



# ICNRAD 2016

8-10th November 2016



## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT [ICNRAD 2016]

Organized by

UNIVERSITY OF PORT HARCOURT BUSINESS SCHOOL,  
RIVERS STATE, NIGERIA

In collaboration with

WELFARE AND INDUSTRIAL PROMOTIONS  
(WIPRO) INTERNATIONAL, ENUGU, NIGERIA

### Tracks/Sub-themes:

- Track1:** Metallic minerals and Africa's development
- Track2:** Non-metallic minerals and Africa's development
- Track3:** Mineral fuels and Africa's development
- Track4:** Arable land and Africa's development
- Track5:** Miscellaneous (water, soil, climate) natural resources and Africa's development
- Track6:** Technology and natural resources exploitation for development
- Track7:** MNCs and natural resources exploitation for development in Africa
- Track8:** Resource curse and African countries

### Important dates and deadlines

- Abstract submission:** 10th October 2016
- Notification of abstract status:** Within 7 days of receipt up to 17 October 2016
- Registration:** 24 October 2016
- Conference:** 8 November 2016
- Thesis Clinic:** 7 November 2016 (3-7 p.m.)
- Full paper submission for journal publication:** 15 November 2016
- Journal publication:** 20 December 2016
- Venue:** University Of Port Harcourt Business School, GRA Phase III, Port Harcourt Rivers State, Nigeria

### Call for abstracts

Authors are invited to submit abstracts of papers to any one or more Tracks (1-8 above) for possible selection for presentation at the International Conference on Natural Resources and Africa's Development.

### Registration information

The Conference registration fee is \$250 for foreign lecturers and practitioners, \$150 for foreign graduate students, N20,000 for Nigeria-based lecturers and practitioners, and N10,000 for Nigeria-based graduate students.

### Bursary

Ten (10) opportunities for full/partial travel grants are available for Africa-based authors outside Nigeria, who so request with cogent reasons and genuine fare estimate.

### Travel and other information

Travellers by air will arrive International Airport, Port Harcourt and take airport taxi to UPBS. Prices of rooms in hotels within GRA Phase III, Port Harcourt range from \$50 to \$120 per night for single or suite. The cost of a standard meal ranges between equivalents of \$10 and \$15. There will be book and other stands.

### Contact:

Conference Website: [www.wiprointernational.org](http://www.wiprointernational.org)

Email: [info@wiprointernational.org](mailto:info@wiprointernational.org)

Conference Programme Chair: Dr. O.C. Eneh, Institute for Development Studies, Enugu Campus, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Mobile: 234-803-3387472, E-mail: [onyenekenwa.eneh@unn.edu.ng](mailto:onyenekenwa.eneh@unn.edu.ng)



## ICNRAD 2016 - COMMUNIQUE

The University of Port Harcourt Business School collaborated with Evangel University Akaeze and Welfare and Industrial Promotions (WIPRO) International, Enugu, Nigeria to organise the *International Conference on Natural Resources and Africa's Development* (ICNRAD 2016) that brainstormed on the paradox of sluggish development amidst natural plenty in Africa.

ICNRAD 2016 was held in the University of Port Harcourt Business School, GRA Phase II, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria. It started with THESIS CLINIC on 7th November 2016 and climaxed into the conference proper on 8th November 2016.

ICNRAD 2016 noted with dismay that:

- Exploitation of rich natural endowment in Africa has not translated into development of African countries, which remain underdeveloped, with 32 African countries ranked as low-income countries (LICs) with \$785 or less per capita income, 14 ranked low middle-income countries (LMCs) with per capita income range of \$786-\$3,115, and only 6 ranked upper middle-income countries (UMCs) with per capita income range of \$3,116-\$9,636.
- The Nigerian economy has gone into recession and its life expectancy at birth has gone down by 5 years when other countries are gaining by 2 years average.
- The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) seeks legislative approval for getting a loan to inflate the economy, as a means of addressing economic recession.

