



AFRICA NAZARENE
UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT BOOK

2ND ANNUAL VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

THEME:

TRANSFORMING AFRICA THROUGH LOCAL
SOLUTIONS: A NEW PARADIGM FOR RESEARCH,
INNOVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

27TH - 28TH OCTOBER 2022

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INTRODUCTION

None of us must think so deeply to realize that we need increased attention to finding local solutions to some of our society's problems. Colonialism, Neo-colonialism, Climate Change, underdevelopment, rural/urban migration, continental brain-drain—these are just some of the reasons why we need to search for local solutions. Here in Africa especially, we need to free ourselves from dependency mentality on our former Western colonizers and our current Eastern colonizers. We need to de-colonize our minds, our economies, our politics, our entertainment—and appreciate more the solutions our local minds and cultures and societies may offer. This conference presentation entails paper topics from researchers related to many of those 17 Millennium Development Goals. This conference is timely, important, and necessary.

Having the foregoing scenario in mind, Africa Nazarene University (ANU), through the Institute of Research (IOR), organized a virtual conference on 27th – 28th October 2022. The theme of the conference: “Transforming Africa through Local Solutions: A New Paradigm for Research, Innovation and Development”.

One of the key roles of a conference like this is to interrogate and disseminate the knowledge these researchers are bringing to us. We recognize and honor all the individuals that presented during the conference, and appreciate the hours of effort collecting data and putting papers together. Most of all, we thank our God, who in his own way did the first bit of research and creation of new knowledge when He spoke the world into existence.

This book presents the abstracts of the presentations at the conference. Other than faculty, students, were also encouraged to share their study in order to improve their research skills and conference experiences; every presentation helped the conference's primary goal get accomplished.

By:
Prof. Rodney Reed,
Deputy Vice chancellor, Academic & Student Affairs

MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CHAIRPERSON

The African continent, especially sub-Saharan Africa is faced with many developmental challenges—poverty, poor health, food insecurity, techno-consumer, and inadequate innovation. These challenges are associated with inadequate African-based researchers, lack of practical research-based policies, low investment in science, technology and innovation, and insignificant sustainable economic development. Yet, sub-Saharan Africa is a diverse continent offering human and natural resources that have the potential to yield inclusive growth and eliminate poverty in the region. This could be achieved through African-based research, which, on the contrary is negligible.

In a bid to transform Africa through local solutions, Africa Nazarene University, through the Institute of Research, organized this second virtual research conference to share research and innovations knowledge. Conference presenters from different sectors across the globe presented research findings, recommendations, innovations, and experiences based on the conference theme: “Transforming Africa through Local Solutions: A New Paradigm for Research, Innovation and Development”

The notion of getting solutions from the West, North or outside Africa can be complemented by getting local solutions. It is time to have a paradigm shift from overreliance on the West and start getting solutions to the African challenges from within. Thus, the participants of this year’s conference shared their research and innovation experiences to form a community of like-minded people to push the agenda on how to transform Africa through local solutions. This book presents the conference abstracts grouped into the following sub-themes:

- i. Environment, Natural Resource Management, Climate Change and Food Security
- ii. Humanities and Social Sciences (Education Science and technology, Governance Peace and Security, Mass Communication, Community development, Counseling Psychology
- iii. Industry and Community Technology iv. Legal, Cultural and Social development
- v. Religion and Ethics

This book of abstract is intended to serve as a resource for academics worldwide, including ANU members, to help them find peers and additional study that is pertinent to their own work. This goal is consistent with the Africa Nazarene University’s Institute of research’s overall objective. I want to appreciate everyone who attended the conference, as well as the members of the organizing committees, the secretariat, and the editorial boards, for working selflessly to make the conference and its publications successful.

By:
Prof. Orpha K. Ongiti,
Conference Chairperson

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LIST OF ABSTRACTS

SUB THEME ONE: ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE & FOOD SECURITY

Availability of Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Potential Environmental Impact of its Adoption in Gatanga Sub-county, Kenya

By:
Geoffrey Kamau Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is an efficiently combusting fuel suitable for household cooking and heating since it has no residual effects on humanity and the environment. Its adoption varies worldwide with most households in the developed world adopting it as their primary fuel. However, LPG adoption in lower and middle-income countries (LMICs) remains significantly low. In Kenya, LPG adoption is faced with various challenges associated with its availability, especially in rural areas where long distances to LPG depots and lack of delivery services to remote areas hinder adoption. The current study was carried out in Gatanga Sub-county to (i) assess the influence of distance to LPG depots on LPG adoption; (ii) assess the influence of LPG delivery services on LPG adoption; and (iii) make a comparison of household fuelwood consumption before and after LPG adoption. A correlation research design was employed to analyze responses to a structured questionnaire completed by 315 respondents selected through stratified random sampling across six wards of the

Gatanga sub-county. A chi-square test carried out found a statistically significant relationship between the rate of LPG adoption in the Gatanga sub-county and the distance to LPG depots; $\chi^2(3, N=315) = 95.03, P=.001$ at the $p < 0.05$. Furthermore, there was a significant relationship between the availability of LPG delivery services and LPG adoption $\chi^2(1, N=315) = 221.99, p= 0.001$. According to the findings of this study, households nearest to LPG depots are more likely to adopt and use LPG compared to households further from LPG depots. Additionally, households with access to LPG delivery services are more likely to adopt LPG compared to households without access to LPG delivery services. A paired samples t-test at the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ shows that daily firewood consumed by households before and after LPG adoption was not equal. Therefore, firewood consumption at the household level decreased with the adoption of LPG. In conclusion, LPG has the potential to alleviate the overreliance on firewood and charcoal and provide gains in curtailing deforestation. The study therefore, recommends availing of depots and suppliers in remote villages, as it will help to reduce the distance traveled to purchase and refill an LPG cylinder. The study also calls for LPG suppliers to provide door-to-door LPG delivery services as a strategy to enhance LPG adoption and thus increase their customer base.

Key words: Liquefied Petroleum Gas; Deforestation

Effects of livelihood diversification on the socio-economic wellbeing of Maasai women of Keeknyokie north in Kajiado county, Kenya

By:

John Henry Otieno Ogonda Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Livelihood diversification includes the process by which rural families construct a diverse portfolio of activities and social support capabilities in a bid to survive and improve their living standards. Livelihood diversification among pastoral communities is currently a common occurrence due to changes in climate and an increase in human populations. This study quantifies the effects of this livelihood diversification on the socioeconomic wellbeing of Maasai women in the Isinya area, of Kajiado County. The specific objectives of the study were to: (i) analyze the influence of goat keeping on their wellbeing, (ii) determine the influence of remittance on their wellbeing, (iii) assess the influence of wildlife and tourism-related activities on their wellbeing, (iv) ascertain the influence of crop production on their wellbeing, (v) evaluate on the influence of business activities on their wellbeing. A stratified random sample of 279 women was selected from households in the study area

and interviewed using an interview schedule. The data was analyzed using descriptive (frequencies, percentages, cross-tabulations, means, median mode, and standard deviations) and inferential (linear regression and Chisquare test). Four Focus Group Discussions were conducted to triangulate the household survey data. An interview schedule was used for key informants. The wellbeing of the Maasai women in Isinya was found to be significantly ($p < .05$) affected by diversification into the different livelihood activities: small stock keeping ($\beta = .874$) remittances to the household ($\beta = .889$), wildlife and tourism-related activities ($\beta = .328$), crop farming ($\beta = .353$), and business ($\beta = .451$). The study concludes that with the changing climate and reduction in land sizes owned by the pastoral communities due to population growth, livelihood diversification would be an alternative that can assist them. The recommendation of this study is that removal of constraints to, and expansion of opportunities for, diversification are desirable policy objectives because they give individuals and households more capabilities to improve livelihood security and to raise living standards.

Key words: Livelihood Diversification; Climate Change.

Investigating the Effects of Climate Variability on Smallholder Cropping Patterns and Food Security in the Coastal Lowlands of Kenya

By:
Bertha Othoche, Pwani University, Kilifi

ABSTRACT

Climate change and variability have impacted fragile ecosystems resulting in a dwindling resource base and low ecosystem productivity hence the inability of such ecosystems to support livelihoods. The traditional cropping patterns relying on rain-fed agriculture and traditional crops have in the recent past become unsustainable. Frequent crop failures have resulted in food insecurity. This has resulted in changing cropping patterns in terms of seasonality and crops grown in the coastal lowlands of Kenya. Smallholder agricultural practices are embracing systems that enhance their ability to become climate resilient. This paper looked at the changing cropping patterns in relation to climate change and variability specifically in the Magarini area in the lower coastal region of Kenya. The specific objectives included: i) to establish the changing climate patterns in the coastal region of Kenya; ii) to establish the status of food security; iii) to establish the traditional cropping practices; iv) to investigate through gender lenses changing cropping patterns and technologies for improved food security in the coastal region of Kenya; and v) to investigate the challenges associated with strategies to enhance food security. The study used a desktop approach

and survey method to document the changing cropping patterns and food security in the study area. The study used a sample size of fifty different stakeholders. Research instruments included questionnaires and an observation schedule. The study used both primary and secondary sources and methods of data collection. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the data and results were presented in the form of graphs and tables. The results confirmed the existence of manifestations of climate variability and change in the study area. The food security situation in the region has been compromised by climate variability and change. The use of traditional farming practices is slowly diminishing as local communities begin to embrace new technologies and climate-resilient crops. Crops that are gaining prominence and that are featured in this study include watermelon and pineapples. These crops are grown mainly as cash crops on small- and large-scale basis by both men and women who provide labor. Local communities confirmed that the profit margin for watermelon and pineapple farming is higher compared to other traditional crops like maize. These crops are resilient to climate change and variability. The study recommends the empowerment of men and women in the local communities with adequate knowledge and skills in climate-smart agriculture.

