

Japan Society for Afrasian Studies (JSAS)

Academic Conference 2019

“Enhancing Japan-Africa Connectivity”



AfrAsia

The University of Tokyo

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Co-organizer:

Institute for Future Initiatives (IFI), the University of Tokyo
Graduate School of Public Policy (GraSPP), the University of Tokyo
Global Leader Program for Social Design and Management (GSDM),
the University of Tokyo

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About JSAS

The Japan Society for Afrasian Studies (JSAS) is a multi-disciplinary research platform of African studies in Japan/Asia and, potentially, of Japanese/Asian studies in Africa, and its focus is the creation of inter-cultural and inter-generational links to facilitate dialogue among participants on issues affecting Africa and Asia.

We live in a rapidly shrinking world, with migration, massive trade and advanced IT tools, expanding the interface between Africa and Asia at an unprecedented rate and on numerous fronts: business, culture, politics and scholarship. There is a growing number of African students and scholars in Japan in all academic disciplines; in social and natural sciences as well as the humanities. Some government-sponsored and privately-sponsored students from Africa are studying hard to obtain graduate degrees; others are conducting field-oriented research work. Some African scholars have also secured full-time faculty positions in Japanese universities. And yet there have been very few places for African scholars as well as Japanese Africanists to present their research findings, exchange ideas and motivate each other in English (or Swahili, French, Arabic, Portuguese and other languages that are spoken in Africa). Indeed, a Pan-Afrasian academic network is badly needed.

Similarly, there is an increasing number of Japanese scholars and students of African societies who wish to communicate with Africans in Japan as well as in Africa on a regular basis and present their research outcomes in English or in other languages in front of an international audience. They have come to realize that they should do more than just conduct fieldwork in Africa and then write papers back home in Japanese. Africans and Africanists in Japan will get enormous inspiration from one another from having face-to-face dialogue. Our broader goal is to promote greater social justice, more widely distributed economic welfare and reduced violence.

As a forum for academic, research and policy dialogue, our specific missions include: providing a platform that uses mainly English as a medium of discourse on issues affecting both Asia and Africa, bringing together three important and interrelated groups of scholars: African scholars living and working in Asia (particularly in Japan); African students in Asia (particularly in Japan), and Japanese and other Asian scholars as well as graduate students; and contributing towards the effort to sharpen our historical sensibilities about Africa and Asia.

On the basis of the principle of African ownership and Afrasian solidarity, JSAS welcomes participation in our conferences, workshops and related activities.

Program

Keynote session
@Fukutake Hall Learning Theater
(124 on the campus map)

0900

Registration

0930

Opening Remarks

- **Prof. Vick Ssali Lukwago**, President of JSAS / Aichi Gakuin University

Keynote Speeches

- **Prof. Scarlett Cornelissen**, Stellenbosch University

'Political and industrial entanglements between Japan and Africa in past and present'

- **Prof. Kweku Ampiah**, Leeds University

'Ghana and Japan in the Trials of Economic Cooperation in the 1960s:

The State Trails Capital'. The discussion also looks at the implications of that experience for the TICAD Process'

Comments

- **Mr. Masaki Inaba**, Japan Africa Forum

- **Prof. Shinichi Takeuchi**, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Panel discussion

Moderator: **Prof. Jean-Claude Maswana**, Ritsumeikan University, Vice-President of JSAS

1200

Lunch Break

Presentation Session

@International Academic Research Bldg. 12th floor (40 on the campus map)

1300	Session 1-A (Room A) Rethinking Africa Development: Japan-Africa Partnership Beyond Dependency and Lessons of Modernization from Japan 1. Seifudein Adem <i>(Doshisha University)</i> 2. Emmanuel V N Kallon <i>(Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)</i> Session Chair: Pedro M. Amakasu	Session 1-B (Room B) Africa-Japan Relations: Comparative Historical Approaches and Contemporary Strategies 3. Shin Tamamura <i>(Osaka University)</i> 4. Mari Iizuka & Ashley Chaplin <i>(Doshisha University)</i> Session Chair: Kitagawa Katsuhiko	Session 1-C (Room C) Japan and Issues in Africa: Women Livelihoods and Lessons from Japanese Development Models 5. Chizuko Sato <i>(IDE-JETRO)</i> 6. Rangarirai Gavin Muchetu <i>(Doshisha University)</i> Session Chair: Keiichi Shirato	Session 1-D (Room D) Africa-Japan Space Cooperation and Capacity Building 7. Takayoshi Fukuyo & Quentin Verspieren <i>(The University of Tokyo)</i> Session Chair: Jean-Claude Maswana
1355	Session 2-A (Room A) Evaluating Japan's ODA Strategies in Africa 8. Ssali Vick Lukwago <i>(Aichi Gakuin University)</i> 9. Takeshi Daimon <i>(Waseda University)</i> Session Chair: Keiichi Shirato	Session 2-B (Room B) China, and Japan in Africa: Historical, Infrastructure, and Investment 10. Yanyin Zi <i>(Rikkyo University)</i> 11. Tomotaka Taniguchi <i>(The University of Tokyo)</i> Session Chair: Seifudein Adem	Session 2-C (Room C) Africa in Global Geo-Politics and Strategies for Economic Mobilization in Asia 12. David Arase <i>(John Hopkins University)</i> 13. Bhakta Kumar Puri & Kazuo Takahashi <i>(Toyo University)</i> Session Chair: Pedro M. Amakasu	
1445				

1450	<p align="center">Graduate Students Session A (Room A)</p> <p align="center">Strategies for Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>14. Jean-Baptiste M B Sanfo (<i>Kobe University</i>)</p> <p>15. Joy Sambo (<i>Hokkaido University</i>)</p> <p>16. Ahista Hussain (<i>Doshisha University</i>)</p> <p align="center">Session Chair: Pedro M. Amakasu</p> <p align="center">Commentators: Kweku Ampiah , Ssali Vick Lukwago, and Kazuyo Hanai</p>	<p align="center">Graduate Students Session C (Room C)</p> <p align="center">Development and Issues in Africa</p> <p>17. Maha EL Khamlichi (<i>Doshisha University</i>)</p> <p>18. Amanfo Smart Edward (<i>Sophia University</i>)</p> <p>19. Alvin Koikoi J.r. (<i>Hiroshima University</i>)</p> <p align="center">Session Chair: Kinyua L Kithinji</p> <p align="center">Commentators: Shinichi Takeuchi, Scarlett Cornelissen, and Seifudein Adem</p>
1605	<p align="center">TICAD Roundtable (Room A)</p> <p align="center">Re-Thinking the TICAD Agenda in SDGs Era</p> <p align="center">"What changes should be brought to TICAD priorities to align them to SDGs?"</p> <p align="center">How development in Africa is changing under the SDG era and what trends deserve re-examination; how these trends affect TICAD agenda.</p> <p align="center">Moderator: Jean Claude Maswana</p>	
1610	<p align="center">General Assembly & Closing Remarks (Room E)</p>	
1720	<p align="center">Social Gathering</p> <p align="center">@Forest Hongo</p>	
1740		
1800		
2000		

Title of presentations

1	Seifudein Adem	Towards Africanizing the Japanese Experience: An African Perspective
2	Emmanuel Vincent Nelson Kallon	Partnership Beyond Dependency: Japan-Africa`s Alliance through An Import Substitutional Paradigm.
3	Shin Tamamura	British East Africa as an intersection of two empires in the interwar period
4	Mari Iizuka & Ashley Chaplin	Can Kakehashi, ABE students' initiative, bridge Japan and African Business? : Challenges, Opportunities and Lessons Learned
5	Chizuko Sato	Precarious Livelihoods and Changing Gender Relationship among Congolese Female Migrants in South Africa
6	Rangarirai Gavin Muchetu	Examining Post-Land Reform Peasant Cooperatives : What can the Zimbabwe cooperative movement learn the post-land reform Japanese cooperative movement?
7	Takayoshi Fukuyo & Quentin Verspieren	CubeSat-based Africa-Japan space cooperation for enhanced connectivity and capacity building
8	Ssali Vick Lukwago	How can ODA Benefit Rural Cooperative Societies in Uganda?
9	Takeshi Daimon	Assisting Infrastructure Gap in Africa – A Case of Hydraulic Power Plan in Kenya
10	Yanyin Zi	Role Changes in Chinese Merchants in Africa: From Distributors of “Made in China” to Founders of “Designed in China”
11	Tomotaka Taniguchi	Optimal Development of Infrastructure in African Countries -Reacting to a Trap through Assistance of the Belt and Road Initiative by China’s Development Strategy-
12	David Arase	Improving Africa-Indo-Pacific connectivity means closer Africa-Asian relations
13	Bhakta Kumar Puri & Kazuo Takahashi	Community Development with Microfinance, Microcredit Studies in Nepal
14	Jean-Baptiste M.B Sanfo	The Effect of Family Factors on Students’ Learning Achievements in Burkina Faso’s Primary Education: Focused on Gold Mining Areas
15	Joy Sambo	An investigation of sustainable development strategy for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in urban Zambia; An analysis using the Japanese strategy model.
16	Ahista Hussain	Tell Us More...The Level of Public Mine Closure Obligations Disclosure by Platinum Producers in Response to Legislative Changes
17	Maha El Khamlichi	Exploratory Research: Creative Confidence, Entrepreneurial Intentions and Fear Of Failure in Morocco
18	AMANFO Smart Edward	Theorizing Sub-Saharan Africa Energy Poverty as “Ideas Gaps and Objects Gaps” Phenomena: Implications for Japan-Africa Development Co-operation in Achieving the SDGs in Africa
19	Alvin Koikoi J.r.	Deconstructing and Safeguarding against Colonialism; Case of Sierra Leone

Abstract : Keynote session

Enhancing Japan-Africa Connectivity

9:30-12:00 @Fukutake Learning Theater

1. Outline

The Keynote session features lessons Japan/Asia and Africa can learn from one another with the aim of further improving their connectivity. Increased connectivity between the two regions is expected to bring about economic prosperity and encourage sustainable development. The panelists teach us about the Africa-Asia relationship in the 21st century as well as what Africa and Asia can learn from each other. The panel discussion focuses on varied types of interconnections: diplomacy, investment and other economic networks, knowledge transfer, as well as cultural interactions, the panelists explore these issues in depth and develop a series of policy recommendations that might bring the two continents closer together for their mutual benefit and an even brighter future.

2. Agenda

- 1) Opening remarks
 - **Prof. Vick Ssali**, President of JSAS / Aichi Gakuin University
- 2) Keynote speeches
 - **Prof. Scarlett Cornelissen**, Stellenbosch University
'Political and industrial entanglements between Japan and Africa in past and present'
 - **Prof. Kweku Ampiah**, Leeds University
'Ghana and Japan in the Trials of Economic Cooperation in the 1960s: The State Trails Capital'. The discussion also looks at the implications of that experience for the TICAD Process'
- 3) Comments
 - **Mr. Masaki Inaba**, Japan Africa Forum
 - **Prof. Shinichi Takeuchi**, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- 4) Panel discussion
 - Moderator: **Prof. Jean-Claude Maswana**, Vice-President of JSAS / Ritsumeikan University

Abstract: Presentation Session

1. Seifudein Adem

Three lessons Africa could learn from Japan

Seifudein Adem (Doshisha University)

Key words: Modernization, Japan, Africa

Why did Africa fail to modernize? What could it learn from Japan? The experience of Japan in economic modernization reveals that Japan pursued three strategies: diversification, domestication and indigenization. This was how Japan modernized successfully.

One of the first official acts of the Meiji leaders was to proclaim in April 1868 that knowledge shall be sought throughout the world. By so doing, they effectively put in place the principle of learning from more than one place—diversification. Subsequently, Japanese absorbed Western skills and adapted Western institutions; they borrowed ideas from as many and diverse sources as possible. Meiji Japan used two avenues for doing so. One was through attracting expatriate workers and enthusiastically welcoming them to the country and utilizing their expertise for laying down the necessary infrastructure of modernization. There was also the so-called “expedition of practical observers” which Japan sent abroad to bring home relevant skills. The two avenues made a net brain-gain possible for Japan.

Africa’s experience was quite different. The brain-drain was the name of the game as a result of slavery, colonialism and even postcolonialism. In the 19th and 20th centuries, Europe imposed new systems of ideas and institutions in Africa, often arbitrarily. Put simply, Africans did not have a say in the process of selecting which ideas and institutions to import.

