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Editorial

We are delighted to present the 11th issue of the JADE Letter. This issue opens with Professor Yuko Nakano's well-structured report on the 7th JADE Conference, held in April 2025 at Tsukuba. The conference brought together about 130 participants and featured rigorous presentations, a keynote lecture by Professor Lorenzo Casaburi, and a stimulating joint session with the World Bank. We extend our sincere gratitude to Professor Nakano and the organizing committee for their tireless efforts in making the conference such a success. Looking ahead, we are pleased to announce that the Young JADE Conference will take place on 13 December 2025 at Hitotsubashi University, followed by the 8th JADE Conference in April 2026 in Kyoto. We hope to see many of you there.

As emphasized in Tetsushi Sonobe's Presidential Address in the previous issue, the new JADE board is actively working to expand its network with aid organizations. Reflecting this spirit of engagement, we invited two colleagues from JICA to contribute to this issue. Tomoaki Tanaka, winner of the 4th Hayami Award at the 6th JADE Conference, presents his on-going research on informal workers' demand for public pensions, drawing on evidence from Mongolia to highlight important policy implications for social protection in low- and middle-income countries. Tetsuya Harada, who has successfully co-authored with JADE members in academic journals, offers practical guidance on how development economists can effectively collaborate with Japan's ODA projects. His advice fills an important gap, and we only wish we could have shared it earlier. Finally, as part of JADE's ongoing efforts to strengthen collaboration with the World Bank, Hisaki Kono reports on his participation, alongside two members recruited openly by JADE, in the Growth Academy, co-hosted by the World Bank and the University of Chicago.

Hisaki Kono and Yuki Higuchi
Editors, JADE Letter

Report on JADE 7th Annual Conference

Yuko Nakano
University of Tsukuba

The 7th Annual JADE Conference (formerly the Hayami Conference) was held on April 5–6, 2025, at the Tsukuba International Congress Center. Conducted entirely in person, the conference welcomed approximately 130 participants. This year, 45 papers were submitted, of which 16 were selected for presentation through a rigorous review process. Both the number of submissions and participants have steadily increased over time. To bring fresh perspectives to the discussions, we also invited discussants from outside our membership.

In addition to the regular sessions, the program featured a keynote address by Professor Lorenzo Casaburi of the University of Zurich and a special joint session co-hosted with the World Bank. Professor Casaburi delivered an insightful lecture on insurance in developing countries, drawing on his recent field experimental studies. In the joint session with the World Bank, Dr. Indermit Gill, Chief Economist and Senior Vice President for Development Economics, discussed the current situation in India and the middle-income trap. Following his talk, a panel discussion was held featuring selected JADE members as panelists.

The Fuwa Award, established in memory of the late Professor Nobuhiko Fuwa, was presented to Professor Abu S. Shonchoy of Florida International University. Professor Shonchoy has made outstanding contributions to the field of development economics, particularly in advancing research on women's empowerment in low-income countries. His work—spanning financial inclusion, skills development, infrastructure, and education—has significantly influenced evidence-based policymaking and gender-focused development strategies. The Hayami Award recognizes outstanding work by young researchers (aged 40 or under) affiliated with Japanese institutions whose papers are presented at the JADE Conference. Regrettably, the selection committee decided not to bestow the award this year.

The conference was organized by a dedicated committee comprising Yuko Nakano (University of Tsukuba, Chair), Guenwoo Lee (JIRCAS), Junichi Yamasaki (Kyoto University), Mari Tanaka (University of Tokyo), Masahiro Shoji (University of Tokyo), and Rie Muraoka (JIRCAS/GRIPS). As Chair, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to them for their invaluable efforts in organizing the conference. Special thanks go to Dr. Muraoka and Dr. Lee for taking on numerous logistical responsibilities as local hosts. The committee extends its sincere appreciation to all presenters, discussants, guest speakers, attendees, and members of the JADE Board—especially Professors Kazushi Takahashi, Yoko Kijima, and Aya Suzuki—as well as to JADE President Professor Tetsushi Sonobe, for their invaluable support and guidance throughout the planning and execution of the event. I consider JADE the largest festival of empirical development economists in Japan and look forward to seeing you all at the next JADE Conference!



