

## Online Library African Wars Civil Sudan Of Causes Root The

This is likewise one of the factors by obtaining the soft documents of this **African Wars Civil Sudan Of Causes Root The** by online. You might not require more mature to spend to go to the book opening as with ease as search for them. In some cases, you likewise pull off not discover the notice African Wars Civil Sudan Of Causes Root The that you are looking for. It will completely squander the time.

However below, in the manner of you visit this web page, it will be fittingly totally simple to acquire as without difficulty as download guide African Wars Civil Sudan Of Causes Root The

It will not say you will many get older as we run by before. You can attain it even if faint something else at house and even in your workplace. so easy! So, are you question? Just exercise just what we meet the expense of below as with ease as review **African Wars Civil Sudan Of Causes Root The** what you when to read!

---

### KEY=THE - ADRIENNE LAM

---

#### THE ROOT CAUSES OF SUDAN'S CIVIL WARS

---

#### PEACE OR TRUCE

---

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

#### THE ROOT CAUSES OF SUDAN'S CIVIL WARS

---

#### OLD WARS & NEW WARS

---

Boydell & Brewer Sudan's post-independence history has been dominated by political and civil strife. Most commentators have attributed the country's recurring civil war either to an age-old racial divide between Arabs and Africans, or to recent colonially constructed inequalities. This book attempts a more complex analysis, briefly examining the historical, political, economic and social factors which have contributed to periodic outbreaks of violence between the state and its peripheries. In tracing historical continuities, it outlines the essential differences between the modern Sudan's first civil war in the 1960s and today, including an analysis of the escalation of the Darfur war, implementation of the 2005 peace agreement and implications of the Southern referendum in 2011 and the new war in Sudan's new south and South Sudan. The author also looks at the series of minor civil wars generated by, and contained within, the major conflict, as well as the regional and international factors - including humanitarian aid - which have exacerbated civil violence. This introduction is aimed at students of North-East Africa, and of conflict and ethnicity. It will be essential reading for those in aid and international organizations who need a straightforward analytical survey which will help them assess the prospects for a lasting peace in Sudan. Douglas H. Johnson is an independent scholar and former international expert on the Abyei Boundaries Commission.

#### THE ROOT CAUSES OF SUDAN'S CIVIL WARS

---

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 ROOT CAUSES OF SUDAN'S CIVIL WARS

---

#### UPDATED TO THE PEACE AGREEMENT

---

#### CIVIL WARS IN AFRICA

---

#### ROOTS AND RESOLUTION

---

McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP A collection of case studies of nine African countries, Civil Wars in Africa provides a comparative perspective on the causes of civil war and the processes by which internal conflict may be resolved or averted. The book focuses on the wars in Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda as well as the experiences of Tanzania and Zimbabwe, where civil war was averted, to underline conditions under which conflict can most successfully be managed. John Kiyaga-Nsubuga focuses on Yoweri Museveni and his National Resistance Movement regime's attempt to bring peace to Uganda. John Prendergast and Mark Duffield look at Ethiopia's long civil war and the role of liberation politics and external engagement. Bruce Jones studies the ethnic roots of the civil war in Rwanda. Elwood Dunn explores political manipulation and ethnic differences as causes of civil strife in Liberia. John Saul examines the role of Western powers in establishing peace in Mozambique. Hussein Adam describes the collapse of the authoritarian regime in Somalia and the subsequent rise of inter-clan and sub-clan rivalry. Taisier Ali and Robert Matthews argue that the forty-year conflict in Sudan is much more complex than the usual view that it results from the pitting of the Arab, Islamic North against the African, Christian South. Shifting the focus to how internal unrest may be managed, Hevina Dashwood examines government initiatives undertaken to maintain stability in Zimbabwe and Cranford Pratt describes the policies and institutions developed by Nyerere that enabled Tanzania to avoid ethnic, regional, and religious factionalism and intra-elite rivalries. James Busumtwi-Sam explores multilateral third-party intervention, highlighting the changing role of the OAU and the United Nations and their effectiveness in averting war. The concluding chapter draws together findings from the individual case studies and incorporates them into the larger corpus of the literature. Taisier M. Ali, formerly professor of political economy at the University of Khartoum, is presently a visiting scholar in the Department of Political Science, University of Toronto. Robert O. Matthews is professor of political science, University of Toronto.

