



2nd International Conference on Peace, Security and Social Enterprise

Dates: 18th – 20th May 2022

Venue: Mwai Kibaki Convention Centre, MKU



PROGRAMME & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Hosted by

Mount Kenya University



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CHIEF GUEST PROFILE



Hon. Peter Gatirau Munya is the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative (Kenya). He took over the ministry on 14th January 2020 after he was transferred from the Ministry of Trade and Industrialization. Hon. Munya is a politician who served as the first Governor of Meru County, and as the second Chairman of the Council of Governors. He was until his appointment as a Cabinet Secretary the Party of Unity (PNU) Leader. In 2002, Hon Munya won the Tigania East parliamentary seat in the then Meru North District.

In the 9th Parliament, Hon. Peter Munya founded and chaired Kenya Young Parliamentarians Association with the aim of championing in Parliament, issues affecting Kenya youth. He was also a member of the Parliamentary Investment Committee (PIC) before his appointment to the government in 2006 as the Assistant Minister, Ministry of Internal Security and Provincial Administration where he called for stronger laws to curb small arms proliferation.

MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



I am delighted to welcome you to the 2nd International Conference on Peace, Security and Social Enterprise at the Mwai Kibaki Convention Centre - Mount Kenya University, Thika. It has been five (5) years since our inaugural peace conference that was held on 17th – 19th May 2017 at Safari Park Hotel, Nairobi. During the first conference, important resolutions on peaceful coexistence were agreed made which culminated to the launch of the African Consortium for Peace (AC4P). The hosting of the second peace conference therefore intends to build upon these gains. The objectives of this conference are i) to provide a platform to dialogue and address pertinent issues on peace, security, and social enterprise for sustainable development; ii) to present and share scholarly research findings on peace, security and social enterprise; and iii) to showcase best practices in peace, security and social enterprise. The organizers have therefore provided a platform to engage various stakeholders in discussions on peace and security in Kenya, more so in the run up to the 2022 general elections. The conference theme

is “The Role of Universities, Public and Private Sectors in Peace Building for Socio-economic Development”. Indeed, the focus on the role of Universities is persuaded by the apparent linkage that exists between academia and industry for socio-economic development. The format of the 3 days conference includes sessions on keynote speakers, interactive panel discussion sessions and parallel session on academic presentations. In particular, the organizers have given each day an area of focus. For instance, Day 1 will focus on academia and peace, Day 2 will focus on the role of foreign organization and NGOs in supporting peace initiatives while Day 3 will be on the position of the public and private sectors in safeguarding peace. We appreciate the contribution that various partners and sponsors have made in support of the conference. On behalf of the organizing committee, I welcome you to the conference and look forward to a productive engagement.

Dr. Vincent Gaitho, Ph. D
Chairman, Conference Organizing
Committee

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-CHANCELLOR



It is my great honour and privilege to welcome all Conference delegates who are attending the 2nd International Conference on Peace, Security and Social Enterprise to Mount Kenya University. I take note that some delegates are attending online while others are present physically. On behalf of the University, I am happy to welcome you to the Mwai Kibaki Convention Centre (MKCC). This Conference comes as a climax to a number of pre-conference activities conducted within the last 3 months. The first activity was a Pre-Conference Breakfast meeting that was graced by Amb. Tegla Loroupe, founder Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation and Rev. Dr. Samuel Kobia, Chairman National Cohesion & Integration Commission, amongst other distinguished guests. The organizers also participated in the International Day of Sports for Development and Peace 2022 by organizing Peace walk at Thika, Nairobi, Meru, Mombasa, and Nakuru on

6th April 2022. In addition, we have hosted a series of peace webinars. We thank all those who have been involved in these activities. The motivation to spearhead the peace initiative is partly derived from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) No. 16, on "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions". In this goal, conflict, insecurity, weak institutions and limited access to justice remain a great threat to Sustainable Development. The 16th SDG champions for a society that is free of violence of all kinds, that protects its people from abuse, and that promotes the rule of law, ensuring equal access to justice, and shared resources. This conference therefore contributes to the creation of such a society.

Prof. Deogratius JAGANYI
Vice-Chancellor
Mount Kenya University

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS PROFILES



Rev. Dr. Samuel Kobia

Topic: Peace Advocacy in an Electioneering Period

Commissioner Rev. Dr. Samuel Kobia, is the Chairman, National Cohesion and Integration Commission. Previously, he served as Senior Advisor on Cohesion, Peace and Conflict Resolution in the Executive Office of the President and Cabinet Affairs. Dr. Kobia served as a Commissioner in the Judicial Service Commission which recruits Kenyan judges, and oversees the Judiciary; 2010-2012 Ecumenical Special Envoy for the Sudan's; 2007-2018

Chancellor of St. Paul's University; former General Secretary of the Geneva based World Council of Churches.

He has vast experience in mediation and dialogue. Currently, he coordinates dialogue platforms as safe spaces for interactions between Kenyans of diverse stations and Government to address pressing issues. The fruits of the dialogues include peaceful co-existence, healing and reconciliation, peaceful resolution of conflicts and national cohesion.

He holds a Masters degree in Urban Planning, Theology, and International relations from universities in Kenya, USA and Switzerland. He is a visiting Professor to Wesley Colleges in USA and UK. He is an author of several books including Dialogue Matters.



Prof. Bitange Ndemo

Topic: Cybercrime and the Epidemic of Mobile Addiction

Prof. Bitange Ndemo was recently appointed as Kenya's ambassador to Belgium. He is also an Associate Professor of Entrepreneurship and Innovation at the University of Nairobi's Business School. His research centers on the link between ICTs and small and medium enterprises with emphasis on how ICTs influence economic development in Africa. Prof. Ndemo is the Chairman of the Blockchain and Artificial Intelligence Taskforce to develop Kenya's Digital

Transformation road map. He is an advisor and Board member to several organizations including Safaricom one of the leading telecommunication company in Africa, Mpesa Foundation, Research ICT Africa that is based in South Africa. He is a former Permanent Secretary of Kenya's Ministry of Information and Communication where he was credited with facilitating many transformative ICT projects. He is an Open Data/Big Data evangelist and dedicated to simplification (visualization) of data for ordinary citizens to consume.



Mrs. Anne Makori

Topic: The Role of Security Organs in Safeguarding Peace and Security Within the Community

Mrs Anne Makori is the chairperson of the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA). A state agency established with the main function of providing oversight over the work of the police in Kenya on behalf of the civilians. She is an advocate of the High Court with 30 years' experience coupled with a diversity of experience both

government and corporate. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in law from the University of Nairobi, a Master's Degree in Leadership from Pan African Christian University, and a postgraduate diploma from the Kenya School of Law. She is a Certified Public Secretary (CPS-K), a Certified Professional Trainer, a certified Human Resource Practitioner and a Certified professional mediator.

Mrs Makori has previously worked in the public service, the media industry, the finance sector (General manager - Business, Legal and Human Capital), and legal practice specializing in civil litigation, conveyancing and corporate law.



Prof. Laban Ayiro

Topic: Integration of Citizenship, Patriotism and National Ethos in CBC for peace promotion and social economic development

Prof. Laban P. Ayiro is the Vice-Chancellor Daystar University in Nairobi, Kenya, since March 2019. He has been a Chemistry teacher and Principal of several High Schools, Provincial Director of Education, Deputy Director of Staff Training (Kenya Education Management Institute), Senior Deputy Director for Policy and Planning at the Ministry of

Education Headquarters, Senior Deputy Director for Research and Curriculum Development at the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development, Director of Quality Assurance and Standards at Moi University, where he also served as Ag. Deputy Vice Chancellor Administration, Planning and Development, and Ag. Vice Chancellor. Prof. Ayiro is a Senior Fulbright Scholar since studying in the USA in 2011-2012 where he taught and researched at the University of Texas A&M. He is a leading consultant in Research, Organizational Leadership and Performance, and a Professor of Research Methods and Statistics. Prof. Ayiro has wide research and publication track record of over twenty (20) publications. He holds a PhD in Entrepreneurship Development from Kenyatta University.



Prof. Mark Charlton

Topic: United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) in Promotion of Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Hub 16)

Mark Charlton is Associate Director of Sustainable Development Goal Impact and Net Zero Research Theme Director at De Montfort University. Mark leads the United Nations Academic Impact Global hub for Sustainable Development Goal 16, based at DMU, by bringing academics and students into the global conversation on SDGs and working across the university helping to develop research and teaching outputs that seek to impact and promote indicators of the SDGs. Mark is also studying a PhD researching links between student volunteering and growing stronger democracies through civic participation.



Ms. Carole Kariuki

Topic: Mobilizing the private sector for peace through Mkenya Daima initiative

Carole Kariuki is the Chief Executive Officer of the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics and Sociology from the University of Nairobi, and a Masters Degree in Public Administration and International Affairs from Bowling Green State University, Ohio, USA. She has also pursued several professional courses on Public-Private Sector Dialogue, Global Leadership and Private Sector Development among others. Ms. Kariuki has a wealth of experience in leadership having worked for Barclays Bank of Kenya, Nairobi Chapel and Sagamore Institute for Public Policy Research, Indianapolis – Indiana, where she acted as a liaison between Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) and the institute before formally joining KEPSA. She also currently serves in several boards.



Prof. Charles Ong'ondo

Topic: Value Based Education for Social-Economic Development in the region

Prof. Charles Ochieng' Ong'ondo is the Director/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) at the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD). He is an Associate Professor in Teacher Education and a Commonwealth Academic Fellow and Scholar who holds a Postdoctoral Fellowship in Research Methodology (University Warwick, UK), a PhD in English Language Teacher Education (the University of Leeds, UK) Before he joined KICD, Prof. Ong'ondo was a Teacher Educator in English Language Teacher Education in the Department of Curriculum, Instruction and Educational Media (CIEM) in the School of Education at Moi University – Kenya. He has worked at Moi University for Sixteen years – rising from the level of Assistant Lecturer in 2004, through the ranks of Lecturer and Senior Lecturer to Associate Professor. Prior to joining the university as a lecturer, Charles had had Thirteen years' experience as a teacher of English Language and Literature in English at secondary school level in Kenya.



Mr. Stephen Gitagama

Topic: Harnessing the Power of the Media in safeguarding peace and security

Mr. Stephen Gitagama holds an MBA and a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) from the University of Nairobi and is a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya. He is the Group Chief Executive Officer and was appointed to the Board in March 2008. He previously worked as a Finance Director with East African Breweries Limited. Mr. Gitagama is an executive director and is a director of the Group's Subsidiary

Companies and is a member of the Strategy and Investments, the Nominations and Governance and the Editorial Committees. He has formerly worked as a finance director at Kenya Breweries.



Dr. Charles Mulli

Topic: Contribution of NGOs towards peace building

Dr. Charles Mutua Mulli is a celebrated philanthropist, entrepreneur, environmentalist and the founder of Mully Children's Family (MCF) based in Kenya founded in 1989. Mully is the subject of the documentary film Mully, directed by Scott Haze. His philanthropy has been recognized with awards by several organizations including: Robert W. Pierce Award (1999), World Vision International (Angel of Hope in 2002), The Jubilee Insurance Company Samaritan's Award

(2007), Med Assets International USA (2008), Head of State Commendation of the Republic of Kenya (2009), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2010. In 2012, Mulli received the Family Philanthropy Award from the East African Grant Makers Association in recognition of his contribution to philanthropic work and its impact in initiating sustainable projects. In 2014, he received an award in education at the Transform Kenya Awards.

Dr. Charles Mulli holds two honorary doctorates in humanities and Social Work by the United Graduate College and Kabarak University respectively.



Mr. Harun Hassan

Topic: The Involvement of Persons with Disabilities in Peace building Efforts

Mr Harun Maalim Hassan is the current Executive Director National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD). He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Environment Studies in Planning and Management, and a Masters Degree in Public Administration.

He also co-founded the Northern Nomadic Disabled Persons' Organisation (Nondo), an organisation focusing on persons with disabilities in nomadic communities.

He has served as a Public Administrator in the office of a District Officer, Commissioner with World Disability Union (WDU), a Ford Fellow at Indiana University (USA) and is a member of US-based global think-tank Association for Research on non-profit and Volunteer Association (ARNOVA) and continental think-tank Association for Research on Civil Society in Africa (AROCSA). He is also a certified Motivation-UK peer educator. Hassan writes extensively about disability and does talks on the same globally. He has also authored *Behind the Wheels: Changing the Disability Narrative*, a book that seeks to tell the story of disability differently – a second edition of the book has been published by the Kenya Literature Bureau and is set to be taken to schools across the country.



Dr. Pauline Kamau

Topic: Role of American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in supporting peace initiatives

Pauline Wangari Kamau (PHD) works with American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) as a Quaker International Representative – Africa, in charge of policy advocacy in the region. She is involved in peacebuilding, policy advocacy, research and development. Pauline is a PhD holder in Gender and Development from Kenyatta University, MA in Diplomacy and International Studies, Post Graduate Diploma in Gender and Development

Studies from University of Nairobi and bachelor's degree in Education from Kenyatta University. She has worked with a number of local and international NGOs and INGOs, in Kenya and Africa. She has contributed to research work in various sectors namely gender based violence, gender mapping, prevention of electoral violence and she is a researcher on Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) project at Kenyatta University Women Economic Empowerment Hub – “Violence, Crisis and Women's Work”. She has been a part-time lecturer in Gender and Development Studies at both Kenyatta and University of Nairobi. She is currently a Board member in two secondary schools and Undugu Society of Kenya.



Ms. Christine Nguku

Topic: Media and Communication for Peace and Community Cohesion

Christine Nguku is the Assistant Director, in charge of Training and Curriculum Development at the Media Council of Kenya (MCK). She is a seasoned journalist with more than 23 years' experience, a media and communication trainer, and has served as journalism lecturer. Christine has been a career mentor and manager of the World Association of Newspapers and News

Publishers (WANIFRA) Women In News (WIN) East Africa programme 2015-2018. She started a local language radio station, Mbaitu FM, and served as Secretary- Kenya Editors' Guild (KEG) 2017-2018 and Vice Chair - Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK) 2017.



Walk for peace

DETAILED PROGRAMME

DAY 1 : Wednesday ,18th May 2022 ACADEMIA & PEACE			
TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	SESSION CHAIR
08:00	Registration	Secretariat	
	Session 1, Venue –MAIN HALL		
08:30	Welcoming remarks by organizers and house keeping	Prof. Peter Wanderi, Conference Organizing Committee	Chair: Dr Ruth Thinguri Rapporteur: Dr. Moses Kamita
08:35	Artistic Presentations on Peace -1	Mr. Donatus Njoroge / MC Jesse Ndegwa	
09:00	Remarks by the sponsors & partners	Sponsor 1 Sponsor 2 Sponsor 3	
09:30	Keynote Address 1.0: Integration of Citizenship, Patriotism and National Ethos in CBC for peace promotion and social economic development	Prof . Laban Ayiro <i>Vice-Chancellor, Daystar University</i>	
09:50	Keynote Address 2.0 : Value Based Education for Social -Economic Development in the region	Dr. Charles Ong'ondo <i>Chief Executive Officer Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development</i>	

10:20	Panel Discussion 1: Entrenching Value based Education as a panacea for social ills in Kenya	Panelists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prof. Laban Ayiro – VC Daystar University b) Prof. Charles Ong'ondo – CEO KICD c) Dr. Ciriaka Gitonga – University of Embu d) Bishop Prof. Joseph Galgalo – Bishop, Anglican Church, former VC St Paul's University e) Rev. Prof. Chisugi Chihebe Apollinaire – VC (Designate) Tangaza University 	Moderator: Dr. Ruth Thinguri Rapporteur: Dr. Moses Kamita
11:00	HEALTH BREAK		
	Official Opening Session, Venue - MAIN HALL		
11:30	Artistic Presentation on Peace - 2	Mr. Donatus Njoroge/MC Jesse Ndegwa	Chair: Dr. Evans Mwiti Rapporteur: Ms. Serah Nginga
11:40	Remarks by the Conference Organizers	Dr. Vincent Gaitho, <i>Chairman Conference Organizing Committee</i>	
11:50	Remarks by the host, Mount Kenya University	Prof. Deogratius JAGANYI, <i>Vice - Chancellor</i>	
12:00	Chief Guest Address & Official Opening	Hon. Peter Munya, EGH <i>Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (Kenya)</i>	

12:40	Group Photo			
13:00	Lunch Break			
Parallel Sessions: MAIN HALL, Seminar Rooms Wing A-D				
Time	Venue/ Sub-Themes	Abstract title	Presenter	In - Charge
14:00	Seminar Room - Wing A (3 rd Floor)	Inter -religious Dialogues for Peace, Justice and Social Enterprise in Kenya: Lessons and Opportunities through Institutional Partnerships Co-author: Innocent Maganya	Kennedy Mutundu	Chair: Dr. Susan Macharia
14:15	Sub -Theme 10: Peace Education and Social Well Being	'This Scalp of Green Silence': The Representation of the Eastern Cape Frontier in Antjie Krog's Country of My Skull and J.M. Coetzee's Disgrace	Robert Rotich	
14:30		New approaches to peace education and social wellbeing	Jilo Ashako	
14:45		Cultivating Peace as a Socialization Outcome in Universities: The Role of Institutional based Students' Associations	Priscilla Ngae	
15:00		An assessment of educational reforms in addressing community violence in Kenya: A case of the CBC Implementation among the Nandi and Luo Communities Co-author: Apollinaire Chishugi	Simon Omondi	
15:15		Transformative Peacebuilding in Educational Institutions in the Horn of Africa: Project Experiences Report of Kenyatta University and Mount Kenya University	Mary Mugwe	
15:30		Peace Education and Social Well Being	Daniel Juma Omondi	
15:45		The role of Islamic universities in promoting peace and security in Kenya	Manswab Abdul rahman	
16:00		Efficacy of regulating domestic servants' working conditions in combating mistreatment theme: peace education and social wellbeing Co-authors: Augustus Mbila and Ruth Thinguri	Robert Mutiria	

16:15		Critical analysis of students higher learning institutions as instruments of peace and social cohesion in Kenya	Jane Njuguna	
14:00	Seminar Room - Wing B (3 rd Floor) Sub -Theme 2: Security & Sustainable Development	Important Role of GIGAKU and Industry - Academia Collaboration for Engineering Education Network with Sustainable Development <i>Co-author: Takaomi Kobayashi</i>	Mami Katsumi	Chair: Dr Solomon Muhindi
14:15		A case study of the success factors of the MCF (Mully Children's Family) Model of Entrepreneurial Educational Ecosystem and its social impact in Kenya <i>Other authors : Collins Ronoh and Markus Walther</i>	David Rempel	
14:30		Rhetoric of Terrorism: Critical Delineation of the narrative architecture of Global terrorism case of Tom Clancy's Jack Ryan, Season one a film series <i>Co-authors : Marete John, Loreen Muthoni and Obuba Robert Omundi</i>	Makau Wa Mutua,	
14:45		Inclusive Governance for Sustainable Development in Kenya : A Critical Perspective <i>Co-authors: Betty Kemboi and Vitalis Abongo</i>	Rebecca Sangura	
15:00		Triangulating social, economic and political inclusion reforms and sustainable development, a Kenyan perspective	Phelista Njeru	
15:15		Development of beetroot powder as an alternative fingerprint powder for forensic applications <i>Co-author: Gilon Mwangi</i>	Lucy Wamuyu	
15:30		Effects of transparency on implementation of community policing in Nyaribari Chache sub-county <i>Co-author: Elijah Odhiambo</i>	Martin Munene	
15:45		Access Alliance in Africa and IU International University – Education SDG 4, Inequality SDG 10 <i>Co-author: Laura Bake</i>	David Rempel	

16:00		Use of Film as counter - terrorism strategy: Radicalization and Militancy case of Tom Clancy's Jack Ryan Film <i>Co-authors:</i> Beatrice Busolo and Rocha Chimera	Makau Wa Mutua	
16:15		Guaranteeing Productive Blue Economy: Entrepreneurial Internationalization for Sustainable Development of Blue Economy in Kenya	Clement Olando	
16:30		Influence of governance on public participation in Narok county, Kenya <i>Co-author:</i> Odhiambo E.O.S	Ngeeti J.O	
16:45		Analysis of diversification of financial livelihoods on economic development in conflict regions, Kenya. A case of North Rift counties <i>Co-author:</i> Nyaboga Ibrahim	Jacqueline Omuya	
14:00	Seminar Room - Wing C (3rd Floor)	Leveraging on Climate Finance for peace among the conflict prone communities in Kenya	Jonah Aiyabei	Chair: Madam Judy Ngayu
14:15	Sub -Theme 13: Peace & Financial Management	Influence of public funding on implementation of health care coverage in Kiambu county, Kenya <i>Co-author :</i> Martin Onsiro	Joy Njeru	
14:30		Examining the efficacy of the public audit institutions in addressing financial irregularities in the public sector in Kenya	Jesse Saruni Nchore	
14:45		Conflict management strategies adopted by tier one banks in Kenya	Kennedy Nyariki	
15:00		Effect of financial management practices on the financial performance of shipping industries in Mombasa county Kenya <i>Co-author :</i> Martin Onsiro	Feler Orido	
15:15	Sub -Theme 7: Peace & Social Enterprise	An assessment of the degree to which Kenyan graduates are leveraging on Information Communication Technology for personal capacity building <i>Co-author :</i> Samuel Karenga	Rose Macharia	
15:30		Influence of BOP model of business on peaceful co-dependency of the slum dwellers at Githogoro slums Nairobi, Kenya	Lucy Kibe	

15:45		Locking The Imbalance Between the Poor and Access to Public Healthcare in Kenya: Innovative Bamako Based Healthcare Financing	Clement Olando	
16:00		Opportunities for Peace Initiatives through University -Community Partnerships: Lessons from Social Business Academic Conferences <i>Co-authors</i> : Peter Wanderi, Kennedy Mutundu, &Dr. Mary Mugwe-Chui	Patrick Oyenga	
16:15				
14:00	Seminar Room - Wing D (3rd Floor)	Objective justice as an effective way in managing conflict in Africa: A case study of counter terrorism measures in Kenya <i>Co-author</i> : Constance Ayabei	Micheal Ntabo	Chair: Dr. John Kamau
14:15	Sub -Theme 3: Crosscutting issues	Entrepreneurial Innovation Capability and Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises in Kenya	Paul Wachira	
14:30		Leveraging Youth Social Media Literacy to Counter Political Disinformation in an Electioneering Period <i>Co-author</i> : Michael Kipkorir	David Serem	
14:45		Inclusive Governance for Sustainable National Development and Peace in Kenya: A Human Security Approach <i>Co-author</i> : Rebecca Sangura	Vitalis Abongo	
15:00		Conflict between human and wild animals in Trans Mara West sub county, Kenya	Kitampui N. J	
15:15		Efficacy of trial procedure in addressing attempted suicide in Kenya	Balafu Golo	
15:30		A guide to mainstream education for sustainable development and global citizenship in universities in Kenya <i>Co-authors</i> : Evangeline Njoka & Mary Kangethe	Nancy Mbugua	
15:45		Assessment of trans - border surveillance strategies on national security at Isebania, Migori county, Kenya	Kithi N	
16:00		The implementation process in addressing the protection of women's rights to land in Kenya	Clay Elly	
16:15		Efficacy of the legal mechanisms that has been put in place to combat lawlessness in public transport sector in Kenya	Kingori Florence	

14:00	MAIN HALL			Chair: Dr. Serah Kimaru
	Plenary Session: Youth & Peace	Contribution of the youth to peace processes: Students perspectives		
17:00	COCKTAIL			

DAY 2 : Thursday, 19th May 2022				
AGENCIES & NGO SECTOR				
Session 1, Venue – MAIN HALL				
08:30	Registration	Secretariat		
09:20	Keynote 4.0: Contribution of NGOs towards peace building	Dr. Charles Mulli <i>Founder, Mullys Children's Family</i>	Chair: Prof. Kennedy Mutundu Rapporteur: Ms. Carol Wanjiru	
09:40	Keynote 5.0: Role of American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) in supporting peace initiatives	Dr. Pauline W. Kamau <i>Quaker International Affairs Representative for AFSC in Africa</i>		
10:00	Panel Discussion 2: The involvement of non-governmental organizations in the peace processes	Panelists <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Charles Muli 2. Dr. Pauline W. Kamau 3. Mr. Samuel Githinji – Chairman, NGO Council 4. Prof. Collins Odongo – Washington Adventist University 5. Mr. Houghton Irungu -Amnesty International 6. Wayne Tiampati Murianka - Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation 		Moderator: Prof. Kennedy Mutundu - MKU Rapporteur: Ms. Carol Wanjiru

10:40	Health Break			
Session 2, Venue MAIN HALL				
Time	Topic	Speaker		
11:20	Keynote 7.0: United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) in Promotion of Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Hub 16)	Prof. Mark Charlton Associate Director, De Montfort University	Chair: Dr. Mercyline Kamande Rapporteur: Dr. Martin Onsiro	
11:40	Keynote 8.0: Peace Advocacy in an Electioneering Period	Rev. Dr. Samuel Kobia Chairman, NCIC		
12:00	Keynote 9.0 : United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) on Reduced Inequalities (Hub 10)	Prof. Pamela Ochieng’ Associate Professor, MKU		
12:20	Panel Discussion 3: The involvement of government agencies in peace processes	Panelists 1. Rev. Dr. Samuel Kobia 2. Prof. Mark Charlton 3. Prof. Pamela Ochieng’ 4. Rev. Dr. Regina Kinuthia - MKU 5. Dr. Jackline Omuya - MKU	Moderator: Dr. Mercyline Kamande Rapporteur: Dr. Martin Onsiro	
13:00	Lunch break			
Parallel Sessions -D				
Time	Room/ Sub-Themes	Abstract title	Presenter	In-Charge
14:00	Seminar Room - Wing A (3 rd Floor) Sub -Theme 8 : Peace, Gender & Minority Groups	To assess the adequacy of the right to life in combating illegal and safe abortion in Kenya	Christine A ndiek	Chair: Madam Nelly Wamaitha
14:15		Analysis of the long - term and short-term effects of conflict on disability community and disability status Co-authors : Anthony Kipleting	Serah Kimaru Muchai	
14:30		Gender Equality for Economic Development in Africa: The case of Kenya’s Blue Growth Co-author: Betty Kemboi	Rebecca Sangura	

14:45		To examine the nature of human rights protection in the bill of rights for intersex persons in Kenya	Tabitha Nguni	
15:00		Gender Perspectives in the Implementation of African Union Agenda 2063: The Case of Kenya 2016-2020 <i>Co-author</i> : Rebecca Sangura	Betty Kemboi	
15:15		Deconstructing the Foundational Basis of Female Genital Mutilation Among the Maasai of Kenya	Vitalis Abongo	
15:30		Assessment of the adequacy of psychosocial support mechanisms put in place to mitigate sexual and gender based violence in Kenya <i>Co-authors</i> : Nancy Kabaki and Ruth Thinguri	Rachael Naserian	
15:45		Visualizing online discrimination of the ethnic minority group Ainu in Japan	Takuya Inoue	
16:00		A critical analysis of enforceability of the land reforms laws in addressing abuse of women's rights to land in Kenya	Clay Elly	
16:15		Critical analysis on the efficiency of the national land commission in addressing lack of land tenure for indigenous people in Kenya	Faith Waihera Gichuru	
14:00	Seminar Room . Wing B (3rd Floor) Sub -Theme 1: Peace, Conflict & Legal Resolution Issues	Film for Peace: An Alternate Route to Conflict Transformation	Alex Okoth	Chair: Dr. Lucy Kibe
14:15		The Influence of Procriminal Attitudes On Recidivism Among Non -Custodial Offenders In Nairobi County, Kenya <i>Co-author</i> : Florence K'Okul	Andrew Kanyutu	
14:30		How can we use Philosophies of Unity such as "Ubuntu" to promote regional integration and Conflict Resolution Strategies for Africa? <i>Co-author</i> : Anne Gachiri	Apolli naire Chishugi	
14:45		Efficacy of Blue Economy Diplomacy in the Management of Maritime dispute between Kenya and Somalia <i>Co-author</i> : Robert Gichangi	Mark Oduor	