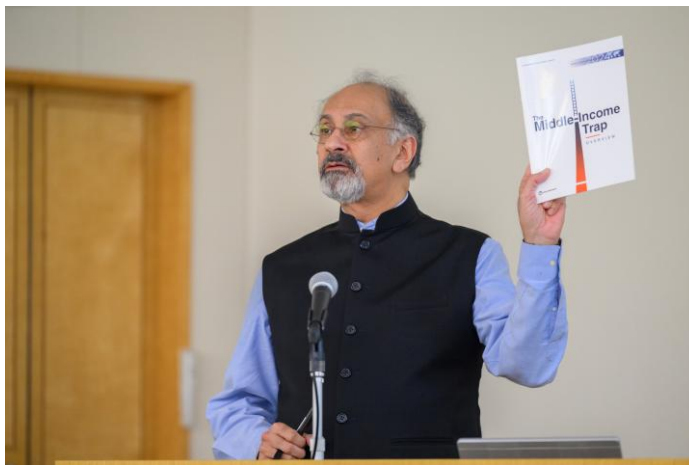
Participants of the 7th JADE conference held at Tsukuba



Opening Remark by Professor Sonobe



Fuwa Award Ceremony for Prof. Abu S. Shonchoy



Dr. Indermit Gill at the joint session
with the World Bank

Keynote address
by Professor Casaburi



Informal Workers' Public Pension Demand

Tomoaki Tanaka¹

1. Background

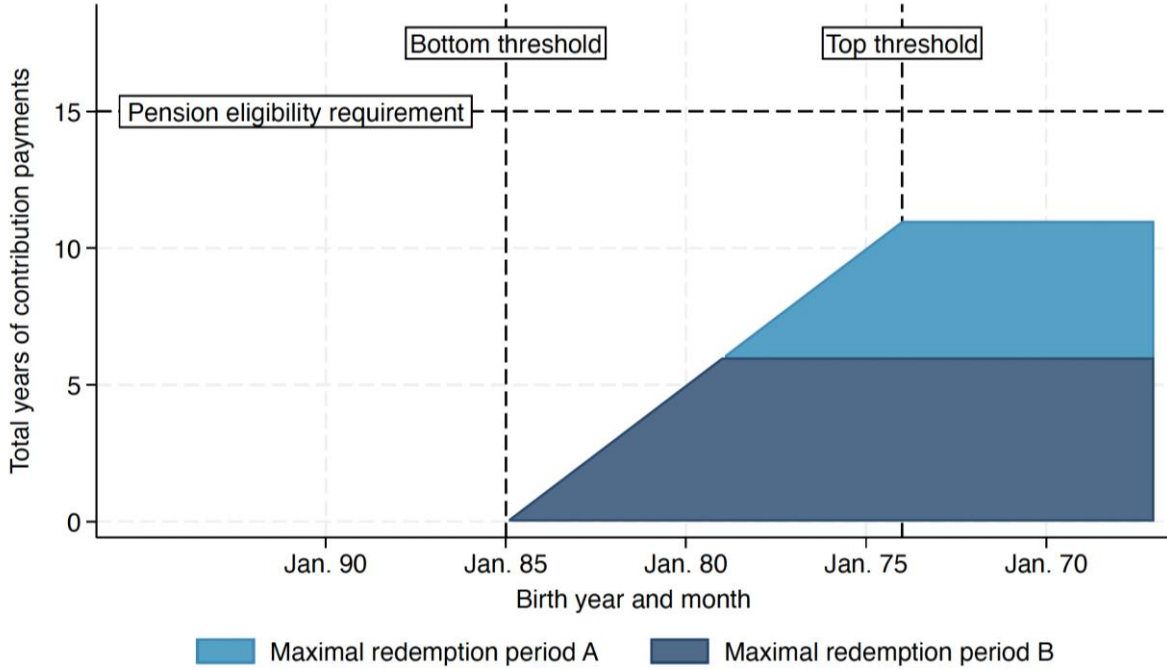
Developing countries are experiencing rapidly aging populations. Despite the rapid expansion of old-age pension recipients, coverage of working-age people in pension systems remains low due to prevailing labor informality (International Labour Office 2021). The large gap between coverage of recipients and contributors negatively affects the financial sustainability of public pension systems. Therefore, increasing informal workers' participation in public pension systems is an important challenge in developing countries (Banerjee et al. 2024).