#### THE ROOT CAUSES OF SUDAN'S CIVIL WARS

---

This book attempts to explain the origins of Sudan's multiple and recurring civil wars and their current expansion from southern Sudan to other parts of the country and across international borders. In this book the author examines the economic and political patterns which have affected the development and exercise of state power in the Sudan since the 19th century to explain the process and consequences of regional underdevelopment and the conjunction between perceptions of religion and race specific to this region. The post-independence definition of Sudanese nationalism, rooted in Islam and Arabism, alienated other ethnic groups who demanded secular ideologies based on equal citizenship rights. Cold war rivalries, neighbouring states, foreign relief and developmental agencies, and international oil companies further impacted the war's direction and duration. Two decades of hostilities have broken the bounds of North-South, Arab-African and Muslim-non Muslim conflict and this overall civil war is today composed of interlocking struggles. Now the process of self-determination needs to accommodate demands for greater self-government for the Sudanese regions. In its appendix, the book contains a chronology of events since 1972 to 2002 and a bibliographic essay on published literature and agency reports on Sudan.

#### THE ROOTS OF AFRICAN CONFLICTS

---

#### THE CAUSES & COSTS

---

Ohio University Press 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.

#### AFTER THE COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT IN SUDAN

---

Boydell & Brewer No description available.

#### SUDAN: THE RISE OF CLOSED DISTRICTS' NATIVES

---

Austin Macauley Publishers Sudan has been pitted by the most brutal civil wars in Africa, which began just prior to its independence in 1956. The root causes of these wars are too many, notably the forcible Islamisation and Arabisation of diverse peoples by all successive governments. These two contentious policies are always a cloak for racism against the indigenous population of the country, have adversely contributed to schism between secularists and Islamists, fuelled identity crisis and caused unimaginable human rights violations. The book discusses the early signs of conflict in the former Closed Districts and the harbinger of unforeseen crisis, which was predicted by a sagacious politician amid the stubbornness of Northern elites and the leaders of sectarian parties. In spite of the looming crises, these pre- and post-independence politicians were jockeying for power that was left over by the departing colonialists. This work also focuses on the conflict in each region of what was once classified as a Closed District and the brutal crackdown by the Khartoum regimes against defenceless civilians. The ferocity of civil war in every war-torn area caused the loss of lives and property, created thousands of internally displaced persons and drove thousands more into neighbouring countries as refugees eking out a frugal living in refugee camps. The thesis also discusses peace initiatives, the stumbling blocks, their outcomes and failures to materialise into a concrete accord; it proposes how the crisis of governance in Sudan can be settled politically and peacefully once and for all.

---

## **SOUTH SUDAN'S CIVIL WAR**

---

### **VIOLENCE, INSURGENCY AND FAILED PEACEMAKING**

---

**Zed Books Ltd.** A mere two years after achieving independence, South Sudan in 2013 descended into violent civil war, refuting US government claims that the country's succession was a major foreign policy success and would end endemic conflict. Worse was to follow when the international community declared famine in 2017. In the first book-length study of the South Sudan civil war, John Young draws on his close but critical relationship with the rebel SPLM-IO leadership to reveal the true dynamics of the conflict, and exposes how the South Sudanese state was in crisis long before the outbreak of war. With insider knowledge of the histories and motivations of the rebellion's chief protagonists, Young argues considerable responsibility for the present state of South Sudan must be laid at the door of the US-led peace process. Linking the role of the international community with the country's opposition politics, South Sudan's Civil War is an essential guide to the causes and consequences of the violence that has engulfed one of Africa's most troubled nations.

