Parahyangan Catholic University

Faculty of Social and Political Science

Department of International Relations

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SK BAN –PT NO: 3095/SK/BAN-PT/Akred/S/VIII/2019

FAO's Efforts to Tackle Food Insecurity in Ethiopia (2016-2019) Based on Country Programming Framework

Thesis

By

Jelny Tan

2016330267

Bandung

2019

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2016330267

Thesis Advisor

Sylvia Yazid, Ph.D.

Faculty of Social and Political Science
Department of International Relations

Thesis Validation Mark

Name   :   Jelny Tan
Student ID   :   2016330267
Title   : FAO's Efforts to Tackle Food Insecurity in Ethiopia (2016-2019) Based on Country Programming Framework

Has been tested in the Thesis Defense of Bachelor Degree
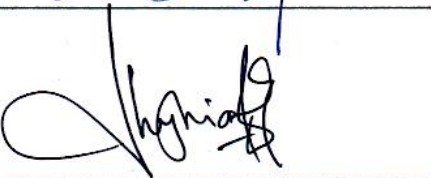On 19 December 2019
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Secretary
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Member
Jessica Martha, S.IP., M.I.Pol.   : _____

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Dean of the Faculty of Social and Political Science

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Name   : Jelny Tan
Student ID : 2016330267
Department : International Relations
Title   : FAO's Efforts to Tackle Food Insecurity in Ethiopia (2016-2019)
Based on Country Programming Framework

With this letter of statement, hereby I proclaimed this thesis as the product of my own research and has not been proposed by other parties for academic degree purpose.

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Bandung, 5th January 2020

Jelny Tan
2016330267

ABSTRACT

Name   : Jelny Tan

Student ID   : 2016330267

Title   : FAO's Efforts to Tackle Food Insecurity in Ethiopia (2016-2019) Based on Country Programming Framework

With the redefinition of security that includes human welfare aspect, food security becomes one of the priorities that states pursue. However, states like Ethiopia still struggle to achieve food security for its people. FAO as a food and agriculture specialized organization becomes relevant to assist government in achieving food security. This research aims to provide answer on the question of, "What are FAO's efforts to tackle food insecurity in Ethiopia from 2016 to 2019?" Guided by the Country Programming Framework signed on 2016, FAO addressed three priority areas that consist of crop, livestock and fisheries, and natural resources management. By utilizing the theory of neoliberalism and its idea of complex interdependence, the concept of international organization as actor, and the concept of food security, it can be analyzed that the expansion of issues in domestic policy allows FAO to address not only the security aspect, but also social and economy aspect in food insecurity. Moreover, channel of connection in the form of transnational relation and the pursuit of collective goal allow FAO to influence government's approach to food insecurity under absolute gains interaction. FAO's assistance resulted in the uptake of sustainable agricultural practices and adequate agriculture technologies, improved livestock production and productivity, comprehensive assessment on degradation and reversing of desertification in Ethiopia. Overall, some efforts carried out by FAO addressed the root causes of persisting food insecurity while some efforts addressed the current situation of Ethiopia's food insecurity outside the root causes.

Key Words: FAO, Ethiopia, Country Programming Framework, Food Insecurity

ABSTRAK

Nama   : Jelny Tan

NPM   : 2016330267

Judul   : Upaya FAO dalam Menangani Kerawanan Pangan di Ethiopia (2016-2019) Berdasarkan *Country Programming Framework*

