

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf

What are the major causes of conflict in Africa pdf

Conflicts in Africa have been a persistent challenge, affecting the continent's development, stability, and social cohesion. Understanding the major causes of these conflicts is crucial for policymakers, researchers, and development agencies seeking sustainable solutions. The causes are multifaceted, often intertwined, stemming from historical legacies, socio-economic disparities, political instability, environmental pressures, and external influences. In this article, we explore the primary drivers of conflict in Africa, providing a comprehensive analysis structured under key thematic headings.

Historical Legacies and Colonial Borders

Colonial History and Arbitrary Borders

One of the foundational causes of conflict in Africa lies in its colonial past. During the Scramble for Africa in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, European powers drew borders with little regard for existing ethnic, cultural, or linguistic divisions. This arbitrary delineation often placed rival groups within the same political boundaries or split cohesive communities across different states. Such borders have created long-standing grievances, fueling ethnic tensions and disputes over territory.

Colonial Policies and Divisions

Colonial administrations often employed divide-and-rule strategies, favoring certain groups over others to maintain control. These policies exacerbated pre-existing divisions and established hierarchies that persisted post-independence. The legacy of colonial governance contributed to weak state institutions, corruption, and favoritism, which continue to undermine national cohesion.

Ethnic and Socio-Cultural Factors

Ethnic Rivalries and Identity Politics

Ethnicity remains a significant factor in many African conflicts. Ethnic groups often vie for political power, access to resources, and recognition. When ethnicity becomes politicized, it can lead to exclusion, marginalization, and violence. Ethnic rivalry is sometimes exploited by elites to mobilize support or justify violence.

Language and Cultural Differences

Diverse languages and cultural practices can create barriers to effective governance and social integration. In some cases, dominant groups suppress minority cultures, leading to grievances that may erupt into conflict.

Economic Disparities and Resource Competition

Unequal Distribution of Wealth

Economic inequality is a pervasive issue across Africa. Wealth and resources are often concentrated in the hands of a few elites, leaving large segments of the population impoverished. This disparity fosters resentment and can lead to social unrest.

Competition Over Natural Resources

Africa is rich in natural resources such as minerals, oil, and fertile land. Competition over access and control of these resources frequently triggers conflicts, especially in regions where governance is weak. Resource-driven conflicts include:

- Land disputes
- Mineral resource exploitation conflicts
- Environmental degradation leading to livelihood loss

Political Instability and Governance Challenges

Weak State Institutions

Many African countries suffer from fragile institutions incapable of managing conflicts or providing basic services. Weak governance often leads to power vacuums, corruption, and lack of accountability.

Unconstitutional Changes of Power

Military coups, unconstitutional transfers of power, and disputed elections undermine political stability. Such events often trigger cycles of violence and civil unrest.

Authoritarian Regimes and Lack of Democracy

Authoritarian governments suppress dissent, marginalize opposition, and manipulate electoral processes, which can lead to protests, uprisings, or

insurgencies.

Environmental and Climate-Related Factors

Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

Environmental pressures are increasingly recognized as catalysts for conflict in Africa. Droughts, desertification, and unpredictable rainfall affect agricultural productivity, leading to food insecurity and displacement.

Destruction of Livelihoods

Environmental degradation reduces access to resources, forcing communities to compete more fiercely for arable land, water, and grazing areas, often resulting in violence.

External Influences and Global Dynamics

Foreign Intervention and Geopolitical Interests

External actors, including neighboring countries, international organizations, and foreign governments, sometimes intervene in African conflicts to advance their strategic interests. Such interventions can exacerbate tensions or prolong conflicts.

Trade and Arms Flows

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons, often trafficked illegally, fuels violence. Additionally, economic interests of external actors influence conflict dynamics.

Other Contributing Factors

Religious Differences and Extremism

Religious identities are sometimes exploited to justify violence. The rise of extremist groups, such as Boko Haram or Al-Shabaab, has added a violent dimension to conflicts in regions like Nigeria and Somalia.

Displacement and Refugee Flows

Conflicts often lead to mass displacement, creating humanitarian crises and further destabilizing regions. Refugee flows can lead to tensions in host communities and neighboring countries.

Social Fragmentation and Breakdown of Social Cohesion

Erosion of social trust, breakdown of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, and urbanization can contribute to social fragmentation, intensifying conflicts.

Conclusion

The major causes of conflict in Africa are complex and interrelated, rooted in historical legacies, socio-cultural dynamics, economic disparities, governance challenges, environmental pressures, and external influences. Addressing these root causes requires a comprehensive approach that promotes good governance, equitable resource distribution, respect for cultural diversity, environmental sustainability, and regional cooperation. Recognizing the multifaceted nature of conflicts enables stakeholders to develop targeted interventions that foster peace and stability across the continent. As Africa continues to evolve, understanding these drivers remains essential for building resilient societies capable of overcoming the enduring challenges of conflict.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the primary economic factors contributing to conflict in Africa?

