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Domestic Politics and Drought Relief in Africa
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Droughts induced household food insecurity in Zimbabwe has presented new complex political, social and economic challenges threatening national security and peace in addition to development and growth of the economy in the context of social vulnerability of labour constrained households. Free Food Distribution has been the most common approach of mitigating food insecurity among labour constrained households in times of drought. Coping with the effects of drought has not only proved to be a mammoth task for the government but a complicated mix of policy, strategy, capacity and political will. The research is a case study using mixed methods to examine the complications of household food security and mitigating effects of drought in labour constrained households in rural Zimbabwe at the same time examining the social construction of vulnerability by labour constrained households, role of state and non-state actors. The resilience and coping mechanisms of labour constrained households are also extensively examined in the context of household food security. A study of public policy on drought management in India, with a case study of the Jodhpur district in Rajasthan, arguing that the planning process has not initiated long-term measures for drought-proofing. Traces the origins of contemporary policy, outlines administrative and financial mechanisms for drought mitigation, and reveals the politics behind policy making. Includes a bandw fold-out map of drought-affected areas

in the region. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR
The dilemmas of African development continue to haunt both African and western institutions and governments. Here, Christopher Rowan offers an original interpretation of the evolving concept of partnership as it operates within the current relationship between the European Union and the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific group. Framing his discussion in terms of the human right to water, Rowan presents detailed case studies of water aid from the EU to Lesotho and Mozambique, and explores the persisting inequities in the discourse and processes of development. With a close analysis of the interaction between non-governmental organisations, local elites, states and international actors, this book is a timely and insightful addition to perspectives on relations between the global North and South. The media reporting of the Ethiopian Famine in 1984-5 was an iconic news event. It is widely believed to have had an unprecedented impact, challenging perceptions of Africa and mobilising public opinion and philanthropic action in a dramatic new way. The contemporary international configuration of aid, media pressure, and official policy is still directly affected and sometimes distorted by what was--as this narrative shows--also an inaccurate and misleading story. In popular memory, the reporting of Ethiopia and the resulting humanitarian intervention were a great success. Yet alternative interpretations give a radically different picture of misleading journalism and an aid effort which did more harm than good. Using privileged access to BBC and Government archives, *Reporting Disasters* examines and reveals the internal factors which drove BBC news and offers a rare case study of how the media can affect public opinion and policymaking. It constructs the process that accounts for the immensity of the news event, following the response at the heart of government to the pressure of public opinion. And it shows that while the reporting and the altruistic festival that it produced triggered remarkable and identifiable changes, the on-going impact was not what the conventional account claims it to have been. Climate migration, as an image of people moving due to sea-level rise and increased drought, has been presented as one of the main security risks of global warming. The rationale is that climate change will cause mass movements of climate refugees, causing tensions and even violent conflict. Through the lens of climate change politics and securitisation theory, Ingrid Boas examines how and why climate migration has been presented in terms of security and reviews the political consequences of such framing exercises. This study is done through a macro-micro analysis and concentrates on the period of the early 2000s until the end of September 2014. The macro-level analysis provides an overview of the coalitions of states that favour or oppose security framings on climate migration. It

shows how European states and the Small Island States have been key actors to present climate migration as a matter of security, while the emerging developing countries have actively opposed such a framing. The book argues that much of the division between these states alliances can be traced back to climate change politics. As a next step, the book delves into UK-India interactions to provide an in-depth analysis of these security framings and their connection with climate change politics. This micro-level analysis demonstrates how the UK has strategically used security framings on climate migration to persuade India to commit to binding targets to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The book examines how and why such a strategy has emerged, and most importantly, to what extent it has been successful. *Climate Migration and Security* is the first book of its kind to examine the strategic usage of security arguments on climate migration as a political tool in climate change politics. Original theoretical, empirical, and policy-related insights will provide students, scholars, and policy makers with the necessary tools to review the effectiveness of these framing strategies for the purpose of climate change diplomacy and delve into the wider implications of these framing strategies for the governance of climate change. In the aftermath of disaster, literary and other cultural representations of the event can play a role in the renegotiation of political power. In *Disaster Writing*, Mark D. Anderson analyzes four natural disasters in Latin America that acquired national significance and symbolism through literary mediation: the 1930 cyclone in the Dominican Republic, volcanic eruptions in Central America, the 1985 earthquake in Mexico City, and recurring drought in northeastern Brazil. Taking a comparative and interdisciplinary approach to the disaster narratives, Anderson explores concepts such as the social construction of risk, landscape as political and cultural geography, vulnerability as the convergence of natural hazard and social marginalization, and the cultural mediation of trauma and loss. He shows how the political and historical contexts suggest a systematic link between natural disaster and cultural politics. Provides an in-depth look at science, policy and management in the water sector across the globe
Sustainable water management is an increasingly complex challenge and policy priority facing global society. This book examines how governments, municipalities, corporations, and individuals find sustainable water management pathways across competing priorities of water for ecosystems, food, energy, economic growth and human consumption. It looks at the current politics and economics behind the management of our freshwater ecosystems and infrastructure and offers insightful essays that help stimulate more intense and informed debate about the subject and its need for local and international cooperation. This book celebrates the 15-year anniversary of Oxford