But there is another variable which must be explained. Why do Africans appear to be not as good learners as the Japanese? With the help of a “crude home-made gun” which was being used by liberation fighters in East Africa in the 1950s, the late Ali Mazrui of Kenya thus illustrated this point: “At one level [the crude home-made gun] is a tribute even in its crudity, a tribute to the self-reliance of African fighters under pressure. But at another level the weapon is an indictment of the shallowness of the Western technological impact upon Africa. Africans have been buying guns from the West going all the way back to the days of slave trade. And yet in 200 years this is all we can do in terms of making weapons?”

Japan’s experience was quite different. As Yukichi Fukuzawa, the founder of Japan’s modern education, chronicled it in his Autobiography in 1899: “It was not until 1853 that a steamship was seen for the first time [in Japan]; it was only in 1855 that we began to study navigation; by 1860, the science was sufficiently understood to enable us to sail a ship across to the Pacific. This means that about seven years after the first sight of a steamship, after only about five years of practice, the Japanese people made a trans-Pacific crossing without help from foreign experts.”

Writing much later, in 1961, the Japanese historian Daikichi Irokawa put Japan’s experience in a longer perspective. He wrote: “A little over a hundred years ago the American Commodore Perry, led a small flotilla; he brought the samurai of this closed country a small model train as a present and set it in motion before their eyes. At first the Japanese watched the train fearfully from a safe distance, and when the engine began to move they uttered cries of astonishment and drew in their breath. Before long they were inspecting it closely, stroking it, and riding on it, and they kept this up throughout the day. A mere hundred years later those same Japanese, by themselves developed and built the high-speed ‘Hikari’ trains that travel along the Tokaido safely at speeds of two hundred kilometers

an hour. And now they are exporting that technology to Perry's country.”

For a fuller understanding of the divergent outcomes of the contacts with the West, in Africa and in Japan, there is one more factor that must be considered. Japan has been a literate society for more than a thousand years; Africa is not. With the huge differentials between their relative size, both Japan and Africa had had to confront the serious consequences of this for how and which ideas are transmitted from one generation to another.

Making foreign products, institutions and ideas more relevant or more useful to local needs, or domestication, was the other strategy. What earned three Japanese citizens the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2014 was not the invention of a new product but the modification of an existing one. They modified a red and green light emitting diode and created the more efficient blue light emitting diode. In this way the Japanese modified imported products, ideas and institutions, and adapted them to local conditions. From their point of view, it was irrelevant whether what was modified had any resemblance to the original so long as it is viable and serves to achieve a goal.

In Japan, Meiji reformers emphasized the teaching of practical subjects, adapting the best elements from what was imported. Their overarching goal was to build a “rich country, strong army.” And build they did. In Africa, the emphasis on the liberal arts and literary education continued in postcolonial universities. Africans learned much more about history, philosophy, literature and even classical Greek and Latin than about technology and applied sciences. Was this a case of westernizing in the wrong areas? Africans were also quickly converted into Western religions, acquiring Western tastes in music, cuisine, dance and dress. Was this a case of westernizing too fast?

This brings us to the last strategy, indigenization, which entailed the development of indigenous resources and enabled greater utilization of the indigenous know-how in Japan. In order to modernize Japan's leaders never sought to change their culture in a fundamental way. If there was change, it was only incremental, often with some kind of linkage between the old and the new. For almost every modern institution in Japan today, the Japanese have a theory as to how it was presumably connected to some traditional institution.

Africa's experience was quite different. Indigenous knowledge was seriously marginalized in the face of the pressure from and the lure of Western ideas. This proved to be the case whether it was knowledge about how rain was formed or plants grew, or how diseases were cured. Africa's postcolonial modernizers often sought to transform traditional culture in a fundamental way, seeking to achieve modernity by means of a quantum leap. In the end, the old was badly dismantled and the new was not also in place. It was a disappointing outcome.

Japan integrated traditional values to modern ideas and indigenous authenticity to universal rationalism. Foreigners (mostly, Westerners) were therefore often puzzled by how Japan managed to be “a high-tech feudal state.” But it was not only foreigners. Daikichi Irokawa, too, had once marveled that his country was filled with “a strange wonder, at once ancient and new.”

The Japanese themselves never doubted that they could be modern and traditional at the same time. They were willing and able to resist the spread of Western values in their society. They nevertheless selectively borrowed (Western) technics and anchored them in their traditions. They struck the right balance.

Africa should examine the Japanese experience to learn about what to learn, about how to learn, and about how to learn fast! These, in my view, are the three historical lessons Africa could learn from Japan.

2. Emmanuel Vincent Nelson Kallon

Partnership Beyond Dependency: Japan-Africa Alliance through An Import Substitutional Paradigm.

Emmanuel Vincent Nelson Kallon

(Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

**Key words: Dependency, Import Substitution, Partnership, Historic
Institutionalism, Africa-Japan**

The paper analyzes how the Japan-Africa Alliance can be built upon and be better enhanced through an import substitutional approach, beyond the concept of dependency, for viable partnership. Current debates on African-European collaboration have shown that dependency partnership was what undergirded collaboration between the two regions in the last several decades, on two fronts: On the one hand, particularly with Africa in the colonial era, Europeans hugely depended on resources coming from Africa as useful resources in the advancement of many Europeans societies. Similarly, in the post-colonial period in Africa, reverse dependency approach emerged, where resources in the form of aid, have been largely conceptualized as medium in the transformation and advancement of African societies, hence enriching their partnership. While import substitution has a history of challenge in many Latin and African countries, essentially, on it impacts, yet, only limited inquiry was made to underscore the underlying causality. But, even more importantly, in further conceptualizing how this paradigm can be of a useful mechanism in this age of globalization, for the furtherance of connectivity between countries.

In this paper, building on the path of historical dependence institutionalism and other pertinent data, the study argues that, partnership built between countries that prioritize import substitutional approach as opposed to dependency partnership, would enhance a stable and durable relationship. It also assures sound economic growth between countries, minimizes poverty and the sense of economic inequality among countries, and importantly, reduces the emergence of unprecedented quest for development aid burden between countries. Thus, this paper will address two fundamental issues. It will identify the current gap within development aid partnership between countries, in particular Africa, and also explain how the Japan-Africa relationship could be better enhanced through import substitution, especially at the time Japan appears to be rapidly expanding partnership with Africa.

As stated above, this study maintains that, viable alliance formation that would be unequivocally sustainable particularly in the current globalization era, must go beyond the established notion of aid. While aid itself is an effective approach being utilized in confronting the most difficult challenges faced by the global society, within which partnership have been built, significant data have shown that the dividend has remained insignificant, particularly in the recipient countries. Historically, aid assistance has rendered

recipient countries to become extremely dependent, weak, and unaccountable. Countries dependent on aid assistance have relied on overseas countries to bolster their national budgets which often accompanies stringent policy imposition, policies that are untenable with local realities, and has sometimes resulted into violent internal opposition that threatens the survival of the state. Dependency on aid partnership has also undermined recipient countries attentiveness towards locally generated economic investments that have the probability for long term economic prospect. Finally, development assistance has also shifted the sovereign rights of the citizenry of recipient states, in that, their governments become more accountable to foreign donors, than to their electorates.

With import substitutional approach, three fundamental approaches are instructive, Firstly, it leads to a viable openness between Africa and Japan. It opens up Africa's markets to Japanese products, as well as Japanese markets for Africans products. Whilst this cannot be contingent on asymmetrical or dependent kind of association, or challenge with sustainability, it will engender expertise sharing and information opportunities on needed products between Africa and Japan. This win-win, unlike the win-lose relationship can better enhance practical connection between the two. Secondly, and even most importantly, it drives away African's productivity from mere subsistence engagement to large scale commercial investments, which could substantially return foreign capital earnings at both ends. This, as this study asserts, will address the thick chain of aid dependency on Japan directly coming from Africa, and would further create space, for large scale Japanese investments in the continent. Finally, and in particular for Africa, the import substitution model will lead to an empowerment of youths towards viable career development, and significantly reduce the age old unemployment crisis, through domestic investments on medium and large scale industries.

In conclusion, different models have been tested in Africa for workable partnership in the last several decades, nonetheless, results of those partnerships have remained either unachievable or at an infinitesimal degree of success. From this historical context, Japan-Africa alliance will be able to surmount these existing barriers, should it be built on a concrete import substitutional model, one that guarantees a win-win and tangible cohesion.

3. Shin Tamamura

British East Africa's engagement to "Afrasian" trading network in the interwar period

—The economic complementarity related to cotton and soda between Asia and the East African colonies—

Shin Tamamura (Graduate School of Letters, Osaka University)

Key words: "Afrasian" (extended intra-Asian) trading network, cotton, Magadi soda, Uganda railway

Japan-East African connectivity of modern economy goes far back to the beginning of 20th century. This fact was not emphasized in the context of the British colonial history. However, from the view point of Asian industrialization against Britain in the interwar period, I argue in this paper, British East Africa, especially Kenya and Uganda played an important role at the time. Also the trade was based on the commercial merit of both sides. Rethinking of this historical relationship with the view point of global history will suggest us some questions about Japan-African connectivity today, and in the years to come.

The Western wave of industrialization reached Asia in the middle of the 19th century and firstly facilitated the rise of the cotton industry in India, Japan and China because of their commercial merits. Since the turn of the century, the trade of raw cotton and cotton goods between those three countries and Britain formed an economic complementarity with competition and cooperation through the intra-Asian trading network. One of the features about the complementarity was Japanese cotton import from India and cotton goods export to India. In the 20th century, the development of the cotton industry in Asia accelerated the trade of chemical products for cotton industry, such as soda ash, through the same trading network.

At the beginning of the 20th century in East Africa, the construction of the Uganda railway put two major impacts there. First, it facilitated the inflow of Asian immigrants, especially Indians. Some of them came for the trade in the form of the small general store, 'duka'. They built up the new commercial system, buying local African produce, creating a demand for imported goods and helping to spread the use of money throughout East Africa. Second, it opened the gateway to the British global trading infrastructure at Mombasa under the British imperial rule. Those impacts strengthened the East African traditional trade of clothes and glass beads from India for the first stage.

Since the beginning of British colonization, British East Africa was made to depend upon the home trade, such as exporting agricultural products and importing industrial goods, through the Uganda railway connected to Mombasa. Under this condition cotton and Magadi soda were promising industrial materials for export but the home trade was poor.

Since the outbreak of WWI, there was a decline in the export of British industrial goods to Asia, as a result the transition of industries, such as cotton and chemicals, between Britain and Asia was accelerated. At the time, the multinational

entrepreneurs and merchants of Britain, India and Japan facilitated the East African export of cotton and soda to Asia, and in return textile and glassware were imported from Asia, through the extended intra-Asian trading network.

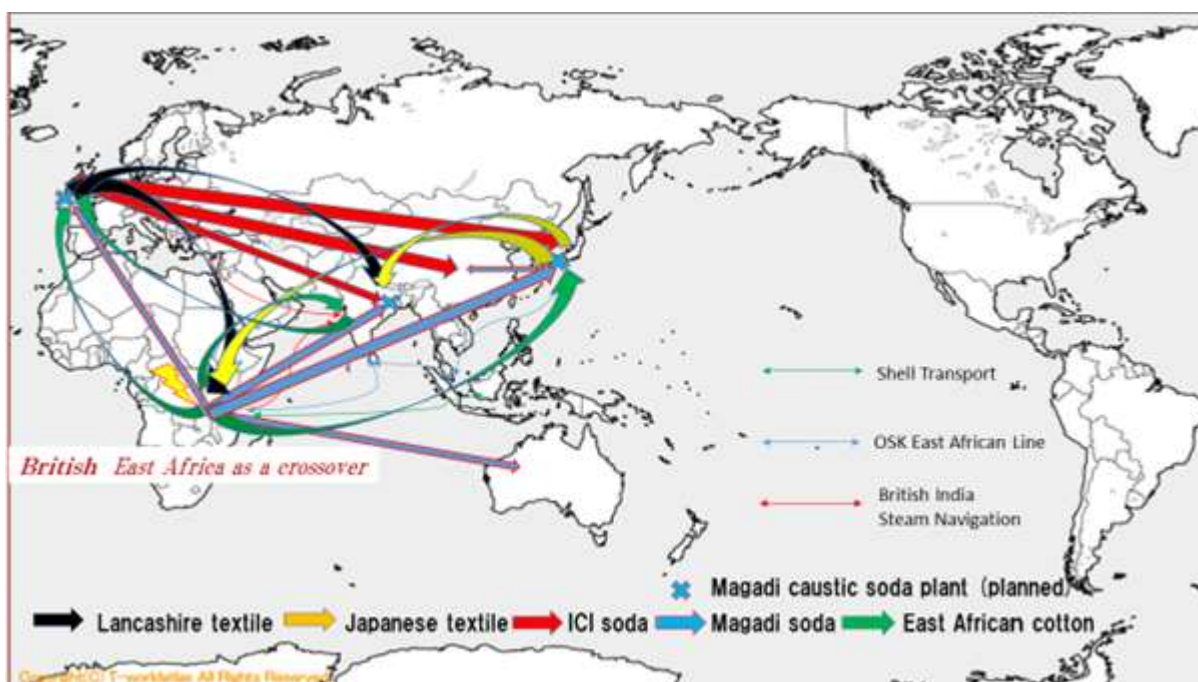
As for the cotton industry, while India exported her own and Japanese textile to East Africa, she started to import Uganda cotton heavily since 1915. Japan followed her direct import from East Africa since 1917 and direct export since 1922 through Indian agents in East Africa. Uganda cotton was used to produce finer yarn with lower price and better quality against British products.

