Annotated bibliography

This is a selective listing of recent English-language works on the relationship between development and crisis, with particular reference to complex emergencies. We have focused here on major works and material that is readily accessible; most of them also have bibliographies to which readers can refer. Details of major international research projects are included; most of them publish studies in their own right, and hold specialised databases or documentation centres. The Bibliography was compiled and annotated by Deborah Eade and Caroline Knowles, Editor and Reviews Editor respectively of Development in Practice, *with Stephen Commins and Chris Jackson.*

African Rights: *Humanitarianism Unbound? Current Dilemmas facing Multi-mandate Relief Operations in Political Emergencies*, Discussion Paper No 5, London: African Rights, 1994
A study of the moral and practical dilemmas posed by the unbridled involvement of humanitarian NGOs in post-Cold War complex emergencies, and a fierce critique of their role in making influential (and often naive or opportunist) political judgements that are 'apparently unimpeded by limits on their mandate and expertise, or by accountability'. Examining the performance of NGOs and the specialised UN agencies in Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola, Somalia, Bosnia, and Rwanda, the authors call for NGOs to clarify their ethical mandate and operational principles and apply these in a clear and consistent manner.

Mary B Anderson and P J Woodrow: *Rising from the Ashes: Development Strategies in Times of Disaster*, Paris: UNESCO, and Boulder: Westview Press, 1989
Drawing on several case-studies, the authors show that relief programmes are never neutral in their impact on development. They present a simple framework for understanding the dynamic relationship between different people's needs, vulnerabilities, and capacities, known as Capacities and Vulnerabilities Analysis (CVA). Offering a critique of current emergency-relief practice, the authors show various practical ways in which it might be improved.

Jon Bennett: *Meeting Needs: NGO Co-ordination in Practice*, London: Earthscan, 1995
A compilation of eight case-studies documenting examples of NGO co-ordination in emergencies in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa, Cambodia, and Central America. An overview examines the dangers of NGO expansion in emergencies, especially where this allows bilateral and multilateral aid to be channelled through the non-government sector at the expense of Southern governments and public-service structures. The author asks why NGOs co-ordinate best in crisis, and what their true impact is if they undermine government structures.

Ilene Cohn and Guy S Goodwin-Gill: *Child Soldiers: The Role of Children in Armed Conflict*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994
War has caused the deaths of two million children, and left six times as many without homes, since the mid-1980s. Related to this is 'the increased participation of children in hostilities, in terms both of numbers and the ... nature of their involvement'. Written for the Henry Dunant Institute of the Red Cross, this book considers child soldiers in the context of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child. Drawing on data from Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the authors explore the motivations of child soldiers, as well as those of the adults who recruit and exploit them.

Michael Cranna (ed): *The True Cost of Conflict*, London: Earthscan with Saferworld, 1994
Since 1945, some 22 million people have died in wars, and many of the 42 million displaced persons world-wide are victims of conflict. This

book assesses the true costs, using case-studies from the Gulf War, East Timor, Mozambique, Peru, Kashmir, Sudan, and former Yugoslavia. It examines the human casualties, as well as the consequences in social, developmental, and environmental terms. It also attempts to calculate the wider costs both to the countries involved and to their economic partners, and asks who ultimately benefits from conflict.

Mark Cutts and A Dingle: *Safety First: Protecting NGO Employees who Work in Areas of Conflict*, London: Save the Children Fund, 1995
Humanitarian organisations which work in war zones must weigh their responsibility to the affected populations against their obligation to protect their own employees. This book advises NGOs on how they can better protect their staff, and so improve their chances of continuing their humanitarian work. Based on SCF's experience, it examines safety in terms of basic principles such as risk-management and non-partisanship; safety-conscious management practices; and practical security measures. It also offers advice on the evacuation of employees, and explaining actions to the media.

