

 THE AMERICAN
UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO

100 YEARS



**AUC's First International
Conference for Research on
African Challenges**

ICRAC - 2019

Conference Theme
NO POVERTY

Book of Abstracts

Welcome Note



The American University in Cairo (AUC) has been carrying the torch of higher education for 100 years. In this century-long journey, we have continuously been moving forward in order to adapt to an ever-evolving academic culture that meets societal demands and stays abreast of technological advancements. Today, we find ourselves at a unique cross road, where keeping up with

technology, society and the international job market is simply not enough. The educational landscape is quickly shifting towards research-driven, community-focused and inquiry-based learning, and in order to remain at the forefront of regional and global debates shaping our continent today, we must embrace and advocate for these new approaches at home.

While common challenges in African Studies have been well-documented, what is presently missing is an integration of efforts and synergetics, especially where academia is concerned. As it stands today, there is a severe lack in integration between African academic communities with very little faculty mobility, student exchange, and joint research activities.

The International Conference on African Challenges, (ICRAC), taking place at The American University in Cairo is designed to address these challenges. As a peer-reviewed academic conference, it is a great opportunity for African researchers and scholars to come together through a healthy and structured interaction between discipline-based communities and across multi-disciplines.

As part of our commitment to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals designed by the United Nations, The University Research Board of AUC has decided to incorporate these initiatives into its bi-annual conference, starting with No-Poverty at the ICRAC 2019.

We look forward to the dynamic debates, promising exchanges, and diverse opportunities the conference will create. We also hope that availing a multi-disciplinary platform for interaction amongst researchers and educators in Africa will establish a sustainable dialogue and shape the ICRAC conferences for the years to come.

Dr. Alaa-Eldin M. Adris

Chair of the Conference Organizing Committee

Associate Provost for Research, Innovation and Creativity, AUC

Conference's Organizing Committee and Chairs:

Dr. Alaa-Eldin M. Adris – Chair of the Conference and Associate Provost for Research, Innovation and Creativity, AUC

Dr. Shams El Batrawy – Director of the Conference and Director, Initiatives and Cooperation for Research and Entrepreneurship, AUC

Dr. Abeer El Shennawy, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, AUC

Dr. Gerda Heck, Assistant Professor, department of Sociology, Egyptology and Anthropology, AUC

Dr. Ghada Barsoum, Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Public Policy and Administration, AUC

Dr. Hania Sholkamy, Associate Professor, Social Research Center, AUC

Dr. Ibrahim Awad, Professor of Practice Department of Public Policy and Administration, AUC

Dr. Malak Zaalouk, Professor of Practice and Director, Graduate School of Education, AUC

Dr. Shahjahan Bhuiyan, Associate Professor and Associate Dean for Administration and Undergraduate Studies and Interim Associate Dean for Graduate Studies and Research, AUC

Dr. Sherwat Elwan, Associate Professor and Director, MBA & EMBA Programs, AUC

Co- Chairs:

Dr. Amber Murrey, Associate Professor in Human Geography at Mansfield College, Oxford

Dr. David B. Zoogah, Associate Professor of Management at the Williams College of Business, Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

Dr. Michael Kpessa, Political Scientist in the Tradition of Comparative Public Policy and Political Institutions.

Dr. Mohamed Farhad Hossain, BSc Hons., MSc (Public Administration); Licentiate, PhD (Administrative Sciences)

Dr. N'Dri Therese Assie-Lumumba, Professor at Africana Studies & Research Center, College of Arts and Sciences

Scientific Committee:

Dr. Amber Murrey, Associate Professor in Human Geography at Mansfield College, Oxford

Dr. Gerda Heck, Assistant Professor, department of Sociology, Egyptology and Anthropology, AUC

Dr. Ghada Barsoum, Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Public Policy and Administration, AUC

Dr. Hania Sholkamy, Associate Professor, Social Research Center, AUC

Dr. Heba Eldeghaidy, Chair of the Department of International and Comparative Education at the Graduate School of Education, AUC

Dr. Ibrahim Awad, Professor of Practice Department of Public Policy and Administration, AUC

Dr. Ibrahim Karkouti, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Education, AUC

Dr. Ilka Eickhof, Assistant Professor, Core Curriculum, AUC

Dr. Jamal Haidar, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, AUC

Dr. Loren Landau, Professor of Migration and Development Department of International Development, Oxford University

Dr. Malak Zaalouk, Professor of Practice and Director, Graduate School of Education, AUC

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Dr. Sherwat Elwan, Associate Professor and Director, MBA & EMBA Programs, AUC

Dr. Teklu Abate, Associate Professor of International and Comparative Education (ICE) at Graduate School of Education, AUC

Dr. Thomas Wolsey, Assistant Professor in research and literacy, Graduate School of Education, AUC

ICRAC		
Day 1: December 4, 2019		
Time	ACTION	
09:00-10:30	Opening Session: Dr. N'Dri Therese Assie-Lumumba	
10:30-11:00	Coffee Break	
	Track 1: Governance challenges and their impact on poverty and social challenges	Track 2: Combating Poverty through Education
	Session 1:	Session 1:
11:00-12:45	Chair: Dr. Shahjahan Bhuiyan Co-chair: Dr. M. Farhad Hossain, Dr. Ghada Barsoum	Chair: Dr. Malak Zaoulouk Co-Chair: Dr. N'Dri Therese Assie-Lumumba
Rooms	CVC P019	CVC P020
	1- The Contradictions of Riches: Petro-Business and the Impoverished Local People in the Nigeria's Niger Delta	1-Skills Acquisition and Employment Opportunities for Graduates of Higher Education: An Analysis of Public Universities in Cameroon
Presenter	Babatunde, Abosede Rashidat Omowumi	Etomes, Sophie Ekume
	2-The Management and Governance of Social Protection in Cameroon. Perspectives from the Cameroon National Social Insurance Fund (CNPS)	2-Refugee Livelihood Adaptability: The Role of Adult Education in the Development of a Community's Livelihood in Forced Migration Context in Uganda
Presenter	Vudinga, Blaise Fofung	Awidi, Salome Joy
	3-How does Governance affect Social Policy? Evidence from Selected African Countries	3-How does research in higher education: potential modalities of emerging university-society engagements
Presenter	Adjor, Dope Madeleine	Bekele, Teklu Abate
	4-The Economics of Crime: Unpacking Illicit Financial Flows in Sub-Saharan Africa	4-Peace Education: A Panacea for Poverty Alleviation?
Presenter	Mugari, Godfrey	Epem, Ubodiom
12:45-14:00	LUNCH	
		Osmandzokovic, Emina
		Schwarz, Nina Violetta
		2-Hey, Must be the Money! Refugee Hosting and Economic Opportunity in Uganda
		3-Rural emigration in Tanzania and Ethiopia and its poverty-reducing effects on those who stay behind
		4- How the case of Syrian visitors in KSA relates to Nigeria, Malaysia, and a potential solution for

	Track 1: Governance challenges and their impact on poverty and social challenges	Track 2 : Combating Poverty through Education	Track4:The new politics of redistribution in Africa
14:00-15:45	Session 2: Chair: Dr. Shahjahan Bhuiyan Co-chair: Dr. Farhad Hossain	Session 2: Chair: Dr. Malak Zaalouk Co-Chair: Dr. N'Dri Therese Assie-Lumumba	Session 2: Chair: Dr. Hania Sholkamy
Rooms	CVC P019	CVC P020	CVC P022
	1-Enhancing the effects of social protection cash transfer programs with behavioral science	1-Advancing Social Mobility Through Entrepreneurial Universities in the Global South	1-Stomach Infrastructure and Politics of Redistribution in Africa: A Study of Nigeria (2014-2019)
Presenter	MacLeod, Catherine	Ibrahim, Bola	Ayeni, Gbamilà
	2-Governance and Optimization of Social Spending in Education in Togo	2-Assessment to the Relevance of Senior Secondary School Chemistry Curriculum for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development in Ondo State, Nigeria	2-Resource Sharing, the Weaponization of Poverty and Deviant Economies in Nigeria
Presenter	AKIBODE, Afiawi Caca	Odotuyi, Musili Olubu	Ayodele, Johnson Oluwole
	3-Household Poverty in Egypt: Poverty Profile, Econometric Modeling and Policy Simulations	3--An Indigenous Education Policy as the Panacea for Africa Moral Decadence: The Nigeria Case Study	3-A- Community-Based Social Protection : A Pathway to Africa's Development?
Presenter	Beram, Reham	Oni, Oluwafemi Olatunji	Vudinga, Blaise Fofung
		4-From Cameroon to Egypt and South Africa: Study Visas as Open/Closed Doors to Higher Education access on the Continent	4-Wealth Re-Distributions in Nigeria Through Treasury Single Accounts (TSA): The Paradox
16:00-17:00	Multidisciplinary Concluding Session		
		Ndille, Roland	Amadasun, Akongbowa Bramwell, Kasimu Sani