15:00		Unveiling effectiveness of conflict resolution strategies in Wajir East sub -county, Wajir county, Kenya <i>Co-author</i> : Omar Daud Khalid	Serah Kimaru-Muchai	
15:15		Critical assessment of the enforceability of investigation process in addressing abuse of dominant position of undertakings in Kenya <i>Co-authors</i> : Augustus Mbila & Ruth Thinguri	Martin Kasau	
15:30		A historical analysis of proliferation of small arms and light weapons in catalysation of pastoral conflict: Disaster management in Northern Kenya <i>Co-author</i> : Petronilla Otuya	Precious Wapukha	
15:45		Integration strategies in public universities in Kenya <i>Co-authors</i> : Frank Matanga & Kennedy Onkware	Timothy Gachanga	
16:00		3, 6, 9, artillery model of mindset transformation to peace and end world wars	John Ndirangu	
16:15		A background of matrimonial property disputes in Kenya	Scholar Muhuhu	
14:00	Seminar Room - Wing C (3rd Floor)	The efficacy of Articles 2 (5), (6) and 50 of the constitution in mitigating against wrongful convictions in Kenya <i>Co-authors</i> : Ruth Thinguri & Kendi Mutungi	Jesse Njuguna	Chair: Dr. Judy Mwangi
14:15	Sub -Theme 12: Peace, Governance,	Coincidental Democracy; a case of political parties muddle in Kenya	Koome A. Ikunyua	
14:30	Politics & Inclusive Electoral	Ensuring Peace and Stability in the Wake of Regime Changes in Africa: The Centrality of Transitional Justice	Mumo Nzau	
14:45		A background of peace, governance, politics and inclusive electoral practices <i>Co-authors</i> : Andrew Khakula & Ruth Thinguri	Samson Kamau	

15:00		An assessment of the efficacy of the appointment of the board of directors in alleviating mismanagement of state corporations in Kenya	Chatia Ebwoyele	
15:15		Reflections by the political parties disputes tribunal on its pre-election dispute resolution 2011 - 2021: challenges, problems and prospects <i>Co-author</i> : Rosemary Kamathi	Wilfred Mutubwa	
15:30		Electoral Conflict Management in Kenya: Prevention or Prevention? A focus on August 2022 elections	Solomon Muhindi	
15:45		Ethnic conflicts of administrative/political resource sharing influencing socio - economic development of border communities, of Abagusii and Kipsigis in Kenya <i>Co-author</i> : Samuel Nakhosi	Joroms Atemba	
16:00		An analysis of the 2010 constitution on evolution of governance systems in Kenya	Kipkoeh Kima	
14:00	Seminar Room - Wing D (3rd Floor)	The IU e ³ Online Model The need for a Pan-Africa Online Entrepreneurship Education Ecosystem <i>Co-author</i> : Sameer Joshi	David Rempel	Chair: Dr. Samuel Karenga
14:15	Sub - Theme 3: Crosscutting Issues	The effect of interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts on education outcomes and social well - being of university students <i>Co-author</i> : Maria Mungara	Mercyline Kamande	
14:30		Prevalence of child sexual abuse among pupils in Kisii county during the Covid -19 pandemic <i>Co-authors</i> : Zeddy Kauria Lemein & Onyiko Kennedy Karani	Justine Amadi Orucho	
14:45		Enforceability of Section 21(3)(a) of Competition Act in Kenya in Protecting Consumer Rights Against Price Fluctuations in Transport Sector in Kenya	Elizabeth Ndungu	
15:00		From charity to chances – lessons learned and future potential of twin city-cooperations <i>Co-authors</i> : Sabine Wiessner & David Rempel	Sven Pastowski	
15:15		An assessment of the efficacy of the investigation procedures into alleged market misconduct by the Competition Authority of Kenya	Norah Waeni	

15:30		An Analysis of the Principle of Non-refoulement in Curbing Forceful Repatriation of Refugees from Kenya	Solomon Nyongesa	
15:45		Analysis of the enforceability of individual right on community land in urban areas in Kenya <i>Co-authors</i> : Milcah Kithinji & Dr. Ruth Thinguri	Kevin Oloo,	
16:00		Factors leading to juvenile delinquency in Kenya and the legal mechanisms in place to deal with it	Moses Kinyua	
16:15		Processing trauma with sandplay and reprocessing and permanently regulating stress – A psychosocial contribution to peace	Beate Leinberger	
16:30		A case study of Innovative Resilience project in Puerto Rico and its applicability in empowering resilient communities in Kenya <i>Co-authors</i> : Collins Ronoh & Marti Grimminick	David Rempel	
14:00	MAIN HALL Panel Session: O3Plus project at Mount Kenya University	University Students Health and Wellbeing in Peace, Security and Social Enterprise: Lessons and Experiences from UNESCO's O3PLUS Project at Mount Kenya University <i>Panelists</i> 1. Kennedy Mutundu 2. Peter Wanderi 3. Mary Mugwe 4. Dominic Mogere, 5. Purity Wairimu 6. Ms. Jacinta Kagai - UNESCO		Chair: Dr. Phelista Njeru
16:30	Health Break			
19:00	DINNER			

DAY 3: Friday, 20th May 2022

PRIVATE & PUBLIC SECTOR

Session 1, Venue MAIN HALL

08:30	Registration	Secretariat	
09:00	Keynote 10.0: Media and Communication for Peace and Community Cohesion	Ms . Christine Nguku <i>Media Council of Kenya</i>	Chair: Mr. Abubakar Abdullahi Rapporteur: Ms. Jane Nabea
09:20	Keynote 11.0: Cybercrime and the Epidemic of Mobile Addiction	Prof. Bitange Ndemo Kenya's Ambassador to Belgium	
09:40	Keynote 12.0: Media in safeguarding peace and security : Insights from NMG	Mr. Stephen Gitagama <i>CEO, NMG</i>	
10:00	Panel Discussion 4: Harnessing the Power of the Media in Safeguarding Peace and Security	Panelists 1. Ms. Christine Nguku 2. Prof. Bitange Ndemo 3. Dr. Skitter Mbugua – CEO,NCIC 4. Mr. Stephen Gitagama - CEO-NMG 5. Mr. Ezra Chiloba – CEO/DG CAK 6. Mr. Ramenya Gibendi – MD TUKO.co.ke	Moderator: Mr. Abubakar Abdullahi Rapporteur: Ms. Jane Nabea
10:40	Health Break		

Session 2 , Venue MAIN HALL				
Time	Topic	Speaker		
11:20	Keynote 13 : Mobilizing the private sector for peace through Mkenya Daima initiative	Ms. Carole Kariuki <i>CEO, Kenya Private Sector Alliance</i>	Chair: Dr. Bibianne Waiganjo - Aidi Rapporteur: Dr. Solomon Mwaniki	
11:40	Keynote 14 : The Involvement of Persons with Disabilities in Peacebuilding Efforts	Mr. Harun Hassan <i>CEO, NCPWD</i>		
12:00	Keynote 15 : The Role of Security Organs in Safeguarding Peace and Security Within The Community	M rs. Anne Makori, EBS <i>Chairperson, IPOA</i>		
12:20	Panel Discussion 5: Resource Management and its impact on peace and security	Panelists 1. Mrs. Anne Makori - IPOA 2. Ms. Carole Kariuki – KEPSA 3. Mr. Harun Hassan – PLWD 4. Eng. Joseph Wakimani – THIWASCO 5. Eng. James Mwangi – Kurrent Tech. 6. Dr. Mwenda Makathimo – MKU 7. Mr. Fred M. Ong’era – MKU	Moderator: Dr. Bibianne Waiganjo - Aidi Rapporteur: Dr. Solomon Mwaniki	
13:00		Lunch break		
Parallel Sessions: MAIN HALL, Seminar Rooms Wing A-D				
TIME	Room/ Sub-Themes	Abstract title	Presenter	In-Charge

14:00	Seminar Room- Wing A (3rd Floor)	Role of language, media and communication in promoting peace and conflict resolution	Elizabeth Munyaya	Chair: Dr. Jane Nyutu
14:15	Sub -Theme 9 : Media, Communication & Peace	The role of the Kenyan media in peace building <i>Co-author</i> : Lynn Kitembe	Edwin Gogo	
14:30		Egordic literature: stylistic investigation of nature of digitized children's literature, case of Meru County, Kenya <i>Co-author</i> : Mugubi John & Karen Nkatha Mungania	Makau Wa Mutua	
14:45		A Critical Analysis of the independence of the Media Regulatory Mechanism in Kenya	Elvis Babu	
15:00		To examine the enforceability of the constitution 2010 on digital rights access in addressing digital inequality in Kenya	Peter Mukhwana	
15:15		Enforceability, usage and reliance of the defamation act in Kenyan courts of law in addressing loss of reputation in Kenya	Lenin Kamau	
15:30		Leveraging media and information literacy to foster peace, national values and inter-cultural dialogue	Wallace Gichunge	
15:45		Do L. language Choices Matter in Politics? Emotional intelligence incorporation in political speeches in Tanzania <i>Co-author</i> : Lynn Kitembe	Festo Mullinda	
16:00		Creating enemy images through symbol and myth	Leendert Brouwer	
14:00	Seminar Room . Wing B (3rd Floor)	The Impacts of schooling on violent conflict participation: A comparative study of Tiati sub-county, Baringo County and Kacheliba sub-county, West Pokot County	Kiptoo Cheboi	Chair: Dr. Joyce Gikandi
14:15	Sub-Theme 10 : Peace, Education and Social Wellbeing	The role of the church in peace education and social wellness: A case of Pentecostal church of God-Cavalry covenant church Kenya Co-authors: Zedekiah Orera and Julius Madaga	Evelyn Makori	

14:30		Influence of Ethnocentric Culture as a Raiding Motif on Psycho Social Stability of Students in Day Secondary Schools in Baringo County of Kenya	David Kiptui	
14:45		Analysis of entrepreneurship education ecosystem of three institutions in Kenya Based on the five exogenous capitals of the Actiotope Model <i>Co:author:</i> Collins Ronoh	David Rempel	
15:00		The Human Factor Approach to Community Development and Nation Building for Peace <i>Co-author:</i> Senyo Adjoboloso	Lynn Kisembe	
15:15		Increase in the number of street children and adults	Joyce Kyalo	
15:30		Education Transformation Distress among Institutions of learning in Kenya amid Covid 19 Turbulences	Erastus Thoronjo	
15:45		An effect of cattle rustling on the girl child schooling in the north rift region -how bad is it? <i>Co-authors:</i> Emily Keny & Anthony Osborn Alexis	Stephen Tomno Cheboi	
16:00		The significance of integrating Digital operating systems for improving the academic and examination performance in the Education Sector in Kilifi County	Kashero Lewa	
16:15		Mental peace: self-efficacy as a predictor of teachers' psychological well -being. A case of teachers in Kiambu county, Kenya <i>Co:authors:</i> Edith Njoroge & Anne Muiru	Benson Njoroge	
16:30		Higher education towards a culture of promoting peace and social wellness among communities in Kenya <i>Co-author:</i> Moses Nderitu	Pamela Ochieng	
14:00	Seminar Room - Wing C (3rd Floor) Sub -Theme 8 : Peace, Gender & Minority Groups	To examine the extent in which the bill of rights under chapter four has attempted to address socio - economic marginalization in Northern Kenya	Idriss Abdi Sheikh	Chair: Dr. Regina Kinuthia

14:15		The efficacy of the application of the best interest principle of the child in combating sexual exploitation of children	Janet Kitonga	
14:30		Ascertain the enforceability of age of consent in addressing the criminalization of consensual adolescent sex in Kenya	Kerstin Chelangat	
14:45		Gender dynamics in conflicts resolution in informal settlement areas. A case of Kiandutu informal settlement area in Kiambu county, Kenya	Judy Mwangi	
15:00		An analysis of the efficacy of the persons with disability act, 2003 in protection of the rights of the blind in Kenya <i>Co-authors</i> : Lilian Vungo & Ruth Thinguri	Emmy Chepkirui	
15:15		A case study to find out the status of involvement of persons with disabilities (PWDs) and disabled persons organizations (DPOs) in peace building and conflict resolution programs in Kenya <i>Co-author</i> : Anthony Kipleting	Serah Kimaru Muchai	
15:30	Sub -Theme 11: Peace, Tolerance & the Family	Conflicted peace: Implications of tolerance on family stability among families in Kenya <i>Co-authors</i> : Jane Nyutu, Christina Njuguna, Regina Kinuthia and Edith Ndwiga	Mokua Maroko	
15:45		The Role of Non - Governmental Organisations in Sustainable Peace and the Family Institution	Modupe Ala	
16:00		Access to and utilization of information by battered women in spousal relationships in Nakuru West sub county, Kenya	Mary Wachira	
16:15		Tolerance in marriage is essential in attaining peace and lifelong stability within family circles	Peter Kibutu	

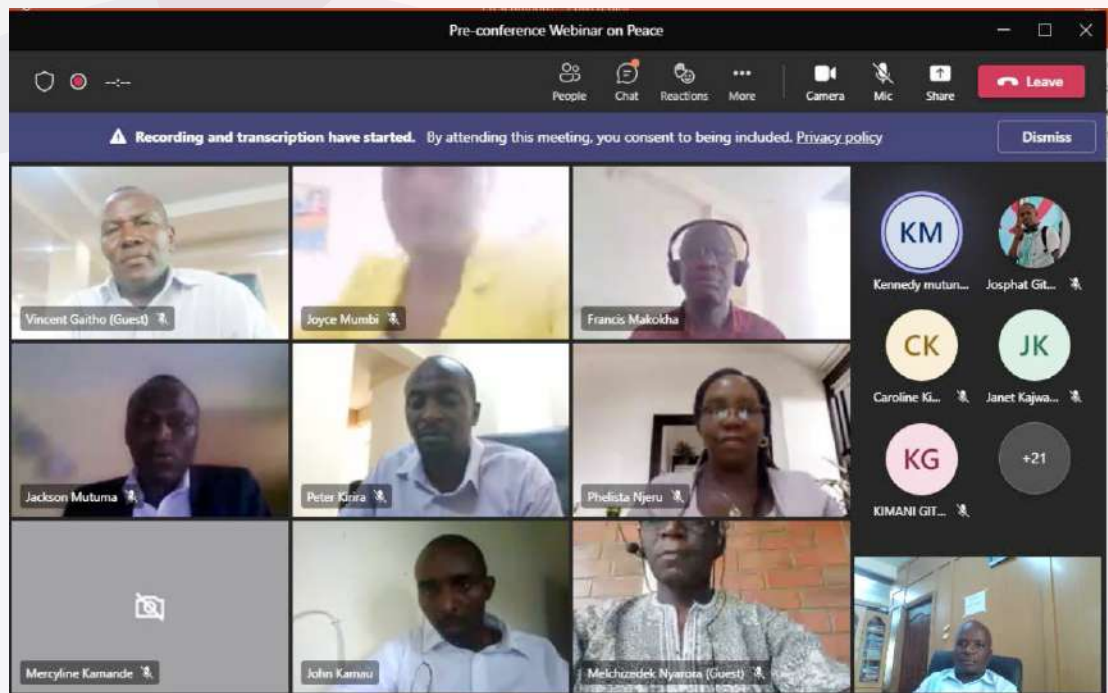
16:30		Narrative possibilities and trajectories: Repairing Mental Fractures by Use of Children Fiction after 1994 Rwandan Genocide <i>Co-authors</i> : Rosaline Kamau, Dr. Catherine Kirimi and Festus Muriuki Jonathan	Makau Wa Mutua	
14:00	Seminar Room - Wing D (3rd Floor)	Determining the efficacy of the climate change monitoring compliance on climate change	Adam Ngoa	Chair: Prof. Raymond Ongus
14:15	Sub -Theme 4: Climate Change & Security	Promoting peace through ecocriticism: Case of John Ruganda's. A Hole in the Sky, a Play. <i>Co-authors</i> : Karen Mungania & Christopher Chege	Makau Wa Mutua	
14:30		Examine: The efficacy of the climate change act on the mitigation measures for curbing food insecurity in Kenya	Doreen Rita Wandika	
14:45		Influence of Environmental Protection Interventions on Human Security in Rwanda <i>Co-authors</i> : Solomon Muhindi & Dr. Samuel Karenga	Emmanuel Munana Ntaganira	
15:00		An analysis of system security vulnerabilities towards enhancing authentication technologies in Covid-19 era <i>Co-authors</i> : Joyce Gikandi, Geoffrey Mariga & John Kamau	Boniface Mwangi	
15:15	Sub -Theme 6: Cyber Crime & Security	A review of Two Factor Authentication security challenges in the Cyber Space <i>Co-authors</i> : John Kamau and Mvurya Mgala	Richard Samba	
15:30		An assessment of mobile phishing attacks causes and techniques in Kenya <i>Co-authors</i> : John Kamau & Dennis Kaburu	David Njuguna	
15:45		Cyberbullying behaviour and its implications on adolescents interpersonal relationships in selected public secondary schools in Nairobi county, Kenya <i>Co-authors</i> : Ruth Nuna & Owen Ngumi	Susan Macharia	

16:00	Sub -Theme 5: Partnership for Peace and Emerging Security Threats	Partnerships for promotion of education in restricted security settings: Pedagogical training for teacher inmates in Naivasha maximum security prison <i>Co-authors</i> : Moses Nderitu, Mose Obonyo, Joseph Kariuki & Mary Kangethe	Benson Njoroge	
16:15		Assessment on the adequacy of mir anda rights in neutralizing police brutality in Kenya <i>Co-author</i> : Ruth Thinguri	Sharon Kinya	
16:30		Ascertain the enforceability of imprisonment with or without fines in curbing gang - related crimes in Kenya	Ketrine Tsuma	
14:00	Main Hall Panel Session: Scholarship programs	a)Study Access Alliance Africa Scholarship program Panelists: 1.Prof. Dr. David Rempel 2.Laura Bake - Study Access Alliance 3.Ndondo Mulli - Mully Children's Family 4.Simon Collins – Recipient b)MKU Foundation Scholarship Programme 5.Prof. Peter Wanderi c)DAAD-Kenya Scholarship Programs 6. Ms. Beate Schindler-Kovats		Chair: Dr. Peter G. Kirira
16:30		Health Break		
17:00		CLOSING CEREMONY VENUE: MAIN HALL		

PEACE CONFERENCE WEBINAR SERIES

Mount Kenya University through the 2nd International Conference on Peace, Security and Social Enterprise organizing Committee hosted a series of webinars with topical thematic areas outlined below forging a productive discussion among expertise and stakeholders.

Date & Time	Webinar theme/topic	Moderator
April 12 th 2022 3 – 5 pm	Peace and security as a catalyst for investment and social development	Prof. Kennedy Mutundu
April 21 st 2022 3 – 5 pm	Value based (VBE) education: Silencing violence in Africa for social and economic development	Dr. Mary Mugwe
May 12 th 2022 3 – 5 pm	The Nexus between Security, Democracy and Social Wellbeing in Kenya: Socio-Historical Perspectives and Mitigation Measures	Prof. Kennedy Mutundu





Peace awareness walk at Eldoret Town

Sub-theme 1: Peace, Conflict and Legal Resolution Issues

A Background of Matrimonial Property Disputes in Kenya.

Scholar Muhuhu

Abstract

Women face barriers to obtaining justice in their capacities as claimants or victims often driven by institutional, policy and legislative failure to remove discrimination, gender bias, stereotyping, indifferences and impunity worldwide. The purpose of this study was to determine the background of the matrimonial property disputes in Kenya. The objectives of this study were: the legal framework of matrimonial property disputes in Kenya; the process of resolution of the matrimonial property disputes in Kenya; and the need to find an alternative way of resolving the matrimonial property disputes. The study was guided by the theories of equality anchoring the second variable of the study. The study was guided by doctrinal research methodology and content analysis design to allow critic of matrimonial property disputes. The study majored on desktop data as the main source with primary sources such as statutes like the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Matrimonial Property Act 2013 and case laws like *Karanja v Karanja*, *Kivuitu v Kivuitu*, *Muthembwa v Muthembwa* among other important cases. The data analysis was conducted via content analysis method and the presentations were done through the descriptive texts and narratives. The research findings were summarized as requiring the law to provide equal treatment and offer equal rights to each and every spouse where the courts are obligated to look into the interest and the future needs of the parties where the researcher concluded the following: that in order to protect the future relations of the parties, the courts should put into consideration the alternative ways of resolving the disputes in order to reach into an effective solution with the following recommendations of the study; and the courts should ensure access to justice for every person without discrimination; the court should promote the use of alternative ways of dispute resolution in resolving matrimonial property disputes which are cost-effective and ensures preservation of relationships and lastly the government should promote more ways including legal framework to support alternatives methods of dispute resolution by coming up with more effective strategies.

3, 6, 9 Artillery Model of Mindset Transformation to Peace and End of World Wars

Dr John Ndirangu

Abstract

This review explores 3 parts of a human being (trinity) as a foundation to self-realization, 6 mindset transformation model and 9 strategical methods to end world wars and embrace peace among hostile communities. The 3, 6, 9 clock model acts synergistically to each other and can be applied to end world wars. The human trinity of spirit, soul and mind is the foundational towards human self-actualization, 6 application methods to mindset transformation will result to growth of an individual to reflect positive mindset change. 9 keys will finally illuminate to bring existing world wars to an end and embrace a peaceful planet. Study 1 used cross-sectional data and employed structural equation modeling

(SEM) to investigate the role of mind set change and transformation in mediating the link between hostility and peace keeping. Study 2 conducted multi-group path analysis on how to end community wars. Taking these two studies together, the aim is to show how a transformed mind is the key to peace and security in our society and the world at large. A transformed mind has been effective in changing negative and hostile personality into productive and responsible individual and world leaders at large. It has aligned individuals to peaceful patterns which led to development. The approach recommended in response to insecurities the use of 3, 6, 9 model to bring peace and development and end many emerging wars.

A Historical Analysis of Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in Catalyzation of Pastoral Conflict: Disaster Management in Northern Kenya

Precious Wapukha & Petronilla Otuya

Abstract

Since the end of the Cold War, analysts have noticed that while the market for major conventional weapons decreased, the trade and transfer of small arms and light weapons (SALW) steadily increased. This can be attributed to the avalanche of pastoralist conflicts experienced in Samburu, Northern Kenya. Diversified factors such as cultural practices and incitement from politicians have been noted to be the main causes of the recurrent conflict. However, most of the studies fail to explain the main source/supplier of the weapons. This study sought to assess how proliferation of small arms in the Northern Kenya has instigated conflict. To help philosophize the problem of small arms and Light Weapons supply and demand, there was need for a framework. The supply-side approach takes into consideration the variety of sources of small arms supplies to areas of crisis and conflict the "demand-side" of SALW are examining the reasons why individuals or groups "want" or "desire" these weapons.

The study employed descriptive research design, which provided an insight description into how individuals acquire the weapons. The respondents were drawn from households, Morans, the council of elders, youth groups, women groups, chiefs and their assistants, and county commissioners and their assistants. This study employed a non-probabilistic sampling technique which included purposive sampling. Primary data was collected using interview schedules. Whereas secondary data was sought from official reports, published and unpublished thesis, books, and archival data. Qualitative data was analyzed based on themes and presented through narratives and verbatim quotations. The findings indicated that militia groups and individuals acquire weapons from the politically unstable states such as Sudan and Somalia. It was further indicated that some of these weapons are transported through secret paths. Some of the security officers receive bribes from Militia groups and individuals carry out the illicit arm trade.

Film for Peace: An Alternate Route to Conflict Transformation

Alex Okoth

Abstract

There have been several peace builders working at various levels in society, especially in places of civil and ethnic conflicts. Churches, media, business, and women organizations have demonstrated their potential in building peace and can never be ignored. Filmmakers have also been in the frontline in exploring new means of bringing hostility down. While there has been an increasing literature on various methods of conflict transformation, less attention has been given to the use of film in disseminating messages of peace and transforming conflicts. By Juxtaposing two films, *Togetherness Supreme*, which depicts a scenario on how violence erupted after the bungled 2007 elections in Kenya, and *Ni Sisi* that exhibit a possible way to avoid the repeat of violence post-2007/08, this paper argues that the dramatic craftsmanship of the themes of violence in the selected films operates in a way to transform ethnic conflicts that are experienced in every election year in Kenya. A framework of this nature provides a substantive alternative route to realize peace between two conflicting groups in society. This paper succinctly examines the narrative, the themes, the internal and external process of the characters in the identified film texts, and the strategies employed by the filmmakers in coining and passing messages of peace. The paper looks at the characters in the two selected films as agents of peace. In this regard, the paper appreciates film as an alternative channel for communication and that any committed art is an important tool of denouncing hostility and enhancing peaceful co-existence. The article sees the use of film by filmmakers as a vehicle for conflict transformation and for enunciating the principles of conflict transformation. The paper provides a framework for creating film for peace.

The Influence of Pro-criminal Attitudes on Recidivism among Non-custodial Offenders in Nairobi County, Kenya

Andrew Kanyutu & Florence K'Okul.

Abstract

The paradigm shift from over reliance of imprisonment to non-custodial measures to check recidivism have seen the number of offenders under probation supervision surpass those in prison facilities. Past recidivism studies aimed at those in prison and this study sought to address the knowledge gap by studying the influence of Pro-criminal attitudes on recidivism among non-custodial offenders in Nairobi County, Kenya. Pro-criminal attitudes refer to attitudes that support reoffending. Probation and aftercare service in Kenya is mandated to rehabilitate offenders placed on community sentences. Pro-criminal attitudes are one of the major criminogenic risk factors affecting recidivism. Recidivism was measured using the police re-arrest, re-conviction and imprisonment. The study used self-administered questionnaires to obtain information that was analyzed through descriptive statistics. The target population was the repeat offenders under supervision in Nairobi County. A census method was picked since the number of reoffenders was small. Results indicated that recidivists have well established pro-criminal attitudes. The most prevalent elements of pro-criminal attitudes were presence of pro-criminal associates 48.9%,

justification for criminal behaviour 46.8%. The study recommends capacity building for probation officers with skills to assess pro-criminal attitudes in offenders.

How can we use Philosophies of Unity such as" Ubuntu" to Promote Regional Integration and Conflict Resolution Strategies for Africa?

Prof. Apollinaire Chishugi & Dr Anne Gachiri

Abstract

Philosophies of Unity are intended to promote regional integration and continental unity in Africa. Despite the candid philosophical principles of the African Union and the firmness of its resolutions, it is regrettable to note that none of these initiatives has managed to establish the desired uninterrupted peace between states or citizens and neither in regional or continental integration. Instead of promoting the spirit of unity and peace, African leaders are victims of tribal inclinations and imperialist ambitions who continue to sow division and terror. Plans to redraw the geographic map of Africa are no longer taboo and justify certain civil wars. This problem has negatively impacted African populations and their socio-economic development. Hundreds of thousands of people have been slaughtered in several conflicts and civil wars. Millions are displaced, economic infrastructure has been destroyed, and regional integration projects interrupted.

A possible cause of this problem is the forgetfulness of the spirit of Bandung and the non-consideration of Ubuntu as a source of political inspiration. This project aims at revisiting the Spirit of Bandung in the light of the African political philosophy of Ubuntu. We are convinced that the solution to the problem of unity and peace in Africa cannot do without the universal principles of cosmopolitanism advocated by the Kantian criticism.

Efficacy of Blue Economy Diplomacy in the Management of Maritime dispute between Kenya and Somalia

Mark Oduor and Robert Gichangi

Abstract

The diplomatic antiquity of blue economy provides phenomenal debates on how states view relations with one another. Kenya has been pursuing positions on global and regional maritime matters that are far more consistent with broad international norms as well as past practices. In this vein, examining the primacy of blue economy diplomacy is quintessential in managing maritime relations. Besides, nation-states fight hard to secure their territorial integrity and enhance extraterritorial opportunities by entrenching blue economy diplomacy in the contemporary international system. Despite exploiting blue economy diplomacy, Kenya and Somalia maritime border dispute is still characterized by a fragile and sensitive environment that has made it prone to prolonged ineffective relations and the two states have been embroiled in a protracted territorial integrity quest, oil and gas resource exploration stalemates and the situation was aggravated by apparent incursion of Kenya into Somalia. Therefore, this research paper will endeavor to explicate a new paradigm shift on how blue economy diplomacy plays a prime role in promoting maritime relations between Kenya and Somalia. The key question that the study will seek to address is how can Kenya and Somalia utilize blue economy diplomacy in managing frosty maritime relations

and yet foster symbiotic and mutual economic benefits? The overall objective of the study will be to critically assess the efficacy of blue economy diplomacy in the management of maritime relations between Kenya and Somalia. The specific objective will be to establish the nature and extent of blue economy diplomacy in management of maritime disputes between Kenya and Somalia and analyze the prospects of blue economy diplomacy in managing maritime relations between Kenya and Somalia. Economic liberalism and transnationalism theories will be used to underpin the study. The study will be guided by exploratory and historical research designs as well as desk review method. The study will utilize unpublished and published secondary documents.

