

ASC-TUFS 5th Anniversary International Symposium

Session 1: Young Scholars' Networking Session

Wednesday, November 3, 2021

Programme

12:05-12:25	Group 1 presentation (Chair and comments: Shinichi Takeuchi)
12:25-12:30	Group 1 comments
12:30-12:50	Group 2 presentation (Chair and comments: Kinyua Laban Kithinji)
12:50-12:55	Group 2 comments
12:55-13:20	Group 3 presentation (Chair and comments: Eustadius Francis Magezi)
13:20-13:25	Group 3 comments
13:25-13:45	Group 4 presentation (Chair and comments: Christian Samen Otchia)
13:45-13:50	Group 4 comments

Members

(A) Affiliation, B) Title, C) Keywords, D) Abstract

Group 1. (Chair and comments: Shinichi Takeuchi)

David Gore

- A) Visiting researcher, African Studies Center - Tokyo University of Foreign Studies / Part-time lecturer, Kwansai Gakuin University
- B) Silencing the Guns?: An Analysis of the Response by the African Union to Conflict in South Sudan
- C) African Union, conflict, peace, security, South Sudan
- D) The African Union (AU) was established on the premise that it would play a leading role in continental peace and security affairs. While it recognizes the role that Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in Africa can play in this regard at the sub regional level, the AU Constitutive Act, the Peace and Security Council (PSC) Protocol, and the 2008 Memorandum of Understanding between the AU and the RECs are clear that the AU remains the primary actor on issues of peace and security in Africa. The degree to which the AU delegates its peace and security role to the RECs in the case of an armed conflict, following the principle of subsidiarity, is somewhat open to debate. This study explores this issue, using the AU's response to armed conflict in South Sudan (2013-2018) as a case study. Its main objective is to determine the level and intensity of the African Union's engagement with the conflict in South Sudan, and to establish the factors that informed its response, particularly the role played by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the state actors that comprise it. It argues that the relative inaction by the AU in response to the conflict was not informed by the principle of subsidiarity, but by a deference to the sub regional states that maintain an interest in the conflict and the associated regional dynamics.

Hienzo Florence-Audrey Kouame

- A) Nagoya University
- B) The Implementation of Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict States: What are the Implications for National Reconciliation and Sustainable Peace in Cote d'Ivoire?
- C) transitional justice, national reconciliation, post-conflict states, sustainable peace, holistic approach
- D) Since its emergence in the late 1980s, transitional justice has been viewed by many academics, political leaders, and international organizations as the pathway to deal with past human rights violations, restore the dignity of victims, and achieve reconciliation in post-conflict states. However, the question of the impact of transitional justice on reconciliation remains an ongoing debate among scholars. In fact, whereas some scholars have emphasized the positive impact of transitional justice on reconciliation, others have pointed to it as being an obstacle to reconciliation in states emerging from conflict. Also, the current dominant theory suggests a holistic implementation of transitional justice mechanisms in order to achieve the end goal of reconciliation in post-conflict states. However, there is very limited empirical evidence to support the theoretical assumption that holistic implementation of multiple mechanisms is the best approach. In light of this, the research aims to investigate the impact of implementing several transitional justice mechanisms on the achievement of national reconciliation in post-conflict states. This research uses Cote d'Ivoire as a case study where the government used the holistic approach in implementing transitional justice that include measures such as domestic trial, ICC trial, TRC, reparation program, institutional reform and amnesty in order to achieve national reconciliation after the 2010-2011 post-election conflict. The study uses a mixed research method in order to carry out the investigation. This method combines the use of both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis to answer the research questions. Thus, data was first collected from survey questionnaires and secondly data collected from interviews was used for in-depth explanation of the quantitative results. The preliminary results show overall a positive correlation between Ivorian transitional justice mechanisms with reconciliation except for ICC trial. However, this positive correlation is only significant for national trial and amnesty.

