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Nota di contenuto	Front Cover; Contents; Acknowledgments; About the Author; Abbreviations; Overview; Introduction; Figure O.1 Most of the Poor Will Soon Be in Fragile Countries; Main Results; Figures; Policy Directions; Notes; References; Chapter 1 How Trade Can Affect Conflict; Introduction; Box 1.1 Which Are the Fragile Countries?; Trade Flows in Fragile Countries Are Different; Boxes; Figure 1.1 Trade Represents the Major Source of Foreign Exchange in Fragile States; Figure 1.2 Share of Largest Exports in Selected Fragile Countries and Territories (in 2010) Table 1.1 Fragile Countries' Exports Are Less Diversified Than Other Developing Countries' ExportsFigure 1.3 For Many Fragile States, Exports Are Not Heavily Diversified; Tables; Figure 1.4 For Fragile States, Net Food Imports Constitute a Higher Percentage of GDP; Figure 1.5 Fragile Countries Perform Worse Than Their Peers in Trade Facilitation and the Gap Is Growing; Why Changes in Trade Flows May Affect Conflict; Figure 1.6 Mapping the Linkages between Changes in Trade Flows and Civil Conflict; Table 1.2 Classification of the Export Commodities (with Example) Cross-Country Evidence on Trade Shocks and ConflictBox 1.2 Empirical

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Sommario/riassunto

While economic growth in developing countries over the last ten years has lifted more people out of poverty than in any previous time, more than one billion people still live in countries affected by violent conflict. Conflict weakens governance, undermines economic development and threatens both national and regional stability. Trade shocks, in particular, can have widely varying impacts on conflict. This book sets out to empirically test these linkages between trade shocks and conflict via cross-country and intra-country analysis.
