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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

Issues in the Early Literature on the Relationship between Changes in Income and Conflict; Box 1.3 The South Sudanese Civil War: Was Oil Export the Trigger?; Box 1.4 Correcting for Endogeneity When Measuring the Relationship between Conflict and Trade under RTAs; Evidence from Nigerian States (2004-13); Map 1.1 The Geography of Conflict in Nigeria (2004-13); Map 1.2 Conflict Intensity across States in Nigeria; Maps; Map 1.3 Violence Intensity across States in Nigeria; Evidence from the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (2000-04) Box 1.5 The Literature on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict and the Opportunity Cost of Violence Figure 1.7 Palestinian Exports to the World and to Israel, 1996-2000; Figure 1.8 Distribution of Changes in Palestinian Exports (1996-99); Figure 1.9 Palestinians Killed by Israel in the West Bank and Gaza, 2000-04; Figure 1.10 Israeli Imports from China and the West Bank and Gaza, 1995-2000; Notes; References; Chapter 2 Conditions That Affect the Impact of Trade Shocks on Conflict; Introduction; Grievances; Institutional Capacity and Inclusiveness; Conditions in Neighboring Countries Transmission of Prices to Domestic Markets Cross-Country Empirical Tests; Table 2.1 Under What Conditions Are the Marginal Effects of Trade Shocks Not Significant?; Figure 2.1 Marginal Effects of P_x Across the Range of Interaction Variables' Values; Table 2.2 Lebanon Has a Higher Risk of Conflict from Hydrocarbons Exports than the Average Country; Testing for the Importance of Heterogeneity in the Nigerian Conflict; Heterogeneity in the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict; Notes; References; Chapter 3 How Trade Policy Could Ease Tensions in Fragile Countries Trade Policies in Fragile Countries Must Take into Account the Implications for Conflict

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.