University's MSc course in Water Science, Policy and Management. Edited and written by some of the leading minds in the field, writing alongside alumni from the course, *Water Science, Policy and Management: A Global Challenge* offers in-depth chapters in three parts: Science; Policy; and Management. Topics cover: hydroclimatic extremes and climate change; the past, present, and future of groundwater resources; water quality modelling, monitoring, and management; and challenges for freshwater ecosystems. The book presents critical views on the monitoring and modelling of hydrological processes; the rural water policy in Africa and Asia; the political economy of wastewater in Europe; drought policy management and water allocation. It also examines the financing of water infrastructure; the value of wastewater; water resource planning; sustainable urban water supply and the human right to water. Features perspectives from some of the world's leading experts on water policy and management. Identifies and addresses current and future water sector challenges. Charts water policy trends across a rapidly evolving set of challenges in a variety of global areas. Covers the reallocation of water; policy process of risk management; the future of the world's water under global environmental change; and more.

Water Science, Policy and Management: A Global Challenge is an essential book for policy makers and government agencies involved in water management, and for undergraduate and postgraduate students studying water science, governance, and policy. I. M. Lewis, anthropologist and historian, is widely considered to be the greatest researcher to chart the origins and development of Somalia. In this volume, established and emerging scholars review Lewis's work, along with the findings of others, and advance new, groundbreaking methods and unprecedented topics. Contributors tackle the impact of colonial powers, such as Britain and Italy; Somali poetic heritage and its relationship with politics; variations between northern/pastoral and southern/agropastoral populations within Somali culture; the significance of clanship, including its influence on livestock trading networks; the origin and nature of Somali "total genealogy"; the political future of the country following the breakdown of the centralized state; and the role of the Somali diaspora. Chapters explain "spirit possession cults," the study of which Lewis helped to establish, and the intricacies of Somali language, names, and terms of kinship. A thorough introduction details the trajectory of Lewis's career and the extent of his legacy after five decades of scholarship. Using the Moyen Bani Programme as an example, *External Assistance or External Interference* gives an analysis of a grassroots conflict which, not foreseen at project design, lasted six years in Mali. This book provides the historical, economic, and political backgrounds that influenced the design and the conflict resolution. Concepts of perception, emotion, and identity explain the frames of the actors in the conflict. Notions including static and dynamic frames are used to explain their positions at different times during the conflict resolution. It explores the need of protagonists in rural conflicts to increase the political and economic resources they possess to achieve

