



UNIVERSITY OF KIGALI RESEARCH & INNOVATION REPORT 2023 - 2024

FOREWORD

PROF GEORGE KIMATHI
VICE CHANCELLOR
UNIVERSITY OF KIGALI



It is with great pride that I present the University of Kigali Research Report for the 2023-2024 academic year. Over the past year, our researchers, faculty, and students have demonstrated an exceptional dedication to producing high-quality, impactful research across multiple disciplines. The establishment of research clusters—focusing on Green Science, Business Ethics & Information Technology, Innovation & Industrial Research, and Quality, Equity & Social Justice in Education—has further strengthened our collaborative efforts and interdisciplinary approach to problem-solving.



INTRODUCTION

PROF FELIX MARINGE

DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH &
INNOVATION
UNIVERSITY OF KIGALI



As we move forward, our focus remains on enhancing research capacity, strengthening industry linkages, and fostering a culture of innovation. I extend my sincere gratitude to our researchers, faculty members, students, and partners who have played a vital role in making the research accomplishments possible.



REPORT SUMMARY

DR RONALD KWENA

**ASSOCIATE DEPUTY VICE CHANCELLOR
RESEARCH, INNOVATION & ENTERPRISE
UNIVERSITY OF KIGALI**



Through strategic partnerships with industry, government agencies, and international institutions, the University of Kigali has expanded its research footprint. We have increased our presence in peer-reviewed journals, secured competitive research grants, and actively contributed to policy development and community-based solutions. These achievements reaffirm our mission of fostering a research-driven academic environment that supports sustainable development. This report highlights our institution's unwavering commitment to advancing research, innovation, and knowledge creation that addresses both local and global challenges.



UNIVERSITY OF KIGALI AT A GLANCE

9K+

Alumni

30+

Nationalities

8K+

Students

8

Graduations

700+

International
Students

28

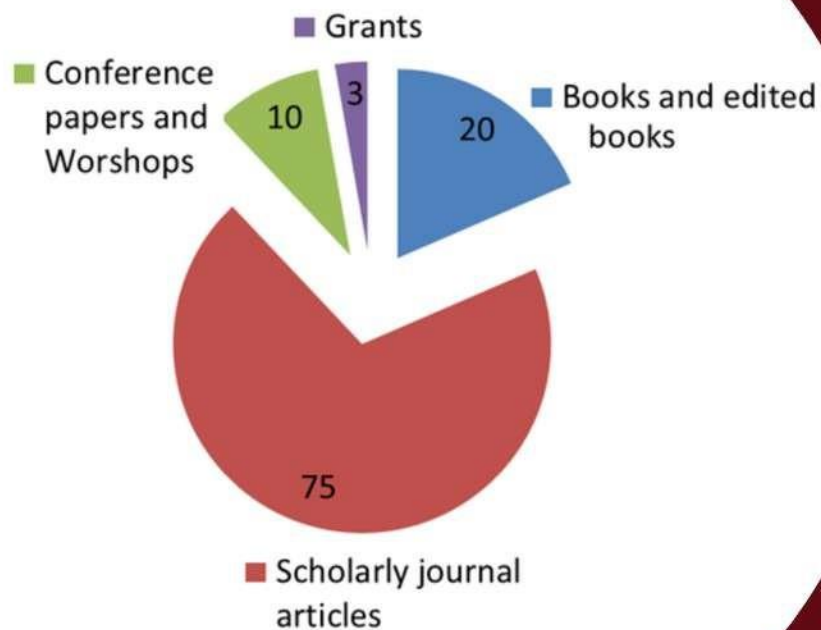
Academic
Programmes

34

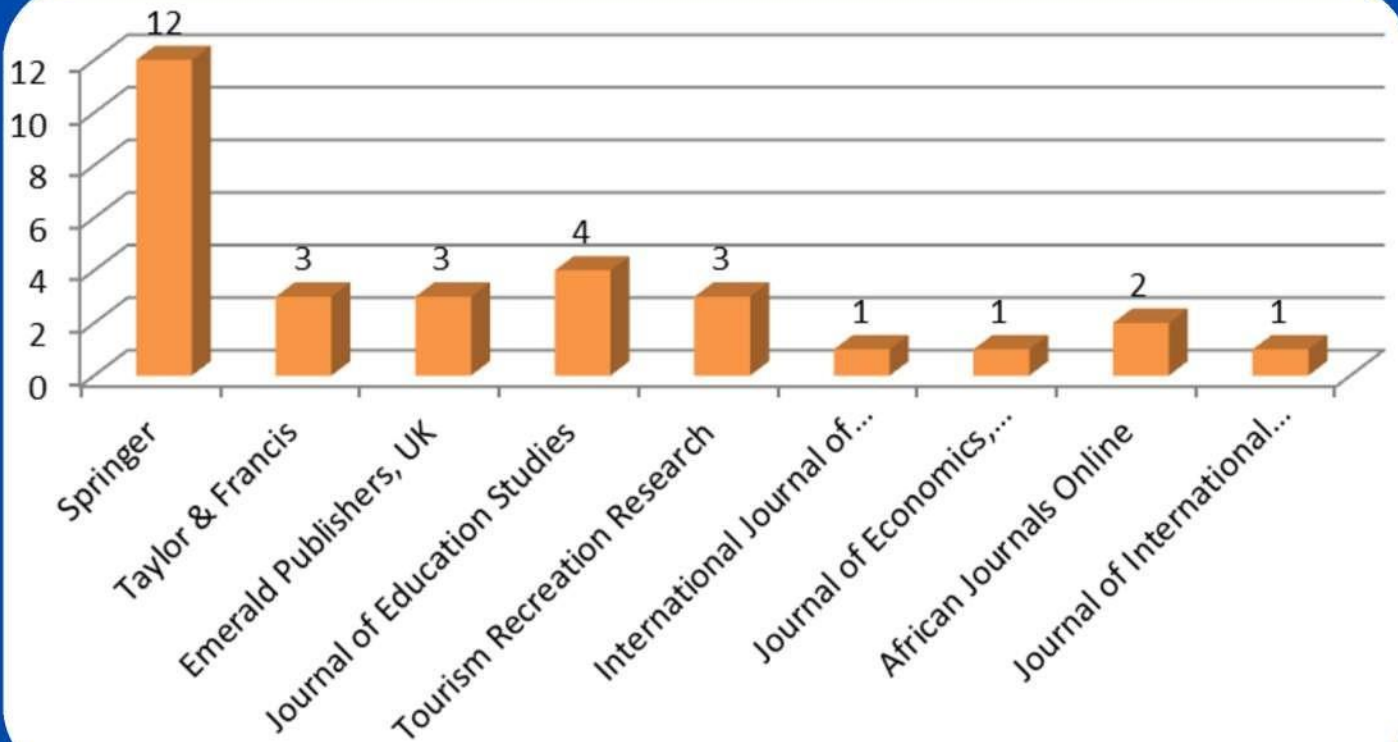
Awards Won



SUMMARY OF RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS (2023–2024)

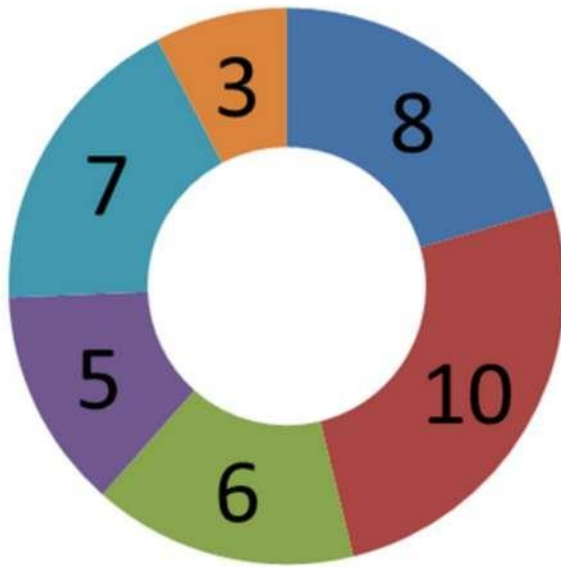


TOP PUBLISHERS (2023-2024)



RESEARCH NICHE AREAS

Research Niche areas



- Business, Finance, and Economics
- Technology, AI, and ICT Innovations
- Sustainability, Environment, and SDGs
- Social Media, Marketing, and Consumer Behavior
- Project Management and Organizational Performance
- Mathematics, Statistics, and Cryptography



INNOVATION HUBS AND CENTRES

Innovation Hubs & Research Centres

- AI and IOT Innovation hub - SCIT
- Centre for Economic Governance & Leadership
- Centre for Modern Languages
- Centre for Equity & Inclusive Education
- Enterprise Business Centre
- Centre for Applied Logistics & SCM



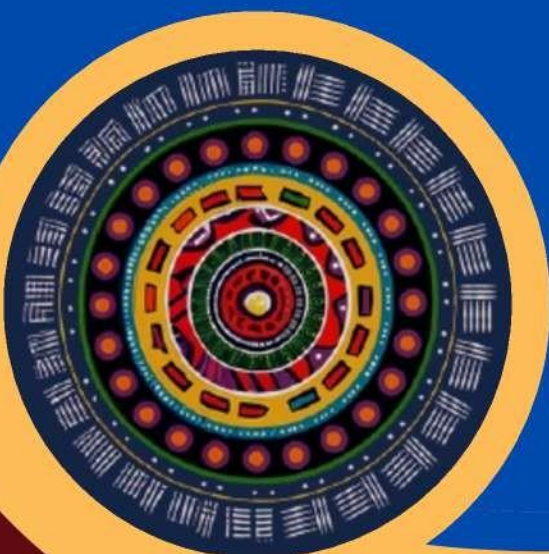
MOST PUBLISHED AUTHOR 2023–2024

PROF OGECHI ADEOLA



32
Publications

Prof Adeola has authored, co-authored, edited, and co-edited over 140 academic and practitioner articles, books, conference papers, and business and marketing case studies. Her co-authored papers also won Best Paper Awards at international conferences in 2016-2019, consecutively, and the prestigious Emerald Literati Award for Outstanding Paper in 2022.



TOP BOOK 2023 – 2024

**"COLONISATION AND EPISTEMIC INJUSTICE IN
HIGHER EDUCATION: PRECURSORS TO
DECOLONISATION BY FELIX MARINGE, PUBLISHED
BY ROUTLEDGE 2023.**

This book draws from multiple geopolitical spaces across the world to consider how epistemic injustice has characterized colonial higher education systems.



"NEURAL NETWORKS AND ARMA-GARCH MODELS FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT" ELYSEE NSENGIYUMVA, JOSEPH K. MUNG'ATU, IDRIS KAYIJUKA, AND CHARLES RURANGA

Published in Cogent Economics & Finance, this paper stands out for its advanced methodological approach, combining machine learning and econometric models to assess financial risk. It aligns with current trends in AI and finance.



TOP INNOVATOR – FACULTY 2023 – 2024

DR MUSONI WILSON



Dr Musoni Wilson is the Dean School of Computing and IT. He led the Artificial Intelligence and IOT Club that produced innovative projects.

He supervised the best research by a Masters student in 2023



TOP STUDENT RESEARCH 2023 – 2024

**THE DRIVERS OF INFLATION DYNAMICS DURING THE PANDEMIC
IN RWANDA: EVIDENCE FROM DISAGGREGATED CONSUMPTION
DATA. LEONIDAS KAZANA MANAYUBAHWE, DR LUQMAN
AFOLABI**



Leonidas Manayubahwe Kazana, a University of Kigali graduate in Master of Science in Economics, was crowned winner of the inaugural 2022 National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) Postgraduate Research Competition.

The paper was published in the BNR Economic Review (AJOL)



INNOVATIONS AND PROTOTYPES 2023 – 2024

HUMAN HEALTH DETECTOR SYSTEM PROTOTYPE

CHRISTIAN DUSHIME, BEST RESEARCH 2023 GRADUATION

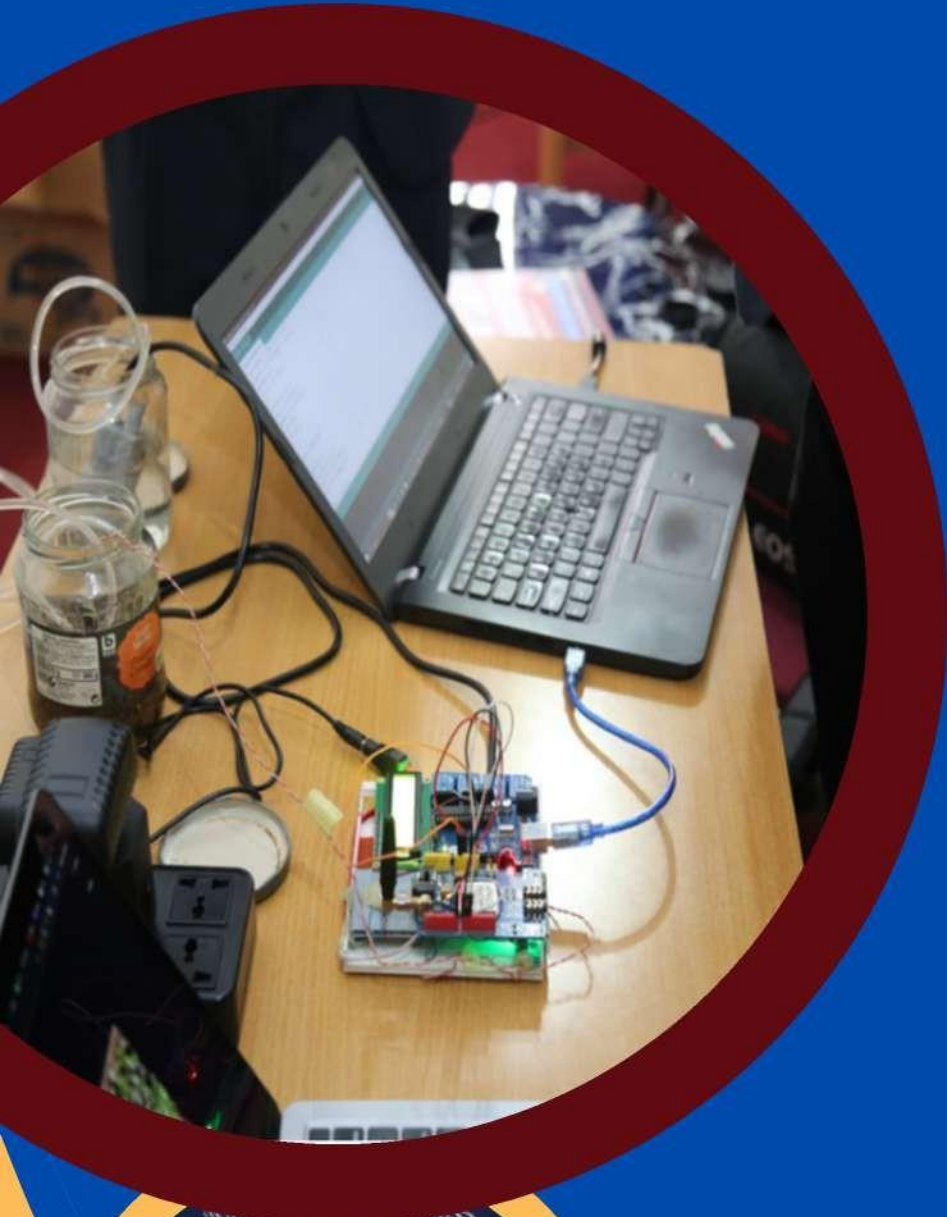
UoK IoT-based Human Health Detector System Objectives

1. Real-Time Monitoring: To enable continuous monitoring of patient vitals (temperature, heart rate, and IV fluids) using IoT sensors.
2. Immediate Alerts: To automatically send alerts to healthcare providers via GSM and alarms if any vital signs deviate from normal levels.
3. Automation of Routine Tasks: To reduce the burden of manual monitoring and allow healthcare professionals to focus on urgent and complex tasks.
4. Enhancing Patient Outcomes: To ensure early detection of health issues, enabling timely medical interventions and improving overall patient safety.



INNOVATIONS AND PROTOTYPES 2023 – 2024

SMART IRRIGATION PROTOTYPE BRYCE RUKIRANDE



The smart irrigation systems being developed by UoK researchers will incorporate state-of-the-art technologies such as soil sensors, moisture sensors, and automated controls connected to GSM networks.



INNOVATIONS AND PROTOTYPES 2023 – 2024

SMART CROP RECOMMENDER SYSTEM PROTOTYPE

EDDY KAYIGANWA, DR MUSONI WILSON



The Smart Crop Recommender (SCR) is an innovative system designed to help farmers optimize their crop selection and farming practices by leveraging AI, machine learning, and IoT-based data collection. It aims to increase productivity and sustainability by providing farmers with precise, data-driven insights.