Unveiling Effectiveness of Conflict Resolution Strategies in Wajir East Sub-county, Wajir County, Kenya

Serah Kimaru-Muchai & Omar Daud Khalid

Abstract

The occurrence of conflict is an indication that such elements as competition, aggressive mentality, antagonism and hostility among others are prevalent. Several strategies from traditional to modernized/civilized have been utilized over time without success in Wajir East Sub-County. The study sought to find out the influence of mediation, arbitration and negotiation by council of elders on households' conflicts in Wajir East Sub-County. A descriptive research design was adopted. The study targeted elders, members of county assembly, imams, civil organizations personnel working in the affected region, police officers and recently worst affected conflict victims from the sub-county. Descriptive and inferential statistics analysis was done using SPSS version 23 software. Qualitative data was analyzed by content analysis. Overwhelming 89%, 75.3% and 80.8% of the respondents gave an affirmative response that mediation, arbitration and negotiation strategies respectively are used for settling disputes among clans in Wajir East Sub- County. The findings established prevalence of biased decisions, non-use of experienced elders, use of non-binding recommendations and collaboration ties during conflict resolution process. Ineffective strategies have led to disruption and damage of household economic development such as killing, injuring and displacement of able workforce. Also, disruption and damage of livestock and crop farming through stolen/killed, crop and food stores destruction. Additionally, businesses are disrupted and trading premises are torched and vandalized as well as interruption of movement of goods and people engaging in trade. Overall, it was concluded that, the three dispute resolution mechanisms were not properly executed in resolving disputes among communities in the sub-county. The study recommends use of expert mediation experience, employ non-binding recommendations in arbitration and maximization of collaborative negotiation during conflict resolution process.

Critical Assessment of the Enforceability of Investigation Process in Addressing Abuse of Dominant Position of Undertakings in Kenya

Martin Kasau, Augustus Mbila and Ruth Thinguri

Abstract

Globally Since 2018-Todate, the Organization of Economic Development (OECD) has kept data on general competition statistics showing how the competition authorities in different jurisdictions have kept abreast with enforcement of competition law and legislation; an exercise being carried annually. The goal of the research was to critically assess the enforceability of investigation process in addressing abuse of dominant position of undertakings in Kenya. The research objectives were: to establish the enforceability of legal architecture managing competition law in addressing abuse of dominant position of undertakings in Kenya; to examine separation of power and institutional independence in addressing abuse of dominant position of undertakings in Kenya; to ascertain the investigation errors in addressing abuse of dominant position of undertakings in Kenya; and finally to examine search and seizure guidelines in addressing abuse of dominant position of undertakings in Kenya. The study was guided by two major theories: Optimal-Enforcement theory (for independent variable) and Consumer Theory of Harm (for dependent variable).

The study also adopted doctrinal research methodology and Content Analysis Design-Relational Analysis type. The sources of data were both primary and secondary data as they are the most suitable for doctrinal research methodology. Further the study adopted research log as desktop research instrument. Data analysis used descriptive word techniques also known as fact word approach. And finally the researcher provided a summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations

Integration Strategies in Public Universities in Kenya

Timothy Gachanga, Prof Frank Matanga & Prof. Kennedy Onkwere

Abstract

Statistics show that ethnic tensions are on the increase in Kenyan universities. This is despite the deployment of state strategies to promote national cohesion in the universities. Research shows that these strategies seem not to be working effectively. This is because ethnicity dominates university life. In some instances, it has led to ethnic tensions and ethnic spill-over into the universities as local political leaders seek to control local universities (Otieno, 2008). These have made university education vulnerable to political instability. The most obvious example of the spill-over phenomenon was during the 2007/2008 post-election violence. University lecturers perceived to belong to different communities other than the dominant ones were evicted and forced to flee from their homes as their homes were burned down (Otieno, 2008). Others chose to quit and look for employment in other institutions. Others suspended their teaching services for the whole semester due to physical threats and verbal abuse they were subjected to (Munene, 2012). This study examined influence of state strategies deployed to promote national cohesion in public universities in Kenya. The study was conducted between April – August 2021 in 5 universities in Kenya. The universities were sampled through a purposive sampling

method. The study established various strategies that universities have deployed to promote national cohesion. It also identified challenges that could hinder promotion of national cohesion at the universities. It is hoped that the study will develop new knowledge on strategies universities are using to promote national cohesion. At the policy level, it is hoped that the knowledge generated by the study will guide policymakers in developing strategies to address national cohesion concerns and advance national cohesion infrastructure in universities.



Sub-theme 2: Security & Sustainable Development
Analysis of Diversification of Financial Livelihoods on Economic Development in
Conflict regions, Kenya. A Case of North Rift Counties

Jacqueline Omuya & Nyaboga Ibrahim
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Abstract

Violent conflicts involving pastoralists have become widespread and increasingly severe in the North Rift regions of Kenya. The government has faced a number of challenges in trying to curb these conflicts. The study sought to address the following objective: to examine the effectiveness of joint economic forums on economic development in conflict regions in Kenya. The study was anchored on the Muzaffer Sherif Realistic-conflict theory. The study adapted a descriptive survey research design which was both quantitative and qualitative in nature. The target population for the study was 682 respondents. A sample of 68, 10% of the total population was taken. The research tools employed included questionnaires and interview schedule. The data from the research instruments was coded and analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences. Descriptive statistics, frequency tables and bar graphs were used to present the data. The local community will benefit from this study through peaceful co-existence and harmony. These conditions will certainly attract investors and result in creation of more job opportunities which is a precondition for social and economic prosperity. The existence of rudimentary financial arrangements in the counties has helped to promote access to credit. The study concluded that, there is significant improvement of the living conditions among the population and improved economic development in the selected counties. The study recommended that aggressive diversification of sources of livelihoods should be encouraged and also there is need to introduce the communities to do business that involves merchandise and general Agribusiness.

Rhetoric of Terrorism: Critical Delineation of the Narrative Architecture of Global
Terrorism Case of Tom Clancy's Jack Ryan, Season One a Film Series

Makau Wa Mutua, Marete John, Loreen Muthoni & Dr Obuba Robert Omundi

Abstract

The main purpose of this proposed study is to critically analyze stylistic construction of terrorism motif in eight episodes of Tom Clancy's Jack Ryan, film. This narrative is spanned following the episodic structure of drama as opposed to the climatic structure.

The specific objectives of the proposed study are to establish the background to terrorism in Kenya and the world since the study is being conducted in Kenya and to critically analyze how the episodes understudy reflect and refract terrorism motif by analyzing the movie understudy to establish how the theme of terrorism transforms itself along the time continuum of the episodes time. Critical literary analysis will be done with a view of establishing stylistic portrayal of protest motif, its reflections in the episodes understudy. The eight episodes were purposively selected on the basis of relevance of the Terrorism

motif and unity of completing the narrative established by the script writer. The selected episodes will be representative of the rhetoric of terrorism in the global perspective in the dramatic period of the 20th century. This proposed study will adopt a qualitative study design. The study aims at delineating narrative architecture of global terrorism from a literary perspective and availing a framework to scholars on studying terrorism from a literary perspective.

Study Access Alliance in Africa and IU International University – Education SDG 4, Inequality SDG 10

David Rempel and Laura Bake

Abstract

Declining budgets, human capital, and international student enrolment is one dimension of the post-pandemic terrain in higher education. The second dimension is the resounding success of agile leadership, emergency online learning and collaborative online international learning initiatives and the impact of throughput rates. This process of reimagining higher education extends to an increase in access to collaborative opportunities in research and staff and students exchanges between strategic foci such as North- South collaborations. These developments are imminent in the further eradication of educational inequality. Although there are numerous programs to ensure higher education remains accessible across in many countries across Africa, more needs to be done, as some are left behind due to inequalities beyond the individuals' control. In recognition of the experience of over 2000 African students studying at IU Online International University, and much research, Study Access Alliance has been founded to cooperate with various NGOs, Governments, Universities and corporations across Africa to alleviate some of the inequalities. The Study Access Alliance which offers full scholarship for online Education empowers ensures that sustainable local change can take place, when working with local NGO, corporations and governments. Through the joint North-South-Collaborative - online tutoring and mentoring a global experience for many is ensured. The role and impact of various stakeholders in the Study Access Alliance Africa in reducing especially SDG 10 and SDG 4 is explored and explained in this study.

Use of Film as counter-terrorism strategy: Radicalization and Militancy case of Tom Clancy's Jack Ryan Film Feature

Makau Wa Mutua, Dr Beatrice Busolo & Prof Rocha Chimera

Abstract

The threat of terrorism in Kenya is rife and real. Attacks have been launched in Kenya by Alshabaab a militant Islamist group based in Somalia. Key cases include, September 11th attacks on American Embassy in Kenya, Dusit attacks, Mpeketoni massacre, and attacks on Garissa University among many other attacks through improvised explosive devices planted on roads. In north eastern Kenya, Kenyan troupes and civilians loose lives from this groups in great numbers. In regions like Mpeketoni, the inhabitants of the region sleep under constant fear of terrorist attacks. We have witnessed socio-religious-political campaigns against militancy gaining momentum after a major terror attack but slowly

fizzling out when the situation is brought under control. This lackadaisical attitude prevails until terrorists regroup and strike again. This paper proposes the need for countrywide massive awareness campaigns and involving civilians in holding discussions on counter terrorism strategies. The importance of educating people about threats posed by radicalization stem from the fact that, in our contemporary world, people do not get radicalized only in madrassas or mosques, but most of them get radicalized through the internet. Thus it is imperative that, all stakeholders in our society including parents, teachers and guardians understand and join in the debate on how youngsters get radicalized. Once the society understands the process of radicalization and effects of terrorism they can lay effective role in combating radicalization and militancy. One effective way of engaging these stakeholders is through promotion of films based on counter-terrorism. This paper delineates the themes and strategies employed by Tom Clancy in his film series Jack Ryan to educate the masses on counter terrorist strategies.

Triangulating social, economic and political inclusion reforms and sustainable development, a Kenyan perspective

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Abstract

Over the decades, African countries have struggled with social, economic and political conflicts and wars. The emergence of loud discord, illegal, radicalized groupings and frequent lethal conflicts among communities cannot be understated. Of paramount is the emerging loud dissenting voices of social, economic and political exclusion of some individual or communities based on their economic class, region or society. Alienation or disenfranchisement is real in Kenya. People marginalize others in terms of education. Economic class, political, cultural, tribal even according to their geographical location one lives in. Marginalization blocks / denies fully or partially individuals or communities from accessing essential and basic rights like water, electricity, education, opportunities as well as resources. Fundamental social and economic classes set a platform for individual / communities' inclusion or exclusion. The socially perceived upper class are set in the path of opportunities and resources that are not normally available to members of a socially and economically perceived lower class. As a phenomenon, disenfranchisement may be connected to a person's natural being like race, color, disability, religious affiliation, ethnic origin, childhood affiliation just to mention a few. The perceived or real disenfranchisement results to escalated lethal social conflicts and insecurity, which in turn obstructs any form of development. There is a consensus among all social and economic players that security is an aggregate precondition to any manner of sustainable development. This study therefore sought to assess social, economic and political inclusion reforms for security and sustainable development. Specific objectives were social, economic and political inclusion reforms for sustainable development. The study targeted a population of 2000 residents of Kiambu County. Using the Sloven's formula a sample of 333 was picked . Purposive sampling was done to ensure right security agencies and key relevant personalities charged with security and development concerns at county and community levels were picked as respondents. Concurrence triangulation research design was applied. Questionnaires were

used to collect the primary data while secondary data was collected from magazines, newspapers and social media platforms. Reliability and validity test of research instruments was carried out to ensure their relevance and capability of establishing the desired information. Cronbach value of 0.7 alpha was deemed acceptable. The researcher used sample correlation coefficient /Pearson correlation coefficient. Findings were presented through charts, bars and curves to demonstrate multi linearity and relationship between the variables.

Development of beetroot powder as an alternative fingerprint powder for forensic applications

Lucy Wamuyu and Gilon Mwangi

Abstract

Fingerprint are one of the most useful and robust forensic evidence, widely accepted as a major identification tool in forensic investigations. Fingerprints have been used for identifying suspects and solve crimes for many years, it remains on extremely valuable instrument for law enforcement officers. Fingerprint is a biometric security which is common in all aspects life. Latent or invisible fingerprints development has existed for many years and are commonly found at a scene of crime and hence necessitate the use of visualization methods. Among the conventional routine and effective visualization method is the use of commercially available fingerprinting powders for dusting. Even though the method is relatively fast, simple and cheap, such a method may pose harmful threats and health hazards towards the users due to the use of fine particles like titanium dioxide, lead-and mercury-based powders. Despite the fact that this powders portend a health hazard to users, most investigators have continued to use them. Present studies point towards the potential of organic powders in development of latent prints on dry non porous surfaces. The objective of this paper is to assess the reliability of organic based powders as a substitute to the commercially available and costlier powders normally used for fingerprint development. This study will be conducted through experiment in the laboratory whereby latent prints on various surfaces will be dusted using powder from beetroot plant. This study will seek to confirm that the application of these powder to latent fingerprints gives distinct ridge outlines. Further the findings will seek to show that this detection method can also be used to formulate an easily understood cost effective and sustainable procedure.

Effects of transparency on implementation of community policing in Nyaribari Chache sub-county

Martin Munene and Elijah Odhiambo

Abstract

This study sought to assess the implementation of a community policing program as a crime prevention strategy in Nyaribari Chache Sub-County, Kenya. This study is inclined on social theories of criminology that lay the basis of the study. The research methodology and methods will cover the research design which includes descriptive and explorative research, variables, and area of the study, target population, sampling procedure and sample size, research instruments such as the use of questionnaires, interviews and focus

group studies. It will also cover the pilot study, reliability and validity of the data, data collection procedure, data processing and analysis as well as data management and ethical considerations. This study aims at finding out how community policing program implementation has impacted crime reduction. The findings of this study was very crucial in the formulation of policies and lying out of strategies that will greatly help in the effective implementation of community policing which is very crucial in curbing crimes in the society hence restoring order. On the overall purpose of the study, it was found out that despite the introduction of concept of community policing by Kenya Government to curb the high crime rates being experienced, the main stake holders that was the police and the residence within Nyaribari-Chache Sub-County, the effective implementation of the program had not been realized.

Inclusive Governance for Sustainable Development in Kenya: A Critical Perspective

Rebecca Sangura, Betty Kemboi & Vitalis Abongo

Abstract

Since independence Kenya has experimented on various developmental programs and strategies to achieve sustainable development. It began with the much-needed aspiration and hoped to fight the three societal evils; disease, hunger and illiteracy. Sessional Paper No.10 of 1965 was the stepping stone for Kenya's Sustainable Development efforts later followed by several national development plans; Economic recovery strategy in the 2000 millennia, Vision 2030 Development blueprint, the new constitution of 2010, and other specific plans like agenda four. Despite the many efforts towards the achievement of sustainable development, the country still falls short of the much-desired ideal, the situation in the country paints a picture of failed attempts towards sustainable development. The purpose of this paper was to interrogate the concept of inclusive governance to explore its implications for sustainable national development. It focused on inclusive governance as a panacea to Kenya's ever-elusive sustainable national development. The desktop qualitative research utilized the historical method to trace the historical trends of Kenya's development plans and strategies since independence as well as a critical technique of the philosophical method in analyzing data obtained from secondary sources. The findings point at exclusive governance as the key factor behind the elusive sustainability in development in Kenya. The study concludes that inclusive governance could be the much-needed game-changer in the country's development efforts and dream to guarantee sustainable national development. It thus recommends the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders at different levels of the development process. A paradigm shift in development plans and strategies in favor of a holistic approach is arguably the key to unlocking the country's development quagmire.

Guaranteeing Productive Blue Economy: Entrepreneurial Internationalization for Sustainable Development of Blue Economy in Kenya

Clement Olando

Abstract

The paper assessed entrepreneurial internationalization for guaranteeing sustainable

development of blue economy sector. The study, employed exploratory research design. It used secondary data, which was collected through reviewing articles, journals and books. Data from the review were analyzed through coding and based on the themes which were informed by the study variables. The study findings show that, collaborations and strategic alliances ensure sustainable development of blue economy in Kenya, strategic positioning affects sustainable development of blue economy in Kenya, and there is relationship between capabilities development and sustainable development of blue economy in Kenya. Economic activities will come together in the blue economy; interacting variously and closely interconnected for economic gain as an ecological system. The paper recommends a concept/model for sustainability of entrepreneurial activities through preservation of the blue economy business ecosystem, (sustainable development) purposely to improve the livelihood of the society while improve the economic growth. The study would promote economic growth, social inclusion, and preservation and improvement of livelihoods while at the same time ensuring environmental performance while the Kenya government would gain through provisions jobs and contribution Gross domestic product (GDP), an important role in the country's economy. However, the methodology was restricted to review of secondary deprived the research the ability to address qualitative limitations in the literature review.

Influence of governance on public participation in Narok County, Kenya

Ngeeti J.O & Odhiambo E.O.S.

Abstract

Global development in various continents considers the opinions from the citizen in governance and in policy formulation as important. In Africa, different bodies are campaigning for inclusion and considerations of the citizen opinions without any form of discriminations in governance processes. Kenya has shifted from centralized to a decentralized form of governance; making its counties to move to a form of governance that includes public participation in their legislations. Despite this, Narok County rarely conduct public participation while making county by-laws. This paper evaluates the influence of governance on public participation in Narok County. The study was guided by Constraints theory, stakeholder's theory, Arnstein's participation ladder theory and moral unity in governance ethics theories. Descriptive research design was used in the study. Sample size of the study was 384 which was obtained using stratified random sampling. Questionnaires and interview schedules were used in data collection, obtained data was then analyzed descriptively using SPSS version 27 and presented in percentages, frequencies and tables. Findings indicated that there is little responsiveness, little monitoring, less democracy, less participatory form of governance, less accountability, less transparency and little fairness hence effective public participation compromised. That elements of good governance were present but they were partially being implemented in Narok County. Therefore, the study recommends that attributes of good governance; a participatory and democratic form of governance, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, openness, effectiveness, inclusion, fairness, flexibility, ethics and integrity, equity and equality should be enhanced.

Important Role of GIGAKU and Industry-Academia Collaboration for Engineering Education Network with Sustainable Development

Mami Katsumi and Takaomi Kobayashi

Abstract

Japanese scientific and technological progress has supported development of innovative products in companies and accelerated training of human resources to make this possible. More recently, globalization and the growing needs to maintain and improve the environment have made the development of technologies for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Nagaoka University of Technology (NUT) is developing human resources and innovative technologies that will lead the process of building a global partnership through solidarity, protecting the freedom and human dignity of people in more and more countries. In 1976, NUT was founded with the aim of producing leading engineers having practical and creative ability. The motto of VOS (Vitality, Originality, Services) has been very beneficial in developing innovations in the spirit of the current SDGs. NUT has characterized consistent engineering education taken advantages of bachelor-master's program, based on GIGAKU (Science of Technology.) From 2015, NUT established Integrated Global Campus (GIGAKU Network) with two pillars; International cooperation of Education (GIGAKU Education and Research Network) and International cooperation of Industry-Academia-Government (GTP: GIGAKU Techno Park Network.) NUT has promoted engineering education program incorporating the SDGs into integrated practical engineering education and established the education program titled GIGAKU SDG Institute in 2017. Through this program, NUT promotes technological development in developing countries by fostering the next generation of highly skilled engineers and creating innovation within the framework of GTP and works to correct the technological and wage disparities in the industry.

The networking consisting 112 institutes in 32 countries and GTP offices in 9 of those strategies regions allows NUT to provide accelerated mobility of their activities to be very effective in deploying SDG-like technology development and students education. Utilizing GTP network to promote international joint research, build capacity, and develop human resources will contribute to the peace and stability of the international community.



Sub-theme 3: Crosscutting Issues

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Sub-Theme 3: Crosscutting Issues

Objective justice as an effective way in managing conflict in Africa: A case study of counter terrorism measures in Kenya

Michael Ntabo & Constance Ayabei

Abstract

Terrorism has continued to persist in Kenya despite the introduction of counter terrorism measures by the government to control it. Extra-judicial killings, detainee abuses, ethnic profiling and unlawfully extraditions are some of the injustices emanating from these measures. There is an increasingly concern from non-state actors not only about massive human rights abuses that characterize these measures, but also the difficulty of resolving them and restoring permanent peace. The importance of objective justice as a way of respecting human rights is reflected in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy's Plan of Action, which affirms "that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law is essential to recognizing that effective counter-terrorism measures. However, the implementation of this strategy in Kenya shows that there is still a missing link as far effective counter terrorism is concerned. The purpose of this research is to provide a deeper understanding of objective justice and its role in effectively managing conflict. The theory of protracted social conflict will be adopted in the study. Data will be collected through individual interviews, focus group discussions, and review of documents. The findings of the study will be discussed in detail and recommendations made.

A case study of Innovative Resilience project in Puerto Rico and its applicability in empowering resilient communities in Kenya

David Rempel, Collins Ronoh & Marti Grimminick

Abstract

The paper analyses how an innovation hub using the community participatory model effectively supports and develops skillsets and knowledge to promote resilience and innovation to solve local challenges sustainably. This study recommends best practices that can be adapted and replicated to empower communities in Kenya to become more resilient. A mixed method approach including a systematic document analysis of the process of development and longevity of the Innovative Resilience project and semi-structured interviews of key-stakeholders. Adapting the community based participatory model to development of innovation hubs provides an entry point for the community members to get organized and gain confidence to formulate solutions to their challenges. People who normally would not have the support in preparation for post-secondary education and formal entrepreneurship in marginalized communities could be up skilled in the Kenyan context through similar kinds of hubs. The culture-based tech training and support ensures the most impactful tech transformation in the areas affected/supported by the hubs. The community based participatory model ensures that the program is sustainable. While multiple researchers have investigated the rise of innovation hubs especially in Nairobi, no research has been done on adapting the community participatory model as framework for setting up of innovation hubs in the marginalized communities in Kenya.

The IU e³ Online Model The need for a Pan-Africa Online Entrepreneurship Education Ecosystem

David Rempel & Sameer Joshi

Abstract

Is there a need and is it possible to develop a Pan-African Online entrepreneurship education eco-system for SMEs in cooperation with universities, NGO's and governmental organizations? There is much entrepreneurial activity throughout Africa, not only in the informal sector, but also in the formal sector. The African youth is active and eager to develop. There are a number of societal issues that can be solved locally through entrepreneurship and social-entrepreneurship. To offer pure entrepreneurship education effectively through formal education is debatable. Often the formal teaching and analysis of the market does prepare the student to create new business which has not been explored and proven, and formal teaching does not reach the informal market. On the other hand, there is also opinion that entrepreneurship can be trained and taught because it is an academic discipline, like any other field. In order to solve such a controversy, it is necessary to establish entrepreneurship education as a system that experts in the relevant field will conduct in a separate field from the major education. However, there is also a gap in the entrepreneurship education depending on the competence of the experts for entrepreneurship education. In order to solve such gaps in education, online education platforms are expected to be needed in entrepreneurship education. These would need to be developed with the support of local communities, NGO's, Universities, governments, international organizations and corporations.

The effect of interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts on education outcomes and social well-being of university students

Mercyline Kamande & Maria Mung'ara

Abstract

Social support especially from persons in one's personal life has been found to produce a better quality of life while social conflicts especially those within the family tend to lead to more peer problems and anti-social behavior beyond the school environment. Intrapersonal conflicts affect an individual's personality, decision making and life satisfaction and is likely to cause academic stress. However, with proper conflict management strategies and coping mechanisms, both interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts are likely to yield to better social relationships in which sense conflict can be viewed as productive and healthy. In this study, we explore the effect of interpersonal and intrapersonal conflicts on educational outcomes and social well-being among university students. The study seeks to answer the following research questions; what is the influence of interpersonal conflicts on the education outcomes and social well-being of university students; and what is the relationship between intrapersonal conflict on the education outcomes and social well-being of university students? Interpersonal conflicts are conflicts that arise from relations of persons who are closely associated with the respondents including parents, family and peers while intrapersonal conflicts that arise from personality traits and judgements of the respondent. Results review that students living with both

parents enjoy more social support as compared to single parent families and students living with guardians and this has a positive impact on both outcome variables. However, the nature of relationship in the sense of how responsible and supportive the parents are mediates this relationship with irresponsible parents and families likely to yield negative outcomes. The interpersonal conflicts affect the social wellbeing indirectly through feelings of satisfaction that are associated with financial support, psychosocial conflicts and family cohesion. With most respondents reporting a relatively high feeling of satisfaction, the indirect effect of interpersonal conflicts is positively related to both social wellbeing and educational outcomes with a marginal effect of 51% and 44%. Emotional conflicts which is a proxy of intrapersonal conflicts has more effect on social wellbeing (27%) than educational outcomes (10%). An interesting result is the effect of conflict coping mechanism which moderates the effects on educational outcomes with a marginal effect of 17%. This moderating effect is not observed for social wellbeing relationship

Prevalence of child sexual abuse among pupils in Kisii County during the Covid-19 pandemic

Justine Amadi Orucho, Zeddy Kauria Lemein and Onyiko Kennedy Karani

Abstract

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is both a social and public health concern locally and globally. A mutual mistaken belief on child sexual abuse is that, it is uncommon occurrence committed against girls by male strangers in both rural and urban areas in Kenya. Notwithstanding myriad research on CSA, little is known about its Prevalence. It occurs at all levels of the society affecting not only girls but also boys. The purpose of this study therefore was to investigate the prevalence rate of child sexual abuse among pupils during the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 plague is an international historic incident that will remain to affect approximately every facet of ordinary life, including affecting our economic, political, and healthcare eco-systems. The study was informed by the Attachment Theory which suggests that children's lives are centered initially on their parents, the family environment being their primary agent of socialization. Systematic random sampling was used to select the respondents to ensure that the sample was a representative. The study utilized descriptive survey design. The study population was 700 pupils out of which a sample size of 100 (14 percent) pupils was selected. The study used questionnaires administered to each respondent. The researcher administered the questionnaires individually to all respondents. The study found out that threats from perpetrators were preventing the disclosure of child sexual abuse. The research recommends that research, programs and policies should focus on child protection. The patriarchal narrative of manhood needs to change and boys should read from a different script on their roles and place in the society.

Enforceability of Section 21(3)(a) of Competition Act in Kenya in Protecting Consumer Rights Against Price Fluctuations in Transport Sector in Kenya

Elizabeth Ndungu

Abstract

Transport is a key enabler of global trade and of the economic development of countries. However, reliable and affordable transport cost is critical to consumer welfare but in many cases, there has been a rise on unpredictable fare prices that has continued to affect the daily life of consumers who depend on public and private transportation without due regard to the affordability of the consumers. Therefore, the purpose of the study was to look at Enforceability of Section 21(3)(a) of Competition Act in Kenya in Protecting Consumer Rights Against Price Fluctuations in Transport Sector in Kenya. The objectives of the study were to examine the legal framework addressing direct or indirect trading condition and analysis of application of the legal framework in addressing price fluctuations in transport sector in Kenya. Theoretical framework on this study employed consumerism theory and welfarism theory. Research methodology on the study was doctrinal legal research, research design looked into content analysis design and boarded on relational analysis checklist. Sources of data included primary and secondary data where primary data looked at statutes, case laws while secondary data looked into textbooks, journals, websites, government and committee report. Data collection and research instruments used in the study was by use of document analysis checklist and research log. Further, data analysis was analyzed and presented by way of thematic and content analysis. Findings from the study showed that there is insufficient enforcement on direct or indirect trading conditions due to lack of stand-alone statute exists and lack of harmonization of all these laws and regulations on consumer protection. Conclusion of the study was that there is need for extensive enforcement on direct and indirect trading conditions and gave recommendations

From charity to chances – lessons learned and future potential of twin city-cooperation

Sven Pastowski, Sabine Wiessner and David Rempel

Abstract

Foreign development aid – especially in Africa – is often considered a one-way direction of money. Monetary help is yet indispensable in terms of humanitarian aid; nevertheless, charity-driven investments have a greater impact if they foster on sustainable and economic effects. Besides global development aid, there is potential for smaller cities and regions to support each other – in a pragmatic, yet holistic way. The objective of this paper is to analyze smaller and local programs based on twin cities and partnerships. The German city of Herzogenaurach has a proven track record of 50 years of active and sustainable partnership with its twin city Kaya, Burkina Faso. Initiated by the Bavarian State Government, this project has tuned into a true success story improving economic, social, and political cooperation and support. Although Herzogenaurach and Kaya are quite different in terms of infrastructure, population, climate, and society, the partnership has overcome even difficult times. The paper highlights both historical developments and success factors of this partnership. Empirical data and depth interviews are planned to

highlight future fields of play. Analyzing various case studies with a focus on economic and society related projects, a concept will be presented on how European and African partners can benefit from city partnerships. In the light of the current political crisis due to a military putsch, peace and cooperation will need to continue.

