provision of Legal and Education Rights for Refugees in Camps**

*Opportuna Kweka<sup>1</sup>, Veronica Buchumi<sup>2</sup> Chris Maina Peter*

## **Abstract**

This paper uses the concept of performativity to show how service providers UN, implementing partner and go governments are performing in the provision of legal and social services for refugee in camps. It is a result of a one-week fieldwork which talked to more than 50 refugees in groups of approximately 20 in two camps of Nduta for Burundi and Nyarugusu for Burundians and Congolese refugees together. The paper shows how the legal and education rights are performing and challenges they bring in the name of repatriation and resettlement one hand and how the refugees are resting these practices in order to survive.

**Keywords:** Performing humanitarianism, legal and education rights, refugees  
Camps

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# **Political Economy of (neo) extractivism and Violence in Gold Mining Communities in Zimbabwe**

*Zvikomborero ZkKapuya<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The abundance of mineral resources instead of promoting development it breeds corruption, the emergence of cartels and incessant conflicts in Africa. The situation is better described by philosophical schema of resource curse which entails that, the most resourceful countries are prone to violence and protracted social conflicts. In an attempt to deal with such situation, African countries, Zimbabwe to be specific adopts (neo) extractivist development paradigms to control the extraction, the flow of resources and environment conservation. To implement such policies, the government militarised the sector, raise the prospecting license fees and channel foreign owned companies to extract mineral resources such as gold. This led to inequality, corruption, marginalisation, violence and organisations of the marginalised into military groups to avoid elite capture of resources. In regard to that, the paper aimed at investigating the gold mining policies, extractivism, artisanal mining and violence activities across the Great Dyke in Zimbabwe. The paper will use qualitative data collection methods to collect information from the participants in Kadoma. This will be assisted by the post-development theory and Galtung theory of violence as intellectual guidelines. The paper aimed at broadening the debates on the political economy of artisanal mining, extractivism and the dynamics of violence in Zimbabwe and Africa at large.

**Keywords:** Extractivism, Artisanal Mining, Violence, Gold Mining Communities

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# **Sustainability Evaluation and Indicators for Climate Adaptation Strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Review**

*Peter I Emoit<sup>1</sup>, Jesse Owino<sup>2</sup>, Samuel Ogallah<sup>3</sup>, and Irene Mukami<sup>4</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The severity of the impacts of climate change and the need for sustainable adaptation strategies that enhance resilience requires evaluating the practice and indices to integrate their implementation. This paper will review sustainability assessment and indicators for climate adaptation strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Its main aim is to evaluate the methodology and approaches used in assessing the sustainability of the adaptation strategies for their implementation. The guiding research questions: What adaptation strategies and approaches are used for sustainable adaptation strategies and sustainability assessment? What indicators are being used to measure sustainability? The study will conduct a systematic review survey on peer-reviewed journal articles published for the last decade (1 January 2013 to 31 December 2023). Peer-reviewed articles of studies conducted in Africa will be selected as data sources, and inclusion criteria will be used to confirm the significance of the reviewed articles on sustainability assessment and indicators for climate adaptation strategies. ISI Web of Science will be used to search for words such as ‘sustainability indicators’ AND ‘adaptation strategies’. Case studies will be used to demonstrate the implementation of the indicators. The findings will benefit rural communities and households in semi-arid areas, non-state actors working there, policymakers, researchers and governments.

**Keywords:** Sustainability Evaluation, Adaptation Strategies, Review, Assessment Indicators, Semi-arid Areas

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# The Tanzanite Fence: Circumscribing the Maasai Land Rights in Tanzania

*Didas Lopa<sup>1</sup> & Christine Noe<sup>2</sup>*

## Abstract

Fence construction in the context of natural resource protection in Africa has been an important way of setting boundaries that separate insiders from outsiders. Although physical fences are not commonly used, limits are set by the existing policies and laws to control access to the resource protected areas. Hence, fences exist abstractly and as physical constructs. Implicitly, fences have produced (in) accessibility, favouring some actors while limiting others. In this article, we look at the process of fence construction in the context of tanzanite gemstone, a mineral resource that is found exclusively in Tanzania. Conceptually, we use the space production literature to derive the argument that, across Africa, natural resource policy and legal reforms of 1990s were fashioned to control access (open for private investors and close for local communities). However, the contemporary literature focuses more on the constrained access to resources by local communities while paying less attention to the process that create (in) accessibility. Empirically, we draw from the case of fence making for tanzanite mining site in Mirerani, an area that attracts the attention of many actors whose political and economic powers influence local policies and practices in significant ways. Despite the mineral richness in the country, only the tanzanite site is fenced hence raising questions over the role and interests of different actors in policy and legal reforms that, in the context of this paper, manifests in a physical fence. The paper demonstrates how the fence has created local complexities of access to pasture and water for the Maasai pastoralists but neither the fence actors – who represent international firms, individual investors, and businesses – nor the government accepts responsibility for causing livelihood insecurities. We therefore conclude that despite the wealth that the country accumulates through tanzanite gemstone the fence in its abstract and physical form has left more complex scenarios of marginalisation for local communities that surround the mining site.

**Keywords:** Fence Construction, Mineral Rights, Marginalization, Tanzanite, Tanzania

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# **Development of Special Economic Zones (SEZ): A comparative study based on China, South Africa and India**

*Chongsheng Yang<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

In recent years, the economy has been developing rapidly worldwide. As of 2019, there are 5,383 parks in various countries around the world, of which over 1,000 were established in the past five years. More than 140 economies worldwide have implemented park development strategies. About 75% of developing economies and almost all economies in transition vigorously pursue and promote park projects, striving to make them a vital force in promoting high-quality regional economic development and participating in global competition. This paper collects and compares information on the SEZs of three of the BRICS countries - China, South Africa and India - through field research in terms of their stage of development, economic performance, spatial layout, government functions and operator functions. A comparison of SEZ development in China, South Africa and India shows that China has been most successful in attracting foreign investment and promoting economic growth through its SEZ programme. In contrast, the Indian government has been more successful than the South African government in promoting SEZs. While consistently emphasising the importance of reshaping a favourable environment, South Africa's conquest has been less dynamic in promoting SEZ development, and SEZ development could have been faster.

**Keywords:** SEZ, China, India, South Africa, BRICS

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# **Unsettled Lives: Refugee Identities, Freedom of Movement, and Access to Livelihoods in Uganda**

*Robert Senath Esuruku<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Uganda provides a home to nearly 1.7 million refugees and asylum-seekers most of whom live in refugee settlements alongside their host communities. The Ugandan government has implemented a progressive policy, allowing refugees freedom of movement and access to livelihoods. Refugees who live in settlements have been given land, and those who reside in urban areas support themselves. This paper will examine the complex challenges refugees face in Uganda, particularly regarding their identities, livelihoods, and freedom of movement. The paper will scrutinise the dominant refugee narrative, which often homogenises refugees as a monolithic group. It will highlight the diverse experiences, skills, and backgrounds of refugees, and how these are often overlooked in favour of a simplistic victim narrative. It will examine the challenges refugees face in accessing livelihoods in Uganda, including limited access to education, employment, and entrepreneurial opportunities. It will delve deep into the Ugandan government's self-reliance and examine the structural barriers refugees face in achieving economic independence. The paper will also scrutinise the notion of freedom of movement and its implementation on security, and other essential services. Through examining refugee identities, access to livelihoods, and freedom of movement in Uganda, this paper aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of refugee experiences and inform evidence-based policy reforms.

**Keywords:** Refugee Identities, Access to Livelihoods, and Freedom of Movement

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# Naturalization and Resettlement of Refugees in Post-Colonial Western Tanzania, 1960s-2023

*Mussa Kasimu<sup>1</sup>, Iddy R. Magoti<sup>2</sup> and Gasiano N. Sumbai<sup>3</sup>*

## Abstract

This paper examines naturalisation and resettlement of refugees as well as obstacles for their further integration into local communities in western Tanzania from the 1960s to 2023. We draw on the data collected from archives, interviews, and secondary documentary reviews. The fieldwork was carried out in Katavi and Tabora, specifically in the old refugee settlements of Ulyankulu, Katumba and Mwese and at some local neighbourhoods in Kaliua, Urambo and Mpanda. Findings reveal delays in completing application process, policy shifts, condition set for naturalisation and relocation of refugees and lack of clear information concerning progress of the processes to refugees. All these limited the processes of naturalization and resettlement of refugees in Western Tanzania. The paper recommends that to avoid uncertainty concerning naturalization and resettlement, arrangement made by all stakeholders should be adhered to in time, refugees should be enlightened and be updated with all information required for their naturalization and resettlement.

