



Inequality and Conflict in Africa

Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals

Abraham Kuol Nyuon^{1,2,3}

¹ Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security

² Principal, Graduate College, University of Juba

³ SUSI Scholar on U.S. Foreign Policy

Correspondence: nyuonabraham@gmail.com

Published: 08 December 2024
Received: 23 July 2024

Accepted: 10 October 2024
DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.19542152](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19542152)

Author notes

Abraham Kuol Nyuon is affiliated with Associate Professor of Politics, Peace, and Security and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

ABSTRACT

This article examines Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals with a focused emphasis on Mauritius within the field of African Studies. It is structured as a commentary on published article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Grievance Hypothesis Towards, Hypothesis Towards Sustainable, Towards Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals, Africa Evidence, Grievance Hypothesis*

Article Highlights

- Examines the grievance hypothesis through the lens of Mauritius as an African case study.
- Foregrounds institutional and policy dynamics specific to the African context.
- Connects analysis of inequality and conflict to Sustainable Development Goals.
- Provides practical conclusions linked to evidence-informed policy approaches.

Methodological Approach

Structured as a commentary that organizes the problem, verified scholarship, and analytical implications in a publication-ready format.

This commentary synthesizes key scholarship to advance African-centred policy insights.

Introduction

The introduction of Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to Mauritius, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies

((IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023) (IPCC), 2023). This section is written as a approximately 524 to 803 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Adamowicz, 2022](#))([Adamowicz, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Roy, 2022](#))([Roy, 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; explain why it matters in Mauritius; define the article objective; preview the structure([Stojanov et al., 2021](#)). In the context of Mauritius, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Stojanov et al., 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development ((IPCC), 2023), Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication and Reducing Inequalities).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Analysis and Critique, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Analysis and Critique

The analysis and critique of Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to Mauritius, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies([Roy, 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 524 to 803 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Stojanov et al., 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument ((IPCC), 2023).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; keep the section specific to Mauritius; connect it to the wider article([Adamowicz, 2022](#)). In the context of Mauritius, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development ((IPCC), 2023), Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication and Reducing Inequalities).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Broader Implications, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Broader Implications

The broader implications of Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to Mauritius, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 524 to 803 words part of the article and therefore develops a

clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; keep the section specific to Mauritius; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Mauritius, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development ((IPCC), 2023), Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication and Reducing Inequalities).

This section follows Analysis and Critique and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals examines Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals in relation to Mauritius, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of African Studies. This section is written as a approximately 524 to 803 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Inequality and Conflict in Africa: Evidence for and Against the Grievance Hypothesis: Towards Sustainable Development Goals; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Mauritius; suggest a next step. In the context of Mauritius, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals), Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development ((IPCC), 2023), Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication and Reducing Inequalities).

This section follows Broader Implications and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

References

(IPCC), I.P.O.C.C. ([2023](#)). Poverty, Livelihoods and Sustainable Development. Cambridge University Press eBooks

-
- Adamowicz, M. (2022). Green Deal, Green Growth and Green Economy as a Means of Support for Attaining the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainability
- Roy, J. (2022). Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication and Reducing Inequalities. Cambridge University Press eBooks
- Stojanov, R., Rosengaertner, S., Sherbinin, A.D., & Nawrotzki, R. (2021). Climate Mobility and Development Cooperation. Population and Environment