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グローバルCOEプログラム「コンフリクトの人文国際研究教育拠点」
「コンフリクトの人文」セミナー 第68回

内戦の決定要因：コートジボワールの事例から

Local Determinants of Civil War: Evidence from Ivory Coast

講師：Saumik Paul（大阪大学人間科学部国際化拠点整備事業・特任助教）

日時：2011年 6月15日（水） 18:00 ～ 20:00

会場：大阪大学大学院人間科学研究科（吹田キャンパス）

東館1階 106講義室（英語講演、参加無料）※通訳なし

講師紹介：

米国 Claremont 大学にて博士号（経済学）取得。主な研究領域は福祉および再分配の計量的研究、ポリティカル・エコノミー、移住と社会的保護など。最近の研究は、サハラ砂漠以南のアフリカ地域における、内戦の原因および内戦後の福祉に対するインパクト。主な論文に、“Historical Events and Life-satisfaction in Transition Countries,” *Policy Research Working Paper 5526*, The World Bank (with A. Dabalen, 2011); “Religion, Demography and Conflict: An Empirical Analysis of Indian States, 1980-2000,” *Journal of Polity and Society*, Vol.2. Issue 2 (with Yi Feng, 2009); “Opening the Pandora’s Box? Trade Liberalization and Informal Labor Growth,” *Applied Economics*, Vol. 40(15), (with Amit Ghosh, 2008)など。



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Osaka University Global COE Program,

"A Research Base for Conflict Studies in the Humanities" The 68th seminar

Local Determinants of Civil War: Evidence from Ivory Coast

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June 15, 2011

Abstract

After two decades of successful economic development since its independence in 1960, Ivory Coast has been mired in crisis in the past two decades. An attempted coup in 1999 followed by an armed rebellion in 2002 split the nation in two which left thousands of people dead. Since then, peace deals have alternated with renewed violence and the consequences for welfare have been tragic. The disaggregated analysis of civil war using data at the micro level is increasingly acknowledged as the most promising way to truly decipher civil war's causes. This study uses two novel micro-data sets (1) household surveys conducted in 1998, 2002 and 2008 and (2) the ACLED conflict database conflict events to test the hypothesis if grievances and group cohesion among the relatively deprived facilitate mobilization of conflict. Main findings indicate that ethnic fractionalization, social polarization and social inequality between ethnic groups are positively related to conflict outbreak. Poverty is widespread but is more profound in the north west of the country where the Muslim population gradually became more concentrated, while the southern region is dominated by relatively wealthy Christians. Overall, the findings suggest a significant relationship between the geography, ethnicity, poverty and civil war.

Profile

Saumik holds a PhD in Economics with specializations in Development and Applied Microeconomics from Claremont University, USA. Prior to joining Osaka University, he worked at the World Bank and held positions in various universities in USA. His main research areas cover quantitative assessment of welfare and redistribution, political economy, migration and social protection. His current research analyzes the causes of civil war, and its welfare impact on post-conflict states in sub-Saharan Africa.