---

### **THE POLITICS OF RESOURCES, RESISTANCE AND PERIPHERIES IN SUDAN**

---

#### **UNDERSTANDING CIVIL WAR: EUROPE, CENTRAL ASIA, AND OTHER REGIONS**

---

**World Bank Publications** Annotation **VOLUME I: Africa VOLUME II: Europe, Central Asia, and Other Regions** (volumes sold separately) "This is a superb manuscript, and one that will become a standard reference in the field for students of conflict and civil war." Robert Bates, Eaton Professor of the Science of Government, Harvard University The two volumes of **Understanding Civil War** build upon the World Bank's prior research on conflict and violence, particularly on the work of Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler, whose model of civil war onset has sparked much discussion on the relationship between conflict and development in what came to be known as the "greed" versus "grievance" debate. The authors systematically apply the Collier-Hoeffler model to 15 countries in 6 different regions of the world, using a comparative case study methodology to revise and expand upon economic models of civil war. The book concludes that the "greed" versus "grievance" debate should be abandoned for a more complex model that considers greed and grievance as inextricably fused motives for civil war. regions of Somalia. Conflict in Somalia examines the results of the study and offers recommendations for reconstruction and development assistance that takes the knowledge on conflict into account.

---

#### **US FOREIGN POLICY AND THE HORN OF AFRICA**

---

**Routledge** Examining US involvement in the Horn of Africa, this volume addresses the relationship between the US and the Islamic movement in this region. Peter Woodward explores the interests of the United States in the region through two cases: Sudan and Somalia. He also discusses the effects of the Eritrean-Ethiopian war on US policy and posture in the region, along with the effects of other regional wars. The book looks at the relationship between US perceptions of Islamism and brings a unique perspective to the ongoing debate over US policy in the Islamic world. It will be of interest to those working in or researching foreign policy, as well as peace, security and conflict issues.

---

#### **THE LOGIC OF ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS CONFLICT IN AFRICA**

---

**Cambridge University Press** The book is aimed at students and scholars of conflict, Africa, ethnic politics, and religion. It may also appeal to religious and political leaders. It proposes a new perspective on how ethnicity and religion shape political outcomes and violence in Africa, adding psychological elements to standard political science arguments.

---

## **SOUTH SUDAN**

---

### **A NEW HISTORY FOR A NEW NATION**

---

**Ohio University Press** Africa's newest nation has a long history. Often considered remote and isolated from the rest of Africa, and usually associated with the violence of slavery and civil war, South Sudan has been an arena for a complex mixing of peoples, languages, and beliefs. The nation's diversity is both its strength and a challenge as its people attempt to overcome the legacy of decades of war to build a new economic, political, and national future. Most recent studies of South Sudan's history have a foreshortened sense of the past, focusing on current political issues, the recently ended civil war, or the ongoing conflicts within the country and along its border with Sudan. This brief but substantial overview of South Sudan's longue durée, by one of the world's foremost experts on the region, answers the need for a current, accessible book on this important country. Drawing on recent advances in the archaeology of the Nile Valley, new fieldwork as well as classic ethnography, and local and foreign archives, Johnson recovers South Sudan's place in African history and challenges the stereotypes imposed on its peoples.

---

### **WAR AND PEACE IN SUDAN**

---

#### **A TALE OF TWO COUNTRIES**

---

**Routledge** Sudan has been at war with itself for the last forty years, except for a ten-year period of peace from 1972 to 1983. This book traces the root causes of the Sudanese conflict: the remnants of slave culture and the rift between North and South, exacerbated by a conflict of culture and religion. Despite past divisions, the author identifies new points of departure in the conflict, particularly after the agreement reached by John Garang de Marbos in the South and the leadership of the Northern parties. The main tenets of this agreement are: recognition of the country's religious and cultural diversity, separation between religion and the state, recognition of citizenship as the sole determinant of political rights and duties, and radical restructuring of the state as a quasi-confederal state. The author avers that these measures hold the last chance for Sudan to be united.