**Keywords:** Naturalisation, Resettlement, Refugees, Policy, Theatric, Tanzania

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## **The Ripple Effects of Development-Induced Displacement: Assessing Community Well-Being Post-Relocation**

*Ignasia Mbatta<sup>1</sup> & Richard Mbunda<sup>2</sup>*

This paper **investigates the multifaceted impacts of development-induced relocations on community wellbeing, an aspect often-overlooked** in the process of relocating people. Through a comprehensive review of literature and qualitative field research, we evaluate the psychological, socio-cultural, and economic impacts on relocated communities to pave way for development projects in five locations involving the East African Crude Oil Project (EACOP) in Handeni and the Ngorongoro - Msomera resettlement scheme. Data was collected by using qualitative methods namely Focus Group discussions and Key informant interviews. The analysis indicates a complex interplay between perceived benefits of the development projects and the realities of displacement and post relocation. **Findings reveal twofold outcomes; minimum effects were observed on the EACOP while significant disruptions to social networks, cultural identity, and economic stability of the pastoralists are vivid. While some individuals report improved living conditions, the overall sentiments point towards a decline in community cohesion and increased psychological challenges. Recommendations for policy frameworks and participatory planning are discussed to mitigate adverse effects and to foster sustainable development.**

**Keywords:** Development-induced Displacement; Community Wellbeing; Post-relocation; EACOP; Ngorongoro- Msomera Resettlement Scheme

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## How Long Should African Lives in Displacement?

*Melha Rout Biel (PhD)<sup>1</sup>*

### Abstract

South Sudan has been struggling for the last five years to curb flooding but in vain. Floods and conflicts have so far displaced over six million people and more are under threat for displacement. Thousands of animals die in Unity, Upper and Jonglie States of South Sudan. The situation in South Sudan look uncontrollable as government and development partners seems not prepare for the task. Since April 2023, millions of Sudanese citizens were forced by the conflict and fleet to South Sudan, Chad and Egypt and the conflict there looks not ending soon. This rise the questions, how long should African lives in displacement? What need to be done in finding a long-term solution to this problem? This paper is aiming to ignite a new discussion on how to deal with this critical issue facing the continent in general and in East Africa in particular.

**Keywords:** East Africa, Displacement, floods, Sudan and South Sudan, Climate Changes

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## **Resilience of Livelihood of Climate Displaced and Gendered Adaptation Strategies**

*Saumu Ibrahim<sup>1</sup>, Robert Katikiro<sup>2</sup>, Lekumok Kironyi<sup>3</sup>, Faraja Namkesa<sup>4</sup>, Michael Rikanga<sup>5</sup>*

### **Abstract**

This paper draw from a longitudinal study of Maasai migration to urban areas. The first study was conducted in 1998 in Arusha and Dar es Salaam with a focus on men only. Today many Masai women can be seen in urban Dar es Salaam selling medicine. It is hypothesized that these women are running from drought and other forces in the rural areas. These are the poorest because they have lost their cattle. A longitudinal study compared the early data and the current data on what are the cities offering and the extent to which they lead to resilience and the interaction of these forced displaced due to climate change and other factors in the cities.

**Keywords:** gender adaptation strategies, livelihood, climate displaced, Maasai

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## Thinking like a Tree: Critical Zone Africa South and East (CzASE)

*Christine Noe<sup>1</sup>*

### Abstract

While scientific research has established the importance of protecting the Kilombero valley as an important ecological, economic and cultural landscape, different actors and their interests have not thought about the valley as a critical zone. This paper aims to introduce the Critical Zones Africa project which inquires how useful is the critical zone approach –known here as thinking vertically – for improving land-use decisions in the context of Tanzania’s Green Revolution. The project addresses an important science gap; that the economy is thought of as primarily financialized. While translating ecologies or ecosystem services into financial values has been useful to a certain extent, when used alone it brings with it limitations that, if left unaddressed, compromise the sustainability of interventions. Precisely, if crops are managed solely with an eye on commercial values, we miss the care for soil and its biodiversity. While agrochemicals and fertilizers increase productivity in the short term, they cause long term damages to soils and water bodies. This has downstream impacts to very important agricultural floodplain areas in the Rufiji basin that run through Kilombero down to the Rufiji agricultural plains and delta. We suggest that, the critical zone lens – which works on the vertical relation - is important as it appears to converge with local landscape knowledge and a deep understanding of relations of trees, water, soil and rainfall.

**Keywords:** Critical Zone, Africa, South & East, Project

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# **The Changing Landscape in the Critical Zone: The Fate of Local Communities' Livelihoods in the Lower Rufiji Floodplain, Tanzania**

*Johnstone M. Andrea<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Rufiji Basin and the surrounding landscape have experienced dramatic changes due to the growing demands to meet development objectives in the face of the increasing climate variability. For its importance as the largest river basin that services wetland ecosystems and agricultural floodplains, the Rufiji Basin has attracted local and international attentions due to the rapid expansions of activities that threaten its sustainability including, among others, deforestation, livestock increase and the recent construction of Mwl. Nyerere hydropower dam. Coupled with the ongoing climate change, the basin experience dynamics in both the water flow and ecological character of the landscape. This paper intends to examine threats to hydrological flows in the Lower Rufiji Floodplain and delta to underscore the extent to which the anthropogenic and climate induced changes have implications on the habitability of the Lower Rufiji floodplain and delta.

**Keywords:** Critical Zone, Livelihoods, Lower Rufiji Floodplain, Tanzania

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## **Contested Habitability: Urbanization and Environmental Change in Kilombero Valley**

*Nestory E. Yamungu<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Kilombero Valley was declared a Ramsar site in 2002 to improve the conservation of environmental resources in the wetland. Despite that, previous research has established rapid land use changes and their ecological impacts (Alavaisha et al., 2021; Msofe et al., 2019). The valley has attracted population due to its agribusiness potential as evidenced by sugarcane and rice plantations. The population is concentrated in different urban centres, with Ifakara being the largest centre. Ifakara is rapidly urbanizing with its current population being 290,424 (URT,2022). Apart from land use change, urbanization in Ifakara is characterized by poor sanitation practices which are likely to contaminate surface and underground water resources. Certainly, urbanization is one of the drivers of land use changes in the Kilombero valley. However, environmental challenges associated with rapid urbanization need to be established. This paper intends to investigate the impact of urbanization on the wetland as well as the extent of water contamination from solid and liquid waste.

**Keywords:** Contested Habitability, Urbanization, Environmental Change, Kilombero Valley

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# **Agrochemicals and ecosystem habitability in the Kilombero critical zone, Tanzania**

*Irene Koko<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The growing intensity in the use of agrochemicals relate directly to the need for increasing agricultural productivity globally. While productivity enhancement may benefit the farmers in the short run, there are far-reaching effects across space and time. The Kilombero wetland is the case in point where agrochemicals are increasingly a mainstay of agriculture. While the wetland is central to Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) that seek to transform the region into an agricultural hub, the increase in the application of agrochemicals should be a concern to both human and ecological development initiatives. However, there is little information on the extent to which agrochemicals interact with the ecosystem and what that does to the habitability of the wetland. This paper is an attempt to investigate the implications of the increasing dependence on agrochemicals in rice production (including herbicides, chemical fertilizers and pesticides). The paper will use farmer's narratives of their interaction and use of agrochemicals and the related dynamics in the ecosystem. The paper contributes to the current debate about development-environment relations arguing that agricultural transformations that do not foster positive people-nature relations will continue to threaten ecological habitability and multiply livelihood insecurities.

**Keywords:** Agrochemicals, Ecosystem Habitability, Kilombero Critical Zone, Tanzania

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## **Breeding the enemy from within: compulsory military conscription and insurgency in Mozambique**

*Marlino E. Mubai<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

The annals of Mozambican history describe the liberation struggle for independence as a voluntary movement. In this assertion, thousands of people joined the guerrilla fighters voluntarily and defeated the colonial army. However, during the sixteen-year war, Mozambique relied on compulsory military service dragging thousands of youth to war without their will. Consequently, despite enjoying state means, the national army failed to defeat the rebels militarily and was forced to negotiate peace. Since 2017, Mozambique is facing another war led by jihadist insurgents in the Northern Province of Cabo Delgado. In its efforts to counter the insurgency, the government extended compulsory military service from two to five years. This extension happens in the context of massive youth unemployment and volatile political environment following contentious electoral process. Based on literature review and oral interviews, this paper analyses the effects of compulsory military service on the moral of the national army in Mozambique. It argues that by forcing the youth, which appear to have lost, trust on the government, Mozambican authorities are risking building an inefficient and demoralized army, which can be easily coopted by insurgents. It concludes that the success of war against insurgency should begin by ensuring quality service delivery including jobs. It should also open space for all voluntary force with attractive conditions for those choosing to enlist.

