



**International Development
Youth Forum 2017
Final Report**

*“What is development?”
“Corporations and Development”*


11th – 19th , March, 2017





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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Message from Co-president

International Development Youth Forum, which celebrated its 5th anniversary this year, has aimed “to create a better future based on diversified values and experiences of youth from all over the world.”

We aim to create better future together, by sharing diverse values and experiences. Points below comprehends the two important points in our forum;

1. To be concerned with global issues and have a sense of responsibility
2. To overcome value conflicts and cooperate together with people from different backgrounds and various values

Firstly, IDYF aims to offer the opportunity to share experiences, locally unique problems, and opinions about dilemmas involved in development. Every participant will be able to acquire new knowledge and perspectives not only from the media or books, but directly from other participants, which enable them to imagine what is happening in the other side of the world. Furthermore, IDYF aims to go beyond ‘recognizing’, and to reach to ‘solving’ global problems with collaborated ideas and deeper understanding of what made each person to think the way they do. As IDYF is where highly-motivated diverse young people gather to work out solutions for problems, we believe this opportunity makes every one of them to build on their understandings toward global issues and enjoy the fruits of heated discussions.

Since the foundation of IDYF in 2012, we have never stopped going beyond previous forums and challenges, although all participants and supporters make each IDYF colorful and precious every year. All staff members made the utmost effort to make the forum one of the most life-changing experiences for all participants. We hope that this report provides insight into the importance of youth and development.

International Development Youth Forum 2017 Co-president
Sayaka Tahara, Misaki Saito




2. Message from Advisor

Today, roughly 1.3 billion people on the earth, out of the total of 7 billion, live on the daily budget of below one dollar a day (that is, nearly one out of five live below the poverty line). As the 2015 deadline set for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) approaches, the scorecard on the MDG achievements is quite mixed among target categories and among geographical locations within the developing world. It is a duty for those of us who are fortunate enough to have access to education and other means to contribute to the collective effort to build a better world for all, either at the local, national or global level.

IDYF is still in its 5th year since it was established, but human network among its participants and alumni has been accumulating rapidly. I understand that this year's program will focus on the fundamental question, "What is 'development'?", inviting participants to debate on what each of them conceives as an 'ideal' society. For those participants from outside Japan, in particular, what they see, discuss and learn through their interactions with Japanese participants and the Japanese society is likely to leave a profound impact for the rest of their lives, no matter what kind of career paths they happen to choose in the future.

Among others, a career in international development is an exciting and rewarding one. As you become a professional in the area of international development, you naturally interact with people with many different backgrounds, such as policy makers of all levels (local, national and international), academics, farmers, workers and laborers, and children. As exciting as those interactions are, they tend to be somewhat constrained by social contexts and social positions where we and they are in. As an academic specializing in development economics, for example, I interact with them as a policy advisor, an academic colleague, an interviewer during field research in an attempt to collect data to be analyzed and to be published in policy reports or academic journals, etc. In fact, it is not easy to interact with all those people free of such social contexts and truly on an equal footing.

Those friends who you initially met as a child or as a college classmate, prior to becoming a professional, are an exception, however. With those friends, you can interact as if you were still college classmates, largely free of social and professional contexts.



Academic knowledge, in any discipline, expands at an enormous speed. In the field of development economics, for example, there have been remarkable advances in theories and empirical evidence accumulated in the past decade. This means that the cutting-edge academic knowledge you learn at college may well become obsolete just 10 years after you graduate. On the other hand, the value of your personal networks and friends that you make at college will never depreciate for many years to come.

After some 30 years spent in the international development field since graduating from a university, I cannot overemphasize how important such friends are. As students, we used to debate about social problems and about how to tackle such challenges, often in idealistic (and, one might say, rather immature) terms. Those young days shared with my friends, however, installed in me an attitude towards life of not giving up the ideals and dreams in the face of harsh realities. To the extent that I have been able to persevere in my professional life, I owe it to those my friends at youth. Today, those friends are journalists, public servants, private businessmen, politicians, academics, housewives, and many more. When we meet, however, we still interact, debate and kid each other as if we were school classmates. Such interactions give not only fun time to refresh myself but also some new and fresh viewpoints and a moment to reconsider some of the views taken for granted within the narrow circle of professionals, enriching my professional life.

How exciting it would be to have such friends scattered all over the world for the rest of your life! Had IDYF existed 30 years ago when I was a college student, I would no doubt have joined the forum without hesitation.

Nobuhiko Fuwa
Professor (Development Economics),
Graduate School of Public Policy, The University of Tokyo



II. ABSTRACT OF IDYF

1. Our mission

Design Our Future

We aim to create a better future based on diversified values and experiences of youth from both developed and developing countries. We aim to empower youth, who are to become the leaders of the future, by finding solutions to the problems of developing countries, through discussions with their peers from different backgrounds.

2. Our Aims

Build a sustainable network among youth who are interested in International Development

- We build continuous network which participants can utilize in their future by inviting youth from all over the world who are interested in international development.
- We strengthen the network of participants, by inviting more participants to the forum in the future.
- We develop network among participants who attend the forum in different year by organizing reunion of alumni.

Provide opportunities for participants to embrace diversified values and acquire extensive knowledge

- We provide opportunity to broaden knowledge or way of thinking through lectures or fieldwork according to the theme of the forum.
- We provide opportunity to deepen one's value through discussion in which participants meet with different value of others who have different backgrounds.