An assessment of the efficacy of the investigation procedures into alleged market misconduct by the competition authority of Kenya

Norah Waeni

Abstract

Competition law is an emerging issue of law that seeks to address business misconduct. Business entities engage in anti-competitive conduct with the intention of controlling the market and achieving economies of scale. This poses a barrier to entry by small firms that are venturing into the market as well as exploitation of consumers either through being charged high prices on commodities or being supplied with sub-standard goods. Established under the Competition Act 2010, the CAK is the statutory body mandated to oversee market competition in Kenya through, inter alia investigation into alleged cases of market misconduct. The researcher herein sought to assess the efficacy of the investigation procedure into alleged market misconduct by CAK. The study objectives were to assess the enforceability of CAK's power of entry and search and to assess the legality of CAK's power of entry and search as provided for under the Kenyan legislation. The researcher adopted doctrinal research methodology and relational content analysis design. The sources of data were statutes, case laws, books, journals and reports by the CAK. The research instruments were document and content analysis and the data analysis technique was content analysis. The researcher found that CAK's power of entry and search may not be effectively exercised due to the constitutional right to privacy. The researcher recommended that the legislature needs to review the constitutional right to privacy to accommodate a justification for CAK's power of entry and search.

An Analysis of the Principle of Non-refoulement in Curbing Forceful Repatriation of Refugees from Kenya

Solomon Nyongesa

Abstract

The principle of non-refoulment is a global issue that bans states from returning refugees to countries where they would risk persecution because of their ethnicity, religion, social group membership, or political views. The goal of this research was to look into the use of the concept of non-refoulment in preventing the forced repatriation of refugees from Kenya, in order to achieve global peace and security. The study's goals were to look at the application of the principle of non-refoulment in achieving peace in Kenya and around the world, as well as to assess the application of the principle of non-refoulment in achieving a secure and safe world for humanity. The following theories informed the research: the Voluntary Repatriation Theory and the Refugee Theory. The second variable, [forced repatriation of refugees] is uncured on the first Theory, whereas, the first variable, Kenya's Refugee Act of 2006, is uncured on the second theory. The content analysis [relational

analysis] design and doctrinal research technique guided the investigation. The study relied heavily on desktop data as its primary source, with key authorities such as statutes and textbooks on refugees and secondary authorities such as online refugee literature. Content analysis was used to analyze the data, while descriptions, texts, and narratives were used to display it. The following is a summary of the study's findings: First and foremost, the researcher discovered that if the principle of non-refoulement is properly implemented by national governments, the world will be at peace. Second, if adequately implemented by all key parties, the principle of non-refoulement can lead to a more secure world. To summarize, the return of refugees to a place where their lives may be jeopardized is unquestionably illegal under international human rights law.

Analyse the enforceability of individual right on community land in urban areas in Kenya

Kevin Oloo, Milcah Kithinji and Dr. Ruth Thinguri

Abstract

Up to 2.5 billion people depends on indigenous and community land, which makes up over fifty percent (50%) of the land on the planet, yet only one fifth of the land is secured. The purpose of the study is to analyse the enforceability of individual right on community land in urban areas in Kenya. The objectives of the study are legal framework governing vesting community land in Urban areas in Kenya, institutional framework that govern vesting community land in urban areas in Kenya and an analysis of enforcement of individual right on community land in urban areas in Kenya. The Constitution expressly recognizes community land, stating that it shall be held by communities identified on the basis of ethnicity, culture, or a similar community of interest. However, in Kenyan urban areas, people from communities that do not share ethnicity or culture have settled and live together. In urban areas, granting community land based on ethnicity and culture would be inefficient because it would exclude people who did not meet the required criteria or would lead to ethnic balkanisation of certain regions. The study was to adopt two main theories that aim at anchoring the independent and dependent variable.

Factors leading to juvenile delinquency in Kenya and the legal mechanisms in place to deal with it in Kenya

Moses Kinyua

Abstract

Juvenile justice system is provided for under the constitution of Kenya 2010 and its functionalized under the various national legislations. There exists a significant link between the juvenile justice system and the juvenile criminality in Kenyan and how they influence each other, each influencing the advancement of the other. This research looks into investigating the reasons why children enter into conflict with the law and aims to show the causal link between the existing juvenile legal system and the apparent increase in juvenile delinquency. The objectives of this research was to examine the factors leading to juvenile delinquency and the legal mechanisms aimed at dealing with it, the need for access for justice among juvenile offenders and an analysis of juvenile court system and its role in dealing with juvenile offenders. The research questions were to what extent is the

effectiveness of the juvenile legal framework in curbing juvenile delinquency, how effective is the juvenile legal representation in Kenya in curbing increase of juvenile delinquency and to what extent has the juvenile justice system in Kenya contributed to the rise of juvenile delinquency. Theories used in the research paper included labeling theory, back to justice theory and crime control theory. Desktop design and doctrinal methodology have been applied in this thesis. Research materials used in the study involved primary materials such as the constitution, various legislations and case laws while the secondary sources include journals and website articles. The research instrument used in the study was the research log. The conclusion and summary herein is that the juvenile justice system in Kenya is found to be ineffective in combating pervasive juvenile offences, this research study recommended a review of the juvenile justice legislations so as to ensure fully compliance with international and regional juvenile legal framework

**Processing trauma with sandplay and reprocessing and permanently regulating stress –
A psychosocial contribution to peace**

Beate Leinberger

Abstract

In order to achieve long-term peace and to understand the benefits of socially acceptable coexistence, it seems essential to focus on the bio-psycho-social factors that influence the individual through chronic conflict, stress and anxiety. Persistent stress affects the entire organism, sometimes over the entire lifespan. People who have experienced massive stress at a young age become significantly more likely to become physically ill, e. g. suffer from coronary heart disease or diabetes mellitus, become obese, have a suppressed immune system and have an average life expectancy shorter than others. Psychologically, long-term insomnia, mood disturbances, irritability, impulsivity as well as reduced performance, exhaustion, tiredness, lethargy and suicidal behaviour appear. Children and young people who grow up in crisis and conflict regions and are therefore exposed to chronic stress and constant fear have an unequal starting position for the rest of their lives. At the same time, the socio-economic impact on the country's economy is significant, as mentally and physiologically handicapped citizens are able to contribute significantly less to GDP and at the same time require resources to cope with their handicaps. Counteracting this with scientifically evaluated and at the same time easy-to-learn techniques to restore the brain physiological balance is the basis of sandplay and reprocessing. In the company of professionally trained “trauma assistants”, children and adolescents receive a setting in which they can process traumatizations they have experienced under protected conditions and specifically regulate the brain physiological stress parameters in order to stabilize themselves permanently. As there are not enough psychotherapists and psychologists available in every place, this concept is based on the involvement of trained lay helpers who are themselves trained in stabilization techniques and can pass them on to the children and young people. Evaluated data from India, Israel, Italy, Norway and Germany show the high effectiveness of the programme.

An analysis of the 2010 constitution on evolution of governance systems in Kenya

Kipkoech Kima

Abstract

The whole globe tracing back to centuries ago have always had a form of governance that seeks to create stability in issues of politics, governance and security of states with the aim of creating a just society. The purpose of this study was to examine how governance structures has transformed overtime in Kenya is it seeks to serve the interests of the citizenry abiding by principles of good governance. The objectives of this study were: conceptualizing governance, governance under the Independence Constitution and governance post 2010. The study was guided by the following theories: nodal governance theory for the first parameter and nodal governance for the second parameter. The study was guided by doctrinal legal research methodology and the desktop research design to allow critique of the evolution of governance. The study majored on desktop data as the main source of encompassing primary data such as constitutions and statutes and secondary data such as reports and journals. Data analysis was conducted by content-analysis technique and presentation by descriptions, texts and narratives. The research findings were as follows, that the executive interference has hampered independence of public bodies therefore crippling governance. The study concluded that governance structures had clear legal framework but poor implementation. The study recommends cultivation of a culture of adherence to the law for ideal governance to be achieved so as to make for leaders with questionable reputation to resign without waiting for the ballot as an exit.

Entrepreneurial Innovation Capability and Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises in Kenya

Paul Wachira

Abstract

The importance of small and medium businesses in driving economic growth in Kenya and around the world cannot be overstated. However, large international firms compete fiercely with the majority of these businesses, particularly in emerging countries. The majority of these small enterprises have closed due to their inability to cope with the quickly changing competitive climate. This study sought to examine the role of innovation capability on the performance of small and medium enterprises in Kenya. Descriptive cross-sectional research design was employed. The target population included small and medium enterprises in Thika town's light industrial area. The entire target population comprised approximately 2400 licensed small and medium enterprises majorly in manufacturing, trade, and service sub-sectors. The study sampled 331 small and medium enterprises' owners using stratified random sampling. The findings indicated that innovation capability had a positive and significant influence on the performance of small and medium enterprises. The study concluded that innovation capability contributes significantly to small and medium enterprises' performance. The study recommended that that small business owners should strengthen their innovation capabilities. They should specifically focus on the following aspects: appropriate allocation of resources, learning culture,

managing employees' expectations, and creation of new opportunities. Improving these aspects will result in enhanced business performance.

Leveraging Youth Social Media Literacy to Counter Political Disinformation in an Electioneering Period

Prof. David Serem & Michael Kipkorir

Abstract

The electioneering period is characterized by the intense sharing of political disinformation through different social media platforms. Globally, countries face a challenge in countering the misrepresentation of facts in the constantly evolving digital space. Given the relatively high levels of digital literacy among the global youth population, there is a potential to harness their skills in countering the flurry of false political information online. In this context, the study intends to identify the effect of youth social media literacy in deterring the spread of political disinformation. Specific emphasis is on determining if youth internet usage, fact-checking skills and critical thinking impede the spread of political disinformation. A cross-sectional online survey was adopted. The research aimed to recruit at least 100 youths through the social media site Twitter, Facebook and WhatsApp. The study utilized an online questionnaire built-in Aidaform to collect data. The study got feedback from 114 youths from Kenya, USA, South Africa, Uganda, Somalia, Chile, Nigeria, Gabon and Ghana. The findings indicated that an increase in youth internet usage, fact-checking skills and critical thinking deters the spread of political disinformation. The research recommends that governments increase funding to institutions of higher learning to cater for social media training for the youth. The outcome would be less spread of political disinformation and limited political violence emanating from false political narratives and propaganda. Finally, governments can recruit youthful university students to engage in social media campaigns to promote responsible social media usage and the peaceful conduct of elections.

Inclusive Governance for Sustainable National Development and Peace in Kenya: A Human Security Approach

Vitalis Abongo and Rebecca Sangura

Abstract

Contrary to the assumption that all development attempts would lead to national development and peace, Kenya has over the decades made concerted efforts and tried numerous developmental strategies towards sustainable development (SD) and peace but has not achieved this objective yet. This paper explored the concepts of inclusive governance and human security approach (HSA), with the aim of appreciating their implications for sustainable development and peace. It focused on inclusive governance as a panacea to the ever-elusive sustainable national peace and development in Kenya. The paper sought to interrogate the reason behind the prevailing situation by demonstrating the nexus between exclusive governance and the failed sustainability in development and peace. It further examined the country's past and present approaches to peace and development with a view to identifying the best paradigm shift needed to address the

continued elusive SD and peace in order to entrench peace security, sustainable national development and wellbeing in the country. In the process, it examined the background of development frameworks in Kenya to demonstrate the culture and history of exclusion in the country. The paper utilized the historical method to trace the development path of Kenya since independence and philosophical reflection to analyze data obtained from secondary sources. The findings revealed that sustainable peace and development have been elusive mainly due to wrong approaches and strategies employed. The paper concludes that inclusion is a core value of democratic governance. Further, the paper concluded that inclusive governance and human security approach are a panacea for sustainable development and peace. It thus recommended the adoption of inclusive governance and human security approach to peace and development for the realization of sustainability in the country. The findings are of great benefit to policy makers, development planners and governments seeking to achieve sustainable peace and development.

Conflict between human and wild animals in Transmara West Sub-County, Kenya

Kitampui, N. J.

Abstract

Kenya is endowed with a rich biological diversity that includes wildlife resources which contribute significantly to its economy through tourism. In this endeavor, there is a human-wildlife interaction directly or indirectly. This relationship has contributed to rise in conflict between human and wildlife, thus prompting the design of the current study to evaluate the causes of conflict between human and wildlife animals in Transmara West Sub-County. Questionnaires and interviewed guides were used in data collection. The reliability of the data was arrived at by using the test-retest technique and a correlation coefficient of 0.7 obtained using the Pearson method. Data was analyzed, interpreted and presented by use of descriptive statistics. Findings indicated the human-wildlife conflict arise from damage of crops by wildlife and depredation caused by small to medium sized wild animals, which negatively impacts lives of the Maa and other communities living around the Mara National park. Families that live around the park have built houses so close to the park increasing conflict between people and wildlife. Obstruction of water for domestic purpose has led to human wildlife conflict, the water does not flow downstream to reach wild animals inside the park and therefore they tend to move outside to communities in search of the basic need, water. That need for land for human development has led to HWC, concentration of people around protected areas or areas reserved as buffer zones have been developed by people. From the summary and conclusion, the study recommends that there is need to support conflict prevention and reduction activities at both the National level and Trans Mara West Sub-County level; promote security sector reform based on protecting human and wild life within the affected areas.

Efficacy of trial procedure in addressing attempted suicide in Kenya

Balafu Golo

Abstract

Globally attempted suicide has been viewed as a crime since time immemorial. The purpose of the study was to ascertain the efficacy of trial procedure in addressing attempted suicide in Kenya. The objective of this study were twofold: to establish the attempted suicide legislation in Kenya, and the analysis of the penal code in addressing attempted suicide in Kenya. The utilitarian theory and interpersonal psychological theory of suicide informed the study. Doctrinal research methodology and content analysis research design were adopted for the study. Descriptive techniques were employed in the data analysis. Sources of data were from both secondary and primary sources for instance the statutes, textbooks, journal, websites, articles and the data collection instruments are the content and document analysis. The researcher adhered to ethical considerations. In conclusion, the study recommended that the courts should use both section 12 of the penal code and the irresistible impulse rule in handling attempted suicide cases.

A guide to mainstream education for sustainable development and global citizenship in Universities in Kenya

Nancy Mbugua, Evangeline Njoka and Mary Kangethe

Abstract

The Education 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals was adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York in September 2015. Following this, the Education 2030 Framework for Action was adopted at a high-level meeting alongside the 38th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO in November 2015. It serves as the overall guiding framework for the implementation of Education 2030 agenda and outlines how to translate into practice the commitment made at global, regional and National level. The SDGs provide a unique opportunity to higher education institutions to demonstrate their willingness and capability of playing an active and meaningful role in the development of their respective institutions and in contributing towards global sustainable development. They also provide an opportunity for collaboration and partnerships – South-South and North-South. Such opportunities should not be missed. In this regard, sustainable development should become a regular part of the programmes and curricula of our educational system at all levels.

Assessment of trans-border surveillance strategies on national security at Isebania, Migori County, Kenya

Kithi, N.

Abstract

A nation is secure when it has the ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory, to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms,

to preserve its nature, institutions and governance against disruption from outside; and control its borders since national security of any nation is the epitome of development and prosperity. This has been given little focus on Kenya borders making them porous. It is on this ground that the current study was designed to assess the influence of trans-border surveillance strategies on national security at Isebania. Decision theory was used in the study. Survey research design was utilized to capture data on various variables under the study. Target population comprised of 980 persons (800 business persons, 70 village elders, 60 border Officers, 43 Police Officers, 6 Chiefs and 1 Assistant county commissioner. 30% of each category of sample population was used totaling to 294 (240 business men and women, 21 village elders, 18 border officers, 12 police officers and 2 chiefs, 1 ACC) sample size. Interview, Questionnaires, and Focus group discussion tools were used to collect data from the respondents. Data was analyzed by use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. The findings were presented in form of frequency tables, charts and graphs. The findings indicated that there was a strong need to improve technology usage at Isebania trans-border. Respondents were not aware of image recognition technology and that radio frequency was not being used at trans-border to detect explosives. From the study finding, the study recommends that modern and effective technology needs to be adopted at the border and qualified personnel also deployed to manage the same.

The implementation process in addressing the protection of Women's rights to land in Kenya.

*Clay Elly, Milcah Kithinji & Ruth Thinguri
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Abstract

Earth's life cannot be sustained without land. Land is a tangible asset and an abstract term in the sense that the rights to possess and use it are inextricably linked. From a legal standpoint, land extends from the Earth's center to infinity in the sky. For the sake of this research, the volume of space that includes the Earth's surface, all things related to it, and the rocks and minerals close under it were the focus. The goal of this study was to perform a critical analysis of the various land reform Acts in light of the land reform debate with a special focus on gender balance and the rights of women to access land. The study's goal was to determine the purpose for which the Acts were enacted; examine why they have failed to accomplish the rights of women to land, and propose how provisions in Acts can be enforced to achieve the goals for which they were enacted. The theory of land reform and the theory of modern land administration guided this research. In addition, the study used doctrinal research methods to investigate the black letter of the legislation, as well as historical and comparative analysis, to discover best practices in land administration. Primary literature such as treaties, constitutions, statutes, and policies were used as data sources for this study. Academic writings, such as books and journals were considered secondary literature.

Keywords; Implementation, protection, participation, women

Efficacy of the legal mechanisms in combating lawlessness in public transport sector in Kenya

Kingori Florence

Abstract

Public transport is mostly used as means of transport and most countries in Asia have well laid policies governing the sector. In North America, public transport is used for mass transit of goods and is funded by the national government and therefore there are fixed transport rates. In additional, there is an international network which is under public transport authorities which has mandated International Association of Public Trust (IAPT) with making of policy decisions, its members are 3,400 in number composed of 92 countries. Buses, matatus, and motorcycles constitute 70% of the means of transport in Kenya. However, lawlessness is a major problem within the public transport industry This industry requires an effective law to facilitate efficient operations. This study was concerned with the lawlessness that is experienced in the operations of the public transport in Kenya. Major objective of carrying out this research are to assess the efficacy of the legal mechanisms that has been put in place. The theories are traffic flow to elaborate what exactly happens during pick hours and less congested hours, lawlessness theory to show how insanity and crime cripple in this industry. The methodology applied is Doctrinal that involves the literature review in library books, statutes and other secondary data materials, whereas the design it includes content Analysis which involves documents and communication facts relational analysis it used in computational serving in to help discover the relationship that is between independent variable and dependent variable. Study recommends the implementation of the road traffic regulations and expansion of offices at all county levels with adequate human resources and also registration of drivers at the national level as well as promoting awareness on the importance of road safety.



Sub-theme 4: Climate Change & Security

Determining the efficacy of the climate change monitoring compliance on climate change

Adam Ngoa

Abstract

The impacts of global warming were being experienced in most parts of Kenya. Specifically, the impact on environment include the healthy complications to the people in the society. The goal of the study was to determine the efficacy of the climate change monitoring compliance on climate change. The purpose of the study was to found out if the government had well put some mechanisms of monitoring activities that leads to climate change and ensure that compliance of government regulations is achieved. The objectives of the study were to ascertaining the efficacy of the government approaches on monitoring and compliance and the determining the efficacy of the budget increment for the institution to improve monitoring and compliance. The research questions were, what approaches does the government had in motoring and compliance and how can the government increase budget for the institutions to improve monitoring and compliance. The study was guided by two theories; the theory of change and the theory of sustainable development. Research methodology were used. Desktop research was used to collect data. The sources of data were from desktop data on primary sources of data including the Constitution of 2010 and Climate Change Act 2016 while the secondary sources of data used were books, journals etc. The study also used the research log as the data collection instruments and a data technique of the content analysis, descriptions and texts. Finally, the study was concluded with a summary, conclusions and recommendations from the research findings.

Promoting peace through ecocriticism: Case of John Ruganda's. A Hole in the Sky, a Play

Makau Wa Mutua, Karen Mungania & Christopher Chege

Abstract

The didactic functions of literature cannot be downplayed in our contemporary world. One of this functions is the place of literary ecology where broadly literary critics and writers promote, discuss and investigate the global crisis through intersections of literature and the physical environment. John Ruganda, a playwright has tackled eco-critical themes in his play, A hole in the Sky, where he looks at imperialism and ecological degradation, beyond the sheer celebratory approach of wilderness and nature in a work of fiction. He has created agency for animals and plants through personification of nature's forces. Ruganda also tries to promote eco-critical practice through raising concerns on issues like global warming and desertification. This paper discusses the importance of use of fiction in promoting peace throughout the world by advocating for ecological sensitivity and empathy, by reviewing ecological concerns and eco-critical narrative dynamics promoted by John Ruganda's play.

Examining the efficacy of the Climate Change Act as a mitigation measure for curbing food insecurity in Kenya

Doreen Rita Wandika

Abstract

Globally scholars, stakeholders and states have recognized the issue of food insecurity and the need for measures to be put across. There has been deterioration of environment for the last two centuries in various ways. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, climate change accounts for at least 80% of the variability in cereal crop yields in semi-arid parts of the world. It will continue to impact negatively on the four dimensions of food security i.e. food availability, food access, food utilization, and food system security. The purpose of this study was to look at the influence of various stakeholders and states in ensuring food security in Kenya through implementation of the provisions of the Climate Change Act. The study objectives were to evaluate the efficacy of the legal framework on climate mitigation measures in curbing food insecurity, Mitigation measures on climate change and analysis of mitigation measures on climate change in curbing food insecurity in Kenya. The study was guided by the theory of Environmentalism as anchoring the independent variable of the study; and environmentally responsible behavior (ERB) which anchored the dependent variable. The study used the doctrinal legal research focusing on both primary and secondary sources. Also the research further used the doctrinal research method by looking at both the desktop and library research. The study was based on different sources including statutes, books, case laws and law report journals. The research instruments used in this study consisted of the content analysis checklist of relational analysis which identified the concepts and research log. Additionally, the research also employed the use of the document analysis instrument. The study found out that though there exist strong frameworks for dealing with the effects of climate change, the gaps in implementations occasioned by the sheer enormous magnitude of the effects, require more legislative and government efforts to ensure food security.

Influence of environmental protection interventions on human security in Rwanda

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Abstract

Environmental security may be described as a bundle of issues, which involve the role that the environment and natural resources play on Human Security. This study sought to examine the influence of environmental protection interventions on human security in Rwanda. The study further sought to test the null hypotheses that; Intervention has no statistical significance influence on human security; society has no statistical significance influence on human security and that population no statistical significance influence on human security. . The study employed descriptive, correlation & regression analysis. Yamen formulae was employed to calculate sample of 30 respondents from Secondary utilizing dataset. Regression model used was $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$, it was

used to establish the contribution of 3 constructs on human security; SPSSV23 was used as a software .Results : Based on regression Summary model $R = 92.0$, indicating that they related well .Also contribution of intervention ,society and population on human security reported $R^2 .825(82.5\%)$.Null hypothesis tests:- indicated that HO1: Intervention has a significance influence on Human Security on innervation posted (0.06) which was more than 0.05 ; Hence Null Hypothesis was not rejected ;while HO2:Society raised (0.02) which was less than 0.05;its null hypothesis was rejected; and HO3: Population obtained (0.03); less than 0.05,hence its null hypothesis was rejected. In conclusion, the society and population strongly contributes to human security or otherwise significantly influence human security. The higher the population the higher the insecurity. Hence, there is linkage between environment and society, the stunning diversity of challenges to human security. According to the study, there is therefore need to tighten security, monitoring and capacity building in the society.

Keywords: Environmental protection, Human security, intervention and Population



Peace Walk in Nakuru City

Sub-theme 5: Partnership for Peace and emerging security threats

Partnerships for promotion of education in restricted security settings: Pedagogical training for teacher inmates in Naivasha Maximum Security Prison

Benson Njoroge, Moses Nderitu, Mose Obonyo, Joseph Kariuki & Mary Kangethe

Abstract

This paper highlights the tripod partnership between Mount Kenya University (MKU), KNATCOM UNESCO (KNATCOM) and Kenya Prison Services (KPS) in the quest to provide education in restricted security settings in Kenya. It reports an intervention in support for teacher inmates with limited pedagogical and andragogy skills but bestowed with responsibility of facilitating formal learning of their fellow inmates. In its quest to fulfil its mandate of community outreach, Mount Kenya University's in 2016, carried out outreach activities in Naivasha Maximum Security Prison. A major gap observed was that there were 75 inmate teachers charged with the responsibility of teaching 1500 fellow inmates but had no pedagogical or andragogy skills. Fitting in the gap was an opportunity for partnership between three partners. The objectives of the partnership are to strengthen partnerships, promotion of pedagogical and andragogy skills training and community outreach. Mount Kenya University provides teachers educators for the pedagogical and andragogy skills training, KPS to avail the inmate learners and teachers, provide learning spaces and the sites for the study while KNATCOM UNESCO to provide leadership on Prison education policies, funding and linkages to donors. A multi-disciplinary grant research proposal was developed and funded by National Research Fund to the tune of US\$ 66,000. Further, KNATCOM UNESCO has allocated close to US \$30,000 into the project. The project has managed to equip the 75 teacher inmates with pedagogical and andragogy skills, provided instructional resources including a science laboratory, 24 CDMA disabled tablets loaded with STEM subjects' interactive software and virtual lab, six (6) Mr. signal bases that that enables the inmate learners to securely access of e-learning offline without the use of internet. There are more opportunities for upscaling the project, carrying out studies in counselling psychology, theological training, entrepreneurial training and sports. In conclusion, this model demonstrates the unparalleled strength of partnership.

Sharon Kinya and Ruth Thinguri

Abstract

Human rights, more specifically, miranda rights are essential entitlements given to citizens to ensure smooth running of any society between the civilians and the organs of the government. The aim of the study is to assess the adequacy of miranda rights in neutralizing police brutality in Kenya. The objectives of the study include to assess the legal framework in Kenya regarding miranda rights and to assess the said right in terms of its consistency and applicability in Kenya. This study relied on the social contract theory and the deterrence theory to anchor the first and second parameters respectively. The research methodology used herein was the doctrinal research while the research design used was content-analysis design. The study majored on desktop data as the main source of data collection. Some of the primary authorities used include the Constitution of Kenya, statutes and judicial decisions while secondary authorities include textbooks, international law treaties and conventions as well as legal periodicals. The data collection instruments used are document analysis checklist and content analysis checklist. Document analysis is preferred because it corroborates findings across data sets to eliminate biases by

examining information collected through different methods. The data analysis technique to be used herein content analysis. This is because data will be presented by descriptive words because it is qualitative and not quantitative. The data will be presented through descriptive words due to the nature of the research used. The research findings were summarized as follows; the researcher concluded that there are several ambiguities in the Constitution as well as the Criminal Procedure Code which are the primary authorities of criminal law in Kenya. The study recommended that legislators amend or enact new legislation altogether to address the ambiguity and overlaps seen in these provisions both nationally and globally.