Wusu Conteh

- A) Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- B) Examining the Effectiveness of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative on Revenue Transparency and Accountability in the Extractive Sector of Sierra Leone
- C) standards, natural resource governance, transparency and accountability, effectiveness, subnational
- D) At the onset of the millennium, the extractive industry attracted a flurry of global resource governance standards aimed at tackling the resource curse. The extractive industries transparency initiative (EITI) was founded in 2003 as a global norm that aims at improving revenue transparency, citizen participation, reducing corruption, and the development of resource-rich countries. There is a paucity of studies examining the efficacy of the EITI at the subnational level. Drawing on field research, this study examines the effectiveness of the EITI on revenue transparency and accountability at the subnational level in Sierra Leone. The study employs a stakeholder analysis to illuminate the convoluted relations between the government, multinational corporations, and civil society organizations in the extractive

sector. In 2008, Sierra Leone joined the EITI and got suspended in 2013 for failing second validation. However, the 2018 validation report recognized that the country has made "meaningful progress" overall in EITI implementation. Despite this progress, natural resource revenue transparency and accountability remain a concern at the subnational level (district councils, chiefdom administrations, and communities). The Local Government Act of 2004 and the Mines and Minerals Act of 2009 make provision for subnational governments to receive surface rents and community development funds from mining companies and the government. It is critical to understand how revenue is distributed by EITI standards. The findings show that there is no harmonized mechanism of subnational revenue distribution in Sierra Leone. Subnational institutions do not provide regular data to determine the utilization of funds for community development. Thus, though the EITI has intensified the importance of revenue transfer, the initiative is inadequate to engender revenue transparency and accountability at the subnational level in Sierra Leone.

Wakiko Ohira

- A) The University of Tokyo
- B) Institutional Transformation of Traditional Authority: The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and Museveni's Regime
- C) traditional authority, kingdom, decentralization, state weakness, Uganda
- D) Since the so-called resurgence of traditional authorities across Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s, they have been increasingly influential. Afrobarometer's latest survey shows that traditional authorities are becoming more influential in governing their local community compared with ten years ago. The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, located in western Uganda, is one example of such traditional authorities. The kingdom has recently initiated institutional transformation and has become increasingly influential in the region's development and governance.

What explains this persistence of traditional authorities? The dominant view attributes their persistency to state weakness. These studies reveal that, in rural Africa, where bureaucratic institutions are particularly weak, traditional authorities play various roles to substitute governmental institutions. However, there remains a question about the actual mechanism by which the weakness of bureaucratic institutions empowers traditional authorities. Furthermore, these studies presume the weakness of the African states. However, state weakness should not be anything static. Rather, we need to look into the dynamics of state weakness—how bureaucratic institutions have weakened over the years—to explain the persistence of traditional authorities. Also, although traditional authorities often encompass systems of councils and advisers; however, to date, the recent social science literature has focused mainly on traditional chiefs, ignoring these broader institutions. To fill in these gaps, by drawing a case from the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, this study examines how the changing nature of local bureaucratic institutions under Museveni's regime has empowered the traditional institution. By tracing the process, this study argues that: Museveni's obsession with creating sub-national administrative units has severely undermined the performances of local governments, inviting people's distrust in local governmental institutions and their disappointment in the regime. This, in turn, reinforces the Bunyoro Kitara

Kingdom's resolve to initiate institutional transformation and further participate in the development and governance of the region.

Group 2 (Chair and comments: Kinyua Laban Kithinji)

Asmao Diallo

- A) Doshisha University
- B) Improved Access to Land and Financial Resources and Its Effect on Women Socio-economic Conditions in Mali
- C) agriculture, cooperative, socio-economic, women
- D) Mali economy is heavily reliant on agricultural production for the sake of employment, foreign trade, and food security. Efforts to eradicate poverty and mitigate food insecurity have centered on improving the lives of the marginalized rural farmers who are generally women. Such efforts require providing farmers with land, labor, and capital which are necessary for rural development. Women are at the heart of agricultural labor as they produce the bulk of agricultural yields. They have been and continue to be very active in the informal agricultural value chain from production to processing and marketing across the country. For this reason, they have attracted the attention of many governments, and non-governmental organizations whose aims are to enhance small scale farmers' welfare. Despite government efforts women continue to face constraints in owning land, accessing credit, seeds, fertilizers, and equipment for agricultural production. In this context, cooperatives appear as a means through which women farmers meet their socio-economic needs by maximizing benefits, reducing costs, and sharing risks. This presentation aims to evaluate the socio-economic effects of women access to land and credit in household production, and access to decision making amongst women members of agricultural cooperatives in Mali.