Economic disparities, competition over valuable resources like minerals and land, and poverty are major economic factors fueling conflicts across the continent.

How do ethnic and tribal divisions lead to conflicts in Africa?

Ethnic and tribal identities often result in tensions and rivalries, which can escalate into violence when political power or resources are contested.

In what ways does governance and political instability cause conflicts in Africa?

Weak governance, corruption, lack of political inclusivity, and authoritarian regimes create power struggles and unrest, often leading to violent conflicts.

What role do natural resources play in causing conflicts in Africa?

Control over natural resources such as oil, minerals, and fertile land often triggers disputes, corruption, and violence among different groups seeking economic advantage.

How does colonial history influence current conflicts in Africa?

Colonial borders and policies often disregarded ethnic and cultural divisions, creating artificial states and fostering tensions that persist today.

What impact does internal displacement and refugee flows have on conflict dynamics in Africa?

Large populations displaced by conflict can strain resources, create security challenges, and perpetuate cycles of violence within and between communities.

How do external actors and foreign interventions contribute to conflicts in Africa?

External interests, such as foreign governments and corporations, sometimes support certain groups or interfere in local affairs, exacerbating existing conflicts.

What social issues, such as inequality and education, are linked to conflict in Africa?

High levels of inequality, lack of access to education, and social marginalization can lead to dissatisfaction, unrest, and support for violent insurgencies or rebellions.

Additional Resources

Major Causes of Conflict in Africa PDF: An In-Depth Analysis

Conflicts in Africa have been a persistent challenge for decades, shaping the continent's political, social, and economic landscape. Understanding the major causes of conflict in Africa PDF is crucial for policymakers, scholars, and communities aiming to foster peace and stability. This article delves into the multifaceted reasons behind these conflicts, utilizing insights from various reports and studies encapsulated in PDF documents to provide a comprehensive overview.

Introduction to Conflict in Africa

Africa is a continent rich in diversity, culture, and history. However, it has also been plagued by numerous conflicts, ranging from civil wars to ethnic clashes and resource disputes. The causes of these conflicts are complex and often intertwined, involving historical grievances, economic disparities, governance issues, and external influences. PDFs analyzing these conflicts serve as vital resources for understanding their roots and potential solutions.

Historical Roots of Conflict

Colonial Legacy

Many conflicts in Africa trace back to colonial times when arbitrary borders were drawn by European powers without regard for ethnic, cultural, or linguistic boundaries. This colonial legacy has led to:

- Ethnic and regional tensions
- Displacement of populations
- Weak state institutions

Features:

- Divided societies with deep-rooted mistrust
- Persistent ethnic rivalries

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Recognizes historical grievances to address root causes
- Cons: Difficult to rectify borders and ethnic divisions created during colonial rule

Post-Independence Governance Challenges

Following independence, many African nations faced challenges in establishing effective governance, leading to:

- Power struggles
- Authoritarian regimes
- Civil wars

Features:

- Lack of institutional capacity
- Political instability

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Highlights need for strong institutions
- Cons: Power vacuums often exploited by elites

Ethnic and Sectarian Divisions

Ethnic Conflicts

Africa's vast ethnic diversity often becomes a source of conflict, especially when political power is perceived to be monopolized by certain groups.

- Ethnic favoritism
- Marginalization of minorities
- Competition over resources

Features:

- Deep-seated identity issues
- Sometimes fueled by external actors

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Understanding ethnic dynamics can promote inclusivity
- Cons: Risks reinforcing ethnic identities if not handled sensitively

Religious Tensions

Religious differences, notably between Christianity and Islam, have occasionally led to violence.

- Sectarian clashes
- Extremism and radicalization

Features:

- Often intertwined with political issues
- Exploited by extremist groups

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Addressing religious grievances can reduce tensions
- Cons: Oversimplification may ignore underlying political or economic causes

Economic Factors

Resource Scarcity and Competition

Africa's abundant natural resources—minerals, oil, land—are both a blessing and a curse. Competition over these resources often fuels conflicts.

- Resource-rich regions targeted by armed groups
- Corruption and resource mismanagement

Features:

- "Resource Curse" phenomenon
- External and internal exploitation

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Highlights importance of resource management
- Cons: Difficult to regulate resource-driven conflicts

Poverty and Economic Disparities

High levels of poverty and inequality exacerbate tensions, leading to violence.

- Unemployment among youth

- Lack of access to education and services

Features:

- Disenfranchisement creates fertile ground for unrest
- Economic grievances often intertwined with ethnic or political issues

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Emphasizes need for economic development
- Cons: Economic initiatives may not resolve deep-seated conflicts immediately

Governance and Political Instability

Weak State Institutions

Many African countries suffer from weak governance structures incapable of managing conflicts or providing public services.