Key words: Climate Resilience; Food Security; Climate Change; Climate Variability; Smallholder

Significance of Collaborative Synergies in Executing Environmental Impact Assessment and Audits for Environmental Sustainability

By:
Ms. Lydia Nyawira Mburia
Daystar University

ABSTRACT

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is defined as an assessment of the impact of planned activities on the environment. The statement of the problem highlighted that EIAs did not significantly improve environmental performance but ended up increasing environmental liabilities and insurance costs due to the fact that they were executed as a result of pressures from environmental legislation. Case studies of Uganda, South Africa, Fiji, Sri Lanka, Brazil, and the USA were used to illustrate the paramountcy of EIAs. The research objective was to elucidate the significance of collaborative synergies in executing EIA and Audits for environmental sustainability. Target populations were National Environment Management Authority, NETFUND, UNEP, and 400 questionnaires administered to Isiolo County residents that were sampled through stratified random sampling. This study was descriptive where the researcher did a literature review and gathered primary data from relevant documents published by individual researchers and the National Environment Management Authority, NETFUND, UNEP, and the 400 questionnaires administered to Isiolo County residents which were the main sources of data for this paper. This enabled the researcher to comprehend the necessity of collaborative synergies in executing EIA & Audits. Information gathered from the review of the literature highlighted

that there was a growing concern about reducing the adverse ramifications occasioned by environmental impacts emanating from anthropogenic factors. Most organizations such as National Environment Management Authority, NETFUND, and UNEP are encouraging Isiolo County residents to holistically embrace EIAs for environmental sustainability. Findings revealed that 30% NEMA officials carried out environmental impact assessments during the planning phase; 20% UNEP Officials disseminated information via conferences, workshop papers, review papers, theses, books, reports, and informative booklets and responded to questionnaires on the significance of collaborative synergies in executing EIA & Audits for environmental sustainability. 20% of Isiolo county residents took part in public participation by responding to questionnaires. 20% NETFUND officials disseminated information on EIA & Audit Case Studies, Essentials of an EIA. The significance of collaborative synergies in executing EIA and Audits for environmental sustainability was imperative for sustainable development & proper means of urban development. Recommendations given included, the introduction of corporate environmental policies and strategies, building adequate human and institutional capacity to deal with environmental issues, carrying out EIAs during the planning phase, and environmental accountability through dissemination of environmental information, public consultation, and information disclosure mechanisms.

Key words: EIA, Synergies, Environmental Sustainability, Environmental Policies

When The Taps Run Dry - Nairobi City's Turmoil at The Ever-Increasing Water Demands

By:
Masila, Benjamin Kyalo
Unireproc Community Based Organization

ABSTRACT

Globally, growing water demand due to the bursting of cities' population has strained limited water sources, worsened by global warming, rapid and unregulated urbanization, and poor water resource management. In 1990, 90% of Nairobi's residents had access to a safe and reliable water supply. Presently, over 50% of the city's inhabitants lack access to piped water, and many poor households cannot recall when last water flowed in their taps. With Nairobi hosting up to 25% of the nation's employed population and contributing to 45% of Kenya's GDP, the situation is unsettling. New construction projects are tagged with '24/7 water availability' from onsite borehole water. The rapidly increasing pumping of groundwater, utilizing new drilling and pumping equipment and technology, causes unmanaged, unplanned, and largely invisible exploitation of a finite resource.

The author conducted an online literature review, selecting papers/articles based on relevance to the topic, credibility, and date of publication, using a search of the phrases 'Nairobi water supply', 'Nairobi groundwater', 'state of Nairobi water supply', 'solutions to Nairobi water scarcity' and 'Nairobi groundwater level concerns'. The study utilized research papers as well as articles from authoritative sources. Nairobi mainly relies on

the Tana River for over 80% of the city's water needs. However, an average of 3.5 billion liters of water per month in Nairobi is lost through burst pipes, theft, and irregular connections. Such an astonishing quantity lost is what is needed to ensure that the city's residents can access the WHO-recommended 1500 liters per person per month, with unequal and inequitable water access worsening. There are an estimated five (5) new borehole drilling permit applications for the Nairobi and Kiambu sub-regions, indicating accelerated depletion of the Nairobi Aquifer System (NAS), with declines of up to 50m in some areas, between the 1990-2015 period, leading to increased water access costs. This is worsened by insufficient long-term data efforts to monitor the aquifers closely and generate evidence for decision-making.

There are progressive initiatives targeting the conservation of the Upper Tana River basin, for more investment in nature's 'green infrastructure' as opposed to the constant expansion of the 'grey infrastructure' - dams, piping, and reservoirs. Unfortunately, globally, only 1% of all water security funding goes to nature-based solutions.

Water scarcity will continue impacting food security, education, health, socio-economic conditions, and climate change. Infrastructure funding, 'green solutions' and sound water governance, and candid dialogue are needed urgently, for more sustainable solutions.

Key words: Climate Change, Water Scarcity, Water Supply

SUB THEME TWO: HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (EDUCATION SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY, GOVERNANCE PEACE AND SECURITY, MASS COMMUNICATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY)

African-Based Research Partnerships and Capacity- Building for Sustainable Economic Development

By:
Prof. Orpha Kemunto Ongiti Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Although Africa is the second-largest continent in the world, both in size (30,221,532 sq. km) and population (15% of the global population); it produces about 2% of world research output. While Africa holds many different resources, perennial poverty is a widespread issue across the continent, hence limited access to education. This has led to 40% of adults in Africa being illiterate. Besides, the region, as defined by UNESCO, accounts for 25% of the global disease burden. Some of the causes and solutions to the cited African challenges could be addressed through research. Yet, no country in Africa spends 1% of its gross domestic product (GDP) on research and development. African-based research partnerships are few as compared to partnerships with Africanwestern research partnerships, especially at the higher education level. Partly, this is due to lack of funding and qualified African researchers. Though many African countries through SDGs, Vision 2030, and Agenda 2063 have targets of achieving middle-income country status in the coming decade, there are no sufficient Africanbased research partnerships and qualified researchers to drive the agenda; hence the need for African-based research partnerships and capacity building for sustainable economic development. This desktop paper focuses on identifying higher education Africanbased research partnerships; the type of research problems addressed, and solutions to the cited research problems; capacity building partnerships, and how they relate to sustainable economic development. Thus, the paper proposes policy recommendations on how to improve African research and get solutions to the myriad problems by embracing

African-based research partnerships, capacity building, increase research funding and output for sustainable economic development.

Key words: Research, Research partnerships; Sustainable development, Capacity building, Higher education, African research

Assessment of the Effect of Firm Size based on changes in Asset Base what shall be pre-existing characteristics of the firm size. on Competitiveness of Commercial Banks in Kenya

By:
Owino, Moses Otieno. Mulwa, Jonathan Mwau, Wagude, Janet Akinyi Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Over the past few decades, Kenya's banking industry has been experiencing several challenges and upheavals. Thus, it is worth exploring the business strategies that banks adapt to survive and remain competitive in the banking industry. In establishing the nature of the relationship between the working environment and the outside environment, the size of a corporation plays a critical role. Therefore, the current study investigated the effect of firm size on the competitiveness of commercial banks in Kenya. The study adopted an Ex Post Facto research design to what is the pre-existing characteristic here that you want to compare to competitiveness? analyze data and establish relationships between variables. Firm size was based on the total asset base of the banks under study which varied over the study period. Its effect on competitiveness measured based on the attractiveness of customers was measured on its customer deposit base index. Ten years of secondary panel data collected on commercial banks of Kenya obtained from the Central Bank of Kenya database was utilized. Data was analyzed inferentially using correlation and regression analysis. Descriptive statistics were utilized to summarize the data meaningfully. Results showed that commercial banks' size (firm size) was positively correlated with the bank's competitiveness ($\rho = 0.989, p < 0.01$). Commercial banks' size significantly ($p < 0.05$) affects their competitiveness. Therefore, the study concludes that firm size significantly affected the competitiveness of commercial banks in Kenya, which many authors in the works of literature greatly supported. Based

on the outcome, microfinance investors should focus on increasing firm size to have an increment in the portfolio returns. Further, commercial banks should improve their capability by increasing their firm sizes.

Key words: Firm Size, Commercial Bank Competitiveness, Banking Industry, Profit Maximization.