As for the chemical industry, in 1920 The Magadi Soda Co., subsidiary of M. Samuel & co., began to export soda ash to Asia under the contract with Suzuki Co. after the breakdown of joint business in Asia with British Brunner, Mond (B.M.) Co. The import of Magadi soda was a challenge to B.M.'s monopoly in the Japanese soda market, and also the Japanese glass industry produced fine glass products by using low priced soda ash and exporting them to the East African and the Indian market, then the European products were replaced there.

The development of the cross trade between East Africa and Asia facilitated an "Afrasian" shipping and trading network. The competition and cooperation among actors reduced the transaction cost and time, then the trade was accelerated more. This economic good-cycle benefited all consumers, suppliers and distributors, except the home (British) suppliers.

The outcome of "Afrasian" trade helped the British East African colonies' economy and also their payment to the home country, but ironically it replaced British exports to Asia and East Africa. This also accelerated the transition of industrialization between Britain and Asia, especially Japan. Even though it was the time of block economy, due to the Congo Basin treaty, these relations lasted until 1939 and the outbreak of WWII.

Map showing the intersection of cotton and soda trade in the 1920s and 1930s



4. Mari Iizuka & Ashley Peter Chaplin

Takehashi Africa, Building a Bridge between Japan and African Business: The Challenges, Opportunities and Lessons Learned

Mari Iizuka, Ph.D. & Ashley Peter Chaplin

(Doshisha University Graduate School of Business)

Key words: ABE Initiative Program, JICA, ODA (Official Development Assistance), business, Cross-cultural Management, Organization, Leadership

The Japanese meaning of “takehashi” 架け橋 is a bridge between two points, and usually, the term implies that the two points are quite far apart or quite different in nature, therefore, “takehashi” has been perceived as a difficult act of bridging two societies.

Takehashi Africa is an initiative founded by alumni of the African Business Education (ABE) Initiative program. The ABE Initiative program was started after the 2013 Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD), with the aim of training future African executives. Part of Japan’s official development assistance (ODA), the ABE Initiative’s goal is to foster relationships between African and Japanese societies.

Takehashi Africa was formed to bridge Japanese and African businesses. Takehashi Africa aim is to provide a platform that would facilitate the building of a business network between Japan and the African continent, through the ABE Initiative alumni group, who would provide information and consultancy services, which fits well to the objectives of the ABE Initiative program.

Assisted by the Japan International Cooperative Agency (JICA), which administers the ABE Initiative program, Takehashi Africa was formed in 2017 to great expectations from Japanese stakeholders. Yet, as the name Takehashi implies, it is a difficult and therefore, precious attempt.

The paper reviews the development of Takehashi from its inception in 2017 till present. It describes how the idea of Takehashi came about, who were the founding members, how it was organized and its operational activities. As is usually the case with start-ups the organization faced various challenges and with little note-worthy accomplishments to date.

Takehashi Africa, not only forms a bridge between Africa and Japan, but within its alumni group, which is comprised of members from 52 African states, the organization’s idealistic aim was to bridge cultural differences and create an organization that would benefit all these nations.

This paper will employ exploratory, qualitative research methods and an ethnographic approach, to answer the question of whether Kakehashi Africa will be able to meet its objective of becoming a bridge between these societies and the factors that have influenced its slow progress. Preliminary findings, which will be confirmed with the prescribed research method, have indicated that the organization's effectiveness in enhancing Japan and Africa connectivity has been affected by the organizations difficulty in overcoming challenges associated with cultural differences within the organization between members, effective administration and management. The lack of support from the members of Kakehashi Africa can also be attributed to members reluctance to contribute to an initiative which is largely voluntary based and where no perceived self-benefit can be gained.

Kakehashi Africa is addressing these difficulties and have elected a new executive, whose mandate is to drive the organization forward to realize its ambitions. For it to be effective the new executive will need to be able to manage the difficulties that have hindered the organization's growth to date.

This paper is co-authored by a member of Kakehashi and an author who is not a member of Kakehashi, although this author was involved in various discussions in the formation of Kakehashi Africa. Interviews in Japan and Africa were conducted, with the current and past executives and members, non-members, and JICE/JICA officers. The paper aims to provide some insights on Africa-Japan specific issues when it comes to bridging both sides.

5. Chizuko Sato

Precarious Livelihoods and Changing Gender Relationship among Congolese Female Migrants in South Africa

Chizuko SATO

(Institute of Developing Economies, IDE-JETRO)

**Key words: Congolese female migrants, South Africa, livelihood, gender
relationship**

Since the early 1990s when the end of apartheid was in sight, South Africa became one of the more favourable destinations for migrants and asylum seekers from Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of Congo – DRC). The persistent political instability, the two wars, and the associated economic crises of the 1990s and beyond forced or prompted many Congolese to move to South Africa. Many of them have settled in the inner city neighbourhoods of Johannesburg where foreign migrants have carved out their living spaces. While the influx of foreign migrants has often been seen negatively as a source of heightened social tensions and resulting xenophobic violence in South Africa, little is known about the migrants themselves and how they have survived in the country. This is especially the case for female migrants who tend to be less visible than male migrants. This paper explores the reasons for Congolese female migration and their livelihood activities in Johannesburg. It also discusses whether and how their relationships with male partners have changed since they moved to South Africa.

Methodology and interviewees: This paper is based on semi-structured, face to face interviews with 35 female and 10 male Congolese immigrants in Johannesburg in 2018. The majority of interviewees had either asylum seeker (F=27, M=9) or refugee (F=7) permits. All of them arrived from 2002 onwards when peace agreements to end the Second Congo War were negotiated by different Congolese groups in Sun City and Pretoria. At the time of interviews, most of them were in their 30s and 40s and their average length of stay in South Africa was 9 years. Their geographical origin in the DRC was divided into three areas; 15 were from the eastern provinces of South and North Kivu, 15 from Katanga province, and 14 from the capital city of Kinshasa¹. Of 35 female interviewees, 19 were single mothers with children in Johannesburg and/or in the DRC.

Key findings: (1) There were three main reasons for female migration. The first was to escape from the war-related violence and insecurity. Those who came from the eastern provinces mainly cited this reason, but it should be emphasized that many of them mentioned specific reasons based on personal circumstances, rather than general fighting or war conditions. The second reason was political. Usually the husband or father was an opposition supporter and because of that, family members were harassed by the Kabila government. Some women left with their husband, while others witnessed the killing of husbands and felt that they had to leave because they

¹ In this paper, the author uses the names of old 11 provinces as interviewees were not familiar with new 26 provinces introduced in 2015.

became a witness. The third reason was to join family member(s) who had come to South Africa first, because of political or economic reasons. A small number of interviewees cited reasons other than these three, but what was significant was that most of them also had a relative in South Africa before their migration.

(2) In terms of livelihood activities, many female interviewees tried to make a living by combining an informal micro-business (like trading on the street) and doing domestic jobs as one-day contract workers. Selling on the street or in the market was exactly what they were doing in the DRC before they left the country. This shows that Congolese women are trying to make a living in Johannesburg by utilizing their own experiences and knowledge of trading on the streets in the DRC. Among the interviewees, 19 single mothers were particularly vulnerable, as they were often the sole breadwinners. Saving on housing costs is very important and they do so by sharing a room with single women or another single mother. They complain how expensive the room rent is in Yeoville, but it is rare for Congolese women to live outside Yeoville and surrounding areas, because they are afraid of xenophobia. Often their regular expenses are more than their monthly income and it was difficult to understand how they actually managed to pay rent. Many interviewees also seemed unable to explain how they made ends meet each month by saying that they were living “by the grace of god.”

(3) On the gender relationship, two themes have emerged through this research. One is the increased gender equality in couples, as female interviewees often said that “it is 50-50 responsibility” in both earning income and doing house chores in South Africa, while in the DRC earning income was argued to be the man’s responsibility. Another is an increased occurrence of divorce and separation. While some female interviewees complain that Congolese men become irresponsible after they move to South Africa, women are also becoming independent from men, as they realise that they don’t need to stay with men who don’t provide for them.

Conclusion: Congolese migration to South Africa has already lasted for nearly 30 years. Family members and friends already living in South Africa are important sources of information about migrating, and they provide motivation to follow them. This migration based on family integration is particularly important to understand the dynamics of Congolese female migration to South Africa. However, the difficulty of urban life in a foreign city often results in the break-down of marriages. Women are empowered or forced to become stronger in order to survive as a single mother. Many Congolese women in Johannesburg live precarious lives and their vulnerability is increasing, because of the erosion of refugee protection and social integration policies in South Africa in recent years. Many women find it difficult to plan their future in Johannesburg and dream of going somewhere better, but at the moment their choices are limited. Although the topic of this paper is South Africa- DRC relationship through human migration, migration and refugees and their social integration in host countries are global issues and important for Japan as well. Understanding a case study of South Africa-DRC migration will give valuable insight to “enhancing Japan-Africa connectivity” through human migration.

6. Muchetu Rangarirai Gavin

Examining post-land reform peasant cooperatives: What can the Zimbabwe cooperative movement learn the post-land reform Japanese cooperative movement?

Muchetu Rangarirai Gavin (Doshisha University)

Key words: Agrarian Question, Peasant cooperatives, Japanese Agricultural Cooperatives, land-reform, agricultural marketing.

The main objective of this study was to examine the potential of cooperatives to deal with challenges in the Zimbabwean post-land reform marketing system, including how cooperatives can help amplify farmer's voices in the agricultural value chains. The study achieved this by learning from the experiences of Japan's post land reform agriculture in which the Japanese Agricultural Cooperative (JA) played a key role. This then made the paper relevant to the conference theme of "Enhancing Japan-Africa connectiveness". The central problem addressed in this paper is the contemporary agrarian question which includes inter alia depressed rural development, gender, access to land, finance, inputs and outputs markets. Farmers have limited spaces to negotiate. Furthermore, there is an unprecedented increase of volatility of input & output markets, unfair trade practices, climate and environmental change that restrict development of the rural areas. Development outcomes can therefore be achieved through a series of coherent policies that address the agrarian question.

The resolution to this question has always been polarized. While some scholars advocated for the industrialization path (World Bank, IMF), others advocated for a peasant path (Lenin, Angels). Some literature focuses on the political enclaves while others emphasizes on socio-economic development as the panacea. Post-land reform Japan on the other hand adopted the industrialization path, but their agricultural sector remained predominantly small-scale with top-down agricultural cooperatives at the helm of rural development. Japanese agricultural cooperatives helped to resolve post-reform agrarian questions related to agricultural input/output marketing, access to finance and extension. The study argues that the cooperatives helped resolve the agrarian questions in Japan by balancing the power relations within the state-market-community framework. Today, Japanese agricultural contribution to the national output is below 3%, nevertheless it remains a vital basis for rural reproduction (food sovereignty), national environmental preservation and cultural symbolism. In this respect, cooperatives remain pillars of rural socio-institutional organization.

On the other hand, the nature of the contemporary agrarian question is more complex for Zimbabwe which carried out a FTLRP in 2000, and completely reconfigured the agrarian markets. Markets do not operate in a vacuum and can only function efficiently if the players (the state, the corporates and the community) play fairly and obey the rules of the game. History has shown that the corporates and the government

do not play fairly. Compromised states, an unfair private sector and a weak or unorganized community have been synonymous with underdevelopment in African rural areas. Efforts to 'include' the peasants in historic community development projects has often viewed communities as the 'subject of' and not as 'a stakeholder' in community development.