RESEARCH GRANTS 2023 – 2024

PROF FELIX MARINGE



British Council and
International Education
Association of South
Africa (IEASA) -
Internationalisation of
Higher education in Public
Universities in South
Africa.

FRW equivalent) -
14712962.00



RESEARCH GRANTS 2023 – 2024

DR. RONALD KWENA



Capacity Development
for the Implementation of
Rwanda & Nationally
Determined Contributions
(NDCs) - German
Development Cooperation,
GIZ, Kigali, Rwanda - FRW
6,510,000

A study on political and
regulatory incentives for
increased private sector
engagement on investment
in climate-related projects,
aswell as the formulation
and communication of
recommendations using the
contributions and
involvement of all relevant
stakeholders in Rwanda.



RESEARCH GRANTS 2023 – 2024

DR. AMINI NGABONZIZA JEAN DE DIEU



Signs: Renaming and Transformative Processes in Urban Rwanda - ieu was awarded a 4,476,000 Swedish Kroner grant (approximately Rwf480m) for his project dubbed; Signs: Renaming and Transformative Processes in Urban Rwanda He was executing the project with Dr. Tove Rosendal, a researcher and associate professor (Docent) in African Languages at the University of Gothenburg, Göteborg in Sweden. The overall aim was the identification of how recent renaming of streets and the use of the exogenous language English in Rwanda affects citizens who move and navigate in the physically reconstructed urban space.



RESEARCHERS

PROF FELIX MARINGE



Professor Maringe is extensively published, with approximately 122 scholarly outputs, including 13 books in the field of higher education. Google H-index: 33 (Thirty-three articles with at least thirty-three citations each). Google i10-index: 61 (Six-one articles with at least ten citations each) Total Citations: 6105

PROF OGECHI ADEOLA

Professor Adeola is an accomplished scholar with over 20 academic books and numerous journal articles. Google H-index: 32 (Thirty-two articles with at least thirty-two citations each). Google i10-index: 58 (Fifty-eight articles with at least ten citations each). Prof Adeola was ranked among the top Marketing Scholars in Africa by AD Scientific Index 2025.



RESEARCHERS

PROF ONIYE ABDULRAZAQ



Prof. Oniye is a Professor of Educational Guidance and Counseling and the Dean Graduate School at the University of Kigali. Teaching Focus: Educational Guidance and Counselling, Educational Research Methodology, Educational Psychology & Teacher Education

PROF SINGH SYATENDRA

Prof. Singh holds a Ph.D (Marketing) His research focusses on Marketing Strategy



RESEARCHERS

DR SAMUEL SINDAYIGAYA

Dr Sindayigaya is the Associate Deputy Vice Chancellor of Academics (ADVCA). His research focuses on population stochastic process, demographic measures and modeling, branching process, statistical modeling and sampling techniques.

He holds a Postdoctoral Fellowship at the Institute of Mathematics, University of Potsdam, Germany.



DR RONALD KWENA



Dr. Kwena is the Associate Deputy Vice Chancellor - Research Innovation & Enterprise (RIE) and immediate former Director Research & Innovation. His research focusses on project management, monitoring, and evaluation. He is the Chair, International Conference on Green and Sustainable Development 2025 / 2026 (University of Kigali, University of Fort Hare & North West University)

RESEARCHERS

PROFESSOR PRINCE WASAJJA KIWANUKA

Prof Wassaja is Director,
Centre for Modern Languages.
His research focusses on
Language and Communication



DR ELIZABETH AKINYI OWINO

Dr. Elizabeth A. Owino is the
Director of Quality Assurance at
the University of Kigali. She has
been in higher Education for over
13 years out of which 7 were
dedicated as an ISO champion at
Moi University, Kenya. Dr. Owino
holds a Ph. D in Educational
Psychology with a bias in socio-
emotional development.



RESEARCHERS

DR. WILSON MUSONI

Dr. Musoni holds a Doctor of Computer Science with a specialisation in Data Analytics and Data Processing. His research interests include Computing & IT, Data Analytics and Programming



DR. JEAN DE DIEU IKAMABAHARI

Dr. Zikamabahari is the Dean of the School of Law and a Senior Lecturer of Law at the University of Kigali. He has served as a Judge at the Primary Court of Ngarama, Rwanda. He is also an active member of the Rwanda Bar Association.



RESEARCHERS

DR. AKUMUNTU JOSEPH

Dr. Akumuntu is a Senior Lecturer and holds a PhD in Procurement and Transport Management. His research interests include Sustainable Logistics and Supply Chain Management.



DR. LEOPORD HAKIZIMANA

Dr. Hakizimana is the Musanze Campus Principal at the University of Kigali. He is an experienced academic and researcher with a long record of excellence in higher education. His research focusses on Computer Science-Artificial Intelligence



DR. BUGINGO EMMANUAEL

Dr. Buggingo is a researcher in Computer Science with interests in Emerging Technology



RESEARCHERS

DR. RUTH ODENGO

Dr. Ruth Odengo has extensive experience in human resource management and administration. Her research interests span Human Resource Management and Strategic Management (MBA)



DR. DANIEL MBURAMATARE

Dr. Mburamatare's research span areas such as Energy economics, Energy Policy, Energy Demand side Management (DSM), applied econometrics, panel data analysis, and forecasting, showcasing his expertise in quantitative economic analysis.



DR. WILLIAM NKUBITO

Dr. Nkubito is a researcher in International Law, specifically international human rights law and migration law.



Books and Book Chapters

(Abstracts of published work)

1. How do Schools of Education Position themselves within the HE sectors: the case of the Wits SoE Mavunga, E. Maringe, F. and Dlamini R. (2023) Edited Book: Teacher Education in Germany and in South Africa, 2023

In this chapter, we reflect on how Schools of Education position themselves for identity and acknowledgement globally, and how this applies in the context of a top-ranked South African university, Wits University, which asserts a research-led identity and vision. We look closely at the Wits School of Education (WSoE), whose origins are rooted in a policy process of re-structuring the higher education landscape under the first democratic government. After a brief historical summary of teacher education and its transformation, we give an overview of the policy for the development of teachers in South Africa, and proceed with the WSoE's development of sustainable research capacity. We outline and reflect on the effect of the School's research development strategies, which include the School's rebranding of its vision, institutional re-structuring, and an expanded research collaboration footprint to include the Tübingen School of Education, whose research strategy is outlined in Chapter 2. The chapter closes with recommendations for continued developments

2. The Conceptual Jungle of the decolonisation of Higher Education: Contestations, contradictions, and opportunities F Maringe Taylor and Francis Chapter in a book 2023

Despite the urgency for calls to decolonise Higher Education in Africa, little notable progress has been made in our universities. This chapter has been developed with several aims in mind: to try and develop a baseline understanding around the key concepts that relate to the notion of the decolonisation; to identify using available literature what meanings can be ascribed to the notions of colonisation, colonialism, coloniality, and decoloniality and how these meanings can shed light on the idea of the decolonisation of Higher Education; to identify obstacles that inhibit and limit progress towards the decolonisation of Higher Education and to explore, albeit briefly, the contestations, contradictions, and opportunities in this field. The chapter is based on a scoping review methodology, where key publications around the concepts have been identified and their key understandings explored to bring some meaning to the field.

The chapter specifically identifies decolonisation as an important developmental agenda for post-colonial systems of education and especially notes the need for social justice and for the liberative potential of a decolonised Higher Education. The chapter recognises the enhanced progress and contribution of Latin American scholarship in this field and suggests that unless global south and post-colonial scholars wrestle with this subject, we will be complicit in the ever strengthening and deepening entrenchment and dominance of the western canon in Higher Education. Decolonisation provides a meaningful lens through which we can interrogate the status and performance of our Higher Education systems and contributing alternative view of knowledge and knowledge creation to rival, interrogate and question the value of the western canon as a universal template for understanding the world, and especially our world. Apart from sharing our understanding of the field, the chapter makes key contribution in identifying what we call the four dimensions of decolonisation, including a physical/symbolic dimension, the funding dimension of a decolonised system of Higher Education, a knowledge production dimension and a curriculum transformation dimension. We strongly believe in the power of this model to inform a better understanding and the development and evaluation of strategies for the decolonisation of Higher Education in post-colonial societies.

3. The centrality of Teaching and Learning in HE in the post covid 19 era A prospective view F Maringe

This chapter aims to analyse the evidence presented in the book's chapters, explore the implications, and draw conclusions. Specifically, the chapter highlights the expressions of equity and epistemic justice discussed earlier in the preceding chapters and identifies areas that require further research throughout the book. Additionally, it assesses how higher education institutions should incorporate institutional and programmatic resilience into their strategies, policies, and frameworks to prepare for future catastrophes. The chapter highlighted the movement of higher education institutions beyond online, hybrid, and blended learning to utilise multimodality.

4. Decolonising African University Knowledge, Volume 2, Challenging the neo liberal Mantra Erima,G. Maringe, F. Ndofirepi, A. F. Vurayai, S. Book 2024

This book explores the influence of neoliberal globalisation on African higher education, considering the impact of the politics of neoliberal ideology on the nature and sources of knowledge in African universities. Written by African scholars, the book engages with debates around the commodification of knowledge, socially just knowledge, knowledge transformation, collaboration, and partnerships, and indigenous knowledge systems. It challenges the neoliberal approach to knowledge production and dissemination in African universities and contributes to debates around decolonising knowledge production in Africa. The chapters draw on experiences from universities in different sub-Saharan countries to show how the manifestation of neo-colonialism through the pursuit of the hegemonic neoliberal philosophy is impacting on decolonising university knowledge in Africa.

Providing a unique critique of the impact of neoliberal higher education in Africa, the book will be essential reading for researchers, scholars, and postgraduate students in the field of Sociology of Education, decolonising education, Inclusive Education, and Education Policy.

5.Unified Growth: Empowering University Graduate Students through Online Supervision, Collaboration and Mentorship Dr. Elizabeth Owino and Donald Lwala Journal of contemporary issues in Open Distance and E-learning 2024

Thesis supervision is one of the critical responsibilities of a supervisor. A graduate student's supervisor can be compared to a family doctor. Even though the doctor may have many patients, striving to know the needs of each patient is vital in meeting their needs. Likewise, being knowledgeable and competent, a doctoral supervisor is expected to know each doctoral student's immediate needs. This qualitative case study explored the role of mentorship and collaboration strategies in the scholarly and professional development of graduate students. Purposive sampling was done and focused on the communication platform used by graduate students and faculty. Data was analyzed using thematic content analysis. The study findings indicated that through mentorship graduate students received guidance, support, and encouragement that is critical in graduate studies. Additionally, collaboration among the students and between the students and the supervisors offers valuable insights into research development, self-development, networking, and career planning.

6. Colonisation and Epistemic Access in HE, precursors to decolonization F Maringe Taylor Francis Editor 2023

Providing coherence in understanding the role that education and higher education played in the colonizing purposes of the rich nations of the North, this book draws from multiple geopolitical spaces across the world to consider how epistemic injustice has characterized colonial higher education systems. Within this text, carefully chosen international contributors explore how colonialism, coloniality, and colonization have impacted indigenous people's ways of knowing, feeling, behaving, valuing, being, and becoming in fundamental ways and how the West's idea of education and schooling have been used as key instruments in the project of world domination and subjugation. Beyond these key entry concepts, chapters use ideas of modernity, post-modernism, globalization, internationalization, and neo-liberalism to examine how higher education in colonial and post-colonial societies still answers to a colonial narrative and what can be done to decolonize the system. Unpacking the historical and philosophical antecedents of higher education and critically examining the intentions and impact of colonial assumptions behind higher education in different parts of the world, this is suitable reading for postgraduates and scholars in the field of higher education, as well as senior management teams in universities and practitioners who work directly in the field of transformation in government, and university departments.

7. Adeola, O, Evan, O & Ngare, I. (2024). Gender Equality, Climate Action, and Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa, Springer (Open Access)

This book adopts an integrated approach to sustainable development, focusing on the interconnectedness of gender, climate action, and technological innovation within the context of the vulnerability of African women. Embedded in these topics is the need for infrastructural development and education to protect women and offer life-long learning and skill achievement opportunities. The enhanced Gender Action Plan (GAP) adopted in December 2019 at the 25th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP25) included a veritable framework of well-defined priorities to advance knowledge of gender-responsive climate actions. One of the recommendations of the book is the adoption and implementation of the GAP by identified stakeholders. Robust frameworks that include gendered perspectives and technological innovation are needed to mitigate the effects of climate change disasters and pandemics: disease, displacement, inadequate food and clean water, impaired sources of livelihood, and infrastructural and environmental damage. This book contributes to the growing body of knowledge on the impact of climate change and technological innovation on women, and the need for response, protection, and recovery plans. Policymakers, activists, students, academics, gender specialists, and anyone interested in climate change, gender equality, and social justice can benefit from this resource.

8. Adeola, O. (Ed.). (2023). Casebook of Indigenous Business Practices in Africa: Trade, Production and Financial Services–Volume 2. Emerald Publishing Limited.

Africa's unique and diverse culture, embedded in age-long business practices, presents an interesting proposition for advancing indigenous knowledge and building sustainable structures. *Casebook of Indigenous Business Practices in Africa* is a collection of case studies across Northern, Eastern, Central, Western and Southern parts of Africa. Indigenous enterprises contribute to the economic prosperity of Africa and are an essential part of the continent's business ecosystem. Contributing authors to this two-volume edited work explore the inherent potential of indigenous practices in bolstering business performance and stimulating social and economic development.

The first volume focuses on *Apprenticeship, Craft, and Healthcare*, while this second volume considers *Trade, Production and Financial Services*, in featured African countries. Indigenous business practices hold great prospects for economic advancement in Africa, despite the dominance of Western business methods, which, although beneficial, are yet to drive the continent's developmental agenda. By identifying and exploring the unique features of these practices, multiple actors, including entrepreneurs, policymakers, students, educators, and practitioners, are provided with context-based information that can foster social and economic empowerment across the continent.

The book extends the frontier of knowledge on the role of cultural orientation, values, and traditions in achieving a more prosperous Africa through the development of indigenous business knowledge.

9. Adeola, O., & Kimbu, A. N. (2024). **Gendered Ubuntu: Exploring the Intersection of Ubuntu, Gender Equity, and Tourism Development in Africa.** In *Routledge Handbook on Gender in Tourism* (pp. 110-124). Routledge.

This chapter examines the impact of patriarchy and Ubuntu on leadership and tourism development in Africa. It underscores the importance of challenging patriarchal power structures and promoting gender equity in tourism development and broader contexts. The study also discusses the potential of Ubuntu philosophy in fostering gender equity and education in tourism. It posits that Ubuntu can provide a foundation for socially and environmentally sustainable tourism development that prioritises the well-being of local communities and the preservation of natural and cultural resources. Furthermore, the chapter explores how Ubuntu contributes to inclusivity and revitalising African traditions to advance gender equality and tourism development. It proposes that Ubuntu can promote inclusive tourism development by embracing African traditions and values that prioritise collective well-being and community progress.

10. Adeola, O., Evans, O., & Ngare, I. (2023). **Green Reskilling of African Women for Climate Action.** In *Gender Equality, Climate Action, and Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa* (pp. 193-208). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

The concept of —green growth‖ is gaining global momentum as a means of mitigating the environmental impact of human activities. However, transitioning to a green economy requires new green skills and a shift in mindset. Empowering women intentionally and strategically, particularly in Africa, can unlock the continent's untapped potential and drive economic growth due to their significant labour force. Green reskilling is a crucial aspect of the green economy as it promotes gender equality and empowers women, leading to poverty alleviation and economic growth. This chapter underscores the importance of green reskilling for African women and the need to create gender-sensitive policies and strategies for climate change mitigation at all levels—local, regional, and national. By doing so, women can play a more active role in driving the transition to a greener and more sustainable future for Africa.

- 11. Adeola, O., Evans, O., & Ngare, I. (2023). African Indigenous Knowledge and Climate Change Mitigation: Towards an Afro-Sensed Perspective. In Gender Equality, Climate Action, and Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa (pp. 169-191). Cham: Springer International Publishing.**

Climate change is a widespread phenomenon characterised by a range of complex effects and, as a result, continues to generate considerable research interest. This chapter explores African indigenous knowledge as an alternative climate change mitigation approach. Specifically, local knowledge, perspectives, observations, and options of individuals affected by climate uncertainties are useful in gaining a broader understanding of climate change and practical mitigation strategies. A global paradigm shift from a market-based, individualistic approach is a necessity. Significantly, the application of the environmental ethics of Ubuntu, coupled with the effective incorporation of indigenous mitigation strategies, will facilitate the realisation of a green or environmentally sustainable Africa. In this light, the chapter echoes the need for an Afro-sensed perspective in climate change adaptation and mitigation.