Mark Duffield: 'Complex emergencies and the crisis of developmentalism', *IDS Bulletin*, 25/4: 37-45, October 1994
In this influential paper, the author demonstrates a direct link between political instability and the rise of internal wars and complex political emergencies, which threaten to destroy the entire cultural, civil, political, and economic integrity of a society. Ethnic factors are common to these emergencies. Relief agencies and NGOs often fail to recognise the distinction between natural disasters and complex emergencies, and so adopt 'linear' analyses and responses based on inappropriate assumptions about the possibility of 'a return to normal'. Instead, they should design their programmes around the fact that complex emergencies are the norm in the post-Cold War era. However, in shaping their appeals (and hence their accountability) to their donors rather than to those affected by political violence, NGOs may implicitly further Western disengagement from a commitment to equitable development.

Deborah Eade and Suzanne Williams: *The Oxfam Handbook of Development and Relief*, Oxford: Oxfam Publications, 1995
This 3-volume reference book offers an authoritative guide to thinking, policy, and practice in every area of development and emergency relief work in which Oxfam is involved. Chapter Two, 'Focusing on people', explores those aspects of social identity that should inform all development and emergency relief work, such as gender, ethnic and cultural identity, childhood, old age, and disability. Chapter Six, 'Emergencies and development', focuses largely on complex emergencies involving war and armed conflict. Oxfam's accent is on building sustainable local capacities, both to identify needs and deliver assistance and also to reduce vulnerability in the longer term. Detailed sections address practical issues concerning NGO co-ordination, needs assessment, nutrition, environmental health (including water, sanitation, and housing), and food security. Each section includes Key Questions and Further Resources.

Susan Forbes Martin: *Refugee Women*, London: Zed Books, 1992
Despite growing awareness of the disproportionate vulnerability of women in situations of conflict, and the so-called 'gender violence' of rape and sexual abuse, aid agencies still show a weak understanding of how to design relief interventions in a gender-sensitive way. Even agencies with gender policies may suggest that gender analysis is an unaffordable luxury in a crisis. The book examines five areas which are central to refugees' well-being: protection, access to social and material services, economic activity, repatriation and reconstruction, and resettlement in a third country. Simple and gender-sensitive alternatives of policy and practice are presented for each area.

Ted Robert Gurr: *Minorities at Risk: A Global View of Ethnopolitical Conflicts*, Washington: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1993
Communal identity may be based on shared historical experiences or myths, religious beliefs, language, ethnicity, region of residence, and, in caste-like systems, customary occupations. Often referred to as ethnic groups or minorities, their identification depends not on the presence of particular traits, but on the shared perception that these set the group apart. Surveying over 200 politically active groups, the author asks: what communal identities and interests are most at odds with the structures and policies of existing states, and why? Strategies to reduce ethnic conflict, such as autonomy, pluralism, and formal power-sharing, are discussed.

International Committee of the Red Cross:
Basic Rules of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, Geneva: ICRC, 1983
A booklet summarising the basic rules of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), this lays out agreements concerning the protection of the victims of armed conflicts, for which there are some 600 provisions in the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. Further information about IHL and details of other publications are available from ICRC.

Michael T Klare and Daniel C Thomas (eds):
World Security: Challenges for a New Century, New York: St Martin's Press (second edition), 1994
A collection of essays on the post-Cold War world, reflecting on the implications of recent global changes for future world security. The first four focus on the broad political and social contours of the emerging international system. Others cover nuclear proliferation, arms trafficking, ethnic and regional conflict, Third World militarism, international human rights, violence against women, environmental degradation, demographic change, under-development, and hunger.

Mary Ann Larkin, Frederick C Cuny, Barry N Stein (eds): *Repatriation Under Conflict in Central America*, Georgetown: CIPRA and Intertect, 1991
World-wide, most displaced persons either do not qualify for, or do not have access to, international aid; and most refugees return home with little or no international assistance. In analysing specific cases of spontaneous and/or unassisted voluntary repatriation, the essays in this book (which include several by Latin American writers) illustrate the wider policy and practice dilemmas the phenomenon poses for humanitarian agencies.

