

Contemporary issues in humanitarianism: selected resources

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As Tony Vaux points out in his Guest Editorial in this issue, the concept of humanitarianism applies to both war and general disaster, and is based on the principle that ‘in extreme cases of human suffering external agents may offer assistance to people in need, and in doing so should be accorded respect and even “rights” in carrying out their functions’. However, policy makers in humanitarian agencies, and aid workers on the ground, face a bewilderingly complex set of challenges in determining such ‘rights’. Gone are any comfortable certainties about what in the commercial sector is known as ‘the licence to operate’, and claims to the moral high ground of ‘neutrality’ have an increasingly hollow ring. Perhaps more to the point, such assumptions are of little practical use to frontline workers who may risk ambush, abduction, deportation, or even their lives as the result of their professional activities. Nor do outdated road maps help relief agencies to orient their decisions on whether to withdraw or continue providing material assistance in the knowledge that a proportion of it is fuelling the violence or lining the pockets of conflict profiteers. There are no standard ‘off-the-peg’ answers, because each situation must be considered on its own merits. And of course no aid agencies share an identical mandate, or have precisely the same expertise or history of involvement with the affected population – all factors that must be weighed up in deciding what is the appropriate course of action.

For reasons of space, we have not sought to cover the areas of early warning, prevention, and mitigation associated with ‘natural’ disasters, although of course the two are always linked, as became very clear in wake of the Asian tsunami in Aceh and Sri Lanka. It has long been recognised that since catastrophic events disproportionately affect the poor and marginalised, they expose and may intensify existing social divides and structural injustice. For instance, in his seminal work on the 1943 Bengal famine, Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation (OUP, 1984) Amartya K Sen argued that such food shortages do not occur in functioning democracies. Similarly, Roger Plant’s, Guatemala: Unnatural Disaster (Latin America Bureau, 1978) showed how the 1974 earthquake triggered an intensification in state violence that was to result in the death or disappearance of 200,000 Guatemalans and create ‘a nation of widows and orphans’.

In accordance with the focus of this issue, we have given priority to publications and organisations that reflect on some direct involvement in humanitarian endeavour, rather than giving priority to more policy-oriented or scholarly works or academic institutions. We have included literature on the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, since this was such a defining event for humanitarianism; and some recent publications concerning the US-led invasions of Afghanistan in October 2001 (‘Operation Enduring Freedom’) and Iraq in March 2003 (‘Operation Iraqi

Freedom'), since these have significantly redefined the global landscape of policy and practice within which humanitarian agencies operate. Inevitably we can offer only a glimpse of the growing literature in these fields, but we hope in so doing that readers, and particularly those directly involved in humanitarian endeavours, will be encouraged to explore the issues further.

Section 1: publications

1.1 Books and reports

Adebajo, Adekeye and Ismail Rashid (eds.)

West Africa's Security Challenges: Building Peace in a Troubled Region

Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2004, ISBN: 1 58826 284 7, 449 pp.

Contributors examine the internal factors leading to violent conflict in West Africa in the 1990s, and ways in which regional and external actors tried to mitigate or fuel it. Topics addressed include civil–military relations, the political economy of conflict, small arms and light weapons, the roles of France, the UK, the USA, and the UN, and the security challenges facing West Africa. See also Adekeye Adebajo: *Building Peace in West Africa: Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea-Bissau* (Lynne Rienner, 2002) and *Liberia's Civil War* (Lynne Rienner, 2002); and Adekeye Adebajo and Chandra Lekha Sriram (eds.): *Managing Armed Conflicts in the 21st Century* (Routledge, 2001).

Afshar, Haleh and Deborah Eade (eds.)

Development, Women, and War: Feminist Perspectives

Oxford: Oxfam GB, 2004, ISBN: 0 85598 487 2, 385 pp.

This volume presents feminist approaches to humanitarian assistance, peace building, and conflict resolution, ranging from high-level international interventions to grassroots work for peaceful solutions to war and political violence. Focusing on conflicts in Africa, the Balkans, Central America, and the Middle East, contributors underline the need to comprehend the underlying gendered

power relations and the dynamics of social change during and after violent conflict. Available free online at www.developmentin-practice.org.

Bais, Karolein and Mijnd Huijser

The Profit of Peace: Corporate Responsibility in Conflict Regions

Sheffield: Greenleaf Publishing, 2005, ISBN: 1 874 719 90 X, 144 pp.