Contribution of Systems Automation to The Reduction of Corruption Levels at The Kenya Ports Authority

By:
James Kaluma Stephen, Simon Muthomi, PhD,
Victoria Mukami PhD
Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Corruption remains a major problem in most parastatals in Kenya not excluding Kenya Port Authority. The main objective of this study was to study the contribution of systems automation to the reduction of corruption levels at the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA). The specific objectives were; to establish the nature of systems automation deployed at KPA, strategies adopted to support systems automation, and the effectiveness of the systems automation in the reduction of corruption at the KPA. The study was anchored on three theories: Technological Determinism, Social Determinism, and the rent-seeking theory of Corruption. The descriptive survey design was adopted to evaluate the objectives of this study. The target population for this study was 6511 KPA staff members, from whom a sample of 377 participated in the study. Stratified sampling technique was used to determine sample representatives at the departmental level; then simple random sampling to select individual members of the department. Piloting was done on staff from Kenya Revenue Authority's (KRA) Port Office. The primary data was gathered using questionnaires and an interview guide. Reliability was established by calculating Cronbach's coefficient alpha where values obtained were greater than 0.70 and were considered good or acceptable. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics in Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26.0 and then the results were presented in form of graphs, pie charts, percentages, and frequencies. The

thematic approach was used in summarizing qualitative data in line with the three research objectives. The qualitative findings are presented using a descriptive approach. The findings of this study have a significant contribution to policymakers, KPA, parastatals, and scholars. The study found that various automated systems had been adopted at KPA. The commonly used systems include SAP (47.7%), CARTOS (31.1%), and KWATOS (9.8%). The study found that various strategies had been adapted to support system automation; training of the staff (21.1%) system audit (12.5%) and allocation of resources (6.6%). It was also observed that the automation eliminated human factors in the clearing of cargo and particularly payments, and tracking of cargo which initially was done through human escort leading to reduced corrupt practices at the port. The study concluded that there is an association between automation and a reduction in corruption. The study recommends increased automation of major operations at the port to enhance the fight against corruption at the port and continued strategizing to support system success at the port.

Key words: Corruption, System Automation,

Female Gender Disparity Among Women in Private Security Personnel A case of Selected Universities in Nairobi County

By:
Rev. Sr. Lucy Nabukonde: PhD: Africa Nazarene University,
Rev. Fr. Dr. Norvy Paul: Catholic University of Eastern Africa

ABSTRACT

Female Gender Disparity at Private Security Personnel in Selected Universities in Nairobi Gender readings of recent times mostly related to women's empowerment discuss the ability of women to make choices to change their current situation through three closely interrelated dimensions: agency, resources, and achievement (Kabeer, 2005). African women empowerment relates to not only leadership generation but also to economic self-dependency. This is an undertaking both at individual and collective enterprises. Women in private security tend to undertake jobs that are risky, especially those assigned by private security agencies. In Nairobi, Women along

with men work hand in hand to administer security thereby risking their lives. A further disadvantage is that most private agencies pay peanuts rendering the remuneration too less to provide basic amenities that would help safeguard womanhood. Nairobi City County is abounding with migrants from rural areas whereby several girls and women dominate the stream. The scanty openings of jobs in the city according to their merit lead many women to be employed in occupations that are a threat to their very lives. Mostly such personnel's ages range between 18 and 35. To understand the situation, qualitative research was undertaken using a case study method by the application of in-depth interviews among (24) women security personnel aged between 18-35, providing security services to educational institutions of Nairobi, which is supposed to be the ideal center of service and human right providers. The researchers adopted purposive sampling aiming at exposing life issues and challenges faced by women security personnel towards the achievement of women empowerment. To achieve the purpose of the study methodologically, both quantitative and qualitative research designs were employed. Thematic analysis was adopted by the researchers. The study disclosed that women security personnel were often challenged to balance their professional work and family life. Moreover, most security women face economic crises and are not able to meet the adequate financial requirement of their families. Women security personnel were socially challenged in living their womanhood personally in their families and the society at large. The security women reported that there was a distancing and a relegating attitude from students and staff, with which the study needed to enhance skills to have a perfect blend of agency, resources, and achievement realized in terms of education, access to paid jobs, and constructive use of citizenship as well as gender-friendly security service in related positions.

Key words: Gender Disparity, Women Empowerment, Private Security Personnel

Impact of Coercion on Relapse Rates After Substance Abuse Treatment

By:
Charles Muturi Kinuthia Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Disorder treatment. Clients are taken through expensive long-term rehabilitation programs of a minimum ninety-day duration. However, within weeks or days, many go back to problematic substance use. This study wants to look at some of the reasons for the low success rates. The hypothesis is that taking substance abusers for treatment through coercion has an impact on relapse rates. This will be done by comparing the success rates of involuntary and voluntary clients once they complete residential rehabilitation. The study population will be subjects who have undergone residential rehabilitation treatment in Nakuru county from thirteen rehabilitation centers between the year 2018 and 2021. This is estimated at six hundred subjects from which a sample of one hundred and twenty will be picked. Sampling will be randomly drawn from the identified thirteen rehabilitation centers located in the four sub-counties of Nakuru county. The study will use a qualitative research design. Research instruments will be open-ended and closed questionnaires. The use will be made of both structured and semi structured questionnaires. Respondents will be contacted via email, telephone, and one on one interviews. Descriptive statistics will be used to analyze inferential data and inferential statistics will be used to get the significant and statistical relationship between the variables of the study. Qualitative data from the study objectives will be analyzed using percentages, direct extracts, and explanations. Data will be presented in tables, graphs, and pie charts while qualitative findings will be presented in prose.

Key words: Substance Use, Coercion, Relapse Rates, Rehabilitation

Influence of Village-Level Participation on Social Service Delivery in Siaya County, Kenya

By:

Dr. Namenya Daniel Naburi, Dr. Kamau John
Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Kenyan citizens took a monumental step towards realizing public participation in governance by ratifying the constitution in 2010, which established national and decentralized governments. The village became the lowest unit of devolved governance in Kenya, improving decision-making, power, and community-driven socio-economic development. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of village-level participation on the delivery of social services. Specifically, the study assessed the effect of village-level information, communication, and education on social service delivery. The study adopted the theory of the wisdom of crowds and public value theory. The research used a descriptive research design. The sample size was 380 households, which were selected from the target population of 28,798 households. The study used quota sampling to select respondents for the focus group discussions. The key informants were chosen and interviewed through stratified random sampling based on their understanding of the local population. The household heads were selected through simple proportionate sampling at the ward level and simple random sampling at sub-locations. Primary and secondary data were collected using structured questionnaires, interview guides, and document reviews. The study utilized qualitative and quantitative techniques of data analysis. Descriptive statistics were analyzed using standard deviation, mean scores, percentages, and frequencies. In addition, correlation, regression, and ANOVA analysis were used to determine the extent to which access to village information and communication predicted social service delivery. The analysis was aided by IBM SPSS Statistics Version 27. Content analysis was used for qualitative data and interpreted in a narrative or prose format. The study found that there was a positive and significant correlation between service delivery in the county and access to village information and

communication ($r = 0.930$, $\text{Sig} = 0.000$), and also impediments to village-level participation ($r = -0.923$, $\text{Sig} = 0.000$). According to the study, village-level information, communication, and education had a positive impact on the provision of social services within the county ($(F(3,376) = 99.249, p\text{-value} = 0.000)$) but there was little public participation, which resulted in low levels of success, contested ownership, and sustainability of social service delivery. The study recommends that the county government of Siaya could hold village-level education forums, and invest in educating citizens on information and communication technologies used to enhance social service delivery.

Key words: Devolved Governance, Service Delivery, Information and Communication, Villages, Public Participation.

Relationship Between Burnout and Job Performance Among Lawyers in Nairobi: A case Study Selected Lawyers in West lands, Nairobi County (format this title)

By:

Josephine Waruguru Mwangi, Kyallo Ngula,
Jane Ngure, PhD Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Practicing law can be an emotionally draining occupation that could expose lawyers to high levels of burnout if not properly managed. Effects of burnout include emotional exhaustion where one experiences low levels of energy and emotional resources, depersonalization, or feelings of lack of attachment with the clients, and low levels of personal accomplishment which makes one have a decreased sense of achievement. It is against this backdrop that this study was undertaken to investigate the relationship between burnout and job performance among lawyers in Nairobi. The study was guided by Cognitive adaptation theory and Vroom's expectancy motivation theory. Descriptive research design was used. Quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were used, with a sample size of 153 lawyers from a target population of 260 lawyers working in West lands and registered with the Law Society of Kenya used for quantitative research. In-depth interviews were carried out with ten senior partners of selected Law Firms to give

qualitative data. A pilot study was undertaken with 30 lawyers randomly selected in the Milimani area of Nairobi County. Data was entered in excel and imported to SPSSV23 for analysis. Descriptive analysis performed were percentages and reliability tests conducted using Cronbach alpha. Correlation tests determined criterion validity while standardized tools determined construct validity. The highest cause of burnout is depersonalization then emotional exhaustion and lastly, personal accomplishment. Job performance had a negative correlation with emotional exhaustion $r(153) = -.265, p < .05$, a negative correlation with depersonalization $r(153) = -.306, p < .05$, and a negative correlation with personal accomplishment $r(153) = -.217, p < .05$. The study recommends that schools of law include a curriculum on burnout and its identifiers to prepare the lawyers on how to mitigate burnout. These findings help create awareness of the existence of burnout in this sector and can start a discussion on the implementation of self-awareness programs within institutions.

Key words: Burnout, emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, personal accomplishment, job performance.

Stakeholders' participation and access to reproductive health services among young women in Makueni County.

By:
Odhiambo Jacob Okoth Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Enhancing access to quality healthcare services to vulnerable and marginalized populations such as young women is increasingly gaining momentum globally. This study aimed at examining the effect of stakeholder participation on access to reproductive health (RH) services among young women in Makueni county. The three objectives of the study were to establish the effect of the availability of RH

information among young women on their access to RH services, to assess the effect of participation of young women in community health forums on their access to RH services, and to examine the effect of inclusion of young women in RH planning and decision-making on access to RH services among young women in Makueni county. Descriptive research mixing both quantitative and qualitative methods was used to answer the study questions. The study was underpinned by Arnstein's participation theory and the stakeholders' theory. Stratified and systematic random sampling was used to identify and target a total of 372 young women aged 18 to 24 years. 12 key informants were interviewed at the county, sub-county, and ward levels. Data was analyzed using a combination of the IBM SPSS techniques including frequencies, cross-tabulations, means, and descriptive ratio statistics. Findings point out that RH information helped young women in seeking RH services. The results also implied that attending community health forums did not influence access to RH services among young women. On the other hand, involving young women in the planning and decision-making forums on RH improved access to RH services. The study findings are significant for health and development stakeholders to benchmark and formulate pragmatic stakeholder participation approaches on fundamental development issues such as access to RH services to achieve the development goals. Further research is recommended to investigate the capacity of vulnerable groups such as young women to effectively participate as stakeholders in development issues including RH services. There is also a need for more studies on the effectiveness of RH information channels, content, and language in improving access to RH services among young women. Finally, there is a need for action research and experiments on stakeholder participation approaches that can prove effective in enhancing the participation of vulnerable groups such as young women.