- Corruption
- Lack of rule of law
- Electoral disputes

Features:

- Erosion of state authority
- Rise of militias and non-state actors

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Identifies governance reforms as a pathway to peace
- Cons: Institutional reforms are complex and long-term

Leadership and Political Exclusion

Authoritarian regimes and exclusionary politics often lead to rebellions and coups.

- Suppression of dissent
- Unequal political participation

Features:

- Personalist rule
- Election-related violence

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Highlights importance of inclusive governance
- Cons: Resistance from entrenched elites

External Influences and Geopolitical Factors

Foreign Interventions

External actors, including neighboring countries and global powers, sometimes exacerbate conflicts.

- Support for rebel groups
- Military interventions
- Economic manipulation

Features:

- Proxy wars
- External funding fueling conflicts

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: International attention can aid peace processes
- Cons: External interference often complicates peace efforts

Global Economic and Political Pressures

Global markets, trade policies, and international aid influence conflict dynamics.

- Dependency on aid
- Trade restrictions
- International sanctions

Features:

- External economic shocks impacting stability
- Influence of global powers on regional conflicts

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Can provide resources for peacebuilding
- Cons: May undermine sovereignty or create dependency

Environmental and Land-Use Issues

Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

Environmental stresses intensify resource competition.

- Droughts and famine
- Desertification
- Land degradation

Features:

- Displacement of communities
- Increased competition for arable land

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Promotes sustainable environmental policies
- Cons: Immediate conflicts may overshadow environmental concerns

Land Disputes

Disputes over land ownership and usage rights often lead to violence.

- Traditional vs. modern land tenure
- Urbanization pressures

Features:

- Ethnic-based land claims
- Displacement due to development projects

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Addressing land disputes can prevent violence
- Cons: Resolution is complex and often contentious

Conclusion

The major causes of conflict in Africa PDF encapsulate a complex web of historical, political, economic, social, and environmental factors. Recognizing these interconnected causes is essential for crafting effective peace-building strategies. While some challenges stem from historical legacies like colonial borders, others are driven by contemporary issues such as governance deficiencies and resource competition. External influences further complicate these dynamics, making conflict resolution a multifaceted endeavor. Moving forward, sustainable peace in Africa requires integrated approaches that address root causes, promote inclusive governance, manage resources equitably, and foster regional and international cooperation.

By analyzing PDFs and scholarly reports on these topics, stakeholders can develop nuanced policies that acknowledge the unique contexts of different conflicts across the continent. Ultimately, understanding the major causes of conflict in Africa PDF is a vital step toward fostering stability, development, and prosperity across this diverse and vibrant continent.

[What Are The Major Causes Of Conflict In Africa Pdf](#)

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Conflict and Poverty in Africa
 Ebenezer Durojaye, Gladys Mirugi-Mukundi, John-Mark Iyi, Usang Maria Assim, 2025-02-17 The contributors to this book examine the conceptual issues relating to the link between conflict and poverty as well as presenting case studies of countries often regarded as 'hot spots' for conflict in Africa. They also explore the roles of regional and sub-regional bodies and institutions in addressing

