

2016 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON *RESEARCH IN DEVELOPMENT - RiD 2016*

RiD 2016 PROGRAM BOOKLET

Innovation and Sustainable Development

Exploring Contextual Issues in Developing Countries

2nd to 4th March 2016,

Mika Convention Centre, Lusaka, Zambia

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LEGACY PUBLISHING



About Legacy Publishing

Legacy Publishing (Z) Limited is a social enterprise that seeks to provide a credible platform for interaction between researchers and practitioners. We host knowledge events (such as RiD 2016) and provide publication platforms that include research journals.

Our mission is to contribute to improved access to good quality and contextual research that supports the attainment of the recently-launched Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We are closely linked to local and international actors that identify with this mission. These actors include individuals and institutions in the public, private and development sectors.

Why We Exist

There has been notable growth in the number of higher education and research institutions in developing countries, with most of these being privately-owned. But many may argue that this growth has not been accompanied by corresponding growth in the availability and use of good quality and contextual research output.

There are also not many credible platforms for consistently showcasing research being undertaken within developing countries and the developmental results being achieved through application of such knowledge.

Our Strategic Objectives

Legacy Publishing has stepped into this space with the following objectives:

- i. To create space for interaction amongst developing country researchers and practitioners, within and across sectors and disciplines;
- ii. To provide opportunity for demonstrating research and knowledge application capabilities within the developing country context; and
- iii. To establish critical knowledge-based reference points for ongoing research and development efforts that respond to emerging contextual issues.

The Importance of Research in Development

Research is a key part of a multi-billion dollar knowledge industry that continues to expand and to shape the direction of the developing world. Appropriate and reputable avenues for research dissemination can help ensure that developmental opportunities are optimised.

It is our deliberate intention to support the increased contribution of developing country research to global knowledge generation. We think this is achievable in view of the larger share that developing countries have of untapped resources and, as such, their greater potential to contribute to future global development.

We thank the various individuals and institutions that have contributed to RiD 2016. Legacy Publication Limited is proud to have played a key role in this important knowledge event

Christian Chileshe – Chief Executive Officer

STATEMENT FROM THE RiD 2016 CONVENERS

The publication of abstracts included in this booklet constitutes the first fruits of publication coming out as the 2016 RiD Conference. The volume is a culmination of concerted efforts from various contributors who have believed in this work and partnered to produce knowledge for innovative and sustainable well-being.

As convenors, we are confident that the abstracts highlight key issues that deserve attention by all stakeholders in developing countries. Therefore, care has been taken to produce this work with due quality and value for all readers. However, it must be born in mind that the details that shall be unveiled once the full papers have been published will yield and provoke repetitive actions meant to improve academic, research, social well-being throughout the developing world, and perhaps the developed world as well.

The publication of these abstract also provides evidence of the new forms of relationships, linkages, exchanges, collaboration that shall be forged through the discussions and presentations of articles in the conference. It is our hope that the network nodes that will be created through this event will thrive over the years and enrich lives.

Although some abstracts may not be in finished state, the review process ensured that academic standards are maintained. This preview is therefore a foretaste of the quality that is expected in the full conference proceeding to be published in the coming months. We wish to kindly remind all authors to continue to adhere to the international standards that have been set when submitting the final manuscripts.

Finally, we are honoured as convenors of 2016 RiD conference. We are grateful to Legacy Publications for all the efforts they've put in to make this event successful, the platinum, gold, and silver sponsors of 2016 RiD conference, the partners, the corporate exhibitors, the postgraduate students, and all delegates.

Dr Alice P.S Shemi & Prof Francis Wambalaba

PROFILES OF CONFERENCE CONVENERS

Dr Alice P S Shemi - Donatec Institute of Business, Computing & Design



Dr Shemi has a PhD in Information Systems (IS), an MBA in Information Systems Management and a BSc in Mathematics and Computing.

She has researched, developed IS curricula and published several scholarly articles in IS/IT management, e-commerce, e-government, small business ICT adoption, and other areas.

She is a professional member of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) and Association of Information Systems (AIS). She has taught as Senior Lecturer for over 17 years before co - founding Donatec Institute of Business, Computing & Design Ltd in Zambia.

Prof. Francis Wambalaba - United States International University, Kenya



Prof Wambalaba has a PhD and an MA degree in Urban Studies, an MSc and BSc in Economics and a BA in Business Administration.

He is currently Professor of Economics and Associate Deputy Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs for research at the United States International University, Kenya.

He has a strong interdisciplinary background with emphasis on economic development in the context of both rural and urban development. He is a planner with the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP), is an established researcher and has also published many articles in scholarly journals and policy reports.

MEMBERS OF THE RiD 2016 ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Prof. Alex Ikeme - University of Mkar, Nigeria

Professor Ikeme has a PhD in Food Science, M.Sc in Food Science, MSc Psychology and BSc in Animal Science. He is a Professor of food science and technology and a social entrepreneur.

He has won several prestigious awards including the Prestigious International Pan African Award on Entrepreneurship (2008), meritorious Diamond Award for National Development and the Diamond Jubilee Award (Nigeria) just to mention a few.

Professor Ikeme is the founding Director of UMM Entrepreneurship Study Centre at University of Mkar, Nigeria. He is responsible for the day-to-day Management of the Centre and organizes all academic programmes of the Centre and strategically positioning it as a Centre of Excellence and Creativity.

He is also actively engaged in Teaching, Research, Consultancy, Management and Strategic Planning. He has studied courses such as food microbiology, agribusiness, quality evaluation and control, poultry and egg technology, food chemistry and nutrition.

Prof. Gebreyesus Abegaz Yimer - Mekelle University, Ethiopia

Professor Gebreyesus Abegaz Yimer has a Masters Degree in Law from Erasmus University Rotterdam School of Law, The Netherlands, specializing in Business, Corporate and Maritime law (BCML). He also completed his LLB from Haromaya University, Ethiopia.

He is an Assistant Professor of Law at Mekelle University School of Law, Ethiopia, and also a Research Fellow of Trust Africa.

He has published several Papers in various Journals and made many paper presentations for conference proceedings.

Prof. Edwin Bbenkele - University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Prof Bbenkele has a PhD (Marketing) from the University of Stirling, UK, an MBA (Marketing) from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA, and a BA (Business Admin. & Econ) from the University of Zambia.

He has lectured in Southern Africa and the UK over the last three decades and during this time has pioneered the establishment of academic publications, centres of excellence and also professional associations.

He is a Professor of Entrepreneurship and is actively involved with teaching, research and consultancy in the fields of entrepreneurship, business management and marketing

Dr. Kavwanga Yambayamba - Zambia Open University, Zambia

Dr. Yambayamba obtained his PhD and MSc in Animal Science from the University of Alberta in Canada, and a Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Sciences from the University of Zambia. He also has a Postgraduate Diploma in Animal Science from the Agricultural University of Norway and a Postgraduate Certificate in Cross-Sector Partnership from the University of Cambridge, UK.

He worked as Senior Lecturer, Head of Department (Animal Science) and Assistant Dean (Research – Agriculture Sciences) at the University of Zambia before being appointed University Registrar. He is currently Dean of the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences at the Zambia Open University.

As a researcher, he was involved in various research activities and published over 30 scientific papers in refereed journals and several papers in Conference Proceedings, as well as several popular articles.

As a professional Animal Scientist, Dr. Yambayamba was the Founding President of the Livestock Production Society of Zambia as well as Founding President of the Agricultural Institute of Zambia (AIZ). He is also President of the Zambia Academy of Sciences.

Prof. Jose Banzozi - University of Kinshasa, Congo DR

Lecturer and researcher in the Department of Sociology and Centre for Political Studies

Dr. Francis Chigunta - University of Zambia

Senior Lecturer in Development Studies

RiD 2016 PLATINUM PARTNER



“Fostering Innovation and Capacity Building for National Development”

Welcome!

The Zambia Research and Development Centre (ZRDC) is an institution with an overall goal of contributing to national development through capacity building and community Development. It was established in 2007 by a group of professionals and Lecturers from the University of Zambia with extensive experience in research and consultancy.

ZRDC aims to pursue cutting-edge research with a view of contributing to Zambia's social and economic development.

Get Involved!

ZRDC engages in activities that stimulate international collaboration, promote Knowledge sharing in the context of knowledge-based economies, make research expertise available to decision makers, and engage in a wide range of research undertakings. It aims to address poverty and underdevelopment through institutional and capacity building, human empowerment and gender participation in all established decision-making frameworks.

ZRDC Mission

ZRDC Mission is to foster Innovation and Capacity Building for National Development.

The organization's mission encompasses activities that stimulate international collaboration, promote data sharing in the context of knowledge-based economies, make research expertise available to decision makers, and engage in a wide range of research undertakings. It aims to address poverty and underdevelopment through institutional and capacity building, human empowerment and gender participation in all established decision-making frameworks.

ZRDC engages in Industrial and technological research, covering research development and innovative investigations to energize dynamic industrial development at national and regional levels. ZRDC believes that, progressive industrial and social advancement can only be realized through the generation of new ideas and techniques, and finding the means of exploiting new materials and processes.

ZRDC Uniqueness

ZRDC comprises professionals with extensive experience in R&D activities. ZRDC's uniqueness lies in its multidisciplinary and multicultural approach. The organization's professional staff includes specialists in economics, health, education, finance, social development, engineering, policy analysis, law, systems analysis, tourism, environment, information technology, agriculture, project management, and other key fields. This in-house expertise is supplemented by national-wide associate members and international partners.

ZRDC Objectives

- To promote interest in scientific and social research and Knowledge sharing.
- To create an enabling environment for development through human capacity building in basic sciences and engineering fields.
- To provide a forum for the presentation of innovative ideas to the benefit of the nation.
- To provide training and education that shall lead to acquisition of research and development abilities of latest Technologies (e.g. ICT) and Businesses.
- To provide research fellowship to students, teachers and communities.
- To speed-up the drift towards new opportunities of E-commerce and electronic governance (E-governance).
- To represent community needs and wants in regard to National Development frameworks.

IMPORTANT NOTICES FOR RiD 2016 DELEGATES

- 1. REGISTRATION** - Please ensure that you have filled in an attendance sheet, and picked up your name tag and conference pack. For any assistance, please speak to the nearest usher.
- 2. PARTICIPATION FEES** – Please note that your participation fees include the morning and afternoon teas, lunch (including a soft drink), and 2 bottles of mineral water. The fee does not include dinner or breakfast.

Legacy Publishing will not be responsible for accommodation or transportation or any other expenses incurred by delegates other than those mentioned above.