A companion volume, *Repatriating During Conflict in Africa and Asia* (1992), also edited by Cuny *et al*, is published by the Center for the Study of Societies in Crisis. For a summary of the main issues, see B N. Stein and F K Cuny, 'Refugee repatriation during conflict: protection and post-return assistance', *Development in Practice*, 4/3: 173-87.

Joanna Macrae and Anthony Zwi (eds): *War and Hunger: Rethinking International Responses to Complex Emergencies*, London and New Jersey: Zed Books, 1994
A compilation (with papers by David Keen, Alex de Waal, Mark Duffield, and Hugo Slim) examining the relationships between poverty, armed conflict, nutritional insecurity, and the dilemmas of providing humanitarian relief in times of war. Complex emergencies are inherently political, whether they take the form of genocide (or 'ethnic cleansing') or other forms of human-rights violations (such as the denial of food to certain population groups). Donors and NGOs often fail to comprehend the underlying political causes; and the failures of international aid efforts are partly due to this. Drawing largely on case-studies from Africa, authors call for greater clarity and accountability in the international relief system, arguing that transitional (post-conflict) issues must be addressed by local organisational structures.

David Millwood (ed): *The International Response to Conflict and Genocide: Lessons from the Rwanda Experience*, Steering Committee of the Joint Evaluation of Emergency Assistance to Rwanda (5 volumes), available from Overseas Development Institute, UK, 1996
The Joint Evaluation of Emergency Assistance to Rwanda takes as its starting point the fact that the massive humanitarian operation engendered by the Rwandan crisis ought never to have been necessary in the first place. Had appropriate political and diplomatic action been taken at an earlier stage, much of the devastation resulting from the genocide might have been prevented. The report, which comprises four separate studies and a synthesis document, examines the background of the 1994 crisis, the role of key international players, and the performance of the myriad organisations involved in humanitarian assistance and post-war reconstruction efforts. Few of those involved escape criticism: the report poses serious challenges for the UN General Secretariat, the Security Council, influential regional and OECD governments, the UN's humanitarian agencies and human-rights machinery, NGOs, and the media. Important recommendations are made concerning the future management of such interventions, and the report is likely to influence debate on 'complex emergencies' for some time to come.

Larry Minear and Thomas G Weiss:
Humanitarian Action in Times of War, Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1993
A handbook synthesising lessons and setting out humanitarian principles and policy guidelines for civilian actors involved in providing

humanitarian assistance and protection in wars and other armed conflicts. Despite differences among them, UN organisations, donor governments, NGOs, ICRC, and institutions working in conflict areas all share a basic commitment to these principles. Agencies which are clear and consistent in the way in which they articulate and observe certain humanitarian principles are thought to function most successfully in situations of conflict. But when agencies rely on improvisation, unconstrained by fidelity to stated principles of action, they perform less adequately. A range of practical considerations is offered for improving performance and accountability, as well as a proposed practitioners' code of conduct for humanitarian organisations, both individually and as a community.

Larry Minear and Thomas G Weiss: *Mercy Under Fire*, Boulder: Westview Press, 1995
Describing the experience of the international community in responding to the increase in violent conflict in the early post-Cold War period, the authors review its efforts to provide assistance and protection to civilian populations. Writing for the concerned international public, the authors draw on many interviews with relief workers, and provide non-specialists with an insight into the challenges faced by aid professionals.

Terence Loone Mooney (ed): *The Challenge of Development within Conflict Zones*, Paris: OECD, 1995
Three papers from a 1994 OECD Colloquium, with an overview and conclusion. Larry Minear sets out a conceptual framework for discussing development in conflict. He analyses the responsibilities of, constraints on, and opportunities for donors, UN peace-support operations, and NGOs. Mary B Anderson looks at how the international community might provide political and moral help to societies emerging from conflict, in order to reduce tensions, support development, and build the wider conditions for sustainable peace. Kumar Rupesinghe discusses the relationship between conflict and development and calls for a 'strategic umbrella' approach to conflict-prevention, under which country-specific consortia of concerned government bodies and NGOs, co-operating with inter-governmental groups, would focus on addressing situations of emerging conflict.