**Keywords:** Mozambique, youth, military, insurgency.

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# **Nigeria and Combating Terrorism: An Assessment of The First Pillar (to Forestall) of National Counter Terrorism Strategy (NACTEST)**

*Usamotu O Basheer<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Terrorism has become a major security challenge for both developed and developing countries alike. Combating terrorism emerged immediately, and the menace of terrorism also surfaced. Nigeria is fighting two different types of terrorism at the same time: religious terrorism and economic and political terrorism. In response to this challenge and in fighting terrorism like similar states in the world, Nigeria adopted a standing strategy popularly known as the National Counter Terrorism Strategy (NACTEST). This strategy is primarily built on five pillars. The attempt of this paper is to dwell extensively on and investigate the extent to which the Nigerian government has achieved this first pillar of NACTEST. Based on this backdrop, the paper adopts a qualitative method of inquiry, relies heavily on secondary data, and makes use of content analysis for data analysis. The paper also adopts the relative deprivation theory for scientific discourse. It is then found that, to a large extent, the first pillar of NACTEST was achieved with some obstacles at the level of implementation. It was also discovered that the Nigerian government embarked on some efforts to nip terrorism in the bud. This has really assisted in reducing the level at which terrorists are recruiting members and has generally reduced their level of attacks. The work recommends that the government pay more attention to this aspect of the strategy because, as they say, prevention is better and cheaper than cure.

**Keywords:** Nigeria, Terrorism, Combatting Terrorism, Strategy, NACTEST

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# **Africa's Security, Governance, and Development Challenges**

*Felix Kumah-Abiwu<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The paper and presentation will draw on the concept of ungoverned spaces to examine Africa's security, governance, and development challenges. This is part of the ongoing global uncertainties and the implications for Africa's future democracy. The paper will also highlight the trends and complexities of Africa's challenges from the immediate years of the post-independence era throughout the military era of the 1960s and 1970s, to the democratic reforms of the 1990s. The current challenges regarding the rise of military coups in West Africa and other security threats in East Africa and Southern Africa will also be examined. The concept of ungoverned spaces is expected to enhance the theoretical utility of the paper and the existing literature in the attempt to engage and advance social science research. The longer version of the abstract provides further details of my central ideas.

**Keywords:** Security, Governance, Development, Africa

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# **Indigenous mechanisms as a tool for Conflict Resolution in Rwanda: The case of Abunzi Committees**

*Ndagijimana Ibrahim<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Rwanda's efforts in peacebuilding and conflict resolution are based on both conventional and traditional approaches; Abunzi Committees, recognized by law as means of resolving conflicts at the community level. This empowers citizens in the community to address conflicts. Notwithstanding the commitment of Rwanda through legal instruments and policies that have been enacted, little research has been conducted on the extent to which citizens fulfill their obligations in this process. This paper deals with analyzing the role of citizens in the resolution of local conflicts of civil matters. Although the philosophy of Abunzi committees is citizen participation-centered, it is not self-evident that citizens participate actively. The study examines how participation of citizens is organized and how the goals of the Abunzi committees are further experienced. Qualitative methods will be used; data will be gathered and analyzed, focusing on family conflicts. I will conduct field work; therefore, present preliminary empirical findings based on the research for my PhD conducted in early 2024.

**Keywords:** Abunzi Committees, traditional approaches, Conflict, Citizen, Participation, Rwanda

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# Security uncertainties, livestock farming and rural development in Nigeria of West Africa

*Adueti, Andrew Terver<sup>1</sup>, TyondoTerfa<sup>2</sup>, & Mamkaa, Homunga Isaac<sup>3</sup>*

## Abstract

Insecurity have long remained top concern in Africa in the face of economic uncertainties despite various efforts of individuals, governments and non-governmental organizations to teem the tide of its negative impact on the socio-economic development especially in the last two decades (2003-2023). This paper intends to address the concerns of farmers, pastoralists, communities, governments and international actors in order to recommend a way forward. The paper adopts the Insecure-Environmental Hypothesis using the secondary data in providing new evidences to contribute firstly to the current debate regarding the importance of security of lives and properties, livestock as well as crop farming in our rural communities of Nigeria and secondly, on whether insecurity caused by major players is a bane of rural development especially in Nigeria. By this, the study will reveals a theoretical Nexus between the variables of interest and recommend an improvement adoption and modernization of the neglected cluster settlements, Agro-pastoral patterns as against scattered settlements by individuals but agree with community – developed security initiatives; youth education, employment and empowerment; strengthening the traditional institutions; enactment of laws against the proliferation of arms, rural infrastructure and social amenities, establishment of model ranches by the state as well as facing out nomadic method of cattle rearing. It is believed that this and other policy measures to be suggested will help secure lives and properties of our people, bring about peace and development thereby enabling our people to live fuller and richer life.

**Keywords:** Security, Livestock farming, Rural development, Insecure-Environmental Hypothesis, Nigeria

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# **Terrorism in West African subregion implications for Nigeria's national Security and external relations**

*Isaac Homunga Mamkaa<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Despite the efforts of the various West African national governments, non-governmental organizations, individuals and the international community, West African Sub-region has been increasingly experiencing transnational terrorism with its concomitant far-reaching implications. Thus West African regional superpower, Nigeria, continues to face serious peace and security challenges due to transnational terrorism. The main objective of this study, therefore, is to examine the implications of transnational terrorism in West Africa for Nigeria's national security and external relations. The study proposes to rely on primary and secondary data to answer the research questions and adopt failed state theory which helps it in not only establishing the theoretical nexus between and among valuables of interest but also in arriving at the major findings one of which is that socio-economic inequality and impunity that have been, most often, intentionally created by the national government is the unknown or neglected major factor responsible for explosion, escalation and proliferation of transnational terrorism in the West African Sub-region. On the basis of this, the study recommends among others, restructuring of the Nigerian State in such a way as to be able to eliminate socio-economic inequality and government impunity; as this move will help in mitigating bad governance led by poor leadership which breeds deprivation, alienation, frustration and aggression of the citizens particularly youths who are in the forefront of causing and triggering transnational terrorism in West African Sub-region.

**Keywords:** Transnational Terrorism, National Security, External Relations, Restructuring, West African Sub-region, Nigeria.

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# **Disaster Responses and Everyday Humanitarianism as a Window onto State-Society Relations in Tanzania**

*Line Engbo Gissel, Esther Mlingwa, Hamudi Majamba  
and Herbert Hambati<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

**The idea** of disaster as a sudden emergency that disrupts normalcy and brings temporary disorder may obscure enduring social circumstances: structural conditions appear contingent, widespread conditions appear local, and chronic conditions appear acute (Horowitz and Remes 2021). But disasters can also illuminate. They can ‘reveal a society’s true shape’ by exposing institutions, expectations, and norms (Knowles and Loeb 2021). This paper analyses disaster responses to understand state-society relations in Tanzania. It analyses everyday humanitarianism, informal giving and government disaster management across five recent Tanzanian disasters (2010-2023) to understand how they shaped and were shaped by state-society relations. We demonstrate how these relations comprise the negotiations over power, authority, expectations, citizenship and nation-building values. And we show how these negotiations explain different giving and disaster responses in Dar es Salaam, Kagera and Morogoro regions

**Keywords:** Disaster, Response, Every day, Humanitarianism, Tanzania

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## **Disaster and Deservingness: Everyday Humanitarianism in Tanzania**

*Mogens K. Justesen Innocent Pantaleo, Herbert Hambati<sup>1</sup>,  
and Lisa Ann Richey*

### **Abstract**

In many countries around the World, environmental hazards and adverse events have profoundly negative consequences for the people at risk, not least poor and vulnerable groups. When state capacity is low and international aid unlikely to reach afflicted areas, local communities often step to help people in need. Yet, people differ in their willingness to assist those in need as well as perceptions of who is deserving of help. We marshal evidence from a survey experiment in Tanzania, which helps us understand who people are willing to help when crisis strikes. Our findings suggest that people do not offer support to persons in need to compensate for lack of assistance from formal authorities. Rather, when local political elites endorse and support requests from people in need, citizens increase their willingness to help. This suggests that citizens' private helping is guided by elite cues and partisanship—even in times of crisis.