ICRAC				
Day 2: December 5, 2019				
Time	Action	Track 4: The new politics of redistribution in Africa	Track 5: Gendering agency and inequality in Africa	Track 6: Labor Market Policies and Business Model Innovations for Poverty Reduction
09:00-10:45	<p>Track 1: Governance challenges and their impact on poverty and social challenges</p> <p>Session 1:</p> <p>Chair: Dr. Shahjahan Bhuiyan Co-chair: Dr. M. Farhad Hossain, Dr. Ghada Barsoum</p>	<p>Session 1:</p> <p>Chair: Dr. Hania Sholkamy</p>	<p>Session 1:</p> <p>Chair: Dr. Gerda Heck Co-chair: Dr. Amber Murrey</p>	<p>Session 1:</p> <p>Chair: Dr. Sherwat Ibrahim Elwan Co-Chair: Dr. David Zoogah</p>
Rooms	CVC P019		CVC P020	CVC P021
Presenter	1- Social Protection for Informal Sector Practitioners in Harare: Opportunities and Limitations	1- The New Redistribution Policy in Africa: Case of the Ivory Coast 2012-2019	1- Beyond numbers: Women leadership and political participation in Uganda	1- External Debt Origin, Capital Flight and Poverty Reduction in the Franc Zone: Does the Economic Consequences of Sino-African Relationship matter?
Presenter	Tamanyiwiwa, Vincent Itai	ATISE, Kamba Marrial	Mayanja, Evelyn Namakula	Nguena, Christian Lambert
Presenter	2- Governance and Economic Growth, Empirical Verification in the Oil Producing Countries of the CEMAC Zone	4- Senegal's National Family Safety Scholarship Program: Analytical and Organizational Resources and Effects on Poverty Alleviation?	2- Stokvels as an indigenous economic practice pave the way for economic security.	2- A study of housing finance by commercial banks in Rwanda the case of Banque populaire du rwanda s.a, bank of kigali and Eco bank (2012-2016)
Presenter	ERICK, TELIMSEIN	Sy. El Hadji Papa Abdourahim	Chigorimbo, Shamiso Faith Varaidzo	NDIKUBWIMANA, Philippe
Presenter	3 The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Workers: New Source of Cheap and Exploited Labor for Municipalities	3- Politics of Wealth Redistribution in a Mono Economy Federal State: Avoiding a Looming Human Security Disaster in Nigeria	3- Life is their weapon against life: the economization of reproduction in Ghana	3- Public entrepreneurship as a governance mindset to poverty alleviation in Zimbabwe.
Presenter	Mmanoko Mathekga, Jerry	Abioro, Babatunde	Harper-Shipman, Takiyah	Kakava, Nicholas Zvengwa
Presenter	4- Contribution of Social Protection to Household Food Access and Children's Education in Tanzania: A Case of TASAF III Cash Transfer Programme	4- The child at work in informal learning systems in Benin: a multifactor issue, a challenge for regulation and research in social policy	4- Obstacles to the successful implementation of the UN Women's Rights Convention in Muslim majority States of the Global South	4- Consumers' engagement in poverty elimination through cause-related marketing. A review of the literature.
10:45-11:15	Mushi, Venosa A.	TEKOU, Fabrice Vidaley	Salem, Nora	Moharam, Omneya Mohamed
Presenter		Coffee Break		
11:15-01:00	<p>Track 1: Governance challenges and their impact on poverty and social challenges</p> <p>Session 2:</p> <p>Chair: Dr. Shahjahan Bhuiyan Co-chair: Dr. M. Farhad Hossain</p>	<p>Track 4: The new politics of redistribution in Africa</p> <p>Session 2:</p> <p>Chair: Dr. Hania Sholkamy</p>	<p>Track 4: The new politics of redistribution in Africa</p> <p>Session 2:</p> <p>Chair: Dr. Gerda Heck Co-chair: Dr. Amber Murrey</p>	<p>Track 6: Labor Market Policies and Business Model Innovations for Poverty Reduction</p> <p>Session 2:</p> <p>Chair: Dr. Jamal Haidar</p>
Rooms	CVC P019		CVC P022	CVC P021
	1- Governance and poverty reduction: an appraisal of government policies and programmes of poverty reduction in Nigeria (2015-2019)	1- Ekiti State Owo Arugbo Social Intervention Scheme and the Limits of "Too meagerly" Narratives in Nigeria		1- How to Organize Efficient Matching Services in the Labor Market.
	Odalonu, Boris Happy	Olaniyun, Azeze Olusola		Mona Said
	2- Social Policy Framework and Poverty Reduction: The Politics of Poverty and Inequalities in Sub-Saharan Africa	2- Corruption with Human Face? Deciphering the Nigeria's Political Grift, Elite Social Responsibility and Amorphous Wealth Redistribution		2- Grants vs Loans for Microenterprise Development: Experimental Evidence from Egypt.
	Sakpere, Randy Oyoowevoetu	Omiolusi, Michael Opeyemi		Mohamed El Komi
	3- Governance and Basic Welfare Service Delivery in Nigeria and South Africa	3- Social Investment, Material "Hand-Outs" and Politicization of Poverty in Africa		3- Graduation Microenterprises to SME Credit Level: Evidence Fromin Egypt .
	Idowu, Harrison Adewale	Ugwu, Anthony Chinedu		Sarah Wahby
	4- Governance, Cash Transfers Programs, and Quest for Poverty Reduction in Nigeria	4- Getting the Politics Right on Cash Transfer Schemes in Kenya		4- Leveraging food systems for jobs, nutrition and poverty reduction in Africa—the case of Egypt.
	Lamidi, Kamal Olaniyi			Mariam Raouf
01:45-3:00	Light Lunch & Multidisciplinary Concluding Remarks			

Conference Keynote Speaker



N'Dri Therese Assie-Lumumba

*Professor at Africana Studies & Research
Center, College of Arts and Sciences*

The President of the World Council of Comparative Education Societies (WCCES, 2016-2019) and served in 2015-2016 as President of Comparative and International Education Society (CIES), is a Professor of African and Diaspora education, comparative and international education, social institutions, African social history, and the study of gender in the Africana Studies and Research Center at Cornell University. She joined Cornell in 1991 as a Fulbright Senior Research Fellow and Ford Foundation/Africana Studies Fellow. She is a Fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science. She served as Director of the Cornell Program on Gender and Global Change (GGC) and as Director of Graduate Studies (DGS) of the Africana Studies.

Conference Chairs



Abeer Elshennawy

*Associate Professor, Department of
Economics*

Abeer Elshennawy received a BA in economics from Cairo University, an MA in economics from The American University in Cairo and a PhD in applied economics from the University Minnesota in the United States. She is currently an associate professor at the economics department at AUC. She has taught a variety of courses in the area of environmental economics, growth and development, macroeconomic and micro economic theory. She also worked as a senior economist at the Egyptian Center for Economic Studies in Cairo. She helped conduct applied research to promote the role of the private sector in the development of the Egyptian economy and identify the constraints that might impede this role. Her research interests are in international trade, the environment, and growth and development. She has published a number of articles addressing the issue of adjustment costs to trade liberalization, water pollution, etc.

Conference Chairs



Gerda Heck

*Assistant Professor, department of
Sociology, Egyptology and Anthropology*

Gerda Heck has a shared position as assistant professor in the Department of Sociology, Egyptology and Anthropology and the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies (CMRS) at The American University in Cairo. Prior to this, she held positions at the University of Cologne, the European Viadrina University Frankfurt/Oder, the Georg August University Göttingen, and at the Weissensee School of Arts in Berlin (Germany). Her academic work and research focus on migration and border regimes, urban studies, transnational migration, migrant networks and self-organizing, religion and new concepts of citizenship. She has conducted research in Germany, Brazil, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Morocco, Turkey and the USA. Apart from her own research projects, she has participated in various international research projects. From 2010 to 2013, she was a postdoctoral fellow in the international and interdisciplinary research project, Global Prayers – Redemption and Liberation in the City. In 2016, she conducted research in Turkey within the scope of the international research project, Transit Migration 2: A Research Project on the De- and Re-Stabilizations of the European Border Regime. She is a member of kritnet: Network for Critical Migration- and Border-Regime Research.

Conference Chairs



Ghada Barsoum

*Associate Professor and Chair, Department
of Public Policy and Administration*

Ghada Barsoum is associate professor and tenured at the Department of Public Policy and Administration at the School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at The American University in Cairo (AUC). Her research focuses on issues of youth, gender, employment and poverty. She was recently the principal investigator of a study on informality in Egypt in collaboration with the UNDP regional office. Prior to joining AUC, She was research associate at the Population Council, West Asia and North Africa Office. Barsoum is the author of a book on the employment crisis of female graduates in Egypt and a number of papers in peer-reviewed journals.

Conference Chairs



Hania Sholkamy

*Associate Professor, Social Research
Center*

Hania Sholkamy is an Egyptian anthropologist with a PhD from the London School of Economics and Political Sciences of the University of London. She obtained her BA and MA from The American University in Cairo (AUC). She is currently an associate research professor at the Social Research Center of the AUC. She has spent a decade working on social protection issues and has designed and piloted the cash transfers programs of the government of Egypt in her capacity as special advisor to the Minister of Social Solidarity. She is a proponent of feminist social protection and has lobbied for the right of women to receive welfare and pensions in their own right and not as dependents. She was regional coordinator of the Pathways to Women's Empowerment Research Consortium in partnership with the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex, United Kingdom.

Conference Chairs



Ibrahim Awad

Professor of Practice Department of Public Policy and Administration

Ibrahim Awad is a political scientist and political economist. At present, he is a professor of practice of global affairs and the director of the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies in the School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at The American University in Cairo. He holds a BA in political science from Cairo University and a PhD in political science from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, University of Geneva, Switzerland.

He has worked for the League of Arab States, the United Nations and the International Labor Organization, holding positions such as secretary of the commission, UN-ESCWA; director, ILO Sub-Regional Office for North Africa; and director, ILO International Migration Program.

Conference Chairs



Malak Zaalouk

*Professor of Practice and Director,
Graduate School of Education*

Malak Zaalouk is professor of practice and the director of Graduate School of Educations (GSE) Middle East Institute of Higher Education. Malak has previously served as UNICEF Regional Senior Education Adviser for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). She led the founding of Egyptian community schools and has promoted girls' education and quality education reform and has been a noted global leader on issues of human rights and gender equity. She has published widely on issues of development in both English and Arabic. Malak holds a diploma in educational planning from the International Institute of Educational Planning IIEP in Paris, a PhD in social anthropology from the University of Hull, an MA in sociology from the American University in Cairo, and a BA in political science from The American University in Cairo. Her research interests include political economy of reform and social change, gender, education and development, empowerment, participation and development, liberation education, comparative education, quality education, community participation and education, transitions from school to life.

Conference Chairs



Shahjahan Bhuiyan

*Associate Professor and Associate Dean
for Administration and Undergraduate
Studies and Interim Associate Dean for
Graduate Studies and Research*

Shahjahan Bhuiyan is a tenured associate professor in the Department of Public Policy and Administration (PPAD). He is also the associate dean for administration, undergraduate studies, and public outreach in the School of Global Affairs and Public Policy (GAPP). Bhuiyan is former chair of PPAD. His teaching and research are in the areas of public management, governance, public policy, non-profit management, human resources management, service delivery and sustainable development. Prior to joining AUC, he served as dean of the College of Social Sciences at KIMEP University, Almaty, Kazakhstan. He also chaired KIMEP University's Public Administration Department for two consecutive terms. He was a visiting research fellow in the Oxford Institute of Population Aging (OIA) at Oxford University (2010) and the Inaugural Democratic Governance Fellow in UNDP's Oslo Governance Center (2013).

Conference Chairs



Sherwat Elwan

Associate Professor and Director, MBA & EMBA Programs

Sherwat Elwan Ibrahim is Associate Professor (tenured) of Operations Management at The American University in Cairo (AUC), and the Director of the MBA programs at AUC School of Business. She holds a master's and PhD in technology management from Stevens Institute of Technology. Her PhD dissertation was awarded 'Best Dissertation', by the Wesley J. Howe School of Technology Management, and has several publications in prestigious journals including Journal of Economic Geography, Strategic Outsourcing Journal, Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management, and Management Decision. She has been jointly awarded the Ted Eschenbach prize for best paper in Engineering Management Journal, and the "Bright Idea" award, for her paper in New Jersey Publications. Her current research interests include sustainable supply chain management, responsible sourcing, supplier governance, and supply chain technology adoption. Elwan leads several engagements with the private sector, government, and NGO accounts, and consults on innovation practices, strategy, and management of technology. She is an expert on SMEs' business growth and development and was a core faculty member of Goldman Sachs (GS) Women Entrepreneurship and Leadership Program (WEL) that has overseen the graduation of hundreds of women entrepreneurs in the Middle East as part of GS 10,000 Women Initiative.

Conference Co-Chairs



Amber Murrey

*Associate Professor in Human Geography
at Mansfield College, Oxford*

A decolonial political geographer with interests in environmental justice, resistance studies, and social change, Amber is an Associate Professor of Human Geography at the University of Oxford. She is the editor of “A Certain Amount of Madness”: The Life, Politics and Legacy of Thomas Sankara (2018 with Pluto Press) and has authored more than a dozen articles and chapters on racism, resistance, extractive capitalism, and decolonial ethics in the social sciences. Her most recent publications include “Slow Dissent and ‘Permanent Counterrevolution’ in Africa” in the Review of African Political Economy (2019), “When Spider Webs Unite, They Can Tie Up a Lion”: Anti-Racism, Decolonial Options and Theories from the South” in the Routledge Handbook of South-South Relations (2019), and “Constant Questioning On-and-Off the Page: Race, Decolonial Ethics and Women Researching in Africa” in Women Researching in Africa: The Impact of Gender (2018).