Dengan redefinisi konsep pertahanan yang mengikutsertakan aspek kesejahteraan manusia, ketahanan pangan menjadi salah satu prioritas Negara. Namun, Negara seperti Ethiopia hingga saat ini belum dapat mencapai ketahanan pangan nasional untuk warganya. FAO sebagai organisasi khusus makanan dan agrikultur menjadi relevan dalam membantu suatu pemerintah untuk mencapai ketahanan pangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan jawaban terhadap pertanyaan penelitian berupa, "Apa upaya FAO dalam menangani kerawanan pangan di Ethiopia dari 2016 hingga 2019?" Dibimbing oleh *Country Programming Framework* yang ditandatangan pada 2016, upaya FAO didasarkan oleh tiga prioritas area yang terdiri dari pertanian, peternakan dan perikanan, serta manajemen sumber daya alam. Dengan mengaplikasikan teori neoliberalisme dan ide *complex interdependence* teori tersebut, konsep organisasi internasional sebagai aktor dan konsep ketahanan pangan, dapat dianalisis bagaimana ekspansi isu pada kebijakan domestik memberikan FAO peluang untuk menangani tidak hanya aspek pertahanan, tapi juga aspek sosioekonomi pada kerawanan pangan. Lebih dari itu, *channel of connection* dalam bentuk relasi transnasional dan pencapaian *collective goal* memberi peluang bagi FAO untuk mempengaruhi pendekatan pemerintah terhadap kerawanan pangan dalam interaksi *absolute gains*. Upaya FAO menghasilkan pelaksanaan praktik pertanian berkelanjutan, peningkatan produksi dan produktivitas ternak, penilaian komprehensif terkait degradasi dan penyelesaian isu desertifikasi di Ethiopia. Secara keseluruhan, beberapa upaya FAO merupakan solusi terhadap penyebab kerawanan pangan di Ethiopia. Di sisi lain, beberapa upaya FAO juga menangani situasi kerawanan pangan Ethiopia di luar penyebab umum.

Kata Kunci: FAO, Ethiopia, *Country Programming Framework*, Kerawanan Pangan

FOREWORD

After a challenging process that is occasionally marked with suggestions and revisions, the thesis titled, "**FAO's Efforts to Tackle Food Insecurity in Ethiopia (2016-2019) Based on Country Programming Framework**" is completed. With the expansion of actors and issues in international politics, international organizations' involvement in a state's domestic issue has became a norm. Food insecurity as one of the growing issues has garnered the attention of international community and several actions had been taken to tackle the issue.

In Ethiopia, food insecurity has continued to be a persisting issue and even with the numerous efforts taken in the state, food insecurity is not alleviated even until today. This thesis aims to understand why food insecurity still persists in Ethiopia and more importantly, how FAO as one of the international organizations tackle the issue through the signing of the Country Programming Framework 2016-2020 with the Government of Ethiopia on 2016. The author acknowledges that this thesis is still far from perfect and the author welcomes any assessment for this thesis to be better.

Bandung, 5th January 2020,

Jelny Tan

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More than anything, thank you mom and dad, for giving me a chance to explore the world before me. To take in and love every knowledge I gained these past three years studying International Relations. Thank you for believing in me, encouraging me and let me be myself.

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Lastly, thank you for being there as we grow, fight, and love together.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAD	Action Against Desertification
AAT	Animal African Trypanosomiasis
AIS	Agricultural Innovation System
ASF	Animal-Source Foods
AU	African Union
BG	Blue Growth
BGI	Blue Growth Initiative
CDAIS	Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation System
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CRGE	Climate Resilience Green Economy
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
ECTAD	Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Disease
EU	European Union
EWEA	Early Warning – Early Action
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GHSA	Global Health Security Agenda
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
HABP	Household Asset Building Program
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute

IGO	International Governmental Organization
INFORMED	Information on Nutrition, Food Security and Resilience for Decision Making
IPC	Integrative Food Security Phase Classification
JP-RWEE	Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEFFC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MoALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resource
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NICETT	National Institute for Control and Eradication of Tsetse and Trypanosomosis
NNP	National Nutrition Program
OHSC	One Health Steering Committee
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation
RFLIPM	Reducing Food Losses through Improved Postharvest Management
RUSACCO	Rural Savings and Credit Cooperative
SDC	Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency
SEPAL	System for Earth Observation Data Access, Processing and

Analysis of Land Monitoring

SNNPR   Southern Nations, Nationalities and People' Region

UN   United Nations

USAID   United States Agency for International Development

WFP   World Food Programme

WFS   World Food Summit

WHO   World Health Organization

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Research Background

The concept of security cannot be avoided when one discusses international relations. Security itself is an aspect ingrained to every international actor as it is closely related to threats. Every action states had taken is to ensure the elimination of threats against their security. By this, the concept can be understood as the capabilities of the state to protect itself against any external threats. Objectively, this means the lack of threats against the acquired values of states and subjectively, the absence of fear of being attacked.[1] In this sense, threats are seen as any military actions from one state to another with the intention to harm. National security against the military will always be the main agenda for foreign policy and diplomacy of a state.