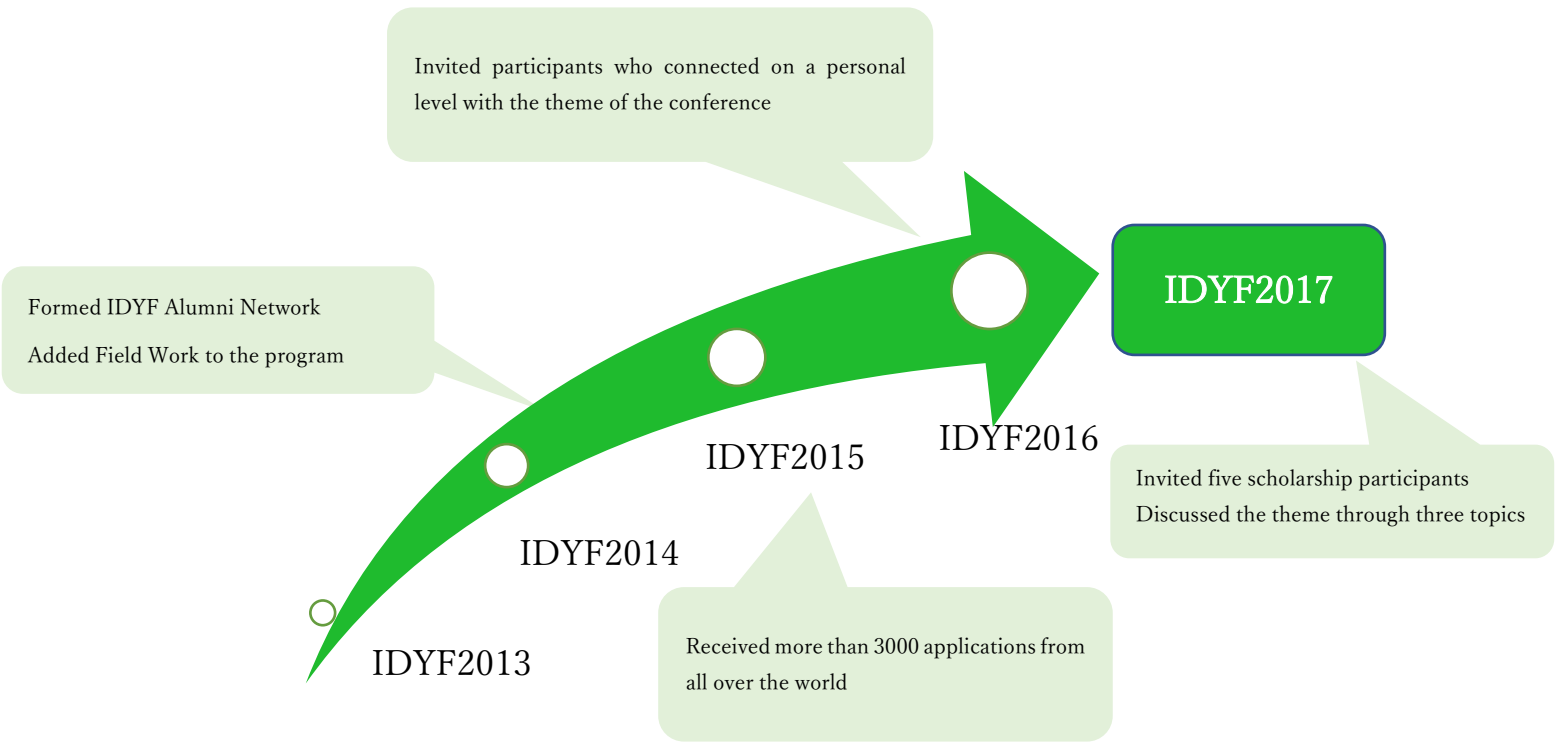
Accomplish realistic goals and bring about change to society

- We make effort to produce outcomes which have value to society, not merely satisfy participants.
- We provide opportunity to know what is needed to change society for the first step of participants' career.

3. Our history

International Development Youth Forum was initially held in 2013, and became an annual conference for youth around the world to discuss current development issues and figure out cutting-edge solutions. IDYF has made significant progress each year especially in terms of its contents and diversity. This has made IDYF one of the most well-known youth conferences in the world. IDYF2017 offered two types of application, one for scholarship participants and the other for self-funded participants. Out of more than 3000 applicants, we selected five scholarship participants who had financial difficulties but abundant knowledge and great experience.

Forum Year	Participants	Theme
IDYF2013	36 participants from 14 countries	Future Millennial Development Goals -"Mirai" Development Goals-
IDYF2014	38 participants from 20 countries	Design Thinking×Development
IDYF2015	44 participants from 34 countries	Hunger×Win-Win
IDYF2016	42 participants from 28 countries	Industrial Development & Environmental Protection
IDYF2017	42 participants from 35 countries	What is development? Corporation and Development





III. ABSTRACT OF IDYF2017

1. Theme of IDYF 2017

“What Is Development? Where Are We Heading?”

Based on our mission, “Design Our Future”, IDYF2017 aspires to re-determine the meaning of ‘development’. Selected participants from all over the world will be invited to discuss what each of us conceive an ideal society and common goals are, in order to draw feasible solutions to provided case studies.

The term ‘development’ has been treated with various definitions and ideas, such as economic growth, social progress, and community development. Different cultural backgrounds, experience, and occupations shape different individual values toward development, and lead to diversity in its ideal goal. Due to this complexity, problems in the field of development would not be solved without the collaborative efforts of individuals and groups. Hence, it is indispensable that those youth, who will play leading roles in the future development fields, share their views and discuss what development is.

IDYF provides the opportunities to gather and cultivate the ability to understand various forms of ideal ‘development’, for world youth who are inspired to make changes in the development fields, by working together toward a mutual goal.

2. Discussion Agenda of IDYF 2017

“Corporation and Development”

Approximately 70% of all capital flowing into developing countries as a result of economic globalization consists of private investments, although ODA is also included as one of the capital flow in that statistics. Corporate activities are rapidly strengthening presence by bringing economic benefits, technological transfers, and job creations. However, they cause problems such as labor exploitation, environmental disruption, and cultural tensions. These are becoming ever more prominent, as varying definitions of ‘development’ are beginning to find recognition.

Therefore, as architects of future development, world youth from around the globe will meet in this forum to discuss the nature of development, including its goals and the roles of multinational corporations, in order to create a new vision for ‘development’ that addresses the limitations of our current economic system.



>> Case Studies

i. Garment Industry in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has the third largest export of apparel products in the world and is called China Plus One, which means, a lot of industries including garment are moving their production bases from China to Bangladesh as its cost is only one fifth of that in China. 60% of these apparel products are exported to Europe and 23% to North America. Although the garment industry contributes to Bangladesh's development to a certain level, it does produce several issues. For instance, around 70% of the workers in the garment industry are women (or children) and they suffer from physical and sexual abuse. Unrecognizable number of people are receiving less than the minimum wage. Industrial disaster, such as fire in Tazreen factory and the collapse of Rana Plaza, caused more than 100 or 1000 deaths respectively. In order to solve these problems, the owners and their apparel companies must pay close attention not only to the conditions or rights of the workers at the factories, but to every step in the supply chain process of their products.

ii. Soybean Industry in Brazil

Soybean production has contributed significantly to the country's development in Brazil. Currently, Brazil is the second largest soybean producer in the world and soybean is the second largest product in Brazilian exports. On the other hand, soybean production engenders continuous controversy. Some argue that the expansion of soybean fields causes environmental damage, and that the overproduction of soybean jeopardizes food security of the poor. More recently, critics argue that "land grabbing" by transnational agribusiness deprived land ownership of the local farmers. Furthermore, Brazil currently endeavours to transplant their capitalistic agricultural model to Mozambique under the guidance of Japanese companies and government. However, this is facing a strong resistance from the local population. Thus, the relationship between soybean and Brazil has always been complex and entangled, providing a number of important challenges we must consider for future sustainable development.

iii. Cut Flowers Industry in Kenya

Kenya is one of the leading exporter of cut flowers, which started in the 1970s. Today, the country exports their cut flowers to over 60 countries, mainly to European countries and Japan. Floriculture is now the fastest growing sector in the Kenyan economy, providing employment to an estimated number of 50,000 workers. However, behind the success of the global growth of cut flower industry, it has been criticized for its poor labor environment, sexual assault towards female workers, unequal power balance within the cut flower association, complicated supply chain exploiting local producers and many more. Based on this case study, participants will be required to discuss what solutions for 'development' there is for Kenyan cut flower industry, including Kenyan locals and the companies/agencies outside of Kenya.