their goals. This need brought the intervention into the conflict of an international NGO. The book examines the "whys" and "wherefores" of the intervention by the NGO. The effects of the conflict on the project results are examined. The book contributes to the development of paradigms for conflict resolution as well as for project planning and analysis. "Drawing on interviews with artists and poets and on his own experiences in the Brazilian Northeast, Arons has written an account of how drought has impacted the region's culture. He intertwines ecological, social, and political issues with the words of some of Brazil's most prominent authors and folk poets to show how themes surrounding drought - hunger, migration, endurance, nostalgia for the land - have become deeply embedded in Nordeste identity. Through this tapestry of sources, Arons shows that what is often thought of as a natural phenomenon is actually the result of centuries of social inequality, political corruption, and unsustainable land use."--BOOK JACKET. Can Africa avoid famine? When freedom from famine is a basic right or a political imperative, famine is prevented. Case studies demonstrate such successes but they are not often acknowledged or repeated. Who is responsible for the failures? African governments, western donors and international relief agencies all contribute to the problem. What is the role of international relief agencies? Relief has helped to fuel war and undermine democratic accountability. What is the way forward? Progress lies in bringing the fight against famine into democratic politics, and calling to account those guilty of creating famine. Published in association with the International African Institute North America: Indiana U Press The author reveals the influence of water on politics and history, peeling back the layers of history to show the effect of this vital natural resource on human affairs. Reprint. For nearly a decade, international efforts to combat famine and food shortages around the globe have concentrated on the critical situations in sub-Saharan Africa. In the Sudan, the largest country in Africa, prolonged drought, complicated by civil strife and debilitating economic problems, has caused widespread human suffering. The Sudan illustrates the proverbial worst-case scenario in which urgent food needs have been denied, food has been used as a weapon, and outside assistance has been obstructed. The *Challenges of Famine Relief* focuses on the two famine emergencies in the Sudan in the 1980s - the great African drought-related famine of 1984-86 and the conflict-related famine that afflicted the southern Sudan in 1988-91. Francis Deng and Larry Minear analyze the historical and political setting and the response by Sudan authorities and the international community. The book outlines four problem areas exemplified in the response to each crisis: the external nature of famine relief, the relationship between relief activities and endemic problems, the coordination of such activities, and the ambivalence of the results. The authors identify the many difficulties inherent in providing emergency relief to populations caught in circumstances of life-threatening famine. They show how such famine emergencies reflect the most extreme breakdown of social order and present the most

compelling imperatives for international action. Deng and Minear also discuss how the international community, alerted by the media and mobilized by the Ethiopian famine, moved in to fill the moral void left by the government and how outside organizations worked together to pressure Sudan's political authorities to be more responsive to these tragedies. Looking ahead, the authors highlight the implications for future involvement in humanitarian initiatives in a new world order. As recent developments in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union demonstrate, such humanitarian challenges of global dimensions are no longer confined to third world countries. As the international community apportions limited resources among a growing number of such challenges, more effective responses to crises such as those described in this book are imperative. This book develops a detailed, disaggregated theoretical and empirical framework that explains variations in mass killing by authoritarian regimes globally, with a specific focus on Pakistan, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Using a combination of game-theoretic, statistical, and qualitative approaches, this project explicates when civilians within nondemocratic states will mobilize against the ruling elite, and when such mobilization will result in mass killing. In doing so, it illustrates the important role urbanization and food insecurity historically played, and will continue to play, in generating extreme forms of civilian victimization. Seminar paper from the year 2021 in the subject Business economics - Economic and Social History, grade: 2, , course: Ethiopian History, language: English, abstract: The focus of this paper is to examine the responses of NGOs and governmental bodies joint efforts in drought mitigation programs of southern Ethiopia, East Guji Oromo drought vulnerable areas in the 20th century. The manuscript also explores the role of thus bodies and the perceptions of local communities towards those organization intervention extents and ways of assistance to occurred hardships. Likewise, the article also tries to look, assess and well exhibit a well-known and still active NGOs in the area and their individual paramount participation, efforts and roles in the drought vulnerable areas of East Guji Zone, and types of aid, assistance, donation and empowering of the vulnerable communities; joint works with governmental organizations like RRC or DPPC and others in crisis anticipation, intervention and rehabilitation activities. Like other African countries, Ethiopians have a tradition of helping and supporting mean in times of difficulties or normal times through religious and community based organizations or civil society's institutions for long periods of time. Some of those Ethiopian traditional self-help associations are, Idr, Mahibar, Equb, Dabo and others. Thus traditional self -help institutions and religious organizations have played a great role by leading a good ground for the introduction of local and international NGOs, modern financing systems like:-banking and macro and micro financial enterprises, and by facilitating Ethiopia's development and growth. As an example, equb is considered as an effective traditional saving association. Members contribute a certain amount of money usually every month and they give priorities for