ICNRAD 2016 recommends as follows:

1. Diversification of Nigerian economy should no longer receive lip-services by the government, as it is the solution to the *Resource Curse* issues and associated problems hindering economic development of Nigeria in the midst of natural plenty.
2. Borrowing will not address economic recession, but will take Nigeria back to pre-1999 era when Nigeria owed in excess \$36 billion. Any loan secured will certainly go the way of its predecessors, which were consumed and embezzled without investment in productive activities.
3. The fund needed for urgent inflation of the receding Nigerian economy should not be borrowed but sourced from reducing the cost of governance and wastages in the system. A situation where a senator of the Federal Republic of Nigeria earns more than the American President is unacceptable and it is ridiculous to seek external loan to service such emoluments.
4. Alternative source of fund to inflate Nigerian economy is sale of some non-performing national assets (e.g. refineries) to Nigerians in the Diaspora.
5. The recurring problems of the Nigerian economy arise from recycling the same politicians into leadership to keep plundering the nation's commonwealth. Nigerians need to do away with the breed of leaders that create problems for the country and keep it in perpetual underdevelopment.

Unless and until these steps are taken, Nigerians should expect depression.

RATIFIED THIS 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 2016 BY ICNRAD 2016



# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA (ICTHCD 2017) NONDON HOTELS, #2, ITUKU STREET, NEW HAVEN ENUGU, NIGERIA, 6-7 MARCH 2017



University of Port Harcourt  
Business School

Evangel University, Akaeze

Technology brings knowledge to gainful use by man by creating and improving artifacts and systems to satisfy human wants and aspirations. People can relate to, make, use and repair appropriate technology (AT) by means of local resources, needs, customs and abilities. Appropriate education technology (AET) uses the rich environment for teaching. A lack of AET is the reason developing countries have surplus labour force without critical human capital or the number of persons with the skills, education and experience for economic and political developments (HCD) to rapidly grow African economy.

## Tracks:

- Track 1:** Educational policies and sustainable development in African countries
- Track 2:** Appropriate technology and economic development in Africa
- Track 3:** Appropriate education technology and human capital development in Africa
- Track 4:** Local content and resource curse issues and natural resources exploitation in Africa
- Track 5:** Import technical assistance, growth of tangible capital and HCD in Africa
- Track 6:** Formal education, extension programmes, on-the-job training and HCD in Africa
- Track 7:** Health, migration and HCD in Africa

## Collaborating Organizers

Welfare and Industrial Promotions International Charity (WIPRO International),  
University of Port Harcourt Business School, Rivers State  
Evangel University, Akaeze, Ebonyi State

## Important Dates and Deadlines

- \* **Abstract submission:** 28 February 2017
- \* **Notification of abstract status:** Within 7 days of receipt
- \* **Registration:** 28 February 2017
- \* **Thesis Clinic:** 6 March 2017 (3-7pm)
- \* **Conference:** 7 March 2017
- \* **Full paper submission for journal publication:** 13 March 2017
- \* **Journal publishing:** 21 April 2017

**Journal Publication:** Qualified papers will be selected for publication in our international journal.

**Participation Fees (Local):** Academics: N20,000 Research Students: N10,000

**Participation Fees (Foreigners):** Academics: US \$250 Research Students: US \$150

**Scholarships:** Participants from outside Nigeria have grant opportunities



## Hotel Bookings:

The conference will be held in the Coal City of Enugu. On request, we can book for conducive hotel suites for our out of town participants.

## Contact Information

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University of Port Harcourt Business School



Evangel University, Akaeze



**WIPROINTERNATIONAL**  
Welfare & Industrial Promotions  
(A Charity Non-Governmental Organization)  
RC-No. 13767

## ICTHCD 2017 - COMMUNIQUE

The University of Port Harcourt Business School collaborated with Evangel University Akaeze and Welfare and Industrial Promotions (WIPRO) International, Enugu, Nigeria to organise the *International Conference on Technology and Human Capital Development in Africa* (ICTHCD 2017) that brainstormed on the reality on ground regarding the adoption and human capital development in the continent.

ICTHCD 2017 was held in Nondon Hotels, New Haven, Enugu, Enugu State, Nigeria. It started with THESIS CLINIC on THESIS WRITING STYLE on 6th March 2017 and climaxed into the conference proper on 7th March 2017.

ICTHCD 2017 noted that:

- The generation and application of knowledge drive socio-economic development, and Education is fundamental to the construction of a knowledge economy and society. For this reason, advanced countries invest in knowledge generation as much as or more than in physical equipment because the knowledge-base of a country depends on research and development (R&D), higher education, computer software, and patents. While the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) of the developed countries in 1996 accounted for 85% of total R&D investment; China, India, Brazil, and East Asia represented 11%; and the rest of the world only 4%.
- The economic success of the “Asian tigers” is linked to “national innovation system” - substantial prior investment in human resources, together with institutional and policy choices concerning the nature of the university system, the extent of intellectual property protection, the historical evolution of industrial R&D organization, and the division of labour between private industry, universities and government in R&D performance and funding.