- 12. Adeola, O., Evans, O., & Ngare, I. (2023). Gender Equality, Climate Action, and Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa: A Background. In Gender Equality, Climate Action, and Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa (pp. 3-34). Cham: Springer International Publishing.**

Key among the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the commitment to combat the global impact of climate change. An increase in the death toll and property loss due to floods, drought, and devastating storms across Africa are all linked to changing climatic conditions. This chapter sets the background for discussions in the book, which focuses on the interplay of gender, climate change, and innovative technologies. Concepts related to climate mitigation, adaptation, sustainable development, the disproportionate risks of climate disasters on women and girls, and women's role in climate change policies and practices are introduced along with a brief history of global climate actions, Africa's climate actions, and policies intended to protect women and girls during climatic disasters. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) lays out the structures, systems, and strategies for gender-sensitive and responsive climate actions and, when adopted by member nations, can contribute to a sustainable Africa through national multi-stakeholder participatory involvement. The role of technological innovation in accelerating climate action will be examined as key to achieving strategic goals. The focus is on moving from gender-responsive commitments to activating plans that serve the continent and drive her sustainability goals.

- 13. Adeola, O., Evans, O., & Ngare, I. (2023). Climate Change and Gender Gaps in Africa's Agricultural Sector. In Gender Equality, Climate Action, and Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa (pp. 81-104). Cham: Springer International Publishing.**

Addressing gender gaps in Africa's agricultural sector is crucial for promoting equal opportunities and mitigating the impact of climate change. This chapter examines the specific ways in which climate change exacerbates existing gender disparities in agriculture in Africa. One significant factor is the gender gap in access to key farm resources and inputs such as farmland, labour, information, fertilisers, seedlings, and extension services. This gap contributes to the unequal distribution of land rights between men and women in Africa. Additionally, gendered differences in access to resources and control over decision-making affect men and women's ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change. To promote effective adaptation approaches, this chapter suggests leveraging women's traditional strengths and increasing their participation in crisis prevention and response initiatives.

- 14. Adeola, O., Evans, O., & Ngare, I. (2023). Gender and Climate Issues in Africa: Regional Insights, Challenges, and Recommendations. In Gender Equality, Climate Action, and Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa (pp. 35-58). Cham: Springer International Publishing.**

The disproportionate impact of climate change on African communities, particularly those heavily reliant on agriculture, exacerbates the feminisation of poverty and environmental degradation. Patriarchy and gender inequality impede women's ability to adapt to climate change, but addressing gender issues can enhance climate change efforts. This chapter provides insights into the intersection of gender, climate change, and sustainability in Africa, highlighting the need for inclusive policies that address gender disparities and the value of incorporating women's perspectives for successful climate change initiatives in West, East, North, and Southern Africa. By incorporating gender equality and social inclusion into climate change mitigation efforts, the impact of climate change can be reduced, and sustainable solutions can be achieved.

- 15. Adeola, O., Evans, O., & Ngare, I. (2023). Explaining Gendered Vulnerability to Climate Change: The Contextual Conditions. In Gender Equality, Climate Action, and Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa (pp. 59-79). Cham: Springer International Publishing.**

Undoubtedly, addressing the danger of extreme weather events is a major global concern. Questions regarding gender norms and women's involvement in combating climate change have surfaced in the light of the growing attention. Currently, there is not enough information on how gender differences manifest in climate change, especially in Africa. This chapter explores how men and women experience distinct vulnerabilities to climate change due to existing inequalities, including their social roles, access to resources, and power relations, which can limit their ability to adapt to climate change impacts. Understanding the linkages between gender and climate change is increasingly essential for developing effective climate change policies and taking urgent actions to tackle the impacts of climate change, and for promoting gender equality and social justice in the face of this global challenge. By recognising and addressing the gendered dimensions of climate change, Africa can work towards a more equitable and sustainable future for all.

- 16. Adeola, O., Evans, O., & Ngare, I. (2023). Leveraging ICT for Climate Change Adaptation in Africa: A Focus on Women. In Gender Equality, Climate Action, and Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa (pp. 107-130). Cham: Springer International Publishing.**

Information and communication technology (ICT) offers significant support for data gathering, making informed decisions, execution, and assessment in support of climate change adaptation for African women. The development and implementation of adaptive processes for the mitigation of climate change, which disproportionately affects women, can significantly benefit from the adoption of specialised technology. Emerging technologies, which could be particularly beneficial for African women, include integrated soil management practices, biotechnology, renewable energy, plant breeding, and synthetic biology. Africa must take action towards implementing effective scientific and technological measures to address the short- and long-term effects of climate change, especially as they affect women. This chapter introduces the section on technological innovation and climate change, discusses ICT-enabled energy transition for climate change mitigation, and presents recommendations on how Africa, particularly African women, can mitigate the impact of climate change through technology.

- 17. Adeola, O., Evans, O., & Ngare, I. (2023). Climate-Smart Technologies for Empowerment of Women Farmers in Africa. In Gender Equality, Climate Action, and Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa (pp. 131-150). Cham: Springer International Publishing.**

Given the constraints women experience in adopting climate-smart technologies in Africa, it is crucial to conduct more rigorous research to understand the nature of these constraints and develop appropriate interventions. This chapter aims to explore the use of climate-smart technologies to empower women farmers in Africa. It emphasises the need for technologies that can enhance agricultural productivity and food security while benefiting women. Climate-smart agricultural practices, including those that address land degradation and desertification, can be adopted by women in African countries. Moreover, these practices can also be extended to improve timber production, enhance food security, and reduce the vulnerability of crops and livestock to the effects of climate change. This chapter underscores the importance of gender-sensitive approaches in developing and implementing climate-smart technologies to enhance the resilience of women farmers in Africa and promote sustainable agriculture.

- 18. Adeola, O., Evans, O., & Ngare, I. (2023). Cleantech, Telehealth, and Other Emerging Technologies for Improving African Women's Adaptation to Climate Change. Gender Equality, Climate Action, and Technological Innovation for Sustainable Development in Africa, 151-166.**

Digital technologies hold great potential for empowering women in Africa and advancing their social and economic development. This chapter examines the impact of technologies such as cleantech, telehealth, edtech, blockchain, and artificial intelligence on women's empowerment. Improving access to information and communication technologies (ICT) and increasing women's participation in STEM fields is crucial for empowering women and promoting sustainable development in African nations. These technologies can be leveraged to empower women and enhance their lives, but it is important to ensure that their development and deployment take into consideration the impacts of climate change, which represents one of the greatest existential threats to modern society. The chapter concludes by highlighting the importance of utilising digital technologies in addressing the challenges posed by climate change and contributing to a more sustainable future for all, with a focus on empowering women.

- 19. Adeola, O., Burgal, V., Ibelegbu, O., & Nwafor, J. (2023). Applying netnographic approach to qualitative research. Researching and Analysing Business: Research Methods in Practice. Taylor & Francis**

Netnography is a relatively new, underexplored and underutilised market research method. Netnography can be considered a well-defined and detailed process for identifying and understanding online consumer opinions and changing cultural trends. This chapter describes the nature of netnographic research, describes the netnography stages, and outlines the process through entrée, data collection, analysis, and interpretation, from research ethics to member checks. The chapter also discusses the application of the netnographic approach to qualitative research to determine market trends and consumer preferences and to design and implement a project.

20. Adeola, O., & Evans, O. (2023). **Digital Technology and Emergency Risk Communications of African Governments: Experiences and Lessons from Covid-19 Pandemic. In Public Sector Marketing Communications, Volume II: Traditional and Digital Perspectives (pp. 105-129). Cham: Springer International Publishing.**

Building public sector image and trust in Africa requires judicious use of appropriate marketing communications tools and platforms. Contributing authors to this second volume of a two-volume work offer insights into how the selection and strategic utilisation of marketing tools will facilitate interactions between the government and the citizens, improve inter-governmental and inter-agency collaboration, and boost a citizen-oriented public sector. Traditional marketing communications tools continue to play a key role in citizen and public sector relationships; however, given mega-trends of demographic change, urbanisation, and digitalisation in Africa, it is important to consider how public institutions, including government agencies, local government, universities, and football associations, respond and adapt to these changes. The digital revolution presents an opportunity for public sector institutions to align their communication plans with new technologies, particularly leveraging social media platforms.

Together with the first volume, which focuses on public relations and brand communication perspectives, this collection fills an existing information gap evident in Africa's public sector literature. The text serves as a decision making, teaching, and learning guide for practitioners, faculty, and students interested in applying marketing principles and practices to the public sector.

Scholarly Journal Articles

1. Adeola, O. (2024). Leveraging Ubuntu-inspired values to promote sustainable digital entrepreneurship in Africa. *Africa Journal of Management*, 10(2), 120-149.

ABSTRACT

Digital entrepreneurship in Africa, while promising, faces significant challenges, such as limited access to technology, nascent supportive and collaborative ecosystems, digital competency gaps, financial constraints, and disparities in developmental stages across national ecosystems in Africa. This study proposes the integration of Ubuntu values as a transformative force to overcome the challenges of digital entrepreneurship in Africa. Utilising a conceptual approach, this study explores how Ubuntu-inspired values can advance equitable and sustainable digital entrepreneurship in Africa. Specifically, it examines the role of these values and related enablers in overcoming institutional hurdles and promoting long-term success in a digital entrepreneurial ecosystem. Emphasising spirituality, collective welfare, humanity, reciprocity, and benevolence, this study suggests that Ubuntu values offer a unique perspective on digital entrepreneurship practices that promote sustainable development in Africa. The study contributes to the discourse on sustainable entrepreneurship by offering practical insights for stakeholders in Africa's digital economy

2. Heinonen, K., & Adeola, O. (2024). Elevating service research in Africa. *Journal of Services Marketing*, 38(10), 70-85.

Purpose – This study aims to assess the current state of service research in Africa, with the goal of identifying key areas for improvement. By examining both existing and emerging studies conducted by African researchers and those focused on Africa, the study seeks to advance research efforts that will benefit Africa's service sector and its researchers. **Design/methodology/approach** – This research combines a literature review of articles published in leading service journals by African-affiliated researchers with a qualitative study among African researchers conducting service research. **Findings** – The findings highlight the micro-, meso- and macro-level implications for service research in Africa. The research develops a thoughtful reflection on service research and practice in Africa, considering both the unique challenges and opportunities of conducting service research in Africa, and offering insights for growth and development in the field. **Research limitations/implications** – The focus was only on service research from the African perspective. This research has implications for how African-affiliated researchers can enhance their contributions to global service research, as well as how scholars worldwide can conduct service research within the African context. **Practical implications** – This study highlights how advancing service research in Africa can drive economic and social growth and identify actionable pathways for sustainable development. By focusing on the contributions of African researchers, the study provides insights that can inform policy, industry practices and educational institutions and that are tailored to the region's unique service landscape. **Social implications** – The research highlights the importance of contextual grounding, inclusive collaboration and knowledge translation to deepen the understanding of localized challenges and solutions. **Originality/value** – This article stands out by showcasing the distinctive perspectives of African scholars in service research, an area often underrepresented globally. It underscores the value of indigenous research in enhancing our understanding of Africa's service economy and positions these insights as essential to advancing both local and global service research agenda.

3. **Adefare, T., Adeola, O., Mogaji, E., Nguyen, N. P., & Mogaji, S. A. (2024). Empowering women agriculture entrepreneurs: banks' role in achieving sustainable development goals. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, 42(4), 692-724.**

Purpose: This research aims to explore the role of banks in supporting Women Agriculture Entrepreneurs (WAEs) to contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It focuses on the experiences of women entrepreneurs in the agriculture sector, recognising their vital role in driving economic growth and achieving the SDGs. **Design/methodology/approach-**The study utilises the role congruity theory and the feminist agri-food systems model as its theoretical framework. Qualitative data from 35 Women Agricultural Entrepreneurs and 7 Bank Managers responsible for agricultural financial services and business development are collected and thematically analysed to achieve the research objectives. **Findings:** Though bank managers claim they offer specialised financial products with dedicated support teams, WAEs express skepticism due to fears of unfavourable deals and excessive requirements. WAEs need more understanding of SDGs but recognise their substantial contributions. Bank managers acknowledge the need to enhance efforts, improve communication of offers, and integrate SDGs across all business operations beyond agriculture and women-centric initiatives. **Originality-**The study connects WAEs and Banks in achieving SDGs. **Practical implications:** Banks must prioritise gender sensitivity and inclusivity for WAEs, offering tailored financial products and flexible loan structures. Microfinance and strategic marketing can enhance outreach. WAEs benefit from forming associations, accessing support networks, collaborating with banks, government agencies, NGOs, and agricultural associations for mentoring and networking, and achieving the SDGs and sustainable agriculture.

4. **Osakwe, C. N., Ogunmokun, O. A., Adeola, O., & Jibril, A. B. (2024). Cultural values and voice as determinants of customers' marketing research cooperation: A fuzzy set perspective. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 48(3), e13055.**

Firms and their managers have long been concerned with encouraging customers to take on an active role in their marketing research activities. The critical question for these firms is how to foster collaboration with customers in marketing research to enhance the firm's marketing effectiveness and simultaneously benefit the customers. This study focuses on the role that individuals' cultural values and customer voice potentially play in shaping how customers perceive marketing research cooperation with the firm. We analyzed data from a sample of 270 customers of apparel store brands in an African country. Utilizing fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis, our research reveals that the combinations of antecedent conditions that enhance marketing research cooperation significantly differ from those that impede it. Theoretically and managerially, our study expands the understanding of how marketing research cooperation is contingent upon the combination of customers' cultural values and their voice.

5. **Ciunova-Shuleska, A., Osakwe, C. N., Palamidovska-Sterjadovska, N., Ogunmokun, O. A., & Adeola, O. (2024). Fostering consumer acceptance of smart glasses: the moderating role of price sensitivity. *Technology Analysis & Strategic Management*, 1-14.**

Smart glasses have not taken off globally as expected. Unfortunately, limited research exists on the factors critical to consumer acceptance of this novel technology. This study fills this gap by investigating how individuals perceive the usefulness and intention to use smart glasses. Using an augmented value-attitude-behaviour (VAB) model, we analyze Amazon Echo Frames to examine consumer utility perception. Wearable comfort, perceived fashion ability, and lifestyle compatibility play a significant role in how valuable consumers find smart glasses. This, in turn, influences their attitude and intention to use. Interestingly, price sensitivity negatively moderates the link between perceived value and attitude toward the product but not attitude-intention to use. Overall, our findings explain 78.6% of why people may adopt smart glasses, offering valuable insights for both research and industry to improve their design and marketing strategies.

6. **Kusi, S. Y., Nwoba, A. C., Adeola, O., Adedajo, A., & Adjei, O. Y. (2024). Does entrepreneurial autonomy always drive emerging market SMEs internationalization? An effectual logic perspective. *Journal of International Management*, 101152.**

Building on effectuation theory, this paper investigates the role of entrepreneurial autonomy in driving emerging market SMEs' internationalization. Based on insights from multiple case studies and archival data from emerging market SMEs, this study finds that employees lack autonomy in their duties. A developed model also helps us to clarify how effectuation decision-making—balancing partnership and pre-commitment, opportunity exploitation and investment ceiling, business development with emerging opportunities and exploiting resources and capabilities, flexibility, proactiveness toward waste reduction—strengthen concentration of autonomy in top management. The theoretical and managerial implications of the findings are presented

7. **Osakwe, C. N., Ogunmokun, O. A., Adeola, O., & Jibril, A. B. (2024). Cultural values and voice as determinants of customers' marketing research cooperation: A fuzzy set perspective. *International Journal of Consumer Studies*, 48(3), e13055.**

Firms and their managers have long been concerned with encouraging customers to take on an active role in their marketing research activities. The critical question for these firms is how to foster collaboration with customers in marketing research to enhance the firm's marketing effectiveness and simultaneously benefit the customers. This study focuses on the role that individuals' cultural values and customer voice potentially play in shaping how customers perceive marketing research cooperation with the firm. We analyzed data from a sample of 270 customers of apparel store brands in an African country. Utilizing fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis, our research reveals that the combinations of antecedent conditions that enhance marketing research cooperation significantly differ from those that impede it. Theoretically and managerially, our study expands the understanding of how marketing research cooperation is contingent upon the combination of customers' cultural values and their voice.

8. **Adeola O, Evans O & Okafor, L.E. (2023). Tourism and economic wellbeing: Does social media matter? Evidence from the iterated GMM approach (2023). *Tourism Analysis*, 28(3), 403-420**

Firms and their managers have long been concerned with encouraging customers to take on an active role in their marketing research activities. The critical question for these firms is how to foster collaboration with customers in marketing research to enhance the firm's marketing effectiveness and simultaneously benefit the customers. This study focuses on the role that individuals' cultural values and customer voice potentially play in shaping how customers perceive marketing research cooperation with the firm. We analyzed data from a sample of 270 customers of apparel store brands in an African country. Utilizing fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis, our research reveals that the combinations of antecedent conditions that enhance marketing research cooperation significantly differ from those that impede it. Theoretically and managerially, our study expands the understanding of how marketing research cooperation is contingent upon the combination of customers' cultural values and their voice.