Tamahi Kato

- A) Kyoto University
- B) Women's Empowerment through Small-scale Mixed Porridge Flour Processing in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania
- C) empowerment, nutrition, indigenous food, informal sector, women entrepreneurs
- D) This study examines women's empowerment among small-scale processors of mixed porridge flour ('lishe' in Swahili) in the Morogoro region of Tanzania. Lishe, which also means 'nutrition' in Swahili, is said to be a developed version of indigenous porridge flour in this area, and was commercialised at the time when HIV/AIDS was prevalent. With considerable external support from donors, small-scale woman processors of food (including lishe) have been very active in creating and expanding their businesses. They have also formed groups and shared techniques and information about the market, and have distributed loans among themselves. It is difficult for women to be empowered individually, but by forming groups and with support from external actors, they are becoming empowered together. Under pressure from government authorities and consumers to satisfy requirements for food safety, they are now engaged in a collective effort to develop appropriate techniques for processing their products and adequate foundations for that processing. By working together, they can foresee the

possibility of formalising their businesses.

Rehema Karata

- A) Nagoya University
- B) Input Subsidies and Women Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Tanzania
- C) women, agriculture, entrepreneurship, inputs, NAIVS
- D) Women around the world remain disadvantaged in access to improved inputs. For smallholders in Tanzania, the National Agricultural Input Voucher Scheme (NAIVS) provided them with coupons to purchase inputs at a reduced price to improve their productivity, enhancing income and food security. Using the Tanzania Living Standards Measurement Study panel data of 2008-2012 and two-way fixed effects, the study finds that NAIVS increased market participation of female-headed households by 11%; these improvements came mainly from the downstream position in the domestic value chains. The program had no discernible effect on sales and profitability, suggesting that although NAIVS reduced the input costs, production costs pressure remains large enough to offset the efficiency gains from the subsidized improved inputs.

Stephen Chitengi Sakapaji

- A) None
- B) An Integrated Assessment of Community Ecological Based Adaptation (CEBA) Options in Agriculture for Climate Change Adaptation, Resilience Building and Sustainability in Developing Countries 'A Comparative Case Study of Central and Southern Zambia and Southern Bangladesh'
- C) climate change, Community Ecological Based Adaptation(CEBA), sustainability, agriculture, resilience-building, adaptation, Zambia, Bangladesh
- D) Climate change remains a serious problem to the global society posing a wide range of challenges and impacts which are likely going to hinder the attainment of the widely discussed sustainable development goals. The impacts and threats from a changing climate have the potential to significantly impact all sectors of the economy. These threats and impacts are and will be largely multifaceted, multidimensional, and multi-sectoral in nature. These adverse impacts will largely be manifested at the local level where the adaptability capacity is weak, and resources are scarce. In the last two decades there has been a growing support and evidence that suggests that local people and communities in partnership with their local governments, private sector and NGOs are undertaking adaptation priorities and strategies at both the local, community and region level which is enhancing their adaptability and resilience capacities to a changing climate. Furthermore, there has been a rise in policies and institutions acknowledging the need to advance community ecological based adaptation (CEBA) practices in many regions around the globe. However, in practice, these initiatives, experiments, and activities have been poorly actualized and generally are not carried out in a manner that can fully enhance the adaptability and resilience capacities of the many poor local people across the developing world. This paper involves assessing and analyzing present and future climate change impacts on agriculture in central Zambia and Southern

Bangladesh and seeks to assess, give light and identify effective and innovative CEBA adaptive mechanisms being utilized for resilience building and sustainability by the local people in the agriculture sector in these regions. The paper concludes that the advancement, funding, and integration of innovative and effective CEBA adaptation practices with scientific knowledge and the ultimate replication and incorporation of these practices into developmental and climate change policies can be one of the most effective ways for a sustainable, adaptive and resilience agriculture sector in the face of a changing and unpredictable climate.