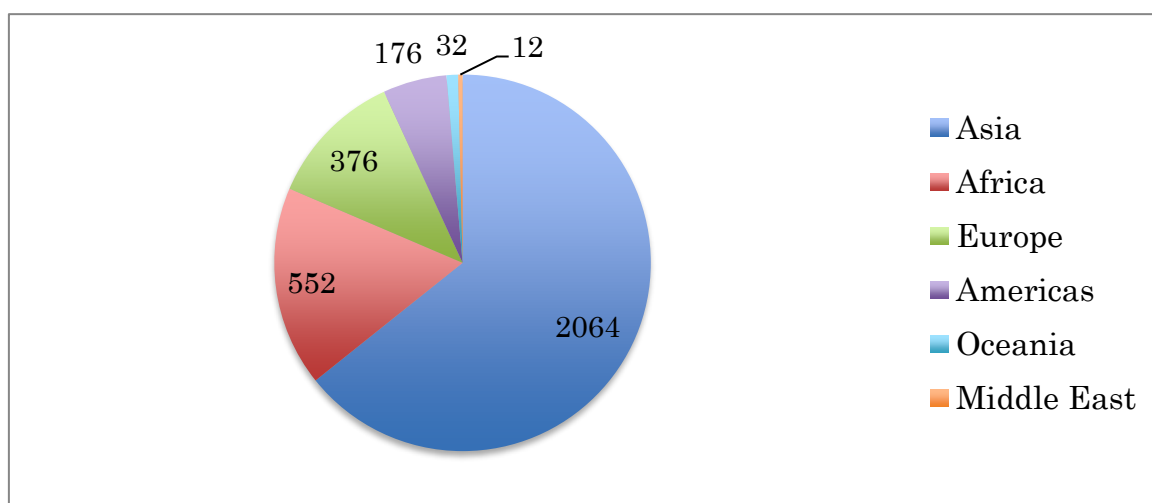
3. Applicants and Participants

IDYF2017 received 3212 applications from 149 countries, and 42 youth from 36 countries were selected to participate in IDYF2017. The participants' backgrounds and experiences were very diverse. For example, some participants were undergraduate/postgraduate students, others were working for non-profit organizations or private sector.

The countries and areas of the IDYF 2017 applicants (numbers)

Afghanistan(55)、Albania(11)、Algeria(25)、Angola(1)、Argentina(17)、Armenia(30)、Australia(11)、Austria(4)、Azerbaijan(29)、Bangladesh(182)、Belarus(13)、Belgium(2)、Belize(2)、Benin(4)、Bhutan(15)、Bolivia(2)、Bosnia and Herzegovina(6)、Botswana(3)、Brazil(37)、Brunei(9)、Bulgaria(4)、Burkina Faso(3)、Burundi(5)、Cambodia(113)、Cameroon(13)、Canada(12)、Chad(7)、Chile(2)、China, People's Republic of(74)、Colombia(10)、Comoros(1)、Costa Rica(1)、Croatia(3)、Czech Republic(2)、Democratic Republic of the Congo(4)、Denmark(1)、Dominican Republic(5)、Ecuador(5)、Egypt(90)、El Salvador(4)、Estonia(4)、Ethiopia(13)、Fiji(3)、France(10)、Gabon(1)、Gambia(3)、Georgia(21)、Germany(9)、Ghana(27)、Greece(10)、Guatemala(2)、Guinea(1)、Haiti(18)、Honduras(5)、Hungary(7)、India(127)、Indonesia(461)、Iran(10)、Iraq(17)、Ireland(6)、Israel(4)、Italy(8)、Ivory Coast(4)、Jamaica(3)、Japan(22)、Jordan(7)、Kazakhstan(49)、Kenya(53)、Kingdom of the Netherlands(3)、Kiribati(2)、Kyrgyzstan(51)、Laos(2)、Latvia(2)、Lebanon(6)、Liberia(9)、Libya(3)、Lithuania(7)、Luxembourg(1)、Madagascar(2)、Malawi(7)、Malaysia(24)、Maldives(2)、Malta(1)、Marshall Islands(7)、Mauritania(1)、Mauritius(1)、Mexico(13)、Moldova(11)、Mongolia(11)、Montenegro(4)、Morocco(21)、Myanmar(33)、Namibia(4)、Nepal(77)、New Zealand(5)、Nicaragua(2)、Nigeria(55)、North Korea(1)、Norway(1)、Oman(1)、Pakistan(239)、Papua New Guinea(2)、Paraguay(1)、Peru(7)、Philippines(165)、Poland(11)、Romania(9)、Russia(96)、Rwanda(16)、Saint Vincent and the Grenadines(1)、Samoa(1)、Saudi Arabia(3)、Senegal(2)、Serbia(1)、Sierra Leone(1)、Singapore(3)、Slovakia(2)、Somalia(5)、South Africa(19)、South Korea(3)、South Sudan(1)、Spain(13)、Sri Lanka(18)、Sudan(27)、Suriname(1)、Sweden(1)、Syrian Arab Republic (2)、Tajikistan(17)、Tanzania(23)、Thailand(15)、The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia(7)、Timor-Leste (East Timor)(7)、Togo(2)、Tunisia(32)、Turkey(12)、Turkmenistan(1)、Uganda(26)、Ukraine(42)、United Arab Emirates(2)、United Kingdom(10)、United States(21)、Uzbekistan(52)、Vanuatu(1)、Venezuela(6)、Vietnam(111)、Yemen(4)、Zambia(12)、Zimbabwe(24)

Regional distribution of applicants



4. Program

i. Program contents

Issue Analysis

In IDYF2017, our aim was to shape shared value of 'development' through discussion of our theme: "Corporation and Development". In order to achieve our aim, we analyzed the structure of problems and identify the fundamental factor that induces the serious situations in three chosen case studies. For an effective analysis, not only local expert knowledge but also different viewpoints are necessary. The diversity of backgrounds of IDYF participants from all over the world, who were selected by a very competitive selection process in December 2016, were definitely appreciated throughout this analysis process.

Inputs from Experts

In order to seek highly effective and feasible solutions, participants needed clear understanding of the problems by acquiring appropriate and refined information. In IDYF 2017, we planned to set up lecture or interview opportunities to offer the chances to hear from experts on the problem or solution, so as to gather high-quality information. Participants also conducted fieldwork, where they visited people who were engaged in issues related to the case study.

Group Discussion

After the analysis of the selected case studies and inputs of high-quality information by the experts, there were a discussion session by each group to plan their own solution. During this group work, participants developed different views on previous analysis or information, or get clues from existing solutions. Animated

and constructive discussion based on diversified backgrounds were important.

