Abkhazia Between The Past And The Future Abkhaz World | 97c26577c6457c7e8aa4ced9e307b543


Even though international peacebuilding has rapidly expanded in the last two decades to respond to more multi-faceted and complex conflicts, the field has lagged behind in documenting the impact and success of projects. To help address this gap, the Alliance for Peacebuilding, one of the leading networks in the field, has brought together 13 stories of innovative peacebuilding practices from around the world in Building Peace. While the projects covered are diverse in nature, together they demonstrate the significant impact of peacebuilding work. Contributors created new theoretical frameworks to prevent and respond to conflicts at the local, national, and international levels, helped restore relationships in conflict-affected communities, and empowered citizens to work for positive change in their societies across ethnic, religious, and political divides. It’s clear that there is no quick fix for violence but this volume will go a long way in providing inspiration and practical tools for policymakers, academics and practitioners who seek to make significant and valuable contributions towards achieving peace.

This book examines case studies of the Kurds in Iraq and the Abkhaz in Georgia to explore how ethnic identities become politicized by states and political entrepreneurs, leading to mobilization of ethnic populations. Through analysis of these cases, it provides a new theoretical framework to examine the process of ethnic mobilization.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, the problem of the development of regional security has become increasingly relevant in international politics. Of particular concern is the post-Soviet space, which remains in the most difficult process of transformation. The Georgian-Abkhaz conflict, which entered a sharp phase in 1992, was one of the first and most lengthy (1992-2008) international conflicts in the former Soviet Union. Complex factors, such as the deep roots of the confrontation, the great human sacrifices of the political parties during the hostilities, the high degree of defensive investment of the parties in the Abkhazian population, and the dynamics in the approaches of the parties, all determine the need for an analysis of the nature and the origins and dynamics of the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict. This book identifies the nature and the origins of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict and the causes of the inefficiency of the official negotiation process, and it evaluates the hypothesis of a possible federalist solution to the ethnopolitical conflict in the region.

Drawing heavily on Georgian sources, the author offers readers a unique opportunity to appreciate why the Abkhazians and South Ossetians have seen no alternative to resisting the threats emanating from Tbilisi by refusing to join an independent Georgia.

Published for the first time, the “UNPO Yearbook” provides extensive information about the nations, peoples and minorities who are members of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO). The UNPO was founded in 1991 to provide a platform for these peoples and minorities who could not otherwise address the international community in its main assemblies such as the United Nations. The mission of UNPO is to assist these peoples to advance their interests effectively through non-violent means, including diplomacy, use of the United Nations and other international procedures for the protection of human rights, developing public opinion and other action-oriented strategies, and exploring legal options to defend their rights. The “Yearbook” gives a detailed overview of the 1995 activities of UNPO, a review of the position of UNPO members and supporting members, a selection of key documents and the 1995 mission reports. The “UNPO” Yearbook” is unique as it is the only publication which gives access to the material of the UNPO, which currently comprises forty-eight members representing over a hundred million people. It will be published annually to provide a permanent record of all the changes and developments relating to UNPO and to the activities of its members.

Communist Europe consisted of 38 subnational territorial units. Almost everywhere, the renaissance of nationalism in late and post-Communist Europe led to a confrontation between the titular ethnic groups’ aspirations for national unification of the old and the new nation states, and the objective of the larger ethnic minorities for national autonomy, federalization, or independence. The larger territories, with a majority titular ethnic group, demanded state independence, but this has been denied by the international community. In some cases, they have achieved de-facto stateness. In other cases, former autonomy has been abolished. In recent times, the smaller national territorial units in Russia are being dissolved, while, at the same time, some new national territorial units have come into being.

The book is an essential resource for those interested in understanding the evolution of the Abkhazian world. Perfect for readers looking to learn more about cultural groups around the world, this four-volume work examines approximately 400 indigenous groups globally. The encyclopedia investigates the history, social structure, and culture of peoples from all corners of the world, including their role in the world, their politics, and their customs and traditions. Alphabetically arranged entries focus on groups living in all world regions, some of which are well-known with large populations, and others that are lesser-known with only a handful of surviving members. Each entry includes sections on the group’s geography and environment; history and politics; society, culture, and tradition; access to health care and education; and threats to survival. Each entry concludes with See Also cross-references and a list of Further Reading resources to guide readers in their research. Included in the encyclopedia are also photos of Abkhazian people, allowing readers a glimpse into the daily lives of members of these indigenous groups, as well as an appendix featuring the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. "Allows for easy cross-cultural comparisons to be made from entry to entry" Includes an appendix with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples so readers can easily access it as a resource. "Showcases ‘Native Voices’ boxes throughout the work, allowing readers to get a snapshot of a “day in the life” of members of various cultural group. "Offers “See Also” features at the end of each entry to easily cross-reference entries. "Provides accessible insight into many aspects of indigenous life, including history, society and culture, healthcare and education, and environment"