Group 3: (Chair and comments: Francis Magezi)

Sanfo M.B. Jean-Baptiste

- A) The University of Shiga Prefecture
- B) Language of Instruction in Anglophone and Francophone Sub-Saharan Africa: How Effective Is Bilingual Medium of Instruction in Closing the Learning Achievements Gap?
- C) bilingual education, PISA-D, mother-tongue education, instruction language, language policy
- D) There is limited evidence on the potential benefits of bilingual medium of instruction (MOI) in sub-Saharan Africa. Employing hierarchical linear modelling with PISA for Development 2018 data, this study examines the association between bilingual MOI and learning outcomes in Senegal and Zambia, analyzes how the association varies among students of different linguistic backgrounds, and estimates how consistent the relational patterns are between the two countries. Results showed that bilingual MOI is negatively associated with reading achievements but not mathematics and science achievements in Senegal, but it is not associated with any of these learning achievement measures in Zambia. However, the association may be positive or negative for some students across language backgrounds in both countries. Moreover, the relational patterns between the countries may be consistent or inconsistent depending on the measure of learning achievements or whether we consider a direct or indirect relation. Implications of the findings were discussed.

Dorthea Nanghali Etuwete Shiningayamwe

- A) Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- B) An Analysis on the Performance and Functioning of the Education Sector Policy for the Prevention and Management of Teenage Pregnancy in Namibian Schools: A Special Assessment on the Preventative Measures
- C) teenage pregnancy, re-entry policies, prevention, management & school-dropout
- D) Teenage pregnancy is cited as one major contributing factor to school dropout in Namibia. In response to the challenge, Namibia, introduced a school re- entry policy known as the Education Skills Sector for the Prevention and Management of teenage pregnancy with the aim to reduce the number of teenage pregnancy cases and increase the number of parent learner completing schools. This paper examined the performance of the Namibia re-entry policy focusing on the preventative measures. The paper analysed the policy goals and objective in comparison with the implementation performances before the introduction of the policy in (2012) and after policy implementation (2012-2021). Analysing the policy

implementation performance might create awareness, space, levelling the knowledge on areas that require attention. Using the qualitative approach, the paper conducted an extensive desktop and document analysis of the policy. The paper discovered that the policy has played a major role in disseminating information about sexual education and life skills program among Namibian schools. There are worthy number of teachers trained and teaching life skills education in the country. However, despite the success stories, there are couples of challenges facing the effectiveness of the policy in fighting the prevention of teenage pregnancy. The challenges include the lack of provision of sexual reproductive health services to teenagers in Namibia, limited number of trained and full-time life skills teacher among schools, lack of safety and security coupled with sexual violence and sexual harassment among Namibian schools, an excessive number of teacher and learners' sexual relationship, the policy document not being legalised and lack of proper monitoring framework in the implementation of the document. Based on the results, this paper recommends the Ministry of education to introduce more strict measures to strengthen the identified areas for improvement.

Mujidat Adefolake Adeniyi

- A) Nagoya University
- B) Labour Market Penalty for Teenage Pregnancy: Evidence from Nigeria
- C) teenage pregnancy, young mothers, cost of teenage pregnancy, labour market penalty, Nigeria
- D) Over the decades and globally, teenage pregnancy has been described as a menace that eats away the future of future of young mothers. It reduces her opportunities in life. While most of the existing research focuses on risk factors and determinants of teenage pregnancy, little is known about its actual cost to young mothers. This research utilizes the quantitative research approach to investigate the cost of teenage pregnancy. It uses logistic regression models to evaluate the extent to which teenage pregnancy affects labor market outcomes of young mothers in Nigeria. The findings of this research could provide valuable insights on prevention and intervention measures to policymakers and other stakeholders.

Hebatalla Omar / ヘバタ ッラー・オマル

- A) Nagoya University
- B) Relationship between the Actual Situation of Female Circumcision Problem and Western Universalism: The Case of Egypt /女子割礼問題の実態と西洋の普遍主義との関係—エジプトにおける事例から
- C) FGM / C, cross-cultural representation, global universalism, cultural relativism / FGM/C、異文化表象、グローバル、普遍主義、文化相対主義
- D) FGM (female genital mutilation) is a major research topic in cultural anthropology. Many studies have been conducted from the views of women's human rights, feminism, and cross-cultural representation. However, the Regional Context was not properly studied in that earlier researches, and the impact of Western universalism on FGM practice in each region was not thoroughly examined. This study focused on the case of FGM in Egypt as a practical case study in a regional context. Universalism double standards were addressed under the guise of FGM. The influence of Western universalism on the current situation of the female genital mutilation problem in Egypt was clarified. It was found that the

Universalist intervention has an adverse effect on the issue of female genital mutilation. It was also observed that the FGM zero-tolerance policy which prohibited FGM medicalization should be reconsidered. In this Study the Term "female Circumcision" which is more widely used in Egypt is utilized instead of FGM.