Many of the 60,000 multinational companies that work in conflict-affected regions profit by trading arms, taking advantage of the absence of the rule of law, or exploiting the availability of cheap labour. Extensive interviews with corporate managers working in countries such as Afghanistan, Burma, and Rwanda show that even if they observe high ethical standards, they understand that their investment inevitably influences the outcome of the conflict. The authors present business practices that can help contribute to peace and stability.

Baksh, Rawwida, Linda Etchart, Elsie Onubogu, and Tina Johnson (eds.)

Gender Mainstreaming in Conflict Transformation: Building Sustainable Peace

London: Commonwealth Secretariat, 2005, ISBN: 0 85092 754 4, 248 pp.

Designed as a tool for capacity building, advocacy, and policy work, the first section addresses general issues such as how to apply a gender lens to an analysis of violent conflict and post-war reconstruction. Part II documents experiences of gender and conflict in Commonwealth countries and sub-regions, including Bangladesh, Cyprus, India, Jamaica, the Pacific, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Sri Lanka.

Barakat, Sultan (ed.)

Reconstructing War-Torn Societies: Afghanistan

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004, ISBN: 1 403 920 64 8, 212 pp.

Contributors examine the concepts underpinning the aims of post-war recovery and the strategies being used to achieve it, concluding that reconstruction is essentially a development challenge, and that good governance and institutional development depend upon healthy collaboration between the state, the market, and civil society. It is argued that in Afghanistan, however, this understanding has largely failed to shape operational practice.

Barnett, Michael

Eye-witness to a Genocide: The United Nations and Rwanda

Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2002 ISBN: 0 8014 8867 2, 240 pp.

Barnett, who worked at the US Mission to the UN during the period of the Rwanda genocide, argues that its inaction, though reprehensible, was rooted in a bureaucracy that saw its role in terms of neutrality, impartiality, and consent, and the observance of rules governing the pre-emptive use of peace-keeping forces. The author believes that the UN did violate its moral responsibilities, as did the entire international community, but he shows that institutional cultures create their own moral universe, within which perverse judgements seem both logical and ethical.

Bhatia, Michael

War and Intervention: Issues for Contemporary Peace Operations

Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2003, ISBN: 1 5649 164 5, 240 pp.

This book addresses developments in the nature of war and international intervention, both political and military. Intra-state wars are increasingly conducted by irregular armed forces, while peace operations are also expanding in scope. Topics include the nature of UN and US intervention; armed movements and internal conflicts; peace

operations and other forms of external intervention, such as sanctions and the use of force; and the military dimension.

Boyce, James K.

Investing in Peace: Aid and Conditionality after Civil Wars

Adelphi Paper no. 351, Oxford: International Institute for Strategic Studies/ OUP, 2002, ISSN: 0567-932x.

Drawing on experiences from Bosnia, Cambodia, El Salvador, and Guatemala, the author makes the case for peace conditionality by linking aid to steps to implement accords and consolidate peace processes. In *Economic Policy for Building Peace: The Lessons of El Salvador* (Lynne Rienner, 1996) Boyce argues that while macro-economic stability is important in post-conflict settings, political stability may depend upon resources to meet more immediate needs, such as the reintegration of ex-combatants and the strengthening of democratic institutions.

Brahimi, Lakhdar

Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (Brahimi Report)

Delivered to the UN General Assembly and Security Council, New York, NY, August 2000

This report, prepared by a panel of eminent experts in the fields of peace keeping, peace building, development, and humanitarian assistance, reviews UN peace and security activities, and makes practical recommendations for improving its performance in such activities. The report also addresses the many issues entailed in implementing them, including additional resources, the involvement of civil society, and staffing. The report and related documents are available free of charge at www.un.org/Depts/dpko/lessons/.

Cahill, Kevin, M.D. (ed.)

Traditions, Values and Humanitarian Action: Foundations, Fault Lines and Corrections

New York, NY: Fordham University Press and the Center for International Health Cooperation, 2003, ISBN: 0 8232 2288 8, 466 pp.

This volume in the International Humanitarian Affairs series addresses how different religious, cultural, and social systems and values shape humanitarian action; discusses what makes for a 'caring society'; and asks whether there are universal values for human well-being. Contributors discuss how best to respond to both acute and structural threats to human welfare from a range of perspectives, from the military and the medical profession to the media and specialists in gender studies.

Cosgrave, John

The Impact of the War on Terror on Aid Flows

London: ActionAid, 2004, No ISBN, 35 pp. The author argues that the Global War on Terror resembles the Cold War, in that all other considerations, including humanitarian and development assistance, are subordinated to a single purpose. Development is increasingly replaced by questions of security; while Northern countries that restrict basic liberties or violate human rights and flout international humanitarian law in the name of combating terrorism are poorly placed to promote human rights elsewhere. Aid agencies and civil-society organisations that do not share the prevailing views on global security may face constraints on their operations and cuts in official funding, and may even be accused of supporting international terrorism.