Oxfam Working Papers include *Development in Conflict: The Gender Dimension* (1994), *Conflict and Development: Organisation Adaptation in Conflict Situations* (1995) *The Somali Conflict: Prospects for Peace* (1994), *Famine, Needs Assessment, and Survival Strategies in Africa* (1993), and *War and Famine in Africa* (1991).

Rosemarie Rogers and Emily Copeland:
Forced Migration: Policy Issues in the Post-Cold War World, Medford, Massachusetts: Tufts University, 1993
This book highlights the lack of international protection and assistance for internally displaced persons who have 'fled conditions of generalised violence in which their own government is involved or which it cannot control'. It questions the conventional separation between internal and external affairs where national sovereignty acts as a shield behind which a government allows sectors of its population to be forcibly displaced. The obligation to protect and promote human rights resides with States, and hence with the international community. Policies to assist refugees and displaced persons require that forced migration be addressed primarily as a major violation of human rights.

Shawn Roberts and Jody Williams: *After the Guns Fall Silent: The Enduring Legacy of Landmines*, Washington: Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, 1995
Describing the effect of landmines on people, their communities, their lives and livelihoods, this book examines the consequences of landmine use in terms of refugee movement and resettlement, and the environment. It also covers issues such as mine-clearance and mine-awareness, and medical, rehabilitative, and psychological costs.

Robert I Rotberg and Thomas G Weiss (eds):
From Massacres to Genocide: the Media, Public Policy and Humanitarian Crises, Cambridge, MA: Brookings Institute/The World Peace Foundation, 1996
Discussion of the influence of media coverage of international crises on policy-making. Contributors all agree on the importance of well-informed and well-developed media attention and the formulation of sensible policies regarding the resolution of ethnic and religious conflict and complex humanitarian crises. The issue is examined from many angles: how the media covers emergency situations, and the influence of the media (particularly

television) on both government decision-making and NGO actions; the views of humanitarian groups on the limitations of media coverage, especially how they can help the media to maintain high standards when issues are reduced to sound-bites; the current state of policy-making in the United States; and the disputed effects of media coverage and public opinion on policy formulation.

Kumar Rupesinghe (ed): *Ethnic Conflict and Human Rights*, Tokyo: UN University Press, 1994

Based on a 1986 seminar (sponsored by the UN University, International Alert, the Norwegian Human Rights Institute, and the International Peace Research Institute). Contributors explore ethnic conflicts and their relationship to human rights, reviewing theories of ethnic conflict resolution, and various historical, social, political, and legal factors. The collection includes case-studies from Northern Ireland, South Africa, Nicaragua, and Sri Lanka.

Hugo Slim: 'The continuing metamorphosis of the humanitarian professional: some new colours for an endangered chameleon', *Disasters*, 19/2: 110-126, June 1995

Relief workers now work in operational situations — complex emergencies — that call for re-training (or re-skilling). This requires a fundamental reappraisal of what constitutes humanitarian work, which now includes political analysis, negotiation skills, conflict pre-diction and management, and information-gathering capacity. For NGOs, new demands include working with armed guards and/or military forces, specific country information (not relief generalities), involvement in com-munity peace-building, and a better under-standing of physical and mental health issues.

Rodolfo Stavenhagen: *The Ethnic Question: Conflicts, Development, and Human Rights*, Tokyo: UN University Press, 1990

A comprehensive picture of contemporary ethnic issues as manifested in most of the world's major regions. After discussing such issues in relation to the theories of nation, State, modernisation, and class, the case of Latin America is analysed in depth. The author examines the extent of ethnic-rights protection in the UN and other international systems, the problems of indigenous and tribal peoples, racism in Western Europe, and government cultural and education policies in relation to ethnic minorities.

Geoff Tansey et al.: *A World Divided*, London: Earthscan, 1994

Global militarism — the legacy of the Cold War — is, together with deepening economic polarisation between North and South, and environmental constraints on economic growth and development, seen as a central factor in contributing to insecurity. Using illustrations from both North and South to diagnose the problems caused by increasing militarism, the authors analyse the links between conflict, poverty, development, and environmental degradation; and ask why Northern governments pursue policies that exacerbate North-South tensions. They propose alternative policy measures for demilitarisation, sustainable development, and environmental management.