Conference Co-Chairs



David B. Zoogah

*Associate Professor of Management at
the Williams College of Business, Xavier
University, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA*

Founding executive of the Africa Academy of Management (AFAM), a leading professional association with a mission to foster the general advancement of knowledge and scholarship in the theory and practice of management among African scholars and/or academics interested in management and organization issues in Africa.

He is an author three books and several articles some of which are in the Academy of Management Perspectives, Journal of Applied Psychology, Human Resources Management, Asia Pacific Journal of Management, Global Strategy Journal, International Journal of Cross-Cultural Management, Journal of Occupational and Industrial Psychology, International Journal of Human Resources Management, and Africa Journal of African Management.

Conference Co-Chairs



Michael Kpessa

*Political scientist in the tradition of
Comparative Public Policy and Political
Institutions.*

Dr. Michael Kpessa-Whyte is Research Fellow with the History and Politics Section at the Institute of African Studies (IAS), University of Ghana, Legon. He is a political scientist in the tradition of Comparative Public Policy and Political Institutions. He joined IAS in 2011 from Jonson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon where he was a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) Post-Doctoral Fellow. In 2012 he was adjudged “The Most Promising Young Researcher” by the Faculty (now School) of Social Sciences, University of Ghana, Legon. Between 2013 and early 2017 he served as a Policy Advisor in the Office of the President of the Republic of Ghana with a dual responsibility as the Executive Director of the Ghana National Service Scheme. Dr. Kpessa-Whyte is the author of several peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters; and he teaches various undergraduate and graduate courses relating to the study of African politics

Conference Co-Chairs



Mohamed Farhad Hossain

*BSc Hons., MSc (Public Administration);
Licentiate, PhD (Administrative Sciences)*

Dr. Farhad is based at the Management, Governance and Development (MGD) cluster at Global Development Institute (GDI). In addition to research, the MGD cluster manages the following reputed MSc programmes at GDI: MSc Human Resource Management (International Development); MSc Organizational Change and Development; and MSc Management and Implementation of Development Projects.

Prior to joining the University of Manchester in January 2006, Dr. Farhad have held various academic positions at the School of Management, University of Tampere and the Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy: Social and Public Policy, University of Jyväskylä, both in Finland and at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA), University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA.

Conference Co-Chairs



N'Dri Therese Assie-Lumumba

*Professor at Africana Studies & Research
Center, College of Arts and Sciences*

The President of the World Council of Comparative Education Societies (WCCES, 2016-2019) and served in 2015-2016 as President of Comparative and International Education Society (CIES), is a Professor of African and Diaspora education, comparative and international education, social institutions, African social history, and the study of gender in the Africana Studies and Research Center at Cornell University. She joined Cornell in 1991 as a Fulbright Senior Research Fellow and Ford Foundation/Africana Studies Fellow. She is a Fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science. She served as Director of the Cornell Program on Gender and Global Change (GGC) and as Director of Graduate Studies (DGS) of the Africana Studies.

Abstracts

Track 1: Governance challenges and their impact on poverty and social challenges

Governance and economic growth, empirical verification in the oil-producing countries of the CEMAC zone

Telimsein Erick

University New Dawn, Burkina Faso

The President of the World Council of Comparative Education Societies (WCCES, 2016-2019) and served in 2015-2016 as President of Comparative and International Education Society (CIES), is a Professor of African and Diaspora education, comparative and international education, social institutions, African social history, and the study of gender in the Africana Studies and Research Center at Cornell University. She joined Cornell in 1991 as a Fulbright Senior Research Fellow and Ford Foundation/Africana Studies Fellow. She is a Fellow of the World Academy of Art and Science. She served as Director of the Cornell Program on Gender and Global Change (GGC) and as Director of Graduate Studies (DGS) of the Africana Studies.

The contradiction of riches: petro-business and the impoverished local people in the Nigeria's Niger Delta

Abosede Rashidat Omowumi Babatunde
University of Ilorin, Nigeria

In the Niger Delta, environmental degradation and pollution of the ancestral land erodes traditional livelihoods of the people. The high poverty rate in the Niger Delta in contrast with the oil wealth has become one of the world's starkest and most disturbing examples of the "resource curse". The increasing sense of relative deprivation experienced by the people of the Niger Delta, which is engendered by the contradiction of riches, has led to youth militancy, government and oil-companies' brutal repression. This study explores how oil exploitation by oil-multinational fuels a vicious cycle of poverty and inequalities in the region. Drawing on data from in-depth interviews with key informants, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and extant literature, the study argues that Petro-business has generated huge profit for the government and oil-multinationals and provided oil for the global community, while on the other hand it has resulted in a vicious cycle of poverty and inequalities among the local communities that replicate the asymmetric power dynamics between the government, oil multinational and the host communities in the Niger Delta region. The intricate poverty strategies designed and implemented in the Niger Delta have not mitigated the crucial problems of exclusion, inequalities and human deprivation.

Community-based social protection: a pathway to Africa's development?

Vudinga, Blaise Fofung

University of York, UK, United Kingdom

Social protection policies have taken center stage in most countries in Africa and debates have primarily centered on their effectiveness to provide resources to vulnerable individuals and households. The management and governance of social protection are central to ensuring that resources are effectively transferred to beneficiaries. Using a historic-institutional perspective, this paper traces the development and management of formal social protection in Cameroon immediately before and after independence till date. We examine how both political and administrative bureaucrats have managed the CNPS since independence. The historical analysis traces and highlights three categories of leadership and managerial epochs (1960 to late 1970s; Late 1970s to late 1980s and 1990 till present) that emerged and explores specific bylaws, directions, plans, and managerial challenges faced by the CNPS over the years to meet its goal of providing resources to alleviate the wellbeing of beneficiaries. First, the paper demonstrates that social protection political and bureaucratic stakeholders are crucial in understanding and managing the challenges faced by social protection institutions in Cameroon. Second, I demonstrate that the first epoch was based on state commitment to build the CNPS. The second epoch faced both socio-economic and political pressures which exacerbated corruption and the third epoch has embraced New Public Management as a tool to build a sustainable social security system. The paper concludes by arguing that despite the managerial and governance challenges over the years, present leadership and Management has created a viable managerial platform for better delivery of social protection resources in Cameroon.

Governance and Basic Welfare Service Delivery in Nigeria and South Africa

Harrison Adewale Idowu

Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Across Africa, despite the democracy that has swept across the continent, majority of the people continue to lack quality welfare services from the government. Democracy and good governance can be measured by its ability to deliver basic public services such as reliable electricity supply, crime reduction, water and sanitation services, etc. to the people. On this basis, Nigeria and South Africa is compared to unravel which of the democracies and governments provides better quality welfare services, and by extension, good governance to the people. The paper adopts primary data sourced from Afro barometer database R2016/2018 and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) simple percentage analysis. The paper finds that Nigeria is ahead in many of the indices selected, however, public service delivery to the people still remain in deplorable and devastating state. While, although South Africa is behind Nigeria in many of the indices, the country has however made significant progress with respect to public service delivery to the people. The paper concludes that Nigeria and South Africa, and indeed, Africa still has a lot to do to improve public service delivery to the people.

Governance, cash transfers programs and quest for poverty reduction in Nigeria

Kamal Olaniyi Lamidi
Federal University Dutse, Nigeria

Cash transfer programs has been adopted in many countries throughout the world to fight poverty. The Nigerian government started the program with the aim to break the intergenerational transfer of poverty and improve the beneficiary's capacity to contribute to economic development in the nation. Despite huge amount invested in this program, more than 50 % of the population are living in extreme poverty, thereby raising critical question about the effectiveness of the program. By examining and analyzing documents and evidences on the cash transfer programs, its possibility of reducing poverty as well as mode of governance in Nigeria, the paper contends that poverty in Nigeria is a deliberate creation of political elites to sustain their both political and economic relevance. The paper also, contends that in many instances the beneficiaries did not share the same view with the government. They see government intervention programs as their own share of the "national cake" not the purpose it was meant for. It is suggested that for cash transfers programs to achieve expected results all the parties involve must share the same view on important of ending poverty.

Poverty, Insecurity and the Right to the City in Nigeria

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Crime and violence, often rooted in poverty and inequality, now pose a major threat to the safety and security of life and property in many African cities. Some analysts have observed in post-colonial Africa a new process of urbanization unleashed by the masses of relatively low income migrants who have flocked into the cities since independence, and are seeking to solve their problems of accommodation and unemployment informally, and on their own terms... The urban poor are dominant, and in most cases are transforming the city to meet their own needs, often in conflict with official laws and plans. UN-Habitat estimates that sub-Saharan African cities have over 166 million slum dwellers, most of who work in the informal sector where they simply do not earn enough to afford decent shelter and services. These slums contrast sharply with elite neighborhoods where the affluent few enjoy high quality housing and residential environment. This and other structural inequalities create a general feeling of relative deprivation, and tend to predispose jobless youths and other marginalized groups to various forms of self-defined and self-justified anti-social acts, directed against those they perceive as the oppressors. In Lagos and other major Nigerian cities the so called 'area boys', touts, and other gangs of roving young men terrorize the general public, and sometimes force unwelcome assistance on travelers and motorists. More sophisticated syndicates and individuals engage in such other criminal activities as kidnapping for ransom, cyber fraud, black-marketeering, and drug related offences. The situation has been worsened by the brutalizing effects of the Nigerian civil war, the harsh economic conditions brought about by the Structural Adjustment Programme since the mid-1980s. Continuing political instability and repression have

also engendered communal, ethnic, religious and electoral violence. How do we now build and manage cities that are free of fear, crime and insecurity? At the personal and neighborhood levels, the tendency has been for people to invest heavily in various forms of protection: burglar alarms, iron gates, private security guards and dogs, and other forms of surveillance, including vigilante groups that patrol residential neighborhoods and commercial areas at night. But this approach merely reflects the siege mentality in the cities rather than a lasting solution to the problem. The criminal justice system, which consumes a substantial part of the national budget, appears to be riddled with corruption, ill-suited, and therefore unable to provide much needed control and deterrence. At the level of governance, many misguided officials and planners blame the urban poor and the informal sector as a source of crime and disorder, and an obstacle to the development of a modern economy. They see urban slums and informal sector activities as evidence of the failure of government policy, and therefore something to be removed by forced eviction and other forms of repression. But current research suggests that the path to urban peace, security and sustainability in Africa lies in promoting good and accountable governance, strengthening the social protection system, and building more inclusive and socially equitable cities “where everybody, irrespective of their economic means, gender, age, ethnic origin or religion are enabled and empowered to participate productively in the social, economic and political opportunities that cities offer”.

