



# *International Workshop for Young Africanists II*

🍄 **Date: 19 June 2021 (Sat.) 14:00-16:00**  
[Korea & Japan ST, UTC+9]

🍄 **Venue: Online (via [Zoom](#))**

🍄 **Registration [<https://forms.gle/rT94wLpRsqnXgtGfA> ]**  
<Please register by June 16 (Wed.), 2021>

Co-hosted by

**Institute of African Studies (Hankuk University for Foreign Studies)**

**Center for African Area Studies (Kyoto University)**

**Institute of International Relations and Area Studies (Ritsumeikan University)**

# [Program]

**14:00 - 14:05 Introduction (Takuo Iwata, RU)**

**14:05 - 14:15 Opening address (Prof. Yongkyu Chang, HUFS)**

## **[Young Africanist Session]**

**14:15 - 15:45 (Chair: Dooyoung Choi, HUFS )**

**Speaker 1: Eunji Choi (Kyoto University)**

“Livelihood and dynamics of job selection strategy of informal workers in Africa: A case of tera askebari at Megegnagna terminal, Addis Ababa”

**Speaker 2: Samuel Doe Adzimha (Ritsumeikan University)**

“Security Implications of the African Continental Free Trade Area: Case study of Ghana”

**Speaker 3: Jeong Eun Song (HUFS)**

“When Religion Meets Popular Music: Cultural Creolization of Pentecostalism and Highlife in Accra, Ghana”

**15:50 - 16:00 Closing address (Prof. Kyudeug Hwang)**

## [Abstract]

***Speaker 1: Eunji Choi (Kyoto University)***

***“Livelihood and dynamics of job selection strategy of informal workers in Africa: A case of tera askebari at Megenagna terminal, Addis Ababa”***

The presenter has conducted her research on the livelihood and job selection strategies of minibus queue keepers called tera askebari at Megenagna terminal, Addis Ababa. According to the research, the YBs (Young Boys) present different strategies to choose, transfer, and develop their occupation depending on the personal life strategies. Under the rapid development of the city that does not include the rural migrants into the city's labor market, they face difficulties to find job opportunities in a formal sector. Also, in a situation that the instability of the informal work does not guarantee them a stable job, the informal migrant workers are in precarious labor environment. In this situation, YBs were strategically utilizing the fluidity of the work, easily entering in and out while preparing other working options, instead of solely depending on their lives in single tera askebari work. By observing their choices on selecting the jobs, the presentation aims to argue the informal workers as subjective entities and flexible beings who have the power to decide their own ways by selecting suitable choices.

## [Abstract]

***Speaker 2: Samuel Doe Adzimha (Ritsumeikan University)***

### **“Security Implications of the African Continental Free Trade Area: Case study of Ghana”**

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement is one of the flagship projects of the Agenda 2063 of the African Union which is the masterplan for the transformation of the continent of Africa by Africans. This Agreement which entered into force on the 1st of January 2021 seeks to increase intra-African trade by creating a single market through the removal of trade barriers and the harmonisation of trade rules. Aside the World Trade Organisation (WTO), AfCFTA is the largest free trade Area in the world measured by the number of participating countries. It also has a valued GDP of \$ 3.4 trillion and out of the 1.3 billion population it has a potential of lifting 30 million out of abject poverty by 2035. However, the objectives of this well-intended agreement may not be fully realised if measures are not in place to tackle the already existing challenges that have over the years bedevilled existing subregional economic agreements. Insecurity has hindered progress at all levels on the continent. Ghana as a country has faced security related challenges under the ECOWAS protocol on free movement of persons, goods and services. It is imperative that these challenges are acknowledged and fixed to enable an effective implementation of the AfCFTA Agreement. This study aims to explore how implementation of the AfCFTA will impact the security and safety of citizens on the Continent with particular focus on Ghana taking a cue from the related ECOWAS protocol. Also, it intends to ascertain the trend of migration within the Continent with special focus on the ECOWAS sub-region. Finally, it seeks to explore the extent to which measures put in place have effectively tackled previous national security threats caused by the related ECOWAS Protocol and their ability to withstand potential future threats from the AfCFTA implementation.

## [Abstract]

### Speaker 3: Jeong Eun Song (HUFS)

#### “When Religion Meets Popular Music: Cultural Creolization of Pentecostalism and Highlife in Accra, Ghana”

Pentecostalism and Highlife, born around the 1900s, grew into the most potent leading religion and the oldest popular music for the poor and the marginalized in Accra, Ghana. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, substantial Highlife musicians, who lost their chances to perform due to the economic difficulties of the military regime's misgovernance, joined the Pentecostal Church, which emphasized music in worship. As a result, existing gospel music has become more active as Pentecostal Highlife. As a result, it has become the popular music of Accra, loved by both believers and non-believers, beyond religious music. This presentation examines the phenomenon of Pentecostal Highlife in Accra, Ghana, based on the theory of Cultural Creolization by Ulf Hannerz and Robin Cohen. To this end, I will explain the cultural phenomena of Accra, Pentecostalism, Highlife, and Pentecostal Highlife, and the theory of Cultural Creolization. Then, I will answer the following research questions. First, what aspects Pentecostalism has to captivate the people in Accra? Second, how has Highlife led to the social change in Accra? Third, what are the characteristics of Pentecostal Highlife in Accra? Finally, how does Pentecostal Highlife manifest Cultural Creolization theory in Accra?