

# The Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7)

Partner Project



## International Conference on SOCIOECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES ON THEIR PATH TOWARDS THE EMERGENCE: WHAT LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM JAPAN?

### Abstracts

#### PANEL 1 / PUBLIC POLICIES' CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ MIZUNO Kazuo, Hosei University/ Japan, Specialty: Economics

*What can the government's economic policy do?*

(not arrived)

- ▶ LOADA Augustin, University of Ouaga 2/ Burkina Faso, Specialty: Law

*Challenges of governance in the socio-economic transformation process*

: Talking about the challenges of governance in socio-economic transformation in Africa is to talk about what, in the exercise of political, administrative, economic authority at different levels (international, regional, national and local) in Africa, makes obstacle to a complete or in-depth change in the socio-economic field. How to explain both the phenomena of inertia or slow transformation that occur in the socio-economic field in Africa in the light of the transformational path experienced by Japan since its meeting with the West? This is the problem we will try to answer from a political scientist's point of view.

- ▶ KALENGA John, Hosei University/ Japan, Specialty: Economics

*Japanese Economic Development in Historical perspective: Current Lessons for Sub-Saharan Africa*

: Japan is a successful example of development ranking as the third largest economy in the world. The economic development of Japan between 1870 and 1970 is example of transition from an agricultural society to advanced economy in East Asia. Analysis of comparative growth suggests that education, experience, and scientific knowledge are the drivers that combined domestic resources to achieve the economic growth in Japan. Sub-Saharan countries can learn from the Japanese experience to move into the path of economic development

- ▶ MALAM Maman Nafiou, Niger University Abdou-Moumouni of Niamey/ Niger, Specialty: Economics

*Schooling levels and transition from the informal to formal sector in Africa: case of Niger .*

: The informal sector is important in the least developed countries, particularly in Africa, where job seekers

could not be absorbed into the formal sector. It causes an important loss of tax revenues. After having shown that the higher the level of education, the less informal are the activities, the paper calls on Japan to amend its intervention in the education sector in Africa and specially in Niger with a greater emphasis on the three levels of education in view of accelerating the transition from the informal sector to the formal sector.

## **PANEL 2/HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND PATH TO STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMIES**

- ▶ OWAN Hideo, Waseda University/ Japan, Specialty: Economics,

*Challenges facing Japanese management in the era of digital globalization*

: I will first discuss the implications of digital globalization including characteristics of new business environment, logic of new business models, and needs of new workforce. Then, I argue that the value of leadership—which itself has many aspects—has substantially increased in the past decades thus making the development of leaders extremely important. Challenges mainly come from the difficulty in changing some old human resource management practices and the lack of leadership that hinders many firms from adapting to the new reality.

- ▶ AHOURE Alban Alphonse Emmanuel, Felix H.B University /Côte d'Ivoire, Specialty: Economics

*Inclusive Business effect on youth employment in Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso*

: Inclusive Business Model (IBM) is a commercially viable model that benefits low-income communities by including them in a company's value chain on the demand side as clients and consumers, and/or on the supply side as producers, entrepreneurs or employees in a sustainable way (UNDP, 2008). Making use of new data collected from firms that implement this business model and from the beneficiaries, and based on econometric tools, we show that the IBM has a positive effect on youth employment (formal and informal sector with higher revenues) in 2 west african francophone countries, i.e; Burkina-Faso and Côte d'Ivoire. The private sector can better contribute to increase youth employability through this business model.

- ▶ IGUE Babatunde Charlemagne, University of Abomey-Calavi/Benin, Specialty: Economics

*The Japanese economic intelligence system: what lessons for Africa?*

(not arrived)

## **PANEL 3/ SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF JAPAN'S PRESENCE IN AFRICA**

- ▶ KUMON Hiroshi, Hosei University/ Japan, Specialty: Economics,

*Japanese firms working in Africa: A possibility of contribution to Economic Development*

: I will explain transferability of the Japanese Production system to Africa and also its possibility to contribute to the economic development, based on the field research. Stories are about Japanese manufacturing firms operating in Africa and the Productivity Centers organized by the Governments in South Africa and Nigeria.