Dallaire, Roméo

Shake Hands with the Devil: The Failure of Humanity in Rwanda

Toronto: Vintage Canada, 2004, 0-679-31172-6, 592 pp.

Written by the head of the UN peacekeeping mission in Rwanda at the time of the 1994 genocide, this book documents the failure of the rich nations and the UN system to pre-empt the tragedy, or to respond promptly and adequately once it began to unfold, despite Dallaire's repeated appeals for engagement and support. Dallaire argues that this inaction cannot be attributed to

individual persons or organisations, but was systemic; and that while humanitarian agencies were squeamish about cooperating with peacekeepers, their relief assistance was directly sustaining the war effort.

Donini, Antonio, Norah Niland, and Karin Wermester (eds.)

Nation-Building Unravelling? Aid, Peace and Justice in Afghanistan

Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2003, ISBN: 1 56549 180 7, 256 pp.

This book asks whether external, and specifically Western, military strength and technology can indeed foster stability and democracy. Practitioners engaged in Afghanistan analyse the challenges and opportunities involved in responding to conflict, injustice, and insecurity. They argue that emerging international 'ordering' practices are affecting the role and policy of international organisations, their interaction with national authorities and local communities, and their ability to generate just and sustainable social outcomes.

Dress, Tobi P., J.D.

Designing a Peacebuilding Infrastructure: Taking a System Approach to the Prevention of Deadly Conflict

Geneva: UN NGLS, 2005, UNCTAD/NGLS/2005/1, 234 pp.

This volume focuses on the links between and among conflict prevention, governance and human rights, regional mechanisms and early-warning systems, macro-economic factors such as corruption and illicit trade, and the role of NGOs in these fields. Designed as a resource for policy makers and practitioners, the book includes appendices on the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict and on initiatives undertaken by sub-regional intergovernment organisations.

Duffield, Mark

Global Governance and the New Wars: The Merging of Development and Security

London: Zed Books, 2001, ISBN 1 85649 749 6, 304 pp.

Development agencies are increasingly involved not only in providing humanitarian assistance but also in conflict resolution and post-war reconstruction. Duffield argues that contemporary global governance lies in networks among states, intergovernment organisations, NGOs, and private companies. The various forms of delegation and subcontracting in situations of armed conflict, and the preoccupation with 'crisis management', have resulted in international humanitarian agencies' accommodation and *de facto* complicity with 'network wars'. See also 'Complex emergencies and the crisis of developmentalism', *IDS Bulletin* 25(4): 37-45; and 'The Symphony of the Damned: racial discourse, complex political emergencies and humanitarian aid', *Disasters* 20(3):173-93.

Fisher, Simon, Dekha Ibrahim Abdi, Jawed Ludin, Richard Smith, Sue Williams, and Steve Williams

Working with Conflict: Skills and Strategies for Action

London: Zed Books in association with Responding to Conflict, 2000, ISBN: 1 8564 9837 9, 224 pp.

This handbook reflects the experiences and insights of some 3000 practitioners from more than 70 countries who adapted their methods to suit a wide range of situations. Examples are drawn from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Kenya, Northern Ireland, and South Africa. The book identifies the options available to individuals and organisations and seeks to provide a basis on which they can plan sound responses. It is also available in Bahasa (Indonesia), French, Georgian, and Spanish.

Forman, Shepard and Stewart Patrick

Good Intentions: Pledges of Aid for Postconflict Recovery

Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2000, ISBN: 1 5558 7879 2, 423 pp.

This comparative study is based on six case studies of multilateral efforts to support sustainable peace building, covering issues that

range from the timing, composition, and objectives of pledged assistance, to conditionality and the impact of international aid on reconstruction. The authors conclude that, despite donors' good intentions, inadequate preparation, poor coordination, and lack of perseverance can threaten the recovery of vulnerable societies. They draw lessons for improving the design, mobilisation, and coordination of future assistance.

Galtung, Johan

Transcend and Transform: An Introduction to Conflict Work

London, Pluto Press, 2004, ISBN: 0745322549, 216 pp.

This handbook draws out the inter-connections between all expressions of conflict, from the personal or domestic to struggles relating to race, class, or gender, and to inter-state conflicts or international divides along economic and religious lines. The author is the founder of the world's first peace research institute (PRIO, see entry below), and currently director of TRANSCEND, an international Peace and Development Network. Details of Galtung's prodigious output can be found at www.transcend.org.