文化人類学において、女性性器切除（female genital mutilation、以下、FGM）は、重要な研究テーマのひとつである。これまで、FGM は、女性の身体を傷つけ、健康を損なうものであるとして、女性の人権やフェミニズムの視点、異文化表象の視点から多くの議論がなされてきた。しかしながら、それらの先行研究においては、それぞれの地域的背景の考慮が不十分であり、西洋の普遍主義がそれぞれの地域の FGM の実践に与えた影響についての検討も十分になされていなかった。そこで、本研究では、FGM の実践の一例として、エジプトの女子割礼の事例を取り上げ、エジプトの地域的背景に着目しつつ、西洋の普遍主義がエジプトの女子割礼問題の実態に与えた影響について明らかにした。本研究では、普遍主義のダブルスタンダードの問題を FGM の名称及び、西洋における身体加工を通して取り上げた。そして、エジプトにおける女子割礼の事例を取り上げつつその普遍主義がエジプトの女子割礼にもたらした影響を明らかにすることを試みた。その結果、エジプトにおける普遍主義による介入は、西洋の文化ヘゲモニーを拒否する人々の立場、及び、アイデンティティの擁護者に対する他の人々の立場の批判につながったため、女子割礼問題に害を及ぼしたということが指摘できた。したがって、普遍主義による FGM ゼロトレランス政策とそれに伴った医療化の禁止を見直すべきだと考える。本研究では、エジプトの事例においては、FGM という言葉は用いず、エジプトにおいてより一般的に使用される「女子割礼」という言葉を用いる。

Rebecca Babirye

- A) Sophia University
- B) Negotiating African Students' Religious Identity and Formation while in Japanese Higher Education Institutions
- C) African students, religious conversion, religious identity, African diaspora
- D) Several studies have analyzed the growing interaction between Sub-Saharan Africa and Japan and have identified asymmetrical economic and political relations between the two cultural spheres. However, none have thoroughly investigated how religion shapes this interaction of both participants. An African scholar of Afro-Asian relations, Seifudein Adem, postulates the importance of both entities learning from each other's sociological identities with the goal of strengthening Afro-Asian relations (2018). The present study intends to fill the research gap by conducting an ethnographic study on the interplay between globalization, as witnessed in their cross-national interchange, and religion. In particular, the study will focus on the effect of Japan's religious as well as socio/cultural environment on African students' religious identity while they live in Japan. Theoretically, the approach is grounded in identity formation methods that analyze beliefs and practices. Methodologically, the research will be conducted through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and surveys to probe belief and practice schemas. Beyond scrutinizing the influence of Japan's religious environment on the religious development of a sparse population, the modest goal of this research is to uncover other areas of influence beyond

economic and political realms and to contribute to the discussion of the future of the Africa-Japan relationship.

Group 4 (Chair and comments: Christian Otchia)

Sie Jean Fidele

- A) Nagoya University
- B) Comparative Advantage Development Strategy and Cross-country Labour Productivity Growth: An Approach of New Structural Economics
- C) CAF development strategy, CAD development strategy, technology choice index, labour productivity growth
- D) Labour productivity growth has re-triggered the debate amongst policy makers and scholars due to its stagnation during the last two decades across countries. Recently a country's development strategy has been suggested to be a key factor in shaping economic performance. However, this factor has been neglected in understanding cross country productivity growth. Therefore, this article investigates the relationship between countries' comparative advantage following (CAF) or defying (CAD) development strategy proxied by the Technology Choice Index (TCI) and labour productivity growth. The study uses both Fixed effects and the Generalized Methods of Moments (Sys-GMM) and an unbalanced panel dataset of 102 countries over the period of 1990-2017. The findings reveal that defying the comparative advantage has a negative effect labour productivity growth. However, the evidence presented in this study suggests that the benefits from defying comparative advantage are not homogenous across development levels. It is found that defying comparative advantage may help both high income and developing countries – and most notably upper middle-income countries – to successfully enhance their labour productivity growth. However, the marginal benefits to growth from defying comparative advantage turns negative beyond certain thresholds. Also, the strategy of defiance could prove to be less beneficial for others - and most notably lower middle- and low-income countries - to successfully enhance their labour productivity growth, as conforming to their comparative advantage appears be a more sustainable strategy.