- ▶ AGBODJI Damien, University of Lomé/ Togo, Specialty: Economics

*Japan's Economic Cooperation with Togo: Effects on the socio economic environment*

: Japan is one of Togo's privileged partners in view of its many interventions in favor of the Togolese population.

Japan's interventions in Togo are coordinated by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), a Japanese government agency that carries out activities in a number of areas, including infrastructure, agriculture, health, water and sanitation and industry. The purpose of this paper is to explore the main initiatives taken by Japan in terms of socio-cultural values, reforms, various aids and their socio-economic effects in Togo. Our results show that Japan contributes in a significant proportion to the development of Togo on the one hand, the share of development aid devoted to Togo. However, we find that Japan's share of aid to Togo has a decreasing trend from 4.87% of total aid in 2013 to 0.19% in 2017, a situation that shows Japan's declining participation in development in Togo. Our analyzes show that Japan's cooperation, technical assistance and development assistance are important factors contributing to Togo's development through the improvement of basic social services such as education, health and clean water.

► TIMERA Mamadou Bouna, Cheick, Anta Diop University/Senegal, Specialty: Geography

*Socio-economic implications of Japan's cooperation in Senegal: from reality to perceptions*

: This paper is based on the use of project briefs and field interviews to analyze the socio-economic impacts of Japan's cooperation in Senegal. The study maps the projects and reviews the impact indicators identified in the activities reports. It confronts these with the perceptions of the beneficiary populations, which makes it possible to appreciate the interventions from another perspective.

► ZANNOU Jules, University of Abomey-Calavi/ Benin, Specialty: Law

*The Japanese Policy on Official Development Assistance: What lessons for Francophone Africa?*

: Since 1990, Japan has undertaken a reform of its Official Development Assistance (ODA) system. The Japanese international economic cooperation and ODA appear as pillars of her foreign policy. As a leading economic power, Japan plays a significant role in the international financial contributions to developing countries, especially in African francophone countries.

#### **PANEL 4/ ECONOMIES AND HUMANITIES**

► HASEBE Yoko, Keio University/ Japan, Specialty: Language education

*Successful example of Japanese education practices in Congo*

: In order to realize a sustainable partnership with African countries, it is essential to introduce Japanese education practices into the local community. But as you can imagine it is not enough to introduce a Japanese language method but to introduce some programs to experience some collaborative practices to realize a social transformation to solve the problems of local communities of both African countries and Japan.

► KAUL Guy, Alassane Ouattara University / Cote d'Ivoire, Specialty: Linguistic

*The weight of the impact of Japanese Language Education and Culture in the development of Côte d'Ivoire*

: Since the seventies Japan and Côte d'Ivoire have maintained a good relationship through the activities of some Japanese Institutes. In another side, from 2008 until now, Japanese Language and Culture are taught in Côte d'Ivoire. One can also add international seminars on the cooperation between Japan and sub-Saharan Africa, since March 2015. The future of a fine long-term cooperation between Japan and Côte d'Ivoire is at issue here. Are Japanese language education and development of Côte d'Ivoire or sub-Saharan Africa two clear-cut parallel

lines?

► ABIKO Shin, Hosei University/ Japan, Specialty: Philosophy

*The introduction of social sciences in modern Japan*

: The emergence of modern Japan was triggered in 1868 by a revolution, called the Meiji Restoration. The slogans of then, enricher the country and strengthen the army, quickly transformed a country still pre-modern into a modern country, so much so that in 1905, barely 40 years after the opening, the Japan defeated imperial Russia militarily. In my presentation, I will give you a little insight into the philosophical role played by the newly introduced social sciences in Japan in all this feat.