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) workers: new source of cheap and exploited labor for municipalities

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In South Africa, there are tensions arising out of increased levels of unemployment, poverty, inequality. There are concerns about a lack of decent work with decent living wages. The fight against unemployment, poverty and inequality is at the heart of political development concerns. In response to high level of unemployment, the South African government has introduced the job creation programme called the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP). EPWP programme is the national government initiative launched in 2004/5 to create work opportunities in infrastructure, non-state, environment and social sectors. Many local municipalities are making use of EPWP workers to perform core municipal services such as community policing, services, waste removals, street cleaning and infrastructure maintenance. These workers are employed through their respective ward councilors on a short-term contract basis of six (6) months. Once their contracts end, the other group of workers are employed. These workers do not have benefits, their salaries are very low and their jobs are precarious.

South Africa is one of the most unequal societies in the world. It is within this context, that this paper writes and analyses the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) workers. The paper argues that EPWP workers are the new source of cheap and exploited labour for municipalities. As such, the EPWP programme does very little to alleviate poverty. The paper focuses on EPWP workers in the city of Cape Town, South Africa. The study collected data qualitatively through face-to-face interviews with the South Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) officials and EPWP workers. SAMWU organises and represents workers in the local municipalities.

Governance and optimization of social spending in education in Togo

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The governance of social policies has a real impact on the level of poverty of African countries. The major challenge for our generation today is to reduce global poverty and extreme poverty and foster development, primarily in Africa. To have these effective African countries have to build efficient social policy based not only on human capital development but also with an appropriate governance policy in order to allow poverty alleviation. Thus, the promotion of social sectors, as well as the quality of basic social services, are essential elements for the development of human capital. It is with this in mind that Togo in recent years has allocated a significant portion of its internal resources to public spending on the social sectors with particular attention to the education sector. However, although overall spending on education has increased, the results are still mixed. So, the main objective of this paper is to analyze the evolution of public expenditure in education, to describe their distribution and then to measure the effectiveness of the services offered in education in Togo. Specifically, this involves (i) to analyze the evolution of public spending on education in Togo between 2005 and 2014, (ii) to analyze the quality of services offered in relation to expenditures made in education in Togo. (iii) Determine the corruption effect on education social spending in Togo. The result obtained will allow to make better recommendations for the implementation of education social policy based on adequate policy of good governance.

Inequities and democracy: the case of post-revolution Tunisia

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Tunisia was considered as a model of political stability, and there was a general belief that such situation was due to the absence of notable discrepancies in the population. In December 2010, the whole world discovered suddenly that there was so much inequities between the various classes of the Tunisian societies, that this lead to a revolution and the Arab spring.

This research aims at checking the degree of inequalities in the Tunisian society, and to try to see if democracy is a grant of more economic balance in the society. The study is based on a survey conducted during summer 2016, with a sample composed of 195 individuals living in 2 areas: 95 individuals in Ettadhamen (10 km west of Tunis), and 100 individuals in Kasserine, a town situated in the Centre west of Tunisia. The method consists in comparing the level of life of the richest and the poorest individuals in the sample, using lower and top quartiles. The objective of the study is to check if there are still large inequities between the richest and the poorest, after the revolution, in the consumption of food, access to health, education and leisure. The research is organized into three sections. The first one reminds briefly the methodology used in the survey. The second part presents the main results of the survey, which consists in a matrix of inequities related to revenue and environment (urban/rural). It underlines the large discrepancies that are still affecting today the Tunisian society, 6 years after the revolution. This may be a sign of failure, as we know that inequities were one of the major determinants of the Jasmin revolution. The last part of the study discusses the main results of the study and proposes a series of realistic recommendations

that could help reducing inequities in the post-revolution Tunisian society. In fact, in the long term, it is more likely that the new democratic environment could create a framework for economic growth, and thus a reduction in inequities between the various classes composing the society.

How does governance affect social policy? Evidence from selected African countries

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The effects of governance on social policy in empirical studies remain ambiguous. Africa, like other continents (Asia, Latin America, Europe), is also facing the challenge of governance, particularly when it comes to the implementation of social policy and poverty reduction programs. In view of the many socials policies implemented in African countries, what is the effect of governance on achieving social policy and on the poverty reduction? The objective of our paper is to determine the impact of governance on the implementation of social policy and on poverty reduction in some selected African countries. To achieve our objective, we have used panel data for selected African countries over the period 1995-2016. Our results show that countries that have strong institution trough good governance tend to better achieve social policy programs. Contrary, in countries that have weak institutions the social policy is undermined. Hence, the paper argues that the selected countries need to remedy institutional deficiencies in order to translate social policy or developmental goals into tangible social development in the countries. Trough a good implementation of social policy, inequalities can be reduced (i.e. Sustainable Development Goals 10) through a fair redistribution of resources.

Governance and poverty reduction: an appraisal of government policies and programmes of poverty reduction in Nigeria (2015-2019)

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The rate of poverty in Nigeria keeps rising despite the enormous human and natural resources. The apparent disconnection between Nigeria's endowment in natural resources and the level of poverty has become worrisome to all. Currently, Nigeria is ranked amongst the poorest nations in the world. Statistics from a recent survey by the World Poverty Clock indicates that 93.7 million Nigerians now live in extreme poverty. To address the poverty issue, the successive Nigerian governments have designed various anti-poverty programmes. Yet, the plethora of anti-poverty programmes has not yielded significant improvement in Nigeria's Human Development Index. Thus, this study evaluates the extent and impact of poverty reduction strategies in Nigeria. It explores the successes that have been achieved and the challenges that have been faced in Nigeria on poverty alleviation. The paper relied on secondary source of data and the elite theory was adopted to explain why poverty alleviation programmes failed in Nigeria. The paper identified some of the reasons for the failure of the previous poverty reduction measures, programmes and strategies as thus: absence of good governance, inconsistency in policies and programmes, poor design and implementation, poor targeting of recipients, poor human capital development, corruption, inadequate funding, among others. The paper suggests that new poverty reduction strategies for Nigeria should be anchored on collaborative governance, productive job creation, empowerment scheme, consistency and commitment for effective implementation, infrastructural development, adequate funding of poverty programmes, bottom-up approach, equitable distribution of resources and provision of micro credit schemes by the government.

Social protection for informal sector practitioners in Harare: Opportunities and limitations

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Debate on the social protection landscape in Zimbabwe has gained renewed momentum with a call for partnerships and mobilization of financial and technical resources to ensure that no one is left behind as the country implements Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development. The National Social Protection Policy Framework for Zimbabwe aims at reducing poverty through empowering and building resilience for the poor. Zimbabwe intends to move towards universalization of social assistance to all deserving households. The Government of Zimbabwe inherited a social protection system that was exclusionary. Formal social protection was for the elite. The introduction of a national social security system was to increase social inclusivity. The qualitative research design was used because of its flexibility and openness to contextual interpretation of facts. Data collection tools included literature review and document analysis on social protection interventions used in Zimbabwe as well as semi-structured interviews. Data were broken down into constituent pieces to solicit answers. This was done through recording, coding, analysis and interpretation in order to come up with findings. Zimbabwe has had a rich social protection tradition and a range of social protection instruments are being implemented under each of the social protection pillars. These include cash and in-kind transfers, public works programs, health and education assistance, child protection services, social insurance programmes as well as resilience and livelihoods rebuilding programmes. Despite these initiatives, over the last two decades, the worsening socio-economic environment has left many people living in poverty more vulnerable especially informal sector practitioners in Harare.

Contribution of social protection programmes to children's education in Tanzania: a case of tasaf iii cash transfer programme

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(1) & (2) Mzumbe university, Tanzania; (3) Nachingwea District Council, Tanzania

Social protection programmes play a fundamental role in poverty alleviation through closely interlinked means namely: social safety nets (SSNs), social insurance and social inclusion. SSNs particularly, which involve cash transfers (CTs), among others, is considered a popular policy instrument to address the widespread chronic poverty in Africa. This study examined the contribution of social protection systems/programmes to children's education and food access in Tanzania. The study employed a case study design, whereby both qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed in collecting data from households receiving CTs and some key informants. Qualitative and quantitative data were respectively analyzed through content analysis and by the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences computer software. Descriptive statistics was computed in order to obtain frequencies and percentages, while correlation analysis was calculated to establish the relationship between variables at 0.01 level of significance. The findings show that CTs enabled poor household's children to get their basic school requirements, the fact which motivates them to go to school. Furthermore, the introduction of cash transfer programme promoted access to food among the beneficiaries. The manuscript concludes that CTs play a vital role in improving children's education and access to food, thus contributing to poverty reduction.

Household Poverty in Egypt: Poverty Profile, Econometric Modeling and Policy Simulations

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Recognizing and understanding the roots of poverty, its elements and determinants in Egypt is vital to coming up with policy recommendations that help eradicate poverty and ameliorate welfare. As a developing country, Egypt has been suffering from increasing poverty rates. In this study, the three most recent Egyptian Households Income, Expenditure and Consumption Surveys conducted by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics for the years 2011, 2013 and 2015 are utilized to analyze and model the determinants of poverty in Egypt. A comprehensive poverty profile is constructed for the three years, as well as a comparison for the changes that have occurred over time on the national, rural and urban levels. Some determinants are selected as the most important factors affecting poverty, such as demographic characteristics, employment status and educational attainment. Two econometric techniques are employed to model the different factors affecting households' consumption as well as probability of falling in poverty in Egypt; namely, Fixed Effects Regression and Logistic Regression. Furthermore, poverty simulation analyses are conducted to assess the effect of changes in the levels of determinants of poverty on probability of being poor to show the possible consequences and effects of potential poverty lessening policies and plans. The results illustrate that having low family size, high number of earners and better educational attainment are the most important tools in reducing poverty in Egypt.

Social Policy Framework and Poverty Reduction: The Politics of Poverty and Inequalities in Sub-Saharan Africa

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The growing inequalities and poverty incidence in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) shows that economic institutions and policies have not created sustainable and equitable social development resulting in deprivation, persistent poverty, heightened inequalities and greater vulnerability of many communities and social groups in the region. The paper examines causes, dynamics and persistence of poverty and inequality in the region, and analyse factors affecting implementation of effective social policy framework for sustainable poverty reduction and inequality. Purposive sampling was used to draw samples and the paper utilized extensively policy documents and implementation reports. The results revealed that SSA countries implement poor macroeconomic policies that hinders growth and exacerbates poverty which do not expand domestic production and raise demand for domestic goods and services. The results established that institutions are weak as a result they could not mobilize and allocate resources to productive and welfare-enhancing sectors. The paper concluded that social policy implemented by governments of SSA cannot address poverty reduction or inequality.

Enhancing the Effects of Social Protection Cash Transfer Programs with Behavioral Science

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ideas42, United States of America

As social protection cash transfer programs expand, they face demands to deliver greater public value as well as increase cost-effectiveness. There is evidence that insights from behavioral science- the science of how humans make decisions and take actions- can be used to achieve these objectives. Ongoing partnerships between ideas42, the World Bank, and the governments of Kenya, Madagascar, and Tanzania have been working to enhance the effectiveness of cash transfer programs through a process of design, testing, and analysis. Research from the field of behavioral science along with a process of user-testing and iteration were used to design context-specific packages of interventions to increase the cost effectiveness of such cash transfer programs in Kenya, Madagascar, and Tanzania. Evaluations of the intervention packages in each country, using either a randomized controlled trial (RCT) or differences-in-differences approach. Results suggest that light-touch, low-cost interventions can improve short-term outcomes that may lead to more productive investments and better economic well-being in the long term.