9. **Nwuke, O., & Adeola, O. (2023). Leadership transition and survival strategies for family-owned SMEs in an emerging economy. *Journal of Family Business Management*, 13(4), 1343-1365.**

This study explores the different survival strategies employed by family-owned small and medium-sized businesses in Nigeria. The study delves into the dynamics of ensuring business continuity from founders to successors and identifies the success factors that can facilitate seamless leadership transition outcomes.

Design/methodology/approach: This study utilised a qualitative multiple-case study approach, with the population consisting of founders from three medium-sized family businesses in Nigeria. Semi-structured interviews were the primary data collection tool used in the study. Furthermore, company documents were analysed to gain further insights into the leadership transition strategies employed in the selected businesses.

Findings: Successful transition and survival of family businesses are dependent on the founder's desire and support for transition, successor preparation, building trust and credibility in successors, and instilling a clear vision for the business. **Research limitations/implications:** The study's findings will provide valuable insights to leaders of family-owned SMEs, specifically in the development of effective leadership transition action plans. It should be noted that the study is limited to three family-owned businesses in two locations in Nigeria, which may restrict the generalisability of the findings. Despite this, the study offers novel contributions to the current literature by presenting practical strategies for achieving the survival of family businesses in an emerging economy. **Originality/value:** This study proposed strategies for business survival, continuity, sustainability and seamless leadership transition for small and medium-sized family-owned businesses. Importantly, the study recommends action plans for present and prospective family business leaders to deepen succession pathways.

- 10. Ojeme, M., & Adeola, O. (2023). The relationship between business and bank: the role of perceived injustice in complaint behaviour. *Journal of Financial Services Marketing*, 28(2), 396-409.**

The purpose of this study was twofold: to examine, firstly, if dissatisfaction can sufficiently predict complaint behaviour and, secondly, whether perceived injustice will trigger complaint behaviour by small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) following a dissatisfying marketplace experience with Nigerian banks. A two-stage data analysis method was employed. Confirmatory factor analysis was utilised to establish the validity of the research constructs and the model's goodness of fit, while structural equation modeling was employed to test the proposed model's hypotheses. The result showed that an SME's negative experience with their bank (negative disconfirmation) produced dissatisfaction and subsequently increased the likelihood of the SME both exiting and spreading negative word-of-mouth (NWOM). Perceived injustice moderated the relationship between dissatisfaction and exit but was not significant in causing NWOM. The research data was homogeneously analysed, without including demographics such as length of banking relationship, number of employees, capital, or type of trade activity. Therefore, there is value in extending this research by considering different demographic features on the research model. The research adds value to the customer complaint behaviour (CCB) literature by establishing the structure of CCB by SMEs experiencing bank service failure. This study has shown dissatisfying service experience to be a sufficient condition for complaint behaviour, regardless of the role of perceived injustice

- 11. Ofori, K. S., Chai, J., Adeola, O., Abubakari, A., Ampong, G. O. A., Braimah, S. M., & Boateng, R. (2023). Exploring users' continuance intention towards a peer-to-peer accommodation sharing platform. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology*, 14(3), 330-346.**

Focused on peer-to-peer accommodation sharing, this paper aims to investigate the effect of perceived value on the two dimensions of satisfaction (transaction- and experience-based) and continuance intention involved in using a platform featuring triadic relationships. Design/methodology/approach: Survey data were collected from 392 Airbnb users and analysed using the partial least squares approach to structural equation modeling. Findings: All dimensions of perceived value had a significant effect on transaction-based satisfaction. Symbolic value did not have a significant effect on satisfaction. Transaction- and experience-based satisfaction had a significant effect on continuance intention. Research limitations/implications: The findings highlight the differential effects of dimensions of perceived value for understanding customer satisfaction and continuance intention in the peer-to-peer accommodation context. The study focused on only one sector of the sharing economy, namely, the peer-to-peer accommodation sector. Originality/value: The study offers fresh insights on the nexus between value perceptions and continuance intention in the context of peer-to-peer accommodation.

12. Boso, N., Amankwah-Amoah, J., Essuman, D., Olabode, O., Aku Bruce, P., Hultman, M., Kutsoati, J. K. & Adeola, O. (2023). Configuring political relationships to navigate host-country institutional complexity: insights from Anglophone sub-Saharan Africa. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 1-35.

We examine how ties with multiple host-country political institutions contribute to MNE subsidiary performance in countries with weak formal institutions. We suggest that forging relationships between subsidiaries and host-country government actors, local chieftains, and religious leaders generates regulative, normative, and cultural-cognitive political resources. We integrate institutional and configuration theories to argue that similarity to an ideal configuration of the three political resources contributes to MNE subsidiary performance, and that the more dysfunctional host-country institutions, the greater the impact on performance. We test our hypotheses using primary and archival data from 604 MNE subsidiaries in 23 Anglophone sub-Saharan African countries and find support for our hypotheses. In our conclusion, we discuss the wider theoretical, managerial, and public-policy implications of our findings.

13. Anaza, N. A., Kemp, E., Osakwe, C. N., & Adeola, O. (2023). B2B brand marketing in Africa? An exploratory investigation of B2B buyers' perception of supplier brands. *Industrial Marketing Management*, 109, 90-105.

Despite growing interest in business-to-business branding, there is limited understanding of how B2B brands impact organizational buying decisions in fast-emerging African markets. To address this omission, this study attempts to investigate the role and significance of B2B supplier brands in emerging African economies. Using a qualitative inquiry, we conducted interviews with business-to-business buyers across various sectors of the Nigerian economy. Leveraging insights from these buyers, we offer a comparative analysis of the role of B2B buying practices in African and Western markets and provide a grounded model addressing the role of B2B brands in organizational buying behavior. Findings indicate that the direct role of brands in business-to-business buying is contingent on several factors, including the supplier's branding strategy, the foreignness or localness of the brand, features of the brand as well as an evaluative process of purchase considerations. Our findings provide a deeper understanding into how brand value is perceived by Nigerian buyers, consequently setting the foundation for suppliers to better comprehend buyers in emerging African market

14. Okafor, L. E., Adeola, O., & Folarin, O. (2023). Natural disasters, trade openness and international tourism: The role of income levels across countries. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 48(1), 60-78.

This study uses a gravity framework to investigate the effects of natural disasters and trade openness on bilateral tourism flows. This includes investigating the influence of income levels across countries in the underlying relationships. Results show that the effects of natural disasters and trade openness on tourism flows differ by income groups. For instance, population share affected by storms negatively affect tourism flows in low-income countries, whereas its effect in high-income countries is statistically insignificant. The results also indicate that the negative effect of volcanoes on tourism flows persists after a year in some income groups. Furthermore, trade openness promotes tourism flows in low-income countries, while its effect in high-income countries is statistically insignificant. Appropriate urban planning should be used as a tool to prevent the construction of buildings in high-risk areas to reduce the share of the population that are exposed to danger in the event of natural disasters.

- 15. Ibidunni, A. S., Esho, E., Adeola, O., & Faria, A. D. A. (2023). Strategic Shift of Developing Economies to Production and Industrialization: The Role of Informal Institutions. *Revista de Administração de Empresas*, 63, e0000-0032.**

Developing economies (DEs) in the Global South account for a significant amount of consumption than production. A continuation of this trend portrays persistent under-development of the nations in these economies, and it also highlights a challenging task for actualizing the United Nation's year 2030 goal of a sustainable developed world. The Management and Organization Studies literature abound with explanations about the roles of formal institutions for developing the production capacities and industrialization of economies. Yet, these studies are dominated in US-led Global North. Meanwhile, explanations about how informal institutions in general, and, in particular, formal institutions proposed by Global South developing economies, function to enable and advance production and (re)industrialization has received limited attention. This paper doubles as a research note and a call for papers for a special issue to contribute to the emerging discourse on the strategic shift of developing economies to production through a deeper understanding of the role of informal institutions in economic development.

- 16. Adeola, O., Adisa, I., Moradeyo, A., & Ibelegbu, O. (2023). Mall Environment and Mall Value as Antecedents of Customer Loyalty in Shopping Malls: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. *Sustainability*, 15(4), 3051.**

Shopping malls contribute significantly to a nation's economic activities, as demonstrated by the significant investment in sub-Saharan Africa's retail industry. The impact of shopping malls on communities' socio-economic conditions cannot be overlooked, as they have implications for employment opportunities, national income, and infrastructure development. However, as the number of malls in urban areas increases, it is important for retail operators to understand the factors that attract and sustain customer loyalty. This study adopts a regression analysis approach to identify the factors influencing customer loyalty in shopping malls. Mall environment and mall values were used as predictors of customer loyalty. The study was conducted in Lagos State, Nigeria, due to the prevalence of shopping malls and the nature of the urban settlement. A survey of 300 respondents was conducted, with 277 responses found usable. The findings indicate that the mall value has a significant positive effect on customer loyalty, but the mall environment does not. However, there is a significant and positive joint effect of both the mall value and mall environment on customer loyalty. Additionally, the study finds that age plays a major role in mediating these predictive relationships. The practical implication for shopping mall investors and operators in Africa's retail market is provided.

17. Boundary Knowledge in conversation: Imagining Higher Education through transdisciplinary and decoloniality F Maringe, and O Chiramba *Journal of Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa* 19 (1) 10. 2023 *Journal of Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa* 19 (1) 10. 6

Transdisciplinarity and decoloniality are two ideas that share much in common and which we believe have the potency to underpin meaningful transformation in post-colonial African universities. Transformation in post-colonial higher education sectors in Africa has been a key developmental goal; however, progress in achieving transformation has been slow. While much has been achieved on the continent that evidences the symbolism of change and transformation, we argue in this article that the epistemic and ideological dimensions of transformation have barely been altered. As a theoretical and conceptual input, the article provides a discussion of the theoretical terrain of the idea of boundary knowledge systems and suggests that the higher education systems have developed over the years and continue to do so on the assumptions behind bounded disciplinary knowledge systems. However, as globalisation intensifies, and as the world faces many complex challenges, disciplinary knowledge models have little potential to contribute to an adequate understanding, let alone resolution of these complex challenges. We also argue that we do not yet have truly African universities but universities in Africa, many of which are copycats of Western models of higher education. We provide seven propositions, which we believe can be used as a competent framework for rethinking the future of higher education in Africa.

18. Sustainable Development: barely mentioned by education researchers but right at the heart of their research endeavours F Maringe *Journal of Educational Studies*, Volume 23, Issue 2. 2024

Background: Current frameworks for education for sustainable development (ESD) follow the guidelines of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) proposed by the United Nations in 2015, with particular Attention to SDG 4, —Quality Education. As we approach the deadline set by the 2030 Agenda, a systematic review for what has been accomplished in ESD is required to facilitate quality education for all going forward. Methods: We accumulated 571 recent publications (from 2016 to 2022) and performed a review to identify new trends and issues in ESD. Results: The number of ESD publications has gradually increased since 2016 despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on educational systems worldwide. The publications are not evenly distributed among regions and countries, implying an inconsistency in ESD progress and achievement across the globe. We identify five major educational issues in recent publications and characterize them over time and world regions. These emerging themes can serve as critical reference for fundamental-to-national ESD reform for decision makers, especially for those countries and regions with few publications. Our analysis suggests the introduction of the SDG framework in 2015 widened the scope of ESD and raised awareness of the interconnections between ESD and other socioeconomic domains (other SDGs), while ESD and water (SDGs 6 and 14) may be neglected subjects.

19. Trust and bridge building: Base line condition for NGOs success in Education, F Maringe Journal of Educational Studies, Volume 23, Issue 1.2023

This spring, while watching children in rural Zambia excitedly cluster in groups on their classroom floor to chalk out different strategies to solve three-digit multiplication problems, I thought about the journey that had brought an innovative method of teaching (Teaching at the Right Level or TaRL) from Mumbai to 5 million children across the African continent. I have learned a lot from being a Forrest Gump character throughout TaRL's journey—present at many of the pivotal moments though never the main actor. Key among these lessons is that many different actors are needed to make big change happen. This creates a critical role for organizations and people who can bring different groups together through objective, accessible analysis; who can translate across the language of different disciplines; and who can build consensus across agencies. This is what I have sought to do in my career and what the Center for Global Development is so good at. It's why I'm excited to be CGD's new president. So, for my first official CGD blog post, I wanted to share some lessons about delivering policy reform, drawing on TaRL's journey to Africa.

20. Knowledge diplomacy: a key dimension for inclusive knowledge making; JES vol F Maringe Journal of Educational Studies, Volume 22, Issue 4. 2023

One of the legacies of colonial administrations and their knowledge systems was based on the idea of dominance or supremacy of western knowledge systems and the subordination or exclusion of local knowledge systems ([Gatsheni-Ndlovu, 2023](#)). To a large extent, independent African countries have been trying to reverse the trend, through transformation imperatives, and more recently through the decolonial effort.

21. Expanding the knowledge base and understanding of epistemic (in) justice in Education F Maringe the Journal of Educational Studies, Volume 22, Issue 2.2023

Informed by a combined framework of —translanguaging^l and —epistemic injustice^{ll}, this paper examines how a group of teachers and students from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds negotiated their knowledge participation through translanguaging in an English medium instruction (EMI) degree program at a Chinese university. Data were collected over 12-month classroom ethnography, including lesson recordings, stimulated recalls, and reflexive journals. A thematic analysis of the data reveals that transnational teachers and students actively employed translanguaging to challenge the prevailing hegemony of Western thinking and knowing in the EMI environment. We identified three key translanguaging capacities that facilitated transformative knowledge negotiation: (1) counteracting testimonial injustice; (2) providing hermeneutical resources; and (3) enhancing the sensitivity of trans-epistemic practices. Our study attests to the value of translanguaging as a transformative strategy to generate epistemic access for transnational students engaged in EMI learning, informing efforts to foster educational equity in the internationalization of higher education and to empower transnational teachers and students to reclaim their epistemic contribution capacities in the EMI context. Keywords: English medium instruction; epistemic (in) justice; knowledge participation; translanguaging; transnational teachers and students

22. Sources of lecturers' stress in universities: Perspective from Kwara State. In Abdulrahman, Y. M.et.al (Ed.).Oniye, A.O & Awola, S.M.International and comparative Education: Cross-Cultural Approach 2023

This paper examined the relationship between occupational stress and lecturers' productivity in Kwara state owned tertiary institutions. Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The target populations comprised all lecturers from the six state owned tertiary institutions. Proportional random sampling technique was used to select 500 respondents while stratified random sampling method was adopted to select four out of six tertiary institutions in the state. Questionnaire was the instrument used to elicit information from the respondents. Descriptive statistic of table and percentage were used to answer the two research question raised to guide the study while inferential statistic of Person product-moment correlation method was adopted to analysed the three research hypotheses generated for the study. The findings of this study revealed that lecturers in Kwara state polytechnics were more stressful than counterparts from other tertiary institutions. Generally, lecturers from the six state owned tertiary institutions were highly stressful. This study also discovered a significant relationship between occupational stress and lecturers' productivity in the state owned tertiary institutions. The paper recommends provision of more instructional facilities to the state owned tertiary institutions. Lecturers should also be remunerated for excess work performed and be regularly paid and promoted as at when due.

23. Stages of child and adolescent development Oniye, A.O & Adekeye, Fundamentals of Education: Book 2023

Children and adolescents are not short adults - they are qualitatively different. They have physical, psychological and social needs that must be met to enable healthy growth and development. The extent to which parents, the family, the community and the society are able to meet these developmental needs (or not) has long-term consequences for the kinds of adults they will become. Armed conflict, displacement, disruption of normal life, and separation from family and/or community can have powerful, long-lasting effects that need to be compensated for in protection and assistance interventions. The fact that almost half of the people of concern to UNHCR are children and adolescents, gives quantitative significance to these operational issues. Children and adolescents are not a homogenous group. While they share basic universal needs, the expression of those needs depends on a wide range of personal, social and cultural factors. The protection and assistance interventions of UNHCR and its partners are less likely to achieve their intended impact if a population of concern is treated as an undifferentiated group. An understand is necessary, in a given situation, of what differences among gender, age, maturity, social class or caste, cultural or religious background have operational implications. Taking these factors into account is basic to good programming. Children need the care, protection and guidance which is normally provided by parents or other care-givers, especially during the early years when they are most dependent. While their emerging abilities and capacities change the nature of this vulnerability from infancy through adolescence, their need for attention and guidance at each stage remains. Parents and communities have the primary responsibility for protecting and caring for their children, and initiating them into culturally relevant skills, attitudes and ways of thinking. Interventions by outsiders are significant largely to the extent that they strengthen (or inadvertently undermine) family and community capacities to provide this care and protection. There are some circumstances where the urgent needs of children or adolescents must be met directly, but maintaining a long-term view is essential to finding ways to enable families and communities to care for and protect their children on an ongoing basis.