For assistance with accommodation options, please speak to the nearest usher.

- 3. RiD COCKTAIL** - Legacy Publishing Ltd will host a cocktail at the end of the first day of the conference at Mika convention centre. The cocktail programme ends at 19hrs. This will be an opportunity for delegates to network. Please do let us know if you will be unavailable so that we can plan accordingly.
- 4. DELEGATE SERVICES** - There is a RiD 2016 secretariat office at the conference venue to assist delegates by attending to the various matters that may arise.

Should you have any queries regarding the conference, including logistical matters, dietary requirements, complaints, suggestions, or any other matter related to RiD 2016, kindly speak to an usher or contact *Makaika Nkonde* on: +260 979 677 833 or makaikan@yahoo.com

- 5. SAFETY TIPS** – While Zambia is generally considered a safe country, caution is advised as petty thefts are relatively common.

Keep your valuables in a closed bag and preferably not in backpacks or trousers pockets where these are easily seen.

In particular, keep your Laptops and phones in a secure place.

It is advisable to take a taxi at night, rather than walking.

Registered Lusaka taxis have orange stripes and can be found at all the major commercial centres – Manda Hill, Levy Junction, and many hotels – Taj Pamodzi, Intercontinental and Southern Sun all have official taxi ranks. The drivers and their vehicles are considered more reliable.

Hitch-hiking is not recommended in Lusaka, especially for women and when alone.

- 6. INTERNET** - The Conference venue has free wireless internet for all RiD 2016 delegates. There are other internet hot spots at the various shopping malls; Manda Hill, East park Mall, Arcades shopping Mall and Levy Junction. Most hotels and Lodges also have internet.
- 7. CASH TRANSACTIONS** – Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) can be found in many places in Lusaka. It is good to carry around some cash in case the ATM's are not in operation or not too near.

It is not safe to travel with huge amounts of cash. Most hotels and restaurants take Visa.

Please only change money at established outlets (Bureau de Change). Doing so from the street provides no real advantage, and you will have no recourse if you are short changed. The exchange rate is currently hovering around US\$1 – K11

8. EMERGENCY NUMBERS:

- **Emergency:** 999,
- **Police:** 991 (+260211236876)
- **Ambulance:** +260977888077,
- **Fire Brigade:** 993,
- **Central Fire Station:** +260211220180
- **Private Hospital:**
 - **CFB Hospital:** +260211254396 / +260211254398 / +260211252917,
 - **St John's Hospital:** +260211261247,
 - **Fairview Hospital:** +260211373009

9. For any other matter not covered above or should you wish to contact the Event Managers, Legacy Publishing Limited, please use the details provided below:

- **Peggy, Operations Manager** on 0977873165 or operations@legacypublication.com
- **Mutale, Events Assistant** 09678 928000 or events@legacypublication.com

RiD 2016 PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY 1 – WEDNESDAY, 2 MARCH 2016			
07:30 08:45	Registration and Reception		
08:45 08:55	Initial Remarks		
09:10 09:30	Opening Ceremony		
09:30 10:00	Official Opening Speech & Keynote Address		
10:00 - 10:30 TEA BREAK/NETWORKING OPPORTUNITY			
	Session 01 Track 01: Entrepreneurship and Business Management <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Lydia M Chabala and Vusumuzi Ndhlovu</i>	Session 02 Track 07: Environmental and Public Health, Nutrition, Tourism and Hospitality, and Climate Change Issues <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Dr Sindiso Zhou and Ms Nakamba Grace</i>	Session 03 Track 03: ICTs, e-business, e-government <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Prof Nyambe and Ms Busiku K Sampa</i>
10:30 10:50	T1-1: Benchmarking the Administrative Framework of an Entrepreneurship Centre for Effective Entrepreneurship Education - Lessons from Nigeria. <i>Ikeme A I, Agu, Reuben Amaechi & Chiaha, G T U</i>	T7-1: The Effect of Public Sector Corporate Entrepreneurship on Organisational Performance in the Health Sector: A Case of Public Hospitals in Lusaka District. <i>Banda Patson</i>	T3-1: Cell Phone Based Motor Vehicle Security System. <i>Mumba Whyson and Silumbe Richard</i>
11:00 11:20	T1-2: Examination of Formal Institutional Roles in Entrepreneurship and Business Development Service Provision to MSMEs in Zambia. <i>Lungu John M, & Chileshe Christian</i>	T7-2: Profiling Setswana Cuisine Tourist Diners in Gaborone. <i>Dr D Mahachi, Montle, K. C. Siya & Bojosi Olebetse</i>	T3-2: Towards a Model for Institutionalising Monitoring and Evaluation Training. <i>Wotela, K</i>
11:30 11:50	T1-3: Relevance of Entrepreneurship Training in a Market Driven Economy. <i>Gabriel Konayuma.</i>	T7-3: Improving Healthcare Delivery Using Online and Mobile-Based Information Management. <i>Oliver Madima Lulembo & Dr Richard Silumbe</i>	T3-3: The Effectiveness of Social Engineering using the Phishing Method from an Attackers View Point. <i>Nsunga Innocent & Dr. Silumbe Richard</i>
12:00 12:20	T1-4: Entrepreneurship Development Centres and Youth Employability in Nigeria: Lessons for	Review of Presentations	Review of Presentations

	Sub-Saharan Africa <i>Reuben Amaechi, Dr. Chiaha, G.T.U. & Prof. Ikeme, A.I</i>		
12:30 13:00	Review of Presentations		
13:00 14:00	LUNCH BREACK		
	Session 04 Venue - Litunga Track 01: Entrepreneurship and Business Management <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Mr Joshua Nyoni and Mr William Phiri</i>	Session 05 Venue: Mpezeni Track 05: Mining and Energy, Engineering and Local Adaptations <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Dr Kelvin J Bwalya & Mr Davies Chengo</i>	Session 06 Venue: Chitimukulu Track 02: Economics, Money, Banking , Finance, and Accounting <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Dr Delly Mahachi & Mr Chibesa Mulenga</i>
14:00 14:20	T1-5: Strategic Approaches To Job And Employment Creation In Zambia: Determining The Role Of Investment And Trade: <i>Murebwa Phillimon & Mbetwa Serah (PhD)</i>	T5-1: The Contribution of Zambian Mining Industry to Sustainable Development. <i>Kaunda Busiku Sharlyn & Ng'andu Sampa Harrison</i>	T2-1: Investment Trends in the East African Region: The Case of Kenya. <i>Lio Sammy & Mbogo Marion.</i>
14:30 14:50	T1-6: Entrepreneurship and Business Management: Exploring Linkages <i>Mbetwa Serah K & Silumbe Richard</i>	T5-2: An Investigation into Impacts of Adherence to Contractor Selection Criteria on Construction Project Performance: The Zambian Experience. <i>Chibesa Zacharia Mulenga</i>	T2-2: An Investigation of the Factors Which Influence The Exchange rate and its impact on the Zambian Economy. <i>Kabubi M & Mukonda F.</i>
15:00 15:20	T1-7: An Escalation of Youth Marketeers in Markets and Streets: A Study of Livingstone Urban <i>Mushibwe Christine P. & Bwalya Masaina</i>	T5-3: The potential alternative to Base Metal Mining in Zambia's Extractive Industry. <i>Moono Wilson Shamwela & Ng'andu Harrison Sampa</i>	T2-3: Africa Macroeconomic Fundamentals Mismatch: Impact On Economic Development: Empirical Evidence from Kenya. <i>Lio Sammy</i>
15:30 15:50	Review and Reflection of Presentations	T5-4: Computer Aided Engineering: A Vital Tool In Boosting Zambian Manufacturing Industry. <i>Silumbe Oliver</i>	T2-4: An Investigation into the Extent to Which National Budgets Are Implemented By Public Officers. <i>Mulenga Esther Sakala</i>
16:00 16:30		Review and Reflection of Presentations	Review and Reflection of Presentations
16:30 18:30	COCKTAIL FUNCTION		

DAY 2 – THURSDAY 3rd MARCH 2016

07:30 08:30	Registration and Reception		
08:30 08:45	Preamble and Overview		
08:45 09:15	How Agricultural Research can Inform Policy and Contribute to Development. <i>Dr. Rhoda Mofya-Mukuka</i>		
09:15 10:00	Panel Discussion <i>Moderator – Joshua M Nyoni</i>		
10:00 - 10:30 TEA BREAK/NETWORKING OPPORTUNITY			
	Session 07 Track 04: Agriculture, Agribusiness, Food Production and Safety, and Tourism & Hospitality Management. <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Dr Kelvin Bwalya and Mr Wilson S. Moono</i>	Session 08 Track 06: Policy, Regulation, Governance, Security and Conflict Resolution <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Dr Christine Mushibwe and Mrs Esther Mulenga</i>	Session 09 Track 03: Track 03: ICT's, Finance Sector, Mining, etc <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Prof Ikeme A.I & Ms Serah Mbetwa</i>
10:30 10:50	T4-1: Application of Geostatistical Procedures to Map Spatial Variability of Soil Organic Carbon, Phosphorus and pH in Zambia. <i>Chabala Lydia Mumbi, Chapoto Antony and Kamanga Olipa Lungu</i>	T6-1: Enhancing the Effectiveness of Local Government Administrative Units through Institutionalization of CBMS. <i>Kabubi Marvin & Dr. Richard Silumbe</i>	T3-7: How To Support Local Entrepreneurship With Cloud Based ERP And E-Mentorship Program <i>Mr. Tuliswensi Sinyangwe & Dr. Richard Silumbe</i>
11:00 11:20	T4-2: An investigation of Entrepreneurial factors that predict perceptions of sustainable household Food Security for selected female Entrepreneurs in Kabwe District of Central Zambia. <i>Malama J.</i>	T6-2: An Assessment of the Prevalence of Gender Based Violence in Zambia: A Case Study of Mwenya Compound, Isoka District. <i>Nakamba Grace, Kabubi Marvin: & Silumbe. R.</i>	T3-8: Econometric Analysis of the Export-Led Growth Hypothesis: Evidence for Sub Saharan African Countries <i>Mulenga Cecilia & Fumitaka Furuoka</i>