UN Centre for Human Rights: *The Human Rights Fact Sheet series* (available in English and in French), Geneva

The series of booklets (over 20 titles) offers a good account of basic human rights, what the UN is doing to promote and protect them, and the international machinery available to help to realise those rights. Relevant titles include *The International Bill of Human Rights, Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights, Methods of Combating Torture, Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, The Committee against Torture*, and *Human Rights and Refugees*.

UNESCO: *Non-military Aspects of International Security*, Paris: UNESCO, 1995

With the end of the Cold War, genuine security and stability cannot be ensured without addressing problems of a non-military character, in particular those related to environmental protection, economic and social development, the prevention of discrimination and violations of human rights, and extreme poverty and exclusion. The book considers new forms of international, regional, and national security which would be compatible with aspirations for a world in which the ideals of democracy, human rights, and development can be realised.

UNHCR: *The State of the World's Refugees*

Annual report examining the plight of displaced people and analysing the world's changing response to forced migration. Contains current statistics, together with appendices giving details of UNHCR's work,

international instruments and their significance, and a bibliography.

UNRISD: *States of Disarray: The Social Effects of Globalisation*, Geneva: UNRISD (available in English, French, and Spanish), 1995
A comprehensive examination of contemporary problems that often underlie violent conflict and which thus form a context for complex emergencies and post-war reconstruction. These include poverty, unemployment, inequality, and organised crime; as well as the declining responsibility of public institutions. Part 1 discusses the impact of globalisation on impoverishment, inequalities, work insecurity, weakening of institutions and social support systems, and the erosion of identities and values. Part II explores these developments in relation to crime, drugs, ethnic conflicts, and post-war reconstruction. Part III looks at the policy environment and the impact of the principal forces shaping contemporary societies on various institutions, stressing the links between misery and insecurity, and social conflicts, including the rise of extremist movements.

UNRISD: *Ethnic Violence, Conflict Resolution and Cultural Pluralism*, UNRISD: Geneva, 1995
This reports on a 1994 seminar on ethnicity and ethnic conflict. Since ethnicity tends to become most destructive when under threat, reducing tension depends on protecting people's rights to form ethnic loyalties, not on repressing them. This does not imply support for policies to entrench ethnicity in social and political structures. Ethnicity evolves, and some ethnic markers lose significance, while new ones emerge.

Given the limitations of third-party intervention in ethnic conflicts, the report discusses policy approaches to facilitate accommodation in ethnically diverse societies. To promote peaceful relations, all groups need a shared interest in society as a whole. This sense of civic identity cannot be forced on people, but is one which they must freely adopt. They are most likely to do so when their society respects and meets everyone's needs, including that of a sense of ethnic identity.

Thomas G Weiss and Larry Minear (eds):
Humanitarianism Across Borders: Sustaining Civilians in Times of War, Lynne Rienner Publishers: Boulder and London, 1993
This, the second of three books from the Humanitarianism and War Project (qv), is aimed at both humanitarian agencies and the concerned public. It comprises essays by nine authors who examine values, the use of military force, and the future shape of humanitarian institutions.

Aristide R Zolberg, Astri Suhrke and Sergio Aguayo: *Escape from Violence: Conflict and the Refugee Crisis in the Developing World*, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1989
Offering a theoretical framework for understanding the refugee phenomenon, this book also provides a survey of refugee movements in Asia, Africa and Central America. Refugees, defined as people with a 'well-founded fear of violence', are classified in three categories: activists, targets, and victims. While the first two are generally able to claim refugee status, the 'mere' victims are often denied international protection. The widespread violation of fundamental human rights *by governments* is the main cause of forced migration, and so must be addressed as such by the international community.