The polarized view of rural agricultural development is also reflected in theories of cooperative. After contrasting neo-classical theories of cooperative model to Marxist theories and finding out the different advantages and disadvantages of their application in a contemporary globalized world, the thesis employed a third approach – Alexander Chayanov's theory of peasant cooperatives – to collect and analyze research data. A case study design was used to collect primary qualitative and quantitative data from three villages in Japan (Osaka, Chiba and Shiga provinces) and three villages in Zimbabwe (Mashonaland East province) using an interview guide and a structured questionnaire respectively. A total of 34 structured interviews, 3 FGDs and 200 questionnaires were administered. In addition to this, secondary data was also collected from various sources including online sources and government ministry departments. Qualitative data was entered into NVIVO software while quantitative data was entered into SPSS. Following on the theory of peasant cooperatives by Chayanov, the data analysis involved a for analysis mixture of Descriptive Statistics, Custom Pivot-Table analysis, Factor analysis, Cluster analysis (both in SPSS and NVIVO), Nvivo-Template, Nvivo-Query, Nvivo-Maps and Nvivo-Diagram analysis.

From the Japanese data, we found out that the role of the government in the state-market-community framework, coupled with the philosophy of the cooperative contributed immensely to the sustainability of the cooperative system. However, we also learnt that a stronger cooperative ideology may produce too strong societies which may infringe on the government's monopoly of power in the rural areas. In such a case, state-cooperative relations become hostile and a number of political decisions may disadvantage the cooperative movement. This means that although ideology is vital, it needs to be the right amount of ideological intensity that does not amount to an outright intimidation of the government and the institutions that make laws. There needs to be a correct balance of ideology and practicability. The Zimbabwe cooperative movement was marred with heavy state control, lower understanding of ideology and poor self and external financial resources. We concluded that robust agricultural cooperatives in the post-land reform areas of Zimbabwe should develop on optimum levels of ideology that unites the members; and they should detach themselves away from government (finance or otherwise) control. The state need only play its regulatory role. Thus, a new model for Zimbabwe cooperatives can be formulated based on local realities and informed by lessons from Japan.

7. Takayoshi Fukuyo & Quentin Verspieren

CubeSat-based Africa-Japan space cooperation for enhanced connectivity and capacity building

Takayoshi Fukuyo and Quentin Verspieren

(The University of Tokyo)

Key words: space technology, capacity building, data utilization, Rwanda, TRICOM

Space technology development and space data utilization are at the core of the Japanese science and technology diplomacy in Africa, through a large network of space-related institutions: ministries, universities, agencies, etc. The University of Tokyo in particular is playing a prominent role in the promotion of space technology cooperation with African countries. Thanks to its long history of affordable space technology development, the Intelligent Space Systems Laboratory (ISSL) of The University of Tokyo has been engaging in various international cooperation programs with developing countries willing to reap the benefits brought by the CubeSat revolution. Following this philosophy, the ISSL initiated the TRICOM project in order to provide developing countries around the world with solutions to two of their most pressing issues: 1) the lack of knowledge and local capabilities with regards to space technology development and utilization and 2) the complexity to control their territory due to the lack of comprehensive ground infrastructure – in particular for cellular connectivity.

This project relies on the design of a standardized 3U CubeSat for store and forward communication, which main mission is to provide very affordable satellite-based ground-to-space communication services using a high-sensitivity receiver, able to get small data packets from sensors spread around the world, using a very weak signal (around 20 mW). Using a very weak signal for data transmission from the ground sensors to the satellites allows to reduce the costs of sensor development and manufacturing as broadcasting would only require a very low-power energy source and a compact patch antenna. It therefore allows the large-scale deployment of sensors in remote areas for quasi-permanent monitoring of various parameters (e.g. environmental).

Beyond its actual utilization for data gathering, TRICOM satellites can be used as educational tools, thanks to the simplicity of their design. The short development cycle and easily purchasable parts of TRICOM makes it an excellent choice for a country willing to establish a space program. Within less than six months, engineers from “non-space” countries can witness the full assembly, integration and testing of a satellite. Therefore, after only a few years and a few TRICOM-class satellites produced, a country can boast the training of a few dozens of capable satellite engineers and claim having started a strong and sustainable space program.

The first satellite of the TRICOM project, TRICOM-1R, was launched on February 3, 2018 by JAXA’s sounding rocket SS-520-5 from the Uchinoura Space Center. Its operations went as planned, confirming the quality of the design made by ISSL teams. In particular, a test campaign was carried out to check the functioning of the store and forward system from various locations around the world.

Through a collaboration framework with the Smart Africa Alliance, regional organization with 24 member countries working towards the development of information and communication technologies in Africa, The University of Tokyo is pursuing the advancement of space technology development and data utilization capacity building in

Africa. In order to demonstrate the technical applications and educational strengths of the TRICOM class of satellites, the ISSL initiated its first international pilot project in 2018 with the Republic of Rwanda, represented by the Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA). This cooperation has two main goals: 1) providing Rwanda with its first satellite, JPRWASAT, based on the TRICOM design and 2) training local engineers in the field of satellite technology development and utilization.

JPRWASAT (Japan-Rwanda Satellite), also called RWASAT-1 (Rwanda Satellite 1) is the first satellite in the history of the Republic of Rwanda, co-developed and co-built with The University of Tokyo based on its TRICOM design. Following the results of a mission idea contest carried out in Rwanda in early 2018, it was decided to place two multispectral cameras on JPRWASAT for agriculture and forest monitoring, in addition to its store and forward communication system. The satellite was developed from December 2018 to May 2019 by a joint Japanese-Rwandan team, in the facilities of the ISSL at The University of Tokyo. Various industrial partners, mostly from Fukui prefecture, were part of the project for the manufacturing of satellite parts, as well as for the testing of the satellite. After its completion and official delivery to the government of Rwanda during the 2019 Transform Africa Summit in Kigali in May 2019, JPRWASAT completed its final review at JAXA's Tsukuba Space Center on June 4, 2019 and was consequently handed over to JAXA for an expected launch to the International Space Station in late summer 2019 onboard HTV -8 and subsequent deployment from the Japanese Kibo module onboard the ISS.

Apart from placing the first Rwandan satellite in orbit, the JPRWASAT project aims to develop capacity in Rwanda. In particular, local capacity building programs can be divided into two categories: satellite engineering, and data analysis and utilization.

The main target of the JPRWASAT project is the development of a pool of capable space engineers in Rwanda, starting at different levels. At the time of redaction of this paper, two space engineering capacity building programs have been carried out. The first consisted in a 3-month stay in Japan of three Rwandan engineers so they can participate in the joint development, integration and tests of JPRWASAT, and acquire specialized knowledge in satellite engineering, based on their existing high-level knowledge in related fields (mechanical, aeronautical and electrical). At an earlier level, a training on basic space engineering was carried out with undergraduate students from the College of Science and Technology of the University of Rwanda using the HEPTA-Sat learning program developed by two our partner organizations: NPO UNISEC-Global and Nihon University.

On the data analysis side, Japanese organizations such as The University of Tokyo's Center for Spatial Information Science and Japan Space Systems have been carrying out trainings for remote sensing data analysis and big data analysis using a GPGPU supercomputer – installed in Kigali as part of the project – in March and May 2019.

After the successful Rwandan pilot project with JPRWASAT, the ISSL and its Rwandan partners envision to scale up the project with numerous other international partners. Rwanda being a core member of the Smart Africa Alliance, priority will be given to establishing cooperation agreements with “Smart African” countries. During the Smart Africa Alliance's annual Transform Africa Summit in May 2018, Professor Nakasuka and Professor Shibasaki of The University of Tokyo signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the space development and utilization capacity building as well as on the establishment of a regional constellation of S&F satellites. The establishment of such constellation will be a very challenging but very promising venture, heavily dependent on the success of JPRWASAT and its ability to contribute to sustainable development in the region.

8. Ssali Vick Lukwago

How can ODA Benefit Rural Cooperative Societies in Uganda?

Ssali Vick Lukwago (Aichi Gakuin University)

Key words: Key words: foreign aid, patronage, corruption, grassroots, community-building projects

Uganda's, and indeed most of Africa's predicament today, is that power is consolidated in hands of a few whose grip on power is sustained by a vast patronage empire. Patronage, typically in the form of government contracts, tenders, jobs, and even aid and grant-funded community-building projects, is tantamount to corruption, and it is a very exclusive system. Patronage, it can be argued, is both a cause and indicator of the so called economic dimensions of "horizontal inequalities (His)." These include inequalities in access to and ownership of assets – financial, human, natural resource-based and social. In addition, they comprise inequalities in income levels and employment opportunities, which depend on such assets and the general conditions of the economy.¹ Patronage, it can be argued, is also "a crime against development, democracy, education, prosperity, public health and justice - what many would consider the pillars of social well-being."² There are constant reports of corruption and misappropriation of public funds in Uganda today, and there is evidence everywhere that even money received in foreign aid, grants and loans is actually not benefitting the neediest of society.

Much of the locally collected revenues, as well as the aid and grants from donors, is spent on servicing and maintaining this patronage system. The decentralization model adopted by the long-reigning NRM government, for instance, has over the years fallen victim of this patronage system. The original reasons for creating new districts were undeniably noble and positive, main among them being the making of essential social services more accessible to millions of rural people who feel marginalized. However, such a progressive increase of districts from a mere 33 in 1986 when the NRM came to power, to 127 plus the capital city Kampala in 2019, has had no meaningful impact on the lives of the local population because they have always been created as a result of presidential pledges prior to or during elections. The decentralization model, despite draining government coffers and probably part of foreign aid, "has been overtaken by politics ... In this model, power vaguely lies in hands of politically appointed administrative personnel who are accountable only to the appointing authority."³

People on the grassroots of society are, therefore, the biggest victims of patronage and corruption. For as Dr. Gbenga Lawal argues, corruption discourages private investment and saving, impedes the efficient use of government revenue and development assistance funds, and it hampers the effective delivery of public goods and services.⁴ Essential medical, educational, and other social services that should be subsidized by the local arms of government all get out of local folks' reach or become non-existent all-together. This has given rise to various local efforts to keep life going. The most significant among such efforts in recent years has been accessing of the poor to microfinance. Savings and loan associations provide credit for the poor to fight poverty, thus delivering financial services to a social class that has for decades been ignored by the conventional commercial banks and by their government.

The author paid a visit to a savings and loan association in rural Central Uganda, and found that through a local Buganda Kingdom initiative, previously impoverished women have been mobilized, sensitized, trained and equipped with the relevant skills in

savings mobilization, group dynamics, leadership skills, record keeping, and credit and business management. For this particular group in the rural, agricultural district of Kalungu in Central Uganda, it all started with one struggling single mother Gertrude, an ardent listener to the Buganda Kingdom broadcaster, the Central Broadcasting Service. One day she listened to a radio program about a new project initiated by the Kingdom of Buganda and promoted by the same CBS, which teaches local people especially women to save and loan money for their small projects in a project locally known as PEWOSA (**Project to Empower WOMen through Savings and Loan Associations**). In this project, Gertrude learned, women put together the little money they have for a month or two, and they start lending it out in amounts depending on one's deposit. With the borrowed money the women can do things they otherwise couldn't manage to do, ranging from small business transactions, commercial farming to restoring or buying new household infrastructure. They also return it with no more than 5% interest.

Gertrude loved the concept and soon began gathering women in her neighborhood and other parts of the village. She taught them about what she had learned over the weeks listening to the radio program. They have now been going for three years, and many testified to having had their lives turned around. Some testified to having used the money to startup businesses, grow commercial crops and sell off the yields for profit, or raise pigs and chickens for sale. They could raise more money, pay off the loans, and with the surplus money some could pay school fees for their young children while others even managed to buy new plots, build new houses or improve on their existing houses with repairs or better kitchens and toilets. They also raised the question: what if at least some of the money that is received and misappropriated at national and local government level had been availed to such local savings and loan associations? Wouldn't it have been put to better use by the mothers who are presumably incapable of endangering their own children's health care, education and other basic needs?

I also had the same question in mind about all Overseas Development Assistance to Uganda and Africa, Japanese ODA in particular. This question arose especially in light of the JSAS 2019 theme, "Enhancing Japan-Africa Connectivity," and I will argue in this paper that such an approach to development assistance will be a more practical and progressive engagement between Japan and her (African) Ugandan partners. After a recent UN investigation of Uganda's refugee program found evidence of corruption costing millions of dollars and misconduct, European donors Germany and The UK to suspend aid to Uganda in 2018. It is a bold but valid argument to say that if all the aid money that is stolen by government and other officials had a way of reaching and empowering rural credit societies like the subject of this paper, ordinary lives would be much better than they are now. A set-back to this study is the lack of practical ways to overstep the diplomatic strings and avail funds from Japanese ODA, and indeed other development assistance donors, to local savings and loan associations in the form of the all-important microfinance local women need to improve their neglected lives.