A growing number of studies have examined the barriers to pension participation in low- and middle-income countries. Giles et al. (2025) review recent literature on this topic, including studies on financial literacy, high transaction costs for contributions due to remoteness, and lack of trust (Song 2019; Tanaka et al. 2025). Compared to these non-price factors, price factors remain less thoroughly examined, despite their importance. Several countries have implemented pension reforms to enhance pension generosity. If the demand for pensions is inelastic, increasing pension generosity may have little effect on expanding participation while reducing overall contributions among existing participants. This could impose additional burdens on pension financing. Because such reforms are often implemented on a large scale, analyzing their effects is important.

The impact of increasing pension generosity on contribution amounts is an empirical question because two offsetting effects—substitution and income—may operate in opposite directions. According to the retirement savings literature, the substitution effect increases take-up and savings due to improved returns, while the income effect might reduce savings, as higher lifetime income can lead to less additional savings (Choi 2015). Investigating informal workers' responses to changes in pension generosity contributes to the growing literature on the optimal design of social insurance systems in developing countries (Banerjee et al. 2024) and the valuation of social insurance benefits (Chetty and Finkelstein 2013). However, empirical analysis is challenging because it is impractical to conduct price-discount experiments in pension systems. In addition, limited data granularity often constrains rigorous analysis.

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Figure 1 The Benefit of the Redemption Policy



2. Estimating Extensive and Intensive Margins of Public Pension Demand

In my recent work, I examine the effects of a large-scale pension policy in Mongolia on pension demand among informal workers (Tanaka 2025). The following is a summary of this study. First, I show that participation rates in the pension system were low—around 4% in my sample—before the policy change, even though pension contributions yield high returns, with money's worth approximately four for men and six for women. This raises the question of whether individuals respond to pension generosity. To increase pension participation, the Mongolian government introduced a redemption policy that retroactively redeems past contributions for certain cohorts, leading to a decrease in pension prices. Focusing on herders, a significant subgroup of informal workers in Mongolia, I provide precise estimates of the price elasticity of pension demand, measured by money's worth, using a regression kink design (RKD) approach with administrative data on Mongolian public pensions.

Mongolia's redemption policy offers an ideal quasi-experimental setting for the RKD approach. This policy retroactively redeemed contributions between 1990 and 2000 for specific populations, which can be viewed as a decrease in pension prices. For example, an individual who did not contribute between 1990 and 1994 could compensate for the missed contributions during this period. The maximum redemption period is exogenously determined by the time at which the individual reaches working age—before, during, or after this period. In other words, this redemption policy has different maximal intensities depending on the birth year and month, as illustrated in Figure 1. Individuals were

divided into three groups: non-intensity, proportional intensity, and full intensity. Using the thresholds between these groups, I estimate the policy's impact on pension demand with the RKD approach separately for the bottom- and top-kink samples.

The results indicate a statistically significant positive impact on participation (Panel B of Figure 2). In particular, individuals in younger cohorts with short redemption periods (the bottom-kink sample) are responsive to even modest incentives, as reflected in the high price elasticity estimate for pension participation ($= 1.92$), while middle-aged cohorts with long redemption periods (the top-kink sample) exhibit less elastic demand ($= 0.30$). Identifying the underlying causes of this difference is beyond the scope of this study, as these two groups are likely to differ in their characteristics. Nevertheless, compared to findings in the existing literature, the high elasticity observed among the bottom-kink sample suggests that even modest redemption incentives can increase participation.

The impact on contribution amounts is mixed: there is a positive effect for the bottom-kink sample but an insignificant effect for the top-kink sample (Panel A). When the top-kink sample is split based on participation timing, I find a significant negative effect on pre-policy participants and a positive but insignificant impact on post-policy participants' contributions (Panels D and E), consistent with the substitution and income effects in the retirement savings literature (Choi 2015). These results suggest that long redemption periods may crowd out planned contribution payments from existing participants, thereby weakening pension financing.