Journals

DHA News ISSN: 1020-2609 (published 5 times p.a. by the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs)
This addresses issues concerning the provision of humanitarian assistance, particularly in conflict. For example, the May-June 1995 issue, 'Focus: Aid Under Fire', shows how distinctions between relief and development are increasingly blurred in practice, and NGO workers need negotiation and assessment skills as they face situations of violence and predation. As NGOs are often in the forefront in complex emergencies, they face a crisis of professionalism and the maintenance of integrity (credibility) in the growing humanitarian market.

Disasters: The Journal of Disaster Studies and Management ISSN: 0361-3666, Overseas Development Institute, UK
A journal for research on disasters, vulnerability, and relief and emergency management. The scope of the journal extends from disasters associated with natural hazards such as earthquakes and drought through to complex, conflict-related emergencies.

Journal of Humanitarian Affairs ISSN: 1360-0222, electronic journal published at the University of Cambridge: http://www-jha.sps.cam.ac.uk/ (no print version available) The journal brings together academics, policy-makers, and practitioners in the field of humanitarian assistance and aims to provide a means for policy debate, the sharing of lessons learned, and the fostering of co-operation within and between the different professions concerned with the many aspects of this work. The journal encompasses all aspects of humanitarian assistance, from early warning and emergency provision to post-conflict peace building and the transition to development. This includes law, politics, the military, logistics, and the work of national and international organisations.

Journal of Peace Research ISSN: 0022-3433 (published quarterly by Sage on behalf of the International Peace Research Institute, Oslo) With a global focus on conflict and peace-making, this journal concentrates on the causes of violence, and on practical approaches to conflict-resolution.

Journal of Refugee Studies ISSN: 0951-6328 (published quarterly by Oxford University Press) A multidisciplinary journal dedicated to academic exploration of the problems of forced migration, and national and international responses to these. It promotes the theoretical development of refugee studies, new perspectives on refugee populations, and the reappraisal of current concepts, policies, and practice.

Research projects and relevant organisations

African Rights: Works on issues of human-rights abuses, conflict, famine, and civil reconstruction in Africa. It believes that the solutions to these problems — emergency humanitarian needs, political reconstruction, and accountability — must be sought primarily among Africans; and that the role of international organisations should be chiefly to support Africans' own attempts to address these.

Hemispheric Migration Project (HMP): Sponsored by the Centre for Immigration Policy and Refugee Assistance (CIPRA) at Georgetown University, the HMP supports research on refugees and labour migrants in the Americas. and seeks to bring the findings to the attention of policy-makers of both sending and receiving countries. Publications include: Aguayo(1991), *From the Shadows to Center Stage: NGOs and Central American Refugee Assistance*; AVANSCO (1990), *Assistance and Control: Policies Toward Internally Displaced Populations in Guatemala*; Ramirez (1989), *Refugee Policy Challenges: The Case of Nicaraguans in Costa Rica*; O'Dogherty (1989), *Central Americans in Mexico City: Uprooted and Silenced*.

Humanitarianism and War: Learning the Lessons from Recent Armed Conflicts: A major project assessing how international and multilateral agencies and NGOs might improve the response to the devastation resulting from war. Launched in 1991, it is sponsored by Brown University's Thomas J Watson Jr Institute for International Studies, and supported by many governments, UN organisations and NGOs. Focusing on 'the interface between theory and practice', the project has published a prodigious range of material, from field manuals to high-level policy documents, from newspaper articles to scholarly papers.

Human Rights Watch (HRW): Holding governments accountable if they transgress the rights of their people, HRW conducts thorough investigations of human-rights abuses in some 70 countries, irrespective of political ideologies and alignments, or of ethnic and religious persuasions. HRW documents and denounces murders, disappearances, torture, arbitrary imprisonment, discrimination, and other abuses of internationally recognised human rights. Its timely and reliable reports make it an essential source of information.