poor and the needy members to take the first collected money. In *An Ethnography of Hunger* Kristin D. Phillips examines how rural farmers in central Tanzania negotiate the interconnected projects of subsistence, politics, and rural development. Writing against stereotypical Western media images of spectacular famine in Africa, she examines how people live with--rather than die from--hunger. Through tracing the seasonal cycles of drought, plenty, and suffering and the political cycles of elections, development, and state extraction, Phillips studies hunger as a pattern of relationships and practices that organizes access to food and profoundly shapes agrarian lives and livelihoods. Amid extreme inequality and unpredictability, rural people pursue subsistence by alternating between--and sometimes combining--rights and reciprocity, a political form that she calls "subsistence citizenship." Phillips argues that studying subsistence is essential to understanding the persistence of global poverty, how people vote, and why development projects succeed or fail. *The Politics of Environmental Control in Northeastern Tanzania* is a historical study of the relationship between political and environmental change in Tanzania's northeastern lowlands, an impoverished region that has been afflicted by severe food shortages throughout the twentieth century. Politics and trade, the author contends, determined whether the farmers of northeastern Tanzania would control environmental forces. Arguing that neither factor is accorded sufficient emphasis in African peasant history, James L. Giblin shows that politics and trade have fundamentally affected the region's history, and that the recognition of their past importance shapes the way modern farmers judge the policies of the Tanzanian state. Covering a period during which successive external forces - first precolonial merchant capital from Zanzibar, then German and British colonialism - dominated northeastern Tanzania, the author argues that the ability of farming communities to control cattle infections depended on how external forces affected patronage and redistribution of wealth. The most important relations of production were between patron and client rather than within households, so the politics of patronage determined whether precolonial farmers succeeded in controlling disease, accumulating livestock and food reserves, and preventing drought from causing famine. *The Politics of Environmental Control in Northeastern Tanzania* will be of interest to students and scholars of anthropology, history, and African studies. A landmark legal case, an economic panacea, a political boondoggle, a solution to the drought of the century, a sell-out to the Americans, a boon to wildlife, and an environmental holocaust - all these terms have been applied to the Rafferty-Alameda project. *Against the Flow* is a first-person account of the bureaucratic incompetence and political mismanagement behind this controversial dam development, which reveals at the same time the woeful inadequacy of the federal government's environmental assessment process. George Hood was one of the principals involved in the Rafferty-Alameda project. His detailed, careful analysis of the complexities and nuances of events between 1985 and 1993 elucidates a story that has been fundamentally

misunderstood by the Canadian public. He begins with a historical overview of the Souris River system and the harsh drought- and flood-threatened climate that has made water management a perennial concern in the area since the beginning of the century. He details the labyrinthine processes of obtaining permits and approvals for construction of the dams, the animosity between the provincial and federal governments, the court challenges brought by environmental groups and others, the role the media played in shaping public perceptions, and the conflicts between the politicians and their own bureaucrats that resulted in monumental confusion over the project. *Against the Flow* raises important questions about how wrong-headed decisions get made by government and are then justified and defended. It is a timely story for anyone interested in the changing politics of the environment. It also provides a window on the politics of the country, the entrenched power of bureaucracy in Ottawa, the increasing influence of special interest groups, and the consequent declining role of those we elect at both the federal and provincial levels. Droughts have formed an inseparable part of South Asian history and culture, with tragic consequences for a region that houses the greatest number of the world's poor. However, this volume challenges the popular conception of drought, which is presented as an absolute shortage-scarcity with respect to an implicit understanding of the sufficiency of water. It highlights the fact that while available water supplies may be a given quantum, droughts are differentially experienced, politically inspired and socially constituted. It emphasises that the relative water scarcity needs to be appreciated, and argues that water scarcity means different things for diverse constituencies of water users. Policy prescriptions based on definitional premises will be flawed, as a misrepresentation of drought as merely water scarcity serves a political agenda. The editors and contributors of this volume critically evaluate the concept of drought, the way it is defined, its origin/derivation, and the purposes/interests it serves. This book is broadly divided into three major sections: the thematic section, country overviews, and case studies. Through these, it attempts to: - Understand the concept of drought. - Map diversity in drought situations across South Asia. - Identify responses to drought. - Outline viable options for more integrated approaches to drought policies and mitigation strategies. - Initiate a process of dialogue on a more comprehensive public policy for drought management. Comprehensive, thought-provoking, informative, and featuring new research data, this collection will provide policy makers and professionals with the opportunity to discuss and debate policies for sustainable livelihood support systems and drought management. It would also be an invaluable source of information for students and teachers working in the fields of Water and Natural Resource Management, Environmental Planning, Agricultural Economics, Rural Development, Public Policy and Public Administration. In *Voices of Drought*, Michael B. Silvers proposes a scholarship focused on environmental justice to understand key questions in the study of music and the environment. His