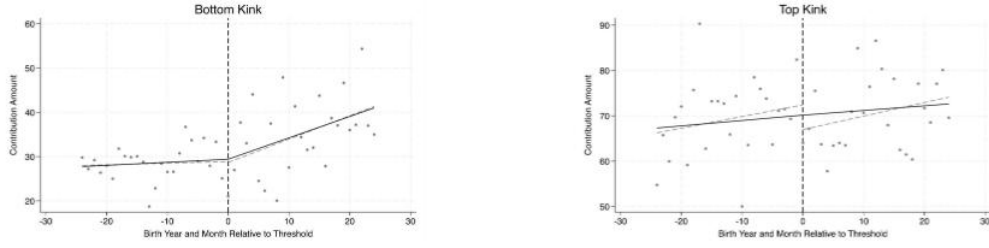
3. Implications

The findings offer insights for governments aiming to increase pension participation by enhancing benefit generosity. A growing number of countries have adopted generous pension policies, including reductions in required contribution periods in Vietnam and Mexico, one-time amnesties in Argentina, and retroactive contribution schemes in China during the rollout of their rural pension schemes. The results suggest that even small, targeted redemptions may attract new informal workers to the system, whereas large redemptions may discourage subsequent contributions, thus weakening the fiscal sustainability of the pension system.

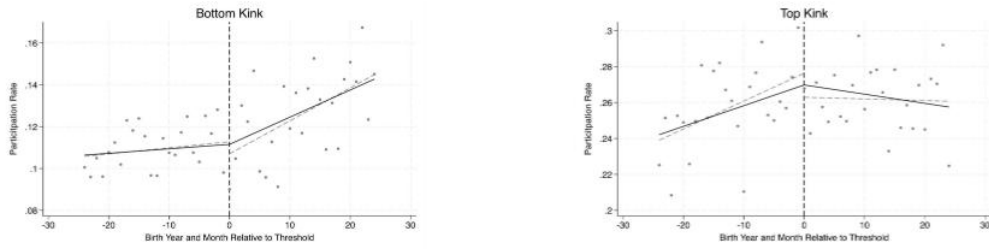
The main results of this study indicate that monetary incentives alone crowd out existing participants' contributions. Ensuring consistent contributions through non-price strategies remains a key policy challenge. A combination of price and non-price interventions may enable governments to expand pension coverage more effectively. Investigating these integrated approaches is an important direction for future studies.

Figure 2 Graphical Evidence

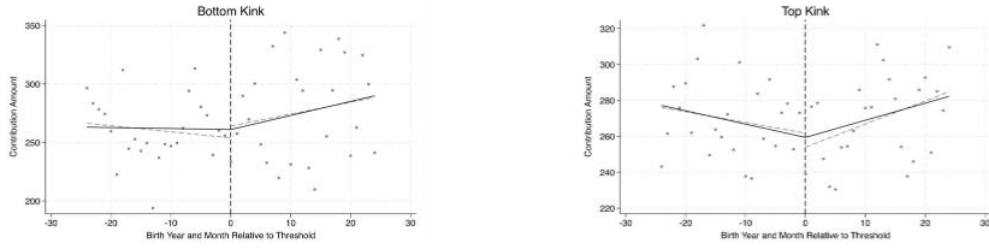
PANEL A. OVERALL IMPACT: UNCONDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION AMOUNT



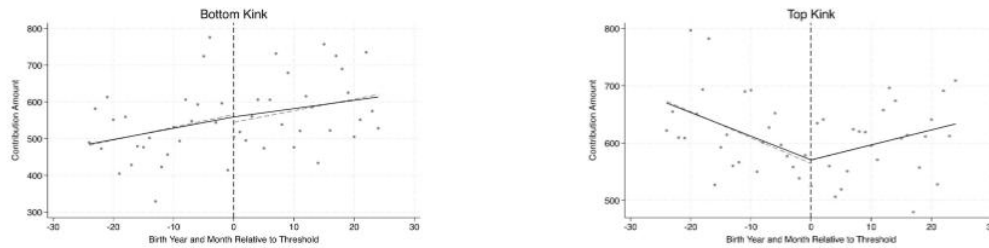
PANEL B. EXTENSIVE MARGIN: PARTICIPATION RATE