Presentation & Feedback

After one week of intense sessions, there was an opportunity to conduct public presentations as the outcome of our forum. We invited experts to the presentation to seek their advice on the solutions we presented. After the presentation, we organized a feedback session for further discussion with each expert.

ii. Time schedule

DAY 1 : Sunday, March 12th

Time	Contents	Place
15:30~16:30	Registration	Olympic Center
16:45	Meet at 1 st floor of Building D	
17:00~18:00	Opening Ceremony *Opening Speech, Guest Speaker	Olympic Center
18:00~20:30	Welcome Dinner *Buffet Style Dinner Party	Café Friends

DAY 2 : Monday, March 13th

Time	Contents	Place
7:30~9:00	Breakfast	Café Fuji
9:00~12:00	Orientation, Self-introduction, and Ice breaker session	Center Building
12:00~13:00	Lunch	Café Fuji
13:00~18:00	Discussion: "What is Development?" Introduction of case study (Break time) Briefing of case study	Center Building
18:00~19:00	Dinner	Café Fuji
19:00~	Movie Night at NYC (Optional)	Center Building



Picture 1 Group Work

DAY 3 : Tuesday, March 14th

Time	Contents	Place
7:30~9:00	Breakfast	Café Fuji
9:00~12:00	Ice breaker session Group Work: Problem Analysis *Homework sharing	Center Building
12:00~13:00	Lunch	Café Fuji
13:00~17:00	Group Work: Problem Analysis *Decide the main issue your team will focus on Briefing for field work	Center Building
17:30~18:00	Sharing session *Share today's outcome to other teams	Center Building
18:00~19:00	Dinner	Café Fuji
19:00~21:00	Cultural Party *Bring traditional clothes or some souvenir	Center Building

DAY 4 : Wednesday, March 15th

Time	Contents	Place
7:30~9:00	Breakfast	Café Fuji
	Field Work *Visiting private/public sectors related to each case	
18:00~19:00	Dinner	Café Fuji
19:00~	Socializing session or Group work (Optional)	Center Building



Picture 2 Team Garment Industry's Fieldwork at Japan International Labour Foundation



Picture 3 Team Cut Flower Industry's Fieldwork at Flower shop



Picture 4 Team Soybean Industry's Field Work at Noda Farm

DAY 5 : Thursday, March 16th

Time	Contents	Place
7:30~9:00	Breakfast	Café Fuji
9:00~12:00	Ice breaker session Sharing session *Share your experience at the fieldwork to other teams Group work: Solution making	Center Building

12:00~13:00	Lunch	Café Fuji
13:00~18:00	Group work: Solution making Feedback session 1 *with other teams and experts	Center Building
18:00~19:00	Dinner	Restaurants outside NYC
19:00~	Japanese culture session or Group work (Optional)	Center Building



Picture 5 Feedback Session

DAY 6 : Friday, March 17th

Time	Contents	Place
7:30~9:00	Breakfast	Café Fuji
9:00~12:00	Ice breaker session Group work: Solution making	Center Building
12:00~13:00	Lunch	Café Fuji
13:00~18:00	Feedback session 2 *with other teams and experts Group work	Center Building
18:00~19:00	Dinner	Café Fuji
19:00~	Group work (Optional)	Center Building

DAY 7 : Saturday, March 18th

Time	Contents	Place
7:30~9:00	Breakfast	Café Fuji
9:00~11:00	Rehearsal for final presentation	Center Building
11:00~13:00	Lunch	
13:00~17:00	Final presentation *Review by judges	International Conference Room
17:00~18:00	Closing ceremony	International Conference Room
19:00~21:00	Farewell Party	Shinjuku

Day 8 : Sunday, March 19th

Time	Contents	Place
~9:30	Breakfast / Check out	Lodging Building D
9:30	Break up of the forum	Lodging Building D
10:00~17:00	*Pick up your luggage at NYC at 16:30	



Picture 6 Final Presentation

IV. FINAL REPORT FROM EACH TEAM

Team Name: Fantastic Beans

Industry: Soybean Industry

Project Name: Soy-Tick Label

Land grabbing is the salient issue of the day, where small scale farmers have their land sold/taken from them at cutthroat prices. Direct consequences include a loss of income/way of life, loss of their homes. Indirect consequences include urban poverty and homelessness as a result of the direct consequences.

Currently, large foreign conglomerates purchase land from small-scale Brazilian farmers, who for various reasons, are unable to sustain the farm's upkeep. The key issue here is that the foreign corporations are operating to maximize their profits by securing large swathes of land to produce more soy bean yield per growing period, against a backdrop of lackluster regulations and ill-equipped farmers who are not trained in hi tech farming that can yield high quality produce. This land-grabbing problem is not a priority for the government as the status quo is has been in place for some time and there is no motivation/incentive to change. Moreover, to assess the data, we cross-examine each source and make rational inferences. Successful case studies from the experiences of Coca-Cola and Sun Maid are used to back up our proposed idea.

We are using the umbrella modeling to simplify and tackle the issue of land grabbing in the Parana region of Brazil. The system is run by 'Soy-Tick', an initiative, which collaborates and works under the umbrella of JCCI and BCCJ. 'Soy-Tick' has the basic responsibility of providing label led by a certification, which guarantees quality (international standards),

ethics (anti-land grabbing) and. safety (abuse). The certification will be sold to Brazilian corporates for standard assurance. Most of the income generated from the certification will be used for vocational education programs, specific to safety procedures, for Parana small-scale farmers. This will in return reduce the land grabbing issue because larger corporates will be motivated to invest in small-scale farmers because they readily provide standards available for certification.

The solution will give opportunities for both: big and small businesses. It can help develop agricultural economy in the country, improve infrastructure and the social sphere in the region.




Team Name: Tofu fighters

Industry: Soybean Industry

The main purpose of this study is to analyze large-scale land appropriation, known as 'Land-Grabbing' (grilagem in Portuguese) involved in the production of soybeans in the area of Cerrado in Brazil, and present an alternatives to landgrabbing by linking the actors involved and provide consulting to the weaker links of the production chain. In more tangible terms, we aim to offer local small-scale farmers facing pressure to sell their lands, with the needed exposure, knowledge and connections that would ensure they make the best choice for their communities without blackmail or exploitation. This executive summary has been divided into 4 interconnected sections: Brazilian agribusiness context, analysis of the large-scale Soybean growing in the region of the Cerrado, decomposition of the practises of Land-Grabbing, and the proposal of a social business model that would help counteract this unsustainable and hazardous phenomenon After decades of planning and intensive development, Brazil has now become the second largest producer of soybeans in the world, surpassing the U.S. and transforming as one of the world's major "breadbaskets" 1 . The key factor in this remarkable growth has been the expansion of large-scale, industrialized agribusinesses into the Cerrado; a region producing more than 70% of Brazil's soybean output. However, Cerrado is also the second largest vegetation concentration in Brazil after Amazon 2 , and it is home to the world's largest savanna.

Agribusiness expansion in Cerrado has caused large-scale environmental damage; namely destruction of wildlife species and deforestation. 3 Soybean production expansion is mainly culpable, due to the heavy use of pesticides and its



mono-culture development. Moreover, the negative impact of this agribusiness expansion extends beyond environmental damage; millions 4 of locals have been displaced from the lands they have been living and working on, losing their sources of livelihoods and being forced to cities that had already reached population capacity. In other words, large-scale land acquisition, both through legal and illegal expropriation of land, two phenomena known in literature and popular discourse as ‘land-grabbing’, 5 has been a pillar of soybean agricultural expansion.

The land appropriation works in two ways. The agribusinesses usually operate through middle-men known as “grilheiros”, who purchase [or illegally appropriate] the land and then resell it to real estate. Nation-wide social movements have arisen in Brazil in response to this phenomenon; while farmer cooperatives have offered successful alternatives in the Southern Regions of Brazil, with a long story of farming association. However, the Cerrado region lacks this collaborative cultural background, hindering the emergence of agricultural cooperatives.