However, by the end of the 1980s to 1990s, the concept of security has been contested over and over again. Many scholars have argued for the need to redefine threats on international politics. As such, threats should not be treated only as a state's military that has the capability to harm other states. Ullman (1983) explains how the previous definition of threat concerning military attacks shifted the attention from internal threats that can destabilize security from within. If anything, civilians shape a state – when the structure of society itself is fragile, how will a state ensure its survivability? The debate for redefining security to

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[1] Arnold Wolfers, ""National Security" as an Ambigious Symbol," *Political Science Quaterly* 64, no. 4 (1952): 485, DOI: 10.2307/2145138.

include human lives leads to a bigger consideration for basic human rights especially in regards to freedom from fear and freedom from lack.

This development is further emphasized through the Human Development Report 1994 published by the United Nations (UN). Through the report, UN defines security as:

> "Safety from the constant threats of hunger, disease, crime and repression. It also means protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the pattern of our daily lives – whether in our homes, in our jobs, in our communities or in our environment."[2]

While states, in general, are still driven to improve their military capabilities, it is commonly agreed that issues like hunger and diseases posed a threat toward state's stability. Security no longer refers to only traditional security like military threats, but also human security. Agreements are signed in order to improve life quality, there is a newfound urgency toward climate issue, and states established cooperation and organizations to create collective goals. With respect to other dimensions, one of the major human securities is food security.

There are five characteristics of food security: quality, quantity, safety, palatability, and cultural acceptability. [3] Ideally, this means population has sustainable access to nutritional food acceptable to the dietary culture of the population. What happened is several states have met obstacles to achieve that, such as a growing number of population, climate change, scarcity of water and lack of labors. Until now, food insecurity remains as one of the biggest challenges

[2] United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 1994* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/255/hdr_1994_en_complete_nostats.pdf.

[3] William Barnes, "Food Security in the Contemporary World: Making Security Sustainable," *Journal of International Affairs* 1 (2014), http://www.inquiriesjournal.com/articles/1083/food-security-in-the-contemporary-world-making-security-sustainable.

that states face. While not definite, states suffering from food insecurity can be seen with the high number of hungry people, people suffering from malnutrition and undernutrition, high mortality rate especially to newborns or children.

It is expected that the situation of food security may deteriorate further as demand for food rises. UN had projected that world population will increase to 9.8 billion by 2050 with growth concentrated in only nine states.[4] With the growing number of people and insufficiency of food supply in several states, this situation is concerning. By 2010, the number of hungry people increased to 925 million people globally.[5] Asia had the highest number of people suffering from major food insecurity with 578 states, followed by Africa with 239 states.[6] While developed states experience food insecurity, it cannot be denied that developing states where the population continues to increase every day suffer more than developed states. One of the extreme cases can be seen in Ethiopia.

1.2 Problem Identification

Compared to many years ago, Ethiopia has shown significant progress in reaching food security. According to the Global Hunger Index's level of hunger, Ethiopia scored 55.9 in 2000 and 5 years after that, the figure decreased to 45.9.[7] However, it does not mean food insecurity dissolved altogether as Ethiopia still

[4] UN, "World population projected to reach 9.8 billion in 2050, and 11.2 billion in 2100," *UN,* June 21, 2017, https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/world-population-prospects-2017.html.
[5] World Hunger Education Service, "2011 World Hunger and Poverty Facts and Statistics," *World Hunger,* accessed on March 7, 2019, https://www.worldhunger.org/articles/Learn/old/world%20hunger%20facts%202002in2011.htm.
[6] *Ibid.*
[7] Global Hunger Index, "Ethiopia," *Global Hunger Index,* accessed on March 8, 2019 https://www.globalhungerindex.org/ethiopia.html.

lies on precarious situation. In 2011, Ethiopia ranked 7th on stunting state as a result of malnutrition with around 5 million children under five suffering stunted growth.[8] Food crises in Ethiopia have occurred frequently from time to time.