Key words: Reproductive Health, Healthcare Services, Young Women

Student Teacher Experiences During the COVID-19 pandemic. A Case of Africa Nazarene University

By:
Eric Osoro Nyamwembe, PhD Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 hit the world in the year 2020. It affected all sectors of the economy. Education was not spared either. Elementary, secondary, tertiary, and higher education were affected. It was felt that university education was at an advantageous position since it deals with mature students, and they had online modes of study. That was not far from the truth. However, the pandemic came as a surprise to the institutions and the students. Therefore, there was an urgent need to adjust both in terms of instructional strategies and change from conventional classrooms to online classrooms. This experience faced lots of challenges both from the instructors and the students. The student teachers were affected more since they are expected to do teaching practicum, peer teaching, resource preparations, tutorial classes, etc. It is against this background that this study wants to establish the impact of Covid-19 on students' teachers at Africa Nazarene university. This will be a descriptive study that will establish the different challenges, experiences, and impact of the Covid- 19 on student teachers. This study will use a student questionnaire which will be administered online. The quantitative and qualitative data will be analyzed with the use of themes, notes, and descriptive statistics. The findings of this study will help Higher institutions to plan for such calamities in the future and even the Facilitators to diversify instructional approaches.

Key words: Online, Facilitators, Zoom, Google meets, Quizzes

The Influence of Fake News and Propaganda on National Security in Presidential Elections in Kenya

By:
Milkah Bosibori Momanyi, Emily. Okuto (PhD),
Ogutu Raphael., PhD
Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

The internet, rapidly advancing digital technologies, and social media have enabled and facilitated the mass production and circulation of news, some of which are fake news and online propaganda. It is impossible to dispute how social media affects people's everyday lives and society since effective social media use has a direct impact on a nation's security and peace. In addition to having a significant impact on domestic politics and national security policy, the emergence of social media and fake news has the potential to destabilize political processes and endanger the security and stability of a nation. While some fake news disseminators actively and purposefully disseminate and distribute false information through their legitimate or fictitious accounts, other disseminators may do so without recognizing it. This quantitative study investigates if there may be a link between violent crimes that endanger Kenya's security and misinformation that circulates on social media around presidential elections. Several studies have been completed on how fake news and propaganda impact voting patterns and behaviors in Kenyan elections. However, little to no study has been done to demonstrate how fake news and propaganda components could jeopardize national security. This study aims to provide answers to questions about the SMUs' levels of awareness, aspects of fake news, as well as their perceptions and attitudes on how fake news and propaganda may affect Kenya's national security during the presidential election by targeting the SMUs on the Facebook, Twitter, Telegram, and WhatsApp platforms. Three theories were used in this study to form the basis for organizing the variables and research components. The Information Manipulation Theory (IMT) and the Social Impact Theory are used to support the independent variables in the study (knowledge, perceptions, and attitudes toward propaganda and fake news, as well as the SMUs' levels of awareness), and the Information Laundering Model Theory is used to support the dependent variable (national security). This study also systematically reviews literature to establish strategies and interventions used by various agencies, governments, and non-governmental organizations to combat fake news and prevent cases that might trigger national insecurity. Findings from this review are used in coming

up with detailed proposed strategies that can be used by various stakeholders in Kenya in curbing fake news. With the data collection and analysis processes ongoing, only preliminary findings are briefly discussed. Limitations of the study, implications for practice, and suggestions for future research have also been discussed.

Key words: National Security, Propaganda, Digital Technologies, Social Media

The Impact of Cannabis Use On Adolescents' Behaviour in Public Secondary Schools in Kenya: A Literature Review

By:
Mary Mueni Musyoka, PhD
Evangel Christian University of America

ABSTRACT

The increase in adolescent cannabis use is a global public health issue associated with increased risks of developing mental health disorders, especially in young people. The percentage of the adolescent who perceives the drug as harmful has fallen by 40 percent, despite evidence that cannabis use is associated with a variety of health and other harms, especially among regular long-term users. This study sought to investigate the social impact of cannabis use by adolescents on the family and community, explore factors that influence cannabis use among adolescents, to investigate how cannabis use affects adolescent's behavior and indiscipline in schools and parents/guardians/ teachers' reactions when adolescents are caught using cannabis. The study was grounded on the ecosystem theory of human development and the diathesis-stress model. This study employed document analysis from empirical studies related to the topic with a view of answering the research questions. From 11 recent studies on adolescent cannabis use, it was reviewed that 72.8% of learners use cannabis and other drugs secretly in school. 78% of male learners claim they use cannabis and other drugs without the knowledge of the teachers more frequently than female students (64.9%). Cannabis and other substance usage

in schools are restricted by drug availability. Schools are lacking appropriate mechanisms to prevent substance use by learners. A significant risk factor for student drug initiation was the home environment. Both cannabis consumption and drug use have been linked to poor parenting. There is an urgent need of developing a multifaceted strategy to combat cannabis and other drugs used by adolescents in the educational setting. The guidance and counseling teachers should be prepared to handle students who abuse cannabis and other drugs in school. Guidance and counseling is an integral part of education and should be integrated into the school. The study will adopt a qualitative research design and also employ the use of structured and semi-structured questionnaires. The target audience in data collection will be clients from rehab centers in Nakuru county between 2018 and 2021 which consist of a population of 600 individuals but a sample of 120 respondents will suffice. The data collection techniques that will be used include email, one on one interviews, and a face-to-face interview. The study is significant as it will purpose to show how involuntary admission could impact relapse rates.

Key words: Adolescent's Behavior, Cannabis, Substance Usage

Use of the Flipped Classroom Approach in Teaching English Language in Secondary Schools in Kenya: Possibilities and Constraints

By:
Nyarango, Ovin.1 and Jane Rarieny.2*
Institute for Educational Development, East Africa, Aga Khan University, Tanzania

ABSTRACT

Technology has permeated all aspects of life. Consequently, pedagogical practices ought to be aligned with the ubiquitous digital technology and learner-centered methods of teaching. The flipped Classroom approach is one such pedagogical approach that leverages educational technology to replace passive learning with active learning, in which students are responsible for producing meaning and finding connections using the content supplied outside of the classroom. This presentation will report on a study that explored the use of the flipped classroom approach to teach English as a second language (ESL) in a low-resourced

public secondary school in Kenya. The study adopted a qualitative approach and was action research in design. The sample included 52 learners. Data was collected through semistructured interviews, focus group discussions, document analysis, reflective conversations, and lesson observations. Findings from the study suggest that the use of the flipped classroom approach in teaching ESL improves learners' attitudes toward English, takes care of individual learning styles, and leads to a better understanding of language concepts. The study also identified lesson planning as central to a successful flipped classroom. On the other hand, lack of adequate ICT infrastructure, and time were identified as constraints. Further, effective implementation of the teaching approach requires the teacher to have a student accountability mechanism that will guarantee their interaction with the material provided outside class and possess technological competence to design lessons appropriately. The presentation concludes with a look at the implications for practice and policy on teaching and learning in the wake of calls for effective technology in the classroom.

Keywords: Flipped Classroom, English, Active Learning, Educational Technology.

SUB THEME THREE: INDUSTRY AND INNOVATION

Does Communicating Monitoring and Evaluation Findings Improve Dairy Primary Cooperative Societies Performance

By:
Naomi Nduta Njoroge, PhD,

ABSTRACT

As the spirit of cooperatives continues to evolve, there is a glowing interest in monitoring and evaluation amid rising pressures for beneficiaries to safeguard their efforts. The demand for timely communication of monitoring and evaluation findings has increased due to the need for community-level progress reporting toward the attainment of the 2030 vision. The progress of the dairy cooperative societies' operations needs to be communicated to the target audience in comparison with the intended plans. With this understanding, this paper establishes the relationship between the communication of

monitoring and evaluation (M & E) findings and the performance of the dairy primary cooperative societies in Murang'a County. The content of this paper is extracted from an empirical study conducted on M & E strategies and performance of dairy primary cooperative societies in Murang'a County through a mixed-method study approach. A blend of a cross-sectional survey and a case study design was used on 23 registered dairy cooperative societies through 276 sampled dairy farmers, three management officials, and six purposively selected M & E team members. Descriptive and inferential analyses were used in the interpretation of the quantitative data. The association and the predictive power between the M & E communication strategy (independent variable) and the performance of the dairy primary cooperative societies (dependent variable) were examined through a Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient and regression coefficient of determination respectively. A general inductive approach was used to analyze the qualitative data where contextual data was manually coded to identify common themes to condense the data in a summary format to establish links with the study objectives. The study established that M & E's communication strategy through M & E communication frequency, M & E communication channels diversity, and M & E target audience had a positive and significant association with the performance of the dairy primary cooperative societies in Murang'a County thus supporting the research hypothesis that 'M & E communication strategy has a positive and significant influence on the performance of the DPCS in Murang'a County Kenya'.