ecomusicological perspective offers a fascinating approach to events in Ceará, a northeastern Brazilian state affected by devastating droughts. These crises have a profound impact on social difference and stratification, and thus on forró music in the sertão (backlands) of the region. At the same time, the complex interactions of popular music and social conditions also help create the environment. Silvers offers case studies focused on the sertão that range from the Brazilian wax harvested in Ceará for use in early wax cylinder sound recordings to the drought- and austerity-related cancelation of Carnival celebrations in 2014-16. Unearthing links between music and the environmental and social costs of drought, his daring synthesis explores ecological exile, poverty, and unequal access to water resources alongside issues like corruption, prejudice, unbridled capitalism, and expanding neoliberalism. A critical account of the politics of aid-giving. What are the implications of climate change for twenty-first-century conflict and security? Rising temperatures, it is often said, will bring increased drought, more famine, heightened social vulnerability, and large-scale political and violent conflict; indeed, many claim that this future is already with us. *Divided Environments*, however, shows that this is mistaken. Focusing especially on the links between climate change, water and security, and drawing on detailed evidence from Israel-Palestine, Syria, Sudan and elsewhere, it shows both that mainstream environmental security narratives are misleading, and that the actual security implications of climate change are very different from how they are often imagined. Addressing themes as wide-ranging as the politics of droughts, the contradictions of capitalist development and the role of racism in environmental change, while simultaneously articulating an original 'international political ecology' approach to the study of socio-environmental conflicts, *Divided Environments* offers a new and important interpretation of our planetary future. Eve E. Buckley's study of twentieth-century Brazil examines the nation's hard social realities through the history of science, focusing on the use of technology and engineering as vexed instruments of reform and economic development. Nowhere was the tension between technocratic optimism and entrenched inequality more evident than in the drought-ridden Northeast sertao, plagued by chronic poverty, recurrent famine, and mass migrations. Buckley reveals how the physicians, engineers, agronomists, and mid-level technocrats working for federal agencies to combat drought were pressured by politicians to seek out a technological magic bullet that would both end poverty and obviate the need for land redistribution to redress long-standing injustices. Scientists planned and oversaw huge projects including dam construction, irrigation for small farmers, and public health initiatives. They were, Buckley shows, sincerely determined to solve the drought crisis and improve the lot of poor people in the sertao. Over time, however, they came to the frustrating realization that, despite technology's tantalizing promise of an apolitical means to end poverty, political collisions among competing stakeholders were inevitable. Buckley's revelations about technocratic hubris,

the unexpected consequences of environmental engineering, and constraints on scientists as agents of social change resonate with today's hopes that science and technology can solve society's most pressing dilemmas, including climate change. Environmental issues are all too often treated separately from politics and social change. This volume tries to redress the balance. Common to the essays is a search for the interrelationship between ecological stress and politics. "The contributions to this volume, a timely collection of papers in honor of I. M. Lewis, read like a Who's Who of Somali studies. Markus Hoehne and Virginia Luling have mobilized many reputed scholars for this volume, but far from it being a ritualized homage to its subject, the collection actively engages with Lewis's work. Many of the authors take up the ideas of Lewis, the unquestioned doyen of studies on Somalia, and thereby prove the vitality and continued relevance of his findings to the country's society, politics, and culture." I. M. Lewis, anthropologist and historian, is widely considered to be the greatest researcher to chart the origins and development of Somalia. In this volume, established and emerging scholars review Lewis's work, along with the findings of others, and advance new, groundbreaking methods and unprecedented topics. Contributors tackle the impact of colonial powers, such as Britain and Italy: Somali poetic heritage and its relationship with politics; variations between northern-pastoral and southern/agropastoral populations within Somali culture; the significance of clanship, including its influence on livestock trading networks; the origin and nature of Somali "total genealogy"; the political future of the country following the breakdown of the centralized state; and the role of the Somali diaspora. Chapters explain "spirit possession cults." The study of which Lewis helped to establish, and the intricacies of Somali language, names, and terms of kinship. A thorough introduction details the trajectory of Lewis's career and the extent of the legacy after five decades of scholarship. Famine may be triggered by nature but its outcome arises from politics and ideology. In *Three Famines*, award-winning author Thomas Keneally uncovers the troubling truth -- that sustained widespread hunger is historically the outcome of government neglect and individual venality. Through the lens of three of the most disastrous famines in modern history -- the potato famine in Ireland, the famine in Bengal in 1943, and the string of famines that plagued Ethiopia in the 1970s and 1980s -- Keneally shows how ideology, mindsets