Ascertain the enforceability of imprisonment with or without fines in curbing gang-related crimes in Kenya

Ketrine Tsuma

Abstract

With globalization and digitization in these modern times, there have been new emerging security issues that have risen and have proved a nuisance to deal with and while strict punishment in form of imprisonment sentences do exist, gang related crimes still prove a challenge across the world. The aim of the study was to ascertain the enforceability of imprisonment with or without fines as a tool of curbing gang related crimes in Kenya. The objectives of this study were; the legal anchorage of the penalty of imprisonment with or without fines with regards to organized crimes in Kenya, the pertinency of imprisonment penalty in dealing with organized crimes in Kenya and challenges faced in enforcing the law provision. The theories steering this study were the social learning theory and the differential association theory which address the problem of gang related crimes. The methodology used was doctrinal research methodology while the design chosen and used was content analysis design which enabled the critic of enforceability of imprisonment as a tool of curbing gang related crimes in Kenya. The study further majored on desktop data as the main source, with use of primary authorities of data including Prevention of Organized Crimes Act 2010, Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2012 and the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2001 and secondary sources of data like Edwin Sutherland 'Principles of Criminology', case laws and articles and journal proved a great help. The data analysis was conducted through content analysis and the presentations were done by way of narratives and texts. The study findings were that, despite there being laws in place only a handful of cases out of the thousands reported make it to the court due to lack of priority given to them and the issue of political and police interference played a major role in undermining Justice. The researcher concluded that while the imprisonment provision of the law is strict on the face of it, the real problem came about in enforcing as it proved rather difficult given the interference from law enforcement and political leaders. The research therefore recommended that attention should be paid on this legislation and further an amendment of the Prevention of Organised Crimes Act 2010 to reflect on the modern society as criminals have found ways to commit crimes and the same is not captured in the law.

New approaches to peace education and social wellbeing

Jilo Ashako

Abstract

Peace education and social wellbeing are subjects that can create a peaceful environment and society for prosperity within public and private sectors. Problem: Contemporary practices on peace education and social wellbeing show more orientation to theoretical narrations that are easily overcome by existing situations. With a target of one hundred and fifty responses from questionnaires, 10 physical interviews all targeting university students in Kenya, and cooperate workers, and 10 secondary sources of data detailing peace education and social wellbeing, Expected findings and conclusion: This research aims to establish practical approaches to peace education and social well-being that will neutralize ingredients to violent conflict. Recommendations: Research outcomes will provide a guide to creating peaceful societies by universities, public and private sectors.

Peace Education and Social Well Being

Daniel Juma Omondi

Abstract

The Kenyan society just like any other has witnessed cases of unrest and societal disturbances ranging from criminal, political and several others that have led to the destruction of lives and property. While criminal disturbances are commonplace, political disturbances are experienced every five years during elections. Some of the disturbances involved stray youths who have been recruited into such vices as a result of lack of employment. The huge unemployment amongst the youth commonly referred to as the youth bulge has made thousands of youth available for misuse by criminals, unscrupulous politicians and extremists. In recent years, the country has also witnessed disturbing incidents in schools where students burned their dormitories and other school facilities. According to a report by the Kenyan Ministry of Education, three hundred and two students were arrested over such cases in the year 2021. The report attributed the school unrest to drug abuse, congestion and communication breakdown between students and school managers. (Nyamai, October 19, 2021.) All the above and several other cases justify the need for peace education not only in our schools but in our communities as a way of helping the youth to address problems that can undermine societal stability. This presentation therefore avers that peace education if fully adopted in our schools and communities can play a vital role in uplifting youth engagement for building peace in their school and community. It also mentions private sector peace initiatives such as the Character and Creativity run by the Global Peace Foundation in Kenya. It looks at peace education introduced by the Ministry of Education in Kenyan schools and how it can be improved to help raise responsible, accountable and peaceful citizens.

Critical analysis of students higher learning institutions as instruments of peace and social cohesion in Kenya

Jane Njuguna

Abstract

The quest for peace and social cohesion in Kenya cannot be gainsaid. Due to this, commissions have been established to champion the course for peace and cohesion. Higher education is a key sector of Kenya's economy that draws students and staff from all parts of the country and beyond. Learning institutions draw students from the society, equips them with knowledge, skills and competencies for the service to the community. Peace and social cohesion in the society creates a conducive environment for learning institutions to carry out their mandate and vice versa. Research indicates that once students are instilled with knowledge and skills of peace and social cohesion, they become change agents in the society. Although peace studies are offered in universities as academic programs, it seems attempts to involve all students in peace initiatives is minimal. The role of youth as champions of peace and cohesion in institutions of higher learning is under appreciated. The purpose of the study was to critically analyze learning institutions as instruments of peace and social cohesion in Kenya. The research objectives were to critically analyze students training in fostering peace and cohesion in the Kenya, students' involvement in peace and cohesion initiatives in the community and effect of students' involvement on social transformation. Qualitative method with critical analysis design was used for data analysis. Content analysis through desktop research aided in literature review critique. Literature review was conducted on students training on peace and social cohesion, students' involvement in peace and cohesion initiatives and effect of students' involvement in peace and social cohesion of transformation of the society in Kenya. The researcher recommends that training students on peace and social cohesion, involving students in peace initiatives and effect of students' participation in social transformation should be emphasized. Students play a major role in the society and are significant in ensuring that peace and cohesion prevail in Kenya.



Dr. Jane Nyutu, staff and students from MKU Meru campus pose for a group photo after a mental health talk

Sub-theme 6: Cyber Crime & Security

An analysis of system security vulnerabilities towards enhancing authentication technologies in Covid-19 era

Boniface Mwangi, Joyce Gikandi, Geoffrey Mariga and John Kamau

Abstract

The purpose or objective of this study was to examine the security weaknesses of existing systems as well as the internal dynamics that make them vulnerable to cyber-security attacks and then propose a better security system to help overcome the obstacles. There are a lot of vulnerabilities in the current systems due to an increase in spoofing attacks on the sensors. Furthermore, due to the physical touch nature of most authentication systems, they have been rendered useless with the outbreak of covid-19. Identity theft, spoofing, and the trustworthiness of authentication systems in higher education institutions are only a few of the major concerns jeopardizing system integrity and impeding excellent service delivery. Biometric systems have been applied in several areas such as education institutions, banks, and hospitals for authentication purposes. The use of biometric security techniques has been widely adopted in higher education institutions to monitor class attendance. These systems are increasingly being integrated into the web-based Management information systems thus increasing their vulnerability to spoofing. Moreover, existing biometric systems are inadequate to authenticate the credentials of system users when they attempt to clock in. The False Rejection Rate of biometric technologies is high. Such issues highlight the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the biometric system, jeopardizing its integrity and dependability. The success or failure of a biometric system is governed by a number of factors and application areas. Contactless authentication is one method that can be utilized to overcome these obstacles. Within the higher education context, this research adopted a mixed methodological approach and an experimental research design to analyze existing security models and then build a security model that offers contactless authentication and enhanced security from spoofing attacks. The new model exemplifies more reliable, safe, and secure systems. Based on 61.8% of the respondents, the current biometric system can be hacked which was more than 50% of the respondents while 34.1% of the respondents ascertained that there was no way in which it could be hacked and 1.6% were not sure whether it could be hacked. R² of 73.4 % indicates that the data fit the model well in the assessed factors that influence the integrity of biometric systems because it is greater than 50%. The security systems model meets the criteria of a system that can improve data integrity, according to 87.5 % of the experts. Aliveness detection system such as the non-contact access palm vein security system should be used to overcome the challenges experienced or using cancellable biometrics, biometric cryptosystems, and steganography and watermarking. There is additional work to be done in this subject in order to develop an effective and flawless security solution.

A review of Two Factor Authentication security challenges in the CyberSpace

Richard Samba, John Kamau & Mvurya Mgala

Abstract

Today, single-factor authentication, e.g. Passwords, is no longer considered secure on the cyberspace and electronic learning environment. With the advancement of technology, passwords are becoming easier for cyber-attacks to forcibly test and eventually guess passwords or harvest them with technologies such as keystroke loggers. Two factor Authentication (2FA) has been recently introduced to overcome this problem by providing an additional layer of security using secondary means (ownership factor or inherent factor), however, the users of 2FA are still facing challenges such as delays in receiving SMS codes, expiry of codes before use, burden of carrying hardware tokens all the time and in some instances payment for incoming SMS. A review of literature on studies conducted on two factor authentication security issues and challenges is done in this paper. The paper concludes that 2FA has a number of challenges ranging from the cost of manufacturing tokens, maintaining codes, distribution of millions of tokens to users and delays in receiving verification codes. Therefore, based on the findings, the study recommends that other studies be conducted on an alternative multifactor authentication schemes that are easy to use and will protect users in an appropriate manner.

An assessment of mobile phishing attacks causes and techniques in Kenya

David Ng'ang, a Njuguna, John Kamau & Dennis Kaburu

Abstract

The ubiquity of mobile phones and easy connectivity to the internet has exposed users to mobile phishing attacks also known as Smishing attacks. Smishing is a category of phishing assault in which threat actors convey a text message bearing harmful content to the victim or links that redirect users to malicious websites with the intent of stealing personal data. Phishing related attacks such as Smishing, email phishing and Vishing are escalating at a higher rate in developed and developing economies globally. This study investigates the cause of smishing attacks as well as the techniques used in smishing attacks in Kenya. The target population was students from a university in Kenya. This research employed a descriptive research design. Purposive sampling was utilized to find participants who had been the victims of smishing assaults. A total of 276 respondents participated in this study. Questionnaires were employed to gather information from the participants. Descriptive statistical analysis was used in data analysis. The findings indicate that lack of anti-smishing apps and low awareness are the major causes of smishing attacks. The techniques applied in smishing attacks are financial and data fraud, malware dissemination, job scams, and masquerading links. This knowledge will enhance the awareness of smishing attacks causes and techniques which is crucial in mitigating smishing attacks.

Key words: Smishing, phishing, malware, social engineering, URL, SMS

Cyberbullying behaviour and its implications on adolescents' interpersonal relationships in selected public secondary schools in Nairobi County, Kenya

Susan Macharia, Ruth Nuna and Owen Ngumi

Abstract

Cyberbullying has been on the rise and has elicited social concerns among adolescents and parents. With increased access to internet social media apps, this phenomenon continues to raise concerns regarding interpersonal relationships particularly among adolescents in secondary schools. This Paper presents the findings of a study done in Nairobi County to investigate the relationship between cyberbullying behaviour and interpersonal relationships among adolescents in selected secondary schools in the County. The study adopted 'Ex Post Facto' Design. The study population consisted of all the adolescents in selected secondary schools aged between 13 and 18 years of age. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select the sample of 318 adolescents, 5 principals and 5 teacher-counselors. The research instruments were questionnaires. In particular, a modified Ryff's psychological wellbeing scale was used to measure the adolescents' interpersonal relationships and wellbeing after experiencing one form or other of cyberbullying. Interview schedules were used to gather information from the teacher-counselors on cyberbullying behavior and also on the quality of adolescents' interpersonal relationships. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 25 and presented using frequency tables and percentages. The results revealed that indeed cyberbullying behavior was dynamic and this affected the quality adolescents wellbeing in the selected secondary schools in Nairobi county. Another finding was that 116(61%) of the male gender and 75(61%) of the female gender maintained close relationships after cyberbullying experience. Additionally, there was no statistically significant relationship between cyberbullying behavior and interpersonal relationships among the adolescents in the selected secondary schools. The study recommends strengthening of the school guidance and counselling programmes to provide more support to adolescents through appropriate mentorship programs for the wellbeing of the nation and world at large.



Sub-theme 7: Peace & Social Enterprise

Influence of bop model of business on peaceful co-dependency of the slum dwellers at Githogoro Slums Nairobi, Kenya

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Abstract

The bottom of the economic pyramid comprises the poor in any global community. According to Prahaland & Hart 1998, prahaland & hammond's,2002) in their articles poor communities form 30% of market for goods and services. Accordingly, BOP concept of consumers' innovation serves 2/3 of the entire global population with income below 2 dollars per day which possess high market potential for consumer goods and services. The high cumulative purchase power drives profitability and growth of the businesses while eradicating poverty and creating lifeline for the poor. On the other hand, ability to access and afford goods for consumption by the poor is a panacea for peace in their communities. Social capital exploitation for survival is off great social importance. The study assessed the influence of BOP concept of business on peaceful coexistence of the slum dwellers at Githogoro slums, Nairobi, Kenya. Various factors namely; Effectiveness of the BOP strategy in the community, BOP Stimulation for peaceful coexistence, availability and affordability of consumer goods, communal purchasing as a transaction tool and social capital perspective in the community were investigated. A sample of 35 small business was selected for the study through convenience sampling. 5 key informants were interviewed. Descriptive research design was applied. Data was collected by use of Questionnaires and an interview guide, findings indicated a appositve attitude on the business strategy in slum dwelling (30,86.7%) while most respondents cited peaceful coexistence (83.3%) Results revealed there was a positive correlation between the BOP strategy and peaceful coexistence of the business operators and the community, which was enhanced by communal arrangements that favoured the buyers and which boosted social capital element. Data analysis established a statistically significant positive correlation between the BOP model of business and peaceful co-existence, $r(30) = 0.79$, $p = 0.00$. This is a very strong positive correlation. The conclusion was though profitable selling at the bottom of the pyramid(slum community) is a challenge , the high volume turnover rate ,innovative purchasing on credits and packaging arrangements created a panacea for growth, profitability of the businesses and peace in the immediate slum community It was recommend that the model should be studied further with more BOP communities on board and also the influence of the innovative methods of business model and initiatives and their influence on peace and poverty eradication while supporting business growth.

Key words: BoP model, business, social capital, coexistence, profitability, peace

Opportunities for Peace Initiatives through University-Community Partnerships: Lessons from Social Business Academic Conferences

Patrick Oyenga, Prof. Peter Wanderi, Prof. Kennedy Mutundu & Mary Mugwe-Chui

Abstract

The pursuit for peace initiatives in Kenya traces its immediate roots in the post-election violence of 2007/2008 which led to the loss of lives and property. Apparently, the lessons are yet to be considered enough for Kenyans. Every electioneering period, rival political orientations create an atmosphere for violence and intolerance. However, this is not unique to Kenya. In November 2021, the US Secretary of State Antony Blinken visited Kenya to discuss the embrace of democracy in politics amid worsening crises in Sudan and Ethiopia. This calls for new and innovative approaches to peacebuilding. Aligned to this challenge are several initiatives including the 2017 post-election programme by the Council of East and Central Africa Football Associations (CECAFA) for a football challenge cup dedicated to peacebuilding. In March 2022, schools-focused partnerships by Rotary Interact clubs under the United Nations-accredited Peace Advocacy programme was rolled-out. In November 2021, Mount Kenya University co-hosted a Social Business Academic Conference with Yunus Centre through partnering with the community. The objective of the conference was to disseminate information on social enterprise through an innovative Yunus Centre Global Hub for Social Business model. The audience of the partnership provided the opportunity for peace initiatives and a platform between the University and the community. The outcomes showed that there is a link between academic institutions and the community and that the partnerships have the potential for creating harmony. A conclusion can be drawn from the experience that such conferences can be platforms for educating the community on social business as a need for a future society in the achievement of SDGs. The article recommends the embrace of community engagements in academic seminars and conferences.

Locking the imbalance between the poor and access to public healthcare in Kenya: Innovative Bamako based healthcare financing

Clement Olando

Abstract

The paper assessed an empowerment-based health purchasing concept for ensuring access to public healthcare by all. The purpose is to lock the gap between the poor and the rich in accessing health through empowering the poor. The study reviewed literature on various health financing models. The study relied on secondary data which was analysed using content analysis. The findings show that; empowerment projects affect access to public healthcare services in Kenya, common financial resource pooling influence access to public healthcare services in Kenya, microinsurance service provision contributes towards access to public healthcare services in Kenya. The study had contextual constraints in that it was delimited to public healthcare services in Kenya. Using the pain-sharing gain-sharing concept, the model suggests for; empowering the poor through projects to trade for profits, use the part of the profits for group health insurance through micro insurance providers (paying small premiums), submit a certain percentage of the

profits (surplus) to healthcare kitty (common pool) and plough back the retained earnings for reinvestment.

Sub-theme 8: Peace, Gender & Minority Groups

To assess the adequacy of the right to life in combating illegal unsafe abortion in Kenya

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Abstract

The right to life cannot be entirely divorced from the illegal unsafe abortion which affect not only women but every member in the society. The purpose of this study was to assess the adequacy of the right to life in combating illegal unsafe abortion in Kenya. The objectives of this study were the right to life legislations framework in Kenya and the women right to life via-à-vis the unborn child's right to life. The study was guided by the will theory which addresses the right to life and the interest theory which anchors the second parameter, illegal unsafe abortion. This study was guided by doctrinal research methodology and content analysis design to allow critique of the legislative positions of the right to life. The study majored on the desktop data as the main source of the data with primary source being statutes such as constitution and case laws and the secondary sources such as journal and legal commentary such as African Commission on Human and Peoples' Right General Comments of the Banjul Charter Protocol on the rights of women in Africa. Data analysis was conducted via content analysis and presented in description text. The research finding was summarized as the protected right to life of women is limited via legal barriers and it was concluded that their right is not adequately protected thus recommend that law be reformed and their right be prioritized.

Key words. Assess, right to life, adequacy and combatting, illegal unsafe abortion.

Analysis of the long -term and short-term effects of conflict on disability community and disability status

Serah Kimaru Muchai & Anthony Kipleting

Abstract

Approximately, more than one billion in the world are persons living with disabilities. Disabilities include physical, sensory, psychosocial, and intellectual impairments. People with disabilities are often at greater risk in any crisis-affected country, including risk of being killed, sexually molested, abandoned, violently assaulted, or kidnapped. The objective of this study was to investigate the long-term and short-term risks that persons with disabilities are exposed to in case of conflicts in area of residence. A survey was conducted among students enabled differently at Mount Kenya University. Majority (80%) of the respondents indicated that young girls with disability are the most affected in case of conflict and war in a country. Persons with visual impairment were ranked first and persons with hearing impairment were ranked second in the categories of persons with disability that are likely to be most affected in a conflict- affected country. Being killed (75%) was considered as the most severe risk followed by sexual molestation (67%) for persons with

disability. Destruction of homes and property increases negative effects on people with disabilities leaving them without accessible home environments, shelter, and assistive devices. Lack of accessible infrastructures and being seen as a burden to the immediate members are considered as very critical as such, they cannot get things like health services, assistive devices and psychological support, which are essential. Among the recommendations, the respondents indicated that persons with disabilities should be advised to flee from war prone areas with the early warning signals. The findings and lessons learned from this study are highly relevant and recommends that all aspects of persons with disability should be considered in case of war and during peace building processes. Additionally, persons living with disabilities should be given meaningful participation and representation in all local and international community peace and security forums.

Key Terms; Risk, Injuries, Justice, Peace, Assistance, Participation

Gender Equality for Economic Development in Africa: The case of Kenya's Blue Growth

Rebecca Sangura & Betty Kemboi.

Abstract

The concept of the blue economy has gained momentum and holds great potential for the attainment of the sustainable development of African states. This paper sought to investigate the contributions of women in the blue economy. With the exploitation of the blue resources, women have less access to economic sectors in the blue economy than their male counter parts, even though the blue economy offers immense economic potential. Women's contributions and participation are often devalued and underrepresented. Their vulnerabilities are exacerbated by societal biases and cultural norms, leaving them open to exploitation and unfair competition in the Blue economy. Research methodology included data drawn from an extensive literature review of government reports, journal articles and books and analysed using a content analysis approach. The Findings reveal that increased participation of women in relevant blue economy sectors guarantees the sustainable use of blue resources and improved prospects for decent employment opportunities and poverty eradication at the household level. The study concludes that adequate measures and policies must be initiated by formulating gender-sensitive policies and frameworks. The study notes that no genuine sustainable human development can be attained without gender parity in the blue economy sectors. The recommendation of the study is that the focus is on increasing the effective management, conservation, and exploitation of blue resources for improved living standards, equitable and sustainable economic growth in Kenya.

To examine the nature of human rights protection in the bill of rights for intersex persons in Kenya

Tabitha Ngure

Abstract

Intersex persons in Kenya, not only face lack of recognition but also undergo many other

challenges which are fostered by the society. The Bill of Rights provides for fundamental freedoms and human dignity. However, these rights are infringed when it comes to intersex persons. This research delved into the Bill of Rights and the protection of intersex persons' rights. The objectives of the research included to critically examine the legal framework that is in existent that and has provisions on recognition of persons as a human right and to examine the conceptualization of human rights in protection of the bill of rights with regards to protection of intersex persons. The research questions were, do existent laws provide for legal recognition of persons as a human right and what is the conceptualization of human rights in protection of the Bill of Rights with regards to intersex persons in Kenya. The theories adopted were Dworkin's theory of human rights as dignity and intersectionality. Doctrinal research methodology and desktop design have been used in this study. The research materials used were both primary materials which included the Constitution of Kenya and case laws while the secondary used included journals and intersex persons' advocacy websites. The research instruments applied included the data analysis technique and the research log. The summary herein is yes, there exists a very inclusive bill of rights in Kenya, yet due to it ambiguous nature intersex persons continue to face violations and as such, the courts and other institutions should strive to ensure that the Bill of Rights is interpreted in a way that ensures their protection. This research recommends change to the wording of the existent legislations by the parliament in order to include intersex person as a third gender identity which would make the enjoyment of rights for intersex persons possible.

The implementation process in addressing the protection of Women's rights to land in Kenya.

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Abstract

Earth's life cannot be sustained without land. Land is a tangible asset and an abstract term in the sense that the rights to possess and use it are inextricably linked. From a legal standpoint, land extends from the Earth's center to infinity in the sky. For the sake of this research, the volume of space that includes the Earth's surface, all things related to it, and the rocks and minerals close under it were the focus. The goal of this study was to perform a critical analysis of the various land reform Acts in light of the land reform debate with a special focus on gender balance and the rights of women to access land. The study's goal was to determine the purpose for which the Acts were enacted; examine why they have failed to accomplish the rights of women to land, and propose how provisions in Acts can be enforced to achieve the goals for which they were enacted. The theory of land reform and the theory of modern land administration guided this research. In addition, the study used doctrinal research method to investigate the black letter of the legislation, as well as historical and comparative analysis, to discover best practices in land administration. Primary literature such as treaties, constitutions, statutes, and policies were used as data sources for this study. Academic writings, such as books and journals were considered secondary literature.

Keywords; Implementation, protection, participation, women

Deconstructing the foundational basis of female genital mutilation among the Maasai of Kenya

Vitalis Abongo

Abstract

Despite the many interventions and vibrant campaigns against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), the practice has remained resilient among many African communities, the Maasai included. Many of which seem to be committed to defend it at all costs. Critical is the philosophical WHY question of the phenomenon. This paper sought to address this by investigating the factors responsible for the resilience of FGM among the Maasai community and attempted a critique of the same using philosophical reflection to evaluate their validity and viability. The study was based on a critical review of existing literature on FGM. The findings revealed that FGM has been largely sustained by the functional values attached to it by the patriarchal mindset; and that the intervention efforts, arguably have not fully succeeded because they have not given adequate attention to the grip of the traditional mindset and have failed to address the functional basis of the practice. This is what this study sought to accomplish. It is deemed that with this undertaking the war against the practice among the Maasai will be won. The paper concludes that FGM is founded on the patriarchal mindset and is a violation of human rights of the female folk and its functional values are obsolete. The Maasai should therefore disregard it in total. The findings will inform future intervention efforts and boost campaigns against the practice and for the liberation of the female folk.

Assessment of the adequacy of psychosocial support mechanisms put in place to mitigate sexual and gender based violence in Kenya

Rachael Naserian, Nancy Kabaki and Dr. Ruth Thinguri

Abstract

Victims of sexual gender based violence are exposed to physical, mental and emotional torture that disrupts their peace requiring a strong system of psycho-social support. The purpose of this study was to determine the adequacy of psychosocial support mechanisms mitigating sexual gender-based violence in Kenya. The objectives of this study were; statutory provisions promoting the provision of support mechanisms and analysis on the application and implementation of psychosocial support mechanisms for victims of sexual and gender-based violence. This study was guided by the natural law theory and social learning theory which anchor the National Gender and Equality Commission Act and Sexual Gender-based Violence as its parameters. This study employed doctrinal research methodology specifically content analysis research design to facilitate critical analysis of the adequacy of psychosocial support mechanisms. With regard to sources of data, desktop data preferred having both primary authorities such as the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the National Gender and Equality Commission Act and case laws as well as secondary authorities such as books, legal periodicals and journals. Content analysis method was preferred as a means of data analysis through description, texts and narrative as a mode of presentation. The study's findings included the significant efforts made to provide such support to victims of sexual gender-based violence. However, the findings put

forth hurdles such as the scarcity of psychosocial support techniques which hinder their accessibility. Thus the study recommended an increase in structures that facilitate provision of these services and adequate dissemination of the same to remote areas.

Visualizing online discrimination of the ethnic minority group Ainu in Japan

Takuya Inoue

Abstract

The Ainu people, the indigenous people of northern Japan, have been subjected to fierce discrimination since Japan colonized Hokkaido in 1869. Although physical and social discrimination against them has certainly decreased, with the advent of new technologies in particular SNS, discrimination has moved online and has increased. This online discrimination often manifests itself as eliminationist orientations and overt attacks. The Japanese government recognized the Ainu as an indigenous ethnic group in 2008, the new Ainu law, banning discrimination and promoting tourism, was introduced in 2018, and the National Ainu Museum in Shiraoi, Hokkaido opened in 2020 to educate the public. However, contrary to the government's philosophy of "ethnic harmony," offensive commentaries against the Ainu people online have increased. This paper used Twitter texts as a dataset to analyze and visualize the narratives of discrimination against Ainu people online. As a result of keyword analysis using NVivo qualitative data analysis computer software the following narratives were found; the assimilation of the Ainu with the Japanese population based on genes and other "scientific evidence"; denial of their indigeneity through a deliberate misreading of history; denial of the existence of discrimination itself through lack of knowledge; and the conspiracy of interference and control of the Ainu people by other nations. A diachronic analysis also showed that those discourses were activated whenever news about the Ainu people appeared. In particular, the latter discourse is currently a prominent trend in the context of military actions undertaken by neighboring countries. This paper concludes that the discourse about Ainu in virtual spaces could encourage real discrimination in the future and stifle Ainu autonomy activities.

Critical analysis on the efficiency of the national land commission in addressing lack of land tenure for indigenous people in Kenya

Faith Waithera Gichuru

Abstract

Kenya as known it today came to existence during the colonial period. Each community had their own way of life and as a result of these differences, there were occasional conflicts between these ethnic communities. The colonial masters established institutions and infrastructure to serve their interests. They took lands of land and controlled them because they knew whoever controls the land becomes powerful. The people became tenants at will of the crown and would be moved from place to place. After independence, Kenyatta's government did not make effort to return the land that had been given to white people and this is how the indigenous communities became landless. Since independence, the indigenous people have been left landless and for a very long time, they have been trying to

get their land back in vain. The objectives of this study was to look at the adequacy of initiatives the NLC has taken in addressing land injustices for the indigenous people and to examine the efficacy of the NLC in oversight responsibilities and land use planning. Failure of the state to recognize the minority group is a threat to peace. The researcher was able to find out that failure by the government to recognize the rights of indigenous people has led to community clashes, people have lost their livelihood, homes, the community cannot practice their right to culture as guaranteed under the constitution. The government has inadvertently ignored the pleas of the indigenous people by failing to even grant them with title deeds. The NLC should advice the government the need of giving indigenous people the security of land tenure by issuing them with title deeds. The research used doctrinal legal research methodology and the sources of data used was desktop data. The researcher used document analysis checklist and research log for data collection. The researcher used content analysis technique for data analysis.

To examine the extent in which the bill of rights under chapter four has attempted to address socio-economic marginalization in northern Kenya

Idriss Abdi Sheikh

Abstract

Globally the issues of marginalization have been a big challenge. Marginalization can happen in form of discrimination and there are many types of marginalization which includes social, economic and political marginalization. The purpose of this study was to examine the extent to which the bill of rights under chapter four of the constitution has attempted in addressing socio-economic marginalization. The objectives of this study were to examine the bill of rights as espoused in chapter four and to analysis the application of the bill of rights in addressing socio-economic rights. The study was guided by the social exclusion theory which is basically addressing on non-discrimination and justice theory which addresses fairness and equal opportunities for all. This study was guided by doctrinal research methodology and content analysis design to allow critique of the bill of rights in the Constitution 2010 in addressing socio-economic marginalization. The study centered on the desktop data as the main source of the data with primary source being statutes such as constitution and case laws and the secondary sources such as journal and legal commentary such international covenant on civil and political rights. Data analysis was conducted via content analysis and presented in description text. The research finding was summarized as efficacy of 2010 constitution in addressing socio-economic marginalization in northern Kenya and what could be the possible solution and it was concluded that bill right is not adequately protected thus recommend that law be strengthen and rights of marginalized community be adequately prioritized.