Land-grabbing has been directly linked to foreign investment and ownership, especially since the world food crisis in 2007-2008 that caused a major boom in soybean prices. Brazil is an especially attractive destination, because as opposed to its competitors, it still enjoys large portions of farming land that is yet to be exploited 6. But due to wide concern and protest, the government in 2010 introduced regulations to foreign land ownership. However the current government has announced its intention to lift all limits on foreign ownership 7 . Moreover, the government has announced a recent agricultural plan to expand a similar model of agricultural development into new areas in Cerrado, mainly in the northeast 8 . In light of this situation, this project aims at contributing to avoid the same issues of past expansions by empowering local farmers and landowners looking for alternatives to land-sale and seeking to maintain or develop their production in light of the overwhelming competition by large agribusinesses. The suggested project will take the form of a social enterprise with three main functions: providing exposure to farmers under pressure of land-grabbing, by gathering data and publishing (online) data on their cases; connecting these farmers to the needed legal and technical service-providers; and partnership with development and environmental agencies to promote sustainable small-scale agriculture.

To achieve this, we propose creating an online platform that offers a point of contact for the expert services, links to available cooperatives and communal land associations (and tools to facilitate the creation of new ones, and a collection of the above-mentioned data). Due to the expected lack of access to internet/smartphones,

this will be paralleled by a phone-helpline. The overall purpose would be to fill the lack of information that limits these locals' choices; and improve their negotiation capacity through facilitating representation and access to data and laws.

Revenues will be generated through ads on the website/application for the partner service-providers, as well as funds channeled through the corporate social responsibility departments of large companies, as well as foreign government agencies interested in securing the supply of sustainably produced food by supporting this form of development projects. Finally, partnerships can be established with corporations to promote their agricultural machinery and agro-techniques.




Team name: KAIZEN

Industry: Garment Industry

1. What is the fundamental problem that needs to be solved?

Bad working conditions in garment factories in Bangladesh is a root-cause for many health issues affecting female workers in garment factories. We are specifically focusing on work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs), which is a painful and generally disabling injury to the muscles, tendons or nerves caused or aggravated by working for long hours with the same postures. Disorders of the musculoskeletal system are the single largest group of work-related illness in the developing and developed world. Sedentary working style with wrong posture for long time can be important risk factor for the development of this disorder. Substantial number of Garment workers in Bangladesh suffered from musculoskeletal disorder. Work-related musculoskeletal disorders of the neck,



shoulder, lower back, upper limbs and locomotor organs continue to be of the interest to workers, researchers and companies due to the significant temporary or permanent disability of workers, causing symptoms such as pain, numbness and tingling; time off from work; reduced productivity and increased worker's compensable costs.

2. Why do you think it is the most fundamental problem?

After a deep examination and comparison between different problems within the garment industry, we concluded that work-related health issues affecting female workers (85% of the total workers) is an extremely important issue. Our choice to focus on WMSDs took into consideration its prevalence; over 60% of the female workers declared suffering from WMSDs. Moreover, using feasibility, sustainability, controllability and importance as criteria, we came to the realization that female-workers' work-related health issues, particularly WMSD is the most suitable problem that can be alleviated.

3. What is your solution (How can corporations either directly or indirectly contribute)?

Our project will provide a service for a long-term and gradual prevention of WMSD for female-workers in garment industry in Bangladesh. The service will train nurses in garment factories who consequently will deliver daily stretching exercises for female workers as part of their daily schedule. We will partner with HERproject (NGO working specifically for female empowerment in garment industry in Bangladesh and global supply chains) and other competent institutions in order to conduct and implement the training by experts. On the long-run, this service will be incorporated as part of their practices for Bangladeshi nurses, thus ensuring the sustainability of this service. Moreover, there are high incentives for corporate and multinational companies like Uniqlo and MotherHouse through JICA in collaborating with our project to expand their CSR towards social service.



Team name: Green Stitch

Industry: Garment Industry

The garment industry in Bangladesh has faced several issues, of which have been put under the microscope of the international community immediately after the Rana Plaza collapse in 2013. One of the pressing issues within the garment industry in Bangladesh is the high rate of child laborers in garment factories. This is a huge concern as these children are being robbed of the opportunity to have a good education. 60% of the garment workers are only able to write their name, this is an indicator of the low literacy rate within the industry. The root cause of this issue in the industry is the lack of education, in addition to the negative attitude of the parents to the benefits of schooling. Currently, the government has a scheme to incentivize education and motivate parents to send their children to school by providing families that are involved in the program with money to help their basic needs. The issue that lies within this strategy is that the money earned from working in the factories is considerably higher than the grants that are offered to attend school. Green Stitch has developed a robust proposal to tackle this issue. The proposal includes the collaborative effort of the government and the private sector (international and local garment stakeholders) to minimize the number of child laborers through expanding and improving the educational opportunities for child workers.



Team name: Blossom G

Industry: Cut-flower Industry

Integration platform for cut flowers

The Cut flower industry in Kenya is a flourishing sector of the country's economy, being the fastest growing sector at a rate of 17% per year. It is responsible for 16% of the country's total exports and 40% of its agricultural exports. There are 50,000 direct employees in the industry and it is also responsible for 500,000 more indirect employees. The industry is responsible for the livelihood of approximately 2 million Kenyan citizens, from a total population of 44 million.

An industry this big is bound to have some challenges, and the cut flower industry makes no exception from this rule. In our research, we identified several high importance problems; which we classified under environmental issues, improper working conditions and susceptibility towards economic risk.

The high use of water in production, which summed up to the improper disposal of agricultural chemicals, have been exhausting and polluting the main water sources around the production areas. The unwillingness to join trade unions and the corruption inside the institutions have triggered improper working conditions and low enforcement of rights, leading to unfair wages and women rights violations. High dependency on the European markets, prioritization of land use for flower production instead of food crops, and limited resources of small farmers in the industry; increase the susceptibility of farmers towards economic risk.

Based on the severity, its scale impact and the feasibility of solving the problem; we conclude that the lack of resources and low market diversification of

small farmers are problems that can be addressed through socially responsible investments. That is why we came up with Blossom.com, an on-line platform that connects the small farmers' cooperatives in Kenya to the markets in East and South-East Asia.

In a first stage, the company will improve existing cooperatives and incentivize the creation of new ones to ensure a constant supply in the market. Parallely, we will focus our efforts on bringing foreign investment into the sector, by presenting this flourishing portfolio to investors from all over the world. As the market is set, the platform will serve as an online bridge to connect the demand of foreign investors with the supply of small farmers' cooperatives in Kenya.

By offering exclusivity to producers that ensure the fulfillment of proper working conditions and environmental management programs, we expect improvements on the above-mentioned problems and spreading of awareness on the consumers' side. On the other hand, by connecting small farmers' cooperatives with high-value markets, we expect improvement on resource endowment of the suppliers; therefore, reduce vulnerability towards economic risk.

Furthermore, this solution will provide other advantages; such as cost reduction for the parties involved, increased efficiency, price stability, positive impact on other issues and more.