24. Elevating Service Research in Africa Heinonen. K & Adeola O Journal of Services Marketing 2024

This study aims to assess the current state of service research in Africa, with the goal of identifying key areas for improvement. By examining both existing and emerging studies conducted by African researchers and those focused on Africa, the study seeks to advance research efforts that will benefit Africa's service sector and its researchers. Design/methodology/approach: This research combines a literature review of articles published in leading service journals by African-affiliated researchers with a qualitative study among African researchers conducting service research. Findings: The findings highlight the micro-, meso- and macro-level implications for service research in Africa. The research develops a thoughtful reflection on service research and practice in Africa, considering both the unique challenges and opportunities of conducting service research in Africa, and offering insights for growth and development in the field.

Research limitations/implications: The focus was only on service research from the African perspective. This research has implications for how African-affiliated researchers can enhance their contributions to global service research, as well as how scholars worldwide can conduct service research within the African context. Practical implications: This study highlights how advancing service research in Africa can drive economic and social growth and identify actionable pathways for sustainable development. By focusing on the contributions of African researchers, the study provides insights that can inform policy, industry practices and educational institutions and that are tailored to the region's unique service landscape.

Social implications: The research highlights the importance of contextual grounding, inclusive collaboration and knowledge translation to deepen the understanding of localized challenges and solutions.

Originality/value: This article stands out by showcasing the distinctive perspectives of African scholars in service research, an area often underrepresented globally. It underscores the value of indigenous research in enhancing our understanding of Africa's service economy and positions these insights as essential to advancing both local and global service research agendas.

25. Leveraging Ubuntu-inspired values to promote sustainable digital entrepreneurship in Africa Adeola, O Africa Journal of Management 2024

Digital entrepreneurship in Africa, while promising, faces significant challenges, such as limited access to technology, nascent supportive and collaborative ecosystems, digital competency gaps, financial constraints, and disparities in developmental stages across national ecosystems in Africa. This study proposes the integration of Ubuntu values as a transformative force to overcome the challenges of digital entrepreneurship in Africa. Utilising a conceptual approach, this study explores how Ubuntu-inspired values can advance equitable and sustainable digital entrepreneurship in Africa. Specifically, it examines the role of these values and related enablers in overcoming institutional hurdles and promoting long-term success in a digital entrepreneurial ecosystem. Emphasising spirituality, collective welfare, humanity, reciprocity, and benevolence, this study suggests that Ubuntu values offer a unique perspective on digital entrepreneurship practices that promote sustainable development in Africa. The study contributes to the discourse on sustainable entrepreneurship by offering practical insights for stakeholders in Africa's digital economy.

26. Empowering women agriculture entrepreneurs: banks' role in achieving sustainable development goals Adefare T, Adeola O, Mogaji E, Nguyen, P. N, & Mogaji , S. A International Journal of Bank Marketing 2024

This research aims to explore the role of banks in supporting women agriculture entrepreneurs (WAEs) to contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It focuses on the experiences of women entrepreneurs in the agriculture sector, recognising their vital role in driving economic growth and achieving the SDGs

27. Mall Environment and Mall Value as Antecedents of Customer Loyalty in Shopping Malls: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa Adeola, O, Adisa I, Moradeyo A & Ibelegbu O Sustainability 2023

Purpose: This research aims to explore the role of banks in supporting Women Agriculture Entrepreneurs (WAEs) to contribute towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It focuses on the experiences of women entrepreneurs in the agriculture sector, recognising their vital role in driving economic growth and achieving the SDGs. **Design/methodology/approach-**The study utilises the role congruity theory and the feminist agri-food systems model as its theoretical framework. **Qualitative data** from 35 Women Agricultural Entrepreneurs and 7 Bank Managers responsible for agricultural financial services and business development are collected and thematically analysed to achieve the research objectives. **Findings:** Though bank managers claim they offer specialised financial products with dedicated support teams, WAEs express scepticism due to fears of unfavourable deals and excessive requirements. WAEs need more understanding of SDGs but recognise their substantial contributions. Bank managers acknowledge the need to enhance efforts, improve communication of offers, and integrate SDGs across all business operations beyond agriculture and women-centric initiatives. **Originality-**The study connects WAEs and Banks in achieving SDGs. **Practical implications:** Banks must prioritise gender sensitivity and inclusivity for WAEs, offering tailored financial products and flexible loan structures. Microfinance and strategic marketing can enhance outreach. WAEs benefit from forming associations, accessing support networks, collaborating with banks, government agencies, NGOs, and agricultural associations for mentoring and networking, and achieving the SDGs and sustainable agriculture

28. Does Social Media Moderate the Link Between Tourism and Economic Well Being? Evidence from The Iterated GMM Approach Adeola O, Evans O & Okafor, L. E Tourism Analysis 2023 <https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cog/ta/2023/00000028/00000003/art00004>

The relevance of social media to tourism and, subsequently, economic wellbeing is demonstrable in the target marketing of tourism products and services to potential customers at tourist destinations. Using a dataset from the 40 most visited countries across different continents over the period 2009 to 2020, this study investigates the effect of tourism and social media on economic wellbeing. It also examines the moderating influence of social media on the underlying relationship. The study adopts the tourism-led growth hypothesis as the main theoretical rationale for the underlying relationship. The empirical analysis is conducted using the iterated general method of moments (GMM). The results show that tourism development helps to promote economic wellbeing, while social media has a dampening effect. Additionally, the findings indicate that a high level of social media penetration has a significant and positive moderating effect on the nexus between tourism and economic wellbeing. This suggests that social-media-driven tourism can significantly improve the economic wellbeing of destination countries. Conducive macroeconomic conditions and political stability are also concurrent with the contributory effects of tourism on the economic wellbeing of destination countries.

29. Does entrepreneurial autonomy always drive emerging market SMEs Internationalization? An effectual logic perspective Kusi, S. Y., Nwoba, A. C., Adeola, O., Adedajo, A., & Adjei, O. Y. (2024).

Building on effectuation theory, this paper investigates the role of entrepreneurial autonomy in driving emerging market SMEs' internationalization. Based on insights from multiple case studies and archival data from emerging market SMEs, this study finds that employees lack autonomy in their duties. A developed model also helps us to clarify how effectuation decision-making—balancing partnership and pre-commitment, opportunity exploitation and investment ceiling, business development with emerging opportunities and exploiting resources and capabilities, flexibility, proactiveness toward waste reduction—strengthen concentration of autonomy in top management. The theoretical and managerial implications of the findings are presented.

30. Cultural values and voice as determinants of customers' marketing research cooperation: A fuzzy set perspective Osakwe, C. N., Ogunmokun, O. A., Adeola, O., & Jibril, A. B. International Journal of Consumer Studies 2024

Firms and their managers have long been concerned with encouraging customers to take on an active role in their marketing research activities. The critical question for these firms is how to foster collaboration with customers in marketing research to enhance the firm's marketing effectiveness and simultaneously benefit the customers. This study focuses on the role that individuals' cultural values and customer voice potentially play in shaping how customers perceive marketing research cooperation with the firm. We analyzed data from a sample of 270 customers of apparel store brands in an African country. Utilizing fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis, our research reveals that the combinations of antecedent conditions that enhance marketing research cooperation significantly differ from those that impede it. Theoretically and managerially, our study expands the understanding of how marketing research cooperation is contingent upon the combination of customers' cultural values and their voice.

31. Leadership transition and survival strategies for family-owned SMEs in an emerging economy Nwuke O & Adeola O Journal of Family Business Management 2023

The present study aims to identify the practices employed to bring heirs into family businesses as successors.

Design/methodology/approach: We conducted an exploratory, qualitative investigation using a case study approach. Semi-structured face-to-face interviews were conducted with external consultants and with incumbent leaders, next-generation heirs working in the firm (and likely to become successors) and employees from three family firms from different industries and under ownership and control of different generations of their respective families (first, second and third and fourth generations). In addition to surveying their general perceptions of the succession processes in their firms, each informant was asked to rate the degree of importance of 12 succession practices identified in the literature and the extent to which they exist in their respective firms.

32. Exploring users' continuance intention towards a peer-to-peer accommodation sharing platform, Ofori, K. S., Chai, J., Adeola, O., Abubakari, A., Ampong, G. O. A., Braimah, S. Boateng, R. Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology 2023

Purpose: Focused on peer-to-peer accommodation sharing, this paper aims to investigate the effect of perceived value on the two dimensions of satisfaction (transaction- and experience-based) and continuance intention involved in using a platform featuring triadic relationships. **Design/methodology/approach:** Survey data were collected from 392 Airbnb users and analysed using the partial least squares approach to structural equation modeling. **Findings:** All dimensions of perceived value had a significant effect on transaction-based satisfaction. Symbolic value did not have a significant effect on satisfaction. Transaction- and experience-based satisfaction had a significant effect on continuance intention. **Research limitations/implications:** The findings highlight the differential effects of dimensions of perceived value for understanding customer satisfaction and continuance intention in the peer-to-peer accommodation context. The study focused on only one sector of the sharing economy, namely, the peer-to-peer accommodation sector. **Originality/value:** The study offers fresh insights on the nexus between value perceptions and continuance intention in the context of peer-to-peer accommodation.

33. The relationship between business and bank: the role of perceived injustice in complaint behaviour. Ojeme, M., & Adeola, O. Journal of Financial Services Marketing

The purpose of this study was twofold: to examine, firstly, if dissatisfaction can sufficiently predict complaint behaviour and, secondly, whether perceived injustice will trigger complaint behaviour by small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) following a dissatisfying marketplace experience with Nigerian banks. A two-stage data analysis method was employed. Confirmatory factor analysis was utilised to establish the validity of the research constructs and the model's goodness of fit, while structural equation modeling was employed to test the proposed model's hypotheses. The result showed that an SME's negative experience with their bank (negative disconfirmation) produced dissatisfaction and subsequently increased the likelihood of the SME both exiting and spreading negative word-of-mouth (NWOM). Perceived injustice moderated the relationship between dissatisfaction and exit but was not significant in causing NWOM. The research data was homogeneously analysed, without including demographics such as length of banking relationship, number of employees, capital, or type of trade activity. Therefore, there is value in extending this research by considering different demographic features on the research model. The research adds value to the customer complaint behaviour (CCB) literature by establishing the structure of CCB by SMEs experiencing bank service failure. This study has shown dissatisfying service experience to be a sufficient condition for complain.

34. Project alignment with business strategy and overall project performance " Prof S N Singh & Mr. Bagabe John, LINGAYA'S LALITA DEVI JOURNAL OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES", a Peer reviewed journal (ISSN: 2230-987X)" 2024 ISSN:2230-987X

Traveling is a beautiful thing and is a good way to stimulate the human brain. It helps us to absorb about the world, try new experiences, taste different kinds of food. Tourism has the power to improve societies from poverty. Many countries depend on tourism as the mainspring of foreign revenue. Global market movements indicate that long-haul travel, neighboring country tourism, rural tourism, and ethnic tourism, wellness and health holidays, cultural tourism, spiritual tourism, ecotourism are few developing areas of tourist interest. This paper deals with the evaluation of various tourism services provided by APTDC in the Rayalaseema region, Andhra Pradesh. The responses provided by the Tourist on the attractiveness of a tourist center, difficulties faced at the tourist destinations, opinion on tourist services like Accommodation services, Local Transport services, Language and communication, Infrastructure, Banking services and other services like network communications, tourist Information centers, guide services, medical services, parking services and shopping facilities in and around the destinations in Rayalaseema were evaluated. Along with that tourist opinion on the alternate tourism services impacts at tourism destinations is also evaluated

35. Assessing the relationship between leadership style & Organizational Citizenship Behavior Among Employees of (REG HOLDING) Prof S N Singh & Ms. Dorothy Katushabe Kabanyana LINGAYA'S LALITA DEVI JOURNAL OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES", a Peer reviewed journal

This study aimed to determine the relationship between leadership styles and organizational citizenship behaviour. This study was a correlation cross-sectional design. Data collected from employees at Pediatric hospital. 55 set of survey questionnaires were distributed and only 39 questionnaires were completely filled up. Response rate was 70.9%. ANOVA, correlation coefficient (Pearson) and multiple linear regressions were used for analysis. Three types of leadership styles (autocratic, democratic and laissez-faire) were used at the targeted hospital, whereas the dominant leadership style was democratic leadership followed by autocratic and laissez-faire leadership style. The result also showed that all organizational citizenship behaviour dimensions were favourable. Regarding to correlation, the findings of the study indicated that there was a positive and significant correlation between democratic leadership and organizational citizenship behaviour in the studied population ($r=.585$), where the laissez-faire leadership had relatively weak correlation with organizational citizenship behaviour ($r=.435$) and autocratic leadership was negatively correlated with organizational citizenship behaviour ($r=-.140$)

Conclusion and recommendations:

Democratic leadership was a significant predictor of organizational citizenship behaviour (OCB). The study recommended that, providing training programs to employees and good job environment can improve level of OCB and encourage employees to involve in extra activities

36. Natural disasters, trade openness and international tourism: The role of income levels across countries. Tourism Recreation Research Okafor, L. E., Adeola, O., & Folarin, O. Tourism Recreation Research 2023.

This study uses a gravity framework to investigate the effects of natural disasters and trade openness on bilateral tourism flows. This includes investigating the influence of income levels across countries in the underlying relationships. Results show that the effects of natural disasters and trade openness on tourism flows differ by income groups. For instance, population share affected by storms negatively affect tourism flows in low-income countries, whereas its effect in high-income countries is statistically insignificant. The results also indicate that the negative effect of volcanoes on tourism flows persists after a year in some income groups. Furthermore, trade openness promotes tourism flows in low-income countries, while its effect in high-income countries is statistically insignificant. Appropriate urban planning should be used as a tool to prevent the construction of buildings in high-risk areas to reduce the share of the population that are exposed to danger in the event of natural disasters.

37. Public Sector Marketing Communications, Volume II: Traditional and Digital Perspectives Adeola O, Twum K.K & Katuse P Springer (Book) 2023

Building public sector image and trust in Africa requires judicious use of appropriate marketing communications tools and platforms. Contributing authors to this second volume of a two-volume work offer insights into how the selection and strategic utilisation of marketing tools will facilitate interactions between the government and the citizens, improve inter-governmental and inter-agency collaboration, and boost a citizen-oriented public sector. Traditional marketing communications tools continue to play a key role in citizen and public sector relationships; however, given mega-trends of demographic change, urbanisation, and digitalisation in Africa, it is important to consider how public institutions, including government agencies, local government, universities, and football associations, respond and adapt to these changes. The digital revolution presents an opportunity for public sector institutions to align their communication plans with new technologies, particularly leveraging social media platforms.

Together with the first volume, which focuses on public relations and brand communication perspectives, this collection fills an existing information gap evident in Africa's public sector literature. The text serves as a decision making, teaching, and learning guide for practitioners, faculty, and students interested in applying marketing principles and practices to the public sector

38. Brand marketing in Africa? An exploratory investigation of B2B buyers' perception of supplier brands Anaza, N. A., Kemp, E., Osakwe, C. N., & Adeola, O. Industrial Marketing Management 2023

Despite growing interest in business-to-business branding, there is limited understanding of how B2B brands impact organizational buying decisions in fast-emerging African markets. To address this omission, this study attempts to investigate the role and significance of B2B supplier brands in emerging African economies. Using a qualitative inquiry, we conducted interviews with business-to-business buyers across various sectors of the Nigerian economy. Leveraging insights from these buyers, we offer a comparative analysis of the role of B2B buying practices in African and Western markets and provide a grounded model addressing the role of B2B brands in organizational buying behavior. Findings indicate that the direct role of brands in business-to-business buying is contingent on several factors, including the supplier's branding strategy, the foreignness or localness of the brand, features of the brand as well as an evaluative process of purchase considerations.