The Economics of Crime: Unpacking Illicit Financial Flows in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries are facing serious developmental challenges. Despite the region having some of the most sought after mineral and oil reserves, most of its countries depend on aid and grants. However, research has shown that the amount of aid and grants flowing into these countries is far less than the amount of funds flowing out through illicit financial flows (IFFs). The main objective for the research is to find out if the Economics of Crime theory explains why IFFs continue to take place in SSA. The theory states that criminals desist from committing a crime if the chances of being caught and prosecuted are more than the benefits derived from committing the crime. The research studies World Bank Governance indicators on all countries in SSA to determine the chances of catching and prosecuting criminals. The research found out that almost all the countries had poor governance indicators and that poor governance weaken the effectiveness of various state institutions responsible for policy formulation and implementation on, inter alia, issues relating to IFFs. Institutions involved in investigations and prosecution of perpetrators of IFFs are also weakened. The researcher concluded that IFFs continue to occur in SSA because the benefits of engaging in IFFs outweigh the chances of being caught and successfully prosecuted. Governments in SSA are recommended to work towards improving their governance in order to increase institutional effectiveness, which in turn increases chances for criminals to be caught and successfully prosecuted. Effectively, engaging in IFFs becomes unattractive.

Track 2: Combating Poverty through Education

Skills acquisition and employment opportunities for graduates of higher education: an analysis of public universities in Cameroon

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Graduates of higher education are the major inputs into the labor market and instruments for major changes in the society. This is only possible if the skills acquired are relevant to the society as a whole. This study examined skills acquisition and employment opportunities for graduates of public universities in Cameroon. Four research objectives guided the study which examined the extent to which social, technical, conceptual and entrepreneurial skills acquired by graduates enhance their employability. The population of the study consists of 79 graduates and 29 employers. Questionnaire (closed and open ended) was used to collect data for the study. The quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics (Frequency counts and percentages) while the qualitative data was analyzed using thematic analysis approach. Results revealed that, skills acquired by graduates affect their employability. Majority of the graduates (95.3%) and employers (96.4%) reported that university degree programs are more of theory than practical and not entrepreneurial oriented. Graduates lack professional skills and the ability to meet up with current innovations in the job market, as such; most graduates are dependent on salaried jobs from the government and private sector which are scarce. This has led to high level of unemployed graduates. The relevance of higher education in the alleviation of poverty is known and the ranking of institutions of higher learning in other African countries is understood as holding better opportunities for quality higher education which certainly

attract students from other countries. Yet such relevance and desires are constrained by travel, entry and residential/work regulations which all combine to affect the rate of acquisition of higher education in better ranked institutions and countries. This paper takes on the rare issue of study permits as a challenge for Cameroonian students in their search for higher education in Egypt and South Africa who despite being accepted by such universities are constrained by consular decisions to grant or not to grant entry/study permits to such students. By examining the situation in the consular services of Egypt and South Africa in Yaoundé as a departure point for Cameroonian students, a comparative approach and survey research is implied.

***From Cameroon to Egypt and South Africa: study visas
as open/closed doors to higher education access on the
continent***

Ndille, Roland

University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

The relevance of higher education in the alleviation of poverty is known and the ranking of institutions of higher learning in other African countries is understood as holding better opportunities for quality higher education which certainly attract students from other countries. Yet such relevance and desires are constrained by travel, entry and residential/work regulations which all combine to affect the rate of acquisition of higher education in better ranked institutions and countries. This paper takes on the rare issue of study permits as a challenge for Cameroonian students in their search for higher education in Egypt and South Africa who despite being accepted by such universities are constrained by consular decisions to grant or not to grant entry/study permits to such students. By examining the situation in the consular services of Egypt and South Africa in Yaoundé as a departure point for Cameroonian students, a comparative approach and survey research is implied.

Peace Education: A Panacea for Poverty Alleviation?

Epem, Ubodiom

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Over time education has been acknowledged as a veritable means for peace, security and overall development of society. The importance of education to development is embodied in the skills set it inculcates in and predisposes the individual to in dealing with the vicissitudes of living a minimally decent life in an era where globalization comes with prospects and challenges, including poverty. While education – primary, secondary and higher education – in general is continually being advanced to tackle economic growth, social mobility and poverty alleviation, peace education, in particular, appears invaluable since peace is a requisite condition for development to thrive, especially in societies where crises of one form or the other is prevalent. Nigeria has been characterized by violence of different kinds – from armed robbery to kidnapping, and militancy to terrorism, all threatening the fabrics of the nation and impoverishing the masses. Nigeria has become a theatre of conflict with youth restiveness on alarming increase, especially in the Niger Delta region which is host to the country’s revenue base and, paradoxically, basks in poverty and social depravity associated with years of neglect, including educational marginalization. Staged in a higher institution in Niger Delta, this paper examines the potential(s) of peace education (PE) as a panacea for poverty alleviation in Niger Delta. Combining primary and secondary methods of data collection, the study surveys the relationship between peace, education and poverty alleviation. Employing systems theory, the paper argues that inculcating ‘peace values’ in youth has the potentials of mitigating the tide of violence and channel their energies into productive venture, since youths are indispensable part of society as a system.

Assessment of the relevance of senior secondary school chemistry curriculum for poverty alleviation and sustainable development in Ondo state, Nigeria

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The study assessed the relevance of senior secondary school chemistry curriculum for Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development (SD) in Ondo State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study investigated the extent of integration of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) with a focus on Poverty Alleviation Education contents in Chemistry curriculum of Nigerian senior secondary schools. The study adopted survey research design. The population for the study consisted of all Chemistry teachers in Senior Secondary Schools in Ondo State, Nigeria. One hundred and twenty-eight (128) Chemistry teachers purposively selected from eighty (80) senior secondary schools in the State constituted the sample. The study utilized a Chemistry curriculum content analysis and structured questionnaire developed by the researcher. Data collected were analyzed using simple percentages, means and standard deviations. The findings of the study indicated that Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development Education were not incorporated in the Chemistry curriculum.

An indigenous education policy as the panacea for Africa moral decadence: the Nigeria case study

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Nigeria was a colony of British imperialist until flag independence was granted on October 1st, 1960 and the conferment of a status of a Republic in 1963. Notwithstanding the divergent views held by scholars of History, it can be rightly argued that the contribution of Britain in the civilization process of Nigeria is an indelible milestone that propelled Nigeria's march from a primordial and classically primitive antecedent into continental and global political relevance.

Unfortunately, the 1980's till the present Nigeria has witnessed the desecration of education and teaching, with teachers no longer motivated to take seriously their duty as custodians of a sacred mandate to bring awareness and knowledge to the future managers of men and resources. These problems affecting the nation's education sector are serious when we take into consideration the fact that government regulations guiding the education sector are mechanical guidelines, entirely lacking in a sound philosophical footing. School curriculum are lacking in content.

All the policy orientations affecting and regulating schooling are not properly organized or efficient in packaging the desired quality of education. In the private primary and post-primary schools especially, the caliber of proprietors of these schools is not closely monitored in order to gauge the proprietors' capability to go into an educational enterprise. It seems the only consideration has been the owner's financial power, which thus allows even the illiterate and inexperienced bourgeoisie to play key roles in the management of our educational establishments. It is no gainsaying that the contemporary Nigerian environment therefore is thus ill-equipped to prepare children qualitatively to achieve the goal of education of search for an understanding of the meaning and the purpose

of life, and discovering the right way to live. Already the nation has begun to witness the effect of this situation, which includes lowering of values and morals, and students' involvement in violent and wicked acts besides meaningless intellectual orientation and ideas. These attitudes are perhaps best captured in the ideals and contents of today's music, as well as the role models that now exist for the young.

**Refugee livelihood adaptability: the role of adult education
in the development of a community's livelihood in forced
migration context in Uganda**

Awidi, Salome Joy

University of South Africa, Uganda

This presentation is an extract from a PhD thesis entitled "Livelihood sustainability in forced migration context: the case of refugees in Kyaka II refugee settlement in south western Uganda". The study examined factors influencing livelihood sustainability and adaptability of refugees in Kyaka II refugee settlement in south western Uganda. Specifically, the study interrogates the role of adult learning and education programs refugees have access to in light of the 2006 refugee policy of Uganda and, livelihood sustainability. The finding of this qualitative group case study indicates that adult education & learning as a tool for a community's perspective transformation enhanced capabilities and freedoms for human well-being; the adult education programs that refugees have access to provided choices in a range of new skills acquisition and or, opportunity to revert to prior, previously un-utilized sets of skills to earn a living. Adult education embedded literacies for the development of critical awareness and deeper reflection which contributes to poverty reduction.

Advancing Social Mobility through Entrepreneurial Universities in the Global South

Ibrahim, Bola

American University in Cairo, Egypt

Academic capitalism and entrepreneurialism in higher education usually brought undesirable connotations and reviving concerns. The world of higher education tends to believe that the dominant capitalist and entrepreneurial activities in academia are the road to all evil. Social mobility, though has been hot on the global development agenda for decades, doesn't seem to advance quickly enough in the developing world, mostly notably; the global south /Africa. The world is in need for a renewed approach to help achieve social mobility through developing higher education. This theoretical and conceptual paper is attempting to examine the relationship between social mobility and academic capitalism and entrepreneurialism in higher education. It aims to explore ways in which social mobility can rapidly advance with the support of modern universities turning into capitalist institutions and large enterprises that can hugely contribute to building knowledge economy. This research employs a qualitative method and depends on document and policy analysis of major multilateral organizations' reports and policy papers on social mobility and the rate of return on higher education in Africa. It will provide an impartial yet unprecedented perspective as to how capitalism and entrepreneurialism can create a paradigm shift in the global efforts to advancing social mobility in developing countries.

Mode 3 research in higher education: potential modalities of emerging university-society engagements

Bekele, Teklu Abate

American University in Cairo, Egypt

Knowledge has been an organizing logic and one of the major functions of universities since their establishment. Contemporary developments in society and economy seem to bestow even more 'currency' to knowledge than ever before. Knowledge production chiefly dictates international university rankings, national science policy making, funding and quality assuring regimes worldwide. Knowledge production and dissemination seem to partly justify the social significance and relevance of higher education to socio-economic development.

The mode of knowledge production is but as varied as it is prolific. While researchers continue 'experimenting' with Mode 2 perspectives and epistemic cultures, the emergence of Mode 3 knowledge production is proclaimed. Our understanding of how and to what extent Mode 3 theories are distinct from each other, and from Mode 2 and epistemic cultures with regard to particular knowledge production parameters is however unclear. Work that features the possible commonalities and differences among Mode 3 theories, and Mode 2 and epistemic cultures is needed, as it can leave important implications regarding the social relevance and significance of higher education to socio-economic development. This configurative review aims to map out the conceptual contours of Mode 3 theories in comparison with its predecessors using particular parameters. Analytical frameworks that explain scientific theory change over time scaffold the analysis. The overarching study question posed to meet the purpose is, how does analysis of Mode 3 theories in comparison with Mode 2 and epistemic cultures deepen our understanding of emerging university-society linkages and engagements? The following specific

questions guide the study.