**Keywords:** Disaster, Deservingness, Every day, Humanitarianism, Tanzania

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# Assessing Secularity of Everyday Religious-Based Humanitarianism in Disaster-Affected Local Communities in Tanzania: A case of Kilosa District

*Lucas Shija Kitula<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

This article assesses the practicality of traditional secular humanitarian values, namely impartiality and neutrality, among ordinary citizens who identify themselves as religious individuals in local communities. The study's findings are based on empirical data derived from interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted with ordinary citizens and religious leaders in Kilosa District. The study shows that, despite the shared advocacy for helping disaster victims based on need within both religious teachings and traditional humanitarian values, ordinary citizens often fail to do so in practice. The findings underscore the significant challenge of adhering to traditional secular humanitarian values, such as impartiality and neutrality, at the individual level. Humanitarian assistance seems to be influenced by factors like geographical residential proximity (good neighborliness) between givers and recipients, the status of relationships, religious affiliations, reciprocity, and social networks. In conclusion, this article emphasizes that the guiding principles for providing humanitarian assistance in local communities are socially constructed. Consequently, traditional secular humanitarian principles like impartiality and neutrality are rarely observed by individual humanitarians. The primary reasons for this include the informal nature of humanitarian assistance, the difficulty in determining the most needy individuals or groups within a community, and the imposition of obligations through established social networks and relations. As a result, givers may harbor preconceived notions about who should or should not receive assistance.

**Keywords:** Religion, Everyday Humanitarianism, secularity, Disaster, Local Communities.

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# **The Impact of Social Relations on Refugees' Access to Assistance: A Case Study of Nyarugusu Camp**

*Rosemary Msoka<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Refugees residing in Nyarugusu camp have endured a protracted situation since 1996 for those originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo and since 2015 for Burundian refugees escaping political unrest. This protracted situation, characterized by declining support from humanitarian agencies, presents significant challenges to the refugees in terms of accessing their needs. This paper investigates the impact of social relations on refugees' access to assistance from the surrounding host community. It argues that limited positive social interactions and lack of trust contribute to the exclusion of some refugees from accessing support services from the surrounding host communities, thereby increasing their vulnerability to food insecurity. The paper delineates challenges confronted by some refugees, particularly those from Burundi, in seeking support from the host community due to a lack of trust and positive social connections. Moreover, it shows how establishing friendships facilitate easier access to support for refugees. A refugee with friends does not necessarily have to ask for assistance; it is given to them simply because they are easily understood. Those without friends must demonstrate their need in order to receive assistance.

**Keywords:** Social relations, Impact, Refugees, Access, Nyarugusu

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# Rebuilding Tourism Resilience Post Pandemic: Hotel Sector Success Narratives

*Godwin A Lema<sup>1</sup> and Judith Mshana<sup>2</sup>*

## Abstract

Sustainable tourism recovery remains uncertain after COVID 19 Pandemic hardest hit. Tourists' hotels in remote locations like in Karatu where they used to rely on high end international visitors were almost closed for over 4 to 6 months particularly from March 2020 due to global pandemic outbreak. Immediate action to restore and re-activate the sector, while protecting jobs and businesses were imperative. Countries developed measures to build a more resilient tourism economy post COVID-19. These included preparing plans to support the sustainable recovery of tourism, promoting the digital transition and move to a greener tourism system, and rethinking tourism for the future. In this paper we explore the role of Standard Operating Procedures in the recovery of Tourist Hotels in Karatu. We draw from crisis and resilience theoretical lens, interviews and hotel statistics. The findings indicate that hotels have taken significant steps to train their employees on proper hygiene practices, physical distancing measures, and the use of personal protective equipment. In reception areas, measures such as floor markings for social distancing and the provision of sanitizers have been implemented. The findings indicate an increased number of tourist visits and higher bed occupancy rates with confidence to receive more visitors without fear. We recommend sharing of best practices and lessons learned among the hotel industry stakeholders and fostering collaborative strategies to enhance recovery and tourism sustainability post pandemic.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Resilience, Post Pandemic, Hotel Success Narrative, Crisis Management

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## **Doing Historical Studies and Research in Times of COVID-19: Lessons from Mozambique**

*Mauricio Jesus Sergio Chipatime<sup>1</sup> and Marlino E. Mubai<sup>2</sup>*

### **Abstract**

The advent of COVID-19 pandemic in Mozambique brought unexpected challenges to academic production in humanities and social sciences. As it happened globally, COVID-19 forced institutions of higher education to reinvent the concept of teaching, research, experimentation, fieldwork and learning space. In Mozambique, Presidential decree ordered education institutions to offer online classes without creating necessary material and technical conditions to accommodate this radical change. Based on literature review and oral accounts, this paper looks specifically to the implications of the abrupt introduction of hybrid teaching methodologies in the course of history. It argues that contrarily to assumptions that humanities and social sciences were less impacted by the Pandemic, the example of History students shows that the overreliance on archival documents which could not be accessed during the pandemic, impacted negatively in historical research. It also contends that historians intimate contact with oral sources was heavily affected by the imposition of lockdown and social distancing regulations. In sum, during the pandemic, historians were prevented from accessing key documentation in national archives and libraries thus, jeopardizing the completion of their work in due time. For students this meant missing graduation deadline while for those working on papers for publication it meant a missed opportunity to publish.

**Keywords:** Mozambique, History Research, COVID-19, Hybridism

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# Utilizing Herbal Medicines in the Management and Prevention of Coronavirus Disease (COVID- 19): Pros and Cons

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## Abstract

A recently detected coronavirus that was found in Wuhan, China, is the source of the 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) infection. Worldwide competition is underway to provide COVID-19 clinically validated medications as soon as possible and to create a vaccination that is both safe and effective. Severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-COV.2), a virulent member of the large coronavirus family, is the source of the COVID-19 infection. These viruses have caused many recent infection outbreaks, including the most deadly COVID-19 outbreak, SARS (2003), and MERS outbreaks (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, 2012). The COVID-19 virus has been shown to have a relatively high mortality rate in older patients, children, individuals with underlying medical conditions, and immunocompromised individuals. Natural products have been used for a very long time and have been shown to be effective, so medicinal plants may be used as potential healing agents. By strengthening the immune system or having a viricidal effect, these agents may help people fight off infection and lower the death rate associated with SARS-CoV-2 infections. Unfortunately, there haven't been any particular preclinical or clinical studies to assess the effectiveness of herbal immunoregulators. Certain natural substances, based on basic principles from earlier investigations, may be useful for treating COVID-19. This review discussed some herbal remedies derived from plants, such as Echinacea, Cinchona, Curcuma longa, and Curcimaxanthorrhiza, among others, that are used to treat COVID-19. Furthermore, the advantages and disadvantages of using herbal medicine during the epidemic were investigated, some conclusions reached, and recommendations made.

**Keywords:** Herbal Medicines, COVID-19, SARS-COV-2, Immunoregulators, MERS-2012

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# **Social Innovations in an Emergency Setting: Opportunities and Challenges for Youth Volunteers in Curbing the Spread of COVID-19 in Huye District, Rwanda**

*Pierre Celestin Bimenyimana<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Social innovations contribute to social change and provide actors with the means to meet challenges affecting society. Following the COVID-19 pandemic at the close of 2019, countries have been in an emergency to contain the improvised danger to their citizens. Rwanda had no exceptions. The Government of Rwanda (GoR) turned to investing in different mechanisms to deal with the pandemic, including community-based interventions by youth volunteers, which can be considered a social innovation to deal with the improvised societal challenge. This paper investigated the opportunities and challenges that youth volunteers encountered while curbing the spread of the pandemic at the community level. The study followed a descriptive qualitative design and used the social innovation concept as a way of dealing with social issues. Interviews were uploaded in MAXQDA 2022 to visualize and map the data. Using key informants and in-depth interview techniques (KIIs), data were collected from 13 interviews with youth volunteers and opinion leaders among citizens of the Huye District of Rwanda who were selected using network and purposive sampling techniques. The results indicate that youth volunteers have encountered various challenges where a poor mindset had a big occurrence, followed by aggressive attitudes from beneficiaries of their interventions. However, despite the challenges, there were opportunities whereby youth volunteers showed a high level of patriotism for their country and learned new skills like public speaking. The study suggests that in similar future interventions, the government should mitigate the identified challenges and enhance the highlighted opportunities for the intervention to be more impactful.