On the contrary, ICTHCD 2017 also noted with dismay that:

- ❖ Nigeria is yet to articulate a development strategy that links knowledge to economic growth, and has no capacity to do so. With 20% of Africa’s population, Nigeria has only 15 scientists and engineers engaged in R&D per million persons, as against 158 in India, 168 in Brazil, 459 in China, and 4,103 in the United States of America (USA).
- ❖ Low levels of investment in research capacity and education is linked to sluggish economy of Nigeria. Nigeria’s number of scientific publications for 1995 was 711 – significantly less than its output of 1,062 scientific publications in 1981 by a comparatively much smaller university system. In contrast, scientific publications were 3,413 for South Africa, 5,440 for Brazil, and 14,883 for India.
- ❖ Nigeria’s federal university system spends only 1.3% of its budget on research (Hartnett, 2000). Nigeria spends an estimated 2.4% of its GNP on education, while sub-Saharan Africa spends 5.1%.
- ❖ The effects of poor human capital development include:
  - (1) dysfunctionality and unemployability of growing number of Nigerian university graduates
  - (2) rising unemployment figures since the mid-2000s
  - (3) income poverty. Two-thirds of Nigerian population struggle to survive on less than one dollar per day
  - (4) rising poverty incidence: from 27.2 in 1980 to 69.0 in 2010

(5) brain-drain

(6) economic recession

- ❖ Africa's expanding educational access does not translate to knowledge economy because appropriate education technology is not used, hence there is diminishing learning.
- ❖ Developing economies have surplus labour force, but lack human capital - the number of persons who have the skills, education and experience which are critical for the economic and political development of the country, and this is responsible for sluggish rates of development in Africa.

ICTHCD 2017 recommends addressing the appropriateness of technology, especially for education and human capital development, is key to rapid sustainable economic development in Africa.

RATIFIED THIS 7TH DAY OF MARCH 2017 BY ICTHCD 2017





**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINING AFRICA'S ENVIRONMENT  
(ICSAE 2017)**

**organized by the**

**University of Port Harcourt Business School and Evangel University Akaeze in  
collaboration with Welfare and Industrial Promotions (WIPRO) International, Enugu**

**COMMUNIQUE**

The International Conference on Sustainable Africa's Environment (ICSAE 2017) was organized by the University of Port Harcourt Business School and Evangel University Akaeze in collaboration with Welfare and Industrial Promotions (WIPRO) International, Enugu at the Shell-Centre for Environmental Management and Control (CEMAC), University of Nigeria Enugu Campus (UNEC) on Tuesday, 11 July 2017. The conference was preceded by a pre-conference Thesis Clinic on *Choosing the appropriate statistical tool for research data analysis* on Monday, 10 July 2017 (3-7 p.m.).

A keynote address, titled *Sustaining Africa's Environment*, was delivered by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus (UNEC), Prof. Smart N. Uchegbu, ably represented by Barr. Dr. Anaeme. Participants, who came from Europe and African, reacted to the keynote speech as follows:

1. Environmental challenges in Africa included altering of the natural waterways, coastal floods, sandfilling of coastal areas, non-compliance with environmental impact assessment (EIA), and climate change;
2. Climate change leads to food and livelihood insecurity and increased spate of Fulani-herdsmen and farmers bloody clashes that result in mayhems in various countries in Africa;
3. The operations and unregulated practices of multinational corporations (MNCs) were responsible for much of environmental pollution and degradation decimating the oil-producing areas in Africa and the resultant restiveness; and
4. Telecommunication masts were still sited within less than 10-metre radius to residential and commercial buildings in Africa, contrary to regulations.
5. Participants, then advocated:
  - ✓ Increased awareness and concerns of individuals, corporate bodies and governments about the impact of environmental challenges in Africa;
  - ✓ Strict adherence to global environmental standards; and
  - ✓ The proper domestication and enforcement of the Koyoto Protocols and AIE policies in Africa.