- *What triggered the emergence of Mode 3 theories in higher education?*
- *How is knowledge conceived by the theories?*
- *What conditions and factors do affect contemporary knowledge production?*
- *What research methodology is relevant within Mode 3 thinking?*
- *How is quality assured in Mode 3 knowledge production?*
- *What are the evidence bases of Mode 3 theories?*

Track 3: Migration and Inequality

Governing by Integration. Migration control between North Africa and Europe

Schwarz, Nina Violetta

Humboldt University Berlin, Germany

My ethnographic research project is concerned with bilateral integration projects that have been established by the German government in Morocco – a country that is of interest to European migration policymakers: as it is a country of origin as well as transit country for migration to the EU. In my work, I specifically investigate how the concept of integration – which has so far predominantly been discussed as a concept of relevance within the European political sphere – has established itself as a technology of power and a key element in the management of migration in the external-European context. In Morocco, I could observe from 2015 to 2019, a shifting trend from humanitarian emergency aid – towards measures of integration and immigration policy within the public sphere. Combining Ethnographic Regime analyses (Hess 2010) and ideas of an Anthropology of Policy (Shore/Wright 1997), I conceptualize two projects of the German government as part of what I call a “politics of fixation”, that intends to dissuade Moroccan nationals and people from West- and Central Africa to go on, or continue, their journeys to Europe, even before the physical border crossing to the European territory has occurred. Amongst others, these projects focus on labor-market integration and include the objective of reducing poverty among Moroccan nationals. In my presentation, I will focus on these entanglements between discourses and projects and the production of what I call a Dispositive of Integration. The Dispositive of Integration, in my opinion, reconfigures a hegemonic European project effectively based on exclusion by paradoxically framing and institutionalizing integration projects in Morocco. Humanitarian discourses prevail strongly within the integration dispositive making possible some of the more repressive and exclusionary politics between Germany and

Morocco. Taking in consideration the rising anti-humanitarian discourses at the outer EU border, one can say for the example of Morocco that humanitarianism has not been overthrown as a discourse in favor of simple anti-migrant rhetoric or practice. Rather, deportation and displacement, police raids and return programmes ultimately enforcing anti-migrant politics, flourish within the dispositive of integration, which yet legitimizes itself around humanitarian discourses.

Hey, Must be the Money! Refugee Hosting and Economic Opportunity in Uganda

Habersky, Elena Marie

The American University in Cairo, Egypt

Many academics in the Global North have applauded Uganda's progressive response to refugee acceptance despite their developing economic status. Hosting the largest number of refugees on the continent, 1.3 million refugees currently call Uganda home. Overall, the field of migration has looked at push factors for emigrating, chief among them being poverty. However, not much work has been done to look at the myriad reasons countries continue to accept asylum-seekers, especially in the Global South. While it is important to provide a safe haven for those fleeing violence, I would argue Uganda is not accepting millions of people out of moral obligation. Rather, the government, along with individuals, see the monetary assistance that comes with accepting such large numbers as both a source of development, along with 'personal' gain. Therefore, I believe, poverty has a much larger role to play in migration to Uganda than just the one-sided feel good story of refugees coming and contributing to the economy.

Utilizing field work undertaken in Kampala during March 2019, I have been able to analyze notes from both refugees and practitioners. While poverty may be an interconnected force, the main reason my interlocutors said they fled was violence. Without a doubt, Uganda provides safety for many, which is appreciated, but new arrivals have difficulty accessing jobs as the unemployment rate is high, especially among the youth. Yet, Uganda is the only East African country to keep its borders open, irking its neighbors. The reason, I suggest, is not hospitality, but duplicity.

Rural emigration in Tanzania and Ethiopia and its poverty-reducing effects on those who stay behind

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Migration within rural areas to find work in agriculture and in commercial farming has historically been widespread in Africa (van Dijk, Foeken & van Til 2001). Currently, rural out-migration is one strategy for individuals to find ways to move out of poverty. Research documents the relationship between rural out-migration and economic mobility in Ethiopia and Tanzania. In Ethiopia, researchers have found that internal migration brings “real objective benefits” to migrants, even though migrants themselves do not “subjectively” consider themselves better off than those who stay behind (de Braw et al 2013). In Tanzania, Beegle et al (2011) use a 13-year panel data set to study the impact of migration on poverty and living standards. They find that migrants experience a 36-percentage point growth in consumption compared to those who stay behind. However, examining the impact of rural outmigration on consumption among sending households in Ethiopia, Abdelmoneim and Litchfield 2016 show that, on average, migration has a positive impact on the living standards of sending households that are along the middle and upper distribution of consumption expenditure, while poorer households seem to be worse off after someone migrates. The evidence, therefore, suggests that migration does improve the living standards of migrants themselves, but there is still much to uncover about what happens back “at home”. In addition, there are many types of rural mobility (e.g. they can be seasonal, step-wise, long or short distance, etc.) but we do not yet know how these different moves affect sending households and communities. In particular, we need to know more about whether the migration of male household heads from rural households leads to the so-called “feminization” of agriculture in terms of women spending more time doing on-farm work and acquiring management

roles within farms and households. Taking these considerations into account, our paper combines quantitative and qualitative data to: 1) describe the different types of rural mobility that happen in Tanzania and Ethiopia; 2) examine how these moves affect those who stay behind, with a particular focus on how migration shapes the lives of the women in sending households; 3) provide recommendations of ways in which migration from rural areas can help improve the livelihoods of rural households. We use panel survey data from the World Bank's LSMS-ISA datasets as well as primary qualitative data currently being collected in Tanzania and Ethiopia with migrants and sending households. This research will allow us to make policy recommendations that can channel the poverty reducing benefits of rural migration not only for those who leave but also for communities of origin.

How the case of Syrian visitors in KSA relates to Nigeria, Malaysia, and a potential solution for alleviating the crisis in North Africa

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Historically, despite clear definitions that set the foundation of refugee assistance, the world's governments had been content with yielding the primary responsibility of refugee reception to the UNHCR. However, there remains a gap that is yet to be filled by effective response mechanisms on regional and local levels. Displacement is, unfortunately, becoming a semi-permanent status for many; namely, displaced persons cannot be seen as a temporary issue that is quickly resolved. The most evident example is the Syrian refugee crisis with 5.6 million Syrians having fled the country as a result of an armed conflict that shows no signs of ending. Plus, it is unlikely that many of displaced Syrians will be able to return to Syria for at least a generation. In contrast, in the first quarter of 2019, only 492 people arrived in Italy via the Central Mediterranean route (compared to approximately 6,000 in the first quarter of 2018), of which only 44 nationals from the Horn of Africa.

However, there remains a gap that is yet to be filled by effective response mechanisms on regional and local levels that, in a dual manner, address the needs of the local population in addition to properly tackling the issues related to refugees and asylum. The three cases of Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and Nigeria serve as examples of alternative approaches to reception and accommodation of displaced populations. The Malaysian approach was designed and implemented in collaboration with UNHCR in its entirety, recognizing the protection needs of displaced Acehnese refugees. The case of Nigeria includes a regional agreement as an

overarching mechanism of the normalization of refugees' protection and access to the labour markets in the greater region.

Overall, the West African approach to reception and accommodation of displaced populations has a regional treaty as its backbone in addition to an agreement with the UNHCR and a recognition of refugees as such. The West African approach has successfully attempted to bridge the gap between asylum and economic aspects of migration, wherein the mandate of the treaty was expanded to incorporate asylum as a beneficiary category. What makes this case different is a relatively low number of refugees and asylees who are addressed by the program, in addition to them being scattered across several countries, rather than one. Although situated in different regions with contrasting number of beneficiaries, the three above- mentioned cases have been constructed as a direct consequence of locally-based and region-specific occurrences that have galvanized government actions.

Track 4, The New Politics of redistribution in Africa

Stomach infrastructure and politics of redistribution in Africa: A study of Nigeria (2014-2019)

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Stomach infrastructure is an act of sharing money, material resources and other benefits for immediate satisfaction of the non-elite. Politics is the authoritative allocation of resources by the elite. The high level of poverty and unemployment in the contemporary African society like Nigeria despite the stomach infrastructure being embarked upon by the elite informed this study. This study examines stomach infrastructure and the politics of redistribution in Nigeria (2014:2019). The objectives of the study are; to examine N-power programme and employment level; to investigate vote-buying and poverty reduction. The research design employed for this study is qualitative research design, while content analysis was used to analyze the study. The theory employed as a theoretical framework is elite theory. The following were findings of the study: N-power has not been able to reduce the level of unemployed Nigerians; vote-buying has not been able to reduce the level of poverty. The study recommended that: 1) The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), Nigeria Union of Teachers (NUT), Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU), Nigeria civil society organizations and the masses should adopt a political party and contest all political positions so as to form government with the purpose of redistributing income by embarking on unhindered access to education and health care services at all levels, rather than social transfer; 2) NLC, NUT, ASUU and civil society organizations should unite and demand that salary and allowances of politicians be equal to level 17 officers in the public service where they operate. The suggested

solution will eliminate vote buying thereby making more funds available for infrastructural development like education and health infrastructure, hence the redistribution of national wealth for poverty alleviation by the non-elite will manifest.

Resource sharing, the weaponization of poverty, and deviant economies in Nigeria

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This article examines the implications of the politics of resource sharing for weaponized poverty in Nigeria. It used a quantitative method to collect data by using a multi-stage sampling approach to select 250 respondents from each of the three randomly selected geopolitical zones. Also, through purposive sampling, it selected fifteen in-depth and twelve key informant interviews respondents to provide complementary qualitative data. While quantitative data were analyzed at three levels, qualitative data were content analyzed. The logistic regression analysis indicated that the injustice of resource sharing is significantly related to the threat which inter-ethnic distrust causes deviant economic activities to become attractive to the excluded Nigerians. Also, qualitative data showed that the use of land mass as the main criterion for forming federating units encourage some alienated minority population to become victims of weaponized poverty. The article concludes that the ethnic ownership claims of the resources endowment in some communities confers entitlement in Nigeria, compromises solidarity and drives undue envy and suspicious reward system in resource sharing. To discourage deviant economy and neutralize weaponized poverty that threatens Nigeria's corporate existence, it suggests a patriotic solution-building partnership that will replace federation by landmasses with equitable universal criteria and induced interethnic marriages.

Community-based social protection: a pathway to Africa's development?