¹ Stewart, F., "Horizontal Inequalities as a Cause of Conflict", (2009:5).

² Lucas, Jonathan (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Southern Africa Representative), 2009.

³ Ssali, Vick. (2017). "Ethnicity and Federalism in Uganda: Grassroots Perceptions."

⁴ Lawal, Gbenga (2007). "Corruption and Development in Africa: Challenges for Political and Economic Change".

9. Takeshi Daimon

Assisting Infrastructure Gap in Africa – Case Study of Hydraulic Power Plant in Kenya

Takeshi Daimon (Waseda University)

Key words: Kenya, JICA, ODA loan, CSR, project evaluation

This paper presents a comparative overview of Japanese assistance for economic infrastructure sector in African nations, by taking an example of a hydraulic power plant in Sondu-Miriu, a Western region of Kenya which has been assisted by Japanese ODA loan since the early 1990s. This symbolic project of mutual friendship, provides an example of consensus-based institutional building through infrastructure lending by Japan, which contrasts with massive capital flow from China since around 2010, replacing Japan and other Western donors to become the biggest financier for the continent.

Under the long Moi Presidency (1978–2002), Kenya's policy base became unstable in the early 1990s, when the country was faced with an anti-corruption and pro-democracy campaigns from both Kenya and Japan. Further, the delay in implementation of the structural adjustment programs since the 1980s worsened its relations with the World Bank and IMF. When Kenya was internationally isolated in the late 1990s over its human rights records and structural adjustments, it was Japan who gave hand to the country.

The Sondu-Miriu project², hydroelectric power plant based in Western Kenya, was originally extended as a concessional loan project in March 1997, but took more than a decade to complete it, including a few years' suspension in the early 2000 when the country was classified as "heavily indebted poor country" (HIPC), exempted to repay debt with international creditors. The loan resumed politically when President Moi met with Vice-Minister Suzuki of Foreign Affairs of Japan, expressing his intention to repay the debt from Japan regardless of HIPC debt relief. The project also went through political scandals from both sides. In Kenya, NGO leader was arrested at the project site, and in Japan, Vice-Minister was arrested for corruption charges on ODA project. Regardless, the project resumed by 2005.

Given these events, both Kenya and Japan decided to take a cautious approach. They decided to implement the project by "consensus-building". In 2011-12, the author conducted an evaluation study on this project, examining "relevance," "efficiency," "effectiveness," "impact" and "sustainability," in compliance with the guidelines set forth by OECD-DAC (Development Assistant Commission). We have conducted a sample survey of 200 households near the project, in order to find out their perception about the project. To our surprise, only 23 households (or 11.5%) had electricity contracts with the power plant. The non-contractors replied that they have not signed the contract because of the lack of electricity supply to their community (50 households), high electricity bills (where the community is served) (111 households), and other reasons (5 households). Further, many of the households recognized the employment and business during construction, and the new infrastructure (power station and related facilities) as major positive impacts; the noise and pollution during construction, and the loss of employment¹⁵ after the construction was completed were recognized as major negative impacts.

² See JICA report for a complete description and evaluation of the project.
https://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2011_KE-P23_4.pdf

Overall the rate of satisfaction with the project shows that 140 households (70%) are “very much satisfied” or “satisfied,” far exceeding 55 households (27.5%) who replied “unsatisfied” or “very much unsatisfied.” A major reason for satisfaction is the economic benefits such as employment creation (132 households), while a major reason for dissatisfaction is the non-economic costs such as worsening of the environment during construction (45 households).

During the suspended period of the project, *Technical Committee* was established in order to discuss requests from stakeholders, including NGOs, community representatives, government and company representatives, and JICA. The beneficiary survey reveals the relatively low level of recognition of the committee¹⁶ where people are nearly equally “aware of” (105 households) and “unaware of” (91 households) it. Among those who recognized the committee, 86 households (81.9%) replied that they were either “unsatisfied” or “very much unsatisfied,” far exceeding the 18 households (16.6%) who replied that they were either “satisfied” or “very much satisfied.” The reasons for satisfaction included “opinions and interests were reflected” (9 households), “problems were solved” (10 households), while the reasons for dissatisfaction included “opinions and interests were not reflected” (17 households), “problems were not solved” (49 households), and “participatory, democratic and transparent process was not available” (27 households).

These results suggest that overall people are satisfied with the project, while they are *not* aware of the *Technical Committee*, and unfavorable opinions dominated even among those who recognized the committee because the problems raised were not solved (49 households) etc. However, it is also true that based on requests from local people and NGOs, additional surveys (on fishery and livery standards, etc.) were recommended and conducted by the committee. This suggests that the committee’s monitoring of the impacts on fishery and health damages caused by dust, etc. have decreased public concerns. However, it is most likely that these actual contributions by the committee were not fully shared with the local people in general.

CSR activities by company include efforts related to water supply, education, and environment. Water supply is provided to about 20,000 people in the downstream area of the Sondu River through standpipes or as treated water and by establishing a rural water supply association, thus contributing to the supply of safe water. Initially, company assumed the stand that water should be provided by self-help efforts by local communities, but following discussions and a recommendation by the Technical Committee, the water supply was funded entirely by company. Water provided through water kiosks and standpipes is used for drinking or agricultural purposes, contributing to improving their standards of living by reducing the labor involved in fetching water and by providing safe water. Water is provided for communities living downstream Sondu River (31 water kiosks and 3 standpipes) and also for communities near the outlet channel (5 standpipes). In addition, water is provided freely for local people within the base camp, which is open to the local community. These activities have been well received by the local people.

In conclusion, with trial and error process, Kenya and Japan collaborated closely with each other to build consensus about the controversial project, but much remains to be done to incorporate the consensus into the actual decision making. This is an important lesson learned no matter who finances the project. Chinese aid is also expected to learn from the lesson from this project.

10. Yanyin Zi

Chinese Merchants' Role Changes in Africa: From Distributors of "Made in China" to Founders of "Designed in China"

Yanyin Zi (Rikkyo University)

Keywords: China, Botswana, fong kong, industrial development

Many Africans view industry and manufacturing as two areas in which Chinese investors can make the most contributions in Africa. However, current Chinese investment in African countries tends to focus on trade, while success in industrial or manufacturing sectors is considered nascent. Botswana is no exception. Despite four decades of rapid economic growth, its economy still lacks diversity and is driven mainly by natural resources and primary products with expensive import bills. Therefore, aiming to enhance long-term public participation in the economy, the government of Botswana has initiated projects to develop an entrepreneurship culture that facilitates business growth and industrial development.

China's presence in Botswana has been growing since the beginning of the 21st century. Most Botswana people have become aware of China's presence through their daily use of products and goods marked "Made in China" and by interacting with Chinese merchants in local "China shops." Benefiting from service in China shops, local people purchase goods for daily use at very low prices. However, despite the convenience of China shops, made-in-China merchandise has gradually come to be despised and criticized. Locals have coined the name "fong kong," which means "cheap," "fake," or "counterfeit" for such products.

Based on 13 months of field research in Botswana during 2011 and 2015, this paper explains the history of counterfeit production in China, unfolds the change in local attitudes toward fong kong, and reviews the role Chinese merchants have played in the process over time. Participant observation and in-depth interviews were conducted in more than 100 China shops. This article addresses three research questions:

1. How and where are fong kong products made?
2. How did fong kong come to Africa?
3. How have Chinese merchants in Africa changed their roles?

Key Findings

Research question 1: In China, "copy culture" or counterfeit production originated during the Opium Wars (Grove 2017), explaining why fong kong has been continually produced in China despite government restrictions on doing so. According to Grove, through the opening of treaty ports during the Opium Wars, Western manufacturers began to ship large volumes of cotton textiles to China. As the volume of imports rose, Chinese political leaders began to worry about destruction of indigenous handicraft industries and undertook initiatives to create new production systems to produce a wide variety of goods that imitated foreign imports (2017:126-127). Due to this historical background, economic nationalism became an element of the Chinese government's "political DNA," leading to the ongoing reluctance to enforce the intellectual property rights of foreign companies in China (2017:135). Besides the historical background, the rise of bottom-up industrialization has also played an important role in the fong kong phenomenon in

Botswana. According to fieldwork conducted by researchers, most fong kong products sold in the Botswana market are produced in Yiwu and Jinjiang (Zi 2015). Despite its reputation for producing low-quality goods and counterfeit products, Yiwu continues to expand and experience extraordinary success (Ito 2017). Products from the Yiwu Market are often considered inferior goods, according to Japanese market standards (Ito 2017:275). However, the same products are generally acceptable to consumers in emerging economies such as those in Africa and Latin America, thus attributing a role to Chinese merchants who distribute “Made in China” to the world.

Research question 2: In Africa, Chinese merchants are the main distributors of “Made in China.” Most Chinese merchants in Botswana come from the Chinese provinces of Fujian and Jiangxi. Through family networks, they travel to Botswana for business opportunities, expecting to profit more easily there than they do in China. Young Chinese merchants in their early twenties tend to use their positions as shop assistants in “China shops” to accumulate business experience, and they aspire to start their own businesses one day.

Although goods sold in China shops are called “fong kong,” according to their quality and their marketing period, they now can be categorized as 1) cheap, low-quality goods; 2) counterfeit goods; or 3) novelties. Ironically, Chinese merchants received the most respect when they were selling cheap, low-quality goods during the 1990s. Later on, in order to satisfy the needs of Botswana people, Chinese merchants offered choices of counterfeit goods that combined affordable prices and quality beyond the standard. However, due to local governments’ regulation of fong kong, the China shop business was widely criticized. As a ripple effect, many Chinese merchants lost the respect of local people. To save the tarnished China brand, some Chinese merchants decided to introduce their own brands by selling novelty goods with original brand names to the locals.

Research question 3: After years of accumulating business experience and capital through the China shop business, some Chinese merchants have gradually upgraded from trading to industry. Through a case study, the researcher argues that although the industrialization process might be slow, Chinese merchant-investors are gradually contributing to Botswana’s growing industrialization and moving the economy away from complete reliance on natural resources and imports. In fact, we might observe more and more Chinese merchants changing their role from distributors of “Made in China” to founders of “Designed in China” but made in Africa. Just as industry in China was stimulated by counterfeit production, as local needs increase among Botswana people, we might observe the same pattern in Africa.

In general, this research furthers our understanding of China’s “copy culture” and provides some clues to Chinese merchants’ role in African industrial development. The research suggests that Chinese merchants’ innovations might play a key role in promoting industrialization in Africa, although to materialize fully, such progress is likely to require more time.

11. Tomotaka Taniguchi

Optimal Development of Infrastructure in African Countries -Reacting to a Trap through Assistance of the Belt and Road Initiative by China's Development Strategy- Tomotaka Taniguchi

**(Visiting Researcher, Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Information
Studies, the University of Tokyo, Japan)**

**Key words: economic burden, international bidding, tender transparency,
public fairness, development consultants**

Purpose

In African countries where infrastructure building is thriving due to China's development assistance, the scale of the loan matching with the recipient country's economic situation has been argued. This topic discusses, from a perspective of development consultants, the method of constructing the optimal infrastructure being necessary for development in Africa based on the findings obtained from a series of projects started from the post-war Iraq reconstruction supported by Japanese government's Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Introduction

In Iraq in March 2003, attacks were launched by the multinational force on the grounds of possession of weapons of mass destruction, and after the war, assistance from each government for postwar reconstruction has been started and “the Project for Improvement of Trunk Communications Network and Transit Switches” has been carried out by Japan's grant aid scheme from December in 2004 to July in 2010 as one of their aids.

After the Project, “Communications Network Development Project for Major Cities in Iraq” has been announced and newly started in December of 2013 and completed in June of 2018 as Japan's ODA loan scheme. The topic of this theme focuses on the latter ODA Project.

Methods

Based on the knowledge obtained from the above Project, the ideas of the feasible international infrastructure support project in accordance with tender transparency and public fairness is quoted. We analyzed the concerned bidding conditions, procedures and evaluation methods first. Especially the huge pages of the bidding documents were reviewed for finding some essences of putting things above the others of bidders. Then the evaluation result was examined. And we measured the amount of improvement on telecommunication networks actually built in Iraq.

Together with those works, we reviewed a procurement procedure of bidders which contains preliminary screening, qualification evaluation, selection of prequalified applicants, preliminary examination of technical bids, qualification of the bidders, determination of responsiveness of technical bids, and detailed evaluation of technical bids for best selection of a favourable contractor.