Key words: Monitoring and Evaluation communication strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation Findings, Performance of Dairy Primary Cooperative Societies
Effect of Team Communication on Organizational Productivity with A Focus of Africa Nazarene University

By:
Ange, V. Munezero, Kirima, Lucy. K PhD, Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to establish the importance of teamwork practices in organizational productivity. The study was guided by the following specific objectives: To determine the effect of team communication on organizational productivity among private universities in Kenya. The research was anchored on Belbin's Theory of Team Roles and Tuckman's Teamwork Theory. The study was conducted using a descriptive research design. The target population was 173 employees of Africa Nazarene University located in Kajiado County. The sample population was established using stratified random sampling which ensures the inclusion of small groups that would be omitted by other sampling methods (Mugenda, 2002). A sample size of 121 respondents was established using Yamane Formula. Data was collected using questionnaires. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze and describe the patterns in the collected data. Linear regression and correlation analysis techniques were used to identify the relationship and influence between team communication, team motivation, and team leadership on organizational productivity. The linear regression model found that a unit increase in team communication contributed to a 0.546 linear change in organizational productivity among private universities in Kenya. The study recommends that organizations that for a longtime discounted teamwork practices as a major tool for enhancing organizational performance should start valuing and using it as the number one tool. This is because it helps bring benefits such as better organizational performance, higher productivity, competitive advantage, and increased product and service quality. The study further recommends that comparative studies can be carried out on the same but with a focus on various views from lower team employees.

Key words: Team communication, Team motivation, Team leadership, Organizational productivity

Influence of Training Needs Assessment on Employee Performance in Non-Governmental Organizations in Kenya with the Focus of Red Cross Society in Nairobi County, Kenya

By:
Denis Mbatha, Kirima Lucy. K PhD,
Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Investment in human capital is viewed as a competitive practice that facilitates organizations to perform effectively using knowledgeable workers with appropriate skills and attitude. Even though, literature demonstrates that training can influence employee performance in organizations. The main objective of this study was to determine the influence of training needs assessment on employee performance in non-governmental organizations in Kenya. This study adopted two theories namely human capital theory, and goal-setting theory. Descriptive research design was used in this study. The target population was employees of KRCS. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select respondents for the study. The sample size comprised of all 52 staff. Structured questionnaire with open and closed-ended questions was used to collect data. The validity of the research instrument was tested using the researchers' supervisor and industry experts while the reliability of the research instrument was tested using the Cronbach Alpha formula where all variables had a coefficient above 0.7, thus were acceptable. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The analyzed data was presented in form of tables and figures. The findings of this study were beneficial to policymakers, NGO managers, researchers, scholars, and academicians. The study found that training influences the performance of employees. The findings of the study established that the process of training influence employee performance. In addition, the findings of the study revealed that training needs assessment is very key to any organization and should be the first step before any training is done. Training assessment enables the organization to identify the training gaps which determines the type of training and the training methods to be used. The study recommended that organizations should do an audit of the needs that are required by the employees before engaging in any training methods.

Key words: Employee, NGO, Performance, Training

Product Differentiation Posture on Customer Satisfaction within the Service Industry in Kenya: A case of Tropical Promoters Limited.

By:
Gachanja. Catherine,
Vundi Amy, Kirima Lucy. K, PhD, Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

There are sporadic business environments and amplified customer attrition due to competition from substitutes and complementary products. Globally, competition is attributed to the proliferation of technological advancements which has led to the creation of high-quality products at low production costs. This is geared towards addressing the degree of customer satisfaction. Skewed analysis on the influence of strategic posture amongst big corporations and state bodies precipitated examination of its influence in Tropical Promoters Limited. Consequently, the main purpose of the study was to explore the influence of strategic posture on customer satisfaction within the service industry in Kenya. Specifically, the study sought to examine the influence of product differentiation posture on customer satisfaction within the service industry in Kenya. To determine the influence of entrepreneurial orientation posture on customer satisfaction within the service industry in Kenya. To find out the influence of evaluation posture on customer satisfaction within the service industry in Kenya. The study was anchored on the blue ocean strategy and disconfirmation theory. Descriptive research design was adopted. A Census of 60 corporate customers of Tropical Promoters Limited was used to select respondents. Primary data was gathered using questionnaires. Quantitative data was analyzed through the use of descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation, frequency, and percentage and inferential statistics, Pearson correlation, and regression analysis. Pearson correlation showed the strength of the influence of strategic posture on customer satisfaction and regression depicted the nature of its influence. Data was presented in tables and figures and was analyzed using SPSS version 22. Out of 60 issued questionnaires, 55 (accounting for 92 percent) were filled and returned. Piloting was carried out and reliability coefficients were calculated all were greater than 0.7 which revealed that the research instrument was reliable. Regression analysis revealed positive and significant effects of product differentiation posture on customer satisfaction in Tropical Promoters Limited ($\beta = 0.279$, $t(54) = 3.71$, $p \text{ value} < 0.05$). Regression analysis revealed a positive and significant effect of entrepreneurial orientation on customer satisfaction in Tropical Promoters Limited ($\beta = 0.399$, $t(54) = 4.94$, $p \text{ value} < 0.05$).

Regression analysis revealed a positive and significant effect of evaluation posture on customer satisfaction in Tropical Promoters Limited ($\beta = 0.243$, $t(54) = 3.28$, $p \text{ value} < 0.05$). It was concluded that there is a need for Tropical Promoters to devise measures geared to the development of products and services which will usher Tropical Promoters Limited into the blue ocean. Tropical Promoters Limited risk measurement and management strategies should aid in achieving customer needs. There is a need for Tropical Promoters Limited to devise measures geared towards gathering and consolidating information that would aid it in achieving a competitive advantage.

Key words: Customer Satisfaction, Business Competition, Product Differentiation

Strengthening Commercialization of University Research Output and Patenting Policy Practices in Kenya

By:

Prof: Siringi Elijah Mirwoba Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Commercialization of research output and patenting is a topic that has triggered the broad interest of both academics and practitioners globally. In Kenya for instance, universities, in general, have been criticized for not undertaking (relevant) research or for focusing on 'blue-sky' research which is considered less relevant to the needs of the people. The present research study explores the extent and intensity of models of commercialization of university research output and the challenges bedeviling researchers in Kenya. The research study is desktop research and therefore descriptive in nature. The study adopts content analysis methodology to unveil knowledge useful to increase the current body of knowledge in commercialization of research output critical for academia as well as informing policy. Preliminary research results show that a number of research innovations have been developed by the universities but very few are protected or commercialized. Furthermore, most patented innovations are rarely commercialized with records of commercialization of technologies being scanty if not totally unavailable. Besides, the number of patents filed at Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI) falls far below the investments in the research and innovation

system. The study recommends the adoption of a 2% GDP research funding policy by the Government of Kenya as stipulated in the Science, Technology, and Innovation Act 2013, (ST&I Act, 2013) to strengthen research activities, commercialization, and patenting in Kenya.

Key words: Commercialization of University Research Output, Policy, Commercialization Technologies

The Effect of Balanced Processing Behaviour of a Leader on the Performance of Employees of Commercial Banks in Kenya

By:
Bethuel Masimane

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the effect of the Balanced Processing of Information on the Performance of Employees of Commercial Banks in Kenya. The independent variables that were measured include private knowledge, internal experiences, and externally based evaluative information. These variables were measured against the performance of employees, whose indicators include efficiency, productivity, turnover, and quality of work output. The literature review includes the origin and meaning of balanced processing as well as its components. The literature also reviews employee performance, its meaning, and its indicators. The study adopted a cross sectional descriptive research design. The target population was 31,605 employees of 38 commercial banks in Kenya. The study sample was 395 respondents, which was attained using proportionate stratified sampling method. A structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data from respondents. The study formulated the null hypothesis and tested it using the spearman correlation coefficient aided by the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 28.0.0.0. The analysis results at 0.05 level of significance showed that the Balanced Processing of Information has a statistically significant effect on the performance of employees of commercial banks in Kenya. The findings would be useful to commercial banks and other institutions in evaluating their leaders' Balanced Processing behavior in order to improve the performance of their employees.

Key words: Balanced Processing, Employee Performance, Private Knowledge, Internal Experiences, Externally Based Evaluative Information.

The Influence of Knowledge Management, Leadership and Networking on the success of women led micro enterprises: A comparative study of Kenya and Namibia

By:
Nambata Namweya, Kimani Gichuhi, Abraham Rotich, Ruth Abankwah Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the predictive role of knowledge management, leadership, and networking on entrepreneurial success among women entrepreneurs in Kenya and Namibia. Design/methodology/approach – Data were collected online using a structured survey questionnaire from female entrepreneurs owning and operating small and medium enterprises/firms in both Kenya and Namibia. The analysis and hypotheses testing were performed with SPSS software. Findings – The results showed that leadership and networking have a significant effect on the success of women-led small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in both Kenya and Namibia. It also showed that knowledge management has a significant effect on the success of women-led small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Kenya although the relationship is weak and insignificant in Namibia. Practical implications – The results can help provide a better understanding of the relationship between knowledge management, leadership, and networking on entrepreneurial success among women entrepreneurs. Governments, Development Agencies, and other stakeholders may use these results to facilitate training, mentorship, and creation of social support systems for female entrepreneurs.