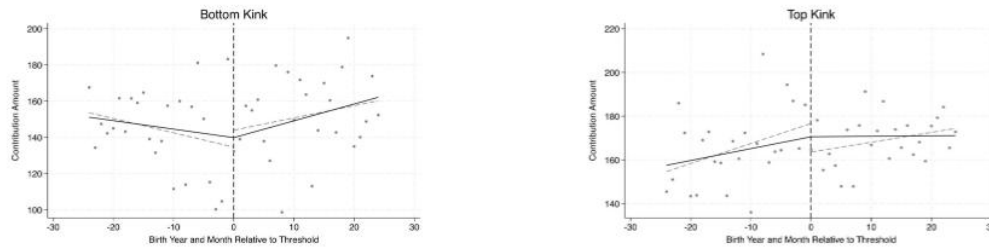
PANEL C. INTENSIVE MARGIN: CONTRIBUTIONS CONDITIONAL ON PARTICIPATION



PANEL D. INTENSIVE MARGIN: CONTRIBUTIONS CONDITIONAL ON PRE-POLICY PARTICIPATION



PANEL E. INTENSIVE MARGIN: CONTRIBUTIONS CONDITIONAL ON POST-POLICY PARTICIPATION



Notes: The figure displays the binned outcome variable means against the year and month of birth. The label on the x-axis indicates the year and month of birth relative to the threshold. The vertical lines indicate the thresholds. The solid (dashed) lines are the fitted lines (not) imposing continuity on the thresholds.

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How to Conduct Effective Development Economic Research on Japan’s ODA Projects – A Practical Guide

Tetsuya Harada

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

1. Introduction

How can development economists engage in ODA programs in Japan as an opportunity for meaningful research? Over the course of my career at JICA, the Japanese development cooperation agency, I have worked on joint research and co-authored publications with academic researchers outside JICA. I have also supported collaboration between JICA staff and external scholars.

There is no silver bullet for achieving effective collaboration. However, based on my experiences, I believe there are a few helpful tips. This piece focuses on collaborations in micro-empirical research, which is a core area of development economics. That said, I believe that the potential for collaboration between JICA and economists extends far beyond this, and I return to that broader perspective in the concluding section.

2. Three Case Examples

Before discussing strategies for successful collaboration, I would like to begin by introducing three cases in which I worked directly with external researchers. These examples illustrate what research can look like on the ground in JICA-supported projects.

- **RCT on Effective Persuasion Strategies for Community Participation [1] (Technical Cooperation Project, Indonesia)**

As part of a waste management program, a pilot project introduced a community-led garbage collection and recycling model—common in developing countries. We conducted an RCT to test different persuasion strategies for encouraging participation. While the initial plan was to assess residents' willingness to pay for such services, we shifted the focus to evaluating the approaches that were most effective in increasing participation to the break-even point. This operationally relevant question also reflects the growing academic interest in behavioral and environmental economics.

- **Impact Evaluation of School-Based Disaster Education on Children and Their Parents [2][3][4] (Grassroots Technical Cooperation Project, Indonesia)**

A small project on a remote Indonesian island delivered tsunami preparedness lessons to students. We assessed the impact by surveying both students and their parents in the treatment and matched comparison schools. The study examined two key but under-studied questions on disaster education design in low-resource settings: whether school-based disaster education improves children's learning and evacuation behavior and whether it leads to intergenerational transfer of knowledge and community-level spillovers.

- **Impact of Improved Accessibility from Bridge Construction on Urban Mobility and Economic Activity (Yen Loan, India)**

We are currently studying the economic effects of a newly constructed sea bridge in urban India. Although large-scale urban infrastructure projects are difficult to randomize for evaluation, we exploit the spatial variation in accessibility to estimate their impact. In the absence of household survey data, we use high-frequency GPS mobility data and satellite-based nighttime light imagery as proxies for economic activity. As a JICA loan project, the study benefited from a strong collaboration with the Indian government, which facilitated access to local administrative data and implementation insights that are typically difficult to obtain through standard field research.

These cases show that, even within operational constraints, components suitable for causal analysis can offer valuable academic and policy insights if the right opportunities are identified.