11:30 11:50	T4-3: AgriProFocus Presentation	T6-3: Media Policy, Regulation and Control: A Basis for Future Security Concerns. <i>Phiri Sam.</i>	T3-9: Thin Capitalisation and Illicit Financial Flows in Developing Countries: Case of Zambia's Mining Sector Chileshe Christian
12:00 12:30		T6-4: Social Media and Women's Empowerment Discourse: Challenges and Prospects For Sustainable Development In Zimbabwe <i>Dr Zhou Sindiso & Dr Landa Nhlanhla</i>	
12:30 13:00	Review of Presentations	Review of Presentations	Review of Presentations
13:00 14:00	LUNCH BREAK		
	Session 10 Venue – Litunga Track 07: Environmental and Public Health, Nutrition, Tourism and Hospitality, and Climate Change Issues <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Dr Nhlanhla Landa & Mr Innocent Nsunga</i>	Session 11 Venue: Mpezeni Track 08: Research Philosophy, Epistemology, Ontology Methodology and Methods Application <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Dr Rhoda Mofya and Dr Francis Chigunta</i>	Session 12 Venue: Chitimukulu Track 09: Education, Vocational Training, Learning, Project Evaluation and Application <i>Session Chairs:</i> <i>Dr Delly Mahachi & Mr Chibesa Mulenga</i>
14:00 14:20	T7-4: Climate change perceptions, indicators and adaptation strategies for small holder farmers in Matabeleland North. <i>Ndlovu Vusumuzi. & Masendeke D</i>	T8-1: Generalised Particular; A Critique Of Inductive Knowledge in Social Research. <i>Chengo Davies & Silumbe Richard Dr</i>	T9-1: Content and Language Integrated Learning in the Heart of Darkness. <i>Nchindila B Prof</i>
14:30 14:50	T7-5: Challenges of Aflatoxin consumption derived from peanut products: a literature review. <i>Banda Maureen S & Shemi A.P Dr</i>	T8-2: Mixed methods research. <i>Nchindila B</i>	T9-2: Repositioning Higher Education Institutions in Building a Knowledge Society and Promoting ICT-Enabled Development in Zambia. <i>Phiri Daniel A</i>
15:00 15:20	T7-6: Managing the Disposal of Infectious and Hazardous Waste in Public Health Centres. Mbetwa Serah K & Silumbe Richard Dr	T8-3: Towards an outcome-based approach to literature review. <i>Wotela K Dr</i>	T9-3: Towards an Agile Philosophy for Transforming Tertiary education Conceptualization and Articulation: A developing country perspective

			<i>Shemi A P.S & Shemi A.</i>
15:30 16:30	Review and Reflection of Presentations	Review and Reflection of Presentations	Review and Reflection of Presentations

DAY 3 – FRIDAY 4th MARCH 2016

Session 13		Venue: Chitimukulu	Session 14		Venue: Mpezeni
Special Research Seminars for Masters and PhD Research Students			Practitioners and Small Business Entrepreneurs in Developing Countries		
<i>Session Chair: Prof F. Wambalaba & Dr Sondiso</i>			<i>Session Chair: Dr Richard Silumbe & Mr Sam Phiri</i>		
08:15 08:30	Opening Remarks		Opening Remarks		
08:30 08:50	T1-8: Impact of E-Learning on Pupils' Academic Performance in Zambian Rural Schools. <i>Phiri William and Dr Richard Silumbe</i>		Demonstration on renewable Oil Production. <i>Sichilalu S & Bwalya Kelvin J Dr</i>		
09:00 09:20	T1-9: Entrepreneurship and Business Management: Exploring Linkages <i>Serah K Mbetwa & Dr. Richard Silumbe</i>				
09:30 09:50	T1-10: Enhancing the Effectiveness of Local Government Administrative Units through Institutionalization of CBMS. <i>Kabubi Marvin & Dr. Richard Silumbe</i>		Consumer Energy And Our Daily lives. <i>Samson Muumba</i>		
10:00 10:30 TEA BREAK/NETWORKING OPPORTUNITY					
10:30 10:50	T8-5: Towards explanatory frameworks for interpreting multidisciplinary postgraduate business and management research results. <i>Dr Wotela K</i>		Zynle Technologies Electronic Payment Gateway. <i>Anne Mwansa</i>		
11:00 11:20	T8-6: Reflections on an interpretive hermeneutic experience of e- commerce adoption in developing countries: Case of MyBots. <i>Dr Shemi APS</i>		Media Network on Child Rights and Development (MNCRD) <i>Henry Kabwe</i>		
11:30 11:50	T8-7: Towards an outcome-based approach to literature review for business and management research students. <i>Dr Wotela K</i>		Panel Discussion – Emerging Issues and Way Forward		
11:50 12:30	Review of Presentations		Session Closing Remarks		
12:30 13:00 CLOSING CEREMONY					
13:00 14:00 LUNCH BREAK & END OF CONFERENCE					

NAMES AND PROFILES OF SOME OF THE RiD 2016 PRESENTERS

CHENGO, Davies



Davies Chengo holds two Bachelor's Degrees (in Philosophy and in Secular Theology) and is currently pursuing two Post Graduate Degrees - a Master in Philosophy with University Antonianum-Pontifical (through St. Bonaventure University) and Master in Development Studies with the Information and Communications University.

He is registrar at the Information and Communications University. He has a keen interest in the adoption of new technologies by rural communities to enhance productivity and rural incomes in the area of research. Currently he is researching the decentralization of water management through polycentric levels.

CHIBESA, Zacharia Mulenga



Zacharia Chibesa has a BSc and MSc and is a member of the the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, Chartered Institute of Building, the Surveyors Institute of Zambia, and is a Registered Engineer with the Engineering Institute of Zambia. He holds practicing licences in both Quantity Surveying and Civil Engineering.

He has 23 years' experience in Landed Property Development, including construction, having worked both in the private and public sectors.

Chibesa is a Lecturer and a Special Research Fellow (undertaking PhD studies) with the University of Zambia.

KABUBI, Marvin M.



Marvin Kabudi was born on 20th September, 1989 and went to primary and secondary school in Western Province of Zambia.

He then went to the University of Zambia in 2009 where he studied Demography. Kabudi is currently working as a researcher at Zambia Research and Development Center (ZRDC) and also at the Information and Communications University (ICU).

LIO, Sammy A N



Sammy Lio is currently a University Lecture and researcher with United States International University-Africa and also a Principal Independent Consultant in the financial and accounting sectors.

He has coached managers in over five central banks of Africa; and numerous other financial institutions, corporate entities, government agencies, educational institutions, pension funds and NGOs. His focus has been on financial policy, investments, accounting, strategic planning, and risk management.

He has also worked in six sectors of Kenya's economy before recently going into lecturing in the areas of finance and accounting, and organizational well-being and prosperity.

MAHACHI-CHATIBURA, Delly



Delly Mahachi-Chatibura is a Senior Lecturer at the University of Botswana.

She holds a PhD Tourism Management (South Africa). She also holds a Galileo First Class and Online Computer Bases Certificate and she is an Opera Property Management System Certified User.

Her research interests centre on culinary heritage and tourism.

MULENGA Esther Sakala



Esther Mulenga has an MBA from Lancaster University and is a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA), UK and the Zambia Institute of Chartered Accountants (ZICA).

She has more than twelve years' experience in financial management and accounting, more than six of this in strategic management and two in auditing and management consultancy.

Her area of research interest is private sector development with emphasis on Small and Medium Entities (SME) empowerment.

MUMBA, Whyson



Whyson Mumba is Head of Information & Communication Technology at the Chambeshi Water and Sewerage Company, Kasama district.

He has a BSc- IT from Amity University, India, a Higher Diploma in Management Information System from Copperbelt University, and Cisco-CNNA and Server Administration Certification from the University of Zambia. He is also pursuing a Master of Information and Communication Technology degree (Information Systems Security and Business Management information Systems) at Information and Communication University Zambia.

His research interests include Mobile Technology Security, Information Systems Audit, Business Security Management, Microcontrollers and automobile security system.

He is a Member of Computer Society of Zambia with over ten years' experience in Information Technology.

NSUNGA, Innocent

Innocent Nsunga is currently pursuing a Bachelor's degree in information security and computer forensics with the Information and Communications University (ICU). He is also a researcher with Zambia Research and Development Centre (ZRDC).

His current and particular academic research is on cybercrime.

PHIRI, Daniel Apton



Daniel is an academic, development practitioner and researcher based at the Copperbelt University's School of Built Environment where he has teachers Computer Studies, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Environmental Economics and Urban Planning.

Daniel's diverse research interests include Housing Finance and Infrastructure Planning, e-Governance and use of ICTs in Public Institutions. He is particularly interested in promoting ICT-enabled socio-economic development including improving platforms and systems for distance and e-learning in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and leveraging ICTs for improving and strengthening higher education management, instructional delivery and learning environments.

Daniel has been involved with research on policy development and application of ICT and has published in these areas.

SINYANGWE, Tuliswensi



Tuliswensi Sinyangwe has a Bachelor's degree in Library and Information Science, with Demography, from the University of Zambia.

He is currently a Tutor in E-Learning and Digital Culture at Information and Communication University (ICU).

Tuliswensi has worked to help children and young people who have been less privileged through Hope 4 Change project that he initiated with students and young graduates in 2009.

He also ventured into business development in 2011 as a means to youth empowerment. Nchitonet Dot Com Limited, was established in 2011 with a goal of enhancing software systems development and training for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Zambia.

RiD 2016 CONFERENCE PAPER ABSTRACTS

PROFILING SETSWANA CUISINE TOURIST DINERS IN GABORONE

Mahachi-Chatibura Delly, Siya Montle K. C., Olebetse Bojosi

University of Botswana, Faculty of Business, Botswana

Abstract

Purpose/Objective of the paper – The main purpose of this paper is to understand the main characteristics eminent in Setswana cuisine diners in Gaborone. Setswana cuisine has largely remained a neglected tourism resource.

Design/methodology/approach – This study mainly used the social science and the marketing/management approaches of understanding tourist experiences to analyze the main demographic and psychographic characteristics of diners at 47 restaurant facilities in Gaborone. Purposive sampling was used to select the majority of the restaurant facilities and the respondents. Results of this study were examined using descriptive statistics and thematic content analysis.

Findings – The marketing/management approach of tourist experiences was found to be mainly influential in defining the cuisine experiences of tourist diners in Gaborone, mainly because Setswana cuisine was viewed as performing a supporting or secondary function. Although most of the diners displayed social food-related behavior such as interacting in group and travelling as groups, this characteristic was not found to be influential in transforming this supporting experience into a peak experience required for classifying them as ‘definite’ cuisine tourists. Such findings have implications for restaurateurs and marketers alike.