of governments, racial preconceptions, and administrative incompetence were, ultimately, more lethal than the initiating blights or crop failures. In this compelling narrative, Keneally recounts the histories of these events while vividly evoking the terrible cost of famine at the level of the individual who starves and the nation that withers. As the world faces another water crisis, it is easy to understand why this precious and highly-disputed resource could determine the fate of entire nations. In reality, however, water conflicts rarely result in violence and more often lead to collaborative governance, however precarious. In this comprehensive and accessible text, David Feldman introduces readers to the key issues, debates, and challenges in water politics today. Its ten chapters explore the processes that determine how this unique resource captures our attention, the sources of power that determine how we allocate, use, and protect it, and the purposes that direct decisions over its cost, availability, and access. Drawing on contemporary water controversies from every continent -- from Flint, Michigan to Mumbai, Sao Paulo, and Beijing -- the book argues that cooperation and more equitable water management are imperative if the global community is to adequately address water challenges and their associated risks, particularly in the developing world. While alternatives for enhancing water supply, including waste-water re-use, desalination, and conservation abound, without inclusive means of addressing citizens' concerns, their adoption faces severe hurdles that can impede cooperation and generate additional conflicts. The most dangerous corner of Africa is its north-eastern Horn where instability reigns and terrorism thrives on the antagonisms of all its governments. The Horn of Africa comprising Ethiopia, Sudan and now South Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Eritrea, and stretching to include Kenya and Uganda, is a pivotal geopolitical pressure point in world politics. It stands at the hinge of Africa and the Middle East. It was of vital interest to the superpowers during the Cold War, attracting constant and unprofitable intervention. In the post-Cold War period regional political chaos, including failed states, terrorism and international piracy, has struck the death blow to the ambitions of the International Community's New World Order. The problems of the Horn, political, ideological, religious and ethnic, are compounded by natural disasters of widespread drought and famine, and have invited intervention by governments and NGOs. Tony Blair in his speech on the 'Doctrine

of the International Community' referred to the suffering of Africa as 'a scar on the conscience of humanity'. But the New World Order's aim of 'good governance'-free elections, a free press, independent judiciary, recognition of human rights, gender equality and effective government free of corruption- seems as far off as ever. Of the many striking examples perhaps Somalia stands out as a failed state- and predatory state to the majority of its peoples- and as a seat of international terror and a society which has even spawned the present scourge of international piracy. International attention on the Horn is not limited to altruism in face of suffering with the burgeoning economic superpowers, China and India, exploiting mineral and land resources. So international rivalry- a traditional factor in the Horn's instability- will continue to haunt both its peoples and the international community. Peter Woodward's survey of the history, and regional and international relations of the Horn of Africa shows the crises have deep historical roots predating present state boundaries. These have been shaped by imperialism, sharpened by independence and by the Cold War. Chaos in the Horn has frustrated the ambitions of the post-Cold War's New World Order. This book is essential reading for all students of history, international relations and policy planners. A timely and provocative look at the role political developments and the biology of nutrition play in world famine "In this engaging and exceptionally well-crafted case study, Schroeder shows clearly how local dynamics intersect with wider processes. . . . Changes in cropping patterns, land rights, work routines, and gender politics were shaped by multiple struggles and interactions among women and men, landholders and land users, farmers, government officials, and representatives of various international agencies." -- Sara Berry, author of *No Condition Is Permanent* Ngonidzashe Munemo challenges the conventional wisdom that African governments lack the technical capacity and political will to respond to drought and the threat of famine. Through a comparative analysis of three politically disparate countries -- Botswana, Kenya, and Zimbabwe -- Munemo demonstrates that differences in the ways that governments face similar drought-induced food crisis are the result not of incompetence, but of rational political considerations. His original analysis shows why, in democracies and authoritarian regimes alike, the less effective option is so often the policy choice. -- Publisher description.

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