---

### **REVOLUTIONARY SUDAN**

---

#### **HASAN AL-TURABI AND THE ISLAMIST STATE, 1989-2000**

---

**BRILL** This book provides new sources and information on the first decade of the revolutionary Sudan (1989-2000) and the role played by its principal ideologue, Hasan al-Turabi until his downfall in 2000.

---

### **STATE AND SOCIETAL CHALLENGES IN THE HORN OF AFRICA**

---

#### **CONFLICT AND PROCESSES OF STATE FORMATION, RECONFIGURATION AND DISINTEGRATION**

---

**Centro de Estudos Internacionais** This book brings to fruition the research done during the CEA-ISCTE project "Monitoring Conflicts in the Horn of Africa", reference **PTDC/AFR/100460/2008**. The Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) provided funding for this project. The chapters are based on first-hand data collected through fieldwork in the region's countries between 4 January 2010 and 3 June 2013. The project's team members and consultants debated their final research findings in a one-day Conference at ISCTE-IUL on 29 April 2013. The following authors contributed to the project's final publication: Alexandra M. Dias, Alexandre de Sousa Carvalho, Aleksí Ylönen, Ana Elisa Cascão, Elsa González Aimé, Manuel João Ramos, Patrick Ferras, Pedro Barge Cunha and Ricardo Real P. Sousa.

---

### **SUDAN'S PREDICAMENT**

---

#### **CIVIL WAR, DISPLACEMENT AND ECOLOGICAL DEGRADATION**

---

**Ashgate Pub Limited** This work deals with the roots of Sudan's internal political conflicts, social and economic breakdown, and ecological impoverishment. It argues that all governments in Khartoum since independence have neglected the economic, political and cultural interests of the non-Muslim citizens of southern Sudan. The current National Islamic Front government is held especially responsible for ongoing civil war, economic and social dislocation. The regime's insistence on making Islam the sole religion, law of the land and instrument for political transformation has alienated the inhabitants of southern Sudan, the majority of whom subscribe to a variety of traditional African beliefs, but are also influenced by Christianity. Without a secular constitution, the book concludes, it would be difficult to imagine Sudan remaining as a unitary state. It suggests that any future political accord the South may enter with the North ought to be reached through constitutional changes where religion, the state and regionalism, among other issues, are discussed and resolved by all political parties and representative groups in the country.

---

### **THE FIRST SUDANESE CIVIL WAR**

---

#### **AFRICANS, ARABS, AND ISRAELIS IN THE SOUTHERN SUDAN, 1955-1972**

---

**Springer** This book is a comprehensive investigation, discussion, and analysis of the origins and development of the first civil war in the Sudan, which occurred between 1955 and 1972. It was the culmination of ethnic, racial, cultural, religious, political, and economic problems that had faced the Sudan since the Turco-Egyptian conquest of the country in 1821. The hostilities between the Northern and Southern regions of the Sudan also involved foreign powers that had their own geopolitical interests in the country. The first Sudanese civil war is a classic example of intra-regional and inter-regional conflicts in Africa in the 20th century.

---

## **SOUTH SUDAN**

---

### **FROM REVOLUTION TO INDEPENDENCE**

---

**Oxford University Press (UK)** In July 2011 the Republic of South Sudan achieved independence, concluding what had been Africa's longest running civil war. The process leading to independence was driven by the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement, a primarily Southern rebel force and political movement intent on bringing about the reformed unity of the

whole Sudan. Through the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005, a six year peace process unfolded in the form of an interim period premised upon 'making unity attractive' for the Sudan. A failed exercise, it culminated in an almost unanimous vote for independence by Southerners in a referendum held in January 2011. Violence has continued since, and a daunting possibility for South Sudan has arisen - to have won independence only to descend into its own civil war, with the regime in Khartoum aiding and abetting factionalism to keep the new state weak and vulnerable. Achieving a durable peace will be a massive challenge, and resolving the issues that so inflamed Southerners historically - unsupportive governance, broad feelings of exploitation and marginalisation and fragile ethnic politics - will determine South Sudan's success or failure at statehood. A story of transformation and of victory against the odds, this book reviews South Sudan's modern history as a contested region and assesses the political, social and security dynamics that will shape its immediate future as Africa's newest independent state.