39. Consumer values, online purchase behaviour and the fashion industry: an emerging market context Adeola, O., Moradeyo, A. A., Muogboh, O., & Adisa, I. PSU Research Review 2024

Purpose This study examines consumer online purchase behaviour in the Nigerian fashion industry. **Design/methodology/approach** A cross-sectional study was conducted with a total useable sample size of 241 respondents contacted through on-site visitation. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to test the influence of customer value on online purchase behaviour in the fashion industry. **Findings** Consumer values are categorised into terminal (happiness, love and satisfaction) and instrumental (time-saving, price-saving discount, service convenience and merchandise assortment) values. The findings show that both values have significant influence on online consumer purchase behaviour, while fashion consciousness moderates the relationship between consumer values and online purchase behaviour. **Practical implications** Online fashion retailers should focus on increasing the terminal and instrumental values of their products and making available goods that meet the needs of different generational cohorts in society. **Originality/value** Studies have examined various factors, for example, consumer values that are determinants of consumer online purchase in the fashion industry; however, there has been limited focus on the nature of fashion and online purchasing in emerging markets, particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa

40. Effect of Project Risk Management on Success of Community-Based Projects: A Case of Peer Driven Change Project in Burera District, Rwanda" Kwena.R, & Niragire, D. African quarterly social science review , Vol. 1 No. 4 (2024): Oct-Dec 2024 - (AJOL) 2024

This study assessed how project risk management influences the success of community-based projects in Burera District, Rwanda, focusing on the Peer-Driven Change Project. It aimed to evaluate the impact of four practices: risk identification, risk analysis, risk control, and contingency planning. Grounded in the theories of Risk, Constraints, and Community Coalition Action, the research utilized descriptive and correlational research designs to examine relationships between variables. Data was collected from a sample of 177 respondents, using universal sampling across 29 NGOs. Primary data was gathered through five-point Likert scale questionnaires, while secondary data was sourced through document reviews and interviews. Statistical analyses, including descriptive statistics, correlation, and regression were conducted using SPSS software. However, the statistical tools employed for inferential statistics were Pearson's Correlation, ANOVA, coefficients test and Multiple Linear Regression. Key metrics such as means, standard deviations, and correlation coefficients helped measure relationships between risk management practices and project success. Findings revealed a strong positive correlation between project success and risk control (0.715), risk identification (0.689), and contingency planning (0.642). Risk analysis showed a weaker positive correlation (0.430). Regression analysis indicated a robust model fit, with a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.815 and a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 66.4%. This suggests that 66.4% of project success variability can be attributed to the four predictors. The model's adjusted R^2 of 0.656 confirms its adequacy, and the ANOVA results (F-statistic: 88.67, p-value: 0.000) validate its statistical significance. Regression coefficients highlighted the individual impact of the predictors. Risk identification contributed 0.421 units to project success per unit increase, risk analysis 0.087 units, risk control 0.281 units, and contingency planning 0.252 units. These results emphasize the critical role of robust risk management practices in achieving project success. The study concluded that organizations effectively identify and analyse risks, performing well in risk control and contingency planning is also perceived positively, but noted scope for improvement in risk prioritization. Recommendations include adopting frameworks like ISO 31000 or PMBOK for standardized risk management, enhancing staff skills through targeted training programs, and employing tools like Microsoft Project for real-time risk monitoring and improved communication.

41. Effect of External Project Environment on the Success of Construction of Les Hirondelles Nursery and Primary School Buildings Projects in Kigali City, Rwanda HUMURE Basile, Ronald Kwena international Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology

The study —Effect of external project environment on the success of Construction of les Hirondelles nursery and primary school buildings projects in Kigali City is directed by the following precise objectives: to determine the effect of economic environment, to analyse the effect of political environment, to examine the effect of physical environment and to find out the effect of technological environment on the success of construction of les Hirondelles nursery and primary school buildings projects in Kigali City. Both descriptive and inferential research designs were employed in the study. There were 86 employees in the study's sample. A questionnaire was utilized to gather data, and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was employed to assist with the usage of descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and multiple linear regressions as data analysis techniques. The results indicate that effective economic environment has positive significant effect on the projects as evidenced by $B = 0.468$, $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$. The findings revealed that political environment affect the projects negatively as evidenced by $B = -0.167$, $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$. The findings showed a positive significant effect of physical environment on the projects as evidenced by $B = 0.504$, $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ and the study showed a positive significant effect of technological environment on the projects as evidenced by $B = 0.362$, $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$. The study's conclusion was that physical environment had the greatest positive effect on success of the projects followed by economic environment and then technological environment having the least effect on success of the projects. However political environment had a negative effect on success of the projects

42. Project Financing in Small and Medium Enterprises in Rwanda, Kwena, Ronald PM World Journal (ISSN: 2330-4480) Vol. XIII, Issue II – February 2024 2024

The financial system in Africa is bank dominant, and it is characterised by inefficient intermediation and limited competition. Lending is mostly short-term, and a large share of assets is in the form of government securities. Moreover, there exists a large financial gap for SMEs in Africa. Many women-owned SMEs report finance as the most challenging part of growth because of high-interest rates, a burdensome application process, and large collateral requirements. In the case of women-owned SMEs, it is much harder, as fewer African women have bank accounts in comparison to men. The study will covers 94 projects implemented by women-owned SMEs in Remera sector, Gasabo district, Rwanda as sample size. The study will used descriptive research design where questionnaire was used as to collect data techniques and descriptive statistics and inferential statistics was used to analysis data. The study recommends that the management of projects implemented by small and medium enterprises should consider using internal funds to finance their projects if these funds are available. The study recommends that the organization should strive to use more of its internal resources so as to gain overall control and decision-making powers for its projects.

43. Critical Aspects Influencing the Construction Projects' Performance in Rwanda, A Case of Rubavu Modern Market Christian Mindje Bahati, Ronald Kwena *the International Journal of Business Management and Technology*, Volume 7 Issue 1 January-February 2023 ISSN: 2581 3889 2023

Different examples explain challenges faced by construction projects in Rwanda along with their development also known to cause projects' low quality and overruns. This study aimed at assessing the critical factors affecting the performance of construction projects in Rwanda considering the case of Rubavu Modern market. A cross sectional research design (a non-experimental descriptive survey) considered both the stratified and simple random sampling techniques was applied to sample the targeted population including engineers, consultants, project planners' team and contractors among others. Pre-tested, structured questionnaire were used for data collection and distributed among the target population. These quantitative data were analyzed using the univariate and bivariate analyses in the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS V.20). The results exhibited a positive and a very high correlation between consultants, designer's factors and construction project of the Rubavu modern market construction project with a Pearson correlation equivalent to .658**. The results also revealed a very high correlation between contractors' factors and the Rubavu modern market construction project with a Pearson correlation equivalent to .839**. Furthermore, the findings confirmed a very strong correlation between technical equipment and material factors and construction project with a Pearson correlation equivalent to .777**. Lastly, findings confirmed the significant relationship between contract management factors and Rubavu modern market construction project with a Pearson correlation value equal to .571**. However, there is a need to strengthen construction and post-constructive phase in numerous trainings to the concern stakeholders in the project to avoid any risk of construction failure or delays. The stakeholders should have the duties like management skills in the site and use them effectively to reach on project goals.

44. Impact of implementation of donor-funded projects on youth socio-economic empowerment in Rwanda: A case of youth employability in the informal sector (YEIS) project in Kicukiro A Ntaganda, R Kwena *The Strategic Journal of Business & Change Management*, Vol. 11, Iss.1, pp 357 – 377, February 22, 2024

In Rwanda, there are many projects aiming on improving the lives of the youth as well as a considerable number of donor funded projects. This research investigated how the implemented activities of YEIS project impacted the youth's socio-economic status, it specifically understood how (i) Financial Literacy (ii) youth participation in TVET schools (iii) Financing and (iv) Existing policies have empowered the youth's socio-economic status four years after the end of YEIS project. The study used both descriptive research design and correlational research design. Out of the 729 beneficiaries reached by the project in Kicukiro district, this study was limited to a sample size of 259 beneficiaries. Questionnaires with Likert Scale were used to collect data and finally the study used descriptive statistics and inferential statistics as method of data analysis. The findings were analyzed using SPSS version 25. "Youth's existing policies" has the highest unstandardized coefficient ($B = 0.396$) and standardized coefficient ($Beta = 0.481$), "Youth Financing" also shows a significant positive impact ($B = 0.227$, $Beta = 0.266$, $p < 0.001$). "Youth participation in TVET schools" has a positive impact ($B = 0.076$, $Beta = 0.140$) and is statistically significant ($p = 0.035$). Conversely, "Youth's financial literacy" has a positive impact ($B = 0.058$) but is not statistically significant ($p = 0.166$).

45. Determinants of Sustainability of Rural Water Supply Projects in Rwanda: Case of World Vision Supported Rural Water Supply Projects Conducted in the Western Province of Rwanda, Nyamasheke District Confident Ndabakize Neyck Dr. Kwena Ronald Stratford peer reviewed journals and books, Vol. 8 No. 4 (2024), Copernicus 2024

This research study was conducted to establish the determinants of Sustainability of implemented rural water projects in Universal Service coverage Program conducted by World Vision that had a specific objective of reaching 1million people with access to clean water in Rwanda by 2022. Hence, the study considered eleven water supply projects implemented in Nyamasheke district, in the western province of Rwanda, where a total budget of 5,8 million of US dollars was spent, in order to have now a total length of 562 km pipeline installed, with 418 water points and other related infrastructures. The sustainability was considered as dependent variable and the sector policy, post implementation impact evaluation practice, Choice of Technology, the Role of the Private Operator, and water users committee as independent variables. The study used a descriptive research design method and adopted and a stratified sampling method to have related data in this work. The study collected qualitative and quantitative information from 83 respondents, and analyzed them using SPSS model, where the obtained R2 was equivalent to 0.838, which indicates the strong correlation between measured variables. The results found in this work were then tested successfully for Validity. As a result, it was found that the major determinant of sustainability of those rural water supply projects is the contribution of Water users committees, which has a coefficient of 63.5%. The second factor being the Private operator's role affecting the sustainability at 51.3%, then the third factor being the choice of Technology with 18.7% significance. Other factors like sector policy (3.4%), the Post implementation impact evaluation (4.1%) also contributed at some extent to the sustainability of projects under study. However, the results confirmed that, the most widespread community management model in our case failed to deliver the levels of sustainability that were initially anticipated. The privatization of water operations within a district has been proved to have an extended level of challenges with it, related to total quality management, to budget for operations and Maintenance, to technology in use, to Staffing, and then those related to types of agreements signed. The study recommended that more objective criteria of selection is essential, Close monitoring, regular trainings, increased incentives and other motivations tips and so as to boost members' skills, ownership and accountability, which would lead thereafter to the sustainability of water utilities in the long run.

46. Effect of Project Management Process on Performance of Energy Infrastructure Projects in Rwanda Josephine Bahire, Dr. Kwena Ronald Stratford peer reviewed journals and books, Vol. 7 No. 15 (2023), Copernicus 2023

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effect of project management process on performance of energy infrastructure projects in Rwanda. Specifically, the study determined the effect of project initiation, project planning, project monitoring of and project closure on performance of energy infrastructure projects in Rwanda. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The target population was 114 project staff at Rwanda Energy group. The study used census approach. For primary data questionnaires were used as the main data collection instruments and were in form of a five-knowledge scale with close ended questions. Multiple sources were used to collect secondary data; the respondents filled in the answers in the spaces provided to collect information required. Pilot study was done using 12 respondents. Reliability was measured using Cronbach's Alpha. Validity of the instruments was measured using a team of experts in the field of project management who are in charge of the area of study. Data was analyzed using qualitative and quantitative methods using SPSS version 21. Linear regression model and correlation coefficient was used. According to the equation, taking all the independent variables to be zero (Project Initiation, Project Planning, Project Monitoring and Project Closing), performance of energy infrastructure projects in Rwanda will be a constant equivalent to -2.022.

Among these, "Project initiation" ($B = 0.788$) and "Project Closure" ($B = 0.354$) have positive coefficients, indicating that an increase in these factors is associated with an increase in the performance of energy infrastructure projects. "Project Monitoring" ($B = 0.135$) also has a positive coefficient, suggesting a positive impact, but it is of smaller magnitude. "Project Planning" ($B = 0.164$) has a positive coefficient but is the smallest and likely not statistically significant. The study established that more research needed to be conducted on the performance of energy infrastructure projects in Rwanda rather than other forms of energy since the vast majority of research has been done on other energy sources.

47. Project Assumptions Never Remain Valid Kwena, Ronald Social science research network 2024

The conception phase of any project leading to the definition phase give forth project assumptions. Assumptions are beliefs based on previous experience and the information available to you. Project assumptions are an expected aspect of the life cycle of the project, and they add an element of risk to the project because they may not be accurate or come to fruition. Project assumptions that are proven to be false often become constraints and can cause significant setbacks or limitations in a project. Most of the times, these assumptions never remain valid during the implementation phase of the project. Project managers have faced a herculean task of redesigning, reviewing project designs and sometimes abandoning the project ideas. The challenging project environment does not make things better. Earned value management has revealed that many project assumptions are actually invalid. This paper explores different projects and the assumption thereof. In the planning process, identifying these assumptions is vital to planning for potential risks that could affect your schedule, budget, or other aspects of the project

48. Are Contingencies still contingent in Project Risk Management? Application of Contingency Theory Kwena, Ronald Research gate 2024

Contingency Theory emphasizes that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to managing projects effectively. It suggests that project management practices should be contingent upon the specific context and circumstances in which projects operate. According to this theory, the effectiveness of project risk management is influenced by various external and internal factors, such as project characteristics, stakeholder relationships, and organizational culture. Scholars have applied the Contingency Theory to explore how different risk management strategies can be tailored to specific road construction projects in Kigali City to enhance their performance

49. SCRUM METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS Kwena, Ronald Research gate 2024

Although Agile adoption in Africa varies across countries, it is evident that Agile project management methodologies are gaining recognition and becoming instrumental in driving successful project outcomes and fostering innovation and collaboration in various industries. In Rwanda, the government has recognized the value of Agile practices and has been incorporating them into the implementation of national development initiatives. For example, the government has employed Agile principles to enhance the efficiency and transparency of public service delivery, leveraging technology and data-driven approaches. This adoption of Agile methodologies at the national level is a testament to Rwanda's commitment to modern project management approaches. The adoption of Agile project management methodologies in Rwanda reflects the country's commitment to embracing modern approaches to project execution, fostering collaboration, and driving innovation. By leveraging Agile principles, Rwanda is positioning itself as a hub for technology-driven projects and embracing a more flexible and adaptive approach to project management.

50. Leading projects in crisis Kwena, Ronald Research gate2024

In the current world riddled with both man-made and natural disasters such as the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Russian invasion of Ukraine, projects are prone to destabilization. Multiple projects experienced irredeemable cost overruns, schedule delays and scope changes which led to huge losses to investors. To make matters worse, some projects are financed by loans and equity shareholding which requires a return on investment. In times of such crises, project leadership plays a key role in overcoming such risks. Project leaders must therefore dedicate and commit to ensuring projects surmount such crises. Modern calamities, whether man made or natural, demand that project managers be ahead of time in dealing with these risks. The conventional project leadership and communication coupled by project risk management tend to fail to address the impacts of such disasters on projects. Project leaders must therefore go beyond such conventional methods and apply innovative solutions to projects facing crisis. This paper explores innovative approaches project leaders can adopt to manage projects facing severe disaster impacts.

51. Bank size and Bank Earnings volatility. A Survey of Kenya Banking system. Régine UWIRWE; Gabriel Kamau, and Ambrose Nzamalu Journal of Economics, Finance and Management Studies.

Based on the increased interest on bank size in literature, we sought to investigate the effect of large banks on bank earnings volatility in Kenya banking system. Our data cover the period from 2005 to 2020. Included in our analysis is ROA volatility (ROE volatility) and market volatility, as measures of bank earnings volatility at bank level and at market level respectively. In addition, we used bank risk, at individual bank level and at market level, for further analysis in our model. Our findings have shown that bank size positively and significantly affect the bank earnings volatility as measured using ROA volatility, but an inverse and insignificant effect on ROE volatility. We also find that growth in bank size positively and significantly affect their individual risk exposure, but does not increase the market risk. Our findings have policy implications in considering optimal bank size, bank risk and systemic risk.

52. Sustainability education for human capital development in Higher Learning Institutions in Rwanda. Régine UWIRWE; Kimuya Stephen and Gabriel Kamau. European Journal of Theoretical and Applied Sciences, Vol. 1, No. 5, 2023

Vision 2050 envisage Rwanda as a high-income country with improved living standards for all Rwandans. One of the main pillars to help Rwanda achieve this ambition is building a strong education system that is able to develop human capital needed to fill the skill gap as required by the society and the industries. To achieve this, sustainability education could play a crucial role. This paper aims at investigating the effect of sustainability education on human capital development in Rwanda. Three key concepts of concern were identified in literature along which we built our discussions and analysis. These included, inclusive education (proxied by quality, equality and diversity in education), curriculum breadth (proxied by science and extra-curriculum activities) and industrial matching (proxied by skill transfer, meeting market needs and employability). The paper is anchored on human capital and social capital theories. The primary data was collected from a random sample of 270 students in University of Kigali (UoK) and University of Rwanda-College of Business Gikondo Campus. The paper used PLS-SEM method to model the relationships among the study variables and analysed using SmartPLS4. We find positive and significant effect of sustainability education on the human capital development. The results have policy and practical implications going forward to the future. We suggest a holistic integration of sustainability mentality in the education system in order to grow suitable human capital ready for the market.