Team name: Cutting Edge Flowers

Industry: Cut-flower Industry

Kenya's cut flower industry poses a number of problems in the fields of ecology, economy and society. The root problems we have identified include pollution of the

environment and poor government regulation, among others. Our Cutting Edge Flowers group decided to focus on solving the problem of contaminating land and water with harmful chemicals. This issue poses an immense threat to the stability of the economy in the cut flower sector, due to irreversible damaging of the environment and lack of awareness regarding effects of chemical use. Hence, our group has developed a solution to the aforementioned problem through tailoring a tax education for companies producing environment-friendly “green” fertilizers, alongside the introduction of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) framework to increase environmental awareness in flower farms. The collaboration of these initiatives will not only develop the economy of Kenya through attracting Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), but also by increasing the availability of green fertilizers at lower prices, thanks to the tax incentives. We believe this to be crucial for the survival of Kenyan flower farms due to expected changes in European Union (EU) laws restricting harmful chemical use in flower production. To embrace this transition, the Kenyan Flower Council (KFC) will also offer free EIA to advise farmers on the use of green fertilizers, and establish the long-term benefits of their use compared to polluting fertilizers. To conclude, we believe that creating a tailored tax reduction is the most effective approach to this issue due to upcoming changes in EU trade regulations. Hand in hand with subsequent EIA, it will positively affect the environmental issues in Kenyan flower farms on the short-run and the long-run, leading to sustainable change.



V. MESSAGE

1. MESSAGE FROM PARTICIPANTS

Dmytro Kyryliuk from Ukraine (Soybean Team)

My name is Dmytro Kyryliuk. I'm PhD in agricultural economics and senior lecturer at National University of Life and Environmental Sciences. I've applied for scholarship for participation in IDYF2017 in Tokyo.

First of all, I want to say thank you to the founder Koichi Usami, co- presidents Sayaka Tahara and Misaki Saitoh and to all people who support this project. In 2017 project was concerned about Garment Industry in Bangladesh, Soybean Industry in Brazil and Cut Flowers Industry in Kenya. All covered topics are very important in the world. To cover the statement that this topics are very important and need to be discussed, I can say about 3000 applications for participating in this Forum.

One of the biggest advantages of this forum is that it allows people from allover the world come together in one place and share their ideas about world problem.

“Travel is more than the seeing of sights; it is a change that goes on, deep and permanent, in the ideas of living.” – Miriam Beard

IDYF gives an opportunity to young people to share their ideas, their knowledge, their views and at the same time to absorb knowledge, open new horizons and find new ways of thinking. It's very important for future development to know about different cultures and know ways how to cooperate and communicate with people from all over the world.



“A journey is best measured in friends, rather than miles.” – Tim Cahill

Except of sharing knowledge and ideas, IDYF gives an opportunity to young people to find new friends. It's also very important for future development, because only friends can help us in hard moments and provide us new ideas and motivation for making changes in our countries and society.

To cut the long story short, I would like to say that main results of the forum are practical (people from all over the world are trying to find new ways of solving the problem and sharing their ideas based on their experience) and cultural (people from all over the world opened for themselves different cultures and especially Japanese culture. They bring home new knowledge and will apply it in their societies and country).

Thank you very much for supporting IDYF!!! Small changes in minds led to big changes in the world!!!

Arjun Sapkota from Nepal (Soybean Team)

This experience was eye opening platform to me. This opportunity provided me insightful and deep understanding about meaning of development. I got chance to make lifelong friendship with the peoples from diverse background across the globe. I am highly inspired after discussion, field visit and debate in this forum. Being a youth activist of my Nepal I will suggest for Nepalese farmers and policy makers what i learned during a week forum and about how Japan is adopting way of sustainable development. Which will finally contribute for sustainable way of development of Nepalese society.



I would like to suggest you please try to organize this forum in others country too and expand your network.

Thank you!

Iftekhar UI Karim from Bangladesh (Garment Team)

I was particularly interested in participating in IDYF 2017 to review and revamp The development agenda globally for the Bangladesh Garments/Fashion/Textiles/Apparel industry where policy analysis is needed through mutual exchange of best practices and know-how and transfer of knowledge in global platform of IDYF 2017 in Asia's hub - Tokyo. As an academic, lecturer and researcher where learning and disseminating latest global trends in industries are highly significant, relevantly for the arena of RMG industry in Bangladesh the issue of sustainability is a growing phenomena comprising of people, planet and profit issues. Especially after the fashion tragedy of Rana Plaza in Bangladesh, the research focus on the social sustainability issues of Bangladesh

Apparel industry is of high relevance for academicians like me those who heavily research on social factors of human resources which was undoubtedly enhanced through my active participation in IDYF2017. That being said, I learnt how tripartite collaborations among society, state and business remain the driving force for national development leading to regional development, and ultimately catering to global development. In this context, corporations can actively help develop progressive thoughts and actions toward advancing the social, economic, environmental, political, technological and legal spheres of a country through public-private partnership building which ultimately cater to nation building. Through multifaceted collaboration agendas, projects and schemes big and small corporations can fundamentally design and device responsible business and corporate policies in the backdrop of Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development of a country.

Relating the experiences from IDYF 2017 for the way forward, I wish and hope to collaborate with JICA and JILAF in actualizing the project ideas and policy recommendation which we discussed and presented in Tokyo in multifaceted means. As we argued, a reasonable solution lies in minimizing child labor through extending educational opportunities to child workers. In this context, the noteworthy program called “Primary Education Stipend Programme (PESP)” provides financing (less than 200 BDT = 2.5 USD) to primary school students. The financing renders the education system more accessible in addition to the non-existence of tuition fees. Nonetheless, the fact remains that this sum pales in comparison to the average monthly salary that characterizes the garment industry (around 5000 BDT = 60 USD). As a result, entering primary education is a less appealing path than



undertaking child labor in garment industry. This is why a drastic increase in the amount of grant money provided through the above scheme is reasonable and necessary. At the same time, Bangladesh being a developing country, making such financial resources available from the state budget poses an outstanding challenge. When organizations like JICA and JILAF come forward for collaborative solutions in Bangladesh, then my success of IDYF 2017 in Tokyo is truly actualized.

Alinery Lianhlawn from India (Garment Team)

When like-minded youths from more than 45 nationalities gathered to discuss and find ways to collaborate, corporation and development aiming for a better future, the lesson learnt and the memory created are temperament. Being one of the five scholarship recipients, the forum was started off with us presenting the analysis of the fundamental issues for discussion and then we were divided into six groups to find the best solution to tackle the problem that we find in the first discussion. Two important things I gained from IDYF were forever lasting network and empathy. I feel fortunate to meet and make a deep connection with my passionate group mate from 6 other nationalities whom we created friendship for a lifetime. The level of participants' integrity and understanding of the issues were very deep that each of our discussion had a profound impact on each of us. The structure of the forum gave enough room to truly understand issues we tackle with and exchange them with issues other groups are dealing with. The best part of IDYF was that the goal was clear and we were straight to the point from the beginning and the fact that it was organized and run by students, there were not many parties with string-attached involved giving us space to truly be ourselves and into the forum.

The best thing about IDYF for me was the reassurance I gained that I am capable enough to transform my ideas into action and bring it into reality. The conversation shared within and outside of the forum with the down-to-earth amazing persons I met gave me strength and confidence to pursue my passion for changes I wanted to bring back to my community. Our group was not only the winning team for our final presentation about Garment Industry in Bangladesh; we are working from distances to make it a reality as of now. Besides, I and one of my teammate Kluadia from Poland are working on a project under Wedu Rising Star Special Project in which there is a financial assistance for construction project back to my community at Sangau, Mizoram, India. Growing up in this community of underprivileged and remote region, I remember how it was difficult to buy even exercise/note books and buying course books or novels were out of questions. Even now, many students in local medium often use old books pass down to them by their siblings or relatives. To stop and prevent future students struggling with access to basic education and being stuck in poverty, our project will introduce a library: a room to read with resources needed for these students to grow, learn and develop. In short, the



experiences, the best people met and the bond created from IDYF not only inject a profound impact, but ignite the power in us to make someone's life better than yesterday bridging gap and acting as an agent to make a better future.