---

## A STRATEGIC VISION FOR AFRICA

---

### THE KAMPALA MOVEMENT

[Brookings Institution Press](#) Increasingly marginalized since the end of the Cold War, the continent of Africa is struggling to identify both the root causes and possible solutions to the maladies that continue to plague it. The problems read like a laundry list of misrule in the aftermath of decolonization: rampant political corruption, internecine wars, widespread disease, underdevelopment, and economic collapse. In the early 1990s, a group of statesmen, academics, and civil leaders from all over Africa gathered to put together a comprehensive plan to make the continent become less dependent on the rest of the world and prepare it to compete in the new globalizing economy. Those who gathered to write what would come to be known as the Kampala Document envisioned an organization which would succeed where the Organization for African Unity (OAU) had failed. This new organization, the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA), will provide a forum for discussion of democratization, security issues, and sustainable development. This new book by noted scholars Francis Deng and I. William Zartman provides a "mid-course" appraisal of the progress of the CSSDCA, as well as charting its future in relation to other regional organizations. With a preface by President Olusegun Obasanjo, this book will undoubtedly become an important tool in understanding Africa's present and future. Francis Deng is a nonresident senior fellow in the Foreign Policy Studies program at the Brookings Institution. His books include *Masses in Flight: The Global Crisis of Internal Displacement* (Brookings, 1998, with Roberta Cohen), *The Forsaken People: Case Studies of the Internally Displaced* (Brookings, 1998, co-edited with Roberta Cohen). I. William Zartman is Jacob Blaustein Professor of International Organizations and Conflict Resolution and Director of African Studies at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies.

---

### CIVIL WARS OF THE WORLD

---

#### MAJOR CONFLICTS SINCE WORLD WAR II

[ABC-CLIO](#) Alphabetically arranged entries focusing on countries and regions involved in civil wars after 1950 provide regional histories and describe the insurgents, geography and tactics, and causes and outcomes of each conflict.

---

### WAR AND STATEHOOD IN SOUTH SUDAN

---

[Bloomsbury Publishing](#) This study provides empirically based insights into the relationship between war, statehood and peaceful conflict resolution during the second Sudanese civil war and following the independence of South Sudan 2011. Several influencing factors have been identified: the dynamics of political and ethnic conflict; the authoritarian character of the former rebel movement (SPLM); the role of the church and of traditional leaders in local peace processes; and how the enormous presence of international aid organizations has affected both war and statehood. The empirical findings suggest that South Sudan is not an example of state failure, but rather part of a broader process of state formation. As such, this collection argues that state-building is indeed possible during war. The analysis of the independent South Sudan post-2011 illustrates that the country is still struck by strong political and ethnic conflicts and continued violence. This is a book that is relevant and full of insights for social scientists and practitioners of development co-operation.

---

### THE AFRICAN INHERITANCE

[Routledge](#) Africa is a continent gripped by civil wars and widespread famine. The causes of many of the continent's problems are deep rooted and can be traced to Africa's colonial past, when European powers divided the spoils of the continent into separate sovereign states. The African Inheritance examines the effect this "balkanization" of Africa has had, and is having, on the political and economic well-being of the continent. From a brief history of pre-colonial Africa and its subsequent European partition and inevitable decolonization, the book discusses the consequences of such an inheritance: small and weak states, destructive secessionist movements, irredentism and African imperialism. Attempts to tackle these problems and assert independent development are inhibited by the colonial inheritance.

---

### THE PALGRAVE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF PEACE AND CONFLICT STUDIES

---

[Springer Nature](#) This encyclopaedia provides a comprehensive overview of major theories and approaches to the study of peace and conflict across different humanities and social sciences disciplines. Peace and conflict studies (PCS) is one of the major sub-disciplines of international studies (including political science and international relations), and has emerged from a need to understand war, related systems and concepts and how to respond to it afterward. As a living reference work, easily discoverable and searchable, the Palgrave Encyclopedia of Peace and Conflict Studies offers solid material for understanding the foundational, historical, and contemporary themes, concepts, theories, events, organisations, and frameworks concerning peace, conflict, security, rights, institutions and development. The Palgrave Encyclopaedia of Peace and Conflict Studies brings together leading and emerging scholars from different disciplines to provide the most comprehensive and up-to-date resource on peace and conflict studies ever produced.