3. How to Learn About and Connect with JICA

Although there is no centralized system for tracking all JICA activities, several entry points are available for researchers to adopt a proactive approach. The Appendix outlines Japan's major ODA schemes and links to project databases for browsing ongoing initiatives. The JICA's main website also shares press releases that highlight newly approved projects and related activities.

Public project information is often available only after basic design decisions have been made. Still, research opportunities may exist within components that have not yet begun or are in future project phases. Reaching out early, even before a project appears perfectly suitable, can open doors for meaningful collaboration.

Once a relevant project or sector is identified, the next step is to connect with the appropriate people. JICA does not have a formal system for matching researchers with staff; therefore, the best entry point is often achieved through existing networks. Alternatively, members of the JICA Ogata Research Institute, whose profiles are available online, can serve as resources and bridge academic and operational experiences. I am also happy to help facilitate connections where possible.

Some of us within JICA are considering creating a more regular dialogue platform between staff and researchers. If realized, this could help foster collaboration in the early stages of project design.

In many cases, it is actually the JICA staff who initiate contact with researchers, often motivated by the need for a rigorous evaluation of their projects or academic insights relevant to the sectors they oversee. To help make such outreach more frequent, researchers might consider proactively sharing their work—for example, by offering recent findings or literature reviews to relevant teams—to spark conversations and build mutual interest.

4. Practical Tips for Effective Collaboration

Once the conversation about potential research collaboration begins, how can it be made truly meaningful and effective? Below are four practical tips to help make joint efforts impactful and rewarding.

Understand Your JICA Counterpart's Motivation and Role

Not all JICA staff members engage in research for the same reason. Understanding your counterpart's motivation and background early helps you tailor your approach, build mutual trust, and avoid mismatched expectations.

Some staff members may be personally motivated to measure a project's effectiveness. Others may be responding to requests from senior management or external forces that prompted them to evaluate the

project impact. In some cases, they may have a strong interest in the research. Others may primarily see their role as a facilitator and simply want to access results and insights.

In general, JICA staff initiate contact with academic researchers because they genuinely seek an objective assessment. However, it is important to be aware that there may be sensitivities regarding how the findings are handled or shared, particularly in relation to political considerations in the partner country. These should be discussed early on.

As interest in research has grown within the JICA, more staff members have become open to the idea of co-authorship. Pursuing such a collaboration can offer significant added value to both sides and is often worth exploring. However, as this varies from person to person, it is best to clarify the expectations of authorship and involvement during the course of your discussions.

Help Your JICA Counterparts Anticipate What Rigorous Research May Entail

One of the key differences between rigorous empirical research and typical development project operations is, simply put, the need for a control group. This often requires early adjustments to project design, discussions with government counterparts, coordination with control groups, and typically, implementation of baseline and endline surveys on both treatment and control groups, all of which require additional work, time, and budget.

These needs are rarely built into the project's original plans and may not be immediately obvious to JICA staff and their counterparts, particularly when they are non-economists (which is usually the case). Clearly explaining these typical requirements of rigorous research in the early stages of discussion can help build a shared understanding and avoid tension later on.

Enjoy Dialogue with JICA Staff

Researchers are encouraged to take time for dialogue with JICA staff not only as a means to produce publishable outcomes but also as an opportunity to enjoy the process of intellectual exchange itself. Even if publication is an important milestone, it is through dialogue that researchers can gain a clearer sense of what operational interests and policy tools really matter, and how their academic assumptions may diverge from field realities. Such reflection can be deeply rewarding for researchers, and can also make their academic work more practically influential.

I also stress within JICA that dialogue with researchers can be intellectually rewarding for the staff, not only from academic inputs but also from the dialogue itself. Embedding research into a project and engaging in intensive discussions with researchers often helps JICA staff sharpen their understanding of project objectives and activities. This can also lead to a clearer understanding of the expected development outcomes and the project's underlying Theory of Change.

Share Interim Findings

Academic research can take years to publish, but program implementers often benefit from interim insights, even if they are provisional. JICA staff are often eager to get a timely sense of whether a project appears to be heading in the right direction, or whether their current course of action is about right.

Academic researchers often devote significant time to ensuring statistical rigor, carefully interpreting p-values, and conducting robustness checks. Achieving a confidence level of 95% is a critical standard for academic work.