Results

As a result, technical evaluation was an essential factor for keeping a tender transparency and public fairness. And we also found that a series of tender documents for international bidding created by the development consultants are major factors for excluding the unfavorable bidders.

Discussion

The consulting services in Iraq case, they included engineering service component consisting of detailed design and tendering assist, and also included construction supervision. We consider that these two components lead to the above result. Another factor for reaching the above outcome of the Project will be an overall management provided by the consultants which includes financial management and safety management together with the technical management.

Conclusions

Optimal infrastructural construction can be achieved by conducting the thoughtful and precise international bidding. And, it was revealed by a series of projects in Iraq that development consultants played an important role to this realization. As a conclusion, in African countries, the contents of the tender documents and its procedure for international bidding, and rational decisions made by recipient countries determine the appropriateness of infrastructure construction that can be said to be optimal as a national project.

This presentation provides a message through the international bidding system to bring the welcome assistance without imposing excessive economic burden on the recipient country and excluding a motive from a donor country, together with the significance of the development consultants.

Enhancing Japan-Africa Connectivity

Although some countries in Africa are now in debt due to the Belt and Road Initiative by China's Development Strategy, it will be considered that this can be called a Trap of Aid. The reasons are: a) China's national strategy to contain Africa which is a potential big market with huge infrastructure investment, b) lack of ethics as a creditor country of lending that neglects repayment ability of a debtor, absence of order maintenance, and a lack of compliance with regulations, c) favorable inducement to debtor countries due to excessive entertainment, etc.

In contrast, Japan's aid system is different. It is a) Japan's foreign aid stance to provide technical support and funding for high quality infrastructure construction, b) examination of appropriateness through feasibility study with conducting an economic and financial analysis, and to keep transparency by international bidding, and to ensure fairness and objectivity, and c) implementing assistance based on requests from recipient countries.

As Japan-Africa connectivity, it will be further strengthened by use of Japan's ODA scheme for social infrastructure construction, and the trust between the two countries will improve through a process of the optimal development project.

(End)

12. David Arase

What of an Africa-Indo-Pacific region?

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The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies

Key words: Regional integration; regional connectivity; BRI; Asia-Africa Growth Corridor; Indo-Pacific region

Today there is growing discussion and debate over the geopolitics, geo-economics, regional interdependence, and regional governance of the integrating Indo-Pacific region. But often left out of this discourse is the role and growing importance of Africa, which defines the westernmost portion of this region. This paper reviews ongoing Indo-Pacific processes that are penetrating and integrating Africa into the wider region to suggest that the main growth axis of Africa's international economic, political, and social exchange now extends through the Indian Ocean region into East Asia. As integration processes spread from its eastern coastal regions across Africa a well rooted African-Asian complex of relations may not be so far off.

Integration drivers

The basic drivers of African-Asian integration are technological, economic, and political. Technologically, the revolution in transportation, telecommunications, and digital revolution in personal device connectivity, big data, AI, and the Internet of Things (IoT) has virtually eliminated heretofore prohibitively costly and difficult barriers to large-scale interaction between even less developed areas of Africa and Asia. Examples and data illustrating the dramatic lowering of long distance transaction costs will be presented.

Africa, South Asia, and East Asia have most of the world's largest and fastest growing economies as well as the world's poorest and most underdeveloped countries. This diversity drives trade and investment to tap new and emerging markets, energy and natural resource development, and the migration of factories attracted by abundant labour, or vice-versa. At the same time, capital and technology is available in East Asia to make large-scale and ambitious investments across the Indo-Pacific both feasible and desired. Measures and indicators that illustrate these fundamental relationships will be presented in the paper.

Politically, states competing for the best growth opportunities and strategic advantage to be had in this rapidly transforming Indo-Pacific landscape are sponsoring either individually (e.g., China) or in partnership with others (e.g., Japan, India, and ASEAN countries) a multitude of initiatives that seek to integrate Africa into the Indo-Pacific. The paper will indicate the present state of play in this regard.

Describing and understanding integration

For the sake of discussion, the complex process of regional integration is divided under the headings of geo-economics, regional interdependence,

geopolitics, and regional governance.

Geo-economics refers to the ways in which actors seek to integrate, divide, or connect geographies in order to create economic benefit for themselves. Three states have launched noteworthy Indo-Pacific geo-economic initiatives that seek to integrate Africa into their respective regional networks of economic exchange. China is most noted for its Belt and Road Initiative and FOCAC meetings. Japan is known for its longer history of foreign aid relations; the TICAD meetings, and its more recent Quality Infrastructure Initiative. India has joined Japan in launching the Asia-Africa Growth Corridor initiative and recently has launched its own African initiatives in technical and loan cooperation.

Geopolitics can refer to strategies employed by states or groups of states seek coercive control over geographical spaces, points, and transit routes in order to gain security, create stability, or exercise strategic and political leverage over others. Indo-Pacific geopolitics is penetrating Africa in a variety of ways including jointly sponsored UN collective security operations; anti-piracy operations; anti-terrorism operations; military and paramilitary training; military and dual-use installations; and military education. The efforts of Indo-Pacific actors making such initiatives will be reviewed to see the degree of integration happening in this dimension of regional relations.

Deepening relations in functional issue areas such as trade, finance, pollution, public health, and maritime security among regional members should produce regional interdependence. This means that regional members will all feel the positive or negative consequences of the trends, events, and actor behaviour in the region. The paper will present evidence to determine the extent to which the integration of Africa into the Indo-Pacific complex of functional relations can actually be demonstrated.

Regional governance refers to how members of a region agree or disagree on who proper members are; what rules of behaviour should be observed; who should make rules; and how they should be made and enforced. Governance may vary in scope from sub-region to macro-region, and from narrow issues river water management to broad concerns such as how in principle trade should be conducted or how states should resolve disputes. In the Indo-Pacific there are a variety of older and newer governance proposals that link Africa to the Indo-Pacific that will be characterized in the paper.

One may find a trend toward regionalization and governance tendencies bridging the divide between Africa and the Indo-Pacific, just as the traditional divide between the Indian Ocean and Asia-Pacific regions has been bridged to create the Indo-Pacific. But in the final analysis, the significance of such trends turns on whether there is any prospect of constructing a regional identity or shared group purpose, not to replace all other identities or loyalties, but as a meaningful new overlay or element added to the diverse identities of the individual actors grouped in this Africa-Indo-Pacific analytic. This question must be raised but no attempt to answer it will be made at this point.

13. Bhakta Kumar Puri & Kazuo Takahashi

Community Development with Community-based Finance in Nepal

Bhakta Kumar Puri Co-authors: Kazuo Takahashi (Toyo University)

Key words: Community development with community-based finance

1. Introduction

The National per capita income per person of Nepal is 800 \$ USD (World bank 2017) nearly 80% of Nepalese people live in rural areas. More than 80% of the population relies on agriculture, and 31% of that population lives below the poverty line. Nepal, a developing south Asian country, is challenging the problem to overcome poverty. However, 28.6 % of the population lives in multidimensional poverty. Most of the thirds worlds countries are facing the challenges of extreme poverty, inequalities, social inclusion gender gap, and much more. To address these socio-economic issues, different social stakeholders are concerning. Since four decades of Community-based Finance (CBF), a system is an alternative tool. CBF, that offerings various financial services such as savings, credit, remittances, and insurance. CBF is an instrument of poverty reduction, female empowerment, and community development. Nepal has been practicing the microfinance service since 1953. In 1998 the financial intermediaries act was enacted to regulate the financial intermediaries NGOs (FINGOs) on carrying out microfinance activities that act legalizing the operation and activities of NGOs as microfinance operators (Shrestha 2009). In 1998 the Lumanti based community-based finance (CBF) was established, to target and to upgrade the living standards of squatters and slums, low-income earners, and the urban-rural communities in the capital city, Kathmandu than it expanded its services over Nepal.

2. Community Development with community-based Finance (CBF)

Community development is a long-term process and well-planned activities where it would be inclusive and equitable among the community member. The community development projects would be holistic and integrated with a bigger picture. Have initiated and supported by a community member to get the benefits in the community level. The empirical research tries to investigate the role of CBF in community development aspect in Nepal and strategies to introduce the community-based finance role in developing the leadership and social capital of participants. The objective of the research is to evaluate the role of CBF in community development. Where the specific aim of the paper is to investigate the economic access, and the leadership development aspects the participants based on the Lumanti (NGO) organized CBF in Nepal. The In-depth interview, focus group discussion, and case study held with CBF participants in their location in Natural setting and their saving and credit office and the place of work. Focus group discussion organized in the weekly meeting day of their SCC office. The research has used both quantitative and qualitative method to gather the necessary information form the research field. It is the first research conducted on Lumanti based community-based finance on the title CBF and community development doing by Lumanti Nepal in the different part of Nepal. Selected three different areas of Nepal such as Dharan, Dibya Jyoti women saving and credit co-operative and Sambridi women saving and credit co-operative Biratnagar Sayunkta Mahila Sarsafai saving and Credit co-operative Teku form Kathmandu.

3. Research Findings

The total number of respondents were 104 from three different areas the members of CBF — age between the 10-60 years old women. Among the total respondents, 90% of respondents married, and 6% of the respondents are single. 4% of the respondents are divorced or separated single living life. The research finding reveal that microcredit member has the low level of education illiterate respondents are 54% and 25 % of respondents has primary school similarly higher educational respondents are only 2% continuously the secondary level of education respondents is 18%. It examines that most of the respondents are illiterate or they have no education.

The research observes that the low-level of education borrower has been facing a lack of knowledge to utilize the loan. The research found that the clients use CBF as the mechanism of financial access. The purpose of the loans reveals that the highest amount of borrowing is for Small income generating purpose, and the second highest goal of the investment is for child education and household expenses. The lowest purpose of the loan is to return the loan amount. Another most top trend of the borrowing is foreign employment purpose the previous data shows that every year overseas employment loan has been increasing highly. In the same time, 12% of respondents have replied the other, that other is the housing loan in low-interest rate. Most of the CBF under the Lumanti has supported by the international organization. After the participation in CBF, none of the participants have income less than Nrs 5000 and 74 respondents have Nrs 6000-10000, and the 19 respondents have over Nrs 11,000, and three respondents have more than Nrs 15,000 monthly income. The key findings of the income index indicate the duration of participation, and an increase in the revenue has interrelationship. The research findings suggest that long-term participants in CBF member's income has increased compared to the Short time participants. The researches paper found that small credit itself is an essential aspect for poor people. Access to small credit brings a substantial change, happiness, in household level, socially and community level.

The findings show that the income of the household women has been increased compared with the past. However, the research paper could not confirm that change in the income factor affecting the CBF or another aspect. It is the subject of the further research. The findings indicate respondents strongly agree after participating in the CBF the decision-making capacity has increased. Monthly meeting, different capacity building training, and the networking facilities between the groups with the sharing and learning system are more useful to develop the decision-making capacity of the participants.

Compulsory participation in the community-based activities is mandatory. Thus, the research observes that these kinds of activities support to build the leadership capacity to the participants, particularly women. Forty-two respondents strongly agree that the participants in CBF help to develop the leadership capacity and 28 respondents only agree similarly, 23 respondents are neither agreed nor disagreed that role of community finance in leadership development, single respondents disagree with community finance could not play an essential role in leadership development. The findings show that microcredit mechanism is an important aspect to reduce poverty and community development. Little credit in south Asian countries has improved the economic condition of the poor.

4. Conclusion

The findings support the assumption of the study. The outcome and observation reveal that access to CBF to poor people have positive changes. The groups' savings and credit have been expanding the economic mobilization and expanding the commercial access as well as support in building the capacities of the participants. The findings reveal that participants doing the group saving and loan was for the income generating activities and the secure shelter. The monthly income of participants increased Nrs 6000, which is double compared to the past. If household women are economically strong, automatically they can be strong psychologically, socially than they have confidence and they can participate in different socio-economic and led the leadership position. The conclusions of the study show that CBF is a mechanism to connect the community members to develop strong social bond support in collective action. The member participates improving their socio-economic situation, community-based activities such as economic activities, empowerment activities. Health and education awareness activities support poor people to upgrade their quality of life at grassroots level of development. The findings confirm that that CBF is an instrument of community-based development at the same time community-led investment has been playing a crucial role in stimulating the community development for low-income communities in Nepal. However, the community members do not properly use the loans in the income-generating activities.

