
The Root Causes Of Conflicts In The Horn Of Africa

Theories and Cases

Investing in Peace: How Development Aid Can Prevent or Promote Conflict

The United Nations and Its Specialized Agency, Unido

On Demand Armies

Resolving Conflicts

Handbook of Conflict Analysis and Resolution

The Roots of Ethnic Conflict in Africa

The Root Causes of Sudan's Civil Wars

The Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka. The Root Causes of Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka and How to Resolve It

Armed Conflict and Contested Memory

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Histories of Claims and Conflict in a Kenyan Landscape

The Big Book of Conflict Resolution Games: Quick, Effective Activities to Improve Communication, Trust and Collaboration

Private Military Company Involvement in Internal Conflicts

Politics and Violence in Darfur, Oromia, and the Tana Delta

The Resolution of African Conflicts

An Indigenous Conflict Management

Volume I - Concepts and Processes

How Development Aid Can Prevent or Promote Conflict

The Role of Ethnicity in the African Conflicts : a Case Study of Sudan

The Roots of African Conflicts

Religion, Identity, and Politics

Explaining the Root Causes of Ethnic and Racial Hate

Early Warning and Conflict Resolution

From Grievance to Violence

MICHAEL KOCH

Theories and Cases Springer

This book focuses on the problem of ethnic conflict in Africa and seeks to explain its root causes. The main thesis of the book is that ethnic political mobilization is essentially a function of deeply-felt grievances on the part of the groups so mobilized.

Investing in Peace: How Development Aid Can Prevent or Promote Conflict International Monetary Fund

The analysis and interpretation of conflicts can be a dangerously simplistic exercise. A western, developed socio-economic perspective can simplify conflicts in the so-called 'Third World' as the inevitable struggles of people who cannot coexist because of ethnic, religious or cultural differences. While acknowledging that many contemporary conflicts are characterised and influenced by these factors, this book calls for an approach to conflict prevention and resolution which mainly addresses the underlying political, economic and social causes. The conflict in Sudan, where narratives evolved from an interpretation based on religious differences between a Muslim North and the Christian South, provides a case study through which the author explores how most prevention and resolution strategies were based on flawed assumptions leading to poor results. By focusing instead on the underlying socio-economic inequality and marginalisation among groups she analyses the dynamics of the complex peace process to ascertain if and how economic and social rights were effectively included and implemented as a part of the peace agreement, including after South Sudan's independence.

The United Nations and Its Specialized Agency, Unido National Academies Press

Torn by ongoing civil and military violence, Africa presents a challenge to scholars interested in the root causes of conflict. The contributors of this book employ an eclectic array of current explanations of civil strife and how to resolve it. The first half of the book provides the relevant theoretical background, while the remaining chapters of this volume gauge the accuracy and usefulness of the current thinking on African conflicts by grounding it in case studies drawn from the Great Lakes Region, Liberia, Nigeria, and Zambia.

On Demand Armies LAP Lambert Academic Publishing

Five specialists examine the historical relationship of culture and conflict in various regional societies. The authors use Adda B. Bozeman's theories on conflict and culture as the basis for their analyses of the causes, nature, and conduct of war and conflict in the Soviet Union, the Middle East, Sinic Asia (China, Japan, and Vietnam), Latin America, and Africa. Drs. Blank, Lawrence Grinter, Karl P. Magyar, Lewis B. Ware, and Bynum E. Weathers conclude that non-Western cultures and societies do not reject war but look at violence and conflict as a normal and legitimate aspect of sociopolitical behavior.

Resolving Conflicts Anchor Academic Publishing (aap_verlag)

The outbreak of numerous and simultaneous violent conflicts around the globe in the past decade

resulted in immense human suffering and countless lost lives. In part, both results were aided by inactivity or by belated and often misplaced responses by the international community to the embattled groups. The apparent inability of the international community to respond firmly and purposefully to violent conflicts can be attributed partially to a general confusion and misunderstanding of the root causes of such conflicts. In some cases, the international community argued that violent conflicts could be attributed to irreconcilable ethnic differences, which, like earthquakes, are impossible to prevent or control. At other times, the argument was that such conflicts were the results of evil leaders capable of engineering mass violent acts. Ethnic Conflict presents an interdisciplinary and comparative effort to explain the root causes of ethnic conflicts in terms of political, economic, and social common denominators that characterize all such conflicts. It seeks to dispel misplaced assumptions about violent domestic conflicts and, by providing a clearer picture of the mechanics of such conflicts, it hopes to assist in the process of conflict resolution and prevention.