In contrast, decision-making in development operations often occurs under tight timelines and imperfect information. For project teams, knowing that a particular direction is 80% likely to be correct may be sufficient to guide immediate action, and accepting the remaining 20% of the risk may be a necessary part of responsible management. In this context, researchers can provide valuable inputs by sharing preliminary trends or patterns even before a full academic paper is completed.

Additionally, in practice, only a subset of the collected data is typically used for academic publications. However, even the unused portions may hold valuable information that can support practical decisions, such as a better understanding of the characteristics of target communities and tailoring implementation accordingly. In this sense, what constitutes a meaningful research update is not limited to headline findings or eventual publications.

5. Concluding Thoughts (Maybe the Most Important)

I hope that this guidance will be helpful to researchers interested in working with Japanese ODA. This guide focuses primarily on micro-empirical research.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize that collaboration between development economists and JICA staff need not be confined to narrow exercises in impact evaluation. While rigorous evaluation has its place, meaningful engagement can go much further by addressing broader strategic questions and contributing to deeper learning on both sides.

Indeed, many JICA staff and practitioners in partner countries often struggle to answer big-picture questions, such as whether scarce resources should go to health, education, or infrastructure; how to find the right balance between investing in urban centers and supporting lagging regions; or how to identify promising industries for future growth — all while facing severe data constraints and political and operational pressures. Yet when these strategic dilemmas are translated into researchable and

publishable questions, they are often narrowed to the point where practitioners may wonder, “Is this really the issue we wanted to know?”

These big-picture questions are perhaps not easily addressed solely through micro-empirical analysis. Sometimes, addressing them requires input from other areas of economics, or even a mix of different academic disciplines. Such topics may be more difficult to publish but are no less important. They sit at the frontier of academic thinking and development practices. I hope that development economists will explore this space together with JICA practitioners, learning from one another and generating insights that advance both scholarship and real-world development.

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Appendix: Overview of Japan’s Major ODA Schemes

Scheme	Overview
Technical Cooperation Projects	<p>Objective: Strengthen institutions, systems, and human capacity in developing countries.</p> <p>Form of Implementation: Project-specific combination of: expert dispatch, local training and seminars, third-country training, pilot projects, equipment provision, policy and institutional advice.</p> <p>Process: After the initial screening and project approval of the official request by the recipient governments, Detailed Planning Survey is conducted as a form of JICA’s field survey to determine the main project activities. After mobilization</p>

	<p>phase including expert recruitment, the project normally begins with expert dispatch and field operations. The implementation period typically lasts 2 to 4 years.</p> <p>Information Source: Following the Detailed Planning Survey, projects with a value 200 million yen or more will have their ex-ante evaluation sheets published on the site below. https://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/index.php (in English) https://www2.jica.go.jp/ja/evaluation/index.php (in Japanese)</p> <p>The Department in Charge within JICA: Sectoral and Thematic Department such as Human Development Department and Global Environmental Department. Overseas Offices are also involved in the implementation stage.</p>
Grassroots Technical Cooperation	<p>Objective: Address local/community-level development challenges by leveraging the expertise of Japanese local governments, universities, and other civil society actors through their involvement.</p> <p>Form of Implementation: Small-scale technical cooperation projects implemented by Japanese organizations, typically involving field visits to partner communities and, in some cases, short-term training in Japan.</p> <p>Process: Project proposals by Japanese potential implementing bodies are screened and approved. After pre-implementation coordination and entrust contract signing between JICA and the Japanese implementing entity, the project starts on the ground and typically lasts 1 to 2 years.</p> <p>Information Source: The names of approved projects, along with the names of the implementing organizations, are published on the following website. https://www.jica.go.jp/activities/schemes/partner/kusanone/country/index.html (only in Japanese)</p> <p>The Department in Charge within JICA: Domestic Offices such as Tohoku Center and Tokyo Center.</p>
ODA Loans (Yen Loans)	<p>Objective: Support large-scale infrastructure and socio-economic development projects in partner countries through concessional financing.</p> <p>Form of Implementation: Long-term, low-interest loans provided to partner governments for public projects. While many loans support large-scale infrastructure, others may finance packages of small-scale facilities. Projects are typically implemented by executing agencies using their own procurement processes, with JICA's review incorporated.</p> <p>Process:</p>