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Over the past two decades, the social protection discourse in Africa has been dominated by debates about the promotion and development of formal social protection interventions such as cash transfers, financed through the state or in partnership with international donors such as the World Bank. This has promulgated cash transfer programs at the forefront of many development strategies in most African countries. This has unfortunately relegated African indigenous interventions often referred to as “informal schemes” or “community-based mechanisms” to the peripheries hence installing a recognizable western-centric ideology about the conceptualization and provision of social protection programs in Africa. This paper challenges the western-centric premise that reinforces the notion of state-like provision as the only and/or main means of delivering social protection. Using a constructivist epistemology, embedded with indigenous methods, I highlight the case of two unstudied informal social protection schemes in Cameroon. Analysis and findings are drawn from data gathered as part of a Ph.D. research and suggest that informal social protection schemes are equally crucial in addressing and alleviating vulnerability and poverty; First, these schemes contribute to alleviating household subsistence, basic shocks, and have both short and long-term socio-economic impacts on beneficiaries. Second, informal schemes contribute to social inclusion and reinforce the cultural values and identify of beneficiaries. This has implications on the identity and ownership discourse often levied against western centric programs, hence highlighting that community-based schemes constitute the present and future of any social protection and development trajectory in most African countries.

Wealth re-distribution in Nigeria through treasury single accounts (tsa): the paradox

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The focus is on rethinking Treasury single Account (TSA) as a vehicle of wealth distribution delivery in Nigeria in terms of its GDP growth and development and the trickledown impact, recession inducement, leakages blockade and corruption eradication. In this context the paper posit that standing on its own as a policy octopus in establishing expenditure integrity and GDP growth, the TSA is counterproductive, stifling the positive contribution or the role of developmental corruption in national economic development and growth and wealth distribution and creation. The paper also posit that TSA standing alone as anti-corruption or ant-treasury leakage policy instrument is riddled with contradictions and national productivity decline that cannot sustain national economic growth and development or effective wealth distribution and national development. Flowing from the above the paper examined the conceptual operationalization of Treasury Single Accounts integrity in managing the Nigerian economy and in the distribution of wealth in Nigeria vis-à-vis the eradication of leakages, national and sub-national development and wealth distribution and creation. Specifically it examined the TSA impact on national and sub-national expenditure integrity, its contribution to the informal sector operation and development, growth or contraction, contribution to national economic recession and developmental corruption in national development. The study is explained with the aid of "Public Finance Theory" and "Stakeholders Theory". Finally, it concluded and offered some policy conclusion. Finally, it concluded and offered some policy conclusion.

***l'enfant au travail dans les systèmes d'apprentissage
informels au Bénin : une question multifactorielle, enjeu de
régulation et de recherche en politique sociale***

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Les systèmes de formation et d'apprentissage informels à configurations multiples mobilisent au quotidien, une masse d'enfant-apprentis dans l'univers des métiers au Bénin. Enrôlés dans un style local d'éducation, ils s'appuient sur le travail pour se garantir un avenir professionnel dans un contexte de forte précarité économique. Cette recherche vise à étudier les facteurs à la base de ce phénomène, à creuser la complexité des enjeux en matière de régulation et de recherche en politique sociale. La production des données s'est effectuée sur la base d'une technique d'échantillonnage à choix raisonné et à travers des entretiens semi-directifs et des observations. Sous l'influence des facteurs socio-économiques et socio-culturels, les systèmes informels de formation professionnelle par apprentissage sont submergés, épuisant imperceptiblement les conditions de leur propre dynamique. La complexité des enjeux vient des composantes éducation, emploi, solidarité sociale, vie financière et industrielle qui servent d'interface de développement à ces systèmes, exigeant l'invention de possibles en matière de politiques publiques à finalité sociale. Face à la crise de conditions qui caractérise les milieux informels, une dynamique de régulation sous l'angle des enjeux internationaux apporte des résultats peu satisfaisants, ponctués d'une faible pérennité. Ce qui révèle la nécessité de nouvelles pistes de politiques transformatrices englobantes.

La nouvelle politique de redistribution en Afrique : cas de la Côte d'Ivoire de 2012-2019

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Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny d'Abidjan-Cocody, Côte d'Ivoire

En 1980, avec l'application des Programmes d'Ajustements Structurels, l'investissement par l'Etat ivoirien dans les services de base a été interrompu. Sous la houlette du Président Alassane Ouattara arrivé en 2011, la Côte d'Ivoire ne brandit pas que des taux de croissance spectaculaires, avec une moyenne de 9 % de 2012 à 2016. Elle réalise aussi une performance considérable en matière de redistribution des fruits de la croissance, à travers les services sociaux via la politique sociale.

Dès lors, nous allons nous demander quels sont les services sociaux visés par la politique de redistribution de la croissance du président Ouattara de 2013 à 2019 en Côte d'Ivoire ? (Problématique) les hypothèses qui se dégagent via la problématique sont: Quelle est la politique sociale élaborée par le président Ouattara? Comment elle a été mise en œuvre? et les acteurs de cette mise en œuvre? et quel a été son impact sur la réduction de la pauvreté en Côte d'Ivoire?

Cette communication vise à mettre en lumière l'effet de la politique de redistribution de la croissance depuis 2012 à 2019 sur le quotidien de la population ivoirienne en particulier et sur le développement du pays en général. La méthodologie adoptée est basée sur une revue littéraire à savoir des ouvrages et articles, rapports nationaux et internationaux traitant des pans de la thématique générale de la conférence internationale et sur la Côte d'Ivoire. Puis, sur des enquêtes qualitatives et quantitatives via l'observation directe et la statistique descriptive pour voir l'impact de la politique sociale en Côte d'Ivoire. Comme résultats préliminaires, nous pouvons affirmer que la politique sociale du président Ouattara a visé moult services sociaux et son impact a été moyennement ressenti par la population ivoirienne sur son quotidien.

Getting the Politics Right on Cash Transfer Schemes in Kenya

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Cash Transfers (CTs), the direct, regular, predictable and non-contributory cash payments to poor and vulnerable citizens are Kenya's new instruments of social protection. This study assumes a socio-anthropological lens to provide an overview of the context, nature, architecture and design, scope, operation and delivery of the programmes. It then examines the major debates shaping their provision. Key concerns include effectiveness, targeting and universal application, conditionality, politics of financing, the positioning of CTs within wider social and fiscal policy, variations in CTs core design features, such as the level of transfers, demographics and duration of participation, and CTs' implications for policy impact on beneficiaries' outcomes. Questions on affordability and sustainability of the CTs vis-à-vis national budget, political will, support and commitment and the ability of the country to sustain CTs without donor support are examined. The study analyses questions on colonial influence and global policy trends, domestic ownership, dependency, misuse and welfarism, role of formal and informal national political institutions including political electoral cycles, political party ideologies, ruling regime political systems, networks of clientelism and patronage, politics of ethnic representation and distribution of public resources. The role of social forces including public attitudes, the politics of economic citizenship vis-à-vis social citizenship, market price distortion and inflation and institutional capacity are examined. The study concludes that for CT schemes to effectively evolve and take root in Kenya, getting the politics right may be as important, or even more important than getting the technical designs right.

Politics of Wealth (Re) distribution in a Mono Economy Federal State: Avoiding a Looming Human Security Disaster in Nigeria

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As a federal state of two regions almost equally divided into Muslim north and Christian south, political power has often been rotated in Nigeria. Historically, the state had a flourishing agrarian economy but was neglected in the 1970s after the discovery of crude oil in commercial quantity. This did not only redirect governance revenue drive, it led to increase public service and high investment in social and critical infrastructures. The investments were however unsustainable due to little or no influence on the unstable international economy and politics of oil. Thus, the ever increasing population engaged in scrambling for the available resources that played out through land struggle, herdsmen and farmers attack, interethnic and religious conflicts. These attacks among others have led to internal displacements, asylum seeking, refugee, economic migration and unregulated trafficking of the citizens. With a population of about 200 million, Human Development Indicators 2018 expressed that the population vulnerable in multidimensional poverty in Nigeria is 16.9 percent and the population in severe multidimensional poverty is 32.7 percent while the contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty measured by health, education, and standard of living stand is 27.1%, 32.2% and 40.7% respectively. Incidentally, it practices liberal democracy with constitutional powers screwed in favor of the federal government that had sole control over 68 items in the exclusive legislative list while the concurrent legislative list contains 30 items and that naturally created a powerful federal government with spoils that heightened power contestation in the country. The study interrogates the distribution and contestation for resources, impact on human security and strategies for

national development. Drawing on data from government institutions and secondary sources, the study concludes there is constant threat to human security and recommends the need to revisit the currently practiced federal system and more importantly engage in aggressive economic restructuring to urgently move away from a mono economy country.

Ekiti state Owo Arugbo social intervention scheme and the limits of 'too meagerly' narratives in Nigeria

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From 2011 to 2014, Ekiti state government introduced cash payment to vulnerable elderly people in the state. The scheme, dubbed Owo Arugbo, involved paying N5, 000 (\$15) to these people. About 20,000 of them were captured in the scheme. Initially, it was dismissed as 'too meagerly' to make any meaningful impact on anybody. However, statistical and pictorial evidence later show that that the scheme impacted positively on the living conditions of the beneficiaries. It was later discontinued by government that took over power in the state in 2014 on reason bordering on political differences. Now, agitation for its resuscitation has mounted. The logic of providing safety net for neglected segment of the society is sound, yet the debate on whether such redistribution strategy is sufficient in alleviating poverty continues. As a contribution to the debate, a micro study of Owo Arugbo scheme was carried out. Fieldwork was conducted in 20 towns and villages of Ekiti state. Extensive interviews were carried out on beneficiaries, government officials and members of the Civil Society. Findings nullify 'too meagerly' narratives of cash transfer as redistributive strategy in favor of the poor in Nigeria. Rather, such a scheme should be expanded to capture more people.

Corruption with Human Face? Deciphering the Nigeria's Political Graft, Elite Social Responsibility and Amorphous Wealth Redistribution

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The use of corruption pyramid tree as a lever to build linkages with the lower class is gaining momentum in Nigeria. Rather than competitive solutions to national development, Nigerian masses, having observed the futility in taming the kleptomaniac elites, seem more inclined to gain improved resource decentralization or value creation from corrupt enrichment by encouraging increased local benefits in contrast to the tradition of profligate spending and evident capital flight. Even the government's redistribution scheme- as part of the Nigeria National Social Safety Net Program- of distributing the recovered loot to 300,000 households in 19 of Nigeria's 36 states has also remained amorphous. This study seeks to contribute towards the understanding of inter-relationships between public treasury looting and the declining humanity of the poor. It comprises a qualitative examination of secondary material readily available in the public domain and a survey carried out in Ekiti state. This study interrogates the perception of Nigerians on how proceeds of corrupt practices by the elites should be utilized for common good; thereby seemingly legitimising what ordinarily is a crime. It suggests how citizens' passion for democratic accountability can be activated to reverse the subtle trend of legitimizing corruption and engender wealth redistribution.

Social investments, material “hand-outs” and politicization of poverty in Africa

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The study interrogates the nexus between politicization of poverty and prevalence of poverty in Africa with a focus on Nigeria. Nigeria currently ranks as the poorest country in the world. While many studies have examined aspects of poverty mitigation within the national development frameworks, the politics underlying such endeavors has been under explored. This study voids this gap by investigating how politicians bastardize social investment programmes through tokenish material “hand-outs” designed to serve immediate political ends. The study relies on secondary and primary data. Secondary sources include diverse library materials. Primary sources include interviews of relevant stakeholders. Content-analysis is used to interpret data. Appropriating Marxian theory of production, the study posits that sustenance of poverty in Africa has been occasioned by macro and micro level politics. At macro level, developed countries controlling global capitalism have perpetuated dependence on periphery countries. At micro-level, local politicians trivialize social investments by exploiting the poverty situation of the populace for electoral gains through ad hoc material “hand-outs”. This has weakened the social investment policy environment and alienated the citizenry in decision making concerning wealth creation, distribution and social investments priorities. The study recommends mainstreaming of social investment governance into national development programming for sustainability.