International Alert: An NGO engaged in research on the causes of violent conflict, training in mediation and negotiating skills, advocacy to persuade decision-makers to be devoted to conflict-resolution and prevention. International Alert has regional and country programmes in East and West Africa, and South Asia.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC): ICRC's role is to protect and assist the victims of international and civil wars and conflicts. It is recognised as a neutral humanitarian agency in the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, which accord ICRC's delegates the authority to visit protected persons, such as prisoners of war, or civil internees. Its operations are conducted confidentially, and any alleged human rights abuses are raised privately with the controlling authorities. The ICRC takes a prime role in developing International Humanitarian Law, and has a wide range of publications, in English and in French.

Mennonite Central Committee: The relief service and development agency of the churches of the North American Mennonite and Brethren in Christ works in long-term development in over 50 countries, and considers peace education and peacemaking to be central to all aspects of its work. The MCC Peace Office, based in the USA, serves as a resource for MCC workers world-wide, and as a connection to the United Nations.

Minority Rights Group (MRG): Publishes authoritative reports on minority groups all over the world, and on many issues relevant to emergency and crisis, for example *Minorities and Human Rights Law*; *International Action against Genocide*; *The Social Psychology of Minorities*.

Quaker Peace and Service: QPS supports long-term programmes by sending experienced workers who contribute to reconciliation at all levels, sometimes working with the victims of wars or violence. QPS works with the UN in the areas of disarmament, human rights, refugees, and economic development through its staff in Geneva. It also works with decision makers, whether diplomats, politicians, or funders in non-official ways as intermediaries to encourage the peaceful resolution of conflict. In special circumstances QPS carries out non-official political reconciliation and communication work between different sides in war.

Refugee Policy Group (RPG): An independent centre for policy research and analysis on refugee and related humanitarian issues which publishes detailed reports and policy briefings, and houses an extensive documentation centre, on matters concerning refugees and displaced persons. Of particular note is *Strengthening International Protection for Internally Displaced Persons* (1993).

Refugee Studies Programme: The Refugee Studies Programme is part of the University of Oxford's International Development Centre. RSP's aim is to increase understanding of the causes, consequences, and experiences of forced migration through multidisciplinary research, teaching, publications, seminars, and conferences. Independent of governments and assistance agencies, RSP provides a forum for discussion between refugees, researchers, practitioners, and policy makers.

Relief and Rehabilitation Network: Part of the Relief and Disasters Policy Programme of the Overseas Development Institute (ODI). The Programme combines research, evaluation, and communications activities in collaboration with a range of bilateral, multilateral, NGO, and academic partners. The Network serves some 300 members in over 50 countries, mostly field-based. Mailings are in English and French, and members can obtain advice on technical and operational problems from within the ODI or via the Network itself.

Saferworld: An independent foreign-affairs think-tank and public-education group, formed to alert governments to the need for new approaches to dealing with armed conflicts. Saferworld focuses on identifying key issues on which movement is possible, and harnessing the diverse contributions of a wide range of people, from political leaders to concerned members of the public, in order to generate creative solutions.

War-torn Societies Project, UNRISD and Programme for Strategic and International Security Studies (PSIS): Analyses experience and practice in transforming a fragile cease-fire into a lasting political settlement, to provide the basis for sustainable development. Much research is conducted by in-country teams, co-ordinated via Geneva. The project seeks policy options for international donors, multilateral organisations, NGOs, and local authorities and organisations who are tackling these problems; and to seeks to contribute to integrating international assistance — economic, humanitarian, political, and military — within a coherent policy framework. It produces various publications, including *After the Conflict: A review of selected sources on rebuilding war-torn societies* (1995), compiled by Patricia Weiss Fagen.