---

### RECONSTRUCTING SOUTHERN SUDAN IN THE POST-WAR ERA

---

#### CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS OF 'QUICK IMPACT PROGRAMMES'

---

### THE ROOT CAUSES OF SUDAN'S CIVIL WARS

---

[James Currey Publishers](#) Updated with commentary on the Peace Agreement and the war in Darfur.

---

### ARMED CONFLICT IN AFRICA

*Armed Conflict in Africa* offers a multidisciplinary look at the causes and remedies of armed conflict in Africa. It contains a collection of essays written by leading African Studies scholars and designed for both the student and practitioner alike.

---

### WAR AND CONFLICT IN AFRICA

[John Wiley & Sons](#) After the Cold War, Africa earned the dubious distinction of being the world's most bloody continent. But how can we explain this proliferation of armed conflicts? What caused them and what were their main characteristics? And what did the world's governments do to stop them? In this fully revised and updated second edition of his popular text, Paul Williams offers an in-depth and wide-ranging assessment of more than six hundred armed conflicts which took place in Africa from 1990 to the present day - from the continental catastrophe in the Great Lakes region to the sprawling conflicts across the Sahel and the web of wars in the Horn of Africa. Taking a broad comparative approach to examine the political contexts in which these wars occurred, he explores the major patterns of organized violence, the key ingredients that provoked them and the major international responses undertaken to deliver lasting peace. Part I, Contexts provides an overview of the most important attempts to measure the number, scale and location of Africa's armed conflicts and provides a conceptual and political sketch of the terrain of struggle upon which these wars were waged. Part II, Ingredients analyses the role of five widely debated features of Africa's wars: the dynamics of neopatrimonial systems of governance; the construction and manipulation of ethnic identities; questions of sovereignty and self-determination; as well as the impact of natural resources and religion. Part III, Responses, discusses four major international reactions to Africa's wars: attempts to build a new institutional architecture to help promote peace and security on the continent; this architecture's two main policy instruments, peacemaking initiatives and peace operations; and efforts to develop the continent. *War and Conflict in Africa* will be essential reading for all students of international peace and security studies as well as Africa's international relations.

---

### SHORT-CUT TO DECAY

---

### THE CASE OF THE SUDAN

[Nordic Africa Institute](#) The Sudan can demonstrate that while there is no short-cut to progress there is one to decay and misery. After eleven years of peace, the second civil war has now lasted for more than ten years. Regional, ethnic and religious conflicts are intensifying all over the country. The economy is in shambles while a small elite is enriching itself.

---

### CIVIL WARS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, 1960-2010

[Lynne Rienner Pub](#) Looking closely at five decades of civil war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kisangani finds ample evidence to challenge popular paradigms on the nature of civil war.

---

### ROOTS OF VIOLENCE

---

---

## A HISTORY OF WAR IN CHAD

---

[Psychology Press](#) Azevedo explores how violence has permeated and become almost an intrinsic part of the fabric of the central-eastern Sudanic societies and how foreign interference over the centuries have exacerbated rather than suppressed the violence.

---

## ETHNIC POLITICS AND STATE POWER IN AFRICA

---

[Cambridge University Press](#) This book models the trade-off that rulers of weak, ethnically-divided states face between coups and civil war. Drawing evidence from extensive field research in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo combined with statistical analysis of most African countries, it develops a framework to understand the causes of state failure.

