

**博士論文審査結果報告**  
**Report on Ph.D. / Doctoral Dissertation Defense**  
**National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)**

Professor KANCHOCHAT, Veerayooth

審査委員会を代表し、以下のとおり審査結果を報告します。

On behalf of the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee, I would like to report the result of the Doctoral Dissertation Defense as follows.

学位申請者氏名 Ph.D. Candidate	Constance Sorkpor		
学籍番号 ID Number	PHD16404		
プログラム名 Program	GRIPS Global Governance Program (G-cube)		
審査委員会 Doctoral Thesis Review Committee	主査 Main referee	KANCHOCHAT, Veerayooth	主指導教員 Main Advisor
	審査委員 Referee	KHOO, Boo Teik	副指導教員 Sub Advisor
	審査委員 Referee	高木 佑輔 TAKAGI, Yusuke	副指導教員 Sub Advisor
	審査委員 Referee	小山内 信智 OSANAI, Nobutomo	博士課程委員会委員長代理 Acting Chairperson of the Doctoral Programs Committee
	審査委員 Referee	遠藤 貢 (東京大学大学院総 合文化研究科) ENDO, Mitsugi Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo	外部審査委員 External Referee
論文タイトル Dissertation Title (タイトル和訳)※ Title in Japanese	"PARTISAN COCOA: VARIETIES OF COCOA UPGRADING IN GHANA AND COTE D'IVOIRE" ココア問題と政党政治 — ガーナとコートジボワールにおけるココア産業のアップグレードの多様性		
学位名 Degree Title	博士 (政策研究) / Ph.D. in Advanced Policy Studies		
論文提出日 Submission Date of the Draft Dissertation	2021年7月7日	論文審査会開催日 Date of the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee	2021年8月26日
論文発表会開催日 Date of the Defense	2021年8月26日	論文最終版提出日 Submission Date of the Final Dissertation	2021年10月6日
審査結果 Result	合格 Pass		

※ タイトルが英文の場合、文部科学省に報告するため、和訳を付してください

Please add a Japanese title that will be reported to MEXT.

## 1. 論文要旨 **Thesis overview and summary of the presentation.**

The dissertation explores the global cocoa-chocolate value chains in Ghana and Cote D'Ivoire, asking why their upgrading outcomes vary despite facing similar regulatory incentives. Existing explanations, which focus on either the country's comparative advantage or the role of lead firms, cannot provide a satisfactory answer. The dissertation takes a political settlement approach to illustrate how the different patterns of political and organizational power of cocoa farmers vis-à-vis cocoa processors, in relation to the state, have a profound impact upon their upgrading strategies. The framework is supported by empirical data based on a comparison of both countries' long-term history and key evolutions at critical junctures (colonial, post-colonial, and reform eras) together with information and interviews conducted through fieldwork.

In the case of Ghana, it finds that, under British indirect rule, the integral role of cocoa agrarian elites, some of whom were chiefs and served as local leaders, was a significant source of their organizational capabilities. Shaped by colonial legacies, the Ghanaian independent ruling coalition pursued a statist approach to institutional design in the cocoa value chain. It has therefore further institutionalized the organizational sources of power for Ghanaian cocoa farmers in the post-independence period. This political settlement has resulted in Ghana's upgrading strategy towards capturing higher margins on unprocessed commodities and producing new forms of existing commodities.

In contrast, the French direct rule in Côte d'Ivoire overshadowed the existing authority of local chiefs and later witnessed the emergence of African Ivorian planters. The Ivorian independent ruling elites adopted political cooptation of key agrarian cocoa elites into the ruling regime. At the same time, it pursued cocoa sector institution-building strategies that allowed cocoa farmers and traders in the value chain to control the market exchange of the crop. These strategies formed the distribution of organizational power and the broader configurations of

state-business relationships within the Ivorian cocoa value chain. Despite the crises of the 1980s and 1990s, neoliberal policies further reinforced the extant distribution of organizational power. As a result, this political settlement has been tipped in favor of cocoa-trader processors, instead of cocoa farmers, and resulted in the focus on localizing commodity processing as an upgrading strategy.

In sum, the dissertation provides a clear exposition of its principal arguments, a sound explanation of methodology, and a sophisticated treatment of theoretical issues. There is a well-established basis for using Ghana and Cote D'Ivoire as comparative studies to explore upgrading at different nodes in the value chain and the differential politics involved.

**2. 審查報告 Notes from the Doctoral Thesis Review Committee (including changes required to the thesis by the referees)**

The committee considered the dissertation's quality good enough to pass the defense and has potential for developing to become a book or a few academic papers. However, at this stage, the draft required some improvements. First, the Introduction needed a refinement of definitions regarding upstream/downstream as well as upgrading strategies. Second, some redundancies should be removed, especially (a) discussion over global value chains and global production networks (chapter 2), which had been used interchangeably and (b) a series of events in the late 1990s until 2000s (chapter 5). Finally, the Conclusion needed a sharper and clearer comparison of both cases, separating into colonial, post-colonial and reform eras. In addition to these key changes, the minor, detailed suggestions (e.g. incomplete sentences, ambiguous paragraphs) were also suggested by Professor Endo Mitsugi and Professor Khoo Boo Teik.

**3. 最終提出論文確認結果 Confirmation by the Main Referee that changes have been done to the satisfaction of the referees**

About two weeks after the defense, the revised version submitted by the candidate was sent to the main advisor. The revisions were found to be appropriate and correct following the committee's suggestions. It has been suggested to resolve some minor issues before going through the proofreading process. The final manuscript has eventually been submitted on October 6, 2021.

#### **4. 最終審査結果 Final recommendation**

The doctoral thesis review committee recommends that GRIPS award the degree of Ph.D. in Advanced Policy Studies to Mr. Constance Sorkpor.