**Keywords:** Social Innovations, Emergency Setting, Opportunities and Challenges, Youth Volunteers, Curbing the Spread of COVID-19

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# The COVID-19 Pandemic and Its Influence in Constructing Epistemological Apartheid

*Birungi Robert<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

Whereas the emergence of the Covid-19 Pandemic presented enormous challenges globally, it also subtly reinforced epistemological apartheid that further widened the knowledge gap between the global North and the global South. The pandemic ushered in a new era of lockdowns, remote work, vaccine production and untimely human loss that inadvertently affected knowledge production. In this paper, I explore the epistemological impact of the pandemic from the vantage point of the global south in general, and Africa in particular. I argue that the pandemic presented an unfortunate experience that territorialized knowledge in favour of the Northern hemisphere as it excluded participation and involvement of knowledge from the South. Lockdowns effected across the continent limited flow of knowledge to narrow-technologically oriented channels of communication, that in turn restricted social contact, individualization of the academia, and limited personal initiative and community-based research. This paved way for limitations in locally based research about the pandemic, that in turn forced the global South to turn to Western knowledge for solutions. This served to facilitate coloniality of power of knowledge produced around the same time, in comparison with knowledge generated from the West. This indirectly reinforced epistemological violence as it enabled classification of racial disparities and racial attitudes, reified notions of superiority and arrogance intrinsic to Eurocentric knowledge as well as objectification of the other world, as represented by the global south. The Pandemic thus presented an unfortunate opportunity for reconstruction of a Western-centered epistemology. Therefore, this paper asks: What lessons does the Global South in general, and Africa in particular, learn from the COVID-19 Pandemic in respect to knowledge production? How do these lessons enable us to rethink methodologies of knowledge production? What lies beyond the Covid-19 pandemic?

**Keywords:** COVID 19 Pandemic, Knowledge Production, Coloniality

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# **An Historical Interrogation of the Tanzania National Census as a Source of Historical Inquiry, 1948-2022**

*Hezron Kangalawe<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Tanzania usually holds National census after approximately every ten years. The records of the National Census we have in Tanzania started in 1948 coming all the way to 1957, then 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022. These records have been very useful to historians locally and internationally, albeit, with variations from one National Census to the other. The current paper tries to weave the continuities and change of National Census in Tanzania with regards to its usefulness to historical writings. While the main thrust of the paper will be the history of National Census in Tanzania from British colonial regime to postcolonial government, the emphasis will be on the usefulness of the main sections in those documents to historians in reconstructing the recent past. This paper will use available data sources from the University of Dar es Salaam main library and the Tanzania National Archive. From the East Africana section of the university the newspapers will be consulted to reconstruct the context of the National Census in the past years.

**Keywords:** National Census, Tanzania, History, Colonial National Census

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# Can Statistical Methods and Analysis Turn the Tide of Corruption and Economic Crime in Tanzania?

*Lucas Salati<sup>1</sup>, Maurice Mbago<sup>2</sup>, and Dimpna Mosh<sup>3</sup>*

## Abstract

The aim of this paper was to measure the effectiveness of statistical methods and analysis in turning around economic crimes based on the number of economic crime cases registered in Tanzanian courts. A desk-based review of documents on corruption and economic crimes registered in Tanzanian courts was conducted. The data was collected from the registers of the Supreme Courts through document review covering the period 2009 to 2021 in five judiciary zones. These judiciary zones were randomly sampled. It applies the descriptive research approach. The nonparametric data analysis technique was applied, which involved identifying, describing and testing pattern and trends of economic crime cases registered in Tanzanian courts. The findings show that Tanzanian courts have found that between 2009 and 2021, illegal possession of government trophies, drug trafficking, organized crime, money laundering and fraud are among the most vulnerable corruption and economic crimes to Tanzanian society. Of the total number of cases recorded, namely 1,568, around 18 percent resulted in convictions. This observation suggests that the likelihood of conviction of those accused of corruption and economic crimes is extremely low. The criminal is always rational and weighs the costs and benefits of committing a crime before deciding to commit a crime. This could be the main reason for criminals to commit corruption and economic crimes. The statistical analysis of this work shows that the low conviction rate in court is an indicator of serious problems in society. Therefore, this article concludes that statistical methods and analysis is a powerful tool that provides valuable insights and causes of corruption and economic crime.

**Keywords:** Statistical Methods, Analysis, Turning the Tide, Corruption, Economic Crime, Tanzania

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# **How do Institutions Form and Change over time? Examining the Evolution of the Data Protection Institution in Africa between 2000 to Present**

*Moses Karanja*<sup>1</sup>

## **Abstract**

This paper explores the apparent convergence of structurally distinct African countries towards data protection mechanisms in a relatively short period of time. While over 40 African countries have instituted data protection mechanisms in the last ten years, the literature on institutions has a significant variation in accounting for both their continuity and change. New Institutionalism literature has provided a variety of mechanisms to explain institutional change and continuity; Rational choice's logic of calculation, Historical institutionalism's logic of path-dependence, Sociological institutionalism's logic of appropriateness, and Discursive institutionalism's logic of communication. This paper uses empirical data on origins, stability, and change in data protection institutions in Africa to argue that the key to understanding this literature variation lies in the underlying ontological foundations of institutions. I use Practice institutionalization to simultaneously incorporate intersubjective meanings (continuity) and subjective interpretations (practitioners' disposition as propensity for change) and show that what appears as literature variation is limited to the -isms. As the Data Protection Institution continues to shape African societies, especially in the politics and economy domains, institutionalists should ground their analysis less on different -isms and more on the practice of data communities for more robust policy proposals.

**Keywords:** Data Protection, Institutional Change, Continuity, Politics, Economy, Africa

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# **Data-Driven Solutions for Africa's Higher Education: Leveraging Computational Social Science**

*Eutyclus Ngotho Gichuru<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Africa's higher education sector is facing challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited funding, and brain drain. Data-driven solutions powered by computational social science (CSS) can revolutionize higher education by understanding student success, optimizing resource allocation, and enhancing curriculum relevance. CSS can also identify barriers to access for marginalized groups, promoting inclusive education. It can also improve research and innovation, fostering knowledge production relevant to African contexts. However, challenges include data quality and availability, ethical considerations, and capacity building. Despite these challenges, CSS offers a promising approach to transforming Africa's higher education sector by improving student success, optimizing resource allocation, and promoting access and equity. However, addressing data quality, ethical considerations, and capacity building is crucial for successful implementation.

**Keywords:** Africa, African, CSS Tools, Higher Education

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**Strangers into Kin: Affinity, Deservingness, and Gratitude in Everyday Humanitarian Practices between Locals and Refugees/Migrants in Kigoma, Tanzania**

*Yvette Ruzibiza and Simon Turner<sup>1</sup>*

**Abstract**

This article examines the everyday humanitarian practices of local Tanzanians in Kigoma region who assist refugees and irregular migrants in need. Over the years, Kigoma in Tanzania has become a refuge for many Burundians and Congolese fleeing war and violence in their home countries. While some have official refugee status, others lack proper documentation, which makes their lives precarious. Political hostility towards refugees/migrants means that Tanzanians can be criminalized for helping them in various ways. Notwithstanding this legal prohibition, some Tanzanians still choose to engage in everyday humanitarian practices. Factors influencing their decision to help include their own personal experiences, their social position, and how they perceive refugees/migrants in need of help. Additionally, while their motivations are often expressed in purely altruistic terms, subtle expectations of gratitude are interwoven in some narratives. Analyzing such everyday humanitarian practices through the lens of the gift, we show that the act of helping is never unconditional and that expectations around reciprocity create ambiguous relations between the giver and the receiver. Furthermore, giving and receiving assistance in a precarious, hostile situation is fraught with emotional ambiguities.