Holzgrefe, J.L., and Robert O. Keohane (eds.)

Humanitarian Intervention: Ethical, Legal and Political Dilemmas

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003, ISBN: 0-521-52928-X, 350 pp.

Dilemmas concerning the use of force in order to pre-empt or relieve extreme suffering are discussed from the perspectives of international human-rights law and international humanitarian law, as well as international relations, politics, governance, and ethics. In particular, the book seeks to identify strategies to address the tension between human rights and state sovereignty.

Ignatieff, Michael

Empire Lite: Nation Building in Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan

New York, NY: Minerva, 2003, ISBN: 0099455439, 96 pp.

Ignatieff explores the imperial and the humanitarian aspects of 'the new global empire', arguing that the international community has failed to engage intelligently with the problems of nation building in the aftermath of 'apocalyptic events'. Western powers, led by the USA, are making global stability and security the cornerstone of international relations. Aid agencies have largely reached an accommodation within this framework, recognising that external military engagement in Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan were what made it possible to undertake humanitarian operations there. To this extent, humanitarianism has been co-opted into the US imperial project. Ignatieff considers the obstacles to genuine international solidarity and discusses how to assist people in war-torn societies to realise the right to self-rule.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

World Disasters Report 2005: Focus on Information in Disasters

Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2005, ISBN: 92-9139-109-3, 246 pp.

The current issue of the Report (published annually since 1993) explores the importance of information in emergencies and in early-warning systems, most crucially for those affected, but also for national and international aid efforts. Timely and reliable information can save lives, while actions based on inadequate knowledge and understanding can be dangerous. The report calls on aid agencies to focus less on gathering information for their own needs, and more on exchanging information with those whom they seek to support. See also the *Code of Conduct for The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief* (1994), Geneva: IFRC, available at www.ifrc.org.

Ismael, Tareq Y. and Jacqueline S. Ismael

The Iraqi Predicament: People in the Quagmire of Power Politics

London: Pluto Press, 2004, ISBN: 0 7453 2149 6, 271 pp.

The authors examine the role of Iraq in world politics, the influence of the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq and the Middle East, and the impact of the UN, economic sanctions, and war on the Iraqi population and their implications for related humanitarian issues.

Juma, Monica Kathina and Astri Suhrke, (eds.)

Eroding Local Capacity: International Humanitarian Action in Africa

Uppsala: The Nordic Africa Institute, 2003, ISBN: 91 7106 502 4, 205 pp.

This book examines the interplay among international and local actors involved in humanitarian action in Africa. Despite the consensus that local capacity for humanitarian action needs to be strengthened, the results have been poor, and in some cases local capacity is overwhelmed by international aid. Drawing on cases from East Africa and the Horn, the book considers institutional capacity in the public and private sector, and the legal and social norms of humanitarian action.

Junne, Gerd and Willem Verkoren

Postconflict Development: Meeting New Challenges

Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner, 2004, ISBN: 1 58826 303 7, 350 pp.

Focusing on the need to move beyond emergency relief to the social and economic structures that will underpin a lasting peace, the authors examine post-war reconstruction in sectors such as security, justice, and economic policy. They argue that, while prosperity does not guarantee peace, a lack of economic development is likely to lead to renewed violence. This view informs their discussion of the policy dilemmas that confront both affected societies and international actors, and their analysis of how to address them.

Lederach, John Paul

The Moral Imagination: The Art and Soul of Building Peace

New York, NY: OUP, 2005, ISBN: 0 1951 7454 2, 200 pp.

Lederach, an influential thinker and practitioner in the field of conflict mediation and conciliation, has been involved in this capacity in Nicaragua, Northern Ireland, the Philippines, and Somalia, and Spain. His book *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies* (USIP, 1998) is regarded as a classic in the discipline. In the present volume, Lederach explores the evolution of his own understanding of peace building, concluding that this is both a learned skill and an art that requires 'conflict professionals' to exercise their 'moral imagination'. See also John Paul Lederach and Moomaw Jenner (eds.): *A Handbook of International Peacebuilding: Into the Eye of the Storm* (Jossey-Bass, 2002).

Livingstone, Grace

Inside Colombia: Drugs, Democracy and War
London: Latin America Bureau, 2002, ISBN: 1 8993 6558 3, 216 pp.

