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## Horizontal Inequalities And Conflict Understanding Group Violence In Multiethnic Societies Conflict Inequality And Ethnicity

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Christopher Cramer: horizontal inequalities as a cause of conflict  
Horizontal Inequalities And Conflict Understanding

Drawing on econometric evidence and in-depth studies of West Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia, this book explores how horizontal inequalities - ethnic, religious or racial - are a source of violent conflict and how political, economic and cultural status inequalities have contributed. Policies to reverse inequality would reduce these risks.

Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict - Understanding Group ...

This book shows that horizontal inequalities among religious or ethnic groups, in political, social, economic or cultural dimensions, are a catalyst of conflicts in multiethnic societies

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Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict

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Buy Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict: Understanding Group Violence in Multiethnic Societies (Conflict, Inequality and Ethnicity) 1st ed. 2008 by Stewart, F. (ISBN: 9781349354627) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.

## Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict: Understanding Group ...

2. What are horizontal inequalities? Horizontal inequalities (HIs) are inequalities between culturally defined groups, such as ethnic, religious, racial or caste-based groups. The concept of...

## Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict

This chapter advances the view that horizontal inequalities, or inequalities among identity groups, are an important cause of violent conflict in multiethnic or multi-religious societies. It follows that horizontal inequalities need to be monitored in multi-ethnic societies; and where they are found to be large, corrective policies are needed.

## Horizontal inequalities and conflict : Elgar Handbook of ...

□ Horizontal inequalities, between natives and migrants, are key factors in understanding when and where violence against migrants breaks out. □ In order to prevent the outbreak of nativist violence, we recommend that policy-makers take steps to promote the political and economic inclusion of indigenous groups,

## How horizontal inequalities

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Severe horizontal inequalities are undesirable in themselves and can lead to violent conflict. It is therefore important to reduce them wherever possible. This paper reviews a range of policies that could contribute to reducing HIs in the political, socio-economic and cultural status dimensions.

## Horizontal Inequalities - GSDRC

There is increasing evidence that the presence of horizontal inequalities (HIs), or inequalities among groups, raises the risk of conflict, and this is the central issue covered in these readings. There has long been controversy as to the role of inequality in causing conflict with some econometric studies finding little connection (Fearon & Laitin 2003; Collier & Hoeffler 2004).

## Horizontal inequalities - GSDRC

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Multiethnic Societies Conflict Inequality And Ethnicity ethnic, religious or racial - are a source of violent conflict and how political, economic and cultural status inequalities have contributed. Policies to reverse inequality would reduce these risks.

## Horizontal Inequalities and Conflict | SpringerLink

Horizontal inequalities, or inequalities among identity groups, tend to be very persistent. Yet much depends on the nature of the groups and on the dimensions of inequality. Horizontal inequalities across some groups may enlarge and others may diminish; equally there can be reductions in some

Drawing on econometric evidence and in-depth studies of West Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia, this book explores how horizontal inequalities - ethnic, religious or racial - are a source of violent conflict and how political, economic and cultural status inequalities have contributed. Policies to reverse inequality would reduce these risks.

This book evaluates the extent to which post-conflict reconstruction has addressed problems of horizontal inequalities through country case studies on Burundi, Rwanda, Nepal, Peru, Guatemala, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Afghanistan, and four thematic studies on macro-economic policies, privatisation, PRSP's, and employment generation.

Horizontal inequalities are root causes of violent

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conflict in Africa. Yet, people take actions not because of statistical data on inequalities, of which they might not be aware, but because of injustices they perceive. This volume analyses the results of original surveys with over 3,000 respondents in African cities and towns, exposing clear discrepancies between objective inequalities and people's subjective perceptions. The contributors examine experiences in country pairs and probe into the reasons why neighbouring countries, sharing common historical traits, sometimes took contrasting pathways of peace and violent conflict. Combining quantitative analysis and qualitative anatomy of historical experiences of conflict and reconciliation in Rwanda, Burundi, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and Nigeria, the study brings forward a set of policy recommendations for development practitioners. This work further addresses the issue of institutional choice and reveals how sustainable power-sharing and decentralisation contribute to political stability in Africa.