Originality/value – This study is one of the few that details the main characteristics of potential Setswana cuisine tourist diners in Gaborone. An understanding of diners’ psychographic and demographic characteristics can have multiple uses for the restaurateur and the marketer. Firstly tourist profiles can be used to define and reinforce a restaurant concept. Secondly, such information is necessary for pricing and determination of service styles. Lastly, tourist profiles in this case are important for continuous marketing and promotion efforts, aimed at satisfying an appropriate customer base.

Keywords: demographic, psychographic, Setswana cuisine.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE EXCHANGE RATE OF THE KWACHA AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ZAMBIAN ECONOMY

Kabubi M & Mukonda F

Information and Communications University, Lusaka, Zambia

Abstract

Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to investigate the factors which influence the Exchange Rate and its impact on the Zambian economy.

Design/methodology/approach: Both primary and secondary data are employed in this paper in order to have a wider and more accurate understanding of the economic factors which affect the exchange rate, particularly in Zambia. STATA (full meaning) is used to

analyse the data collected. The scope of analysis includes regression models, econometric analysis, and statistical projections of the variables from economic data collected.

Findings: The research paper has demonstrated the systematic findings on the factors influencing the exchange rate and its impact on the Zambian economy. In this research paper, it is apparent that Zambia has seen a depreciating currency due to low exports coupled with relatively higher imports in both volume and value released. There was financial risk emanating from the two previously introduced but now abandoned statutory instruments, namely S.I 33 and S.I. 55. For the business sector, the research established that uncertainty and political risk in the economy could not go without mention as they are contributing factors that saw the exchange rate worsening in Zambia.

Originality/value: This study has come at a time when the Zambian Kwacha exchange rate against the Dollar has more than doubled the normal or usual rate. Therefore, the findings generated from this study are very beneficial in understanding this phenomenon. We intend to avail much information to the planners and policy makers as well as the government in order to help fix this problem.

Keywords: Determinants, Exchange Rate, Impact, Kwacha- Dollar, Zambia.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT CENTRES AND YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY IN NIGERIA: LESSONS FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.

Agu Reuben Amaechi, Dr. Chiaha G.T.U, and Prof. Ikeme Alexander Ikechukwu
Centre for Entrepreneurship and Development Research University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

Abstract

Purpose: This study used an ex post facto research design to investigate how the EDCs can operationalize (LiDITeM) and the BPP (Benchmark Operational Model).

Design/Methodology: The study sample consists of all the 207 staff and students of the three centers, but 186 comprising 47 staff and 139 trainees from the three centers participated in the study. Two instruments were used, the Entrepreneurship Educational Development Benchmark Operational Model Questionnaire (EEDBOMQ); an interview schedule; and a focus group discussion guide. For data analysis means, Standard Deviation (SD), and Analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used.

Results: It was found that the centers can attain the Benchmark model by clearly delineating organizational structure, specifying command chain, partnering with universities, expanding EDC Board, mixing town and gown as faculty members, among others.

Originality/Value: The best practice pedagogies can be operationalized by: starting a programme of internship; holding Business plan competition; establishing an industrial cluster; etc. It was therefore recommended by the researchers that efforts be made to operationalize LiDITeM and adopt BPP.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, Employability, Centres, Entrepreneurial perspective, pedagogies

CHALLENGES OF AFLATOXIN CONSUMPTION DERIVED FROM PEANUT PRODUCTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Banda Maureen and Dr Shemi A.P.S

University of Zambia, & Donatec Institute of Business, Computing & Design, Lusaka, Zambia

Abstract

Purpose: This paper reviews past literature from 2005 to 2015 to determine challenges of aflatoxin consumption from peanut products.

Design/Research Methodology: The research methodology favours a conceptual approach using content and thematic analysis. A collection of data was done through literature search using the terms 'Aflatoxin in products' or aflatoxin challenges' in popular research databases such as Elsevier, PROMEC Unit Medical Research Council, and Google Scholar.

Results: The studies from China, Brazil, Turkey, USA, Togo, Pakistan, Nigeria, Congo, Cameroon and Kenya reveal that Aflatoxin has negative effects on humans. Indeed the most serious danger is the health of consumers that is affected. Many studies reported immunity suppression, aflatoxicosis, liver cancers, stunted growth and many other ailments and besides, many deaths associated with consumption of high aflatoxin levels from foods have occurred.

Originality/Value: The revelation of this study elevated the quality of health sustainability in developing country context. It is hoped that the revelations of this paper, will inform stakeholders on the need for better quality nutrition from peanut products for consumption in developing countries. The findings of this paper can be useful to processors, importers and exporters of peanut products in developing nations. The quality of peanut products in developing countries markets will enhance the quality of life and improve general nutrition related to other food products.

Keywords: Aflatoxin Challenge; Developing Nations; Innovation, Sustainable Development, Quality Nutrition, Literature review.

MINING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN EXPOSE ON THE ZAMBIAN MINING INDUSTRY.

Kaunda Busiku Sharlyn, Dr. Munshifwa Ephraim Kabunda & Ng'andu Sampa Harrison.

Copperbelt University, Kitwe, Zambia

Abstract

Purpose: The objective of this paper is to investigate how the Zambian mining industry may be used to effectively contribute to sustainable development.

Design/Methodology: The research adopts a desk study approach to critically analyse the current frameworks that are being used in developed mining industries such as Australia, Canada and South Africa for sustainable development best practices.

Results: The paper seeks to suggest a framework that can be adopted by the Zambian mining industry in enhancing sustainable development.

Originality/Value: From the paper, it is anticipated that the resulting knowledge will help in tailoring the mining sustainability practice framework to meet Zambia's mining industry's identified demand. Also, the knowledge from the study will help in making policy

recommendations for the Zambian mining industry as a way of encouraging responsible mining to uphold the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

APPLICATION OF GEOSTATISTICAL PROCEDURES TO MAP SPATIAL VARIABILITY OF SOIL ORGANIC CARBON, PHOSPHORUS AND PH IN ZAMBIA

Chabala Mumbi Lydia, Antony Chapoto and Kamanga Olipa Lungu
Indaba Agriculture Policy Research Institute (IAPRI), Lusaka, Zambia.

Abstract

Purpose: This study was carried to map the spatial distribution of soil organic carbon (SOC), phosphorus and soil pH.

Design/Methodology: The study was based on 1715 geocoded data points from which soil were collected and analysed for oxidizable carbon based on the Walkley-Black procedure. The soil pH was determined by the electrometric method while the available phosphorus was determined by the Bray and Kurtz 1 method. Ordinary kriging (OK) was applied to model the spatial distribution of available P and soil pH with spherical variograms. The spatial distribution of SOC was mapped based on inverse distance weighting (IDW).

Results: Results indicated that there was a variation in the spatial distribution of available P, SOC and soil pH across the country. The average standard error was 0.5660 which was approximately equal to the RMSE of 0.5644 in the OK model used to map soil pH, and the RMSE standardized close to one (1). This means that the predicted soil acidity map was correctly assessing the variability of soil pH across the country. In the case of SOC which was mapped with IDW, the mean prediction error was -0.0035 indicating that the predictions were not biased. However, the prediction errors in the OK model for soil P were very large with the RMSE standardized of 0.7 indicating that the model used was underestimating the variability of P at locations that were not sampled.

Originality/Value: Therefore maps produced for SOC and soil pH could be used to guide management strategies for soil acidity and SOC. For instance; conservation farming practices should be encouraged to maintain the national pool of SOC at levels that will support agricultural production. The map for soil P can be used to refine sampling strategy so as to improve its reliability.

Key words: spatial variability, soil organic carbon, soil pH.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL ENGINEERING USING THE PHISHING METHOD

Mr. Nsunga Innocent & Dr. Silumbe Richard
Information and Communications University, Lusaka, Zambia

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to explore more on this devastating method that crackers use to gain access to the information that is deemed private. The paper will address

social engineering; in particular the social engineering committed through the phishing method by using a fake, cloned login web page.

Design/Methodology: To achieve this purpose, this paper took a scenario-based survey in which two phishing experiments were conducted in an organization and the other at the learning institution.

Results: The results in both cases showed the likelihood of the success of the actual attack by a perpetrator. With these results, it is clear that internet users are susceptible to the attack, especially in developing countries where people are now familiarizing themselves with different technologies in improving their livelihood and are not fully enlightened on the security threats the cyber space faces. Unlike the other types of hacking methods that involves cracking passwords using various methods such as the dictionary, hybrid and the brute force attacks, that may take more time to accomplish; social engineering using the fake login web page has proved to be very effective and efficient from an attacker's view point, because an attacker can get the information in a short time.

Value: The paper helps in raising awareness among cyber space users in developing countries, as this attack if not managed can be a major drawback to innovation and in the implementation of technologies in developing countries. Social engineering is now not only limited to the old known ways of human trickery but most attacks are now done with the computer which may lead to the loss of privacy by the victim.

Keywords: Social engineering, information systems, hacking, reconnaissance, phishing.

MEDIA POLICY, REGULATION AND CONTROL: A BASIS FOR FUTURE SECURITY CONCERNS

Sam Phiri, PhD

Department of Mass Communication, University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia

Abstract

Purpose: This paper argues that since 1991, the Zambian approach towards political liberalism, particularly the easing of public access to government information, has been faulty and narrowly focused. This has resulted in the retrogressive march of the whole democracy project. More specifically, the 'Zambia paradigm' ignores the people's right to know.

Design/Methodology: Thus this paper historically revisits the applied paradigm, examines the sources of political deceit and; outlines their ultimate ramifications on governance and national security. Through a comparative analysis, the Zambia approach is contrasted and subjected to the dominant doctrines in international law and benchmarks.

Results/Value: It is concluded, that unless the Zambian model is innovatively broadened, it could dangerously contribute to internecine social conflict whose foundations are apparent in citizens' current immediate penchant for local identity formations, a proclivity that subtracts from the attainment of the Global Sustainable Development Goals.

HOW TO SUPPORT LOCAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH CLOUD BASED ERP AND E-MENTORSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. Sinyangwe Tuliswensi & Dr. Silumbe Richard

Abstract

Purpose/Objective of the paper: This paper seeks to explain how locally based Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) can benefit from cloud based Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System to manage and grow their businesses. It also explains how local business mentorship programs can be better supported with electronic managed systems to help grow the spirit and culture of entrepreneurship among local people endeavouring to start and grow their own businesses.

Design/methodology/approach: In November and December, 2015 a need assessment research survey was conducted by a team of three researchers and entrepreneurs in system development from Zambia Research and Development Centre (ZRDC). They wanted to understand the needs and challenges of SMEs and start-up entrepreneurs on using business software packages and other ICT based tools in managing and growing their businesses. 150 small business owners were randomly selected from their place of work. Those that were interviewed were all from the central business centre in city of Lusaka and they each had at least one employee and one customer for their business.