Handbook of Conflict Analysis and Resolution GRIN Verlag

The main aim of this text is to explore how one of the communities in Northern Ethiopia, the Irob, deals with conflict using indigenous mechanism (Sugsa System) for the management of conflict. The study attempted to investigate the root causes of conflict, types (levels) of conflict, the role of women in managing conflict and the relationship between the indigenous mechanisms of conflict management and the formal court system. Based on the findings of the study, recommendations were made as to how the indigenous mechanism could be used as alternative to the modern court system to prevent and manage the inter-personal, group and communal conflicts. Hence, since the study is the first of its kind in the community, it could provide information to the legislators and others to consider indigenous knowledge, values and customs in relation to conflict management at local level and national level.

The Roots of Ethnic Conflict in Africa Vega Books/Tsai Fong Books

Conflict is inevitable, in everyday life and especially in today's increasingly nonhierarchical organizations-in the workplace. So what has always been a key leadership skill, conflict resolution, has become even more critical. But too often, leaders receive little formal training in conflict resolution, and they struggle just to manage the simplest interpersonal conflicts. By using the lessons of this book, readers will be able to apply a thorough, proven method-summarized in ten steps-for resolving conflicts. Following these steps, leaders can analyze a conflict and move toward its resolution with more assurance of a positive outcome for everyone involved.

The Root Causes of Sudan's Civil Wars Springer

This work, along with 'The Resolution of African Conflicts', clearly demonstrates the efforts by a wide range of African scholars to explain the roots, routes, regimes and resolution of African conflicts and how to re-build post-conflict societies.

The Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka. The Root Causes of Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka and How to Resolve It McGraw Hill Professional

Academic Paper from the year 2021 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: South

Asia, University of Peradeniya, course: Multiculturalism, language: English, abstract: This article intends to examine the root causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, and methods that can be used to resolve it. For 40 years, in Sri Lanka, the ethnic conflict became an aggravating issue because of their diversity. It means Sri Lankan society has consisted of various kinds of cultures, religions, ethnicities, races, and languages. This article will determine the nature of the ethnic conflict and what we can do to prevent this type of conflict. Although in 2009, the civil war had been ended by Sri Lankan Government, there is no efficient reconciliation process among the Sri Lankans. As a result of that situation, from time to time, ethnic conflicts have arisen. On the other hand, it became a commodious destruction to the development process of Sri Lanka. Therefore, this study helps to conceive the gravity of this ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

Armed Conflict and Contested Memory Palgrave Macmillan

Revised with an analysis of the escalation of the Darfur war, implementation of the peace agreement and implications of the Southern referendum.

The Roots of Ethnic Conflict in Africa LAP Lambert Academic Publishing

Sudan's post-independence history has been dominated by long, recurring, and bloody civil wars. Most commentators have attributed the country's political and civil strife either to an age-old racial and ethnic divide between Arabs and Africans or to colonially constructed inequalities. In *The Root Causes of Sudan's Civil Wars*, Douglas H. Johnson examines historical, political, economic, and social factors to come to a more subtle understanding of the trajectory of Sudan's civil wars. Johnson focuses on the essential differences between the modern Sudan's first civil war in the 1960s, the current war, and the minor conflicts generated by and contained within the larger wars. Regional and international factors, such as humanitarian aid, oil revenue, and terrorist organizations, are cited and examined as underlying issues that have exacerbated the violence. Readers will find an immensely readable yet nuanced and well-informed handling of the history and politics of Sudan's civil wars.

The Management of Conflict Resolution & Post-conflict Reconstruction Greenwood Publishing Group

International intervention in internal wars has gained rhetorical legitimacy in the post-cold war period, but in practice it has remained problematic. Response to these conflicts has remained mainly diplomatic and military - and belated. Is there anything international actors can do to prevent, or at least ameliorate, such conflicts? Are conflict-prevention measures already being attempted, and sometimes succeeding so well that we are unaware of their effectiveness? If so, what can we learn from them? In this book, Robert J. Muscat, a veteran international development expert who has worked in South America, South and Southeast Asia, East Africa, and the Balkans, attempts to answer these questions. Drawing on the work of others as well as his own extensive experience, he reviews the accrued insights into the causes of internal conflict. He examines nine cases in which the work of development agencies exacerbated or ameliorated the root causes of conflict. This permits some generalizations about the efficacy or deleterious effects of development programs - and of their futility when the conflict-prevention dimension of international assistance efforts is ignored.

How to Turn Conflict Into Cooperation Springer

This clear and entertainingly written book is a superb and original approach to the problem of dealing with daily discord, whether in the home or at work, or out on the road. Conflict not only makes relationships tense and miserable, but can also erupt into ongoing feuds - witness the disputes between purple-faced neighbours over boundaries, extensions and eyesores, which seem to stay as fresh as the day they were born. And it goes without saying that, on a broader scale, the smarting sores of unsettled difference can erupt into international disputes between countries. Thankfully, we are not totally helpless against the rising swell of anger. By understanding how and why conflict occurs, all kinds of emotional clashes and conflicts can be avoided. The empowering message of this book is that you can take control of your life and avoid losing your cool. The book is packed with self-improving exercises, inspirational case studies and practical suggestions, all of which help resolve many of the problems that are the root cause of conflict - including a basic lack of self-esteem. All in all, the message is a welcome one. So take a deep breath, relax, and read on...