53. A Birth-Death-Immigration-Emigration (BDIE) Process with Genocide Incidence Samuel Sindayigaya International Journal of Statistics and Systems, ISSN 0973-2675 Volume 19, Number 2 (2024), pp. 29-43 2024

The population deterministic model agrees with the expected value of the general solution of the probability generating function of the birth-death process as it has been developed successfully to model the behavior of stochastic populations. These models describe population sizes and their dynamics through the birth-death formulation assuming the net migration is zero. A representation for the partial differential difference equation and the probability generating function of a birth-death process with a polynomial transition rates are derived and can be used for transitional probabilities of the population. The form of the mean or the expected value derived for constant birth and death parameters was applied to the real data of the population of Rwanda to generate the backward and onwads estimates. With the methods employed, it has been shown that the first occupants of the current sized Rwanda started in the 15th century with assumption of a constant population growth rate of 3% and applied to the referenced population size reported in 1950 with another assumption that, there was no catastrophic event with intension to extinguish the population.

The analysis is extended to include the onward estimates and the effect of Genocide against Tutsi in 1994 was also highlighted to show the level of perturbation on the population growth. With Genocide effect, the population of Rwanda presented a decline rate of almost 0.4% (or population growth rate =-0.4%) in the beginning of

1995 by which the death rate reached a high pick of 363/1000 (?4/10) and birth rate reduced considerably and reached to 6/1000 populations.

54. Neural networks and ARMA-GARCH models for foreign exchange risk measurement and assessment Elysee Nsengiyumva, Joseph K. Mung'atu, Idrissa Kayijuka, Charles Ruranga Cogent Economics & Finance 2024 <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2024.2423258>

Market turnover levels and liquidity changes across various territories significantly influence currency prices, leading to continuous fluctuations. Consequently, traders and investors constantly seek strategies to mitigate exchange rate risks. This study aimed to measure and assess foreign exchange risk utilizing Neural Networks and ARMA-GARCH models. Data on five leading currencies, covering the period from 6 January 2016 to 28 June 2024 were sourced from the National Bank of Rwanda. Specifically, the study employed the long-short-term memory (LSTM) model, a type of recurrent neural network, to evaluate the riskiness of asset currencies. The estimated volatilities were compared with those derived from traditional ARCH-GARCH models. Notably, the LSTM model yielded lower root mean square error values compared to the ARMA-GARCH models, demonstrating superior accuracy in forecasting currency volatilities. The findings indicate that EGP and KES are riskier than USD, EUR, and GBP. This research explores advanced methods for measuring and assessing foreign exchange risk using Neural Networks, specifically Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), and ARMA-GARCH models. By focusing on five significant currencies traded in the Rwandan foreign exchange market, the study demonstrates the superiority of the LSTM model over traditional statistical models, offering a more accurate and reliable approach to predicting currency volatilities. These findings provide valuable insights for financial institutions, investors, and policymakers, equipping them with robust tools for risk management in currency trading and enhancing decision-making capabilities. The model's success in accurately forecasting exchange rate fluctuations also highlights the potential for integrating machine learning into finance, contributing to improved stability and foresight in volatile markets.

55. The Influence of Social Media on Academic Performance of Students in the University of Kigali Elysee Nsengiyumva, Ndamage John International Journal of Social Sciences: Current and Future Research Trends 2023

The purpose of this research study is to examine the influence of Social Media on Academic Performance Of students in University of Kigali. Two Research objectives and two Research questions guided the study. To achieve this, the descriptive survey research design was adopted. The study focused on University of Kigali hence, population consists of all the 251 full-time undergraduate students. The simple random sampling technique was used to select a sample of 154 students. The descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentage were used to analyze the data. Research findings showed that a great number of students in University of Kigali are addicted to social media. To this end, the researcher concluded that social media should be used for educational purposes as well; Social Networking Sites should be expanded and new pages should be created to enhance academic activities and avoid setbacks in the students' academic performance; and Students should be monitored by lecturers and parents on how they use these sites. This is to create a balance between social media and academic activities of students to avoid setbacks in the academic performance of the students.

56. English for Specific Purposes: A Guide for University Students Wasajja, P. K Publisher: Empire Publishing & Co. 2023 ISBN: 9798859804542 Identity Crisis in Contemporary Africa Wasajja, P. K

This edited book focuses on current practices, challenges and innovations in the emerging field of English for Specific Purposes (ESP). By combining diverse, empirically-proven and innovative ESP practices from all over the world with inspiring theoretical input and reflections from experienced practitioners, the authors in this volume examine both best-practice examples and ESP programmes which by various metrics are deemed to have failed. This book will be of interest to practitioners, teacher educators and researchers working in the field of ESP, as well as readers interested in language education and curriculum development more broadly. Nalan Kenny is a language teacher specialising in English as an Additional Language at King's Leadership Academy in Liverpool, UK. She is Vice President of the International ESP Teachers' Association (IESPTA). Elvan Eda Işık-Taş is an applied linguist who teaches in the TEFL and Modern Languages programmes at Middle East Technical University (METU), Cyprus. She is President of the International ESP Teachers' Association (IESPTA). Huang Jian is an applied linguist and Associate Professor at the School of Foreign Studies, Central University of Finance and Economics, China. His academic interests lie in material development for language and translation instruction and assessment, ESP teacher development and Qualitative Research.

57. HJ SEMI SYMMETRIC CRYPTOGRAPHIC ALGORITHM James HAKIZIMANA, BUGINGO Emmanuel & MUSONI Wilson International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology 2024

This paper presents an algorithm for performing encryption and decryption using modular exponentiation mainly based on Euler's Theorem. The algorithm uses the properties of modular arithmetic to ensure secure communication. The gcd function is employed to find coprime numbers within a given range, which are then utilized as bases for encryption and decryption. The modular Exponentiation function efficiently computes the exponentiation of a base to a power modulo a given modulus. Through a step-by-step process, the algorithm encrypts a numerical message using the selected base and then decrypts it, ensuring the original message is recovered accurately. Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness and reliability of the algorithm for secure data transmission. In the conclusion we discussed the effectiveness of the algorithm compared to the existing ones such as Elgamal algorithm and RSA Cryptography. The algorithm presented in this paper publishes only the modulus (integer) number and protocols of key exchanges kept secret between sender and receiver; therefore, the algorithm is not fully asymmetric but semi symmetric.

58. A Supervised Machine Learning Classification Framework for Beverage Quality Prediction Jules MUHAYIMANA, Leopord Hakizimana International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT)2024

Since the production of food and beverages is energy-intensive, the quality of food and beverage is important for the consumers as well as the food and beverage industry, the economic, political and social condition are posing challenge to Food and beverage small and medium and large industries assessment is an evaluation method used to measure the strengths and weaknesses of a food and beverage system to make improvements. With the start-up business success help of a machine learning model and several features of beverages, this thesis would focus on important features that affect the quality of beverage production and have a model to predict a beverage quality. This review would also compare and discuss each technique and provide suggestions based on the current technology. This review would deliberate technology integration and the involvement of deep learning to enable several types of current technologies and the results demonstrate the model's ability to accurately predict beverage quality based on chemical composition. Furthermore, the developed model allows for the identification of critical chemical parameters influencing beverage quality. Manufacturers can use this information to make targeted adjustments in the formulation and production process, leading to enhanced product quality and consistency

59. Contribution of Non-Governmental Organisations Projects Intervention on Social Economic Growth in Rural Areas. A Case of World Vision Rwanda 2019-2022 Kivuruga Sector, Gakenke District, Northern Rwanda. Niyibizi Ildephonse, Hakizimana Leopord, Habimana Ferdinand International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research 2024

This research is basically done to assess contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations projects intervention on socio economic growth of in rural areas a case study of World Vision Rwanda project in Kivuruga sector. This study had the following specific objectives: to find out the contribution of NGOs on socio economic growth in Kivuruga sector, to elaborate socio economic impacts of NGOs in rural areas especially in Kivuruga sector, to identify the relationship between activities of WVR and socioeconomic growth of its beneficiaries in Kivuruga sector and to give suggestions and recommendation on NGOs activities in rural areas. Due to financial means, time constraints and the need of precision of results, it was impossible to study all population. Target population of this study was 127 beneficiaries of World Vision Rwanda project in Kivuruga sector. A sample of 56 respondents was selected and cluster sampling was used for selecting groups, or clusters, of participants from the population. The clusters were chosen based on distribution of World Vision Rwanda project's respondents in cells. The study also employed purposive sampling as the sampling technique. Questionnaire, interview and a documentation research were used as tools of data collection. The statistical analysis of the collected data was conducted using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). This study assessed the Contribution of WVR in socio-economic growth where the findings indicated that great extent and very great extent make 73.2%. Therefore, the WVR played a big role in economic growth of Rwanda especially in Kivuruga Sector. As conclusion, it has been revealed that the capacity of the beneficiaries to cover basic expenditure and need (such as food, clothing, transport, education and housing, etc.) has been improved over the program/project period. Likewise, the programs executed by WORLD VISION Rwanda have enabled beneficiaries to engage in small businesses, different income generating activities, developing markets through a systems approach and market linkage, promote and increase the saving practice. As a result, beneficiaries of the programs have their source of income and they become self-reliance and empowered. The recommendations to future action planners are to improve livelihood, socio-economic conditions and then to reduce poverty the participation of women.

60. Effects of e-Procurement Practices and Procurement Performance in Governance Institutions of Rwanda Ernest Jackson RUKERATABARO, Leopord HAKIZIMANA GSJ: Volume 12, Issue 1, January 2024

With the emergence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), public institutions, governance institutions, government entities and business companies have been compelled to shift their operations from their traditional style to eBusiness, eProcurement and eSupply Chain philosophies in order to sustain themselves. This can be achieved through efficiency delivery and value for money within the public funds. Yet, in today's dynamic global competitive business, web based service is no longer an afterthought, rather it is a must and crucial for public, governance, and private organizations. In addition to this, it is since the arrival of the web-based technologies in the scene as a supply chain management tool in mid-1990s that public institutions, government entities, and business enterprises tried to gain the benefits eProcurement can deliver such as reduced administrative costs, streamlined procurement procedures, faster procurement procedures, increased transparency and efficiency, better monitoring of procurement, encouraging cross border competition, supporting the development of centralized procurement administration, wider administrative modernization and simplification, cycle time reduction, budget control and reporting, increasing visibility of supply chain, better inventory management, and many more. It is due to these backgrounds that this dissertation took on ascertaining the effects of eProcurement Practices and Procurement Performance in Governance Institutions of Rwanda.

61. REMOTE ENERGY CONSUMPTION CONTROL USING INTERNET OF THINGS SHAKIZIMANA LEOPORD, MUNYANEZA ADRIEN GSJ: Volume 11, Issue 1, January 2023 2023

Nowadays, the urban areas and cities of the country are developed rapidly. The domestic houses and commercial building are constructed and are equipped with many devices, either electrical or electronics appliances. Those devices are mostly controlled manually using switches or any other manual mechanism. They consume electrical energy. Sometimes the owners of the houses forget to switch off them and energy is lost. The ICT technologies are mainly used to link the physical objects to accumulate and exchange data with the interconnectivity of wireless protocols. The techniques and technological methods can be used to know the abnormal state of operation of apparatus located inside the building and household services with the purpose of decreasing power utilization and provide to owner's home the best way of managing of the assets set. The easy control and monitoring of all appliances used inside the house and management of energy they consume can be achieved by the use of IOT technologies. The IOT technologies work properly with different sensors for controlling the switching of ON/OFF of LEDs and socket outlets, regulating of temperature, humidity, heating and illumination, monitoring of security around and inside the homes, temperature metering. This project describes the easy method for controlling and monitoring the electromechanical appliances installed at home and create the comfortable life of owner's home to get best efficiency of energy management. The control and monitoring are obtained by using of smart mobile hand set through GSM module and Bluetooth module interconnected wirelessly by cloud internet.

62. Assessment of Relationship between Project Consultants and the Performance of Construction Projects: A Case of Rwanda Urban Development Project I NTAWINIGA K. Michel, and Dr. BUGINGO Emmanuel Journal of Entrepreneurship & Project Management 2023

In several of Rwanda's key industries, including construction, there is a chronic lack of qualified project consultants. In most cases, the owner of a building project places his trust in the words of the contract agreements between himself and the builders or project contractors. The general objective of this research assessed the relationship between project consultants and performance of construction projects in Rwanda. This study had the following specific objectives: to find out the relationship between cost management consultancy and performance of Rwanda Urban Development Project I, examine the relationship between scope management consultancy and performance of Rwanda Urban Development Project I, determine the relationship between risk management consultancy and performance of Rwanda Urban Development Project I and analyze the relationship between stakeholders participation consultancy and performance of Rwanda Urban Development Project I. The survey design collected data via the use of questionnaires, while the correlational approach investigates the connection between the variables under consideration analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Target population of this study was 138 staff of Rwanda Urban Development Project in City of Kigali, Huye, Muhanga, Musanze, Nyagatare, Rubavu, Nyagatare and Rusizi District.

63. Determining Contribution of Savings and Credit Groups on the Social Welfare Projects in Rural Rwanda. A Case of Umuzabibumwiza Organization, Musanze District François NIRINGIYIMANA and Dr. BUGINGO Emmanuel, Journal of Entrepreneurship &Project Management 2023

The inadequate access to finance in Rwanda for the rural poor is one of the crucial problems faced despite the government's efforts by prioritizing microfinance as a solution to financial access. Savings and credit groups have been introduced more than 10 years ago in Rwanda to promote access to finance and help poor people to meet their needs and improve household income. Therefore, this study is mainly assessing the contribution of savings and credit groups (SCGs) on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector. Specific objectives are to find out the contribution of Savings in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector; to assess the contribution of Credit facilitation in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector, Musanze District, Rwanda; to analyze the contribution of emergency fund in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector; and to evaluate the contribution of trainings in SCGs on social welfare projects at Musanze Sector. The research will combine exploratory, descriptive, explanatory and evaluative research design. The primary and secondary data are all sources of data; the study population is 360 members of Umuzabibumwiza organization from Musanze in Musanze Sector while sample size is 190 respondents selected using purposive sampling and simple random sampling techniques. The data collection instruments are documentation, questionnaire, personal observation, focus group discussion, and interview. The researcher computed data using SPSS IBM version 23.0 to deal with statistical data. The coefficient for Savings in SCGs (1.389) indicates that a unit increase in savings within SCGs corresponds to a statistically significant positive increase in Social welfare projects ($p = 0.035$). This implies that higher savings levels within these groups are associated with improved outcomes in social welfare initiatives, underlining the pivotal role that savings play in driving positive change. Emergency fund, with a coefficient of 1.839 ($p = 0.021$), highlights its substantial positive influence on Social welfare projects. This finding indicates that maintaining higher emergency funds within these groups is linked to enhanced social welfare project outcomes, reflecting the vital role of financial preparedness in addressing unforeseen challenges. While Credit facilitation in SCGs possesses a coefficient of 0.401 ($p = 0.010$), implying a weaker relationship with Social welfare projects, its contribution remains noteworthy. This indicates that while credit facilitation is a factor, its impact might be less pronounced compared to other predictors. Trainings in SCGs, with a coefficient of 1.224 ($p = 0.015$), also demonstrates a significant positive association with Social welfare projects. This signifies that conducting effective training programs within SCGs contributes positively to the success of social welfare projects, emphasizing the importance of skill development and knowledge enhancement. Umuzabibumwiza should strengthen the credit facilitation processes within SCGs. This can be achieved by establishing clear guidelines for loan disbursement and repayment, ensuring transparent record-keeping, and offering capacity-building programs to enhance members' business skills.

64. Influence of Agricultural Project Management Practices on Agricultural Production: Case Study of Musanze District, Rwanda Nzabonimana Jean Claude and Dr. BUGINGO Emmanuel Journal of Entrepreneurship & Project Management 2024

This study aimed to evaluate the performance of agricultural projects and their subsequent impact on agricultural production in Musanze District, Rwanda. The research primarily focused on the analysis of environmental impacts linked to these agricultural projects, with a particular emphasis on resource consumption. In addition, the study explored the influence of project planning, monitoring, and evaluation on the performance of these agricultural projects within Musanze County. The research encompassed a sample size of 120 participants, which included members of the district agricultural unit, farmers from Musanze, managers and employees of agricultural projects, as well as beneficiaries of these projects. The sample size was determined using Slovin's formula, resulting in a final count of 92. The researcher employed a purposive sampling approach, selecting individuals with similar qualities and information relevant to the study. Data were collected through documentary studies, interviews, and questionnaires. To analyze the collected data, the researcher utilized the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to conduct descriptive and correlation analyses. This statistical approach enabled a comprehensive assessment of the gathered information and its implications for the performance of agricultural projects in Musanze District. The study used multiple regression analysis to explore the relationship between independent and dependent variables, specifically the impact of project management practices on agricultural production. The model was significant with an F statistic of 8.7 and a P value of 0.00. The adjusted R-squared was 0.937, indicating that the independent variables explained 93.7% of the variance in the dependent variable. The parameters related to project planning and project M&E were found to significantly influence agricultural production. The study emphasizes the importance of effective planning, implementation strategies, and robust monitoring and evaluation systems in enhancing agricultural production.