Ethiopia itself has been familiar with food insecurity throughout its history. In particular case, the food crisis from 1980 to 1983. Those years saw one of the worst droughts in Ethiopia, leading to a significant drop in food production and livestock livelihood.[9] With the donations and aids raised by several stakeholders, the impact of the food crisis was lessen to a degree. However, that is not the end of food insecurity in Ethiopia as the state continued to deal with five extreme droughts since 2003.[10] This leads to a question, what makes food insecurity persist in Ethiopia even until today?

Several factors on why food insecurity persists in Ethiopia can be attributed to the deterioration of food production capacity, the rapid growth of population, chronic poverty, and escalating conflicts. In the region of Africa, Ethiopia has the second-largest population. Consequently, food has to be produced in large volumes and should be accessible for every individual. As a landlocked state with no effective access towards the sea, Ethiopia has to rely on its agricultural industry to produce food.

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[8] UNICEF "Ethiopia," *UNICEF,* accessed on March 6, 2019, https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/country_profiles/Ethiopia/Nutrition_ETH.pdf.
[9] Fayera Bakala, "Food Insecurity in Ethiopia," *Food Science and Quality Management* 52 (2016): 35, accessed on March 8, 2019, https://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/FSQM/article/viewFile/31009/31841.
[10] David Das Neves, "The food situation in Ethiopia is also a of great concern," *UNDP,* May 30, 2017, https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2017/5/23/La-situation-alimentaire-en-Ethiopie-aussi-est-extr-mement-pr-occupante.html.

Relying only on agricultural products and trade put Ethiopia on a vulnerable situation especially with the rising effects of climate change that cause longer drought period. One of Ethiopian farmers expressed her concern on the unpredictability of rain that stops just as crops started to grow and starts when the crops have been ruined in one of the news published by Oxfam in 2010.[11] In addition to that, ethnic conflicts still occur in several regions of Ethiopia, disrupting food production and trade. Ethiopia's food source is stretched too thin.

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has struggled to open access to food for its people. While there have been several attempts by the government to tackle the issue by providing a safety net and nutrition programs, so far the government has not reached any defining solution to tackle food insecurity itself. It cannot be denied that GoE alone is unable to tackle the issue alone. This is where international organizations come into the scheme. International organizations have the capacity in both resource and expertise to tackle issues like food insecurity and in this context, it becomes paramount that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with its food specific mandate is involved in Ethiopia's food insecurity issue.

1.2.1 Research Limitation

This research emphasizes on FAO's activities in tackling food insecurity from 2016 until 2019 in Ethiopia. The limitation is made on the basis of FAO and

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[11] Oxfam International, "Climate change increasing poverty and vulnerability in Ethiopia," *Oxfam International*, April 22, 2010, https://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2010-04-22/climate-change-increasing-poverty-and-vulnerability-ethiopia.

Ethiopia's strategic planning under the Ethiopia Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2016-2020 to accelerate agricultural transformation. As such, this research observes FAO's efforts as agreed on CPF 2016-2020. Understanding that the plan is ongoing at this moment, this research only analyzes FAO's efforts from 2016 the most recent development in 2019.

1.2.2 Research Question

What are FAO's efforts to tackle food insecurity in Ethiopia from 2016 to 2019?

1.3 Objective and Usage of the Research

1.3.1 Purpose of the Research

The purpose of this research is to understand the efforts of FAO in tackling food insecurity in Ethiopia from 2016 to 2019. In adjacent to that, this research aims to analyze why FAO's involvement in Ethiopia is important to the development of Ethiopia's situation.