14. Jean-Baptiste M.B. Sanfo

The Effect of Family Factors on Students' Learning Achievements in Burkina Faso's Primary Education: Focused on Gold Mining Areas

Jean-Baptiste M.B. SANFO (Kobe University)

Keywords: learning achievements family factors gold mining communities

Background

Burkina Faso, like many developing countries, has recently improved in terms of education (UNESCO, 2017). However, the country still faces many disparities in enrolments, and also faces what WorldBank (2018) called a learning crisis. Evidence show that the learning process depends on policies and schools, but is also determined by the support of families. Family factors are important for the learning of students, therefore in local contexts where families do not value education and adopt attitudes not in favor of education, students' performance may be affected negatively. In local a context of gold mining activities, easy employment opportunities and the financial inducement may incentivize parents to neglect the education of their children, or not value education at all. Using the case of gold mining communities in Burkina Faso, the objective of this study is to investigate family factors (parental involvement and the number of books at home) that influence the learning achievements of primary school students in gold mining areas in Burkina Faso.

Methodology

This study employed hierarchical linear modelling as a method to analyze the effect of family factors on students' learning achievements. In a hierarchical linear model, it is assumed that there are differences at a lower level of the analysis (student and family related factors), as well as differences at the higher level (school and related factors). Differences at each level and their effect on the outcome of interest need to be accounted for to avoid having biased estimations of the response outcome variations (Hofmann, 1997).

The analysis started from fitting the empty mode, that is one without any predictors included, to determine the Inter-class Correlation (proportion of variance of learning achievements which is due to differences across schools). This revealed that 53% of variances in learning achievements are due to school differences. The following steps were based on an exploratory approach, where predictors at level 1 and level 2 were added separately in blocks, and the final model obtained is given bellow:

Level-1

$$y_{ij} = \beta_{0j} + \beta_1 X_{1ij} + \beta_2 X_{2ij} + \beta_3 X_{3ij} + \beta_4 X_{4ij} + \beta_5 X_{5ij} + \beta_6 X_{6ij} + \beta_7 X_{7ij} + \beta_8 X_{8ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

Level-2

$$\beta_{0j} = \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} W_{1j} + \gamma_{02} W_{2j} + \gamma_{03} W_{3j} + \gamma_{04} W_{4j} + \gamma_{05} W_{5j} + \gamma_{06} W_{6j} + \gamma_{07} W_{7j} + \delta_{0j}$$

$$\beta_1 = \gamma_{10} \quad \beta_4 = \gamma_{40}$$

$$\beta_2 = \gamma_{20} \quad \beta_5 = \gamma_{50} \quad \beta_7 = \gamma_{70}$$

$$\beta_3 = \gamma_{30} \quad \beta_6 = \gamma_{60} \quad \beta_8 = \gamma_{80}$$

Where:

$$\gamma_{00} = \text{Level 2 intercept}$$

$$\gamma_{01} \sim \gamma_{08} = \text{Level 2 slopes}$$

$$\gamma_{10} \sim \gamma_{80} = \text{mean (pooled slopes)}$$

$$\text{Variance}(\varepsilon_{ij}) = \sigma^2 = \text{level 1 residual variance}$$

$$\text{Variance}(\delta_{0j}) = \tau_{00} = \text{level 2 residual variance}$$

The data used is from the 2014 Program d'Analyse des Systemes Educatifs de la Confemen (PASEC) [Program for the Analysis of Confemen Education Systems Reading and Math Test scores.

Results

Table 1: Effect of parental home involvement and having books on students' learning achievements

Variables	Reading Score		Math Score	
	(1) Coef	(2) Std. Error	(3) Coef	(4) Std. Error
No Parental_inv	1.502	1.97	2.344	2.173
Invol_sometimes	10.682 *	5.613	10.497*	6.181
Invol_often	8.247 *	4.780	10.186*	5.267
Invol_Always	7.222	6.050	8.590	6.659
home_books	9.33***	3.51	6.847*	3.878
Household factors		Yes		Yes
School factors		Yes		Yes
Community factors		Yes		Yes
Observations	1273		1273	

Source: Created by Author

Results in table 1 indicate that there is no statistical relationship between parents not involved in the studies of their children and their learning achievements. Parents sometimes and often involved in the studies of their children contribute to improve their learning achievements. However, there is no statistical relationship between parents always involved in the studies of their children and the learning achievements of these children. Moreover, having books at home contributes to improve the learning achievements of students.

Conclusion and implications

Family factors are important for the learning of children. Precisely, parental involvement is effective for the learning of their children. However, caution is needed as to the level or scale of parental involvement, because parents may unknowingly be disruptive to the learning of their children. In addition, when there are books available to students at home, this affects learning achievements positively. But books in themselves do not help improve the learning of students, but they do under the condition that children use them in a sense that helps them get more knowledge or competencies relevant for schools.

The current research can serve for national policy purposes, and can also inform organizations supporting education in Burkina Faso. For example, Japanese Official Development Aid (ODA) targets mainly primary education, and mostly communities which show poor education indicators. Gold mining areas are among those communities. This research can help enhance Japan-Africa connectivity by informing where to direct ODA investments when it comes to education in gold mining areas, and there are many African countries that do have many gold mining communities then may profit as well. ODA being one of the key points of the partnership between Japan and African countries, findings suggest that building schools is not enough for learning in countries that benefit from ODA, but also targeting households can be beneficial. An effective ODA can strengthen the Japan-Africa partnership.

15. Joy Sambo

An investigation of sustainable development strategy for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Zambia; An analysis using the Japanese strategy model.

Joy Sambo (Hokkaido University)

Keywords: Water, sanitation, hygiene, communities, sensitization and empowerment

The purpose

Water, sanitation and Hygiene, as absolute necessities for people, the planet and prosperity, are at the very core of sustainable development. Zambia is currently implementing developmental strategies and embarking upon the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with a dedicated goal on water, sanitation and hygiene. Thus credible data are needed to underpin sector advocacy, stimulate political commitment, inform decision-making and trigger well-placed investments targeted towards optimum health, environment and economic gains.

Short description of the topic

In Zambia, Water, sanitation and hygiene, are at the very core of sustainable development, but are the lacking aspects. Safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene are pillars of human health and well-being. Unsustainable water extraction together with competing demands, population growth and migration, including urbanization, water pollution from release of untreated sewage and waste water, climate change and climate variability all add significant pressures on water supply systems, as well as require systematic, coordinated planning of new settlements and retreating of existing settlements to deliver sustainable water services. Thus, this study is very important and is very relevant to enhancing Japan-Africa Connectivity because Japan can work hand in hand with Zambia once more and Africa as a whole to improve water and sanitation standards.

Today, Zambia witnesses many instances of people lacking access to water as an essential commodity, Sanitation and hygiene have long been on the development agendas of governments worldwide. Aside from the massive investment requirements for putting in place sanitation interventions (both structural and non-structural measures) to benefit the communities, the sanitation sector, in general, is unfairly classified as unappealing compared with other infrastructure subsectors such as power generation, transportation, and water supply. Too many governments and other relevant stakeholders are driven to achieve economic development and yet invest very

little in promoting health and environmental conservation, considering how these two are strongly linked toward a country's economic well-being.

Methodology

In analyzing the sustainable development Strategy, urban Zambian communities will be used. A comprehensive approach Japanese will be used to solve solve various sanitation using from simple practices like washing hands, talking to people on the ground about the importance of good hygiene practices as well as implementing and creating enabling environments where people can coexist and access good water, proper drainages and live in environmental friendly areas. The specific types of strategy for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene technologies will be characterized by performance and cost parameters. The model will solve the problem by selecting a combination of sustainable technologies that minimize the total system cost and meets the estimated order to improve the capacity for planning, management, and control in the field of water supply and sewage systems. These include not only the provision of drinking water and sanitation, but also the improvement of water productivity, water pollution control, disaster mitigation, and water resource management.

Key findings

To investigation how the degradation of water resources is increasingly affecting access to safe drinking water. In this study, a sustainable development strategy which will match up to the governmental plan strategy in urban communities will be used, by working on the ground with the people to sensitize and empower them with skills to stay safe and enjoy life.

Conclusion

The objective of this study is to assess the safe sustainable development Strategy road map to achieve access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for all by using the Japanese strategy model that has worked. It also aims at empowering communities with skills and sensitization on good hygiene practices.

16. Ahista Hussain

The level of mine closure obligations disclosure by listed platinum producers in response to legislative changes

Ahista Hussain (Doshisha Business School: MBA Candidate)

Key words: Corporate reporting, Mine closure, Environment, Disclosure

Background

In enhancing the “Japan-Africa Connectivity” it is important to recognize the life cycle of products that span both Japan and countries in Africa. By understanding the upstream and downstream processes, the opportunity to ensure sustainability in product life cycles is enhanced. Mining is synonymous with financial development and environmental degradation (Younger, 2004). South Africa is the global leader in platinum production. Japan has secured 20% of its annual platinum consumption from South Africa; safeguarding its platinum supply for the Japanese vehicle industry (Nikkei, 2018). South Africa and Japan have committed to achieving SDG’s (United Nations, 2019). SDG’s accomplishment can be enhanced by Corporate reporting (International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, 2019). Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) listed platinum companies are making efforts to improve reporting transparency, however, the information they have provided is insufficient for stakeholders to effectively analyze (Sturdy & Cronje, 2017). In 2015, the South African government published revised Financial Provisioning Regulations, altering the reporting requirements for mine rehabilitation liabilities. The SDG’s for 2030 also came into effect in 2015.

Purpose

The aim of this paper is to compare the level of compliance with the recommended disclosure framework by the two top platinum producers for 2014 and 2018 reporting.

Methodology

The methodology presented by Sturdy & Cronje (2017) which surveyed annual corporate reports or websites of JSE listed platinum mines, was adapted. In addition, content analysis by assessing word frequency was applied.

Key Findings

There is an increase in the level of compliance between 2014 and 2018, particularly in the Sustainability development reports. When reviewing the level of compliance; there are improvements in the scope and process (principle one and two), however; supporting information is lacking (principle three).

Conclusion

There is an increase in the level of disclosure, whether this is in direct response to legislative changes is not definitive. Both companies reference the need for compliance to legislation in all three annual corporate reports. However, the legislative changes were explicitly acknowledged by one of the companies and the other company clearly acknowledged the SDG’s.

The lack of standardization and consistency of reporting between the companies can be attributed to company specific policies and the unique nature of each mining operation. Consequently, this paper suggests that the top platinum producers are increasingly more aware of mandatory requirements and voluntary reporting. Further, the emphasis in corporate reporting has shifted towards acknowledging stakeholders.

Message

The message of this research is to encourage companies to continue and increase reporting on mine closure obligations. Additional research should be conducted to assess if the annual corporate reporting provides useful information to stakeholders in terms of mine closure performance and disclosure.

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17. Maha El Khamlichi

Exploratory Research: Creative Confidence, Entrepreneurial Intentions and Fear of Failure in Moroccan context.

Maha EL KHAMLICH I (DOS HISHA UNIVERSITY)

Key words: Creativity, Creative Confidence, Entrepreneurial Activity, Entrepreneurial intentions, Fear Of Failure, Social and Cultural Norms, Structural Equation Model.

The Purpose of the Study:

This study comes up with a model that explores the potential relationships between creative confidence, social and cultural norms focused only on family and university creativity, entrepreneurial intentions and fear or failure. The model is based on the research of Zampetakis et al. (2011) that analyzes the relationship between individual's creativity, family and university support for creativity and entrepreneurial intentions.

Description of the topic:

Entrepreneurship in Morocco has grown from 3.3% in 2015 to 4.6% in 2017 (EL Ouazzani, 2017). Even though the trend is positive, entrepreneurship rate is still not enough to create jobs and value. In Morocco, entrepreneurial career is perceived positively as 3 in 4 Moroccans thought it is a good career choice in 2017 (EL Ouazzani, 2017). Even the social status of successful entrepreneurs is high as expressed by 63.3% of Moroccans which explains an entrepreneurial intentions rate of 39.79% in 2018 above the world average of 23.68%. However, the entrepreneurial activity is still limited. The main hurdle standing against entrepreneurial activity is fear of failure. It reached this year the highest level in the world: 64.15% ("GEM ECONOMY PROFILES MOROCCO", 2018).

The Approach/ The Methodology:

This paper is an exploratory research that aims to validate a proposed model that can explain the link between creative confidence, family and university support for creativity, entrepreneurial intentions and fear of failure. It concentrates on Moroccan students and entrepreneurs.

The methodology is organized as follows:

- Questionnaire: The data was collected from 497 Undergraduate/Graduate students in Morocco. The objective is to validate the hypothesized model and understand the dynamic between creative confidence, family and university support for creativity, entrepreneurial intentions and fear of failure.