65. The Effect of Monitoring and Evaluation Practices on the Performance of Projects: A Case of Children Survival Project Implemented by Compassion International Kigali, Rwanda Uwitonze Josephine and Dr. BUGINGO Emmanuel Journal of Entrepreneurship & Project Management 2024

This study aimed to evaluate the performance of agricultural projects and their subsequent impact on agricultural production in Musanze District, Rwanda. The research primarily focused on the analysis of environmental impacts linked to these agricultural projects, with a particular emphasis on resource consumption. In addition, the study explored the influence of project planning, monitoring, and evaluation on the performance of these agricultural projects within Musanze County. The research encompassed a sample size of 120 participants, which included members of the district agricultural unit, farmers from Musanze, managers and employees of agricultural projects, as well as beneficiaries of these projects. The sample size was determined using Slovin's formula, resulting in a final count of 92. The researcher employed a purposive sampling approach, selecting individuals with similar qualities and information relevant to the study. Data were collected through documentary studies, interviews, and questionnaires. To analyze the collected data, the researcher utilized the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to conduct descriptive and correlation analyses. This statistical approach enabled a comprehensive assessment of the gathered information and its implications for the performance of agricultural projects in Musanze District. The study used multiple regression analysis to explore the relationship between independent and dependent variables, specifically the impact of project management practices on agricultural production. The model was significant with an F statistic of 8.7 and a P value of 0.00. The adjusted R-squared was 0.937, indicating that the independent variables explained 93.7% of the variance in the dependent variable. The parameters related to project planning and project M&E were found to significantly influence agricultural production. The study emphasizes the importance of effective planning, implementation strategies, and robust monitoring and evaluation systems in enhancing agricultural production.

66. Extend the Ant Colony Optimization Algorithm for virtualization Technologies to improve the Resources utilization in On-Premises Data centers Jean Claude HABINSHUTI MUHUMUZA , Dr. BUGINGO Emmanuel And Célestin Tshimanga Kamanga Journal of Information and Technology 2024

Over the past few decades, there has been an increasing demand for computational power, which has fueled the growth of on-premises data centers. In recent years, virtualization techniques have been introduced to enhance data center resource utilization. These techniques consolidate multiple workloads onto fewer servers, reducing the need for physical devices to support an organization's IT infrastructure. Virtualization technologies have increased IT agility by allowing for quicker deployment of virtual machines (VMs), which in turn facilitates faster application and service rollouts, improves disaster recovery capabilities, and reduces carbon emissions, leading to significant cost savings for organizations. In this paper, we enhance the Ant Colony Optimization Algorithm (ACO) by applying it to virtualization. We simulate the ACO for virtual machine resource management. Our evaluation results demonstrate that the proposed algorithm can further improve resource utilization and reduce carbon emissions

67. Effect of Employee Motivation Practices on Projects Performance in Health Projects: A Case of Projects Implemented in Ruhengeri Referral Hospital, Musanze District, Rwanda Bernard Nzabitorera & BUGINGO Emmanuel African Journal of Empirical Research 2024
<https://doi.org/10.51867/ajernet.5.2.7>

This study sought to investigate the effect of employee motivation practices on project performance in health projects implemented by Ruhengeri Referral Hospital in Musanze district, Rwanda. The study adopted a convergent parallel design, utilising a mixed approach. The study was carried out at Ruhengeri Referral Hospital in Musanze district, Rwanda. The population consisted of 5400 subjects, from which a sample of 372 individuals was selected, comprising 317 patients, 44 health workers, and 11 health leaders. The sample size was determined using Yamane's formula. Random and purposive sampling techniques were used in selecting the involved participants. The data was collected using a structured questionnaire (with 5-point Likert scales), an interview guide, and a document review guide. The data was analysed using percentages, frequencies, means, standard deviation, and regression analysis. A study at Ruhengeri Referral Hospital in Rwanda found that recognition and rewards, career development, employee involvement, and job security all significantly boosted project performance ($p\text{-value} < 0.05$). Based on these findings, the study recommends that the Ministry of Health implement strategies like performance-based incentives, training programmes, and staff meetings to improve employee motivation and project success. For health workers themselves, the study suggests ongoing skill development, a positive work environment, patient-centred care, and community engagement for better health outcomes.

68. Estimation of Working Capital Turnover Measures on Interval Data DR. MUSONI WILSON
Springer Nature Link(scopus) 2024 Estimation of Working Capital Turnover Measures on Interval Data | Springer

Throughout history, the analysis of companies' financial structure has been approached from different angles, with different areas of the overall financial situation being separated and studied independently in order to improve understanding. Within the framework of short-cycle analysis and, more specifically, of the cash flow statement, it is of vital importance for a company to manage an adequate proportion of working capital, and this is where the focus of the present work is centred. This study was carried out to offer support to the theoretical framework for future research on working capital, given its importance for the analysis of the operational cycle of companies. This study uses bibliometric techniques to gain a better understanding of the current situation and trends in this area of research. The results are framed in all of the periods in which work on working capital has been documented, which are divided into two periods: up to 2019, and from 2020 to 2024. The results show the current evolution of the topics, with supplier credit dominating, and indicate potential topics for further research to address in this area.

69. Analyzing and Forecasting Electricity Consumption in Energy-intensive Industries in Rwanda Dr. Daniel MBURAMATARE, Dr. Jean De Dieu HAKIZIMANA, Dr. William GBONEY & Dr. Fidele MUTEMEBEREZI
International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy (IJEPP)

Accurate forecast in electricity consumption (EC) is of great importance for appropriate policy measures to be undertaken to avoid significant over or underproduction of electricity compared to the demand. This paper employs multiple regression (MLR) and autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) for the econometric analysis. MLR has been used to investigate the impact of the potential economic factors that influence the consumption of electricity in energy-intensive industries while ARIMA is used for the electricity consumption forecasting from 2000 to 2026. ADF test has been applied to test for the unit-roots, the results show that all variables include a unit root on their levels but all series become stationary as a result of taking their first difference. Johansen technique and the Residuals based approach to testing for long-run relationships among variables has been used. The outcomes show that the variables are co-integrated. GDP per capita is statistically significant at a 1% level and EC decreases with higher GDP per capita. The results also show that EC increases with population, while Gross Capital Formation and Industry Value Added have less influence on EC. The ARIMA (1,1,1) was found to be the best model to forecast EC and the conclusion is provided.

70. Empirical assessment of drivers of electricity prices in East Africa: Panel data experience of Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and Kenya Dr. Daniel MBURAMATARE, Dr. AKUMUNTU Joseph, Dr. Jean De Dieu HAKIZIMANA, Dr. William GBONEY & Dr. Fidele MUTEMEBEREZI
AIMS Energy 2023 10.3934/energy.2023001

Sustainable electricity supply plays a key role in economic development. Cost recovery, profitability and affordability of electricity through power tariff regulation, have become a subject of conflict between private providers and regulators. Consequently, regulators need to balance the interests of all stakeholders. The objective of this study, is to measure to which extent, Electricity Net Consumption (EC), Electricity Net Generation (EG), electricity transmission and distribution losses (Losses), International Average Crude oil prices (FP), Consumer Price Index (CPI), Industry Value Added (IVA) could influence the Average Electricity Prices (EP) in East Africa, especially in Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and Kenya. The data are from World Bank Indicators and cover the period from 2000 to 2019. This study adopts a three-stage approach, consisting of panel unit root tests, panel cointegration tests and estimating the long run cointegration relationship of the variables in a panel context. We applied four different panel unit root tests including ADF-Fisher Chi-square, Levin, Lin and Chu (LLC); PP-Fisher Chi-square, and Im, Pesaran, and Shin, (IPS). The results reveal that the variables are non-stationary at "level", stationary at first-differences and integrated with order one denoted as $I(1)$. The Pedroni, Kao and Johansen Fisher co-integration tests were performed. This study uses full modified ordinary least squares (FMOLS) and dynamic ordinary least squares (DOLS) to estimate the long run relationship among the variables. We find that the increase in EG, FP, and CPI increase the Average Electricity Prices (EP); while the increase in Losses, EC, and IVA decreases EP. Therefore, we recommend the promotion of long-term investment policies in renewable sources and efficient policies to reduce technical and commercial losses. In addition, this study suggests that appropriate policies related to subsidized electricity prices would, however, prevent adverse effects related to inefficient over-consumption of electricity.

71. Electricity Tariff Design “Theoretical Concepts Vs Practices”: Review of Tariff Design Approaches in East Africa - Case Studies of Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania Dr. Daniel MBURAMATARE, Dr. Jean De Dieu HAKIZIMANA & Dr. William GBON International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy (IJEPP) 2023

This paper presents a comparative analysis between the theoretical concepts of tariffs design methodologies and tariff design practices in developing countries especially in East African countries including Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. The theoretical concepts impose regulatory principles to be followed by the utilities for a fair and efficient tariff. A well-defined and appropriate tariff structure must balance the financial sustainability of the sector on the one hand and the well-being of various segments of society on the other. Even if utilities in regulated markets, especially in East African Countries are currently supposed to apply dynamic pricing models, their governments are still providing significant subsidies and this can create operational inefficiencies. In addition, inappropriate dynamic pricing models can lead to cross subsidization between customers who violate the equity or non-discrimination principle of a good tariff which discourages use by the overcharged and promotes overconsumption by the subsidized. The work presented in this paper evaluate the performance of different methodologies used by developing countries to set electricity prices against the theoretical concepts of electricity dynamic pricing. It also highlights the opportunities and challenges to be addressed in order to set efficient and appropriate tariffs. The conclusion and policy recommendations are provided.

72. Effects of Industrialization, Technology, and Labor Efficiency on Electricity Consumption: Panel Data Experience of Rwanda, Tanzania, and Kenya Dr. Daniel MBURAMATARE, Dr. Jean De Dieu HAKIZIMANA, Dr. William GBONEY & Dr. Fidele MUTEMEBEREZI International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy (IJEPP) 2023

The objective of this paper is to investigate the effects of industrialization, technology and labor efficiency on electricity consumption in East African Region especially in Rwanda, Kenya and Tanzania over the period from 1990 to 2019. This study adopts a three-stage approach, we used four different panel unit root tests including Levin, Lin and Chu (LLC); Im, Pesaran, and Shin (IPS); ADF - Fisher Chi-square and PP - Fisher Chi-square. The results reveal that all variables are stationary and integrated with order one. Pedroni's cointegration tests reveals that the variables are not cointegrated while Johansen Fisher and error correction-based panel cointegration tests reveal that all variables are cointegrated with at most one cointegrating equation. The study uses Full Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) and Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares (DOLS) to estimate the long run relationship among the variables. We find that the increase in industrialization increases electricity consumption while increase in technology and enhanced labor efficiency decreases electricity consumption. The study recommends that countries need to consider the current level and the future GCF in planning of electricity supply and production to meet demand, promote efficient use of innovative technology and improve labor efficiency in the industrial sector

73. Effect of Working Capital Management on Profitability of Manufacturing Company in Rwanda; a Case Study of CETRAF Ltd (2018-2020) Muhayimana, V., & Maringa, K. E. The strategic journal of business and change management 2023 ISSN: 2312-9492

The general objective of this study was to find out the effects of working capital management on profitability of manufacturing companies in Rwanda. The specific objectives included: To analyse the relationship between cash management and profitability of Inyange Industries, to assess the relationship between accounts payable management and profitability of Inyange Industries, to examine the relationship between accounts receivable management and profitability of Inyange Industries and to find out the relationship between inventory control management and profitability of Inyange Industries. The population of the study was Inyange industries employees from Finance office and accounting office equal to 148. The sample size was determined with the help of the Solvin formula which provides a simplified formula to calculate sample size. When this formula was applied, the researcher got a sample size of 108. The study used the purposive sampling technique to select the sample. The study applied the following tools of data collection; documentary and questionnaires. The results showed that there is a significant positive correlation between Cash Management Practices and profitability as Pearson correlation is 0.889. The results showed that there is very strong correlation between accounts payable management and profitability as Pearson correlation is 0.884. Researcher confirmed strong and positive relationship between accounts receivable management and profitability of Inyange Industries. Since the Pearson Correlation value was 0.743. The results showed that there is very strong correlation between Inventory Control management and profitability as Pearson correlation is 0.807. The p-value is 0.000, which is less than both standard significance levels of 0.05 and 0.01. Inyange industries should keep optimum current assets in order to enhance the short-term debt-paying ability of the firm

74. Women in Higher Education Management: Trends, Policies and Practices Elizabeth Owino & Donald Lwala Routledge International Handbooks 2025 SBN 9781032538181

Increasing the representation of women in higher education management is key to realizing gender equality. Studies indicate that women hold less than 50% of the management positions in higher education institutions (HEIs) in many countries. This chapter aimed to determine the changes experienced in the higher education management landscape in Kenya, Rwanda, South Africa, and Tanzania in the last two decades. The qualitative study adopted a systematic literature review design, and seven out of the hundred identified articles were included. The articles were analyzed using thematic content analysis. The results indicated that barriers such as socio-cultural, institutional, and individual factors impede the advancement of women to higher education management (HEM). Lastly, the study reported that the underrepresentation of women in HEM has far-reaching consequences in realizing gender equality. The study recommends that effective national and institutional policies be implemented across the continent and globally and, where possible, ineffective policies be reviewed

75. The Use of Force in Pursuit of Self- Determination by Rebel Groups in Post-Colonial Africa: International Law and State Practice Zikamabahari Jean de Dieu THE NIGERIAN LAW JOURNAL Vol 24, 2023 2023

Self-determination is a peoples' right to freely determine their political, economic and cultural destiny without external interference. However, the cultivation of a culture of respect for self-determination remains the greatest challenge to post-colonial Africa. Dictatorships and other oppressive regimes very substantially affected Africa's efforts to develop a culture of constitutionalism and respect for the right of peoples to self-determination. Most African countries typify the failed effort of trying to establish an enduring democracy and respect for the right of peoples to take part in the government. After five decades of transition from colonialism to constitutional democracy, most African peoples are still under the yoke of governments they consider undesirable or oppressive. This work primarily sets out to investigate if the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination justifies the use of force to secure such a right. Since independence, Africa has experienced armed rebel groups seeking either to effect radical transformation of the whole state or to separate from the state to which they belong in order to create a new state. In the main, this study explores the extent to which rebel groups acting on behalf of peoples are or are not allowed to use force for the attainment of self-determination. The thesis begins with an historical development of the right to self-determination in international law. It initially examines how self-determination has developed from a political principle to a legal right. Despite the fact that self-determination is one of the core principles of the UN Charter, there are still many controversies over its precise meaning, scope and application. The thesis considers the two aspects of selfdetermination: external self-determination and internal self-determination. The external aspect implies the right of people to form a new, sovereign and independent state, whereas the internal aspect implies the right of people to participate in the political framework of an existing state. The thesis also assesses the state of the academic literature over the right of peoples to self-determination, with a view to determining whether the right can be used by a group of people whose internal self-determination has been denied to effect secession from the state. It advocates that, outside the colonial context, the right of self-determination does not equal to a "right to secession and independence". The thesis argues, however, that in exceptional circumstances such as gross violations of human rights and the denial of internal self-determination, people should be endowed with a right to secession in the manifestation of a right to unilateral secession as a remedy of such injustices.

Conferences and workshops

1. Conference Paper presentation-HieTEC 2024 Virtual Conference, Theme: Adoption of Disruptive Education Technologies and Pedagogical Skills in Transformative Higher Education Ecosystem, 21st 23rd February 2024
2. 14th African Network of Internationalization of Education (ANIE Conference) Theme: epositioning the Internationalization of Higher Education Agenda for Africa's future, October 10th-11th 2024
3. Going Global (Building Sustainable and Relevant Tertiary Institutions in Africa 24-29 November Exploring the Synergies between community values and Business Success in Africa 21 August, 2024 Publication of a chapter in NUC Textbook on Artificial Intelligence in Education. 2024
4. The 2nd Rwanda STI Conference 2024, Kigali 23-24, September 2024
5. Research week of excellence, 2024, University of Fort Hare South Africa 11-14, November 2024 & November 13 to November 16 2023
6. Africa Food Systems Forum, 2024 at Kigali Convention Centre; September 3-6, 2024.
7. Workshops on teaching and research nexus in HE; January to October 2024
8. Workshops for the University Certificate in Higher Education Practice; January to October 2024
9. 2nd Bibliometric analysis workshop - University of Fort Hare - 2nd May, 2024 (UoK and UFH academic staff - Online)
10. Policy-related publications – How do we get our output noticed? - University of Fort Hare; 18 September (UoK and UFH academic staff - Online)