Violent conflicts today are complex and increasingly protracted, involving more nonstate groups and regional and international actors. It is estimated that by 2030—the horizon set by the international community for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals—more than half of the world's poor will be living in countries affected by high levels of violence. Information and communication technology, population movements, and climate change are also creating shared risks that must be managed at both national and international levels. Pathways for Peace is a joint United Nations†“World

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Bank Group study that originates from the conviction that the international community's attention must urgently be refocused on prevention. A scaled-up system for preventive action would save between US\$5 billion and US\$70 billion per year, which could be reinvested in reducing poverty and improving the well-being of populations. The study aims to improve the way in which domestic development processes interact with security, diplomacy, mediation, and other efforts to prevent conflicts from becoming violent. It stresses the importance of grievances related to exclusion—from access to power, natural resources, security and justice, for example—that are at the root of many violent conflicts today. Based on a review of cases in which prevention has been successful, the study makes recommendations for countries facing emerging risks of violent conflict as well as for the international community. Development policies and programs must be a core part of preventive efforts; when risks are high or building up, inclusive solutions through dialogue, adapted macroeconomic policies, institutional reform, and redistributive policies are required. Inclusion is key, and preventive action needs to adopt a more people-centered approach that includes mainstreaming citizen engagement. Enhancing the participation of women and youth in decision making is fundamental to sustaining peace, as well as long-term policies to address the aspirations of women and young people.

Who votes for whom and why? Political Cleavages and Social Inequalities provides the most comprehensive empirical answer to that question. The authors analyze seventy-five years of survey data from fifty



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democracies, revealing the socioeconomic correlates of partisanship, inequality, nationalism, and identity politics around the world.

This book argues that political and economic inequalities following group lines generate grievances that in turn can motivate civil war. Lars-Erik Cederman, Kristian Skrede Gleditsch, and Halvard Buhaug offer a theoretical approach that highlights ethnonationalism and how the relationship between group identities and inequalities are fundamental for successful mobilization to resort to violence. Although previous research highlighted grievances as a key motivation for political violence, contemporary research on civil war has largely dismissed grievances as irrelevant, emphasizing instead the role of opportunities. This book shows that the alleged non-results for grievances in previous research stemmed primarily from atheoretical measures, typically based on individual data. The authors develop new indicators of political and economic exclusion at the group level, and show that these exert strong effects on the risk of civil war. They provide new analyses of the effects of transnational ethnic links and the duration of civil wars, and extended case discussions illustrating causal mechanisms.

Many different organizations and institutions around the world came together for a conference to discuss the meaning of evaluation in poverty reduction. Their goals during the two day conference were: first, to identify lessons from past efforts to evaluate poverty reduction programs; second, to search for the new evaluation frontier in methodology for future poverty

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reduction programs; and third, to discuss how partnerships in evaluation can be promoted and how to use evaluation results more effectively. This volume contains the proceedings of that conference.

This book reviews the fulfillment of two Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), namely poverty and inequality, in the Indian subcontinent. It examines the complex interplay among development, inequality and poverty in relation to corruption, environmental resource management, agricultural adjustment to climate change and institutional arrangements, with a special focus on the Northeastern region of the country. The topics covered offer a blend of theoretical arguments and empirical data with regard to the three main themes of the book, while also providing agricultural and environmental perspectives. The book also provides guidelines for policy initiatives for harnessing the region's potential in the areas of industry, trade, sustainable use of mineral, forest and other natural resources, nature-based tourism through proper infrastructure development, and resolving land issues to achieve inclusive development. In addition to introducing some new questions on the development-ethnic conflict interface, it uses sophisticated tools such as the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition method in consumption expenditure to show the endowment, and return to endowment effects; and techniques like spatial correlation-regression to analyze regional variation, co-integration, vector autoregression, the panel data technique and the adaptation index to climate change, to understand socio-economic complexities and the effect of the concerned variables

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on entrepreneurship and human development. The book offers a timely contribution to our understanding of major MDGs and highlights their successes and failures. It also includes analytical frameworks that are key to future policy initiatives. Further, it disseminates approaches and methods that improve livelihoods and standards of living through poverty reduction and promoting inclusive development along with sustainable utilization of available natural resources. Putting forward various ideas for creating a more sustainable future, it inspires and encourages readers to pursue further studies to address the gaps that still remain.

This book provides an insight into some of the main issues that arise in post-conflict economic and social reconstruction, and offers examples of what works, and what does not. It will be of interest to all working on economic and social reconstruction in post-conflict countries, as well as those working on peace and development.

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