**Keywords:** humanitarianism, altruism, gratitude, refugees, Global South

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## Everyday Humanitarianism amongst Tanzanian Elites: A New Perspective on ‘Localization’

*Peter Kragelund, Melkisedek Kaijage, Daudi Mukangara, Lisa Ann Richey<sup>1</sup>, and Consolata Sulley<sup>2</sup>*

### Abstract

The growing need for resources and competencies to solve humanitarian crises has led to a call for more actors to get involved in humanitarian assistance, a call for inclusion of local actors to make humanitarian action more efficient and less ‘top-down’, and a call to build humanitarian responses based on the values and institutions of the affected communities. This call has most often come under the label ‘localisation’. This has led to a sharp increase in the interest in everyday humanitarianism. In this paper we seek to further our understanding of a particular aspect of ‘localisation’ by analysing the giving practices of a select group of people, namely the Tanzanian elites. Thereby, we add to – and complement – both the everyday humanitarianism and the localisation literatures by focusing on domestic elite giving in a context characterised by both acute and protracted crises and in a setting not often dealt with by localisation, refugee, disaster, and humanitarianism scholars. Simultaneously, we further our understanding of how and why people help in times of crisis. This paper is part of a larger research project seeking to further our understanding of everyday humanitarianism in Tanzania and the primary data for this paper is based on 34 interviews with Tanzanian urban elites conducted by the authors in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

**Keywords:** localization, humanitarianism, Tanzania

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# The Messy Practice of Decolonizing a Concept: Everyday Humanitarianism in Tanzania

*Consolata Raphael Sulley<sup>1</sup> and Lisa Ann Richey<sup>2</sup>*

## Abstract

This paper explores the messy practice of decolonizing a concept through collaborative work between scholars researching together the meaning of everyday humanitarianism in Tanzania. Humanitarianism is typically understood as the state-centric, formal, Northern-driven helping of distant others in crisis. Using the concept of everyday humanitarianism, our paper challenges these assumptions in three ways. First, it explores the everyday humanitarian actions of ordinary citizens in times of crisis. Second, it explores these responses in a Southern context. Third, it focuses explicitly on the givers and the receivers of humanitarian help. Our work grounds decolonization in the actual practices of research aimed at theory building as an iterative back-and-forth exchange with particular attention to power, rather than a transplant of Northern theory on the South, or its opposite. Our first argument is that the objective of collaborative research to capture the local politics of giving and then use these practices to interrogate the theoretical concept of everyday humanitarianism can be decolonizing. Second, we argue that the practices of the academic labor that produces knowledge or inductive theory can also be decolonizing. Understanding both the challenges and the possibilities of decolonizing ‘humanitarianism’ will provide an opportunity to document and thus legitimate the complexity that is inherent in decolonizing a discipline.

**Keywords:** humanitarianism, disaster, African politics, decolonization, Tanzania

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# Corporate Helping as Everyday Humanitarianism: Local Responses to the Corona Crisis in Northern Tanzania

*Lisa Ann Richey<sup>1</sup> and Ruth John*

## Abstract

Disasters can function as social disruptors, shifting the day-to-day relations of power in response to the crisis. In Tanzania, the corona virus was not nationally acknowledged as disaster in the same ways as in neighboring countries, yet in Northern Tanzania where much of the economy depends on tourism, it was a disaster. This paper explores the ways that Tanzanians responded to the corona crisis and the opportunities and challenges it brought. From qualitative interviews with stakeholders and participant observation, this paper argues that local businesspeople in tourism engaged in a locally-grounded form of corporate social responsibility (CSR) that helped mitigate the crisis while avoiding direct political conflict with a regime that did not acknowledge the global pandemic. The actions of Tanzanian tourist companies can be understood through the lens of everyday humanitarianism.

**Keywords:** Corporate, Helping, Humanitarianism, disaster responses, Tanzania

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# Human Rights and Disaster Management in Tanzania: A Critique of the Legal and Policy Framework

*Esther Mlingwa<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

This paper critically examines the protection of human rights and disaster management in Tanzania. Disasters can have significant impacts on the human rights of individuals, local communities and society as a whole. Effective disaster management must therefore incorporate human rights approaches, which includes ensuring that rights of individuals particularly those in vulnerable groups are protected. Tanzania is prone to recurring disasters associated with climate change and geographical factors. For that reason, effective disaster management strategies are important. While there is an increase of measures to strengthen disaster management interventions, the question of human rights in disaster management remains unexplored. To address this gap, the paper is informed by analysis of the legal and policy documents as well as interviews and focused group discussions with stakeholders in disaster management. This paper reveals that the Tanzania Disaster Management framework recognises the need to protect human rights, however, rights of individuals and vulnerable groups are inadequately protected. Therefore more serious commitment from government is needed to safe guard human rights in disasters and disaster management activities.

**Keywords:** Human rights, Disaster, Management, policy framework, Tanzania

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# **Child Undernutrition in Makete District: Exploring Fuzzy Set Qualitative Comparative Analysis (fsQCA) as a Set- Analytical Tool to Examine the Causal Combinations**

*Ibrahim Zakia Iddi<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

As a part of a doctoral study, this paper intends to examine undernutrition among under five children in Makete district beyond its conventional analytical understanding. Normally, researchers with interest on nutrition and undernutrition, focus on understanding which variables/causes that have effect (in other cases, strong effect) to the phenomenon, framing the discussion, either in competitive or additive manner of these variables/causes. For instance, a well-established link between rural women and high rates of child undernutrition, which include so many factors such as their education, their resources capacities and entitlements, their decision making, their nutritional awareness on diets and meals, their intrahousehold relations, and so forth. The efforts of trying to examine how these explanatory factors are independent of each other and/ or link to each other, both in qualitative and quantitative methods has been significant. However, such analysis is yet to show how the factors work together, in which combinations and pathways they generate the outcome (child undernutrition). In other cases, the correlation of multiple variables/causes has also shown interpretation difficulties (e.g., multivariate regression). Following that line, Qualitative Comparative Analysis is a set theoretic method that has potential on revealing the causal relationship by configuring combination of causal conditions and possible multiple causal pathways to child undernutrition. As a technique, it works well with both qualitative and quantitative data of small and intermediate cases. Using empirical survey finding of 143 households collected in August- September 2023, I will apply fsQCA as an alternative analytical tool to examine the combination of causal conditions and pathways that generate child undernutrition in Makete district.

**Keywords:** Child Undernutrition, Fuzzy Set Qualitative Comparative Analysis, Causal Combinations, Makete, Nutrition Determinants

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# **An Application of Multilevel Principal Component Analysis on Household's Inputs associated with Milk Production in Tanzania**

*Zainabu Hassan Bonza\*<sup>1</sup>, Rosalia Katapa<sup>2</sup> and Amina Msengwa<sup>3</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Despite the increase in cattle production, cattle milk productivity in Tanzania is low compared to other neighbouring countries. A study was conducted to determine household's inputs accounting for most of variations in cattle milk production in Tanzania. The National Panel Surveys (NPS; waves 3, 4 and 5) data were used in this study. Descriptive statistical measures and Multilevel Principal Component Analysis were applied. It was found that, average milk production per day was 4.36 litres with overall standard deviation of 4.4 litres. Variability of milk production between households was higher (standard deviation = 4.20 litres) than that of within households (standard deviation= 1.53 litres). It was also found that, the first 6 principles components can explain about 63% of total variations in milk production between households while the first 7 principles components explained about 68% of within household variations in milk production. The results further revealed that milk production was having positive relationship with total cost of feeding, total cost of water, total cost of veterinary services, area owned and number of cattle. The results indicated that productivity in milk production would be increased by focusing on improved feeding practices, efficient management of water usage, labour and veterinary services that enhance production while reducing input costs. It is also recommended that cooperation amongst household keepers should be encouraged to facilitate sharing of knowledge.