---

## BLACK DAMAGE

---

[Lulu.com](#) Arguably all black communities are dysfunctional and African diaspora communities in prosperous western nations are not exempt. Some scholars have attributed Africans and its diasporas' woes to genetic inferiority. Many argue that Africans' problems are caused by their failure to adopt western democracy and to build strong institutions. This book demonstrates that issues such as the absence of strong institutions and bad leadership are not the root causes of Africa's miseries but are symptoms of more fundamental problems. Using empirical and qualitative studies, this book highlights the six root causes of the unending plight of Africa and its diasporas. It shows that the plight of Africans and African diasporas are interwoven, hence it addresses them concurrently. Femi Akomolafe brings to the fore his invaluable insights as an African who has lived in the UK diaspora for more than a decade in this book. Black Damage rests on the premise that the black race is damaged.

---

## THE HORN OF AFRICA

---

### INTRA-STATE AND INTER-STATE CONFLICTS AND SECURITY

---

[Pluto Press \(UK\)](#) Shows how regional and international interventions, combined with piracy, have compounded pre-existing tensions in the Horn of Africa.

---

## GUERRILLA GOVERNMENT

---

### POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE SOUTHERN SUDAN DURING THE 1990S

---

[Nordic Africa Institute](#) The Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement/Army's National Convention and Political Changes in the Southern Sudan during the 1990s The last few years have brought prospects for peace in the Southern Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army has represented the southerners at the negotiation table. "Guerrilla Government" provides the historical background to this development. It analyzes the main events which brought the SPLM/A to its current supremacy and follows the process of internal reform which has produced a nascent state structure amidst a devastating civil war and continuous humanitarian crisis.

---

## SUDANESE WOMEN REFUGEES

---

### TRANSFORMATIONS AND FUTURE IMAGININGS

---

[Springer](#) This book examines the social, cultural, economic, and political transformations that have occurred among southern Sudanese women refugees as they experience life in Cairo, Egypt. It intends to show how these women use their newly acquired skills and knowledge to challenge their past and to challenge the image of women refugees as victims and dependents. The author counters previous literature's tendency to categorize these women as victimized, dependent and backwards, rather than recognizing their strength and contributions to their new societies.

---

## THE WEST AND CHINA IN AFRICA

---

### CIVILIZATION WITHOUT JUSTICE

---

[Wipf and Stock Publishers](#) The West and China in Africa: Civilization without Justice is an outcome of Dr. Alemayehu Mekonnen's personal intellectual struggle, life experience, and an attempt to understand Christ and his message within the cultural context of Africa. The intellectual struggle has to do with the paradoxical reality of Africa's situation. An attempt to reconcile the seemingly irreconcilable situation of Africa tests and stretches anyone's mind beyond limit. According to archaeological and geological findings, Africa is the first habitat of humanity and yet it is the least habitable place in the world today. The continent is extremely rich with natural resources, but it is known for poverty, disease, malnutrition, and starvation. As some Afro-centric scholars argue, Africa is the birthplace of world civilization and yet it is known for destruction. Social instability is rampant; coup d'etat and counter coup d'etat is common. Displacement and the number of refugees are ever increasing. As a person of African origin and now a US citizen, Mekonnen was able to see realities objectively in the eyes of an African and American. This book explores the myth and reality of Western, Eastern, and African dictators' role in the history of Africa.

---

## SELF-DETERMINATION AND SECESSION IN AFRICA

---

### THE POST-COLONIAL STATE

---

[Routledge](#) This book provides a unique comparative study of the major secessionist and self-determination movements in post-colonial Africa, examining theory, international law, charters of the United Nations, and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)/African Union's (AU) stance on the issue. The book explores whether self-determination and secessionism lead to peace, stability, development and democratisation in conflict-ridden societies, particularly looking at the outcomes in Eritrea and South Sudan. The book covers all the major attempts at self-determination and secession on the continent, extensively analysing the geo-political, economic, security and ideological factors that determine the outcome of the quest for self-determination and secession. It reveals the lack of inherent clarity in international law, social science theories, OAU/AU Charter, UN Charters and international conventions concerning the topic. This is a major contribution to the field and highly relevant for researchers and postgraduate students in African Studies, Development Studies, African Politics and History, and Anthropology.

---