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Editorial Note

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This is the second issue of the African Journal of Computing, Data Science and Informatics (AJCDI), which aims to cover research efforts in the fields of Computer Science, Data Science, and Informatics. The journal seeks to establish a new integration of these three different disciplines to create a continuous multi-disciplinary dialogue. This issue captures various perspectives from across the African continent on topics related to Computer Science, Data Science, and Informatics. Numerous manuscripts were submitted for consideration for publication in this second issue; however, the journal could not accommodate all submissions due to factors such as readiness and relevance. As is standard, the journal adheres to a double-blind peer review process and an open peer review process, resulting in the selection of five standout manuscripts for publication in this issue.

The first paper analysed the Biometric de-duplication as an integrated e governance system in Uganda's Refugee Food Assistance program for Rwamwanja refugee settlement. The main objective of the study was to assess the contribution of Biometric de-duplication as an e governance tool to Refugee Food Assistance program in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement camp. The findings revealed that Biometrics technology has served as an appropriate tool for the authentication and maintenance of individual identities in the Refugee Food Assistance program of Rwamwanja The study concludes that Biometrics technology has helped

to identify, authenticate, authorize, and enforce accountability of individuals in the Refugee Food Assistance program of Rwamwanja. It was recommended that the various stakeholders in the Refugee Food Assistance program need to always be sensitized about the growing tendency to identity fraud and the function of biometrics technique as a control measure.

The second paper examined the relationship between AI adoption and commercial bank performance in Zimbabwe. Using a positivist paradigm and a quantitative cross-sectional survey of 354 bank employees across five commercial banks, the study evaluates the role of AI capabilities, organizational readiness, and regulatory support in shaping AI adoption. Findings reveal that AI adoption positively affects fraud detection, cybersecurity, and operational efficiency but is constrained by limited investment, inadequate employee training, and weak regulatory frameworks. The study concludes that Zimbabwean banks can enhance competitiveness and sustainability through structured AI adoption strategies that are supported by regulatory innovation, organizational change management, and targeted capacity building.

The third paper provides a comprehensive benchmarking analysis of Open Science (OS) practices, policies, and infrastructure in two European countries of Estonia and the Czech Republic, rooted in the principles of transparency, inclusivity, and reproducibility, Open Science is gaining momentum globally as a transformative force in modern research. Guided by frameworks such as UNESCO's Recommendation on Open Science and the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC), Estonia and the Czech Republic serve as exemplary models for OS ecosystem maturity and institutional integration. Using qualitative methods, desktop research and document review, the study analyzed OS maturity across national and institutional dimensions, focusing on alignment with Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable (FAIR principles and UNESCO benchmarks. It was found out that the key best practices identified included mandatory data management plans, integrated OS curricula in higher education, national repositories, and researcher incentives. All the 2 countries promote OS through governance clarity, sustainable infrastructure, citizen engagement, and digital education platforms. The study concludes that the synergy of national policy, institutional commitment, and robust infrastructure is critical to OS success. It was recommended that leveraging these models provides a path toward more transparent, collaborative, and impactful

research systems that align with international standards and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The fourth presents a comprehensive meta-analytic review of thirty-one empirical and theoretical studies published between 2016 and 2025, investigating the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on corporate sustainability performance—Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG)—with a particular focus on the moderating role of corporate governance across global contexts including emerging economies such as South Africa and Zimbabwe. This study fills critical knowledge gaps by integrating a broader range of empirical evidence, advancing sociotechnical systems and stakeholder governance theories, and providing practical implications for corporate boards and policymakers adapting AI governance in diverse institutional environments. Future research should pursue longitudinal analyses and refine governance metrics, particularly in developing economies.

The fifth paper introduces growing demand for data integrity and accountability, and highlights the need for tamper-evident mechanisms in enterprise databases. This paper introduces the Codd–Chen–Theys (CCT) Method, a blockchain-inspired auditing framework that unites relational normalization, entity–relationship modelling, and cryptographic hash chaining. The method embeds immutability at the database layer through canonicalization, global ledger sequencing, and offsite anchoring, ensuring verifiable compliance without reliance on external systems. A proof-of-concept validates the practicality of the framework, including support for legacy data via bootstrap integration. The method embeds immutability at the database layer through canonicalization, global ledger sequencing, and offsite anchoring, ensuring verifiable compliance without reliance on external systems. A proof-of-concept validates the practicality of the framework, including support for legacy data via bootstrap integration. The approach is scalable, portable to other relational systems, and particularly relevant for African contexts where digital governance, financial systems, and public services require cost-effective, transparent, and trustworthy data infrastructures.