Key words: Knowledge Management, Leadership, Networking, Success Among Women Entrepreneurs

SUB-THEME FOUR: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Communication via Visual Semiotics: The Case of Kenya Universities Emblems

By:

Dr. Ogutu, Raphael Nakhumbi Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

This paper was an investigation of how emblems represent universities in Kenya. It is about visual communication semiotics or the meaning and representation of these university emblems. Most of the people in Kenya do not know what these symbolic forms are, what they represent, or even what they mean. There is a problem of association as it is not easy for the target viewers to associate an emblem with the university it represents. Visual semiotics analyzes the way visual images communicate a message to their audience. As such this paper focused on finding out the role an emblem plays in the identification of a university and whether or not it communicates to its target audience. This research employed a qualitative research methodology and focuses on case study design. The researcher conducted interviews with different people living in Kenya using the emblems symbols without their mottos and name. Existing literature was analyzed on topics related to visual communication, using case studies, and data presented on research findings. The researcher used interview schedules and observations to collect primary data. For secondary data, the researcher used books, brochures, newspapers, the Internet, and published papers. In this study, purposive sampling was used to select four private and four public university emblems out of 52 chartered universities in Kenya for in-depth analysis. Many of these emblems do not identify the universities they represent clearly because of a lack of documentation, wrong design methods, and lack of publicity. University emblems can be easily associated with the institutions they represent when the name, motto, and symbols work in unison. For the eight universities, an average of 32.78% of the respondents were able to identify them without the name and the motto. Emblems are also easily recognized when people have been exposed to them after a certain period of time. The interpretation of the brief by the designer

and the client is vital in any successful emblem. The vision, mission, philosophy, and history of the university are directly or indirectly related to the symbol. The public will benefit from the knowledge acquired through this research's implementations. This research will assist designers to revisit their design skills by having a new look and approach to visual communication through emblems.

Key words: Emblems, Vision Semiotics, Visual Communication

Contribution of systems automation to the reduction of corruption levels at the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA).

By:

Kaluma Stephen
Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Corruption remains a major problem in most parastatals in Kenya not excluding Kenya Port Authority (KPA). Alexia Van Rij, in her journal on "Corruption in Kenya- Understanding a Multifaceted phenomenon", highlights how rampant political corruption is in Kenya. These include National Youth Service Scandal where an estimated £60 Million was embezzled. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission annual report for the year 2019 highlights a major investigation on parastatals. For instance, Kshs. 40 billion KPA Kipevu Oil Terminal Tender, 8.9 Billion KALRO scandal, and 2.3 Billion KeRRA embezzlement scandal among others. The main objective was to study the contribution of systems automation to the reduction of corruption levels at the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA). The researcher sought to address the following specific objectives; to establish the nature of systems automation deployed at KPA, strategies adopted to support systems automation, and the effectiveness of the systems automation in the reduction of corruption at the KPA. Technological Determinism theory, the Theory of Social Determinism, and the Rent-Seeking Theory of corruption guided the study. The descriptive survey design was used to evaluate the objectives of this study. The target population was 6511 staff members at KPA. A sample of 377 staff from KPA participated. Stratified sampling technique was used to determine sample representatives from each department to participate in the study,

whereas simple random sampling to select individual members of the department for the study. Piloting was done targeting staff from Kenya Revenue Authority's (KRA) Port Office from which the reliability of the tool was determined. The primary data was gathered using questionnaires and an interview guide. Reliability was established by calculating Cronbach's coefficient alpha where values obtained were greater than 0.70 and were considered good or acceptable. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics in Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26.0 and then the results were presented in form of graphs, pie charts, percentages, and frequencies. The thematic approach was used in summarizing qualitative data in line with the three research objectives. The qualitative findings were presented using a descriptive approach. The findings of this study have a significant contribution to policymakers, KPA, parastatals, and scholars. The study found that various automated systems had been adopted at KPA. The commonly used systems include SAP (47.7%), CARTOS (31.1%), and KWATOS (9.8%). The study also found various strategies had been adapted to support system automation; training of the staff (21.1%) system audit (12.5%) and allocation of resources (6.6%) to improve automated systems. It was also observed that the automation eliminated human factors in the clearing of cargo and particularly payments, and tracking of cargo, which initially was done through human escort leading to reduced corrupt practices at the port. The study concluded that there is an association between automation and a reduction in corruption. Automation leads to the standardization of processes and reduces human discretion. The study recommends increased automation of major operations at the port to enhance the fight against corruption at the port and continued strategizing to support system success at the port.

Key words: System Automation, Corruption Levels, Major Operations

Factors That Influence Cybersecurity Compliance Behaviours by Bank Employees: A Case of Banks Operating in Kenya

By:

Leonard Wafula Wakoli
Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

Cyber threats continue to grow exponentially in all spheres of life in spite of the existence of various initiatives to counter them. There are numerous technology initiatives to address the issue of cyber threats but the problem still persists. There is very limited research on how to leverage human behaviors to effectively improve Cyber security compliance behaviors in banks. The main purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence cybersecurity compliance behaviors in banks operating in Kenya. We investigated Cyber Security Compliance behaviors in banks in Kenya by considering variables from three theories: Institutional Theory, the Protection Motivational Theory (PMT), and the General Deterrence Theory (GDT). The independent variables were "Normative pressure", "SelfEfficacy", "Punishment certainty", "Prior experience with computers" and "Top management commitment". The moderating variable was "Age". The dependent variable was "Cyber security compliance behaviors of employees in banks operating in Kenya". In order to empirically test the relationships between the independent and dependent variables, data were collected from 75 purposively selected bank employees in Kenya. The Research was carried out using the quantitative approach and the survey tools used to collect data were verified for reliability and validity before being used. Data analysis was carried out using SPSS Version 25.0, MS Excel 2013, and WarpPLS (SEM) Version 7.0. The findings of our study indicate that the direct paths from the independent variables "Normative pressure" ($p = 0.026$, $\beta = 0.213$), "Self-Efficacy" ($p < 0.001$, $\beta = 0.440$), "Punishment certainty" ($p = 0.024$, $\beta = 0.217$), "Age" ($p = 0.013$, $\beta = 0.243$), "Prior experience with computers" ($p = 0.004$, $\beta = -0.284$) were found to have a positive, direct and significant influence on a bank employee cyber security compliance behaviors. "Top management commitment" was found to partially mediate between self-efficacy and Cyber security compliance behaviors. Technology solutions

cannot, on their own address the cyber security issues in organizations, particularly banks. There is a need to put in place a holistic strategy that includes the human factor. Bank management may find the results useful for future policy formulation in relation to cybersecurity compliance behaviors. Researchers and scholars may also find the results useful in terms of contribution to the body of knowledge and further investigation to fill the gaps identified by the study.

Key words: Cyber Security Compliance Behaviors, Banks Operating in Kenya

Macro Facial Expression Recognition and analysis using supervised 2D-Principal Component Analysis and Support Vector Machine

By:
Victor Mokaya Mageto, PhD Kirinyaga University

ABSTRACT

Facial expressions are the most convenient way of expressing non-verbal communication effectively. The feasibility of this subject has become a dominant area of research in the field of computer vision and artificial intelligence. The applications of facial expression recognition include but not limited to; Human Computer Interaction (HCI), entertainment, consumer feedback systems, health care systems, transport, security, social emojis, emoticons, and avatars. An efficient macro expression geometric model known as Two Dimensional Principal Component Analysis (2D-PCA) to extract facial features is proposed in this paper and it utilizes the linear Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier to group facial emotions. The proposed 2D-PCA model uses Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) for feature extraction to extract eigenvalues from salient frequency domain regions. The extracted eigenvalues are projected to low pass and high-pass filters to be transformed into eigenvectors after which they are then forwarded into the 2D-PCA for dimensionality reduction and retention of spatial and temporal facial properties. The extracted features are trained and tested using ten folds' cross validation strategy. Finally, the SVM classifier groups the emotion labels into different expressions. The performance of SVM is evaluated using

three kernel functions: linear, Radial Basis Function (RBF), and polynomial kernels. Two benchmark datasets namely, Japanese Female Facial Expression (JAFFE) [9] and Extended Cohn Kanade (CK+) [10] and confidence levels of 97.29% on the JAFFE database with six expressions and 90.07% on seven expressions were obtained. Using the CK+ database confidence level attained were 92.30% on six expressions and 91.1% on 7 expressions. A comparative analysis with other futuristic systems was performed and the proposed 2D-PCA model obtained excellent results.

Key words: Facial Expressions Recognition, Facial Emotions

SUB THEME FIVE: LEGAL, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

'A Comparative Analysis of Africa's Labour Experience with Saudi Arabia and the United Arabs Emirates: are we still slaves? The Kenya Case'

By:
Kinyua Wanjohi & Mulinge Gertrude Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

African countries account for a greater percentage of domestic workers who migrate to the Middle East in search of greener economic pastures. Interestingly, Human Rights Watch (HRW) recently observed that most unskilled workers are often exploited and abused. This is reflected in wage deductions, violation of contractual agreements, and degrading treatments. Women laborers also report sexual assault. In worst cases, the workers are ferried back in caskets to their countries of origin. Some workers have also been reported to disappear 'miraculously', in the said countries. This paper suggests that someone must be held accountable. Ironically, the government of Kenya plays the 'innocent lamb' role while the Middle East countries play Pharaoh's role and walk scot free. Victims have always been vulnerably left in the middle. Through pressure exerted by local and international civil societies, in June 2012 Kenya banned the emigration of domestic workers to the Middle East. Nonetheless, in November 2013 this policy ban was lifted. In 2014, the government revoked some 930 licenses of recruiting agencies. Though a move in the right direction, significantly, domestic abuse has

remained unshaken. The International Labor Organization Declarations on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work adopted in 1998 provides a positive duty for all member states to respect and promote workers' rights in respect of employment. Yet, in implementation, we limp. In Kenya for instance, the Employment Act of 2007 does not provide mechanisms to compensate migrants who suffer from abuse in their host countries. In short, nationally and internationally, we lack a legal framework to protect migrant workers. It is time to take the bull by its horns by signing bilateral agreements on migrant workers. Suffice it to say that, in absence of bilateral agreements with host states, African workers shall remain slaves to their 'godfathers'. The time is ripe for us to revise and supplement our national as well as international labor laws to protect migrant workers. With the outrageous human rights violation, who do we blame?