The efficacy of the application of the best interest principle of the child in combating sexual exploitation of children

Janet Kitonga

Abstract

Universally the principle of the best interest of the child is recognized to be of paramount

importance in all decisions made concerning the child. The purpose of this study was to determine the efficacy of application of the best interest principle of the child in fighting sexual exploitation of children in Kenya. The objectives of this study were to; assess the efficacy of the legal framework governing the best interest principle of the child in Kenya and to assess the efficacy of the application of the legal framework on the child's best interest terms. The study was guided by the feminist theory anchoring to the first parameter and the modern slavery theory anchoring to the second parameter. Doctrinal research methodology is the methodology that guided the study and content analysis to permit critic of application of the best interest principle of the child. The study majorly focused on using desktop data as the main source of data with primary authorities such as, Lazarus Ocharo v Republic (2011) and secondary authorities such as journals. Data analysis was conducted via content analysis technique and the presentations were done via description, texts and narratives. The research findings were summarized as follows the law is sufficient but the application of the law by different stakeholder in promoting the best interest of the child is not up to standard. The views of children are not taken into account. The research concluded that there needs to be an improvement in the application of this principle by all parties concerned with the following as recommendations; children courts should be set up in each county, court proceedings concerning sexual crimes committed against children should always consider the best interest of the child and systems and professionals that can offer psycho social support should be more encouraged.

Key words; Efficacy, Best Interest Principle, Child, Sexual Exploitation, Application, Combating

Ascertain the enforceability of age of consent in addressing the criminalization of consensual adolescent sex in Kenya

Kerstin Chelangat

Abstract

Globally, most legislative enactments on the age of consent are shaped by societal standards and opinions regarding sexuality among adolescents. The purpose of the study was to ascertain the enforce-ability of the age of consent in addressing the criminalization of consensual adolescent sex in Kenya. The objective of the study was to conceptualize the age of consent and its enforcement. The social contract theory guided the first variable and the interest and will theory guided the second variable. The research methodology for the research was doctrinal research and content analysis research design. The study relied on desktop data as the main source with reliance being placed on primary sources such as the Sexual Offenses Act which punishes adults and minors who have sex with minors through the offense of defilement and secondary sources including journals and reports. The content analysis technique guided the study and presentation of data was done through description, texts and narration. The research found that the criminalization of consensual adolescent sex fails to recognize the evolving capacities of the child. It goes against the policy that informed the embracing of anti-defilement laws. The Sexual Offenses Act presumes that teens lack capacity to give consent for sex hence cannot be awarded the same rights enjoyed by adults. The research recommended that the legislation should be amended to create a legal framework which safeguards minors from sexual predators without victimizing them.

Gender dynamics in conflicts resolution in informal settlement areas. A case of Kiandutu informal settlement area in Kiambu County, Kenya

Judy Mwangi

Abstract

Literature shows that there have been several international and national campaigns, and measures aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence. Despite the efforts and mechanisms put in place to promote peace, conflicts still exist at the global, national, regional, and local levels including the household. Studies have shown that conflicts persist since they are inevitable in any active society and thus a need to understand their nature and measures put in place to address them. The paper focuses on gender dynamics in conflicts resolution in the informal settlement area. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the gender dynamics in conflict resolution in informal settlement areas. The study was guided by two objectives: to assess the nature of gender-based conflicts existing in Informal settlement areas and examine the existing conflict resolution mechanisms. This was a descriptive research study focusing on both qualitative and quantitative data on gender dynamics in conflict resolution in informal settlement areas. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to sample the respondents of the study. Purposive sampling was used to select Kiandutu informal settlement given that it is the largest informal settlement in Kiambu County. Stratified random sampling was used to sample female and male-headed households in the Kiandutu Informal Settlement area as the respondents of the study. The chief, the sub-chief, village elders, Kiandutu Community Based Organization, and religious leaders from Kiandutu informal settlement and Kianjau and Thika East OCPD were selected as the key informants of the study. The study utilized interview schedules to collect data from the household heads while open-ended questionnaires were used to gather information from the key informants. The quantitative data collected was analyzed descriptively with the help of Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). While the qualitative data was analyzed thematically through the use of major themes derived from research objectives. The frequencies, tables, and graphs were used for data presentation. The study revealed that sexual violence, social, domestic, and political conflicts were the five major categories of gender-based conflicts existing in the Kiandutu informal settlement area. The study found that these categories of conflicts are caused by poverty, life frustrations, abuse of power, drug abuse, and lack of respect for human rights among others. Further, the study found that the existing conflict resolution mechanism was mainly the intervention by the community leaders such as the chiefs, religious leaders among others.

An analysis of the efficacy of the persons with disability act, 2003 in protection of the rights of the blind in Kenya

Emmy Chepkirui, Lilian Vungo and Ruth Thinguri

Abstract

There is a global call for the nations of the world to ensure equality in order to safeguard justice and inclusion of all people alike without discriminating. The purpose of this study was to analyze the efficacy of Persons with Disability Act Number 14 of 2003 (PDA, 2003) in

addressing the rights of the blind persons in Kenya. The objectives of this study were to examine the efficacy of the PDA provisions in protecting the rights of the blind persons in Kenya, to establish the gaps in the provisions of PDA in addressing the rights of the blind persons in Kenya and to critically assess the effectiveness of penalties provided for in the PDA in enforcing compliance to protect the rights of the blind persons in Kenya. Kenya also has few studies that have directly analyzed the challenges faced by the blind persons. Instead, the rights of the blind persons have been clumped together with the rights of other persons with disabilities. It has been assumed that the challenges facing the blind persons are the same as the challenges facing the deaf, the crippled, the dumb, and the mentally handicapped and other persons with different forms of disabilities. The study will use doctrinal research design which majorly is library based and desk top research where analysis of the PDA in protecting the rights of the blind is conducted. The project employed the social and human rights theories to really portray the inefficiency of the PWD Act, 2003. It was found out that the PDA 2003 as it is, is not efficient in addressing the rights of the blind persons in Kenya and thereby gave recommendations to improve the provisions of the Act in the all inclusion of the blind persons in Kenya.

A case study to find out the status of involvement of persons with disabilities (PWDS) and disabled persons organizations (DPOS) in peace building and conflict resolution programs in Kenya

Serah Kimaru Muchai & Anthony Kipleting

Abstract

Persons with disabilities represent about 15% of the global population being the largest minority group in the world being attributed to conflict and natural disasters and are associated with high levels of poverty. The policy makers, Disabled Persons' Organizations/welfare institutions ought to work towards the implementation of the policies and frameworks enshrined in various provisions relating to the rights, participation and protection of Persons' with Disabilities in development, humanitarian support and conflict settings, huge physical, communication, institutional and attitudinal barriers. Involvement of Persons with Disabilities is very important in peace building processes including issues around rights, justice, and fairness and ensuring a comprehensive and long-lasting peace in a nation or state. However, PWDs are largely excluded from peace building efforts through a lack of recognition as a stakeholder group, discarding the need to identify or incorporate their unique concerns, the general invisibility of PWDs in other conflict areas and in human rights. The UN Flagship Report on Disability and Development 2018 on Sustainable Development Goal 16 showed that PWDs experience a heightened risk of violence, in part as a result of stigma, discrimination and exclusion from the society. The study has identified the status of involvement of PWDS in peace building programs, gaps and challenges as well as recommend measures of full involvement. The extent of PWDs inclusion, DPOs and institutions, literature review on the existing studies, consultations with the DPOs and interviews was used to assess the level of involvement. Public institutions need to be PWDs inclusive through representation in decision making bodies and processes, participation in political areas including rights, human rights and in employment.

Gender Perspectives in the Implementation of African Union Agenda 2063: The Case of Kenya 2016-2020

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Abstract

The paper examines triumphs, challenges, and paradigmatic shifts in terms of whether the African union agenda 2063 has translated to any tangible change in Kenya's quest for gender equality and development. Institutionalization of gender issues at different levels globally demonstrates the primacy of gender parity in development paradigms. AU's agenda 2063 aspiration 6 explicitly talks of gender equality and development and provides Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) strategy which looks toward women's inclusion in Africa's development. The Union outlines strategic pillars for implementation by member states. This paper provides a critical analysis of the integration of these pillars in Kenya's development agenda. The study relied mainly on secondary data from journal articles, relevant documents from Kenya's Gender commission and ministry, relevant legal instruments, and websites. It shows that no country has fully achieved gender equality but can only be categorized as either friendly or unfriendly towards it; Kenya has attained quite substantial strides in the integration of the GEWE strategy pillars; systemic and structural factors are the biggest challenges to the full realization of aspiration 6 in Kenya; quantity doesn't necessarily translate to quality with reference to the presence of women in key institutions and positions of influence. Conclusively, the paper indicates the importance of feminization of development in Kenya; emphasizes the agency of both genders in the implementation of aspiration 6, and notes that society has failed gender equality. It recommends the collaboration of all development actors as key in the implementation and realization of aspiration 6.

Key Words: Development African Union Gender Equality Women Empowerment Agenda 2063 Aspiration 6



**Rev. Dr. Samuel Kobia, Chairman NCIC
addressing the peace breakfast congregation
at Nairobi Safari Club.**
Sub-theme 9: Media, Communication & Peace

Role of language, media and communication in promoting peace and conflict resolution

Elizabeth Munyaya

Abstract

The pandemic Covid 19 has only proved the importance of language and communication in our daily lives. If peace building and conflict resolution is to be understood, acquiring Kiswahili language can broaden the understanding of the peace building processes and in turn reduce the cases of violence that is perpetuated by negative messages during the electioneering period. This study explores the role of Kiswahili and media as an instrument for the dissemination of true and reconciliatory messages and values that promote respect, or well-tempered dialogue and discussion. The study employed the use of newspaper articles and focus group discussions. The findings indicate the role and effect of media in peacebuilding is both destructive and constructive when it comes to the issue of building sustainable peace and preventing the recurrence of conflict in Kenya. The study recommended that media should promote co-existence through reconciliation.

The role of the Kenyan media in peace building

Edwin Gogo and Lynn Kitembe

Abstract

The media boasts of a unique place in our society owing to its immense power over mass consciousness and its ability to bring to the public's attention, issues that might have otherwise gone unnoticed. This huge role has been developed by the way in which they are able to shape our perceptions and our agendas. This study, attempts to interrogate the role of the Media specifically through its reporting, in bringing communities together. Against the backdrop of Media's role in enhancing peaceful co-existence among communities, this study is keen at establishing the strategies subtly and covertly used by the Media to create peaceful atmospheres among communities in the country. The media presents the opportunity to engage and communicate to large numbers of people while at the same time, the power to target specific groups of people. Mass media are structured in a way that they are coordinated by special groups of people (reporters), whose aim is to persuade the audience of the benefits of their attention and gate keepers (editors), who monitor the information that flows to this audience. Research has indicated that people rely mostly on media for information which is used to inform decisions about their lives. However, today, the area of communications seems to be perpetually under construction, as concepts and challenges emerge. The current meaning of journalism has grown into an entirely new discipline under the general nomenclature of the new technology. Therefore, the intellectual discourses over the role of mass communication and hence the media reconciliation and peace building process is the product of the quest for peace building in the long term. This issue underwrites many peoples' understanding of the basis for lasting peace. Therefore, the framing by the media of an issue to a large extent, shapes the framing of the public debate. In this case, the media image of reconciliation and peace building event and processes is very significant. The agenda-setting and the Critical Discourse Analysis theories are used in this study to discuss how the Kenyan media

establishes and handles conflict events to main stream the notion of peaceful coexistence, hence building peace in the country.

Ergodic literature: stylistic investigation of nature of digitized children's literature, case of Meru County, Kenya

Makau Wa Mutua, Prof. Mugubi John & Karen Nkatha Mungania

Abstract

This paper seeks to investigate the nature of digitized children's literature existent in Kenya, case of Meru County. The study will employ critical textual analysis to isolate and categorize children's literature under this genre. The paper will focus on hyper-works. The concept of "hyper-works" refers to works intended to be navigated multi-sequentially, i.e. the users create their own paths through the work by making choices along the narrative structure. 100 Children of age 13 to 15 will be randomly selected and interviewed in this study. Selected hypertexts will be critically analyzed to determine the nature and characteristics. The study will employ mixed methodology to guide interpretation of data. The paper will combine theoretical frameworks and draw perspectives from: narratology, media theory, reader response theory, and textual criticism. The paper aims at critically analyzing and establishing genres of visual-audio interactive children's literature existent in Meru County Kenya, their nature (genres), characteristics and functions.

A Critical Analysis of the independence of the Media Regulatory Mechanism in Kenya

Elvis Babu

Abstract

World over, the media plays an important role in the growth of any nation. With an oversight function and as a people's watchdog, it is important that it operates independently without any interference from any quarters. An understanding of the Kenyan media regulatory framework is thus important in any assessment of independence. This research was carried out with the objective of analysing the provisions of Kenya Information and Communication Act. It looked at the executive role in media regulation, competing statutes and their effect on the independence of the Kenyan media, and the media independence from the regional and international prism. The research relied on two theories; freedom of the press theory and Authoritarian theory. Doctrinal research method was used with focus on the primary authorities accessed through libraries and desktop data. The research found weakness in the provisions of the Act that gives the state an opportunity to interfere with the independence of media in Kenya. This is through the state's appointment role in bodies that regulates the media. Competing statutes to the mother Act was also found to play a role in the infringement of media independence. This also presents a duplicity of functions detrimental to harmony in regulation. The research concludes that for the Kenyan media to be independent, the regulation mechanism preferable for Kenya is that of self-regulation which the international best practice is equally. Key words: media, independence, analysis, regulatory

To examine the enforceability of the constitution 2010 on digital rights access in

addressing digital inequality in Kenya

Peter Mukhwana

Abstract

The preamble of the universal declaration of human rights of 1948 envisages a descriptive account on digital access and provides provisions for member states to enact legislation bearing the promotion and protection of digital rights within their domestic jurisdiction. Media, communication and peace constitute to body of digital rights which member states are obligated under the universal declaration of human rights to promote and protect under their domestic legislations. Kenya is a signatory to universal declaration of human right 1948 where the constitution 2010 gives provisions under article 2(5) and 2 (6) on application of international convention and treaties .Chapter four of the constitution also gives provisions on digital rights as buttressed in its expansive Bill of Rights which include article 31 right to privacy ,Article 35 access to information and lastly freedom of media Article 34 .The purpose of this study was to examine the enforceability of the constitution 2010 on digital Rights Access in addressing digital inequality in Kenya. There were two objective of the study one was to examine the legal framework on digital Rights access, and secondly asses the enforceability of the constitution 2010 over digital rights access in addressing digital inequality in Kenya. The research findings were summarized as; That digital access needs proper law on data protection and government input on ICT infrastructure to promote access the recommendation was government was to enact proper legislation on data protection. The conclusion was that digital access is dependent on proper law and government initiative on ICT infrastructure for Access.

Key words: Access, Enforceability, Digital Rights inequality, constitution, addressing, Kenya

Enforceability, usage and reliance of the defamation act in Kenyan courts of law in addressing loss of reputation in Kenya

Lenin Kamau

Abstract

Defamation leads to unjust reputational attacks on all persons around the world, reputations that should be protected for prevalence of peace. The purpose of this study was to determine the enforceability, usage and reliance of Defamation Act in domestic courts in addressing loss of reputation in Kenya. The objectives of this study were to determine the legal framework behind the enforceability, usage and reliance of Defamation law and to examine its enforceability in line with its usage and reliance in Kenyan courts of law. This study was guided by two theories which are; defamation theory anchoring determination of the legal framework and reputation management theory anchoring loss of reputation. The study was guided by doctrinal research methodology and the research design implored was content analysis. The study majored on desktop data comprised of both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources included statutes and case laws while secondary sources included journals, reference books, newspaper articles and general webpages. Data analysis technique was conducted via content analysis and presentations were done via descriptions, texts and narratives. The research findings were summarized as follows; the enforceability of the Defamation Act has been very poor due to its limited usage and

inconsistent application in Kenyan courts of law. The researcher concluded that there is a need to amend the Defamation Act and recommended an integration of principles of common law in defamation. Keywords: (enforceability, usage, reliance, defamation act and loss of reputation.)

Leveraging media and information literacy to foster peace, national values and inter-cultural dialogue

Wallace Gichunge

Abstract

Violent extremism and online hate speech have become serious threats facing societies across the world (UNESCO, 2017). While violent extremism affects the security, well-being and dignity of individuals and whole societies living in both the developing and developed countries, hate speech in both online and offline platforms have affected their peaceful coexistence and sustainable ways of life. In sum, both phenomena have affected world peace in ways not fathomable just a few decades ago. Radicalization - a term used to describe the process by which an individual adopts extreme views or practices to the point of legitimizing the use of violence as a way of expressing themselves - has been identified as one of the root causes of violent extremist behaviors. (UNESCO, 2017, *ibid*). To build lasting peace, governments across the world have dedicated resources and taken measures and counter the negative effects of radicalization that leads to violent extremism. Experts however recommend a wholistic framework and approach for these efforts to bear sustainable impact on peace. One of the recommended strategies towards this effort is adoption of media and information literacy strategies and capacity building to help ingrain critical thinking and resilience – i.e. individual ability to resist views and opinions that portray the world in exclusive truths and absolute terms, which legitimize hatred and the use of violence. Media and Information Literacy (MIL) skills equips citizens with the ability to scrutinize data, information and media content that they are exposed to daily (whether audio, text or video) and provides them with skills to create their own content, build tolerance and foster a culture of peace in their individual and society lives. This paper examines the role of media and information literacy by examining the components, subject matters and competencies required to foster a culture of tolerance and peace.

Do Language Choices Matter in Politics? Emotional intelligence incorporation in political speeches in Tanzania

Festo Mullinda and Lynn Kisembe

Abstract

Numerous studies in Emotional Intelligence (EI) address its relevance in leadership, management and psychology. Current findings reveal a significant role that EI plays in daily shaping and identifying of the transformative leaders; it is the standard quality in a modern leader. However, researchers have left other equally sensitive disciplines unexplored. This article explores EI's position in political communication, examining its incorporation in speeches. The study sought to establish instances where politicians applied EI and where

they overlooked it. The study analysed ten speeches delivered by national leaders in Tanzania between 2015 and 2019, covering matters of national interests including education, security, development projects, and policies. Findings reveal a considerable level of EI incorporation in speeches, while levels fluctuate following various circumstances. Politicians exhibit ability to incorporate EI elements such as empathy, consideration, connection and meeting audience expectations but were almost equally susceptible to overlooking it when emotionally pressed. However, Study conclusions suggest that the selected political speeches had less EI incorporation. There were more occasions where speakers sounded less empathic, inconsiderate, lost control of their emotions and acted completely out of expectations than occasions of relationship management, establishment of connections and balance between expectations and output in speaking. The article opens doors for more research in this in-demand skill. A more impact-focused study on EI incorporation in political communication would be invaluable in politics and communication disciplines.

Creating enemy images through symbol and myth

Leendert Brouwer

Abstract

There is a growing recognition of the value of peace within both church and society. This study suggests that churches, in their effort to foster peace, should also focus on the creation of enemy images in war propaganda. The objective of this study is to create awareness about this issue in order to prevent violence. Michael Dillon, in *Politics of Security*, suggests that security is ambivalent. And this ambivalence creates a permanent need for security, and hence becomes a key principle “for the production of political order.” This enquiry assumes that the creation of enemy images needs to be studied within the framework of this concept of security. Dillon suggest that we should not ask “What are we endangered by?” but instead ask ourselves “How does a representation of danger make “us” what we are?” While recognizing this ambivalence and its potential to generate political order, this paper, alternatively, following Vuorinen's study on enemy images, does the reverse, assuming that the invention of an enemy is always contextual as it begins “with the invention of the self.” Following Vuorinen's examination of enemy images and Ricoeur's narrative approach to history, this paper, using ritual theory, studies the creation of enemy images, using the 9/11 Commission Report as source material. While Ricoeur is primarily interested how the narrative/symbolism contributes to a (re)description of our historical situation, this study, following the anthropologist Catherine Bell, is primarily concerned with the way symbolism reproduces or reconfigures the vision of the order of power. This study found that the enemy image in the Report is an inversion of the self-image of the United States. This paper concludes with suggestions how churches could get involved in the de-legitimation of enemy images, and with a recommendation that (potential) new conflicts, like the current war in Ukraine, be studied from this perspective.

Sub-theme 10: Peace Education and Social Well Being

This Scalp of Green Silence': The Representation of the Eastern Cape Frontier in Antjie Krog's *Country of My Skull* and J.M. Coetzee's *Disgrace*

Robert Rotich

Abstract

In many post-traumatic contexts, there exist representative physical spaces that remain in the memory and consciousness of individuals and communities as monuments of terror and violence. These spaces remain etched as metaphors of victimhood and violence in traumatic memory. One such space in South Africa which has had wide imaginings on the horrors of apartheid is the Eastern Cape. This paper focuses on the setting of Antjie Krog's *Country of my Skull* and J.M. Coetzee's *Disgrace* on the Eastern Cape frontier to situate the racial and economic and political tensions that underwrites apartheid's racialised violence, struggles over land, white guilt and black retribution as enduring legacies of apartheid. In considering Krog's semi-fictionalised memoir, the paper interrogates the historical backdrop of the Eastern Cape to the symbolic narratives of victims and perpetrators of/from the Eastern Cape as exemplified in witness testimonies rendered to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) during its public hearings. Coetzee's *Disgrace* is read as a "second" narrative that offers a counter-narrative to Krog's narrative of the Eastern Cape frontier in the eyes of the "new" victims and "new" perpetrators. The two texts exemplify history as a burden, and show how narratives, in their conjoining of the historical with the narrative as the telling, constitute symbolic histories that represent ethical ambiguities for nations in transition. By focusing on the setting of the texts in the Eastern Cape, the texts imagine South Africa's violent history from "the inside", contextualising the historical and colonial legacies of apartheid to the staging of the ethical in the body of the nation.

The Impacts of schooling on violent conflict participation: A comparative study of Tiaty sub-county, Baringo County and Kacheliba sub-county, West Pokot County.

Kiptoo Cheboi

Abstract

The main agenda of the first regime of the co-founders of the this nation was to eradicate illiteracy, poverty and diseases more so nyayo regime was using different mechanisms to encourage children to go to schools, ranging from the school milk and the feeding programs. Further, the use of provisional administration was impactful to ensure girl child were enrolled to schools all over the country. Educational infrastructure is one of the factors that might impact the schoolings in most parts of the country leading to the unequal distribution of resources. The aim of this study is to focus on the effects of schooling on violent conflict participation in Tiaty sub-county, compared to Kacheliba sub-county where both the regions are inhabited by the Pokot community who have similar cultural, economic and social practices. However, there are rampant attacks and killings in Tiaty as compared to Kacheliba. The study will employ the use of the literacy and cultural theories in reviewing of the existing literature. The study will use both qualitative and quantitative techniques of data collection from schools in the regions and conducting a FGD on the ground with 10 key informants from both the regions. This study will employ the descriptive survey design which purpose according to Ezeani (1998), is to collect detailed and factual information that describes an existing phenomenon. This study seeks to answer the questions why are the Pokots in Tiaty constituency more violent than the ones in Kacheliba

sub county basing the reasons on the number of schools and the level of illiteracy in these regions.

Transformative Peacebuilding in Educational Institutions in the Horn of Africa: Project Experiences Report of Kenyatta University and Mount Kenya University

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Abstract

The use of innovative approaches to peacebuilding in the Horn of Africa is immortal to the achievement of SDGs. Peaceful educational institutions play key roles in creating an environment for sustainable development. UNESCO-IICBA fronted a peacebuilding initiative in educational institutions in 2017. Trainer of trainer (TOT) from two universities in Kenya (Kenyatta University- Public, and Mount Kenya University – Private) were trained by KNATCOM in a workshop held at Machakos University between 4th and 9th December 2017. The action plan for the TOTs was to escalate the training in their respective Universities with the objectives: To build the capacity of University Staff from the School of Education and Student-teachers in Peace Building; To promote the practice of transformative pedagogy for peacebuilding in learning institutions through selected student teachers and in-service teachers undergoing training at the university and to mainstream peacebuilding initiatives throughout of class activities. Youth Forums focusing on peace education in the Horn of Africa have been held through series of Webinars. The initiative has underscored meaningful outreach programs where High school teachers have been trained, University students trained, Peace clubs formed in two Universities, High school activities entailing the labeling of selected areas as Peace Zones, among others. This reflects the potential of transformative peace-building initiatives in the Horn of Africa. This can be effectively escalated to other institutions in what will realize the role of universities, public and private sectors in peacebuilding for socio-economic development.

Key words: KNATCOM, UNESCO, transformative peacebuilding

Inter-religious Dialogues for Peace, Justice and Social Enterprise in Kenya: Lessons and Opportunities through Institutional Partnerships

Kennedy Mutundu and Innocent Maganya

Abstract

Societal transformation and success of the Vision 2030 development agenda as guided by the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cannot be achieved without lasting peace. Religious leaders and actors are a critical part in attainment of peace as a precursor for achieving the ambitious SDGs. SDG 16 emphasizes peace and strong institutions as the foundation for development. Global challenges of sustainability call for interreligious dialogue where all religious actors speak from a common platform. Academic institutions are better placed to influence positively the mindset of students, faculty and professionals from diverse religious background, drawing from faith elements. Through scholarship and research, the academic world can engage stakeholders in

discourse that will help shape policies and, develop practical programs that will help address this increasing challenge. The Institute of Interreligious Dialogue and Islamic Studies (IRDIS) at Tangaza University College in partnership religious and faith based institutions, governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations as well as community based organizations has over the past decade spearhead collaborative initiatives of great import and contribution towards peace and social cohesion in Kenya. With an overall objective of strengthening faith based and inter-religious understanding of peace and security in the East African, IRDIS showcases collaborative initiatives in training and capacity building, resource mobilization, academic engagements, and community outreach that offer lessons and experiences for similar efforts. This paper presents evidence based discussions on inter-faith dialogues for peace in the context of partnerships for sustainable development. It is a model that bridges the gap between the academia, faith based organizations, and communities.

New approaches to peace education and social wellbeing

Jilo Ashako

Abstract

Peace education and social wellbeing are subjects that can create a peaceful environment and society for prosperity within public and private sectors. Problem: Contemporary practices on peace education and social wellbeing show more orientation to theoretical narrations that are easily overcome by existing situations. With a target of one hundred and fifty responses from questionnaires, 10 physical interviews all targeting university students in Kenya, and cooperate workers, and 10 secondary sources of data detailing peace education and social wellbeing, Expected findings and conclusion: This research aims to establish practical approaches to peace education and social well-being that will neutralize ingredients to violent conflict. Recommendations: Research outcomes will provide a guide to creating peaceful societies by universities, public and private sectors.

Cultivating Peace as a Socialization Outcome in Universities: The Role of Institutional based Students' Associations

Priscilla Ngae

Abstract

Search for peace and harmony entails many life aspects across the globe and various institutions. While the common conflicts in Kenya are skewed on tribal, political, and family orientations, the effects spread into institutions of higher learning. It is on this background that the need for cultivating peace in universities through nurtured socialization outcomes is attributed to students' association. The article emanates from a study conducted in 2020-2021 with the purpose to examine the influence of students' associations on educational socialization outcomes among students in selected universities in Nairobi County Kenya. Guided by five objectives, Structural Functionalist Theory and Social Learning Theory, the study used a mixed-methods design. The target population of students in ten chartered universities in Nairobi County. The researcher used a sample of 3 universities and achieved involved 167 students. Using stratified and simple random

sampling technique, combined with purposive sampling, the study selected universities, deans of students, and individual association members. Data was gathered using an observation checklist, and questionnaire for students, and an interview schedule for deans of students. The researcher piloted the research instruments in one of the private universities that was not among the main study sites. Reliability and validity of the instruments were checked using the split-half technique and critically assessing the consistency of the responses on the pilot questionnaires. The data collected was then analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24. The major finding was that participation in students' association activities influenced educational socialization outcomes. The outcomes can be harnessed into creating peaceful and harmonious co-existence in institutions of higher learning through which cultural, religious, and political diversities can be shared for the socio-wellbeing of the university community.

