

SUMMARY OF DOCTORAL THESIS

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Title: **POLICY LINKAGES BETWEEN AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND FOOD SECURITY IN EASTERN AFRICA**

東アフリカにおける農業貿易と食料安全保障に関する政策的連結

The economic conundrum in developing countries is a burgeoning concern and it has been quite long since governments on both sides of the aisle declared *war of attrition* on poverty. Policy approaches towards this end; however, have pragmatically failed to assertively adhere to tenets that would stimulate real economic growth and development. Most problems that vastly prevailed in poor countries have been due to political and economic misgivings, which in principle are contrary to the omnipresent collective will of human beings to have standard quality of lifestyle by acquiring all the necessities.

Apart from the on and off global initiatives to help economies of poor nations, poverty extends its calamitous consequences in countries where prevalence of political and economic misgivings is yet inevitable. Ironically, sub-Saharan Africa is hosting poverty more than any other region across the globe and *being poor while others escape is a disabling frame of mind*. The state of being poor is not a manifestation of resources unavailability or limitedness but it is an expression of inability to make use of available resources due to long lasted instability and lack of capacity among others. Agriculture sector that has all the magic solutions in bringing about livelihood improvements to large populations in the region has been alienated from major policy reforms, and has become an ailing sector.

Eastern Africa part is part of sub-Saharan Africa that extends from Sudan in the North to Mozambique in the South. This part of Africa has often hosted many civil wars, political atrocities, famines, droughts, human exodus, and a lot of human sufferings. These protracted sufferings coupled with the fledgling agrarian based economies have induced countries to be captives of foreign aid and unable to bring opportunities to their advantage. Largely, reliance more on food aid and food imports than on food self-sufficiency have adversely affected their agriculture sector performance to be in a creeping stage, and outbreak of episodes are more likely than elsewhere. As a result, this part of Africa is called as politically sensitive and environmental sensitive. Then, the purpose of this study is to determine links and stimulate policy dialogues between agricultural trade and food security with respect to the international trade settings and Eastern Africa.

Several countries were selected from Eastern Africa and general computation equilibrium and partial equilibrium methods were used to figure out the implications of FTA and unreciprocated tariff elimination by rich countries, and agricultural subsidy reduction respectively. The results of the analysis show that both tariff elimination and subsidy reduction would increase price increase that motivate poor farmers to increase their produce and ultimately secure food. The increase in price would also alleviate them from being the victims of surplus dumping and motivate them further to ameliorate products diversification and cross-compliance.

Eastern Africa countries have capacity problems to immediately embark on massive product increase and diversification. Therefore, development partners of the region should help in building their technical productive capacities through means of empowerments, and Eastern Africa countries should destiny to agricultural policy reforms that would embrace all changes that harness possibilities of agriculture sector to be pivotal role player in their economy through research & development, adopting good practices, and technology transfer among others.