Alejandro Urioste Daza from Bolivia (Cut Flower Team)




Being awarded with a scholarship to attend de IDYF 2017 was one of the most fruitful accomplishments in my short professional career. The scholarship provided me more than the opportunity to attend the forum on a fully funded base; since, through this event, I earned invaluable knowledge about development and friendships with outstanding youth.

The IDYF 2017 was once in a life experience. Its uniqueness compare to other youth conferences comes from the strong focus on giving the participants the freedom to act and purpose. As an attendant, I felt that I learned by doing. Instead of listening to extensive speeches from experts, we interacted among us to learn from each other experiences; to discuss and merge our ideas to create the most innovative solutions to pressing challenges in the world.

Each participant showed compromise and enthusiasm during the organized activities. The selection criteria matched open minded young entrepreneurs; creating the most valuable outcome of this forum, friendships. Listening to the willingness to continue working in their projects, became the common denominator among the participants after the closing ceremony. A fist day gently handshake turned into a warm hug when saying goodbye; leaving behind a week of experiences and taking home a bag of opportunities and connections. I am sure that many participants will gather together to created amazing projects in the future.

A fair balance between working hours and side events allowed us to build strong connections in the professional and social field. It also gave us the opportunity to appreciate the uniqueness of Japanese culture, which was reflected in the hospitality and kindness of our hosts. Having the opportunity to visit Japanese companies working in the areas that were being discussed, gave us the opportunity to extrapolated our ideas and believe that something can be achieved.

After the forum, our team is planning to refine our proposal and apply for other conferences to present the project. The feedback that we received from the judges at



the closing ceremony, inspired us to keep working in the project. We believe, that with some effort and creativeness the idea can be funded.

As participant and scholarship recipient, I strongly believe that the impact of the forum will transcend our week in Japan. Although the return of investment cannot be appreciated in the short term, big impacts will come as result of the connections created during the forum. In a world where knowledge change at exponential rates, creating connections became the most asset important in any professional career.

Benon Kwikiriza from Uganda (Cut flower Team)

Greetings to the entire IDYF2017 Secretariat. I wish to convey my sincere heartfelt gratitude for the opportunity accorded to me to attend the IDYF2017 conference. I was much impressed by the efforts you put in to review the applications, conduct the interviews and above all invite me as a scholarship participant to the forum. Am glad to report to you that I learnt a lot from the forum, far beyond my expectations. On this account therefore, I must reaffirm to you that attending the forum was a life changing experience that will forever stay in my memories.

As I participated in the heated debates during the solution design phase, I interacted with youth of diverse cultures. One key lesson I cannot take for granted is that I learnt to appreciate each and everyone's views. I learnt that our views, ideologies and thoughts are highly influenced by the culture and experiences through which we have grown up. Another key factor is that I can now boast of a strong network of friends spread over the entire universe. Barely one week after the conference, each of these participants has at least shared with me a link to apply for other life changing opportunities and conferences. Each of these participants has a role to play in my life. Truly, IDYF has done more than its fair share as far as opening opportunities in my life is concerned. I will forever be grateful.

During my stay in Japan, I was spellbound by the humor, humility, kindness and general character of the natives. It was a great lesson and I carried with me this message back home to my people. The exposure and mindset change I acquired by the end of the conference are what sets me apart from fellow Ugandans. The use of state of the art technology as trains, lifts, subways, automatic vending machines was an experience worth appreciating.

I am glad to report that I am organizing a career guidance and motivational speaking workshop at my university where I intend to invite 2 other alumni of IDYF. I intend to disseminate the outcomes of the conference to a wide audience. I am compiling a detailed report for my University library to encourage more of my fellow students to embrace the initiatives of IDYF. Alternatively, I have shared much on my social media platforms and my strong network of friends is just awaiting the next round IDYF calls for applicants to the 2018 forum.



I wish to stop here, for no words can express how grateful I am to IDYF.



2. Message from Co-Founder

What I hope for the future of IDYF

About five years ago, we made a decision to set up a forum which aims to provide an opportunity for youth in developing countries and to interact with one another so as to solve the problem and build long-lasting networks. We did not expect it to be like a United Nations conference, where people had their own national interests; rather we expected it to be a place where ambitious students and young professionals in various regions of the world get together as individuals and discuss potential solutions to the complex issue of poverty and development. Fortunately, the decision turned into a reality.

However, just setting up such an organization is not the end of our goal. We have yet to achieve a higher goal to “design our future”, which has been our mission since the beginning of our forum. To achieve this, let me share my 3 “hopes” for the future of IDYF.

First, we should have more diversity. Diversity is the origin of creative ideas and good cooperation. I was astonished to hear that we have participants from 35 countries this year. It was more than double (250%) the number in our generation as well as it covered 1/6 of the countries in the world. This shows that diversity of participants was almost achieved. Meanwhile, almost all organizers are Japanese now. I hope this will change in the future.

Second, there should be more inclusiveness. I believe inclusiveness is a key to think about development in designing of our society. To put it simply, the youth should not be deprived of chances to engage in IDYF, regardless of area, ethnicity and poverty. It is true that IDYF is an independent organization and that most participants bear the cost of transportation and part of accommodation. Still I hope it to be more inclusive. One dream of the co-founders is that an IDYF conference will be hosted in a developing country in the future.

Third, is to take an action. IDYF has offered experiences of intensive group works, focused lectures and presentations, which will have significant impacts on the



minds of passionate young people who hope to change the world into a better place. In spite of it, I sincerely hope that the solutions and suggestions in IDYF will be shared, discussed, improved more, and finally implemented in order to change the world. Though it might take time, we should always keep this final process in mind. Nothing is impossible because we have already more than 200 alumni all over the world.

These are my ambitious “hopes” for the future generation. I look forward to seeing you, readers and alumni, in different parts of the world and engage in the same activities to design our future together.

Co-founder
Koichi Usami

VI. REPORT FROM ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

1. Supporters and Sponsors

Supporters

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Sponsors

BeBIT, Inc.
The TOKYO CLUB
Mitsubishi UFJ Foundation

2. Organizing committee of IDYF 2017

Co-President	Sayaka Tahara
	Misaki Saito
General Affairs	Rise Nomura
	Ayano Yoshikawa
	Nodoka Yokokawa
	Asami Takahashi
Public Relations, Accounting	Kana Hashimoto
	Mizuki Kaneda
	Yujie Dou
Research	Saki Kuzushima
	Natsumi Otakara
	Misato Suda
Public Relations	Mayu Sato



VII. CONCLUSION

Many thanks for reading the final report in its entirety. Through the help and cooperation of dozens of committed people, IDYF 2017 has been successfully completed. On behalf of all the administrators and participants, we thank you from the bottom of our heart. Based on each team's group work, we wish to conclude this report by presenting the accomplishments and shortcomings of IDYF 2017, in line with our three main aims.