The Contested Lands of Laikipia Ohio University Press

"These two volumes clearly demonstrate the efforts by a wide range of African scholars to explain the roots, routes, regimes and resolution of African conflicts and how to re-build post-conflict societies. They offer sober and serious analyses, eschewing the sensationalism of the western media and the sophistry of some of the scholars in the global North for whom African conflicts are at worst a distraction and at best a confirmation of their pet racist and petty universalist theories." — From the introduction by Paul Tiyambe Zeleza This book offers analyses of a range of African conflicts and demonstrates that peace is too important to be left to outsiders.

Ethnic Conflict Routledge

First published in 2004, this work is based on a collaborative research project, this trilogy considers the dynamics of demilitarisation and peace-building in southern Africa in the aftermath of major violent conflicts. The overall aim of the research is to support and facilitate the achievement of sustainable peace and human development in southern Africa, by analysing demilitarisation and peace-building processes in the region and identifying policy options and interventions for peace-building. The central focus of the research is the extent to which demilitarisation following the termination of wars has contributed to broad processes of peace-building in the affected region. Has the military in southern Africa downsized and refocused towards new roles? Has there been a 'peace-dividend', allowing more investment in economic and human development, thereby dealing with some of the root causes of conflict? Volume I provides a conceptual framework for the analysis of demilitarisation and peace-building processes, applicable particularly in the southern Africa context. This volume argues that a broad concept of peace-building has to take into account economic, political, social and cultural factors, at the local, national and regional level.

Peace Or Truce Ohio University Press

Violent conflicts have exacted a heavy toll on Africa's societies, politics and economies. This book presents African scholars' views of why conflicts start in their continent. It offers empirically grounded analyses of the roots of African conflicts.

Are Ethnicity and Tribalism the Root Causes of the Sudanese Civil Conflicts? World Bank Publications

In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others.

Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decaying neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. *Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity* seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

[The Root Causes of Sudan's Civil Wars](#) Palgrave Macmillan

This paper argues that several indicators are present in all instances of success: close cooperation with the indigenous military, simultaneous political processes to address underlying causes of the conflict, and foreign support for the use of a PMC. Additionally, several indicators are present in the failures, including a lack of popular support for the retention of a PMC, lack of parallel political processes to address root causes and international pressure to force out the PMC. Indicators which do not appear to correlate with particular outcomes include the regime type of the government retaining the PMC, the type of conflict the PMC is called in to terminate, the goals the PMC is meant to achieve and allegations of abuse on the part of the PMC. This is vital knowledge for policymakers considering the use of a PMC for ending a conflict as it helps them to evaluate whether a PMC can be successful in terminating the conflict and also provides them with information for how to increase

the chances of success.

From Grievance to Violence The Roots of African Conflicts The Causes & Costs

In 2003, Darfur started to attract the attention of the international community following the outbreak of the conflict. Since then, much is being written on what is happening on the ground, much less about the root causes of the conflict, and that is the reason why it has been looked at from a political perspective rather than from a scientific one. It has been described by many as genocide, resembling the tragedy of the 21st century. A tragedy of climate change explains how the adverse of climate change has affected Darfur since the 1970s, and how the affect has intensified since the 1980s when the region witnessed a severe drought and famine. These symptoms include the expanding desertification, the decreased rainfall and the land degradation left dire consequences. As a result, more Darfurians are competing for access to land, water, and other natural resources than at any other time. The increased competition only further aggravates the already uneasy political, social, and ethnic relationships in the Darfur region. This book seeks to critically analyze the role of climate change in intrastate conflicts in less developed countries, and links between climate change and the untraditional concept of security threats.

Long-Term Conflict Prevention and Industrial Development Routledge

From Darfur to the Rwandan genocide, journalists, policymakers, and scholars have blamed armed conflicts in Africa on ancient hatreds or competition for resources. Here, Tsega Etefa compares three such cases—the Darfur conflict between Arabs and non-Arabs, the Gumuz and Oromo clashes in Western Oromia, and the Oromo-Pokomo conflict in the Tana Delta—in order to offer a fuller picture of how ethnic violence in Africa begins. Diverse communities in Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya alike have long histories of peacefully sharing resources, intermarrying, and resolving disputes. As he argues, ethnic conflicts are fundamentally political conflicts, driven by non-inclusive political systems, the monopolization of state resources, and the manipulation of ethnicity for political gain, coupled with the lack of democratic mechanisms for redressing grievances.

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