An assessment of educational reforms in addressing community violence in Kenya: A case of the CBC Implementation among the Nandi and Luo Communities

Simon Omondi & Apollinaire Chishugi

Abstract

The objective of this study is to determine if the ongoing educational reforms contribute to addressing community violence in Kenya. Violence in communities living along the Nandi Muhoroni areas is a serious concern in Western Kenya. The youth are found to be the main participants in acts of violence using crude weapons and leading to loss of lives. Kenya is currently undergoing education reforms through the Competency based Curriculum (CBC), which is anchored on parental and home setting acquired skills. A large share of literature relating to education reforms in academic institutions focuses on early learning environments, school settings, bullying, and management of schools, overlooking violence in and through families, political, ethnic, religious, and historical influence. Using a systematic approach, a review of the literature on the educational reforms and community violence was done and two main bodies of educational reforms and community violence were identified: one on the historical ethnic utilization of environmental resources and the other on school attendance or school enrolment. The evidence of the short-term impacts of educational reforms in addressing inclusivity and equity on academic achievement, dropout, and enrolment is clear, however evidence on how the education reforms in the competency based curriculum will advance the reduction of community violence is not well articulated. This study determines which source of violence the educational reform should address in the CBC in terms of greater impact. Learning institutions proximate to sugarcane farms exhibit carrying of crude weapons carried in public which could be influencing violent behavior. This paper will contribute to policy efforts that must focus not only of violence that occurs at school but also on violence in communities (and on the way to and from school). It is necessary that the educational reforms identify practices that can help to understand school specific settings and how they respond in the midst of violent communities and to identify what lessons can be learned for the creation of (safe spaces) in other contexts where violence is prevalent. It is necessary to support child workers in farms who go to school and are at risk of permanent dropout.

Peace Education and Social Well Being

Daniel Juma Omondi

Abstract

The Kenyan society just like any other has witnessed cases of unrest and societal disturbances ranging from criminal, political and several others that have led to the destruction of lives and property. While criminal disturbances are commonplace, political disturbances are experienced every five years during elections. Some of the disturbances involved stray youths who have been recruited into such vices as a result of lack of employment. The huge unemployment amongst the youth commonly referred to as the youth bulge has made thousands of youth available for misuse by criminals, unscrupulous politicians and extremists. In recent years, the country has also witnessed disturbing incidents in schools where students burned their dormitories and other school facilities. According to a report by the Kenyan Ministry of Education, three hundred and two students were arrested over such cases in the year 2021. The report attributed the school unrest to drug abuse, congestion and communication breakdown between students and school managers. (Nyamai, October 19, 2021.) All the above and several other cases justify the need for peace education not only in our schools but in our communities as a way of helping the youth to address problems that can undermine societal stability. This presentation therefore avers that peace education if fully adopted in our schools and communities can play a vital role in uplifting youth engagement for building peace in their school and community. It also mentions private sector peace initiatives such as the Character and Creativity run by the Global Peace Foundation. in Kenya. It looks at peace education introduced by the Ministry of Education in Kenyan schools and how it can be improved to help raise responsible, accountable and peaceful citizens.

The role of Islamic universities in promoting peace and security in Kenya

Manswab Abdulrahman

Abstract

The Republic of Kenya has experienced numerous terrorist incidents in the 20th and 21st centuries. For example, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) targeted a Jewish-owned Norfolk hotel in 1980. In 1998, the US embassy was bombed in Nairobi, as was the Israeli-owned Paradise hotel in Mombasa in 2002. In 2013, the Somali jihadist group alShabaab killed 67 people at Nairobi's Westgate Shopping Mall, among other events. The study aimed to explore the role of Islamic universities in the Republic of Kenya in promoting peace and security in order to address the emerging challenges that threaten national security and the well-being of humanity. The study will use both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Open-ended questions were used. In addition to that, a questionnaire will be used, involving 800 students, academic staff, and non-academic staff as representative respondents. The quantitative data was analyzed through the use of descriptive statistics and SPSS. The data was presented in bar charts, pie charts, frequency and percentage tables. In order to achieve the objective of the study, a research paper was designed, consisting of the following: (i) the historical context of Islamic educational institutions in Kenya; and (ii) the Islamic viewpoint on extremism and terrorism. (iii) The

study will focus on some appropriate proposals and recommendations to activate the role of Islamic universities in enhancing national peace and security (curriculum, faculty members, extracurricular activities, and university administration).

**Efficacy of regulating domestic servants' working conditions in combating mistreatment
theme: peace education and social wellbeing**

Robert Mutiria, Augustus Mbila and Ruth Thinguri

Abstract

Although the majority of nations set a maximum number of working hours and require at least weekly rest and yearly leave, domestic workers are frequently exempted from these requirements. The better working condition of domestic workers contributes to the social well-being of these workers. Weekly rest, vacation, annual leaves, sick leaves...etc. are all components that add up to the well-being of domestic workers. The purpose of this study was to examine the efficacy of regulating domestic workers working conditions in combating mistreatment of domestic workers in Kenya. The objectives of the study were working, working hours, work-life balance and abuse, harassment, and violence. The study was guided by unitarism theory anchoring the employer-employee relationship and Marxism theory that real wages of worker will remain at subsistence level and that the unemployed will become poor and poorer. Research methodology and design was doctrinal research and desktop data to enable having a regulated working condition of domestic workers. The sources of data are both primary authorities and secondary authorities. Primary authorities include Employment Act No 11 of 2007, Constitution of Kenya 2010, Robai Musinzi vs Safdar Mohamed 2012 eKLR. Data analysis used was content analysis and data presented through description, text, and narratives. Research findings were summarized as follows domestic workers are not granted annual leave, weekly rest and they work more hours than expected for any workers. Recommendation are that every employer should have a clocked timeline to monitor employee working period.

**Critical analysis of students higher learning institutions as instruments of peace and
social cohesion in Kenya**

Jane Njuguna

Abstract

The quest for peace and social cohesion in Kenya cannot be gainsaid. Due to this, commissions have been established to champion the course for peace and cohesion. Higher education is a key sector of Kenya's economy that draws students and staff from all parts of the country and beyond. Learning institutions draw students from the society, equips them with knowledge, skills and competencies for the service to the community. Peace and social cohesion in the society creates a conducive environment for learning institutions to carry out their mandate and vice versa. Research indicates that once students are instilled with knowledge and skills of peace and social cohesion, they become change agents in the society. Although peace studies are offered in universities as academic programs, it seems attempts to involve all students in peace initiatives is minimal. The role of youth as champions of peace and cohesion in institutions higher

learning is under appreciated. The purpose of the study was to critically analyze learning institutions as instruments of peace and social cohesion in Kenya. The research objectives were to critically analyze students training in fostering peace and cohesion in the Kenya, students' involvement in peace and cohesion initiatives in the community and effect of students' involvement on social transformation. Qualitative method with critical analysis design was used for data analysis. Content analysis through desktop research aided in literature review critique. Literature review was conducted on students training on peace and social cohesion, students' involvement in peace and cohesion initiatives and effect of students' involvement in peace and social cohesion of transformation of the society in Kenya. The researcher recommends that training students on peace and social cohesion, involving students in peace initiatives and effect of students' participation in on social transformation should not be emphasized. Students play a major role in the society and are significant in ensuring that peace and cohesion prevail in Kenya.

The role of the church in peace education and social wellness a case of Pentecostal church of god-calvary covenant church Kenya

Evelyn Makori, Zedekiah Orera & Julius Madaga

Abstract

Peace Education refers to the process of promoting knowledge, skills, attitudes and values needed to bring about behaviour changes that will enable people to prevent conflict and violence, and to resolve conflicts peacefully at an intrapersonal, interpersonal, intergroup, national or international level. The objective of this study was to examine the role of the church in peace education and to establish the methods used for peace education in Pentecostal Church Calvary Covenant Centre. This qualitative study adopted a phenomenological case study of the PCG Calvary Covenant Church. Stratified sampling was used to select the churches and purposive sampling was used to obtain four overseers from the sub regions and two Pastors. An in-depth interview was used for data collection. Observation schedule was also used. Data analysis was done by a mixture of verbatim transcriptions of the data and paraphrasing of the information. Focused coding was then used to examine and compare these distinct parts for similarities and differences. Nvivo coding was used to identify the emerging patterns and to restructure the data into various themes. Results showed that the church has a family month every school holiday to ensure that the whole family is represented. During this month they indulge in games, goat eating, singing competitions, culture and cookery exhibitions. The church organizes rallies for their churches where they gather periodically. Nairobi region being cosmopolitan in nature, requires deliberate effort by Pastors to ensure that peace is maintained and that the church is socially healthy during the electioneering period and always. Pastors face various challenges including lack of money, time, training and educational materials. The study recommends an inter-ministry and concerted efforts to make peace education and social wellness a major theme in the church in Kenya in order to live in peace with all men as the Bible stipulates.

Education Transformation Distress among Institutions of learning in Kenya amid Covid-19 Turbulences

Erastus Thoronjo

Abstract

Education sector in the global village has been greatly affected and challenged by Covid 19 outbreak, with many institutions forced to close down while others in many countries have failed to resume into operations. In African regional many of the institutions of learning have not managed to transform into the new normal of online learning while others have operated with minimum success following the World health organization directives. In Kenya, many of the public and private institutions of learning are under transformation distress gradually trying to find out appropriate measures to service their customers, impart knowledge amid the education turbulence while still managing Covid 19 challenges. Many of the institutions have closed completely and others have changed their business and may not be back into the business of offering education in future. Some institution has managed to have a turnaround strategy into new normal transformation. Others institutions are looking forward into adopting fully fledged online learning that has proved partially workable but costly. In this regard, this study is motivated in analysis and providing future solution to the emerging transformation distress within the institutions of learning that have left, many of them lost business while others are looking for a solution for uncertainty witnessed during the Covid 19. The target population of this study will consider both public and private institutions of learning. The sample size will include public and private universities in Kiambu and Nairobi Counties in Kenya. The study will adopt a descriptive research design and will use both primary and secondary data, which will involve questionnaire and interview guided from the Key informants. The findings will be presented and published to provide various available alternatives to solve the future challenges.

An effect of cattle rustling on the girl child schooling in the North Rift Region: How Serious is it?

Stephen Tomno Cheboi, Emily Keny & Anthony Osborn Alexis

Abstract

Cattle rustling or raiding is no longer a cultural practice, but a form of organized crime committed by international criminal networks. According to a study by Enhancing Africa's Ability to Counter Transitional Crime (ENACT) transnational organized crime researchers at the Institute for Security Studies, it is facilitated by an increasing proliferation of weapons. Traditionally, small-scale stock theft was a way of balancing community wealth and power, but crime and capitalism have commercialized this practice, making it a significant economic threat,' the researchers say. The practice has caused many deaths among rural communities and security forces in Kenya and South Sudan. Cattle raiding in 2017 and 2018 were characterized by high-intensity conflicts that left dozens killed or maimed, and negatively affected human security and development in the region. In Kenya's West Pokot and Elgeyo - Marakwet Counties, 30 people were killed during the first five months of 2019. This followed what the authorities called conflict – but what was in fact cattle rustling carried out as a criminal enterprise. However, one of the remaining challenges for both theory and experiment is the effect this practice has on the schooling of the girl child in the region. The last review by ENACT in 2021 concluded that the effect of the practice could have immense ramifications on the girl child. In this paper we report on an extended review of literature on the real danger posed by cattle rustling on the girl child schooling. Schooling in its

traditional form, if tempered with, can cause extreme damage to the girl child. In this study, personal interviews with selected respondents were used to solicit information. The purpose was to find out the reasons that make this practice continue despite efforts by the community and policy makers to eradicate the vice. The study established that the intensity of cattle rustling increased in the last two years during COVID-19 pandemic and thereby causing displacement of population in the prone areas. This has dashed the opportunity for the usually vulnerable girl child to access schooling. Cattle rustling has affected the wider area beyond the traditional regions, affected larger populations and led to more girls abandoning schooling. The study recommends for a concerted effort to change the value systems, open up the prone areas and beef up security to create harmony among the communities involved in cattle rustling.

The significance of integrating Digital Operating Systems for improving the academic and examination performance in the Education Sector in Kilifi County

Kashero Lewa

Abstract

A quick review and analysis of KCSE and KCPE results over the last five (5) years in Kilifi County shows a dwindling trend which has raised concerns to our Professional associations. A case in point is that of last year's KCSE disappointing performance when there was neither School nor Student in the entire county that obtained an A(Plain). This paper focuses on a major objective on whether there can be any significant improvement in the academic and examination performance by integrating Digital Operating Systems in the Education Sector of Kilifi, Kenya and the world at large. The paper also focused on: Enhancement of Economic and Financial empowerment and reduction of poverty levels, Enhancement of employment opportunities, Enhancement of investment in education by Kilifi people, Leadership in the fear of God, Education, Training and Research, Effects on University admissions and Community development by applying modern Digital Technologies. A pilot scheme of 20 Secondary schools (10 Girls, and 10 Boys), 100 Primary schools, a University, and a Bank within the area will form this Framework. Each Secondary school will have five (5) volunteer workers who are former students. Each of the five students will also oversee a Primary School. The Null hypothesis, (H_0), "there's no significant improvement in the academic and examination performance by integrating Digital Operating Systems" will be applied. Upon successful adoption of these strategies, every community is expected to develop binomially; The Youth and school students will be linked with the best national and international schools. College and University graduates will easily find employment; There will be Community leaders and Priests governing in the fear of God; There will be over 80% better academic and education performance in Schools and Colleges; Research findings and practicals will be done; Every community will have more God fearing leaders and their communities well empowered economically, hence poverty eradication will be achieved by over 80%.

Mental peace: self-efficacy as a predictor of teachers' psychological well-being. A case

of teachers in Kiambu County, Kenya

Benson Njoroge, Edith Njoroge and Anne Muiiru

Abstract

This paper reports an ongoing study on the influence of teachers' psychological well-being on learners' academic achievement in public secondary schools in Kiambu County, Kenya. Psychological well-being is a core feature of mental health, and may be defined as including hedonic (enjoyment, pleasure) and eudaimonic (meaning, fulfillment) happiness, as well as resilience (coping, emotion regulation, healthy problem solving) (Tang, Tang & Gross, 2019). Studies have shown that self-esteem is a significant predictor of teachers' psychological well-being. Self-efficacy refers to a person's beliefs regarding their capacity to perform a specific task (Bandura, 1997; Meyer, Hickson, & Fletcher, 2014). There are four major sources of information that can influence self-efficacy, (1) prior experience in mastering a task, (2) judgment of others' capabilities in mastering a task, (3) feedback from others relating to the ability of mastering a task, and (4) by somatic information from physical and emotion reactions to performing a task (Bandura, 1997; Meyer, et al., 2014; Smith & West, 2006). The teaching landscape today is a highly charged environment with the changing role of teacher, instructional strategies, societal expectations and 21st century learner. This is likely affect the mental wellness of the teacher. The broader study was designed to establish the influence of teachers' level of self-efficacy, quality of relationship with others, teachers' personal growth, teachers' autonomy and the teachers' sense of purpose in life on learners' academic achievement in public secondary schools in Kiambu County, Kenya. The study was guided by the self-efficacy theory by Albert Bandura. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The target population of the study was 2606 Teachers in all the 227 public secondary schools in Kiambu County. The sample size of the study was 261 respondents representing 10% of the target population. Data collection was collected using interview schedule for Principals, questionnaires for teachers and observation guide for students. In addition, document analysis was used to complement the collected data. Findings showed that 46% of a teacher's psychological being was determined by a teacher's self-efficacy.

Higher education towards a culture of promoting peace and social wellness among communities in Kenya

Pamela Ochieng and Moses Nderitu

Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analyze the role of Higher education towards a culture of promoting peace and social wellness among communities in Kenya. The Kenyan communities are known to have post-election violence after every election season. This causes drawbacks to progress and development in many regions and families. The objective was to establish how education can create a culture of promoting peace and social wellness among communities in Kenya. The study utilized an eclectic approach with a focus on descriptive survey design. The sample comprised two public universities and two private universities in Kenya. The study participants were eight Deans of schools, twelve heads of sections, and four hundred students. The study findings revealed that. A peace-

oriented culture is built on values, attitudes, and behaviors that respect life and human beings across all social contexts. Finding personal peace provides the strength to defend and uphold human rights, freedom of choice, the ability to listen and appreciate others, and willingness to share. The study concluded that a peace-oriented culture must aim to teach its citizens conflict resolution through dialogue, mediation, and acknowledgment of others as having equal rights, responsibilities, laws, and freedoms so that they and their community can assure peaceful development and well-being of new generations. The study recommends that education policy and practice can be utilized towards promoting a culture of peace and social wellness in Kenya.

Analysis of entrepreneurship education ecosystem of three institutions in Kenya Based on the five exogenous capitals of the Actiotope Model

David Rempel and Collins Ronoh

Abstract

The paper investigates the nature of Kenya's entrepreneurship education ecosystem (EEE) through a comparative analysis of three entrepreneurship education programs and an examination of how the institutions foster a favorable entrepreneurial environment. This study looks at the entrepreneurship education ecosystem through the lens of universities, NGOs, and private institutes in Kenya. A systemic analysis of EEE is provided by utilizing the Actiotope Model as a conceptual framework. The exploratory research adopts a pragmatic mixed-method methodological approach best suited to understand the research problem. The results reveal that entrepreneurship education at higher education institutions was primarily theoretical and relied on traditional forms of entrepreneurship education. Recurring rigid patterns show minimal personalization of content and learning styles within the University, with more personalization reported in the Mully Model of education and the more specialized entrepreneurship program of the Identity Projects. The focus of the EEE is of three organizations and is not representative of Kenya as whole but gives insight different EEE approaches. Enhanced collaboration between the different entrepreneurial education stakeholders could be a more effective short to medium-term solution to addressing the gaps in entrepreneurial education at tertiary institutions. In the long term, the study recommends adopting practical-based and goal-oriented entrepreneurship teaching models. The adaptation of the Actiotope Model provided a new and unique approach to analyzing entrepreneurship ecosystems. The person-centred approach of the model provides valuable insights to learners and to entrepreneurship education institutions and researchers.

Increase in the number of street children and adults

Joyce Kyalo

Abstract

The main objective of this project is to understand the role of universities, public and private sectors in peace building for socio-economic development. This project is going to mainly focus on the fulfillment of the five Sustainable Development Goals which are related to Agenda 2030; No poverty, Zero hunger, Good health and wellbeing, Quality education and

reduced inequalities, which will aid in the promotion of peace education and social wellbeing of the street children and also equality for both genders. In this case, the problem mainly to be discussed is concerning the loitering of street children and adults around Commercial Business Districts, how they negatively affect the communities and businesses they surround. Most of these children had run away from their homes due to poor living conditions while the adults may have been neglected due to certain poor health conditions and also inequality issues, especially concerning issues such as early child marriages and Female Genital Mutilation surrounding some minority communities. The best way for them to survive in our society is to provide them with opportunities to improve their lives. According to a research done in Kenya, 1 in 3 girls experience sexual violence before their 18th birthday. This prevalence of sexual violence disadvantages girls accessing education leading them to having low quality education and also poor health and wellbeing as they may have contracted some Sexually Transmitted Diseases such as HIV/AIDs, gonorrhea and syphilis. To deal effectively with the effects of having street children and adults towards the community, the government together with its stakeholders came up with organizations that take care of street children and ensure that street children and adults don't affect the lives of the community, hence promoting their safety. The success of these organizations means that the government and stakeholders expectations have been achieved and that there is reduced crime rate related to the street children and adults. The data collection methods used in this project are use of surveys, in order to understand in depth on how some of the organizations function and how they have improved or failed in improving the lives of the street children and adults. There was also the use of interviews and other data collection methods. For data analysis methods, both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods were used in order to obtain more relevant information and propose conclusions to aid in decision making of the in order to promote peace and their social wellbeing. The study concludes that street children and adults create a menace to those carrying out businesses and the whole public in general, and that there is a way to improve their living standards so that they can help the fulfillment the Agenda 2030 and also reduce poverty levels in the country by a great deal. This can be done without causing them any type of harm.

Sub-theme 11: Peace, Tolerance & the Family

Conflicted peace: implications of tolerance on family stability among families in Kenya

Mokua Maroko, Jane Nyutu, Christina Njuguna, Regina Kinuthia & Edith Ndwiga

Abstract

Emergent socio-economic issues in our communities have exposed families to conflicts. However, families have continued to thrive in peace due to tolerance among members. The objective of this study was to investigate the impact of tolerance on family stability, amidst conflicts among selected families in Kiambu County, Kenya. Purposive sampling was used to select a sample size of 302 participants. Both quantitative and qualitative data was collected using a questionnaire and an interview guide. The findings indicate a strong correlation between tolerance and family stability at -0.290. 78.6% of families that indicated more tolerance among members experienced more stability in the family compared to 48.0% with less tolerance. From the findings, tolerance is crucial in maintaining peace in

times of conflicts. The study recommends families in conflict to seek counselling as a means of boosting tolerance and maintaining family stability.

The Role of Non-Governmental Organisations in Sustainable Peace and the Family Institution

Modupe Ala

Abstract

This paper examines and interrogates the role of non-governmental organizations in the maintenance of sustainable peace within the family institution, through mediation in marital conflicts caused by intolerance in religious differences in marriage. Sustainable peace has been a world pursuit that has been elusive in the world at large and specifically in the institution of marriage, despite all efforts, both formally and informally, to achieve this feat. There are governmental (litigation) and non-governmental (NGO) mechanisms for the management of marital conflicts in view of sustainable peace; however, complainants appear to prefer the services of non-governmental organizations, utilizing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms which are pro bono (no charges), fast, and effective. Existing studies have focused more on government mechanism, (litigation) than the use of ADR (Mediation). Thus, the paper focuses on the use of ADR by a carefully selected NGO (FIDA) in the city of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria, whose core terms of reference revolve around marital conflict management as a case study. Key Informant (KI) and In-Depth Interviews (IDI) were conducted, while data were contently analyzed. This mechanism used by NGOs has succeeded in rescuing a number of marriages from adversarial end product like divorce. Government could empower mediators through legislation to prevent Complainants from truncating the process.

Access and utilization of information by battered women in spousal relationships in Nakuru west sub-county, Kenya

Mary Wachira

Abstract

Spousal harmony is fundamental to family stability and by extension a solid society. Wife battering has however, for long been acknowledged as a deterrent to this stability as it not only undesirably affects women who are its primary victims but also their children who depict the continuity of any society. This paper is inspired by the fact that even though wife battering has for long been recognized as not only a health hazard but also a weighty violation of human rights, it continues to be prevalent in many families. Though the vice is prevalent in many families in Kenya, very little has been documented on information seeking behaviour of battered women. This study therefore seeks to analyse the information seeking behaviour of battered women in Nakuru west Sub-County, Kenya. The study is guided by two theories; Battered Women Syndrome Theory and Survivor Theory. Snowball and purposive sampling methods were used to identify the sample size required. A qualitative research methodology employing an Interview Schedule, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informants Guides was employed as the tools of data collection and data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The results of the study show that battered

women seek and access information on available help from a myriad of sources. At the same time the results indicate that the information battered women seek is derived from both formal and informal sources. Results show that rapport, empathy, mutual trust and confidentiality between victims and personnel's working at the Gender Based Violence Rescue Centres is key to information seeking and ultimately help seeking. The study therefore infers that battered women are more inclined to social network in the access to vital information on help seeking. This study recommends social solutions to wife battering because findings conclude that it is a social problem. The study further recommends that policies that help enhance dissemination and easy access to help for battered women be available to all in the society. Through this it is hoped that peace in the family set up will be ensured and ultimately enhance on the stability and functionality of the society and the world at large.

Tolerance in marriage is essential in attaining peace and lifelong stability within family circles

Rt. Rev. Dr. Peter Kibutu

Abstract

If you have ever sat down and deeply reflected about marriage as a permanent bond between man and woman with a trio purpose of companionship, and procreation and upbringing of children you would be left to wonder. Either there are so many upcoming definitions about the concept of marriage or we have just ignored the basic and formal definition. Almost 40% of marriages end in divorce while 30% end up in separation, and only 30% is left to hold to a perfect matrimonial status. Undoubtedly we are living in a moment of crisis where all the shareholders of the family set up are trying to identify their place in the society. This research paper has the objective of trying to revive the purity and sanctity of marriage by suggesting the diligent use of tolerance to save their embittered marriage. The following objectives will guide us to unravel this mystery: to investigate any new upcoming definitions and challenges of marriage, assessing the dangers created by upcoming trends, and lastly to synthesize and seal the loopholes of a religious companionship in marriage. The research is justifiable in the sense that the affected family unions are on the verge of collapsing and we need to save them. The importance of this research is deep rooted in seeking a lasting peaceful solution to the married spouses and children at home. The study will be centered in Othaya, Gachatha and Nyeri town parishes of the Renewed Universal Church, which is situated in Nyeri County Kenya. The population of one thousand two hundred will be sampled as per Borg and Gall (1989) recommendation i.e at least 100 participants in major groups and 50 in smaller groups. 50 participants will be sampled in every group to add up to 150 respondents. The study will use Feminism theory of Wilhelmina Drucker (1847-1925), a theory that holds that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men. The study will use descriptive research design. Interview guides and questionnaires will be used to collect data.

Narrative possibilities and trajectories: Repairing Mental Fractures by Use of Children Fiction after 1994 Rwandan Genocide

Abstract

A growing body of literature on use of fiction in management of psychological disorders offers therapists and psychologists a new perspective with which to consider possibilities and trajectories of narrative therapy in management of trauma and disorders in children. This paper discusses narrative elements that help writers create works of fiction that can promote mental health among its readers. It will offer psychologists and fiction writers a systematic set of empirically derived narrative dynamics for thinking about, writing, and presenting information on trauma themes in a view of promoting mental health on clients. The concepts reviewed in this paper are intended to provide a template for use by school psychologists and fiction writers interested in thinking about children development and how schools can foster protective possibilities of mental health and a peace among its students. This work has moved beyond critique and entertainment nature of literature to suggest new functions of the use of fiction in management of trauma and promoting mental health. Debates have arisen about the limits of this new function, and alternative ways of conceptualizing and addressing mental issues through fiction. These possibilities are being explored and debated upon by critics and researchers. Desiring to open a conversation in which no questions are foreclosed or belated, our paper invites humanities scholars in the parallel but often divergent areas of psychiatry, literature media studies, and mental philosophy to explore as well as to critically address newer as well as older modes of humanistic approaches to the “mental health,” and to examine the kinds of debates arising within and between such modes, and finally, to meditate on possible intellectual and institutional reconfigurations within mental health as a whole in acknowledging, promoting and utilizations of fiction as a passive non-threatening therapist.

Sub-theme 12: Peace, Governance, Politics & Inclusive Electoral Processes

The efficacy of articles 2 (5), (6) and 50 of the constitution in mitigating against wrongful convictions in Kenya

Jesse Njuguna, Ruth Thinguri & Kendi Mutungi

Abstract

Wrongful conviction is a human rights violation issue. Human rights are to be protected within the institutions of governance which include Judiciary, Executive, Police and the DPP. Wrongful conviction is perpetrated mainly because of weaknesses in governance structures. The ICCPR through article 14(6) stipulates the right to compensation. The study purposed to examine the efficacy of articles 2 (5), (6) and 50 of the Kenyan Constitution promulgated in 2010 in mitigating against wrongful convictions. The study objectives were; international obligations against wrongful conviction articulated in article 2(5) and 2(6); efficacy of articles 2 (5) and 2 (6) in mitigating against wrongful convictions; provisions mitigating against wrongful convictions under Article 50; Efficacy of Article 50 in mitigating against wrongful convictions and the efficacy of the law of the Tort. The study theories were: Natural theory of law and Legal Realism. Research was doctrinal and the source of data was mainly desktop methodology. Both primary and secondary sources of the desktop

methodology were used. Primary authorities were case laws and legislations while Secondary authorities were books, journals dissertations. Data was analyzed through document analysis. The study noted that the constitution through articles 2(5) and 2 (6) provide that all conventions assented to by Kenya shall become part of Kenyan law. Both the ICCPR and the ACHPR require compensation for the wrongfully convicted. Kenya has not enacted compensation law. Article 50 (6) mitigates wrongful conviction through retrial. However, there is also no law that expunges the wrongfully convicted criminal records. Finally, the Tort law was noted to be inadequate. Recommendations: enactment of compensation law provision of advocates by State to all persons accused of criminal offences.