***Senegal's national family safety scholarship program:
analytical and organizational resources and effects on
poverty alleviation?***

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University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar, Senegal

Concerning social protection, Senegal has moved from a sectoral program/project approach to a conditional safety net instrument. For example, until 2012, there were 12 social protection program in areas as diverse as education, nutrition, food security, health and disability, and targets as diverse as farmers, handicapped, the old person, schoolchildren and specially women.

Up to 2013-2014, 450.000 households receive a cash transfer of 25.000 CFA francs per three months, or about 43.630 US dollar. Specially, each scholar receives 277.777 CFA francs by day. This scholarship is valid for five year. Safety nets is the choice of Government to eradicate poverty to the entire national territory. This contribution to the International Conference for Research on African Challenges entitled "no poverty" examines the strategic and operational assumptions of this social policy instrument: what are the visions and financial choices? What is the role of World Bank in implementation of cash transfer program? What are the institutional technical and operational choices: poverty definition, targeting, conditions of recruitment of beneficiaries? What effects on poverty alleviation? Finally, this contribution calls for an activist advocacy to rethink this instrument.

Track 5: Gendering agency and inequality in Africa

Beyond numbers: Women leadership and political participation in Uganda

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When the National Resistance Movement (NRM) came to power in 1986, the number of women in politics increased dramatically. Affirmative action measures were taken to ensure women's representation in parliament and local governments. Women movements became catalysts for changing political and economic policies and institutions to engender gender inclusiveness, mainstreaming and advancing women's rights and interests at all levels of society. Utilizing the feminist standpoint as a critical theory for enforcing concrete, emancipatory practice, the paper suggests that increase in numbers has not emancipated women at the grassroots. This is because, the assumed representation of women's interests has been high jacked by elitism, cultural, political, and economic obstacles such as lack of democracy and corruption within the NRM; the NRM's patronage; the masculine model of politics; lack of access to good education; nepotism; traditional stereotypes and prejudices; and the feminization of poverty and unemployment.

***Stokvels as an indigenous economic practice pave the way
for economic security.***

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Traditional approaches of rotational money loaning have proved to be a sustainable economic development tool used by women in Johannesburg, South Africa. “The Stokvel” phenomenon has allowed women in Johannesburg informal economy to overcome challenges of income insecurity and lack of social protection. “Stokvel” is an informal financial loaning traditional system that many bank have even began to adopt and formalize. The concept is one used by women whom initially stated off loaning each other household groceries worth an agreed amount in a consortium of friends or family members. Several informal small businesses have leverage finances to start and grow businesses this way. Realizing the market for a banking system that would bring in the monies loaned to one person from say 11 other individuals, the fiscal system has taken time to define stokvel as a savings or investment society to which members monthly contribute an agreed amount to one member per month in a payment cycle that see each member receive and give in a loaning manner. There are many approaches to sustainable development and women have found themselves as practitioners of economic models that have worked for decades as grassroots unconventional financial systems are practiced. This paper is a case study presentation of successful stokvel groups that has seen these women buy cars and lift themselves economically as informal entrepreneurs in Johannesburg South Africa. The Indian Grameen bank model also emerged out of a similar type of loan, credit system. Stokvels compensate for the general lack of formal institutionalized capital for business ventures or any arisen economic emergencies.

Life is their weapon against life: the economization of reproduction in Ghana

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With respect to family planning in West Africa, international donors laud Ghana as the model for implementing state-led family planning policies that have reduced the national total fertility rate (TFR), while making steady strides towards economic development. Michelle Murphy (2017) describes both the historical and contemporary collapsing of reproduction and economic development as the economization of life--a reconfiguration of Malthusian political economy into more sanitized and empirically-driven demography—the aggregation of lives not worth living. In a country that has ostensibly invested in the economization of life, what are the quotidian machinations of this process? Based on the triangulation of original interviews in Accra and Kumasi Ghana, policy documents, and participant observations, I propose that global discourses of population development and the national rhetoric of poverty reduction have been atomized at the level of the “poor Ghanaian woman”. This paper scaffolds the discrete ways in which “poor Ghanaian women” navigate their reproductive choices with the national economy in mind and how they refuse to become extinct under aggressive policies to regulate their reproduction. I think through how reproductive rights discourse has facilitated the atomization of national poverty around gender and class axes, making the active remnants of population control difficult to discern. I posit, cautiously, that reproductive justice, which grows out of women of color’s organizing in the American south, may provide a generative normative framework for decoupling Ghanaian women’s reproductive choices from broader notions of development.

Murphy, Michelle. The Economization of Life. Durham: Duke University Press Books, 2017.

Women's political participation key to achieve gender equality (sustainable development goal number five) in Africa

Salem, Nora

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Women's political participation has increased throughout the past 30 years, globally and in Africa. Yet, the gender gap in the field of political empowerment remains at 88% globally, the largest compared to all measured areas. In Africa this gender gap is between 46-80%, thus significantly lower than the global average.

Against this background, this paper examines women's political empowerment in Africa, defined by the WEFForum as females with seats in parliament; holding ministerial or head of state positions. The paper outlines that the progress in Africa cannot be separated from the international framework, including SDGs, CEDAW and the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, requesting States Parties to take all appropriate measures to ensure equal participation in decision-making and to hold public offices. The paper moreover, assesses tools to ensure the implementation of the former, including affirmative action.

It is argued that equal political participation is critical to achieve gender equality due to its trickling-down effect, which can be observed in most female leaders crafting policies that include gender equality measures. Rania Al-Mashat, Egypt's Minister of Tourism, serves as a recent example for that. She hired exclusively women for her advisory team and put economic empowerment of women as a core priority. Particularly the tourism sector has high economic potential for women, not least due to technological innovations, i.e. sharing economy, which is primarily run by women as it allows for flexible working hours. It is concluded that identifying and supporting such economic potential typically presumes female leadership.

Track 6: Trade, innovation and poverty reduction

External Debt Origin, Capital Flight and Poverty Reduction in the Franc Zone: Does the Economic Consequences of Sino-African Relationship matter?

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Is China-Africa economic relation instrumental for capital flight and poverty reduction in FZ? Does it matter in the improvement of external debt's impact on GDP per capita and capital flight reduction in particular? This paper extends and assesses the Asongu and Aminkeng (2013) conclusions about Sino-African economic relations in the FZ context. Thus, practically, the intuition is to use a TSLS-IV econometric estimation technique on 14 African countries specific data over the period 1983-2013 to empirically assess if African external debt exclusively from China can be instrumental in the way toward capital flight and poverty reduction in FZ. The construction of a theoretical framework highlighting stylized fact and the review of a recent literature on this issue has been firstly undertaken. The main result allowed the following interpretations: (a) an important part of the traditional external debt contracted with constraint is going back out of the continent as capital flight and; (b) The capital flight contributes to improving the level of poverty in Africa. Overall, we can conclude that the contribution to economic development depends on the origin of loans received and, fostering the economic relations with China could be an excellent alternative for FZ countries. This paper is original since it has tested the Asongu and Aminkeng (2013) assumption in the continent where concerns of low economic development, higher poverty and capital flight are most acute.

***A study of housing finance by commercial banks in Rwanda
the case of banque populaire du Rwanda s.a, bank of
Kigali and Eco bank (2012-2016)***

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The world experienced severe financial crisis especially the USA and Ireland during the last decade whose effects are still felt now. These financial crises were mainly caused by housing bubbles. In Rwanda, some houses are also being advertised for auction as a recovery measure against mortgage loans defaulters. This situation prompted a study on whether there may be signs of a possible housing bubble in Rwanda which would at the end of the day result in financial crisis. The objectives of the study were to assess the size and performance of housing loans in selected commercial banks (BK, ECOBANK and BPR), to identify the causes of non-performing housing loans and loan losses and to determine the effects of non-performing housing loans and loan losses to the banking sector and the economy in general. It was found that the size and performance of the selected commercial banks are still very far from causing a housing bubble. The causes of the existing housing non-performing loans and loan losses are mainly factors that are beyond the control of the mortgage lenders as well as borrowers which are contrary to the situation in USA and Ireland whereby subprime loans/irrational exuberance were the major causes of the housing bubbles. This lead to a conclusion that the possibility of experiencing a housing bubble in Rwanda is still very low since the size of housing loan portfolio is still very low and the causal situation of housing bubbles in the USA and Ireland doesn't prevail in Rwanda. It was therefore suggested that BK, ECOBANK and BPR should reduce the existing housing non-performing loans as well as loan losses. It was also suggested that BK, ECOBANK and BPR and

other commercial banks revise their rate of interest on mortgage loans to make them more attractive and probably reduce the defaulting levels, on the other hand the government was advised to continue ensuring that no subprime mortgage loans are being offered by the commercial banks to avoid any possible housing bubble. It was therefore worth concluding basing on the above that there are not yet signs that Rwanda may experience similar housing bubbles like the USA and Ireland based on the findings in the selected commercial banks

***Public entrepreneurship as a governance mindset to
poverty alleviation in Zimbabwe..***

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Zimbabwe is one of the African countries which may still have the majority of the families living at less than the international poverty line of US\$ 1.90 a day. The paper examines government mindset towards and its reactions to the informal sector and social initiatives. The study views the informal sector as the social innovative initiatives by citizens which would be aimed at survival and combating poverty. Such activities may not be in line with government statutes, but each government could approach such operations with an entrepreneurial mindset. Economic activities such as, money changing, mineral panning, unlicensed transport operations and vending are viewed here as innovative social entrepreneurial initiatives to alleviate poverty. The government reactions to these social initiatives, which include using security apparatus to effect arrests and destroying any developed systems and structures is viewed here as contributing to poverty in the economy. Instead the government is expected to have some entrepreneurial mindset and change the government policy to align it with new developments. This could be through viewing the social initiatives as entrepreneurial initiatives and support the systems by formalizing them and find ways to collect taxes so as to have mutual benefit. After weighing different government reactions to the informal sector and impact on people's welfare, the paper concludes by making governance recommendations which have to do with a paradigm shift to developing economies as they adopt the aspects of public entrepreneurship.

**Consumers' engagement in poverty elimination through
cause-related marketing. A review of the literature**

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Omneya Mokhtar (2)**

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In third world countries like Egypt, social responsibility in general and corporate philanthropy in precise is necessary for the development process. Cause-related marketing CRM is a marketing strategy applying philanthropic practices to promote sales by encouraging consumers' donations through purchasing a cause-related product. This paper will provide a comprehensive literature review for CRM literature in order to reach a better understanding of the factors which affect consumer participation in CRM initiatives. Recommendations for helping firms considering these initiatives will be also presented.



Notes

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Notes

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