1.3.2 Practical Use of the Research

The practical use of this research is to help readers in understanding FAO's efforts to tackle food security in Ethiopia from 2016 to 2019. Aside from that, this research aims to give a comprehensive understanding and analysis of the role of international organization in approaching a certain issue.

1.4 Literature Review

The issue of food insecurity is something considered as common among developing states nowadays. Likewise, international organizations' involvement in alleviating food insecurity is expected by the international community. The significance of both ideas leads to writings elaborating on both food insecurity and international organizations. Several writings on both topics will act as a point of reference in this writing and will be divided into two categories of literature reviews. It consists of (1) overview of the complexity of food insecurity and (2) principle and overview of international actors in food insecurity.

Journal articles such as "Exploring definitions of food insecurity and vulnerability: time to refocus assessments" by TGH Hart, "Food for thought: "four Ss with one F": Security, safety, sovereignty, and shareability of food*"* by Erkan Rehber and "Food Insecurity and Conflict Dynamics: Causal Linkages and Complex Feedbacks" by Cullen S. Hendrix and Henk-Jan Brinkman examine the complexity of food insecurity. These writings highlight the fact the issue itself cannot be elaborated clearly without understanding how food insecurity is complemented by several concepts such as vulnerability, safety, and sovereignty.

Food insecurity presents itself as a threat not because it is simply a shortage of food; it is an interaction of conflicts with threats like climate change, poverty, and agricultural industry issue within the state. Hart explains in his writing that chronic food insecurity can be considered as an almost continuous

state of affairs with how persistent the issue lingers.[12] As a result, food insecurity is too complex to be defined simply as insufficient food supply. It encompasses the responsibility of a state to provide not only sufficient food but also guaranteeing the sovereignty and shareability of food for the people.

Another writings such as "Reform in the international food aid regime: the role of consensual knowledge" by Raymond F. Hopkins and "The Food Crisis and Food Security: Towards A New World Food Order?" by Christophe Golay examine how international actors such as states and international organizations scrutinize food insecurity. Hopkins argues on his writing that the idea of food aid is seen as a foreign policy to dispose of excessive food supply coinciding with alleviating hunger.[13] It can be argued that Hopkins sees food aid not as a solution particularly to answer food insecurity but simply a convenient solution that casually addressed the issue.

With the devastating impact of food crisis on the international regime, states and international organizations start to shift their attention and principles regarding food insecurity. It goes from serving foreign policy to a more focused goal to achieve alleviation of hunger and economic development. Several actors have proposed solutions or approaches to tackle the issue on international forums but the general agreement has not been reached. Nevertheless, despite the

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[12] TGB Hart, "Exploring definitions of food insecurity and vulnerability: time to refocus assessments," *Agrekon: Agricultural Economics Research, Policy and Practice in Southern Africa* 48, no. 4 (2009): 371, https://doi.org/10.1080/03031853.2009.9523832.

[13] Raymond F. Hopkins, "*Reform in the international food aid regime: the role of consensual knowledge,*" International Organization 46, no. 1 (1992): 225-264. DOI: 10.1017/S0020818300001491.

differences showcase by states and international organizations, there is a new light in understanding food insecurity.

Overall, this research agrees with the argument made by the scholars in the complexity of food insecurity and the changing perception on the issue from actors. This research aims to sharpen the argument of food insecurity as a 'continuous state of affairs' reflected by Hart through the elaboration on how variables like climate, population growth, poverty and conflicts in Ethiopia interact with each other to create food insecure society; and looking from the perspective in which food insecurity serves as a catalyst for variables to interact.

With the basis of complexity, the author analyze further the changing attitude towards food insecurity portrayed by FAO's stance in Ethiopia as a reflection of its identity and goal as international organization, not as a simple tool to serve the policy of the very same states that created it by constantly providing short-term solution like food aids during crises. Rather, FAO's actions emulate the contemporary approach and principle towards food insecurity in a broader sense to include not only food availability in its calculation, but also access, utilization, and stability through social, economy and environment aspect.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

State has always been the single actor when discussing international relations as a state has sovereignty and acts as a major decision-maker. With the new discourse over the concept of security and the acceptance of non-traditional issues in the contemporary era, non-state actors such as international organization

have been considered as actor in the international community. The degree to which international organizations have influence over several aspects such as politics, economy and social globally is significant enough that the involvement of international organizations becomes a norm.