**Keywords:** Household's Input, Milk Production, Multilevel Principal Component Analysis

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# Enhancing Food Systems and Livelihoods in Africa: A Holistic Approach

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## Abstract

This paper proposes a comprehensive solution to the intertwined challenges of food systems and livelihoods in Africa. Recognizing the complex interplay between these two domains, the study advocates for a multifaceted approach that addresses structural, economic, and social dimensions. The solution emphasizes the need for sustainable agricultural practices that prioritize smallholder farmers and local food production systems. By investing in agroecology, improving access to inputs and markets, and supporting farmer cooperatives, African countries can enhance food security while creating income-generating opportunities. The paper highlights the importance of diversifying livelihood strategies beyond agriculture. This includes promoting entrepreneurship, vocational training, and microenterprise development in rural and urban areas. By expanding economic opportunities beyond farming, communities can build resilience to environmental shocks and market fluctuations. The solution calls for policies that foster inclusive growth and equitable access to resources. This involves addressing land tenure issues, promoting gender equality, and strengthening social safety nets to protect vulnerable populations. By empowering marginalized groups and ensuring their participation in decision-making processes, countries can build more inclusive and resilient food systems. We should underscore the role of international cooperation and knowledge exchange in supporting Africa's efforts towards sustainable development by regenerating the natural resources, such as soil and water, which are essential for sustainable food production. Action to address food systems challenges including climate change, food waste, and food insecurity before the 2030 SDG deadline are called for by leveraging partnerships with governments, NGOs, and international organizations. African countries can access technical expertise, financial resources, and best practices to strengthen their food systems and livelihoods. In conclusion, the proposed solution advocates for a holistic approach that integrates agricultural development, economic empowerment, social inclusion, and international collaboration. By addressing the root causes of food insecurity and poverty, Africa can unlock its full potential for prosperity and well-being for all its citizens to sustain food systems and livelihoods.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Agriculture, Livelihood Diversification, Food Security, and Inclusive Growth

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# **The Politics of Seeds and the Crisis of Agriculture among Small-hold Farmers in Uganda and Tanzania**

*Iddy R. Magoti<sup>1</sup> and Robert Ojambo<sup>2</sup>*

## **Abstract**

This paper examines the politics of seeds availability that continue to affect smallholder farmers in Uganda and Tanzania. Despite the fact that scholars such as Joughin (2014) argue that higher agricultural production can only be achieved if farmers had greater access to improved seeds, available information shows that only 10-15% of the smallholder farmers in Uganda use improved seeds and Genetically Modified Seeds (GMOs). In Tanzania, only about 10% of all seeds used in the country are improved (Vernooy, 2017:15). This means that majority of the smallholder farmers in Uganda and Tanzania still depend on traditional seeds which are seriously dwindling in supply. Therefore, there is a question of why many farmers still rely on traditional seeds despite the emphasis on the use of improved seeds by many scientists in these countries. Through a qualitative analysis, this paper thus attempts to address the above question by examining how the politics of seeds has pushed majority of the small hold farmers into an agricultural crisis in different parts of Uganda and Tanzania. The paper relies on both secondary and primary sources collected from different parts of Uganda and Tanzania. We argue that emphasis on improved and GMO seeds has always been done at the expense of traditional seeds; yet such seeds are inadequate, too expensive and unable to reach the local farmers in time. As a way of overcoming the shortfalls of emphasised improved seeds, small hold farmers tend to rely on informal markets and local politicians to obtain the improved seeds which does not only make farming difficult but also expensive and un productive.

**Keywords:** Seeds, Small-hold Farmers, Politics, Agriculture, Uganda, Tanzania

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# The Role of Environmental Regulation on Economic High-Quality Development: Experiences from China

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## Abstract

In the past, relying on the development strategy of heavy industry first, China has promoted rapid economic growth while environmental problems have become increasingly serious. Strengthening environmental regulations, reducing environmental pollution, and building a beautiful country with blue sky, green land and clear water has been an important topic to promote the high-quality development of China's economy. The article articulates the evolution of environmental regulation to promote high-quality economic development in China, the action mechanism of environmental regulation is discussed and countermeasures and suggestions is put forward.

**Keywords:** Environmental Regulation, Economic High-Quality Development, Experiences, China

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## **The Infant and the Alchemist: How mercury becomes gold among Zimbabwean women artisanal miners**

*Mustawashe Mutendi<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Artisanal mining is growing across the African Continent and is critical to household survival in many areas. The collapsed economy in Zimbabwe, along with political instability, have led to forms various of precarity and vulnerability that have drawn people into, among other things, artisanal mining. However, this desired economic stability and growth, has been and will continue to be undermined by a full spectrum of mining-related health problems. The processing of gold is gendered; women do the separation while men dig for ore. As a result, women are highly exposed to toxic substances. Mercury is highly absorbable, both as fumes and in contact with the skin. The body's permeability extends to its reproductive capacities; there is evidence that mercury enters breastmilk and interrupts normal reproductive functions. In addition to women's well-being, the future of infants and the unborn are at stake in women's exposure to toxic substances as they try to make ends meet in Zimbabwe. My research aims to investigate the conditions by which it becomes possible for mercury to end up in the bodies of female ASM and their infants in Mazowe. Through drawing on ethnographic data my research highlights the material conditions of mining that give rise to mercury poisoning events that are disproportionately skewed along the lines of gender despite Zimbabwe implementing policies that ban the use of mercury in the country. In doing so this research draws out the complexities/factors interactions that are associated with the material practice of producing gold and turning ore and mercury into gold. These complexities depend on a wide range of factors such as Zimbabwe's political and social economic history; high levels of poverty and unemployment; the demand for gold; gendered labour; mercury smuggling; distribution networks and use and reproductive health. Through the use of Anthropological lenses, this research provides a phenomenological synopsis of the kind of impact the latter factors simultaneously have on the lives of Zimbabwean female ASM workers in Mazowe, whose work in the mining industry is invisible. Furthermore, this research provides nuanced insights on how ASM miners understand their health problems, their attitudes and behaviours towards mercury poisoning, and the complex drivers of mercury poisoning.

**Keyword:** mercury, gold, artisanal small-scale mining, Zimbabwe

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# **An Ethnographic Study of Ecological Health Concerns and Responsibility in Artisanal Gold Mining in Nyarugusu, Geita District, Tanzania**

*Photius Gabriel<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The rise of Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) in Nyarugusu, Geita District, Tanzania, driven by rural poverty, poses significant challenges to sustainable development and ecological well-being. However, a critical knowledge gap exists regarding the complex interactions between ASM, sustainable development, and ecological health, emphasizing the urgency to address this gap to devise effective strategies for mitigating environmental degradation and promoting sustainable livelihoods. The contested notion of irresponsible informal ASM highlights the need for a nuanced understanding of governance approaches. Paradoxically, attempts at formalization often underscore the inadequacy of existing legal, policy, and institutional frameworks, which fail to capture the realities and experiences of artisanal miners, perpetuating challenges to sustainable development. The health of artisanal miners is central to ecological concerns in ASM areas, alongside pollution and contamination from mining activities. However, scientific research often overlooks broader socio-cultural, economic, political, and safety drivers of ecological challenges. This study bridges this gap through a six-month ethnographic inquiry, exploring various dimensions of ecological challenges and stakeholders' perceptions of environmental stewardship in gold mining. Guided by the Political Ecology Approach, the study analyzes power imbalances, government policies, and economic factors shaping ecological damage contextualized within the underlying social and political history. It also considers health risks, unequal benefit sharing, and potential solutions such as safer techniques and alternative livelihoods, aiming to improve both the environment and the lives of local miners. Purposive techniques will be used to select study participants and prioritize obtaining high-quality socio-cultural insights regarding mining activities, ASM production land, and governance. The study will employ participant observation, key informant interviews, focus groups, document analysis, and photography, followed by thematic analysis of data to enhance understanding of ASM's ecological impacts and stakeholder perspectives

**Keyword:** Nyarugusu, Artisanal and Small-scale Mining, gold governance

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# **Mining Worlds: Material and Immaterial Realities of Artisanal Gold Mining in Western Kenya**

*Sharon Otieno<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

Artisanal gold mining is a source of livelihood to thousands of miners and other co-actors in the gold value chain in Kenya. The sector is made up of complex assemblage of actors, practices, physical landscapes, infrastructure, practices and knowledge. Artisanal gold miners remain to be active agents who are constantly shaping their mining worlds through their skills, knowledge, practices, norms and values. As Carreño (2017) argues practices that mediate the relationship between people and the places they work and live involve presumptions that are crucial in enacting worlds. Therefore, the mines, living spaces and trade centers become important ‘contact zones’ that are crucial in enacting material and immaterial worlds of artisanal gold mining. This presentation draws from an ethnographic study in Bondo in Western Kenya to illustrate how artisanal gold miners and other actors in the gold value chain shape and are shaped by the material and immaterial realities of artisanal gold mining.

**Keywords:** Artisanal gold mining, contact zone, Western Kenya, value chain

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# The Present and Future of Democracy in Africa

*Olubusola O.O Solomon<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstracts

The future of African democracy is inextricably tied to and contingent upon the present practice of democracy in the continent. Assessing the current state of affairs is imperative to pave the way for a brighter democratic future in Africa. This entails analysing the achievements and shortcomings of African democracy, therefore enabling us to chart a more constructive path for the future. Although predicting the future is debatable, informed projections are made based on the present situation to guide towards a better future. Therefore, this paper will discuss the present state of democracy in Africa, highlighting the significance of women's representation in African democracy with the aim of embracing an African-gendered democratic future. It is crucial that gender inequality is addressed as a gender-balanced democracy continues to be elusive in Africa. This study aims to address the issue of gender inequality in African democracy and to examine its impact on the present and future of democracy in Africa. Components of democracy, such as freedom and equality, will be discussed in this paper. A projection analysis will be conducted to demonstrate the potential gains of women's political representation in enhancing the advancement of African democracy, drawing on the Ubuntu philosophy, which promotes social justice and equality, as a framework for analysis. Highlighting the importance of women's representation and advocating for gender balance in African democracy is believed to help pave the way towards a progressive democratic future for the continent.