Findings: Research finding show that 80% of respondents did not receive any form of training or mentorship on how to use a Business Software Package to manage their business, while only 30% agreed to have used software to manage their businesses. On the other hand, the majority (75%) of respondents agreed to have had access to internet on a daily basis, however only 45% stated that they had internet access via a computer on a daily basis. All (100%) of the respondents were interested in a one stop business software that could enable them generate documentation on their daily business transaction, view their financial reports, assign and receive feedbacks on their employees tasks, as well as communicate to their customers and suppliers within the enterprise platform.

Originality/value: The demand for technology support for small local businesses cannot be over emphasized as per statistics from this survey. This paper demonstrates how small local business owners could be supported not only with an easy ERP solution, but also with a user centred e-mentorship program to help improve their competence levels in managing their financial aspects and human resource of their business. This could quickly help them better their business performance, create employment and grow sustainable local enterprise industry.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), e-Mentorship, Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Business Software Systems.

CONTENT AND LANGUAGE INTEGRATED LEARNING IN THE HEART OF DARKNESS

Prof Nchindila Bernard

University of South Africa, Republic of South Africa

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this paper is to place Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) at the heart of Africa’s educational and socioeconomic emancipation, within the affordances of Internet Communication Technologies (ICTs).

Design/Approach: Firstly, it unveils CLIL as it relates to disciplines as wide as arts, mathematics, science, technology and engineering. Secondly, it retraces the steps to the African cultural past by casting a long and hard look at the four natural elements, namely earth, air, water and fire in an Africa often depicted in worldviews as the *Heart of Darkness*.

Results: Thirdly, the paper focuses on mining and the role of energy in the pursuit of happiness among Africans. To that purpose, the paper offers assertive literacy encounters with Africa’s natural wealth as a practical and viable route to addressing Africa’s socioeconomic challenges.

Originality/Value: In the end, a unique contribution this paper makes to the advancement of knowledge on research in development is that it puts on the table the important but often ignored basics of literate societies in paying attention to the need for beneficiation of societies’ natural wealth.

MIXED METHODS RESEARCH

Prof Nchindila Bernard

University of South Africa, Republic of South Africa

Abstract

Purpose: Mixed methods research has been defined as both a method and methodology for conducting research that entails integrating quantitative and qualitative research in a single study. Because of their inherent power to utilize multiple ways of exploring a research problem, mixed methods are deemed to be superior to single approaches of investigating a research problem and have gained much currency among researchers. However, little is known about what makes mixed methods: “mixed”, leading some researchers to floundering in their deployment of mixed methods research. In this paper, I aim to provide a nuanced understanding of mixed methods research by focusing on the meaning of the term “mixed” in mixed methods research.

Design/Methodology/Approach: To do this, I will first demonstrate both the quantitative and qualitative research paradigms before I move on to show the meaning of “mixed” in mixed research methods.

Findings/Value: A key contribution this paper makes to research in development is that it deepens our knowledge on mixed methods research.

EXAMINATION OF FORMAL INSTITUTIONAL ROLES IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICE PROVISION TO MSMEs IN ZAMBIA

Prof Lungu John M PhD & Chileshe Christian

Copperbelt University, Kitwe Zambia

Abstract

Purpose: This study draws on emerging institutional theory in examining the formal institutional infrastructure underpinning EBDS to MSMEs in the Zambian context.

Design/Research Methodology/Approach: The examination is undertaken from a perspectivist viewpoint that employs sense-making to identify the roles being played by various formal institutional actors and to also gain insight into the factors informing these roles. Data is collected from 185 MSME operators, from 24 individuals involved in the provision of EBDS, and also from websites and documentation for 26 institutional actors that engage with MSME around EBDS in Zambia.

Results: The research finds that the absence of a globally accepted theoretical framework for entrepreneurship and also business development affects the development of a common understanding of EBDS and its application to MSMEs. Major challenges also arise from the absence of an overarching national development paradigm around which various actors could rally in their support to MSMEs.

Originality/Value: The MSME sector exhibits signs of enduring and negative effects emanating from the country's political economy. The study proposes a comprehensive institutional framework within which the above and other issues could be addressed. Areas for further study are also highlighted.

Key words: Entrepreneurship; BDS; MSMEs; Institutions.

THE POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVE TO BASE METAL MINING IN ZAMBIA'S EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

Moono Wilson Shamwela & Ng'andu Harrison Sampa
*School of Mines and Mineral Resources
Copperbelt University, Kitwe, Zambia*

Abstract

Purpose: This paper focuses on exploring the possibility of regulating the mining of non-tradition mined materials also referred to as industrial minerals such as Laterite, Sand, Gravel and rock for construction.

Design/Approach/Research methodology: The paper will take a desk study approach with a combination of empirical research by identifying the major sources of these materials, exploring their use on the domestic market and putting up a workable explanation plan so that these are mined as a resource that can be taxed. The revenue collected can be used to prop up other developmental activities in the country.

Results: The results of this study will encourage local entrepreneurs exploit the resources at a profit and create job opportunities revenue base for the government in for of taxes.

Value: This sector is thereby expected to create a new mining sector that is sustainable and creating a starting point for the journey of achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) especially the Zero Hunger and Zero Poverty goals.

Key word: Mining, industrial material, sustainable, developmental activities and resources.

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVALENCE OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN ZAMBIA: A CASE STUDY OF MWENYA COMPOUND, ISOKA DISTRICT

Nakamba Grace, Kabubi Marvin & Dr. Silumbe R.
Information and Communications University, Lusaka, Zambia

Abstract

Purpose: The general objective of the research was to assess the prevalence of Gender Based Violence and the specific objectives were; to identify some of the forms of gender based violence, to identify the causes of Gender Based Violence (GBV), to find out the impact of Gender Based Violence on the victim and to identify the role played by partners in addressing the problem.

Design/Research Methodology: The methodology used both qualitative and quantitative research design. Data were analysed using Special Package for Special Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel. However, the study found out that there was high prevalence of Gender Based Violence in Mwenya compound, up to 80%.

Results: Therefore, it was concluded that there needs to be massive sensitization on the subject of Gender Based Violence and women's rights for sustained initiatives aimed at preventing Violence in Mwenya compound.

REPOSITIONING HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN BUILDING A KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY AND PROMOTING ICT-ENABLED DEVELOPMENT IN ZAMBIA

Phiri Daniel Apton
Copperbelt University, Kitwe, Zambia

Abstract

Purpose: Information and knowledge are the main economic driving forces of any society. Some nation states such as Singapore and South Korea have developed purely on the platform of ICTs and knowledge society principles. Much information and knowledge needed for a society's development are mainly generated in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The latter however face many challenges including inability to respond and adapt to an emerging global knowledge society and ICT-enabled development; failure to prepare and equip students with appropriate ICT skills and transform them into 'knowledge workers' and inability to adequately integrate ICTs into their core businesses processes and organization, curriculums and to strategically apply ICTs in the teaching and learning environments.

Design: Conceptual analysis is used to answer key questions, which are: to what extent and depth have HEIs in Zambia integrated ICTs in their long term developmental visions, core academic and research processes, curriculums and teaching and learning environments, organization and business of human resource development? To what degree are HEIs preparing students and researchers to use ICT platforms and be creative thinkers and problem-solvers and to promote an inquiry-centred learning environment? To what extent does the National ICT Policy recognize HEIs as engines of ICT enabled development and building of a knowledge society? What are the practical implications and costs of implementing ICT-enabled development and building of a knowledge society in Zambia?

Value: This study aims to help HEIs in Zambia to revisit their development visions, missions and strategies with a view to repositioning themselves in emerging knowledge-based economies and in promoting ICT enabled socio-economic development and ultimately the realization of the Vision 2030 for Zambia and the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS).

Key Words: Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), ICTs, ICT-enabled development, Knowledge Society

RELEVANCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING IN A MARKET DRIVEN ECONOMY: THE CASE OF ZAMBIA

Konayuma Gabriel S.

*Senior Vocational Training and Training Officer
Ministry of Higher Education, Zambia*

Abstract

Purpose: This paper aims to contribute to the development of strategic interventions that promote sustainable socio-economic development in Zambia; assess how the TEVET Policy has addressed entrepreneurship training in Zambia; and identify how the country hopes to achieve a middle-income economy through strengthened entrepreneurship training;

Design/Approach: This paper addresses these issues by examining relevant documents such as the TEVET Policy, Training Policy, Vision 2030 and Entrepreneurship curricula.

Results: A number of African countries that have embraced economic reforms have experienced a shrinking formal sector. This has been due to privatisation of parastatal companies and state-owned companies. Zambia is one of the African countries that has adopted a market driven economy. This has led to the growth of the informal sector. A number of people in the informal sector lack adequate entrepreneurial and technical skills. The Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training (TEVET) sector has been reformed to make it responsive to the changing scenario in the reformed economy. Entrepreneurship training for the formal and informal sector has been introduced in TEVET institutions. A number of organisations have been formed to provide training in skills required in the informal sector. The TEVET Policy aims to improve technical training and vocational training and link it to the requirements of the employment sector. The TEVET policy recognises the following categories of people in our society as the most likely to benefit the country from this training: school leavers (i.e. Grade 7, Grade 9 and Grade 12); employees in the formal sector; entrepreneurs, both in formal and informal sector; the unemployed and underemployed – including employees in the informal sector; women; and retrenches. Entrepreneurship training is integrated in TEVET curricula. A number of institutions are offering entrepreneurship training. Is this meeting the needs of both the formal and informal sectors? Are trainees becoming employers and starting their own enterprises or most still expect employment? Is the Entrepreneurship Training relevant to the market driven economy?

Key words: Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship training, Curriculum, market driven economy.

ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS THROUGH INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF CBMS

Mr. Kabubi Marvin & Dr. Silumbe Richard

Information and Communications University, Lusaka, Zambia

Abstract

Purpose: The main objectives of CBMS to be addressed in this project are: To diagnose the extent of poverty at the local level (particularly at ward level), Formulate appropriate plans and programs to address problems, Provide the basis for rational allocation of resources, Identify eligible beneficiaries for targeted programs, Monitor and assess the impact of programs and projects.