Addresses of publishers and other organisations listed

African Rights, 11 Marshalsea Road, London SE1 1EP, UK

Centre for Immigration Policy and Refugee Assistance (CIPRA), Georgetown University, PO Box 2298-Hoya Station, Washington DC 20057-1001, USA

Collaborative for Development Action Inc, 26 Walker Street, Cambridge MA 02138, USA

Department of Humanitarian Affairs, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Humanitarianism and War Project, Thomas J Watson Jr Institute for International Studies, Brown University, Box 1970, 2 Stimson Avenue, Providence, RI 02912, USA

Human Rights Watch, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York NY 10017-6014, USA

International Alert, 1 Glyn Street, London SE11 5HT, UK

International Committee of the Red Cross, 19 avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland

International Peace Research Institute, Fuglehauggata 11, 0260 Oslo, Norway

Mennonite Central Committee, 21 South 12th Street, PO Box 500, Akron PA 17501-0500, USA

Minority Rights Group, 379 Brixton Road, London SW9 7DE, UK

OECD, 2 rue André Pascal, 75775 Paris, Cedex 16, France

Overseas Development Institute, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, UK

Oxfam Publishing, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ, UK

Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, UK

Quaker Peace and Service, Friends House, Euston Road, London NW1 2BJ, UK

Refugee Policy Group, 1424 16th Street NW, Suite 401, Washington DC 20036, USA

Refugee Studies Programme, Queen Elizabeth House, 21 St Giles, Oxford OX1 3LA, UK

Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1800 30th St, Boulder, Colorado 80301, USA

St Martin's Press, 175 5th Avenue, New York NY 10010, USA

Saferworld, 33 Alfred Place, London WC1E 7DP, UK

Sage Publications Limited, 6 Bonhill Street, London EC2A 4PU, UK

Save the Children Fund, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD, UK

The Fletcher School of Law and International Diplomacy, Program in International and US Refugee Policy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts 02155, USA

UN Centre for Human Rights, UN Office at Geneva, 8–14 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

UNESCO, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75372 Paris 07 SP, France

UNHCR, Centre William Rappard, 154 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland

UNRISD, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

UN University Press, Toho Shimei Building, 15–1 Shibuya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150, Japan

United States Institute of Peace Press, 1550 M Street NW, Washington DC 20005, USA

Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, 2001 S Street NW, Suite 740, Washington DC, USA

Washington Office on Latin America, 110 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington DC 20002, USA

Westview Press, 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80301-2877, USA

The World Peace Foundation, 1 Eliot Square, Cambridge MA 02138-4952, USA

Zed Books, 9 Cynthia Street, London N1 9JF, UK

Oxfam publications about conflict, emergencies, and development

After the Guns Fall Silent:
The Enduring Legacy of Landmines
Shawn Roberts and Jody Williams for the
Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation; 1995
0 85598 337 X

A Safer Future: Reducing the Human Cost of War
Edmund Cairns; 1997
0 85598 386 8

Conflict and Development: Organisational
Adaptation in Conflict Situations
Mark Adams and Mark Bradbury; 1995
0 85598 320 5

Development in Conflict: The Gender Dimension
Judy El Bushra and Eugenia Piza Lopez; 1994
0 85598 294 2

Development in States of War
Edited by Deborah Eade; 1996
0 85598 344 2

Distributing Seeds and Tools in Emergencies
Douglas Johnson; 1997
0 85598 383 3

Famine, Needs Assessment,
and Survival Strategies in Africa
David Keen; 1993
0 85598 219 5

Landmines: Legacy of Conflict —
A Manual for Development Workers ·
Rae McGrath; 1994
0 85598 264 0

Post-War Reconstruction in Central America:
Lessons from El Salvador, Guatemala, and
Nicaragua
Patricia Ardon; May 1998
0 85598 405 8

Rebuilding Communities in a Refugee Settlement:
A Casebook from Uganda
Lina Payne; June 1998
0 85598 394 9

Rwanda: An Agenda for International Action
Guy Vassall-Adams; 1994
0 85598 299 3

Sanitation in Emergency Situations
Edited by John Adams; 1996
0 85598 350 7

The Somali Conflict: Prospects for Peace
Mark Bradbury; 1994
0 85598 271 3

Water and Sanitation in Emergencies
John Adams; October 1998
0 85598 378 7

For further details of these titles and the
complete range of Oxfam publications,
please send for a free catalogue by writing to

Oxfam Publishing
274 Banbury Road
Oxford OX2 7DZ, UK

e-mail publish@oxfam.org.uk
fax +44 1865 313925.