the causes of poverty and mitigating the impacts of conflict on vulnerable and marginalized groups. Africa is often regarded as the epicentre of conflicts worldwide. Virtually every part of the continent is currently engulfed in one form of conflict or another. Beyond the loss of life, conflicts have brought untold hardship to millions and have derailed social and economic development on the continent. Written by African academics, this book is divided into three sections, the first of which discusses the factors that fuel conflicts and the nature and impacts of conflicts on vulnerable groups. The second section comprises case studies of South Sudan, Central African Republic, Nigeria, Ethiopia, South Africa, Uganda, and Cameroon. These countries are representative of the sub-regional dynamics of Africa - west, east, central, and south - reflecting the diversity of the continent. The final section examines the role of key institutions and bodies in Africa in mitigating the impact of conflict on the socioeconomic lives of the people in the region. Bodies discussed include the African Union, Economic Community of West African States, Southern African Development Community, and the East African Community. The book will be an invaluable resource for researchers, academics and policymakers working in the areas of law, political science, human rights, peace studies, development studies, and African studies.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Civil Wars in Africa Kelechi A. Kalu, George Klay Kieh Jr., 2022-05-05 Civil Wars in Africa, edited by Kelechi A. Kalu and George Klay Kieh, Jr., examines civil conflicts throughout various African countries. They argue that civil wars in Africa are by-products of the contradictions and crises engendered by the post-colonial state-building and nation-building projects in Africa. With few exceptions, the post-colonial states in Africa have failed to build societies that invest in the material well-being of their citizens; protect their political, civil, and other rights; promote accountability, transparency, the rule of law, judicial independence, and the holding of free and fair elections; and promote ethnic pluralism, tolerance, mutual respect, and peaceful co-existence, among others. In addition, the contributors show that the post-colonial states in Africa have been ruled by corrupt and autocratic leaders, who are obsessed with the maintenance of state power as the pathway to ensuring the private accumulation of wealth through sundry illegal means, including bribery, extortion, and theft of public funds. In sum, this volume addresses how the failure of the post-colonial African state to shepherd the process of building democratic societies based on the centrality of human security has led to the erosion of the legitimacy of the state and its custodians. Thus, once the contradictions and crises reached their crescendo, these post-colonial societies than implode into civil wars, even at the micro-level.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Reflections on Leadership and Institutions in Africa Kenneth Kalu, Toyin Falola, 2020-05-22 This book contains different reflections on leadership and institutions in Africa. Drawing from different ideological and methodological orientations, the book highlights how leadership and institutions have shaped and continue to shape the trajectory of Africa's political and economic development. The book explores different epochs in Africa's history, from the era of colonialism to the period of nationalist movements, and up to post-colonial Africa. Essays in the volume engage with major actors and important institutions that defined each era. By presenting various reflections and representations of leadership and institutions in Africa, this book attempts to make the connection between leadership and institutions on the one hand, and between these variables and Africa's development on the other. Similar to most studies on Africa's political economy, the book considers the role of external forces whether operationalized through direct interventions as was the case during the colonial era, or through subtle imposition of policies as has been the new model in post-colonial times. Drawing from these lenses, issues around Africa's dependency on external interventions, neo-colonialism, neoliberalism, and disregard for Africa's culture are explored and contextualized within the framework of leadership and institutions.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Trajectory of Land Reform in Post-Colonial African States Adeoye O. Akinola, Henry Wissink, 2018-06-13 This book is an examination of post-colonial land reforms across various African states. One of the decisive contradictions of colonialism in Africa was the distortion of use, access to and ownership of land.

Land related issues and the need for land reform have consistently occupied a unique position in public discourse in Africa. The post-colonial African states have had to embark on concerted efforts at redressing historical grounded land policies and addressing the growing needs of land by the poor. However, agitations for land continue, while evidence of policy gaps abound. In many cases, policy change in terms of land use, distribution and ownership has reinforced inequalities and affected power and social relations in respective post-colonial African countries. Land has assumed major causes of structural violence and impediments to human and rural development in Africa; hence the need for holistic assessment of land reforms in post-colonial African states. The central objective of the text is to identify post-independence and current trends in land reform and to address the grievances in relation to land use, ownership and distribution. The book suggests practicable policy options towards addressing the land hunger and conflict, which could derail the 'moderate' socio-economic achievements and political stability recorded by post-colonial African nation-states. The book draws its strength and uniqueness from its adoption of country-specific case studies, which places the book in context, and utilizes field studies methodology which generate new knowledge on the continental land question. Taking a holistic approach to understanding Africa's land question, this book will be attractive to academicians and students interested in policy and development, African politics, post-colonial development and policy, and conflict studies as well as policy-makers working in relevant areas.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Engagement of Africa in Conflict Dynamics and Peace Architectures Stanley Osezua Ehiane, Lukong Stella Shulika, Clayton Hazvinei Vhumbunu, 2024-03-25 This book examines the nature of conflict in Africa vis-à-vis the African Union (AU) peace and security architecture in Africa. It focuses on the intense campaign 'Silencing the Guns by 2020' since 2013, one of the flagship projects of Agenda 2063 to achieve a conflict-free continent by AU. It analyses various causes of conflict in Africa using case studies to pursue the causality and dynamics of these conflicts, which often point to the intersectionality of historical legacies of colonialism and neo-colonialism. It further examines the interplay of factors such as resource curse, resource exploitation, election-induced violence, political violence, incessant and interminable challenges of social justice, oppression, contemporary governance, and leadership dynamics. It also focuses on the application and integration of conflict and gender for analytical reflection. In the quest for a "Peaceful and secure Africa", this book examines the different mechanisms to prevent, manage, and resolve conflicts on the continent, and the challenges thereof. It probes and investigates by asking critical questions about continental conflict dynamics and peace architectures which warrants in-depth inquiry and interrogation.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Governance, Conflict Analysis and Conflict Resolution Cedric Hilburn Grant, R. Mark Kirton, 2007 Decades after our contemporary international system witnessed the end of the Second World War, the events that followed in its aftermath has fashioned an international system characterized by global conflict in the guise of the Cold War. Although wars were part of the struggle between the two rival super powers - the US and USSR - their main theatre was the Third World and hostilities during the Cold War era were global. It is against this backdrop that Governance, Conflict Analysis and Conflict Resolution addresses conflict in the Caribbean and elsewhere, exploring the linkages between conflict and development. The book is divided into eight sections and offers diverse views on conflict, conflict resolution and governance: Part 1 - Governance and Conflict Management in a Global Context; Part II - Management and resolution of Conflict in the Regional Context; Part III - Perspectives on Social Stratification, Political Rivalry and Ethnic Insecurities; Part IV - High Intensity Conflicts; Part V - The Management and Resolution of Territorial Conflicts; Part VI - Poverty, Economics and Conflict Management; Part VII - Advancing Conflict Resolution through Education; and Part VIII - Civil Society, Governance and Social Consensus.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Smart Economy in Smart African Cities Gora Mboup, Banji Oyelaran-Oyeyinka, 2019-02-21 This book highlights the use of information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructures in order to develop smart cities and produce smart