Design/methodology/approach: The distinctive features of CBMS are that: It is a census of households and not a sample survey, it is rooted in local government and promotes community participation, it uses local personnel and community volunteers as monitors, it has a core set of simple, well-established indicators and that it establishes data-bank at all geo-political levels within the country. CBMS implementation is an Eight-Step Process: Step 1 – Advocacy/organization, Step 2 – Community Capacity Building, Step 3 – Data collection and field editing, Step 4 – Data encoding and map digitization, Step 5 – Processing and mapping, Step 6 – Data validation and community consultation, Step 7 – Knowledge (database) management, Step 8 – Dissemination. This project was carried out in line with this methodology in about thirty five Local Administrative Units (wards) across Zambia and set of indicators were formulated for the data collection tools (household questionnaires). Focus group discussions were also used in order to authenticate data which was collected using questionnaires.

Findings: CBMS has showed that good public policy choices for empowering and uplifting the poor are best made when local authorities and communities work together and are guided by sound data and evidence-based analysis. This is vital for ensuring effective public spending and greater public accountability. Enabling Conditions for CBMS implementation are: Decentralization which facilitates the adoption of CBMS, Political commitment is key to sustainability, Public participation is important, CBMS is cost-effective. CBMS empowers the community by building its capacity to participate in diagnosing the problem and offering solutions, CBMS improves the allocation of resources by making it easier to prioritize interventions, CBMS increases equity in resource allocation, CBMS helps to monitor the impact of projects and programs, thus contributing to poverty-reduction efforts.

Originality/Value: Institutionalization of CBMS enables Local Administrative Units (wards) country wide to accurately determine the magnitude of poverty and other prevailing socio-economic problems and to formulate programs and policies based on up-to-date information in order to provide practical solutions, increase transparency and accountability of local governments in resource allocation, thereby improving governance. This project has demonstrated that CBMS data can be used for: Monitoring public expenditures and donor programs, enabling gender-responsive budgeting, tracking progress toward the MDGs, Better targeting of program beneficiaries, sounding an early warning.

Key words: Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS), Institutionalization, enhancing effectiveness, Local

IMPROVING HEALTHCARE DELIVERY USING ONLINE AND MOBILE-BASED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Purpose/Objective of the Paper: The purpose of this paper is to examine the operation, implementation and the benefits of utilizing an Online Health Record Management System (OHRMS) to maintain patient records.

Design/methodology/approach: A simulation using dummy patient information was carried out to evaluate the performance of the system with respect to time. The target of the OHRMS described in this paper is to reduce on the time spent managing records and to completely save the time spent on the recreation of lost records. The system eradicates most of the problems that are encountered with the use of paper-based records. This is done with the use of a web-based Information management system.

Findings: After the simulations, great speeds were achieved especially when retrieving records. Other variables such as the entry of a new patient record and the registration of a birth, are subjective to the speed at which the person operating the system types. Conclusions were only drawn from objective variables such as retrieval of records. There was also no time at all spent on recreation of lost records.

Originality/Value: Most medical facilities in Zambia are using paper based systems to keep track of patient records (including the biggest hospital in the country, the University Teaching Hospital). There are a number of disadvantages of paper records such as: vulnerability of the records, difficulty in finding records, the bulkiness of the paper records, the mobility or lack thereof, of paper records, etc. Some of these reasons can be detrimental to the health of the patients. The findings in the paper therefore accomplish its objective of examining an Online Health Record Management System (OHRMS), how it can be implemented and how it would be an improvement on the current methods of record management. It also shows that this improvement could also have a positive effect on general healthcare delivery.

CELL PHONE BASED MOTOR VEHICLE SECURITY SYSTEM

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Abstract

Purpose: The goal behind the design is to develop and implement security for vehicles and embedded system to communicate with engine of the vehicle.

Design: This system is designed to lock and unlock the vehicle Engine Control Unit (ECU) and Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI) system including the doors through the cell phone. Avoiding Vehicle Theft is making buzz in present automobile industry. Design and Development of a theft control system for an automobile, can be achieved by making use of Global System for Mobile feature of mobile phone.

Results: The developed system makes use of an mobile phone that is embedded in the vehicle with an interfacing to Engine Control Module(ECM) through Control Area Network

(CAN) Bus, which is in turn, communicated to the Engine Control Module (ECM). The vehicle being stolen can be stopped by using Global System for Mobile feature of mobile phone and this information is used by the owner of the vehicle for future processing. The owner by dialling the secret locking number to the security system embedded or/sends the secret message to the security system which is embedded in the vehicle which has stolen which in turn controls the vehicles engine by locking the working of the engine immediately.

Value: The developed system accepts the message and broadcasted to the Vehicle Network through Control Area Network Bus. The vehicle can only be started if the owner of the vehicle resets and unlocks the security system via the mobile phone. The mobile phone in this case, actually acts as a remote control which is not limited to any distance. If the main battery has been disconnected or tampered by the thief, the system is equipped with its own back up alkaline battery to enable the system remains energized for duration of three weeks. The backup battery is carefully, securely and well hidden such that it cannot be easily seen and noticed by the thief.

Keywords: Controller Area Network Bus, Engine Control Unit, Mobile Phone/ Global System for Mobile, Theft Control Unit.

CLIMATE CHANGE PERCEPTIONS, INDICATORS AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES FOR SMALL HOLDER FARMERS IN MATABELELAND NORTH

V. Ndlovu and D. Masendeke

Abstract

Purpose: Climate change is a topical issue in Sub Saharan Africa in general and in Zimbabwe in particular. The aim of this research was to find out whether farmers perceived climate change as a challenge to agricultural production, to find out the indicators used to foretell season quality and the adaptation strategies they use.

Design/Approach: Key informant and survey questionnaires were to gather information on farmer perceptions and the type of natural indicators and the adaption strategies used by the farmers.

Results: Farmer perceptions can be summarised as that the climate is now hotter and drier compared to the past and the frequency of droughts has increased. The fruiting of tree species mainly *Berchemia discolor*, *Strychnos madagascnsensis* and *Lannea discolor* was used to anticipate season quality. Small holder farmers adapted to climate change by diversifying production, using improved varieties and conservation agriculture and accumulation of food surpluses in order to cope in dry years.

Originality/Value: Although the study was done in Matabeleland North province its results should be relevant in semi-arid to arid regions of the country. There was limited access to agro climatological data i.e. local rainfall and temperature data which could be used to correlate actual data and perceptions. The practical implications of the study is that if the season is predicted to be marginal or poor farmers will take precautionary measures to save both crop and livestock assets in order to ameliorate adverse effects of climate change.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Mbetwa Serah K & Dr. Silumbe Richard

Abstract

Purpose of the paper: The purpose of this paper is to discuss the relationship between entrepreneurship, business management and sustainability in development and how this can be achieved in developing nations. The authors also will give an overview of the theoretical background and will present recent theories on entrepreneurship and business management.

Design/ methodology/approach: Secondary data collected mostly through literature reviews showed that entrepreneurs in developing countries are resilient; however, most of these businesses do not go beyond the first generation. This can be attributed to the fact that most of them lack innovation necessary to move the businesses forward. They are also constrained by so many technological changes that are taking place every day.

Findings: The findings revealed that entrepreneurship and business management are linked. There is correlation between entrepreneurship and business management and a business will only thrive and be sustained if good business management principles are used. Innovation and sustainable development in developing countries are fundamental to any form of an enterprise. A combination of the characteristics of entrepreneurs like recognizing and taking advantage of opportunities and having powerful imaginative ideas for the business coupled with innovation holds the key to organisational sustainability in this period of rapid change and nonlinear dynamics.

Originality/value: This paper will benefit a lot of us especially those with an entrepreneurial mind. Our view on entrepreneurship and business management will change. For the authors, the primary value of this paper is the opportunity to learn about the linkage between entrepreneurship, business management and how sustainable development will impact on business and the economy at large.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Management, Change, Technology.

TOWARDS A MODEL FOR INSTITUTIONALISING MONITORING AND EVALUATION TRAINING

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Abstract

Purpose: In this paper, we apply systems thinking to the commonly presented definitions of monitoring and evaluation to derive a model for institutionalising monitoring and evaluation training.

Design/Approach/Results: In this paper, we apply systems thinking to the commonly presented definitions of monitoring and evaluation to derive a model for institutionalising monitoring and evaluation training. First, we ‘formulate the mess’ by identifying the words in these definitions that need further clarification. Second, in doing so, we distinguish between contextual terms and key terms. Third, among the contextual terms we identify and begin with the broadest that encompasses the other terms. Fourth, we ‘idealise or realise’ a solutions by systematically linking the remaining contextual terms and thereafter the key

terms. Lastly, from this interrogation, we propose a curriculum for institutionalised monitoring and evaluation training.

Keywords: Systems thinking, development interventions, public policy cycle, monitoring and evaluation curriculum.

**BENCHMARKING THE ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK OF AN
ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION CENTRE FOR EFFECTIVE
ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN SUB SAHARAN AFRICA: LESSONS
FROM NIGERIA**

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Abstract

Purpose: This study investigated the best way to organize the Administration aspect of entrepreneurship Education (EEd) which if found could be constituted into a benchmark model of EEd Administration.

Design/Approach: The study therefore used metaphysical analysis of existing EEd Administration models found in literature to isolate the basic building blocks for all manners of EEd Administration typologies to construct about 14 variants of EEd administration typologies . Delphi technique was used to identify the desired attributes of all manners of EEd Administration typologies to constitute a desirable content table. Delphi technique was also used to determine which administration typology of EEd meets with most of the items in the desirable content table.

Results: The study found that the Administration typology that easily allows meeting the most items in the content table is the Live Driven Open/Inclusive Tenured Magnet Centre Model (LiDITMCM). The study's relevance derives from the fact that most studies on EEd, invariably relate to the Western World, and usually focus mainly on the academic aspect of EEd, thus leaving a huge gap on the administration aspect. This study tried to address these issues. And particularly with respect to various Administrative typologies in use in various universities for EEd deliver, the study found that LiDITMCM facilitates meeting most desirable attributes of an EEd Centre and was adjudged by the researchers as a benchmark administrative typology that could be taken as best practice in EEd delivery.

