

What Hinders End Of Civil Wars In War Torn Countries Even After Civil War Settlements: A Comparative Study Of Sierra Leone And Liberia

What Hinders End Of Civil Wars In War Torn Countries Even After Civil War Settlements: A Comparative Study Of Sierra Leone And Liberia.

Mburu, Elizabeth Wanjiku

URI: <http://erepo.usiu.ac.ke/11732/3559>

Date: 2017

Abstract:

Several devastating conflicts have devastated and are still devastating Africa for the past twenty years or more. Indeed, the persistence of these conflicts has decimated communities and seriously fractured their demography with baneful consequences on the development process occurring in the continent. According to the 1999 report of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Africa is the most conflict ridden region in the world and the only region in which the number of armed conflict was on the increase at the time the report was published. Although inter-state wars have occurred in Africa, most have been intra-state and civil wars. According to the International Peace Research Institute report on armed conflict, 2003, between 1960 and 2000, Africa witnessed 56 wars out of a total of 141 wars fought worldwide. Despite efforts by International Organizations such as The United Nations and African Union at regulating armed conflicts, war remains the form of the test whereby the claim of states and groups are decided. The purpose of this research is to explain why civil war settlements often are followed by a recurrence of conflicts. War has been used as a means to settle differences among antagonistic parties. Since 1995 the number of recurring conflicts outnumbered new onsets by significant margins. This thesis will investigate the problems of civil war recurrence and the different negotiated settlements, in an attempt to give additional information to the understanding of civil wars and hopefully be of assistance practically to the people involved in negotiated settlements.

Description:

A Thesis Submitted to the School of Humanities and Social Sciences in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of Masters in International Relations (MIR)

[Show full item record](#)

Files in this item



Name: ELIZABETH WANJIKU ...
Size: 594.6Kb
Format: PDF
Description: Full Text

[View/Open](#)

This item appears in the following Collection(s)

- [School of Humanities and Social Sciences \[164\]](#)

Search Repository

Go

- Search Repository
- This Collection

Browse

- All of USIU-A Repository
- Communities & Collections
- By Issue Date
- Authors
- Titles
- Subjects
- This Collection
- By Issue Date
- Authors
- Titles
- Subjects

My Account

- [Login](#)
- [Register](#)

Context

[Edit this item](#)

returned to wage war in Liberia and then Sierra Leone successively. At this same time a small group of soldiers called the National Provisional Ruling Party (NPRC) led by Captain Valentine Strasser overthrew the government in a military coup sending Momoh into exile in Guinea and became the ruling authority in Sierra Leone. As a consequence of this, ECOMOG troops were sent into Sierra Leone in an attempt to bring peace and stability to the country and to remove Koroma from his self appointed position as president. This peacekeeping force which was formed in 1990 by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was mandated to reinstate Kabbah by military means. 1989-1996: first Liberian civil war. 1989: Charles Taylor's NPFL (National Patriotic Front of Liberia) starts an uprising against Doe. 1990: Ecomog (Economic Community of West African States) sends a peacekeeping mission. 1995: signature of a peace agreement ordering encampment, disarmament and demobilisation of all the fighting groups. One of the most significant illustrations of the empowerment of women following the end of the Liberian civil war is the election of Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf as President of Liberia. She took care of giving an important place to women in her government, women being at the head of the ministries of commerce, justice, finance, youth and sports and gender and development. The causes of the Civil War include many factors, but two of the main causes were the different economic engines of the North and the South and the abolitionist movement. The Southern states had an agrarian economy that was built around slave labor. The abolitionist movement, and especially the Republican party under Abraham Lincoln, would have spelled the end of the Southern economy sooner or later. Obviously, the war also caused the end of slavery, but the overall status of blacks in the south remained relatively unchanged, so in real terms it was mostly a change of semantics until the civil rights movement gained momentum. 2.2k Views · View 3 Upvoters. Quora User, I have way too many books on this stuff. I've even read some of them.