Key words: Migrants, Labor Laws, Domestic Workers, Host Country, Social-Economic Rights, And Human Rights

"Killing Salman Rushdie: Reforming Nigeria's Capital Punishment for Blasphemy with Lessons from East Africa"

By:
Charles A. Khamala, PhD Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

In 2022, at a New York intellectual retreat, Hadi Matar attempted to kill free expression exponent Salman Rushdie who has suffered decades of Islamist death threats. On one hand, reasonable people believe that states have a duty to prohibit offensive expressions. On the other hand, religious feelings are protected in perfectionist and illiberal political systems. Consequently, regarding blasphemy laws, abolitionist liberal values differ from retentionist conservative ones. Both Nigeria and East Africa inherited English common law's blasphemy laws to promote liberal values. Consequently, they legitimately promote religious tolerance by protecting believers from offensive expression in their respective "reasonable secular" constitutions. However, in 1999 Nigeria's northern states additionally introduced Sharia law applying the mandatory death penalty in parallel. The question is whether blasphemy should be prohibited and

if so, how? Given that liberal constitutions value expressive freedoms, useful lessons may be gained from East Africa to critically evaluate the justification for Nigeria's punishing blasphemy with the mandatory death penalty. This paper draws an analogy between the West's use of treason law to protect political institutions and Muslim countries' use of blasphemy laws to protect religion. Both legal regimes reasonably protect what their respective societies find sacred. There is thus moral equivalence in using criminal sanctions to protect their key institutions. Yet, even where the death penalty is legal, nonetheless in deserving circumstances, secular courts justify the mitigation of capital crimes. However, departing from the modern reasonable man concept, conservative Islamic jurists interpret Sharia law as ousting judicial discretion to mitigate the death penalty. Yet, liberal Islamic jurists embrace the notion of mitigation for blasphemy offenses. They interpret the Koran as prescribing custodial imprisonment terms or fines. Is mandatory capital punishment for blasphemy fair? Globally, different Islamic countries deploy different reasonableness standards to curtail it. Kenya's emerging jurisprudence rejects mandatory sentences as unconstitutional. Thus, Iranian Ayatollah Khomeini's 1989 bounty on Rushdie's life for blasphemy, forcing the author into hiding under police protection, attracts common law judicial review. Being a peaceful religion, Islam does not authorize assassinations. Despite calls for the abolition of the death penalty and for blasphemy, and given international law's weak enforcement institutions, blasphemy laws are legitimate. Applying modern reasonableness standards, while mild, deterrent punishments may be justifiable for blasphemy, given Nigeria's secular Constitution, the mandatory death penalty for blasphemy seems disproportionate. Constitutional fidelity may assist Nigeria's plural society to adopt fair trial procedures to innovatively arbitrate expressive freedoms vis-à-vis religious feelings.

Key words: Nigeria's Capital Punishment, Death Penalty, Blasphemy Laws

Online Dispute Resolution in Kenya: A solution to E-commerce Disputes?

By:
Juliana W. Njiriri Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

The journey to the future has begun and there is no going back. E-commerce is growing increasingly all over the world and the gradual development of this industry has also brought up the issue of e-commerce disputes. The nature of these disputes makes it difficult to resolve through conventional platforms such as courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms. As such, there is a need to develop systems that address the unique nature of online commercial transactions & subsequent disputes that arise as a result. Therefore, the primary objective of this paper is to analyze the feasibility of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) as a solution to disputes arising out of online commercial transactions. To do so, the paper begins by providing an overview of Kenya's justice system digitization process, highlighting what the general experience in ODR has been and the challenges that come with such a system. Based on Kenya's digital justice experience, the paper then recommends ODR as a solution to e-commerce disputes. This paper suggests updating the existing legal framework to allow for the development of specific dispute resolution regulations and procedures in relation to e-commerce disputes, the development of an ODR portal, and mechanisms. Therefore, the ODR mechanism presents a more viable solution for the E-consumers.

Key words: Online Dispute Resolution, E-commerce Disputes

SUB-THEME SIX: RELIGION AND ETHICS

African Traditional Religion's Identity Crisis

By:
Kwemboi Philip
Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

This article aims to assess the African Traditional Religious identity crisis. In this assessment, identity crisis is construed as the conflict and confusion facing Africans who subscribe to African religion in the wake of new religious beliefs and practices. The article is sparked by great scholarly attention about religious identity and strives to contribute supplementary information for a proper comprehension of African Traditional Religion's (ATR's) identity crisis. The study reveals that the aspects that define the identity of African religion encompass the belief in God, the culture of sacrifices, morality, and belief in ancestors and spirits. Through sacrifices and offerings, Africans venerate God, spirits, and ancestors while ensuring that mankind has a harmonious relationship with God. Besides playing an intermediary role between God and humanity, ancestors and spirits supervise the execution of moral values and punishment to those contravening the established taboos, customs, and laws. In the contemporary era, adherents of ATR face the challenge of syncretism as a result of converting to Christianity and Islam leading to their religious identity crisis. Syncretism of Christian, Muslim, and ATR's belief in divination, the naming of children, witchcraft, and the connection with ancestral spirits are responsible for ATR's identity crisis. For instance, despite being active Muslim and Christian believers, there is evidence linking the ATR believers with divination on a quest for protection from illness and forces of witchcraft. What is surprising is that there are serious accusations of active participation of some protestant and Ugandan prosperity gospel clergy and laity in witchcraft activities. It is alleged that they use fetishes, engage in sorcery, and visit witch doctors. Besides, the strong nexus between Africans and ancestors as seen in the naming of children after Biblical figures and ancestors enhances the crisis of ATR's identity.

Key words: Identity Crisis, Africa Traditional Religion beliefs

Local Solutions in A Global Village: The Case of Nazarene Ministerial Education in Africa

By:
Prof. Rodney L. Reed Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

There exists a creative tension between the realities of living in a global village and the need for local solutions. This tension is displayed in the manner in which ministers, and church leaders have been prepared for ministry and service in the Church within the educational institutions of the Church of the Nazarene in Africa. This study will examine the approach of the Church of the Nazarene in the Africa Region to curriculum development for programs designed for the purpose of the preparation of ministers and church leaders for the Church. Specifically, it will document and examine the changes to that approach that have taken place over twenty years from 2002 to 2022, changes which reflect the tension between the need for “contextualization” of curricula for the needs of the local ministry situation on the one hand and the realities of being part of a global church and society on the other. The method of investigation adopted in this research will be largely an analysis of policies and documents guiding the development of curricula used for ministerial preparation in the Church of the Nazarene and observation of the implementation thereof. It may also include structured interviews of key leaders who are or have been responsible for the development, approval, and implementation of such curricula within the Church of the Nazarene within those twenty years. Unless the data dictates otherwise, the researcher predicts that the tension which exists between localization and globalization is a healthy one and that the development and implementation of curricula designed for the preparation of ministers and church leaders should not move to extremes in either direction.

Key words: Nazarene Ministerial Education, Local Solutions, Localization, Globalization

The Interplay of Spiritual and Economic Aspects of Metadidomi in Paul’s Writings and the Implications of Economic Justice in Africa.

By:
Dr. Gift Mtukwa Africa Nazarene University

ABSTRACT

The writings of the apostle have much to say about our spiritual lives as well as our material lives/economic aspects. Often in the preaching of the gospel, preachers tend to emphasize the spiritual at the expense of the economic issues. Paul’s understanding of the gospel envisioned that economic resources ought to flow from where they are to where they are most needed. As such Paul would not entertain a situation in which the haves would continue to hoard and have not continued to lack. This paper argues that Paul’s understanding of metadidomi can redress the overemphasis on spiritual matters since it also entails sharing material goods. Doing so is something that is much needed in Africa—a continent of extreme inequalities. The paper will look at various texts in the Pauline corpus where the word metadidomi is used. It will use the African Biblical Hermeneutics method to read the Pauline texts. Since ABH is not opposed to the use of sound exegetical methods, we shall engage the Historical Grammatical method to exegete the Pauline texts chosen for this paper. The conclusions from this paper will be applied to the disparities that exist in Africa and Economic justice will ensure that the national cake benefits all people.
Keywords: Metadidomi, Equality, Economic Justice

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONFERENCE PROGRAM

ANU VIRTUAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE PROGRAM

THURSDAY 27TH AND FRIDAY 28TH OCTOBER 2022

***Theme of the Conference: “Transforming Africa through Local Solutions:
A New Paradigm for Research, Innovation and Development”***

DAY 1: Thursday 27th October 2022 | Time: 8:30 - 15:00 (East Africa Time)

	Session 1: Opening of Conference	
	▪ Moderator: Prof. Elijah Siringi ▪ Rapporteur: Dr. Emily Okuto	
	Activity	Responsible
08.15-08.30	Registration of conference participants & Refreshments	Mr. David Kanyi Ms. Faraja Bati
08.30-08.50	Devotion	Dr. Cindy North
08.50-09.00	Welcome Address, and Introductions by the chair of the Conference	Prof. Orpha Ongiti
09.00-09.10	Deputy Vice Chancellor’s Welcome address	Prof. Rodney Reed
09.10-09.30	Vice Chancellor’s Speech	Dr. Stanley Bhebhe
09.30-09.40	Introduction of Guests	Prof. Orpha Ongiti
09.40-10.10	Keynote Address	Dr. James Jowi
10.15-10.45	Speech by Guest Speaker	Dr. Anthony Mveyange
10.45-11.00	Q & A in the plenary	Dr. Eric Osoro
11.35- 12.00	Q & A in the plenary	Dr. Mwananje Mwamuye

Breakout Sessions 12:30 - 15:30

Session 2: Break Out Rooms (Main Room)

- Moderator: Mr. George Athoye
- Rapporteur: Ms. Imelda Ndomo

Break Out Room 1

Sub-Themes: Management, Business and Innovation

- Chairperson - Mr. Stephen Githii
- Rapporteur - Mr. John Ngila
- Discussants: Dr. Wanjiru Nderitu; Dr. Lucy Kirima

Presenters:

Effect of Team Communication on Organizational Productivity with a Focus of Africa Nazarene University: Ange V. Munezero, Kirima Lucy. K.