This research utilizes neoliberalism in understanding FAO's efforts to tackle food insecurity in Ethiopia. Neoliberalism emerges as a more comprehensive approach towards international politics and answer towards critiques faced by liberalism. The major assumptions under this school of thought are (1) states as the main actors, (2) states as a rational actors, (3) condition of international anarchy by no means should hinder the possibility of cooperation, (4) the increasing integration between states, and the last but not least (6) belief in absolute gains over relative gains.[14] Throughout this research, the author focuses only on the assumption of the possibility of cooperation and belief in absolute gains in analyzing FAO's efforts in Ethiopia to tackle food insecurity.

Acknowledging how anarchy influences states' pursuit of self-interest leads neoliberalism to argue on the account of the importance of international institutions to help states in determining the extent to which goals can be achieved. Unchecked pursuit of self-interest not only can be problematic but also prevents states from achieving gains – it is better for states to channel its interests in institution through collective action with fair outcomes among the states.[15] The existence of laws and regulations from institution enhance the potential for states

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[14] Oliver Daddow, *International Relations Theory* (London: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2009), 97.
[15] Arthur A. Stein, "Neoliberal Institutionalism," in *The Oxford Handbook on International Relations,* eds. Christian Reus-Smit and Duncan Snidal (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008), 208.

to conduct collective action without the fear of repercussion of unchecked self-interest.

Following this line of thought, another idea under neoliberalism to be considered is complex interdependency. Complex interdependence was introduced by both Keohane and Nye in response to the ongoing debate with realism. The assumptions of complex interdependence are consists of (1) policy goals of a state are subject to trade-offs, (2) societies connected through multiple channels, and (3) irrelevancy of military force.[16] What should be underlined from those assumptions in this research is the first two. Point (1) can be interpreted as the blurring of line between domestic and foreign issue; that is to say other issues aside from military are attended too.[17] Now that military is no longer the only priority, complex interdependency sees a possibility of other issues to be a global agenda.

This resonates with the issue of food security being one of the global agendas agreed by states. FAO's efforts in Ethiopia to tackle food insecurity with the inclusion of social and economy aspect illustrate the blurring line of issue. Furthermore, transnational relation as part of channels of connection allows actors to influence states' policies on certain issues and actions under absolute gains interaction.[18] This provides the understanding on why FAO are able to engage

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[16] Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye, "Power and Interdependence revisited," *International Organization* 41, no. 4 (1987): 737-738. DOI:10.1017/s0020818300027661

[17] Waheeda Rana, "Theory of Complex Interdependence: A Comparative Analysis of Realist and Neoliberal Thoughts," *International Journal of Business and Social Science* 6, no. 2 (2015): 292, https://ijbssnet.com/journals/Vol_6_No_2_February_2015/33.pdf.

[18] Evaghoras L. Evaghorou and Nikolas G. Mertzanidis, "Balance of Power versus Complex Interdependence," *Central European Journal of International and Securities Studies* 6, no. 3-4

with national bodies in Ethiopia during the implementation of its projects and programmes.

Another aspect to be considered in international organizations are how they serve an interest. Scholars like Clive Archer have examined the roles and functions of international organizations that allow maneuvering on international politics. Generally, the roles of international organizations are divided into three: instrument, arena, and actors. This research will focus on international organizations function as an actor in international politics.

Functioning as an actor implicates the capability of international organizations being independent. As written by Archer, international organizations are given the capacity to act on their decisions while identifying themselves as a corporate body. [19] Following this argument, international governmental organizations (IGO) have an even wider range of activities and autonomy because they are established by states seeking benefits.[20] While states will still be at the top of the hierarchy, international organizations that function as an actor also have their standing.