economies in Africa. It discusses a robust set of concepts, including smart planning, smart infrastructure development, smart economic development, smart environmental sustainability, smart social development, resilience, and smart peace and security in several African cities. By drawing on the accumulated knowledge on various conditions that make cities smart, green, livable and healthy, it helps in the planning, design and management of African urbanization. In turn, it fosters the development of e-commerce, e-education, e-governance, etc. The rapid development of ICT infrastructures facilitates the creation of smart economies in digitally served cities and towns through smart urban planning, smart infrastructures, smart land tenure and smart urban policies. In the long term, this can reduce emissions of CO₂, promote the creation of low carbon cities, reduce land degradation and promote biodiversity.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: The Economic Roots of Conflict and Cooperation in Africa W. Ascher, N. Mirovitskaya, 2013-11-07 This book combines overviews of the nature and causes of inter-group violence in North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa with a collection of country case studies. Both the overview chapter and the case studies trace how economic policy initiatives, and consequent changes in the roles and statuses of various groups, shape conflict or cooperation.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Water Scarcity and Conflict in African River Basins Mahlakeng Khosi Mahlakeng, 2023-03-31 The book presents a critical and comparative analysis of the hydropolitical landscape of African transboundary river basins which, for much of the past century, have been affected by water scarcity. River and lake basins can become a source of tension and conflict due to a complicated mix of environmental, demographic, diplomatic, historical and geopolitical factors. This book, however, specifically focuses on the important, and often under looked, role played by scarcity in generating or exacerbating conflicts in shared river basins. Asserting that transboundary river basins tie states into a web of interdependence, this book raises awareness of how water scarcity, or the depletion of water resources, complicates this relationship as nations are forced to look beyond their own borders to meet the demand for water to satisfy multiple needs. Taking a comparative approach, it examines three shared basins: the Orange-Senqu, the Nile and the Niger River basins. While situated in different regions, all three basins are marked by serious environmental challenges that are detrimental to combustible hydropolitics over such shared water resources and they provide fascinating insights into the links between climate variability and change, water resources, human security, conflict, adaptation and regime capacity. Overall, this book argues that conflict over transboundary resources can be prevented given the establishment of norms, rules, and the role of external actors that help regulate state behaviour and control their impacts. This book will be of great interest to students and scholars of water resource management, hydropolitics, environmental conflict, resource scarcity and international relations. It will also be of interest to policymakers involved in transboundary water resource governance.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: The Palgrave Handbook of Sustainable Peace and Security in Africa Dan Kuwali, 2022-05-24 This handbook takes stock of the African Union's Vision 2020 to rid the African continent of wars, civil conflicts, human rights violations, and humanitarian disasters - including violent conflicts and genocide - and provides recommendations on how to address contemporary threats to peace and security in Africa. It explores the continent's current peace and security landscape, including new actors, emerging threats, and the prospects for achieving sustainable peace. With contributions from highly respected experts in the field, both academics and practitioners, the volume unpacks the sources of conflict, instability and the challenges of peace and development, and provides research-based policy advice to guide and inform African governments, policy makers, practitioners, and scholarly audiences on the continent and beyond.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Violent Conflict and Peacebuilding Johan Brosché, Daniel Rothbart, 2013 This book examines the sources of the genocidal violence in Darfur, and addresses the peace initiatives undertaken to resolve this conflict, using a 'conflict-complementarity' framework.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: The Visual Politics of War Volume

Two Ibrahim Saleh, 2018-11-12 This second issue of the book series Visual Politics of War focuses on the implications and uncertainties associated with the 'visual politics' of the current media hostile environment. Over the years, academics, journalists and individuals have produced a body of work connected directly, if in complex and varied ways, to contemporary ideological beliefs. This volume draws together various scholars from different parts of the world examining facets of the new visualization of wars and crisis in a range of innovative ways. All the contributors here pose questions concerned with the significance of visual political works today, and ask how images and personas have developed and been appropriated by others with their own distinct political agendas.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Near East and North Africa: Regional

Overview of Food Insecurity 2016 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2018-05-29 Most countries in the Near East and North Africa saw a steady improvement in food security and nutrition up to the beginning of the decade. Food production was rising and undernourishment and poverty were receding. However, the situation has deteriorated since 2012, largely driven by increasing conflicts and protracted crises as well as water scarcity and climate change.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Natural Resources Governance in

