An investigation of the roles of external agencies in the resolution of the Ivory Coast crisis, 2002-2011

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Abstract

The conceptualisation of the Ivory Coast crisis during the period 2002 to 2011 projects an ethnic conflict which is one way or another confusing and, to an certain extent, reinforced Afro-pessimism. This study presents a historical assessment of the conflict in the Ivory Coast during the period under discussion. In addition, the study displays that by addressing issues of race and culture, what became known as the Linas Marcoussis Accord dealt with the symptoms of the conflict rather than with the crisis itself. The study further highlight that the challenges experienced by the Ivorian’s on the period under discussion, the political conflict took centre stage.

The war in Côte d’Ivoire was shattered by contestation over resources. In other words, the war has its roots in the scarcity of assets and the failure of institutions that guarantee a balanced supply of resources. The economic crisis became fiercely questioned. Against the above background, Ivoirite as an identity question has contributed to the division of the country into North and South. Although the study focuses on the involvement of the external agencies in the resolution of the Ivory Coast crisis, it emerges that other factors contributed to the conflict. Furthermore, the study looks into some of the attempts to normalise the situation in the area. Without doubt, the period 2002 to 2011 was critical to the instability that took place in the Ivory Coast.

The study employs qualitative methodology because it will rely mainly on secondary sources of information. Data will be collected through interviews, observation and also document analysis. Moreover, the study looks into some of the efforts to stabilize the situation in the country. A number of external stakeholders have been involved in the Ivory Coast with the hope to bring about a lasting solution to the internal conflicts taking place in Ivory Coast.