The idea of international organizations' role as an actor is also discussed by Karns, Mingst, and Stiles in their writing. International organizations have several capabilities that can affect the decision of states while at the same time, displaying their diplomatic skills. If anything, it is easy to understand IGOs' role by seeing the bureaucrats as international civil servants that constantly promote

(2012): 104-121, http://www.cejiss.org/static/data/uploaded/13835989548714/Article%2006_2.pdf.

[19] Clive Archer, *International Organizations Third Editions* (London: Routledge, 2001), 79-80.

[20] *Ibid.*, 81.

good policies amid interest competition.[21] Functioning as an actor, FAO in a certain aspect has the ground to implement solutions that can tackle food insecurity, simultaneously negotiate with the government in any policies, actions, and strategies to achieve its goal.

To better understand food security as the main subject of this research, it is important to describe briefly on human security in which food security is part of. The definition of human security itself is security for society (lives) and not military – it is protection toward an individual in many aspects and how to develop those aspects.[22] According to the UNDP report, there are seven dimensions of human security: economy, health, personal, politics, food, environment, and community. Before analyzing FAO's efforts in Ethiopia, this research will define the term "food security" and what it entails in this chapter.

Food security, simply to put, is a situation when everyone on any time has the physical and economical access towards nutritional foods. During World Summit on Food Security 2009, it was established that food security encompassed four dimensions which are food availability, access, utilization, and stability.[23] These dimensions imply that food security is not constrained only on whether food is available or not, whether one has the physical or economic access to it or

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[21] Margaret P. Karns, Karen A. Mingst, and Kendall W. Stiles, *International Organizations: The Politics & Processes of Global Governance* (Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., 2015), 14.
[22] Mely Caballero-Anthony, "Understanding Non-Traditional Security," in *An Introduction to Non-Traditional Security Studies: A Transnational Approach*, ed. Mely Caballero-Anthony (London: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2016), 7-8.
[23] FAO, "Draft Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security," *FAO,* accessed on October 21, 2019, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/Summit/Docs/Declaration/WSFS09_Draft_Declaration.pdf.

not. Food security also indicates whether individuals can metabolize foods that meet their nutritional needs, and how sustainable food supplies are.[24]

1.6 Research Method and Type of Research

1.6.1 Research Method

This research applies the qualitative method in elaborating on the topic. According to Cresswell, the qualitative method can be explained as a method of gathering several data to be interpreted to find pattern of the relations among the data.[25] This research applies use the qualitative method in understanding the issue with the help of secondary data. References used for this research are in the form of journal articles, websites, books, several sources and reports that had been published by international organizations and governments.

1.6.2 Type of Research

This research aims to explain FAO's efforts in tackling food insecurity in Ethiopia, hence, the characteristic of this research is descriptive. Descriptive research refers to research where phenomena would be analyzed and explained with theory and facts by the process.

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[24] Walter Fraanje and Samuel Lee-Gammage, "What is food security?" *Foodsource,* last modified March 12, 2018, https://www.foodsource.org.uk/building-blocks/what-food-security.
[25] John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches* (California: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2009), 175-179.

1.7 Thesis Structure

This research is structured as followed:

- Chapter one contains the introduction of this thesis. This chapter elaborates on research background, research identification, research question, research limitation, the purpose of the research, practical use of the research theoretical framework, literature review, method of research and type of research.

- Chapter two explains the situation of food insecurity in Ethiopia and how several factors prolong the issue in Ethiopia. Moreover, this chapter discusses the GoE's attempts in tackling the issue of food insecurity before 2016.

- Chapter three elaborates on the profile of the dominant actor in this research, FAO, as an international organization and its interest in Ethiopia.

- Chapter four analyses FAO's efforts in tackling food insecurity in Ethiopia with the basis of Ethiopia CPF 2016-2020. This chapter also elaborates partnership between FAO and other stakeholders, challenges faced by FAO and opportunities for further development.

- Chapter five concludes the entire result of this research from the beginning until the end.