Southern Africa Lesley Masters, Emmanuel Kisiangani, 2012-05-22 Questions regarding the governance of natural resources will become more politicised in the face of growing international and domestic pressure for access to these increasingly scarce resources. Southern Africa has a rich diversity of natural resources and yet many of the regions countries remain trapped in poverty and are overly dependent on the export of primary commodities. As part of the Institute for Global Dialogues (IGD) focus on governance, this second contribution to the series on natural resources has set out to capture the nature of the problem in relation to four sector-specific areas: mining, fisheries, forestry and transboundary natural resource management. Through these detailed sector analyses, the external and domestic demand for resources and the socio-economic challenges facing the governance of these resources are interrogated. Through a number of policy recommendations, the book raises some strategic considerations that may prove essential ingredients in the development of a common position on natural resource governance within southern Africa.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Region-Building in Southern Africa

Chris Saunders, Gwinyayi Albert Dzinesa, Dawn Nagar, 2013-07-04 How successful have Southern African states been in dealing with the major issues that have faced the region in recent years? What could be done to produce more cohesive and effective region-building in Southern Africa? In this original and wide-ranging volume, which draws on an interdisciplinary team of mainly African and African-based specialists, the key political, socio-economic, and security challenges facing Southern Africa today are addressed. These include the various issues confronting the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its institutions; such as HIV/AIDS, migration and xenophobia, land-grabbing and climate change; and the role of the main external actors involved with the region, including the United Nations, the European Union, the United States, and China. The book also looks at the Southern African Customs Union and Southern African Development Finance Institutions, including the Development Bank of Southern Africa and Industrial Development Corporation, and issues of gender and peacebuilding. In doing so, the book goes to the heart of analyzing the effectiveness of SADC and other regional organisation, suggesting how region-building in Southern Africa may be compared with similar attempts elsewhere in Africa and other parts of the world.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: *Natural Resource Investment and*

Africa's Development Francis N. Botchway, 2011-01-01 'This book makes a significant contribution to the literature on natural resource law and governance by engaging specifically with the issues arising in the African region. It covers a wide spectrum of issues that are key to the sustainable use of natural resources in the region, thus making it an important resource for anyone interested in natural resource governance and economic development in the African region.' - Philippe Cullet,

University of London, UK This well-researched book covers a wide spectrum of important issues that are central to investment in natural resources and ultimately, economic development of Africa. Francis Botchway and the expert contributors analyse the relationships between good governance and resource management, as well as the existing commercial and financial agreements. The environmental implication of resource exploitation and the international dimensions of the industry are also explored in this insightful study. Each comprehensive and concise contribution highlights the importance of transparency and equity in investment and management of natural resources. Natural Resource Investment and Africa's Development is essential material for scholars and students of development, environmental law, international economic law and dispute resolution, as well as any international investor in natural resources.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Climate Change, Security Risks and Conflict Reduction in Africa Charlene Cabot, 2016-11-04 Millions of people are already affected by weather-related shocks every year in West Africa and climate change is highly likely to increase these threats. In the wake of climate change, rising temperatures, increasingly irregular rainfall and more frequent natural hazards will endanger the ways of life of vulnerable population groups in this region and destabilize their human security. A surge in violence and conflicts could take place. One of the conflict constellations could be between farmers and herders. These groups are highly vulnerable to climate change due to their dependence on natural resources Millions of people are already affected by weather-related shocks every year in West Africa and climate change is highly likely to increase these threats. In the wake of climate change, rising temperatures, increasingly irregular rainfall and more frequent natural hazards will endanger the ways of life of vulnerable population groups in this region and destabilize their human security. A surge in violence and conflicts could take place. One of the conflict constellations could be between farmers and herders. These groups are highly vulnerable to climate change due to their dependence on natural resources for their subsistence. Furthermore, they are historically prone to enter into conflict over issues of access to natural resources. However, social, economic and political circumstances fundamentally influence environmental conflicts. There might thus be opportunities to face the societal challenges of climate change in a peaceful way and the political and institutional framework could play an important role in reducing conflict and violence. In order to explore such a path, this study analyses the potential of political factors (policies and institutions) for the reduction of climate-change-induced or aggravated conflicts between farmers and herders. After a theoretical demonstration, a case study of agro-pastoral conflicts in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana is conducted. their subsistence. Furthermore, they are historically prone to enter into conflict over issues of access to natural resources. However, social, economic and political circumstances fundamentally influence environmental conflicts. There might thus be opportunities to face the societal challenges of climate change in a peaceful way and the political and institutional framework could play an important role in reducing conflict and violence. In order to explore such a path, this study analyses the potential of political factors (policies and institutions) for the reduction of climate-change-induced or -aggravated conflicts between farmers and herders. After a theoretical demonstration, a case study of agro-pastoral conflicts in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana is conducted.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Routledge Handbook of Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency in Africa Usman A. Tar, 2021-01-28 This book illustrates how Africa's defence and security domains have been radically altered by drastic changes in world politics and local ramifications. First, the contributions of numerous authors highlight the transnational dimensions of counterterrorism and counterinsurgency in Africa and reveal the roles played by African states and regional organisations in the global war on terror. Second, the volume critically evaluates the emerging regional architectures of countering terrorism, insurgency, and organised violence on the continent through the African Union Counterterrorism Framework (AU-CTF) and Regional Security Complexes (RSC). Third, the book sheds light on the counterterrorism and counterinsurgency (CT-COIN) structures and mechanisms established by