The Influence of Knowledge Management, Leadership and Networking on the Success of Women led micro enterprises: A comparative study of Kenya and Namibia: Nambata Namweya, Kimani

Gichuhi, Abraham Rotich and Ruth Abankwah.

Assessment of the Effect of Firm Size on Competitiveness of Commercial Banks in Kenya: Owino Moses O., Mulwa J. M., Wagude, J. A.

Is Tourism - Led Growth Hypothesis still valid? Naftaly Mose and T. Nyoni

Assessing the Effects of Organizational Culture on Change Management in the Growth of Public Universities in Kenya: Vundi A.N., Gachanja C., Kirima L.K.

Break Out Room 3

Sub-Theme: Humanities and Social Sciences

- Chairperson: Dr. Boniface Mwangi
- Rapporteur: Ms. Beth Wokabi
- Discussants: Dr. Osoro, Dr. Rebecca Wambua, Dr. Priscilla Mugambi

Presenters:

Female Gender Disparity Among Women in Private Security Personnel A case of Selected Universities in Nairobi County: Lucy Nabukonde, Norvy Paul

The Impact of Cannabis use on Adolescents' Behaviour in Public Secondary Schools in Kenya: A Literature Review: Mary M. Musyoka

Stakeholders' participation and access to reproductive health services among young women in Makueni County: Odhiambo. Jacob. O.

African-Based Research Partnerships and Capacity-Building for Sustainable Development: Orpha Ongiti

The Effect of Balanced Processing Behaviour of a Leader on the Performance of Employees of Commercial Banks of Kenya: Bethuel Masimane, Ndambuki V.M & Mulinge D. N.

Break Out Room 4

Sub-Theme: Religion and Ethics

- Chairperson: Dr. Patrick Kamau
- Rapporteur: Rev. Fredrick Omollo
- Discussants: Dr. Daniel Mwailu, Dr. Gift Mtukwa

Presenters:

Local Solutions in a Global Village: The Case of Nazarene Ministerial Education in Africa: Rodney L. Reed

The Ubuntu Philosophy's Value in Impacting the "Hardware" and "Software" of Kenya's Anti-Corruption Strategies: Benson Otieno O.

Contribution of Systems Automation to the Reduction of Corruption Levels at The Kenya Ports Authority: James K. Stephen, Simon Muthomi, Victoria Mukami

The interplay of spiritual and economic aspects of μεταδίδωμι in Paul's writings and the implications of economic justice in Africa: Gift Mtukwa: African Traditional Religion's Identity Crisis: Kwemboi Phillip

Break Out Room 5

Sub-Theme: Legal, Cultural and Social Development

- Chairperson: Dr. Charles Khamala
- Rapporteur: Ms. Juliana Njiriri
- Discussants: Dr. Duncan Ojwang, Dr. Luchetu Likaka

Presenters:

A Comparative Analysis of Africa's Labour Experience with Saudi Arabia and the United Arabs Emirates: are we still slaves? The Kenya Case: Kinyua Wanjohi & Mulinge Gertrude
Killing Salman Rushdie: Reforming Nigeria's Capital Punishment for Blasphemy with Lessons from East Africa: Charles A. Khamala

Relationship Between Burnout and Job Performance among Lawyers in Nairobi: A Case Study of Selected Lawyers in Westlands, Nairobi County: Mwangi Josephine, Ngula Kyalo, Ngure, Jane Online Dispute Resolution in Kenya: A solution to E-Commerce Dispute?
Juliana W. Njiriri

DAY 2: Friday 28th, October 2022		
Time: 08:30 - 15:00 (East Africa Time)		
	Session 3: Recap and Review	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moderator: Dr. Leonard Wakoli ▪ Rapporteur: Dr. David Mugendi 	
08:15 - 08:30	Registration of conference participants & Refreshments	Mr. David Kanyi Ms. Ann Kikuvi
08:30 - 08.45	Recap and Review Introduction of Guest Speaker	Prof. Orpha Ongiti
08.45-09.15	Keynote Address	Prof. Goski Alabi
09.15-09.45	Guest Speaker	Dr. Jemimah Onsare
09.45-10.00	Q & A session	Dr. Susan Gitau
	Presentations at the Plenary:	
10.00-10.30	<i>Macro Facial Expression Recognition and analysis using supervised 2D-Principal Component Analysis and Support Vector Machine: Victor M. Mageto</i>	Dr. Wakoli
10.30-10.40	Q & A at the Plenary	Dr. Mugendi
10.40-10.45	Group 1: Full Harvest Cooperative - <i>Providing cold rooms for "Mama Mboga": Shanice Akoth</i>	Dr. Wakoli
10.45-11.00	Group 2: <i>Together Forever - Providing cheap safe drinking. water: Lynnette Ngina</i>	Dr. Wakoli
11.00-11.20	Q & A at the Plenary	Dr. Mugendi
HEALTH BREAK 11:20 - 12:00		
	Breakout Sessions 12:00 - 14:00	
	Session 2: Break Out Rooms (Main Room)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moderator: Mr. George Athoye ▪ Rapporteur: Ms. Imelda Ndomo 	

Break Out Room 1

Sub-Themes: Management, Business and Innovation

- Chairperson - Mr. Stephen Githii
- Rapporteur - Mr. John Ngila
- Discussants: Dr. John Kamau; Dr. Wanjiru Nderitu

Presenters:

Transforming Africa through Local Solutions: A New Paradigm for Research, Innovation and Development: Gachanja C. Vundi A.N, Kirima, Lucy. K.

Influence of training needs assessment on employee performance in non-governmental organizations in Kenya with the focus of red cross society in Nairobi County, Kenya: Denis Mbatha, Kirima, Lucy. K.

Strengthening Commercialization of University Research Output and Patenting Policy Practices in Kenya: Siringi Elijah. M.

Does Communicating Monitoring and Evaluation Findings Improve Dairy Primary Cooperative Societies Performance? Naomi Nduta Njoroge

The Effects of Organizational Culture on Change Management in the Growth of Public Universities in Kenya: Vundi A.N., Gachanja C., Kirima L.K.

Break Out Room 2

Sub-Theme: Communication, Science & Technology

- Chairperson: Dr. Joseph Kivuko
- Rapporteur: Mr Stephen Sanya
- Discussants: Dr. Edward Ombui, Dr. Emmy Roche, Dr. Kariuki Ngare

Presenters:

Significance of Collaborative Synergies in Executing Environmental Impact Assessment and Audits for Environmental Sustainability: Lydia N. Mburia

Changing cropping patterns in relation to climate change and variability in Magarini area in the lower coastal region of Kenya: Othoche, Bertha O.

Factors That Influence Cybersecurity Compliance Behaviours by Bank Employees: A Case of Banks Operating in Kenya: Leonard Wakoli.

Break Out Room 3

Sub-Theme: Humanities and Social Sciences

- Chairperson: Dr. Emily Okuto
- Rapporteur: Mr. Charles Nyaranga
- Discussants: Dr. Simon Muthomi, Dr. Lucy Nabukonde, Dr. James Mbugua

Presenters:

Use of the Flipped Classroom Approach in Teaching English Language in Secondary Schools in Kenya: Possibilities and Constraints: Nyarango O & Rarieya J.

The Influence of Fake News and Propaganda on National Security in Presidential Elections in Kenya: Milkah B. Momanyi, Emily Okuto, Ogutu Raphael N.

Student Teacher experiences during the COVID 19 pandemic. A case of Africa Nazarene University: Osoro Eric, Nyaranga Charles

Impact of Coercion On Relapse Rates After Substance Abuse Treatment: Charles M. Kinuthia

Influence of Village-Level Participation on Social Service Delivery in Siaya County, Kenya: Boniface, Hawi Rapudo.

Session 6: Conference Closing in Plenary Room: (14:00 - 15:00)

- Moderator: Prof. Rodney Reed (DVC - ASA)
- Rapporteur: Ms. Faraja Bati

14.00-14.20	Innovation Experience	Cliff Nyakundi
14.20-14.30	Closing remarks	Prof. Orpha Ongiti
14.30-14.50	Presentation of Certificates and Awards	Dr. Sharon Jones Mrs. Beth Wokabi
14.50-14.55	Vote of thanks	Dr. Kimani Gichuhi
14.55-15.00	Closing Prayer	Rev. Joseph Kisoi



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