- In-depth interviews: They were conducted among 14 entrepreneurs and 11 students in Morocco. The objective is to confirm the hypothesized model from two different perspectives and get a comprehensive explanation on the different variables and relationships.

Key findings:

Creative Confidence and its link to Family and University Creativity

Support: The results show that the higher is the family and university support for creativity the higher is the creative confidence.

Creative Confidence and its link to Entrepreneurial Intentions and Fear

Of Failure: Creative confidence enhances entrepreneurial intentions and reduces the fear of failure.

Entrepreneurial Intentions and Fear Of Failure: The higher entrepreneurial intentions, the higher is the fear of failure.

Family and University Creativity Support and Entrepreneurial

Intentions and Fear Of Failure: Creative confidence mediates the positive effect of family and university creative environment and entrepreneurial intentions. Furthermore, it mediates the negative effect between family and university support for creativity and fear of failure.

it appears that creative confidence decreases the fear of failure and increases entrepreneurial intentions. Furthermore, it mediates between the social and cultural norms depicted as familial and university support for creativity and entrepreneurial intentions and fear of failure. It all goes through the individual and if the person has more creative confidence that was nurtured through the right environment, entrepreneurship will become an appealing career and the fear of failure can be controlled and managed. This is an important finding as this relationship has never been considered in the literature and confirm more the urgency and necessity of including creativity as a pivotal and critical soft skill in school. The specialist in education will be comforted in their arguments about the significance of creative confidence. This will help shape the future research in the area of creativity, entrepreneurial intentions and fear of failure.

Conclusions:

This study is dedicated to encourage entrepreneurship in Morocco by solving the fear of failure through creative confidence. The outcomes of the proposed model have huge potential and it will help enrich the literature in general and in Morocco more particularly and trigger a reflexion about more practical ways to incorporate creative confidence in education. This research will give more insights about the urgency to shift into another kind of education that is not focused on survival but on transformation.

Message:

Education can be a good opportunity for Japanese and African connectivity. Rethinking the whole system and providing with alternative ways of teaching and learning may be appealing for Japanese companies and institutions.

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18. Amanfo Smart Edward

Theorizing Sub-Saharan Africa Energy Poverty as “Idea Gaps and Object Gaps” Phenomenon: Implication for Japan-Africa Development Co-operation in Achieving the SDGs in Africa

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Key words: Sub-Sharan Africa, energy poverty, idea gaps, object gaps, Japan-Africa Connectivity, SDGs

STUDY PURPOSE

The main purpose of this paper is to use Paul Romer’s Endogenous Growth Theory (a.k.a. The New Growth Theory) as an alternative theoretical framework to explain theoretically the causes of the persistent energy poverty in Africa (especially in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)). According to Romer, under-development (in this paper the persistent energy poverty SSA) is a product of Idea Gaps and Object Gaps (knowledge and infrastructure gaps contextually in SSA). Romer has theorized that “Nations are poor because they lack valuable objects such like factories, roads and raw materials”, the object gaps. Additionally, “Nations are poor because their citizens do not have access to the ideas that are used in the industrial nations to generate economic value”- the idea gaps. I take inspirations from the theory of resource curse (the paradox of plenty) and the lyrics of Bob Marley- “In the abundance of water [in the abundance of energy resources] the fool [figuratively Africa] is thirsty” to interrogate why SSA is rich in energy resources and net exporter of oil and gas, but very poor in energy supply domestically; demands only 4% of global primary energy (IEA, 2017, p. 14). The paper therefore tries to answer the following question: Why is SSA in spite of its known proven reserve of renewable and non-renewable energy resources still remains the world’s largest region with energy poor? OECD and IEA (2014) have concluded that the recent growth in electrification in SSA for example; is been negatively encountered by the region’s high population growth rates thus worsening energy poverty situation. This paper provides provides an alternative view by theorizing contextually SSA energy as Idea Gaps and Object Gaps phenomenon and why international development co-operation within the SDGs frameworks should aim at addressing those gaps in Africa.

CONCEPTUAL ISSUES AND PROBLEM-BRIEF DESCRIPTION

The concept of energy poverty is both ontologically and epistemologically challenging as there is no one universally accepted definition and methodology of its investigation (Stefan Buzar, 2016). Amulya Reddy (2000) for instance defines energy poverty as “The absence of sufficient choice in accessing adequate, affordable, reliable, high-quality, safe and environmentally benign energy services to support economic and human development”. Reddy’s definition seems wider in scope and captures dynamic and multidimensionality of poverty proposed by Akire et al. (2015).

A database search of the phrase “energy poverty” from the World of Science (WoS) by region shows that the United States of America, England, Spain, Australia and China are the first five top regions in which energy poverty is attracting higher empirical attention.

Meanwhile, estimates indicate that by 2030 600 million will be living in rural SSA without access to electricity; while a billion who will still be using solid biomass and 7 million premature indoor and outdoor energy pollution related deaths will also be located in the rural areas South-East Asia and SSA (IEA, 2018, WHO, 2018).

Theoretical explanation of energy poverty with SSA contextual and conceptual prioritization is therefore indispensable in achieving the SDGs and other continental transformational goals/agenda.

METHODOLOGY

Methodologically, this paper is based on an extensive analysis of existing literature on economic growth and development theories, political economy of multidimensional poverty, political economy of international development, African Union documents, sustainable development goals, political ecology socio-ecology systems, global and regional energy statistics. Thus, the paper is interdisciplinary oriented.

KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

It emerged in the literature that energy poverty could potentially aggravates other forms of material deprivation and impede local, regional and global sustainable and inclusive growth public policies such the SDGs and African' Agenda 2063. The main conclusions are that closing the Idea Gaps through human capital investment, intentional investment in research and development; while addressing Objects Gaps through investment in soft and physical infrastructures are imperatives in addressing the persistent energy poverty in the SSA. The literature reaves that the energy paradox in Africa can be addressed by providing Africans with the requisite knowledge (filling the Idea Gaps) to explore energy resources in sustainable manner; and proper institutional and physical infrastructure (bridging the Object Gaps) all else being equal. And the above, normatively speaking should form a cognitive architecture for the promotion of international development and co-operations.

PROPOSAL FOR ENHAVING JAPAN-AFRICA CONNECTIVITY

The main argument of the endogenous growth theory is the potential of human capital stock, infrastructure, innovation through research and development (R&D) in ensuring sustained growth and development. SSA energy situation is theoretically knowledge and infrastructure deficits phenomena. Against this backdrop, I propose the following avenues for Japan-Africa connectivity for mutual benefits. In my presentation, I will highlight on the following areas where Japan-Africa Connectivity for achieving the SDGs in Africa could become viable:

1. Japanese Science and Technology programmes for Africa students and scientists.
2. Training of more African youth in Solar Panel science in Japan.
3. Prioritization of Japanese ODA for R&D driven projects in Africa
4. Priority for African youth who want to study science and technology in Japan.

19. Alvin Koikoi J.r.

Deconstructing and Safeguarding against Colonialism

Alvin (A.J.) Koikoi J.r. (Hiroshima University)

Key words: Colonialism, Neo-Colonialism, Peacebuilding, Sierra Leone, Chieftaincy

In 1991, Sierra Leone's periphery rebelled for the cause of better governance. The Revolutionary United Front (RUF) sought to change the country through violent means. The RUF, with support from the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), asserted that the government had withheld basic needs including education, jobs and medical care. Thus, leading to multiple coups and gruesome violence that carried on for 10 years.

There was a large influx of aid following Sierra Leone's Civil War. China's Aid to Sierra Leone from 2000-2016 is currently estimated at 744,180,000,000 U.S. Dollars (Development Initiative)¹. Most of the post-conflict aid is official, 223.9 million dollars are loans from Exim Bank and Suppliers Credit according to John's Hopkins China Africa Research Initiative. It is worth mentioning that this amount of private aid to Sierra Leone pales in comparison to other African countries with 199.24 million going to Angola and 130.67 million going to Ethiopia. However, the delicate eco system of Sierra Leone's structure is volatile, and changes, or dependency from any type of aid has the ability to impact the local levels in disastrous ways.

The local levels of Sierra Leone still find themselves reeling from the effects of British colonialism. In the past most research has focused on the development outcomes. However, it remains unclear how the international community can combat these negative outcomes through foreign aid policy. Thus, the purpose of this research is to show how Chinese foreign aid has the ability to impact and reinforce further negative development outcomes from colonialism. Consequently, extrapolating a means of policy that can inhibit some of foreign aid's negative impact.

Acemoglu, Reed, and Robinson² found that there was a definite relationship between the Chieftaincy in Sierra Leone and development outcomes of the citizens in a research utilizing multiple survey data. In conjunction with the Chieftaincy information, this paints a picture of issues that stem from Sierra Leone's colonial past. In Chiefdoms with fewer ruling families, "a variety of development outcomes are significantly worse²." They assert that these Chief families are more likely to act in ways only favorable to their own interests. With less ruling families in a region that fits these qualifications, there would be no reason for these Chiefs to "spread the wealth," but keep it within the ruling families. This impacts not only monetary gain, but educational outcomes, literacy levels, child health outcomes, and property rights. Many scholars including Joseph Hanlon³, assert that the Chieftain system of Sierra Leone created the conditions for the civil war, citing the inequity of public goods, job opportunities and poor conflict resolution. During the peacebuilding process in Sierra Leone, this system was addressed. However, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) sought to reinforce the Chiefdom system⁴. Essentially reinforcing a relic of colonialism created and now maintained by the British rule.

Previous research such as Augustin Fosu's⁵, Shandra et al.,⁶ and Bradshaw et al.⁷, showed links between GDP growth and debt, infant mortality and debt, as well as pressure to pay those debts negatively impacting economic growth, overurbanization and nutrition levels. But they show similar poor development outcomes to the Acemoglu et. al². Their study identifies that educational outcomes, child health outcomes and economic outcomes are impacted in regions with less ruling families in the Chiefdoms. Neopatrimonialism contributes to structural violence within these rural regions by hindering the development outcomes. The existence of these two systems of indebtedness and the relic of colonialism will reinforce one another. This study therefore claims that with an excess

amount of indebtedness within the state of Sierra Leone, and the old relic of colonialism that still stands today, drastic measures must be undertaken to stop this continual downward trend of development outcomes.

Within the case of both private and government loans from China: these loans have been seen as predatory in nature. An example can be found in Sri Lanka; because the government could not find a solution for over \$1 billion in debt from China, the government was left with no options. The \$1 billion dollars used to create a port has now paved the way for a 99-year lease, in which a Chinese state company will now have complete ownership⁸. This is similar to the situation in Sierra Leone, where the Henan Guoji Property Development company has also secured a 99-year lease on property.

Due to the fragile nature of Sierra Leone, we must lean on the closest thing that the international community has to an international authority. Therefore, responsibility must fall on the United Nations; and due to the complex nature of debt, the International Monetary Fund (IMF). To stop these predatory tactics countries must face repercussions for taking advantage of heavily indebted countries. This paper suggests that a state of emergency be declared focused around debt in every country that meets the qualifications of an HIPC. This should be coupled with harsh regulations against any loan that can increase debt within a country, a reverse credit system is advised here. In essence, a system that informs HIPC countries of the tactics utilized by states that wish to engage in giving foreign aid. This system should offer full disclosure ensuring any state's willingness to accept aid is understood in full veracity.

The importance of sustainable debt management has been previously proposed to African countries. In the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD). During this conference, Tara Kono, the Minister of Foreign Affairs illustrated the importance of the avoidance of debt traps to already vulnerable countries. During his address at the conference Minister Kono stresses the importance of "Japans "Quality Infrastructure" Initiative⁹." An initiative that provides susceptible countries with the necessary aid but ensures that ownership remains within the state as opposed to outside investors.

With the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) meant to be reached by 2030 it will take assertive forward thinking to realize them. At the current pace and muddled with debt Sierra Leone is projected to be in \$5.6 billion dollars of debt by 2024 according to Statista's website and the debt analysis¹⁰. As aforementioned, that amount of debt will lead to poor development outcomes, and unless decisions are made now to impact this future, it is hard to imagine a Sierra Leone that can reach any of the SDGs. We must look at our intertwined historical contexts to combat rapacious structures that impact those outside of the periphery. The Sierra Leonean case is not unique in nature; a plethora of HIPCs find themselves on the brink of decisions that their country may not be able to recover from in the foreseeable future. Thus, holding the predators of the past and present accountable must be the forefront for a course of action. This will allow time for the healing of structures and eventually the termination of the cycle of debt, brought on by countries seeking help.

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