Originality/Value: The study therefore concluded that a benchmark model must possess the following features: inclusiveness; term and tenure for all persons involved in decision making and; functional and well specified organizational structure, and others. They therefore recommend that the policy be put in place to compel institutions involved with EEd in Nigeria to evolve Centre's fashioned after LiDITMCM and have attributes like inclusivity, tenured term, and with well specified structure among others.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, Administration typologies, pedagogies.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO IMPACTS OF ADHERENCE TO CONTRACTOR SELECTION CRITERIA ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECT PERFORMANCE: THE ZAMBIAN EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

Purpose: The paper explores impacts of adherence to contractor selection criteria on construction project performance in the Zambian Construction Industry. Before any contract is awarded, documentation is prepared to facilitate the tender process. This includes among others, architectural and/or engineering drawings, bills of quantities, and specifications. These documents are then passed on to participating contractors, through a process of 'tendering'. The tender process can either be 'open' or 'selective', though a variant to these is 'single-sourcing', a process devoid of any *competition*. The cited tendering processes are commonly used in the Zambian Construction Industry, and are means by which contractor selection is put into effect. The paper therefore investigates the effects that adherence to criteria for contractor selection has on construction project performance. This is in relation to the overall cost of project; completion time; and quality of construction elements.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The study is designed to investigate adherence to selection criteria at the selection stage of the tender process and perceived project success. A total of 20 contractors and their perceived performance (in terms time, cost and quality) in specific projects will be assessed against the stated bid document criteria. The likely impact of each selection criteria on cost, time and quality, (from the view point of each project assessed) will be established using a sliding scale of low, medium and high values. These will be converted into expected means and variances. The contractor selection criteria will be identified and examined for differences and similarities between project success factors.

Value: The investigation is expected to highlight the impacts that adherence to the cited criteria have on project performance, from the Zambian perspective. Similar studies have been conducted in the past, with varying results, which the Zambian experience will add on.

INVESTMENT TRENDS IN THE EAST AFRICAN REGION: THE CASE OF KENYA

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Abstract

Purpose: This study analyses the investment trends in the East African region for the past five years since 2011 using Kenya as a case study due to Kenya's strategic positioning and pecuniary muscle. The study aims to establish the relationships in entities' business models, investment project planning and financial modelling, projects implementation, and effects upon firms' financial performance and/or wealth creation. This is essential because East Africa's optimal financial performance is a sum total of firms' financial productivity. A null hypothesis ($H_0=0$) with .01 level of significance is that adherence to business models, projects appraisal, and implementation have no impact on a firm's financial prosperity.

Design/Approach: The study takes quantitative research design and makes use of both secondary and primary sources of data in eliciting the required evidence necessary for the

research findings. The study targets all the entities drawn from different sectors of the Kenyan economy which have been in existence in the last five years, licensed and registered under the Company's Act Cap 486, and operating in the 47 Counties. A sample of 235 companies is selected. A structured questionnaire is used to collect data from managers working in the 235 companies. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0 and ANOVA are used for simple regression data analysis.

Results/Findings: The research findings show that firms in the region have not paid keen attention to own business models, and investment decisions have been anchored on psychological finance and multitude influence in the absence of proper financial planning and/or ill execution of intended investment ventures. Accordingly, investment risks have been unanticipated. This impacts negatively on firms' financial augmentation and explains why the East African region has progressively recorded weak monetary performance.

Keywords: Business models, Investment projects, financial plans execution, wealth, trends.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE EXTENT TO WHICH NATIONAL BUDGETS ARE IMPLEMENTED BY PUBLIC OFFICERS

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Abstract

Purpose: A Government budget is an itemised accounting list of the income received by government through taxes and other levies and payments made by the government. Annual budget presentations have always attracted the attention of many Zambians. This has also attracted public discussions and debates which are mostly based on the allocation of income across different sectors and the political will to address topical issues. While there has been a lot of excitement surrounding the presentation of budgets and how each has been different from the other budgets, there has not been much feedback as to whether these budgets are actually implemented and whether implementation has adequately addressed the intended desires. This paper assesses the extent to which annual budgets are adopted for implementation by public offices in Zambian context.

Design/Research Methodology/Approach: An interpretive approach will be used gather data through focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews and secondary data sources. The focus groups will comprise accountancy practitioners and accountants in industry. These shall be both from public offices and private firms, while interviewees will be from office of the Accountant General, Office of the Auditor General and Officials from the Ministry of Finance. Secondary data to be obtain from government sources.

GENERALISED PARTICULAR: A CRITIQUE OF INDUCTIVE KNOWLEDGE IN SOCIAL RESEARCH

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Abstract

Purpose: This paper is a critique of reductive research methods in the light of phenomenology.

It aims at critically looking into the social research methods, unravelling issues in research paradigms (positivist, interpretivists and inductive conclusion) and their implication to 'knowledge' revealed through the 'glasses' of social researchers. It is also aimed at discovering the relationship between method and the researcher on one part; the researcher and the observed on another and how these relationships influences the known (knowledge) and to what extent. The research will then evaluate the nature of knowledge as revealed through the researcher. This article intends to instil critical thinking in researchers in their research work and give insight on how they can safeguard themselves from biases.

Design/Approach: This article is based on desk research using philosophical methods of inquiry, critical reasoning and logical inferences using a number of references and authorities related to this subject.

Originality/Value: Conclusions drawn from this research will benefit the researchers by helping them to have a critical view on the methods used and the implications to the findings of a research; provoke more inquiries, researches, debates on the nature of social research knowledge. More research will help minimize the weakness that will be highlighted in this research and improve on the methods.

Key words: Ontology, Positivist, Interpretivist, Epistemology, Induction and knowledge.

MANAGING THE DISPOSAL OF INFECTIOUS AND HAZARDOUS WASTE IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRES

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Zambia.*

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to discuss the relationship between entrepreneurship, business management and how it fits in Sustainable Development Goals. Its focus is to assess the health care waste management practices in Public Health Centres and the effects it has on the community and the environment. The study will also evaluate the possibilities of the involvement of entrepreneurs in the management and disposal of medical waste. It will analyse the impact of Infectious and Hazardous Medical Waste produced in the course of health care activities.

Design/ methodology/approach: The researcher used qualitative gathering data techniques. Secondary data collected mostly through literature reviews showed that entrepreneurs in developing countries are resilient; however, most of these businesses do not go beyond the first generation.

Findings: The findings revealed that entrepreneurship and business management are linked. A business will only thrive and be sustained if good business management principles are used. Innovation and sustainable development in developing countries are fundamental to any form of an enterprise. A combination of the characteristics of entrepreneurs like recognizing and taking advantage of opportunities and having powerful imaginative ideas for the business coupled with innovation holds the key to organisational sustainability in this period of rapid change and nonlinear dynamics.

Originality/value: This paper will benefit a lot of us especially those with an entrepreneurial mind. To the community, they will be aware of the dangers of disposing of waste in unacceptable manner. This research paper will add value to the existing body of knowledge in terms of academics and practical aspects.

Key words: Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Management, Change, Technology.

AFRICA MACROECONOMIC FUNDAMENTALS MISMATCH: IMPACT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM KENYA

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Abstract

Purpose: This study analyses the extent of macroeconomic fundamentals mismatch and the consequent impact on economic development in Africa, a case of Kenya.

Design/Methodology: The study takes quantitative research design using a self-administered questionnaire; and targets a population of 44 managers who are regulators, researchers, and commercial bankers, working within Nairobi, Kenya's capital. Both secondary and primary sources of data are used in eliciting the requisite information essential for the research findings. Stratified random sampling is employed to select the sample data. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0 was used in data processing and analyses.

Results/Findings: The findings indicate that the mismatch of macroeconomic fundamentals in Kenya is significant, and has far reaching negative impacts on the country's economic development. Government fiscal policies, exports, and finance, had more devastating negative impacts on economic development in Kenya; compared to unemployment, as well as savings and investments by firms and households.

Originality/Value: The research findings will inform policy decisions by governments in Africa to grow their economies and enhance the nationals' quality of life. Additionally, researchers can further explore the area to elicit supplementary research findings. A key contribution of this paper is to show that the macroeconomic variables such as finance, unemployment, international trade, government fiscal policies, as well as savings and investments by firms and households interact in the Kenya's economy; and their total negative impacts owing to misalignment with key trade sectors contributing the most to economic growth, account for the country's weak pecuniary performance; a trend replicable in the larger Africa.

Key words: Mismatch, GDP, Macroeconomic fundamentals, unemployment, Money, savings, investments, trends.

STRATEGIC APPROACHES TO JOB AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION IN ZAMBIA: A CASE OF EXISTING EMPLOYMENT LITERATURE AND THE ZAMBIA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (ZDA).

Murebwa Phillimon & Mbetwa Serah (PhD),

Abstract

Purpose/Objective of the paper: The purpose of this paper is to determine the most appropriate short-term and long-term approaches to creating jobs and employment in Zambia. This analysis, discussion should objectively consider the roles of trade and investment, agriculture, manufacturing, and the relevance of rural versus urban. The report, however, also touches on key issues relevant for designing an employment-friendly strategy.

Design/Methodology: Two scientific approaches were used in undertaking this research. The first approach involved an intensive literature review about Zambia social-economic trends. The *second* approach was the review of ZDA work on investment promotion in Zambia.

Findings: After having done a research successfully, it has been found that, to achieve higher economic growth rates and to increase modern employment rates, governance and economic reforms need to be successfully implemented. Governance and economic reforms would lower production costs and enhance market flexibility important to stimulate investment and growth and increase modern employment rates. The study recommends that a pro-jobs growth strategy should address problems in the following areas: Governance reforms, Microeconomic stability, policies at the border, and policies behind the border and labour policy.

Originality/value: The paper has determined practical strategies that should shape the overall jobs and employment creation approach. The understanding of strategic implementation of government reforms such as “prioritizing empowerment and diversification” have successfully, added to the knowledge base of the existing academic literature and its application in human context.

Key words: Employment, pro-job strategy, lower production costs.

**TOWARDS EXPLANATORY FRAMEWORKS FOR INTERPRETING
MULTIDISCIPLINARY POSTGRADUATE BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT
RESEARCH RESULTS**

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Abstract

Purpose: This paper presents explanatory frameworks for Interpreting Multidisciplinary Postgraduate Business and Management Research Results.

Design: In this article, we discuss with examples how to understand a specialised field whose explanatory frameworks are important to one’s research. Thereafter, we identify how to locate and discuss important explanatory frameworks and point out key components of these frameworks that business and management research students should focus on when reviewing such constructs, models, and theories.

We also deal with the collision course—reviewing original material versus latest material. Most academic postgraduate research emphasises the need to review original literature where these explanatory frameworks are pioneered and yet most such literature is dated. On the other hand, focusing on the most recent literature implies reviewing literature that is not original.

Results: In enacting the proposed approach, we learn that most business and management literature sources that discuss important explanatory frameworks hardly reveal the pioneers of these frameworks. The literature also barely discusses the context of what was happening at the time when these explanatory frameworks were coined. This is a disadvantage because without a context, it is difficult to appreciate an explanatory framework and certainly difficult to evaluate its relevance to one's research.