specific African states to contain, degrade, and eliminate terrorism, insurgency, and organised violence on the continent, particularly the successes, constraints, and challenges of the emerging CT-COIN mechanisms. Finally, the volume highlights the entry of non-state actors – such as civil society, volunteer groups, private security companies, and defence contractors – into the theatre of counterterrorism and counterinsurgency in Africa through volunteerism, community support for state-led CT-COIN Operations, and civil-military cooperation (CIMIC). This book will be of use to students and scholars of security studies, African studies, international relations, and terrorism studies, and to practitioners of development, defence, security, and strategy.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: Africa and the Formation of the New System of International Relations Alexey M. Vasiliev, Denis A. Degterev, Timothy M. Shaw, 2021-09-16 This book discusses the prospects for the development of the African continent as part of the emerging system of international relations in the twenty-first century. African countries are playing an increasingly important part in the current system of international relations. Nevertheless, even 60 years after gaining their independence, most of them are confronted with regional and global issues that are directly related to their colonial past and its influence. Due to Africa's wealth of natural and geopolitical resources, the possibility of interference in the internal affairs of African countries on the part of new and traditional global actors remains very real. Leading Africanists, together with international scholars from both international relations and African studies, examine the experience of decolonization, the impact of the emergence of a unipolar world on the African continent, and the growing influence of new international actors on the African continent in the twenty-first century. In addition, the importance of African countries' foreign policy concepts and ideological attitudes in the post-bipolar period is revealed. "This volume strengthens the intellectual bridge between Russian, African and Western scholars of international relations. Strongly recommended!" Vladimir G. Shubin, Institute for African Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences "This book presents a wide range of prominent global scholars who bring a wealth of knowledge on the subject of Africa and the world." Gilbert Khadiagala, Jan Smuts Professor of International Relations and Director of the African Centre for the Study of the USA (ACSUS) at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. "As a genuine contribution to the field of international relations and Global South Agency, this book should be in every institution of higher education's library." Lembe Tiky, Director of Academic Development, International Studies Association.

what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf: *The Routledge Handbook of African Demography* Clifford O. Odimegwu, Yemi Adewoyin, 2022-02-07 This handbook provides an authoritative and comprehensive overview of African population dynamics, variations, causes and consequences, demonstrating the real-world applications of research in policies and programmes. African demography has come of age. Over 50 years, the discipline has grown exponentially in the number of training and research institutions, specialist experts and academic output, all with an aim of addressing the enormous demographic challenges faced by the continent. The book draws on old and emerging analytical tools to explore the relationships between population dynamics and social, economic, cultural and political environments from African perspectives. Key topics include fertility, sexual behaviours, healthcare, ageing, mortality, migration, displacement, the causes and consequences of demographic changes and teaching and research developments in African demography. The Routledge Handbook of African Demography will be an essential resource for students and researchers of African demography, sociology, development and cultural studies.

Related to what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf

Status of ARM Stable Updates: No Major Update Since March 2024? Hello, please don't take this the wrong way. I appreciate your time and work on Linux Manjaro, and I understand that some things simply take longer sometimes. As far as I

I keep getting kwin and plasmashell errors and crashes Dec 21 12:59:23 pranay-2700x kwin_x11[1522]: qt.qpa.xcb: QXcbConnection: XCB error: 3 (BadWindow), sequence: 24728,

resource id: 14837372, major code: 2

[root tip] [How To] Make Manjaro compatible with major VPN VPN compatibility Major VPN providers offer a GUI application which handles all aspects of the connection. Every now and then the topics on troubleshooting a given VPN provider surfaces

Getting a "QXcbConnection: XCB error" everytime I try to open Every time I try to open Aegisub it doesn't open, no response. It's been like this for a few months. I tried different versions- pacman -S aegisub, and a few other AUR packages. I

Morc_menu on i3 stopped working (conflicting w/ dmenu The current version in the official repositories is; pacman -Ss morc_menu: extra/morc_menu 1.0+3+g2d89cb6-1 Categorized desktop application menu If you have