Murungi Elizabeth Mwebesa

- A) Osaka University
- B) A cross Sector Framework to Boost the Sustainable Implementation of Integrated Transport and Spatial Strategies to Improve Safety and Mobility of Moto-taxi Riders
- C) sustainable mobility, cross-sector, road traffic safety, boda boda transport, spatial planning
- D) Globally, motorcycle riders make up the biggest percentage of vulnerable road user fatalities. The percentages are higher in African cities where moto-taxi transport is not only the most readily available mode of transport but also a source of income for many especially the youth. Many African cities are re-strategizing on how to sustainably deal with problems like traffic congestion, unplanned development, flooding, air and noise pollution. The authors carried out a questionnaire survey targeting a variety of road safety stakeholders to identify road safety solutions that they think best fit the current situation.

Another questionnaire survey targeting moto-taxi riders was carried out, and the data analyzed by SEM to identify how different solutions interact to affect the behavior of riders. Results show that education and training programs have the biggest effect on improving behavior of riders as they adapt to new city regulations such as zoning. Other aspects such as presence of customers, behavior of other road users, road environment were also explored. Currently, city authorities in some developing nations are looking to introduce spatial regulations such as zoning and traffic management strategies such as exclusive lanes. Therefore, the contribution of this study is a proposal of a combination of solutions that different road safety stakeholders in developing countries can contribute towards the sustainable improvement of the safety of riders.

Yanyin Zi

- A) Rikkyo University
- B) Values Gaps Affecting Human Resources Management Relations Between Expats and Locals: The Case of Japanese and Chinese Companies in South Africa
- C) human resource management, values gaps, Confucianism, Ubuntu, South Africa
- D) Perceiving Africa as the world's last frontier market, Asian companies have continued to increase foreign direct investment (FDI) and engagement within Africa in recent years. The literature highlighted a number of human resources management (HRM) risks, challenges and misalignments, including values gaps between Asian company expats and local stakeholders, affecting achievement of the objectives of FDI. This ethnographic study examined Chinese and Japanese companies in post-Apartheid South Africa, decoding significant gaps in values towards key themes affecting HRM relations between Chinese/Japanese expats and local personnel, such as styles of communication, community building, transparency, and planning horizon. Addressing these values gaps was critical to achieving positive HRM outcomes, and thus to the success of the local organization and ultimately the achievement of FDI objectives. Recommendations indicate how the organization and individuals can further contribute towards bridging values gaps, thereby building HRM relations and relationships.

Achille Gildas Ndong Ntoutoume

- A) Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- B) The Influence of Policy on CSR Impact: A Comparative Approach to Companies in Africa
- C) CSR-Stakeholders-Sustainable development.
- D) The study understands the influence of policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) impact through a comparative approach to companies in Africa. There are several reasons for the current concern with CSR in Africa as far as its policy is concerned. According to the world business council for sustainable development (1999), CSR is continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life for the local community and society at large taking full account of its impact on all the stakeholders and environment when making decisions. The problem is whether impact is determined by policies put in place by companies. The researcher intends to use current measurement techniques proposed by some companies embarked on CSR projects. In the

current business environment, many believe that CSR is the primary focus and that sustainability belongs to the next level. While it is easy to accept that the drivers for the business world are focused on profit and thus economic concern, impact of CSR actions must be investigated for the so-called 'citizen or responsible companies' despite the adoption of policies by some companies that tend to promote the well-being of society and the environment they serve.

In order to measure the impact, the researcher intends to use qualitative research study through focus groups with various stakeholders and in-depth individual interviews with selected companies in Africa and this will occur near the premises of those companies during fieldwork. After measuring the impact and find whether stakeholders are satisfied with current projects, recommendations will be made to those companies whose activities are intended to stakeholders. Some data are made available by African companies to assess impact of corporate behavior.