Value: Postgraduate Business and Management students are a different kind of breed that require a different type of knowledge transmission based on what they do best—that is, 'learn and do' approach. I have noticed that our students (WITS Management Campus) do well in their course work but get stuck when doing their research. Therefore, the proposed paper is an explicit instruction that would assist them to discuss their respective theoretical frameworks. In mainline academics, this is transmitted to students by their supervisors because they are the subject specialist. However, this is not the case with postgraduate business and management students

Keywords: literature review, explanatory frameworks, theoretical frameworks, broad field of study.

TOWARDS AN OUTCOMES-BASED APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING AND REPORTING RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT STUDENTS

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Abstract

Here we provide an alternative to understanding and reporting research strategy, design, procedure and methods, validity and reliability, as well as methodological limitations. We begin with a strong assumption that compared with a literature review, the research methodology chapter should be the easiest chapter to understand and report. However in reality, most business and management research students do not always demonstrate a firm understanding of this chapter. Further, its reporting is not anything more than reproducing chunks of the numerous methodology text books. They also include unimportant terminology and, therefore, exposing themselves as absolutely not understanding what they are doing or writing about.

This paper attends to the question, 'how can we develop a procedural framework for understanding and reporting research strategy, design, procedure and methods?' To this list, we should also add reliability and validity as well as methodological limitations. To achieve this goal, we apply systems thinking described in Gharajedaghi (2006: 107)¹ to see "... through the chaos and understand the complexities" of a research methodology undertaking and reporting. We re-emphasise that this chapter has five components—namely, research strategy, research design, research procedure and methods, reliability and validity as well as methodological limitations—and propose three processes—namely, understanding the meaning of these components, applying the techniques we commit to, and more importantly reporting both our understanding as well as the application of research methods. With this in mind, we propose a four steps reporting procedure of the methodology chapter. First, one has to define and describe each of the research components and in some cases sub-components. Second, one should then commit to one or more of the available options of these components

and sub-components. Third, one should only detail the option(s) they have committed to. Lastly, as part of justifying the adopted option(s), one should draw in some research articles that have actually applied these options.

Keywords: Research, research methodology, outcome-based research methodology, components of research methodology, processes of research methodology, define-describe-commit-discuss.

AN ESCALATION OF YOUTH MARKETEERS IN MARKETS AND STREETS: A STUDY OF LIVINGSTONE URBAN

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**University of Africa, Lusaka Zambia, & **PATH – BID Initiative, Livingstone, Zambia*

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study is to analyze the literacy levels of the youth marketeers who, under normal circumstances, should be in school. The paper also establishes how such a position limits them from fully developing their opportunities and potential in life.

Design/Research Methodology: The research employed a mixed approach using a case study method with a sample of 20 youths. The instruments used for data collection included the Semi structured questionnaires and focus group interview discussion. Data was analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively according to emerging themes and patterns of responses.

Results: The study's findings revealed that the majority of youths who had dropped out of school and where selling in the market and streets was because of their inability to pay user fees and exam fees at school, which resulted in them being sent home by the schools despite the free education policy in Zambia. Such an outcome has an implication on the individuals as selling becomes an attractive lucrative alternative to returning to school.

Originality/Value: The majority of respondents had low literacy levels, which had implications on the status and growth of their businesses and livelihoods. In addition despite being in the tourist capital of Zambia, 90 percent of the youths fell in the low income category and were unable to access funding support to grow their businesses in order to improve their livelihoods. The youths end up in an 'illiterate economic balloon' without a way out. The study recommends an alternative funding source for children's education, consult widely with all stakeholders on the free education policy, focus on employment creation through investing in manufacturing industries and partner with other organisations to invest in youth empowerment and recreation activities.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT DISCOURSE: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ZIMBABWE

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Abstract

Purpose: This paper explores the current role that the social media is playing in contributing to women's empowerment and sustainable development in Zimbabwe.

Design/Approach: This paper is an ethnographic study of fifty women's posts in which we are participant observers. We engage in a discourse analysis of the messages, conversations, profiles and representations of the women in the sample, by women and men, as well as about the women, on platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp and Instagram. In this paper we employ a critical discourse analysis and feminist literary that women's intellectual abilities, socio-economic participation, agency and collective action have huge potential and prospects to improve gender parity and sustainability.

Results: However, findings indicate that the dignity, visibility, capabilities and human rights of girls and women are downplayed, twisted, compromised and objectified for the benefit of a predominantly male audience. The images and representations of women on social media indicate problems of social voyeurism, passive consumerism, and aggressive insolence fuelled by a patriarchal ideology.

Originality/Value: Various recommendations are made with regards to how the current dispensation of the proliferation of social media can be harnessed to make progress towards gender parity. The implication is that the social media space is an opportune moment to overturn the canon of viewing woman as a 'body' not as 'somebody'. Strategies to capitalize and exploit social media space for marketing the woman's long submerged intellectual savvy and innovative self-image, through awakening engaged contributions are proposed in an attempt to move towards sustainable development.

Key Words: social media, social voyeurism, passive consumerism, marketing, engaged contributions, sustainable development.

REFLECTIONS ON AN INTERPRETIVE HERMENEUTIC EXPERIENCE OF E-COMMERCE ADOPTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: CASE OF MYBOTS

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Abstract

Purpose: Application of research philosophy in e-commerce adoption in developing country context is not common. Generally speaking, undertaking an interpretive study is considered debatable by some positivist scholars due to an unclear path of executing methodology. This paper provides an interpretive hermeneutic experience of e-commerce adoption in a selected firm in Botswana known as myBots.

Design/Approach: The paper uses Klein's 1999 sets of principles to analyse the interpretive discourse in the adoption of e-commerce. The paper also emulates contextualism according to Pettigrew to situate e-commerce adoption in a developing county environment.

Results: The application of principles for the conduct and evaluation of interpretive field research is applied in the natural course of undertaking day-to-day tasks. The results also show a social construction of human activity and manager take action by making decisions that provide for enacting e-commerce adoption or not.

Originality/Value: This paper is original in that it extends the application of Klein's theory in a developing country context. The paper also contributes to the application of e-commerce adoption which is an innovative business venture for small firms like myBots; validates methodology in interpretive and hermeneutic theory of information systems research in developing country context. The paper is particularly useful to doctoral scholars, information

systems scholars researching on developing countries and ICT experts implementing e-commerce adoption in developing countries.

Keywords: E-commerce adoption, Klein's theory, developing country context, interpretive, hermeneutic, Pettigrew.

TOWARDS AN AGILE PHILOSOPHY FOR TRANSFORMING TERTIARY EDUCATION CHALLENGES INTO OPPORTUNITIES: A DEVELOPING COUNTRY PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Purpose/objective: Tertiary education has evolved remarkably over the years due to several factors compounded by ICT dynamism and globalization. As a result, several challenges have evolved and the transformation of tertiary institutions in developing countries remains a serious concern for both policy-makers and the clients they serve. This paper conceptualizes some challenges of tertiary education in developing countries using the Global competitive index (2015-2016), and articulates the nature of the challenge in relation to current theory. The paper then proposes a meta-theoretical framework using agile philosophy as a way of resolving some challenges in the delivery of tertiary education in developing countries.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The methodology follows a theoretical review of literature on global competitive index and provides a recommendation using agile philosophy.

Findings: A conceptual framework of Agility is developed that depicts an intense and loosely coupled approach to the understanding and delivery of tertiary education. Relationships between Agile philosophy and tertiary education domain have been drawn to conceptualise a new framework applicable at the policy and managerial levels.

Originality/Value: This paper provides a meta-framework for sustainable education in developing countries that is relevant to these contexts. It provides a loosely coupled philosophical platform that enables policy makers and management of tertiary institutions to think outside the 'box; in resolving challenges faced in delivering tertiary education.

Key words: Agile philosophy, tertiary education, meta-framework, challenges, Global competitive index (2015-2016).

THE E-GOVERNMENT CONUNDRUM – KEY ISSUES IN DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract

Purpose/Objective: Failure of e-Government implementation has mostly been attributed to flaws in the design of e-Government solutions. With fast-changing technological solutions (e.g. Web 2.0 into Web 3.0 platforms), e-Government designs are rendered obsolete within a

limited time-cycle. Apart from technology as an enabler, another key pillar of e-Government is the managerial aspects of the whole e-Government solutions i.e. technology integration into the main public services setup. Context plays an important role in the design of e-Government solutions both from the technology and managerial view-point. This paper delves into exploring the key contextual factors that need to be considered as reference when designing e-Government interventions especially in the developing world countries. Further, key questions of e-Government and the design principles that need to be taken into consideration in any e-Government project are explored.

Design/Approach: This paper presents a Case Study for understanding contextual factors in e-Government development in Zambia. A rigorous methodology was used to identify factors affecting e-Government development: Textual analysis based on frequency interpolation, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) focusing on Eigen values and multicollinearity for factor reduction; and finally Advance Impact Analysis (ADVIAN®) for identifying direct and indirect factor impacts.

Results: The final output is a conceptual e-Government development model articulating the key factors that may be used in designing e-Government programmes.

Keywords: e-Government design, technology, management, Zambia, factor analysis, framework.

Econometric Analysis of the Export-Led Growth Hypothesis: Evidence for Sub Saharan African Countries

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Abstract

International trade and export are presently regarded as engines of economic growth (Monterrey, 2008). This paper therefore, employs several econometric methods to test the validity of the “export-led growth, ELG” hypothesis in four Sub Saharan African Countries; **Zambia, Zimbabwe, Congo and Tanzania**. The main reason why this paper focuses on Sub Saharan regions is that most countries within this region have been promoting economic development through their export activities. In contrast to previous studies which relied much on cross-country and time series data for export led growth analysis (C. Dreger 2001), this paper employs a different econometric method called **panel data methods** consisting ADF unit root, OLS regression Analysis, Residue (Heteroscedasticity), Anova and Granger causality tests to examine the relationship between exports and economic growth in these four Sub Saharan Regions. Additionally, most empirical research studies support the notion that there exists a positive relationship between international trade and economic development, and findings of a number of inquiries provide some evidence to support the ELG hypothesis. Therefore, having established the importance and complexity of the relationship between international trade and economic growth, this paper proceeds to

examine whether exports have been producing a significant impact on the economic development in the selected four Sub-Saharan countries.

Keywords: Econometrics, Economic Led growth, Developing Countries, Panel data.

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