Achievements and shortcomings of IDYF 2017

Aim 1: Build a sustainable network among youth who are interested in International Development

◆ Achievements

The International Development Youth Forum took place as young people from all over the world gathered in Tokyo, shared about their opinions and experiences about international development, and created a space to work together for a week before giving a final presentation to a jury of experts. We believe that the smooth running of events, from start to finish, is a major achievement in and of itself. This year, a variety of young people from around the world were present in the forum : from students of various fields to NGO employees, and from school teachers to private - sector employees.

A specific point about this year's conference is that we were able to provide assistance for travel expenses and for the participation fee to five participants facing economic difficulties, which is the highest number of scholarship recipients IDYF has ever sponsored. Some of these participants were able to travel abroad for the first time as a result. As such, some participants who had economic difficulties but were actively thinking of learning about regional development were able to work on their own local initiatives in an international setting. We do believe that it was very meaningful that IDYF was able to provide opportunities to broaden participants' perspectives, and host an economically diverse range of participants. In addition, the five scholarship students did not only share their experiences and knowledge in the presentation based on case studies, but they also demonstrate leadership in group work, and created an inspiring atmosphere for all other participants. In this way, widening access to people with economic difficulties brings IDYF closer to a place where more diverse participants are able to gather, and where



international exchange opportunities can be offered to young people from all over the world, no matter their background.


Also, bonding between participants at the conference was enabled by ice-breaking activities and group work related to the final report preparation. It wasn't always straightforward to reach an agreement given the variety of opinions members shared throughout the week, and many groups faced hurdles in their efforts to settle on one final presentation. Based on our observations, some of the most impressive reports were presented by teams that were able to overcome their differences in opinion, despite the difficulties raised by opinions clashing and occasional misunderstandings. Some teams are already planning to organize alumni meetings in order to further refine their ideas, and we are also hoping to strengthen the connection between participants in the future.

For IDYF2017, the management team further wished to create a space where participants can interact and bond not only in their own case-study team, but with participants from other teams as well. In order to do so, we opened the first day discussion with a random team composition, and we also held a social event in the evening to help break the ice. As a result, we were able to see the participants closing the distance between each other, without being confined by the boundaries of the team they belonged to.

◆ Shortcomings

We believe that the further pursuit of diversity in participants, and the creation of a network that will continue in the long term are major challenges for the future of IDYF. First of all, although this year more than 3000 applications were submitted from over 149 countries, and about 2,500 people of those submitted to scholarship funds, only 5 people were able to be invited as scholarship students. Though we are able to bring together young people with diverse backgrounds, nationalities and experiences, many of the participants are economically advantaged and have already gained similar international opportunities in the past. We feel that in order to provide opportunities to diverse young people without being held back by the problem of economic background, it is necessary to establish a stronger economic base for scholarships.

Also, building a network that will not stop beyond the one week of IDYF, and building connections between past IDYF participants are some of the biggest challenges that we face. We are already publishing information on activities to the Facebook group page, and are sharing application information to various networks. Former participants are still



in touch by their own initiative, but we feel that in order to truly create a long-lasting network, the management side needs to plan more actively as well.

In addition, we are aiming to build a large network called IDYF Alumni which can go beyond IDYF 2017. Since last year, a group page called IDYF Alumni Network has been created on Facebook, but the activity on that group is still limited. We need to think about ways to create a platform allowing people with the common experience of IDYF to contact each other, and give impetus to each other more easily.

Aim 2: Provide opportunities for participants to embrace diversified values and acquire extensive knowledge

◆ Achievements

The above goal was achieved by the discussions among the conference's participants, as well as the strengthening of cooperation with external organizations.


Firstly, as IDYF participants all have diverse backgrounds, everyday discussions provided a series of discoveries about their different ways of thinking and values. For example, in a workshop on the second day ranking the factors considered to be important in development, each participant was asked which of various factors, such as security, freedom, and autonomy, is most important for strong development. It was impressive to see the plethora of answers participants suggested, and the reasoning behind their choice.

Next, by setting up opportunities to learn from outside organizations this year, IDYF became a forum which goes beyond the classroom, engaging with real-life actors of international development. Through fieldwork activities, we set up an opportunity to actually visit Japanese organizations concerning each case study, and learn from them. We were able in that way to hear the point of view of many parties, from people running businesses, such as a florist selling Kenyan roses, to people performing organic farming, and to organizations looking at industries from a third party standpoint, such as the International Labor Foundation.

In addition to the discussions of participants, we were therefore able to offer more practical knowledge to participants, and at the same time, we were able to get closer to the reality of the people actually working in the businesses at the centre of our debates.

◆ Shortcomings

Although we were able to converse with people from diverse fields related to development during fieldwork, there were occasions in which the experience and



discussion contents stayed superficial due to the difficulties such as schedule adjustment and language barriers. In order to deepen discussions next year, we think it necessary to plan the meeting ahead of time while keeping the guest speaker in mind, in an effort to provide a better opportunity for participants to deepen their knowledge on specific subjects.

Aim 3: Accomplish realistic goals and bring about change to society

◆ Achievements


The suggestion of solutions at the final report meeting can be mentioned as a result of creating a change in society.

For instance, one of the teams working on Bangladesh's clothing industry suggested factory workers be trained to perform regular stretching exercises to prevent physical disorders specific to garment workers. For the Brazilian soybean industry team, the idea to gather and store information on local agriculture and conducting farmer-based efficient farming was put forward. For Kenya in the cut flower team, various ideas were presenting, such as making a mobile application directly connecting farmers and consumers. These solutions are accomplishments created by participants from all over the world through common experiences such as discussions and fieldwork, which we think is consistent with the aim of our third goal : “Accomplish realistic goals and bring about change to society” .

Even though one week is a short amount of time, we believe that we were able to bring forward solutions which, if implemented, could have a real impact on the issues at hand.

◆ Shortcomings

The main problem with this point is that we stopped at suggestions, and have not been able to move to actual action. Even though the proposals put forward were very well thought out, we were unable to reach a point where we were able to change real-life status quo through our activities. If we really want to make and realize a viable proposal, we believe that we need to cooperate with local organizations to manage and design our future conferences. This will also depend on the theme set by the management team. This time, the goal which we put first was to have participants share their values with each other through a wide range of discussions, stemming from a large theme titled “What is development ?”, and then to have them formulate a narrowed - down answer. For this reason, until the last stage of discussion, we did not think of transferring the results of the discussion to actual activities.



This point depends largely on what goals govern each year's management team, but we believe that IDYF's future task is to "consistently go from problem analysis to solution execution".

Finally, we would like to encourage participation in IDYF even after the event, for example through ideas which were raised by participants of this year's conference. Participants said: "I would like to do something in cooperation with an organization I belong to in my country" or "I would like to participate in the organization of next year's conference". We would like to cooperate with them beyond the end of the forum, in order to keep IDYF moving forward.

【The Publisher】

International Development Youth Forum 2017 Organizing Committee

This committee was organized for IDYF 2017, consisting of 12 undergraduate students and 1 masters student. The team started working in summer, 2016, and prepared and conducted the whole event by themselves.

HP : <http://www.idy-ttokyo-forum.com/>

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/idyforum/>

International Development Youth Forum 2017 Final Report

Published in November, 2017