Coincidental Democracy; a case of political parties muddles in Kenya

Koome A. Ikunyua

Abstract

Political parties' independence is the hallmark of democratic governance, adherence to the rule of law and development due to their immense contribution to socio-economic development. In Kenya, most political parties have members who pledge loyalty to individuals than the policies and ideals that establishes these parties. This has made it very difficult for the electorates to hold the leaders to account due to the quick shift of interest. There is a plethora of literature that alludes to democratic development to political parties. However, these studies fail to acknowledge the fact that members of political parties, which shift interest, philosophies, and ideologies after winning elections, are the very cause of death to democracies, especially to developing countries. This study is informed by the need to cement political parties as national institutions rather than means to achieve individuals' interests. The article will adopt a far bolder position that for good governance, there is a need to develop and cement the democracies of political parties and that elected leaders should stop pledging loyalty to individuals at the expense of the ideals and policies of the political parties. The researcher will adopt the mixed method of data collection. To help build the empirical knowledge, data will be collected through surveys, questionnaires and interviews. The researcher hopes that the findings of this study will be important to the various stakeholders in the political arena such as the civil societies, the Office of Registrar of Political Parties, the IEBC, and the electorates as it will inform the decision-making on political parties' associations and mandates.

Ensuring Peace and Stability in the Wake of Regime Changes in Africa: The Centrality of Transitional Justice

Mumo Nzau

Abstract

Over the past one and-a-half decades or so, a number of sweeping regime changes have taken place on the African continent. This has been the experience of countries ranging from Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Mali, Chad and the Republic of Sudan among others. These changes were influenced by many and varied factors and under varies circumstances. While some were occasioned by the so-called Arab Spring of the 2010/2011 period, others came as a result of normal and/or mainstream processes of democratic transformation.

Nonetheless, yet other forms of regime change were rather controversial as they were associated with sudden and dramatic occurrences of unconstitutional and/or unorthodox power takeovers, as was the case in parts of Western Africa and the Greater Sahel sub-regions. Nonetheless, one of the most problematic issues in the wake of such regime changes is that to do with the question of peace and stability in the countries and/or sub-regions in question. This paper responds to this puzzle by making a strong case for transitional justice in as far as the peace-stability-regime change nexus in Africa, is concerned. As such, the main argument herein is that transitional justice processes and mechanisms therein, can be a powerful predictor for a more stable peace and stability outcomes as the Africa continent forges into the 21st Century. In this direction, the paper interrogates the status of transitional justice undertakings in states that have experienced regime change if any, while discussing the conditions and/or circumstances under which transitional justice processes have and can add value to peace and stability therein.

An assessment of the efficacy of the appointment of the board of directors in alleviating mismanagement of state corporations in Kenya

Chatia Ebwoyele

Abstract

Corporate governance is concerned with holding the balance between economic and social goals between individual and common goals. Promotion of corporate governance principles requires a qualified and properly appointed Board of Directors to alleviate mismanagement of State Corporations. The purpose of this study was to assess the efficacy of the appointment of the Board of Directors in alleviating mismanagement of State Corporations in Kenya. The objectives of this study were: legal framework on the appointment of Board of Directors; role of the Board of Directors and analyzing the procedure of the appointment of Board of Directors. The study was guided by two theories: the agency theory anchoring the first parameter which is the appointment of board of directors and the social contract theory that anchors the second parameter which is the mismanagement of State Corporations in Kenya. The study was guided by doctrinal research methodology and the research design was content analysis followed by the sources of data that majored on desktop data as the main source with primary authorities such as case law and statutory provisions and secondary authorities such as books and journals and data analysis conducted via content analysis, presentations done via descriptions, texts and narratives. The research finding was that corporate governance principles were non-existent before thus creating the gaps in the appointment procedures. The researcher concluded that corporate governance principles on appointment should be enhanced to fill gaps in the procedures required with the recommendation that Mwongozo Code of Corporate Governance should be accorded enforcement powers.

Reflections by the political parties' disputes tribunal on its pre-election dispute resolution 2011 -2021: challenges, problems and prospects

Abstract

Election Dispute Resolution (EDR) before the 2010 was largely and exclusively a function of the Judiciary. There existed only piecemeal interventions before the elections. Between 1997 and 2002, some effort had been initiated through a code of conduct for political parties and explicit provisions in relation to the use of the public service to influence elections. There was also a framework for election offences, where the National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act (CAP. 7 of the Laws of Kenya) gave pre-election jurisdiction to the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) in relation to the enforcement of the Code of Conduct. Whereas the ECK had made some progress in establishing the Code of Conduct Enforcement Committee and Constituency Election Security Committees, its efforts were seen as feeble, and largely disregarded by political players. The events that followed the disputed 2007 General Election triggered deliberate efforts to consolidate the piecemeal interventions before that election. For the first time, dispute resolution was considered as integral to a credible electoral system. The Independent Review Commission into the 2007 General Election (the Kriegler Report) therefore undertook extensive inquiry into the EDR processes and made legal, policy and institutional reform recommendations including recommendation for an avenue for pre-EDR and a special electoral dispute resolution court.

Electoral Conflict Management in Kenya: Prevention or Provention? A focus on August 2022 elections

Solomon Muhindi

Abstract

Conflict is an inevitable phenomenon and the ultimate goal in conflict academia is to transform the society into a harmonious place with constructive conflicts, resolvable disputes and free from wars. This paper will interrogate electoral conflict management in Kenya. The main research question posed is whether electoral conflict management in Kenya should focus on the prevention measures or prevention measures? After assessing the two later measures, the paper will argue for the best interventionist measure to be undertaken in the management of electoral conflicts in Kenya. In accordance to the renowned conflict scholar John W. Burton, prevention implies suppression while prevention is intended to imply anticipation and avoidance. Prevention prioritizes law enforcement, and order through coercive means while prevention focuses on the roots of the problem that arises into the conflict. The paper will purely utilize qualitative data where by the author will retrieve salient information concerning the themes under study from accredited peer reviewed journals, published conflict management books, and relevant online websites. Moreover, the researcher will in cooperate individual interviews with relevant scholars in the study discipline and those concerned with the electoral process. The collected data will then be analyzed descriptively and interpreted in accordance to the Bradshaw's conflict cube that asserts that conflict interventions should be premised on the on the distinctive base of conflict. Conflict base is the cause of the conflict. The papers findings are deemed to contribute to the management of electoral conflicts in Kenya, and

any other state that undergoes similar conflicts in Africa and globally. Besides, the author's arguments from the findings will articulate and accentuate the appropriate interventionist measures to electoral conflict whether preventive, prevention or an amalgamation intertwine of the two.

Ethnic conflicts of administrative/political resource sharing influencing socio-economic development of border communities, of Abagusii and Kipsigis in Kenya

Joroms Atemba and Samuel Nakhosi

Abstract

The political and administrative representation dates back to the 1920s during the immigration and assimilation period. In Africa, inequalities in accessing the political and resource structures are often politicized and characterized with political sidelining. In Kenya, imbalances in democratic governance started grappling the country in 1992 and until today, they are the root causes of socio-political ethnic conflicts e.g. the 2007/2008 post-election violence in Kenya. Even though Kenya developed and promulgated a new Constitution in 2010, the country still suffers from unequal resource distribution based on region, ethnicity, and class. Both the Abagusii and Kipsigis have a big value on land resource and ownership of land is considered to be wealth. However, competing social beliefs and interests is what fuel ethnic conflicts not land resource. If the state's existing governance structures and institutions are responsive, transparent and efficient in promoting social cohesion rather than fragmentation, land resource can be shared amicably and prevent violence break-out. This study seeks to examine the ethnic conflict of administrative-political resource sharing influence on socio economic development of Abagusii and Kipsigis along the border. The researcher will use correlation research design adopting both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The study will be carried in Borabu and Bomet Central Sub-Counties. A sample population of 384 respondents will be used in the study. Questionnaires, interview guides, observation and document review will be adopted. The quantitative data will be coded and edited in conformity with the research objective while qualitative data will be analyzed thematically. Data will be presented using descriptive statistics in form of figures, tables and charts. The study will further adhere to ethical standards including anonymity of respondents and voluntary participation.

An analysis of the 2010 constitution on evolution of governance systems in Kenya

Kipkoech Kima

Abstract

The whole globe tracing back to centuries ago have always had a form of governance that seeks to create stability in issues of politics, governance and security of states with the aim of creating a just society. The purpose of this study was to examine how governance structures has transformed overtime in Kenya is it seeks to serve the interests of the citizenry abiding by principles of good governance. The objectives of this study were: conceptualizing governance, governance under the Independence Constitution and governance post 2010. The study was guided by the following theories: nodal governance theory for the first parameter and nodal governance for the second parameter. The study

was guided by doctrinal legal research methodology and the desktop research design to allow critique of the evolution of governance. The study majored on desktop data as the main source of encompassing primary data such as constitutions and statutes and secondary data such as reports and journals. Data analysis was conducted by content-analysis technique and presentation by descriptions, texts and narratives. The research findings were as follows, that the executive interference has hampered independence of public bodies therefore crippling governance. The study concluded that governance structures had clear legal framework but poor implementation. The study recommends cultivation of a culture of adherence to the law for ideal governance to be achieved so as to make for leaders with questionable reputation to resign without waiting for the ballot as an exit.

A background of peace, governance, politics and inclusive electoral practices

Samson Kamau, Andrew Khakula and Ruth Thinguri

Abstract

Worldwide, the rule of law is a major phenomenon that need urgent attention. Violation of the rule of law is common globally from rich to poor countries and vice versa. What varies is the magnitude and the nature of it. The purpose of this study was to analyze the adequacy 2010 constitution which is the hall-mark of liberty, freedom and more specifically consolidation of civility on matters of curbing violation of the rule of law. The objectives of the study were to analyze the significance of the rule of law, judicial power is protection of the rule of law and the doctrine of separation of powers in protection of social-economic rights. The study was guided by the social contract theory and positive theory which anchored the study. The study was guided by doctrinal research methodology and content analysis design to allow interrogation of the adequacy of the constitution of Kenya 2010 on its adequacy to curb violation of the rule of law. The research findings were summarized as requiring the state to respect the rule of law as it being the authority that is supposed to lead by the example since the law is clear and written in comprehensible wordings. The constitution of Kenya is adequate since it has donated power and independence to every institution and has allowed courts to exercise jurisdiction in protection of the rule of law. The rule of law should bind every person and authority and that is the duty of the law to sanction everyone that contravenes it. The courts being at the centre-stage of restoration of rule of law should enforce the constitution without fear, favour or any form of bias or prejudice.



Amb. Tegla Loroupe addressing participants during the
Peace conference breakfast meeting

Leveraging on Climate Finance for peace among the conflict prone communities in Kenya

Jonah Aiyabei

Abstract

The study of security implications of climate change and use of sustainable climate finance to address security challenges has gained momentum. Climate change is a major concern since the impact is more felt by poor and often in conflict areas. Financing approach to address climate change challenges, climate finance, comes in handy. Studies have come up with innovative climate finance models for alleviating the poverty among people living with the consequences of both climate change and insecurity. According to the Conference of Parties (COP26), climate finance was cited as the key to achieving climate change goals (COP26, 2021). While both peace and climate change solutions are underpinned by climate finance, little work has focused explicitly on contexts of climate finance effect on mitigating conflict and animosity. The challenge is where and how objectives and investments in adaptation and peacebuilding can be aligned and how a mix of benefits arising from trade-offs between climate finance, peace, and security can take advantage of. In this paper, we discuss the main challenges and opportunities for accelerating and diversifying climate finance in fragile and conflict-affected communities in Kenya's; collate good learnings outcomes arising from innovative and mix of climate finance that promotes peacebuilding goals as well as climate-security into peace road map financing approach; and infer recommendations on how to champion integrated, sustainable and predictable climate finance to advance peace using sustainable finance in Kenya. The objectives addressed in the study are threefold; investigating potential of attracting climate finance to mitigate insecurity in Kenya, relationship between climate change and insecurity and applicable models of applying climate finance for peace building. Arising from the results we discuss key contributions for use in attracting climate finance for peace. Contributions from this research will also push other new frontiers of Academic research that will address the peace building using climate finance.

Influence of public funding on implementation of health care coverage in Kiambu county, Kenya

Joy Njeru and Martin Onsiro

Abstract

The specific focus of the study was to establish the influence of public funding on implementation of healthcare coverage in Kiambu County Kenya. The theoretical choice of the study was narrowed down to Amartya Sen's Capability Theory, which has been adopted to present a theoretical link between the study variables. A descriptive research design was espoused. Those who participated in the survey comprised of 65 respondents stratified as either county top management employees in the health and treasury ministry as well as the health care service providers (level 2,3,4 and 5). Purposive sampling was adopted to determine that sample size of 65. Quantitative data was obtained from closed ended questions. The method of analysis was descriptive and inferential whereby the outcomes were shown through Tables and Figures. From the findings, public financing had a positive

Conflict management strategies adopted by tier one banks in Kenya

Kennedy Nyariki

Abstract

Conflict is a perpetual given of life, although varying view of it may be held. Some may view conflict as being a negative situation which must be avoided at any cost. The purpose of the research was to establish conflict management strategies adopted by tier one banks in Kenya and to determine the challenges of conflict management faced by tier one banks in Kenya. Descriptive research design was used in the study. The study targeted human resource managers of tier one banks in Kenya. Questionnaires were used as the main data collection instrument in the study. Questionnaires were deemed appropriate as they ensure confidentiality of the respondents. The data collected from the field was analysed using descriptive statistical techniques such as percentages and frequencies. The findings of the study suggested that tier one banks use the strategies of accommodating, compromising, competing, collaborating and avoiding. The strategies that were most popularly used was avoiding and collaborating. The findings of the study also suggested that tier one banks face the challenge of personal differences, challenge of different faith and culture, challenge of changing environment (globalization and technology), different ways of conflict management, challenge of critical skills associated with handling difficult people and situations, challenge of competition over scarce resources, the challenge of creating structural for consensus processes, challenge of cooperative discourse and the challenge of change. The challenge that was most popularly faced was competition over scarce resources. All the banks faced all the challenges. The study concluded that; the management of the commercial banks in Kenya should take bold step on trainings on conflict management to have the knowledge of managing conflict. They should also ensure that all the employees are having enough knowledge on conflict management by having frequent in-house training.

Effect of financial management practices on the financial performance of shipping industries in Mombasa County Kenya

Feler Orido & Martin Onsiro

Abstract

This study was limited to four variables: financial planning, working capital management, allocation of resources, and tax compliance. The study's main goal was to see how financial management practices affects the performance of the shipping industry in Mombasa County. Agency theory, contingency theory, and resource-based perspective theory were among the theories considered. A survey research design was used for the purposes of this study. This research used both qualitative and quantitative methods. There were 360 people who responded, including chief financial officers, accountants, and auditors. The study was largely dependent on the Krejcie and Morgan table in establishing the sample size. A sample size of 186 financial managers out of 360 respondents was chosen in order to attain a fair level of accuracy. Initially stratified random sampling was used in this investigation and then simple random sampling was carried out. Validation and verification procedures were performed on the data. The technique used for data collection was the

and significant impact on implementation of health coverage in Kenya. The study concludes that public funding positively and significantly influence implementation of health care coverage in Kenya. This study recommends the national and county government to consider focusing on public funding to significantly improve implementation of health coverage in Kenya. This can be achieved by ensuring there is adequate preparation of budgets to guide spending by health facilities, basing budget and expenditures on health facility plans and priorities, allocating expenditures as per facility needs, subscribing to the social insurance scheme (NHIF) and establishment of a cash transfer programmes to include the vulnerable in a healthcare package. This study also recommends national and county government to seek healthcare aid financing through effective healthcare resource mobilization framework from NGOs, government agencies, volunteer foreign entities, volunteer local entities and volunteer citizens.

Examine the efficacy of the public audit institutions in addressing financial irregularities in the public sector in Kenya

Jesse Saruni Nchore

Abstract

Globally, there has been a lot of efforts geared towards ensuring governments are open and transparent. However, governments continue to face challenges due to mismanagement of public finances by persons entrusted to manage public institutions. Financial irregularities in the public sector results to misappropriation of public finances to benefit a few individuals at the expense of the larger population. This causes scarcity of resources and ultimately leads to conflict among the citizenry who feel sidelined by public projects. In Kenya, there are various institutions tasked with ensuring public finances are utilized for the benefit of the majority of the citizens. The purpose of this study was to examine the efficacy of Public audit institutions in addressing financial irregularities in the Public Sector in Kenya. The objectives of this study were: (i) To examine the legal framework governing the public audit institutions in Kenya, and (ii) To conduct an analysis and application of the Public Audit Act in public audit institutions in Kenya. The research questions addressed by this research were; (i) What is the legal framework governing Public audit institutions in Kenya, and (ii) How is the Public Audit Act applied in the Public audit institutions in Kenya. The theories behind this study included the agency theory, the stakeholder's theory and the steward's theory. These theories are crucial in analyzing the relationship between the Act and how public entities are run. The research methodology and design used was doctrinal research and desktop data review. This research relied on both primary and secondary authorities. The research instrument used was the research log. The relied-on content analysis and the data were presented through descriptions and texts. The research finding was that there is lack of a legal framework on integration of the various institutions involved in addressing financial irregularities in Kenya.

use of questionnaires. The investigator delivered the surveys to the organization then administered them personally, then created a favorable environment and good relationships that convinced the respondents to complete the questionnaires and clarify where they do not understand. The accuracy and clarity of the data were further reviewed, and a series of stages were used to transform the raw data into systematic categories, which were then given as the output. The data was analyzed by means of descriptive data, involving mean and standard deviation. The presentation of data was done using charts, tables, and cross-tabularizations. Regression analysis was carried out to examine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Financial planning, working capital management, tax compliance, and shipping company performance were found to have a favorable and substantial association. The findings revealed that there was a negative but significant association between funds allocated and the performance of shipping businesses. Therefore, this study recommends that companies undertake effective financial planning and ensure there are prudent budget reports and proper financial forecasting. Companies should also produce cash predictions to detect potential surpluses and deficits, according to the report. Finally, this study recommends that a company must operate efficiently and effectively to not only cover the cost of goods or services sold, operating expenses, and debts, but also to compensate for damages to owners rather than their acceptance.

An assessment of the degree to which Kenyan graduates are leveraging on Information Communication Technology for personal capacity building

Rose Macharia and Samuel Karenga

Abstract

After completion of higher education, graduates either enter the job market or seek self-employment. This study sought to investigate the need for graduates to enrol for capacity building programs and whether the gained knowledge and skills enhanced their employability over their competitors. The researcher collected data on available ICT supported Capacity building platforms, methods of training, how graduates are embracing ICT based training and on their perceived risks on use of ICT for capacity building from 330 graduates of Mount Kenya University who graduated from 2016 to 2019. The collected data was analysed using SPSS software. The results clearly indicated that 67.6% graduates participated in ICT-based training. The most contributing factors to graduates adopting ICT based training were cited to be availability of internet connection (10.5%), Cost effectiveness (6.3%) and flexible learning programs (21%). 55% of graduates who underwent ICT based capacity building training reported a better employability rank during job interviews and 75% cited performed better at work. In terms of employability, 95% of responded indicated that their employers financially supported ICT based capacity building. The results imply that ICT solutions geared towards assisting graduates in capacity building are in the market and when utilised they enhance performance and employability. Capacity building contributes peace and financial management of the graduates.





MAY AND SEPTEMBER 2022 INTAKES

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MEDICAL SCHOOL Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MB ChB) (September 2022 intake) DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL SCIENCES Bachelor of science in Dental Technology Bachelor of science in Oral Health Diploma in Dental Technology Diploma in Community Oral Health. DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES Doctor of Philosophy in Medical Laboratory Sciences <i>Immunology; Hematology and Blood Transfusion; Microbiology; Virology; Molecular Biology; Histology and Cytology; Parasitology and Entomology; and Clinical Chemistry.</i> Master of Science in Medical Laboratory Sciences Bachelor of Science in Medical Laboratory Sciences - Direct Entry (September 2022) Bachelor of Science in Medical Laboratory Sciences - Upgrading	SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT Doctor of Philosophy in Business Administration and Management (Thesis only) <i>Entrepreneurship; Human Resource Management; Marketing Management; Accounting and Finance Science; and Strategic Management.</i> Master of Science in Procurement and Supplies Management Master of Arts in Public Administration and Management <i>Public Policy and Administration; Local Government Administration; Financial Management; Social Services Management; Community Development; and NGO Management.</i> Master of Science in Project Planning and Management Postgraduate Diploma in Project Planning and Management Bachelor of Business Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing Management, Human Resource Management, Banking and Finance, Entrepreneurship, Risk & Insurance Management, International Business Management, Supplies and Procurement Management, Accounting Bachelor of Procurement Bachelor of Arts in Public Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population and Development NGO's role in development Political economy Community and rural development Gender and development Democracy and Human rights Bachelor of Office Management and Administration Diploma in Human Resource Management Diploma in Business Management Diploma in Maritime Transport Logistics Certificate in Maritime Transport Logistics Diploma in Supplies and Procurement Management Diploma in Project Management Certificate in Business Management	SCHOOL OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY Master of Science in Information Security (Cyber Crime) Master of Science in Information Technology Bachelor of Science in Information Technology Diploma in Information Technology Diploma in Computer Science DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SCIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT Master of Science in Information Science (Digital Learning) Bachelor of Science in Information Science DEPARTMENT OF ENTERPRISE COMPUTING Bachelor of Business Information Technology Diploma in Business Information Technology Certificate in Business Information Technology
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY Bachelor of Pharmacy - Direct Entry (September 2022 intake) Bachelor of Pharmacy - Upgrading (September 2022 intake) Diploma in Pharmaceutical Technology (September 2022 intake)	SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL SCIENCES Master of Clinical Medicine Bachelor of Science in Clinical Medicine and Community Health (Upgrading) Bachelor of Science in Clinical Medicine and Community Health - Direct Entry Diploma in Clinical Medicine and Surgery (September 2022 intake) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RECORDS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT Bachelor of Science in Health Records and Information Management (Upgrading) Bachelor of Science in Health Records and Information Management -Regular (September 2022 intake) Diploma in Health Records and Information Technology Diploma in Health Records and Information Technology (Upgrading) (September 2022 intake) Certificate in Health Records and Information Technology	SCHOOL OF EDUCATION Bachelor of Education (Science) Bachelor of Education (Arts) Bachelor of Education in Primary Education Bachelor of Education in Special Needs (Primary Education) Bachelor of Education in Special Needs (Secondary Education) Bachelor of Education in Early Childhood Studies Diploma in Special Needs Education Diploma in Early Childhood Studies

Mount Kenya



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MAY AND SEPTEMBER 2022 INTAKES

Postgraduate Diploma in Education (PGDE)
Doctor of Philosophy in Education (September 2022 intake)
Specializations:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational Counseling Psychology Educational Communication & Technology Educational Management Administration & Leadership Educational Economics Educational Planning Educational Psychology Sociology of Education Educational Guidance & Counseling
Doctor of Philosophy in Early Childhood Studies (September 2022 intake)
Master of Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational Counseling Psychology Educational Communication & Technology Educational Management Administration & Leadership Educational Economics Educational Planning Educational Psychology Sociology of Education Educational Guidance & Counseling
Master of Education in Special Needs Education
Master of Education (Early Childhood Studies)
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, ENERGY AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING
MSc. Renewable Energy and Environmental Engineering
Bachelor of Science in Energy and Environmental Technology
Bachelor of Science in Petroleum Exploration and Production
Bachelor of Science in Real Estate Management
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
Bachelor of Technology in Computer and Electronic Systems
Diploma in Electrical and Electronics Engineering
Diploma in Medical Engineering
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
Doctor of Philosophy in Counseling Psychology (September 2022 intake)
PhD in Development Studies
PhD in Sociology
Master of Arts in Development Studies
Master of Arts in Monitoring and Evaluation
Master of Arts in International Relations and Diplomacy
Master of Arts (M.A) in Security Studies and Criminology
Master of Arts (M.A) in Governance and Ethics
Master of Arts (M.A) in Journalism and Media Studies; Options-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Journalism Corporate Communications Media Management
Bachelor of Arts in International Relations and Diplomacy
Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies
Bachelor of Arts in Community Development
Bachelor of Arts in Sociology
Bachelor of Social Work and Administration

Bachelor of Arts in Security Studies and Criminology
Bachelor of Arts in Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution
Bachelor of Arts in Public Administration and Governance
Bachelor of Arts in Justice and Security Studies
Bachelor of Counselling Psychology
Bachelor of Arts in Film and Animation Studies
Bachelor of Arts in Mass Media and Communication; Options-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic Media Public Relations Print Media Advertising
Diploma in Community Development and Social work
Diploma in counselling Sociology
Diploma in Journalism and Mass Communication
Diploma in Public Relations and Diplomacy
Diploma in Security Studies and Criminology
Diploma in County Governance and Administration
Certificate in Security Studies and Criminology
Certificate in Community Development and Social work
Certificate in Journalism and Mass Communication
Certificate in Public Relations and Diplomacy

SCHOOL OF HOSPITALITY, TRAVEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT
Master of Science in Hospitality Management
Bachelor of Science in Hospitality Management
Diploma in Hospitality Management
Diploma in Culinary Arts
Certificate in Food Production
DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT
Bachelor of Science in Travel and Tourism Management
Diploma in Travel and Tourism Management
Certificate in Travel and Tourism Operations

SCHOOL OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
PhD in Applied Entomology (Thesis Only)
PhD in Ecology (Thesis Only)
PhD in Zoology/Botany (Thesis Only)
PhD in Conservation Biology (Thesis Only)
PhD in Molecular Biology (Thesis Only)
Master of Science in Applied Entomology
Master of Science (Ecology and Conservation Biology)
Master of Science (Biotechnology)
Bachelor of Science in Biotechnology
Bachelor of Science in Applied Biology
Bachelor of Science in Environmental Science

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES
PhD in Chemistry (thesis only)
PhD in Natural Products Chemistry (thesis only)
Master of Science Chemistry
Master of Science in Statistics (science in chemistry)
Bachelor of Science in Laboratory Technology
Bachelor of Science in Industrial Chemistry
Bachelor of Science in Statistics
Bachelor of Science in Actuarial Sciences
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH & PRODUCTION (NAKURU CAMPUS)
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Bachelor of Science in Agriculture & Rural Development
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MINIMUM ENTRY REQUIREMENTS:

PhD Programme: At least a Master's degree in a relevant field.

Master's degree Programme: At least a Bachelor's degree with a minimum of second class Honors - Upper Division from a recognized University or equivalent recognized by Mount Kenya University Senate or a bachelor's Degree with at least Second class Honors lower division and a minimum of two years' work experience.

Bachelor's degree Programme: At least a KCSE mean grade C+ (plus) or its equivalent or Diploma in a relevant field.

Diploma Programmes: At least a KCSE Mean Grade of C- (minus) OR equivalent qualification

Certificate Programmes: KCSE D+ (plus) OR equivalent qualification.

Kindly note that different courses require relevant cluster subjects qualification for admission.

Applications

Apply to the Registrar, Academic Administration enclosing copies of relevant academic / professional certificates. Application fee of Kshs. 1,000 for undergraduate and Kshs.2,000 for post-graduate programmes to be deposited at either; Equity Bank - 0090292435067, Standard Chartered Bank - 0102049817400, GT Bank - 2014200002, Kenya Commercial Bank - 1121032222, Family Bank - 005000019336, Co-operative Bank - 01129279981300, NIC Bank - 21200008796, Dollar account (KCB) - 1173740309 (swift No. KCBLKENX) or Lipa na Mpesa Pay bill No. 270988.

Applications can be done online or application forms can be downloaded from University website www.mku.ac.ke or visit any of our campuses/centres in Thika, Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Meru, Parklands Law Campus, Eldoret, Kakamega, Kisumu, Kitale, Kericho, Kisii & Malindi.

For more information about the duration and tuition fees for respective academic programmes, kindly visit www.mku.ac.ke and download university prospectus or contact:

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