University of Port Harcourt Business School



Evangel University, Akaeze



**WIPROINTERNATIONAL**  
Welfare & Industrial Promotions  
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RC-No. 13767

# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON E-WASTE POLLUTION IN AFRICA [ICEPA 2017]

**UNIVERSITY OF PORT HARCOURT, NIGERIA. 6-8TH NOVEMBER 2017**

## CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

The globalizing economy is powered by information communications technology (ICT), which encompasses communications devices and applications. Their use is becoming increasingly commonplace in Africa, which is waking up to the broadband race. Side-by-side with rocketing acquisition of ICT facilities, e-waste is being rapidly generated (sometimes by as much as 500%) beyond the capacity to manage it in an environmentally sustainable way. Often treated and discarded improperly in Africa which lacks waste management infrastructure, e-wastes can become toxic, posing serious health and environmental danger. *International Conference on E-Waste Pollution in Africa* will focus on environmental pollution implications of ICT adoption in Africa.

## Tracks/Sub-themes:

- Track1:* ICT as a driver of globalizing economy
- Track2:* ICT adoption in Africa
- Track3:* E-wastes generation and poverty in Africa
- Track4:* E-waste pollution in Africa
- Track5:* E-waste management and control in Africa

## Important Dates and Deadlines

- Abstract/conceptnote/proposal submission:* 10 October 2017
- Notification of abstract status:* Within 7 days of receipt up to 17 October 2017
- Registration:* 24 October 2016
- Thesis Clinic:* 6 November 2017 (3-7 p.m.)
- Conference:* 7 November 2017
- Full paper submission for journal publication:* 14 November 2017
- Journal publication:* 19 December 2017



- Journal Publication:** Qualified papers will be selected for publication in our international journal.
- Participation Fees (Local):** Academics: N20,000      Research Students: N10,000
- Participation Fees (Foreigners):** Academics: US \$250      Research Students: US \$150
- Thesis Clinic participation fee:** N5,000.
- Scholarships:** Participants from outside Nigeria have grant opportunities.

## Hotel Bookings:

The conference will be held in the Coal City of Enugu. On request, we can book for conducive hotel suites for our out-of-town participants.

## Contact Information

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## **ICEPA 2017 - COMMUNIQUE**

The University of Port Harcourt Business School collaborated with Evangel University Akaeze and Welfare and Industrial Promotions (WIPRO) International, Enugu, Nigeria organised the *International Conference on E-waste Pollution in Africa* (ICEPA 2017) that focused on environmental pollution implications of increasing ICT adoption and the attendant rising rate of electronic waste generation in Africa.

ICEPA 2017 was held in Animal & Environmental Biology Building (Adjacent Ebitimi Banigo Auditorium), University of Port Harcourt, Choba, Rivers State, Nigeria. It started with THESIS CLINIC on THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD THESIS AND A PUBLISHABLE PAPER on 6th November 2017 3-7 p.m. and climaxed into the conference proper on 7th November 2017.

ICEPA 2017 noted that:

- ✓ Electronic waste is being generated at an explosive rate in developing countries due to, among other reasons, very high level of poverty of citizens, who can only demand for the cheap, inferior and second-hand ICT facilities that soon become unserviceable and dumped.
- ✓ The developed countries take advantage of weak regulation in developing countries to dump outright e-wastes or fairly used or near-end-of-life ICT products in developing countries.
- ✓ Rapid technology change, low initial cost, and planned obsolescence have resulted in a fast growing problem of increasing e-waste generation. ICT products manufacture is designed to increasingly reduce the life-cycle of the products.
- ✓ The volume of e-wastes being generated grossly outweighs the existing capacity to manage it in an environmentally sustainable way.
- ✓ The developing countries in Africa lack the waste management culture and infrastructure to manage e-wastes in a manner that is environmentally sustainable due to technological backwardness.
- ✓ In most cases, e-wastes are treated and/or discarded improperly, posing a serious environmental and health danger.
- ✓ The uncontrolled burning, disassembly, and disposal of e-wastes result in air, soil and water pollution, as well as blockage of drainages, leading to flooding; loss of lives and properties; economic wastes and diseases within flooded areas.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

As in developed countries, legislations need to be used to manage and control e-waste generation and disposal in African countries.

RATIFIED THIS 7TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 2017 BY ICEPA 2017 COMMUNIQUE  
COMMITTEE