	<p>After the official request, JICA appraises the feasibility of the project. JICA may carry out additional technical studies. Environmental and social assessments are also conducted. After loan agreement signing, actual construction of infrastructure requires 4 to 5 years or more.</p> <p>Information Source:</p> <p>After the signing of the Loan Agreement, a summary of the project is published on the following website.</p> <p>https://www2.jica.go.jp/en/yen_loan/index.php (in English)</p> <p>https://www2.jica.go.jp/ja/yen_loan/index.php (in Japanese)</p> <p>The Department in Charge within JICA:</p> <p>Regional Department such as South Asia Department and African Department. Overseas Offices are also involved in the implementation stage.</p>
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Growth Academy 2025

Hisaki Kono
Kyoto University

The World Bank and the University of Chicago hosted Growth Academy 2025 on July 21–25 at the University of Chicago, convening academics, policy leaders, and practitioners to close the gap between research and policy in emerging and middle-income economies. The program focused on practical ways to escape the middle-income trap, revive creative destruction and firm dynamism, deploy AI and data systems in public services, meet the global energy challenge through better pricing and innovation, and design entrepreneurship and industrial policies that foster entry, scaling, and technology diffusion. I joined this conference on behalf of the JADE Board and am sharing this report with the JADE members.

Throughout the week, speakers paired frontier research with policy takeaways. Indermit Gill (World Bank Group) called for two transition paths toward high-income status—first from investment-led growth to infusion and then to innovation. Philippe Aghion (INSEAD; London School of Economics; Collège de France) argued that as countries approach the productivity frontier, policies must pivot from imitation to innovation, with competition policy playing a central role. Lars Peter Hansen (University of Chicago) presented a robust framework for weighing green R&D against immediate emission cuts under deep uncertainty, and Fabrizio Zilibotti (Yale University) highlighted knowledge diffusion and the costs of misallocation as economies converge. James Heckman (University of Chicago) examined the global fertility decline and human development. Penny Goldberg (Yale University) introduced a

theory-based index that quantifies output losses from gendered misallocation. Susan Athey (Stanford University) surveyed rapid AI diffusion and the need for timely policy responses, whereas Brent Neiman (University of Chicago) clarified the links among current accounts, valuation changes, and net foreign assets. Michael Greenstone (University of Chicago) set priorities for the global energy challenge—right pricing, better monitoring, and innovation—and Somik Lall (World Bank) urged for focus on energy and emissions efficiency in middle-income growth.

Ufuk Akcigit (University of Chicago) emphasized productive turnover and allocating resources to talented people and firms. Chang-Tai Hsieh (University of Chicago) contrasted diversified “scope” in business groups of poorer economies with the specialization of richer ones. Josh Lerner (Harvard University) explained the designing of programs that support young, innovative firms. Michael Kremer (University of Chicago) demonstrated how AI could improve public services through iterative experimentation, and Joel Mokyr (Northwestern University) distilled Marshall Plan lessons on soft power, competition policy, technical assistance, and integration. James Evans (University of Chicago) explored how AI and scientific ecosystems could accelerate discovery and growth.

Several themes cut across the sessions. Competing to innovate requires open product and capital markets, and energetic antitrust. Tackling insider entrenchment must precede subsidies, or creative destruction stalls. Industrial policy works best when sequenced: build capabilities, create demand, then invite competition. Pricing externalities should be paired with investment in ideas to de-risk the energy transition. Better measurement—such as gender-distortion indices and firm-level diagnostics—helps align policy with growth dynamics. Also, entrepreneurship policy should work with the market, crowding in private selection and scaling, rather than replacing it.

Turning insights into policy needs disciplined execution. Countries can start with diagnostics that map barriers to entry, R&D misallocation, and competition gaps; pilot AI-enabled public services with rigorous outcome monitoring; time-bound capability building if pursuing sector strategies and pre-committing to opening markets. It is also important to widen talent pipelines and mobility, and use gender-distortion diagnostics to inform labor policy design. The promise of Growth Academy lies in making these steps actionable and translating frontier research into reforms that raise productivity and share prosperity. The next Growth Academy will take place in Tokyo in December 2025, and I look forward to seeing many of you there.



コンサルタント募集中

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