[HowTo] Installing NVIDIA CUDA and cuDNN for Machine Learning In this post I want to show how to install CUDA & cuDNN as a first step for additional software, e.g. OpenCV or others. However, the following steps are for those who

System(plasma) crashes/freezes after upgrading from version 5 to 6 After last recent stable update (which includes upgrading plasma from version 5 to 6), I get a frozen screen recently too much. I'm not sure if it is related to plasma or not! It

How to update Manjaro to latest version? - Manjaro Linux Forum How to update Manjaro to latest version? This question means you should probably do the introductory reading. Manjaro - 10 May 24 Main Page

[root tip] [How To] NordVPN on Manjaro - Manjaro Linux Forum [root tip] [How To] Make Manjaro compatible with major VPN providers Systemd update changes system to systemd-resolved

Error mounting HDD: Wrong fs type, bad option, bad superblock But in order to work efficiently, we shall also ask you to follow three major points. Provide context Simply signaling an issue is rarely enough to understand how it occurred

Status of ARM Stable Updates: No Major Update Since March 2024? Hello, please don't take this the wrong way. I appreciate your time and work on Linux Manjaro, and I understand that some things simply take longer sometimes. As far as I

I keep getting kwin and plasmashell errors and crashes Dec 21 12:59:23 pranay-2700x kwin_x11[1522]: qt.qpa.xcb: QXcbConnection: XCB error: 3 (BadWindow), sequence: 24728, resource id: 14837372, major code: 2

[root tip] [How To] Make Manjaro compatible with major VPN VPN compatibility Major VPN providers offer a GUI application which handles all aspects of the connection. Every now and then the topics on troubleshooting a given VPN provider surfaces

Getting a "QXcbConnection: XCB error" everytime I try to open Every time I try to open Aegisub it doesn't open, no response. It's been like this for a few months. I tried different versions- pacman -S aegisub, and a few other AUR packages. I

Morc_menu on i3 stopped working (conflicting w/ dmenu The current version in the official repositories is; pacman -Ss morc_menu: extra/morc_menu 1.0+3+g2d89cb6-1 Categorized desktop application menu If you have

[HowTo] Installing NVIDIA CUDA and cuDNN for Machine Learning In this post I want to show how to install CUDA & cuDNN as a first step for additional software, e.g. OpenCV or others. However, the following steps are for those who

System(plasma) crashes/freezes after upgrading from version 5 to 6 After last recent stable update (which includes upgrading plasma from version 5 to 6), I get a frozen screen recently too much. I'm not sure if it is related to plasma or not! It

How to update Manjaro to latest version? - Manjaro Linux Forum How to update Manjaro to latest version? This question means you should probably do the introductory reading. Manjaro - 10 May 24 Main Page

[root tip] [How To] NordVPN on Manjaro - Manjaro Linux Forum [root tip] [How To] Make Manjaro compatible with major VPN providers Systemd update changes system to systemd-resolved

Error mounting HDD: Wrong fs type, bad option, bad superblock But in order to work

efficiently, we shall also ask you to follow three major points. Provide context Simply signaling an issue is rarely enough to understand how it occurred

Related to what are the major causes of conflict in africa pdf

How Distrust of Government by Marginalized People Fuels Conflict in Africa (International Monetary Fund1y) Sub-Saharan Africa suffers from persistent security challenges, and Sahel countries such as Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, Mauritania, and Mali are particularly afflicted by protracted conflicts and

How Distrust of Government by Marginalized People Fuels Conflict in Africa (International Monetary Fund1y) Sub-Saharan Africa suffers from persistent security challenges, and Sahel countries such as Burkina Faso, Chad, Niger, Mauritania, and Mali are particularly afflicted by protracted conflicts and

Study links low rainfall to increased conflict between African pastoralists and farmers (Phys.org1mon) Since 1990, more than 2.5 million people have died as a direct or indirect result of civil conflict in Africa. One of the causes of conflict, which increasingly involves clashes between predominantly

Study links low rainfall to increased conflict between African pastoralists and farmers (Phys.org1mon) Since 1990, more than 2.5 million people have died as a direct or indirect result of civil conflict in Africa. One of the causes of conflict, which increasingly involves clashes between predominantly

New conflict escalating in Africa: What is happening on border between DR Congo and Rwanda (Hosted on MSN4mon) Rwanda-backed Congolese rebels from the M23 movement have announced the capture of the major city of Goma in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Reports indicate casualties among

New conflict escalating in Africa: What is happening on border between DR Congo and Rwanda (Hosted on MSN4mon) Rwanda-backed Congolese rebels from the M23 movement have announced the capture of the major city of Goma in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Reports indicate casualties among

Related Articles

- [trb 99th conference paper pdf](#)
- [no country for old men book pdf](#)
- [apexvs com login](#)

[Back to Home](#)