**Keywords:** democracy, Africa, African-gendered democracy, Ubuntu

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## **The ‘blessers’ of electoral processes: a critical analysis of post-electoral conflicts in Africa, 1990-2023.**

*Milda Come<sup>1</sup> and Marlino E. Mubai*

### **Abstract**

With very few exceptions, the organization of election in African countries creates an environment of distrust and violence. From voters registration, electoral campaign, voting and results announcement, opposition parties complain about alleged fraud by the ruling parties. In these narratives, the ruling parties are often presented as all-powerful entities who manipulate the electoral processes in their advantage. Without taking for granted the power of the ruling parties in African electoral processes, this paper shifts the attention from the ruling parties to donors and international observers. It argues that the overemphasis on the ruling parties occludes the key role played by donors and international observers from the global North. It further contends that because international donors from the Global North sponsor many elections in African countries, these organizations play a major role on the legitimization of the electoral processes. Based on the case of post-electoral conflicts in Mozambique, the paper concludes that electoral disputes are only settled after the final declaration of the international observers about the fairness of the process. Thus, the act of winning or losing an election in Mozambique is hostage of external players who sponsor the process and have their own interest in the country. These external forces are, de facto the blessers of electoral processes and alienate the masses of electorate from shaping the destiny of their country.

**Keywords:** Mozambique, elections, conflict, international observers.

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# **Democratic consolidation in Africa: an appraisal of the role of electoral observers / monitoring groups**

*Timothy Onimisi<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

This paper focuses on the lessons that can be drawn from the previous general elections in Africa, with emphasis on the role of electoral observers / monitoring groups in ensuring the conduct of general elections. The paper relies on secondary data, sourced from journal articles, reports, and textbooks, among other archival materials and deploys qualitative content analyze to achieve the stated objective which is to appraisal the role of electoral observers / monitoring groups in the conduct of credible election in Africa. It shows that the role of observers / monitoring groups serves as a boost to the integrity, and creditability of general elections in the continent. The groups also serve as mediators during an electoral dispute, as well as providing support logistics, and play the role of a watchdog in detecting electoral frauds. The paper revealed that the lack of wider coverage, accessibility, suspicion, and bias, remains obstacles to the group and finally, concludes that the activities of the electoral observers/monitoring groups would further ensure the integrity and credibility of the general election in Africa if the observed obstacles hindering their activities are removed.

**Keywords:** Consolidation; Democracy; Africa; Electoral Observers; Monitoring Groups

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# **Oversight Functions and Compliance with Complaints Management Standards in Bahi and Mpwapwa District Councils in Tanzania**

*Rahel N. Mkoma<sup>1</sup> and Respicius Shumbusho Damian<sup>2</sup>*

## **Abstract**

This study examined the oversight function senior leaders use to influence compliance with complaints management standards. A mixed-methods approach was used to collect and analyse qualitative and quantitative data. This study revealed the dominance of three complaint reception offices: units/divisions, district executive directors, and district human resource offices. The district human resource office appears to be the sole internal oversight body. The unavailability of complaint management guidelines, an uninformed community, and poor communication emerged as the reasons for the low level of awareness. This study recommends a collaborative oversight function to validate annual complaint management reports. Complaint management should be an official Council Management Team meeting agenda and a section under the administrative and human resources divisions. Administration and human resource divisions should remain coordinators. District executive directors, councillors, and council chairpersons are recommended as internal oversight bodies. The Presidents' Office-Public Service Management and Good Governance make diverted complaints management an official practice.

**Keyword:** Mpwapwa, Bahi Oversight, compliance, management

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## **Beyond the dichotomy: Understanding Tanzania's Hybrid Political Landscape**

*Qijia Xiao<sup>1</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Amidst the third wave of democratization, numerous African nations have undergone a political transformation, resulting in hybrid regimes that exist on a spectrum between democracy and autocracy. Prior studies have predominantly concentrated on the macro-level correlation between electoral systems and the process of democratization. However, there remains a dearth of comprehensive comprehension concerning the specific institutional practices within countries characterized as hybrid regimes. This paper meticulously investigates the historical trajectory and ongoing political controversies surrounding Tanzania's hybrid regime, thereby providing an innovative perspective on this matter. Tanzania's political system, after gaining independence, underwent transitions from a multi-party structure to a one-party system and subsequently returned to a multi-party arrangement. Nevertheless, the prolonged historical inertia of one-party rule, coupled with influences of the international system, has led to the enduring presence of hybrid attributes within Tanzania's political landscape. Consequently, this regime persistence has given rise to a multitude of controversies spanning legal frameworks, party politics, and political culture. Given the diversity inherent in democratic values and institutional development, while hybrid regimes are anticipated to endure across Africa, the trajectory of these regimes is likely to transcend the conventional dichotomy between "the democracy" and "the autocracy," paving the way for novel directions for political development

**Keywords:** hybrid, democracy, Tanzania one-party system

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# Prevalence and Correlates of Modern Contraceptive Use Among Adolescent Girls and Young Women in Tanzania: Evidence from a National Representative Survey

*Victoria Solomon<sup>1</sup>*

## Abstract

This was a cross-sectional analysis of the 2022 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (2022 TDHS) dataset. The study population included sexually active AGYW aged 15-24 years. We weighted the data and adjusted for clustering and stratification to account complex survey design. Modified Poisson regression with robust standard AGYW error was used to identify correlates of modern contraceptive use. A total of 1,705 AGYW with a mean age ( $\pm$ SD) of  $21\pm 2.3$  years were included in the analysis. Overall, the prevalence of modern contraceptive use was 37.5%. In the multivariable analysis, educational attainment (PR 1.31, 95% CI 1.06-1.62 for primary education; and PR 1.48, 95% CI 1.16-1.89 for secondary education and above) and number of living children (PR 5.35, 95% CI 3.99-7.18 for one child; and PR 6.71, 95% CI 4.90-9.18 for at least two children) were associated with increased prevalence of contraceptive use. Contrary, being in a marital union (PR 0.58, 95% CI 0.47-0.73) and household being headed by a female (PR 0.79, 95% CI 0.65-0.86) were associated with lower prevalence of modern contraceptive use. Furthermore, there was variation in the prevalence of modern contraceptive use by zones and household wealth index. This study revealed a sub-optimal utilization of modern contraceptive use among AGYW. The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to improve modern contraceptive use among AGYW, considering factors like education, parity, marital status, household and regional disparities.

**Keywords:** Modern contraceptive use, AGYW, Multivariable analysis, Tanzania

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# **Socio-Economic Effects of Farmers-Pastoralists Conflict in Nigeria: A Study of Fulani-Agatu Crisis in Benue and Nasarawa States**

*Usman Ahmed<sup>1</sup>*

## **Abstract**

The conflict between sedentary farmers and transhumant pastoralists in Nigeria is a recurring phenomenon that has long historical narration. Thus, in recent times, the conflict has taken a very dangerous dimensions resulting in colossal loss of lives, wanton destruction of properties and displacement of great number of individuals in the country. This ugly situation despite the governmental responses remains unabated thus constituting a great potential of impeding national development in a large scale. The study therefore, evaluates the Fulani-Agatu conflict in Benue and Nasarawa States by carefully ascertaining the extent at which the conflict affects socio-economic activities of the people. In an attempt to accomplish this objective, the study utilized Economic Determinism theory as a theoretical framework. Also, a survey research method was adopted with 350 questionnaires randomly administered to the respondents across the fourteen (14) affected council wards in the two affected Local Governments Areas of the two states- Benue and Nasarawa. 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 revealed that the conflict has led to a monumental deaths and destruction of properties affecting the two warring groups as well as displacement of great number of people living within the conflict areas. Also, there were recorded 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 innovations for permanent settlements of the Fulani Pastoralists. There is also the need for stringent legislations by the Nigerian government to restrain access to small arms and light weapons to forestall escalations of such conflicts.

**Keywords:** Farmers, Pastoralist, Conflict, Socio-Economic, Effect, Solution

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