The author draws on a range of academic and media sources concerning the war in Colombia, the impact on society and the economy, and the prospects of peace. The book provides a historical overview of key moments in the 40-year war. It examines human-rights violations and the plight of internal refugees, showing how Colombia fits into US and European foreign policy, and how drugs fuel the economy and the politics of the conflict.

Mahajan, Rahul

The New Crusade: America's War on Terrorism

New York, NY: Monthly Review Press, 2003, ISBN: 1 5836 7070 X, 160 pp.

The author, an anti-war activist, exposes some of the myths about the 'global war on terror' (GWOT), and reveals discrepancies between the public reasons given for the US-led invasion of Afghanistan and the conduct and ultimate consequences of the war. He argues that the invocation of the GWOT has distracted attention from the benefits accruing to powerful elites,

and has contributed to the redefinition of global power.

Mazurana, Dyan, Angela Raven-Roberts, and Jane Parpart (eds.)

Gender, Conflict, and Peacekeeping

Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2005, ISBN: 0 7425 3633 5, 320 pp.

Gender is a central factor in shaping current thinking about the causes and consequences of armed conflict, complex emergencies, and reconstruction. Drawing on expertise ranging from international policy making to the daily struggle to implement peace-keeping operations, this work spans a wide range of knowledge and experience about international intervention in local crises and reconstruction.

Médecins Sans Frontières (ed.)

In the Shadow of 'Just Wars': Violence, Politics, and Humanitarian Action (trans. Fabrice Weissman and Doctors without Borders)

Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2004, ISBN: 0801489113, 372 pp.

In the preparations for the US-led invasion of Iraq, as in earlier 'humanitarian interventions' in the Balkans and Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, and Timor Leste, humanitarian NGOs were offered US government funds to participate in 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'. Many did so. Arguing that humanitarianism is 'peaceful by nature but not pacifist', contributors from MSF and other international experts examine recent crises, contrasting those that command little or no international attention and less assistance against those that are of greater importance to the major powers. They call for a renewed commitment to the ideal of 'humanitarianism that defies the politics of expendable lives'. See also Fabrice Weissman *Military Humanitarianism: A Deadly Confusion* (MSF, 2005).

Melvern, Linda

Conspiracy to Murder: The Rwanda Genocide and the International Community

London: Verso, 2004, ISBN: 1859845886, 256 pp.

Melvorn, an investigative journalist, draws on material gathered in Kigali and major Western capitals, including documents abandoned when the conspirators fled Rwanda and the full confession of the prime minister who presided over the genocide. Describing in detail the roles played by prominent members of the international community, she shows that the killers, who had been trained by the French military, outmanoeuvred the UN Security Council and UN peacekeepers; and that the UK government ignored warnings and misled parliament about what was really happening, while the US government is still withholding evidence showing that the genocide had begun. See also *A People Betrayed: The Role of the West in the Rwanda Genocide* (Zed Books, 2001).

Minear, Larry

The Humanitarian Enterprise: Dilemmas and Discoveries

Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2002, ISBN: 1-56549-150-5, 304 pp.

The expansion of international humanitarian efforts in post-Cold War conflicts has underlined the uneasy relations between humanitarian assistance, military intervention, and politico-diplomatic concerns. The author, director of the Humanitarianism and War Project (see entry), addresses issues such as neutrality, the use of military force for international peace and security as well as in humanitarian operations, the erosion of national sovereignty, and the role of local organisations. The book draws on the diverse experiences of aid workers, Red Cross officials, NGOs, and government bodies in these areas.

Montgomery, John D. and Dennis A. Rondinelli (eds.)

Beyond Reconstruction in Afghanistan: Lessons from Development Experience

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004, ISBN: 1 4039 6511 0, 240 pp.

Placing the current situation in Afghanistan in its historical context, contributors highlight the limitations embedded in ambitious state-building projects, focusing on the interaction

of the goals of external and domestic actors, and the importance of having a deep understanding of the internal environment and of the needs of the society receiving assistance.

Nordstrom, Carolyn

Shadows of War: Violence, Power, and International Profiteering in the Twenty-First Century

Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2004, ISBN: 0520242416, 306 pp.

The author examines the complex and vastly profitable web of dealings in pharmaceuticals, illegal drugs, food, precious gems, and weapons that comprise the international economy of war, and the intense interests that this creates in the continuation of violent conflict. While there may be an appearance of conventional military objectives, these networks are motivated by profit and power, rather than by territorial ambitions. Nordstrom's focus, however, is on the civilians who are often tangled up in these networks as a means of surviving the violence.

Price, Richard and Mark W. Zacher

United Nations and Global Security

Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004, ISBN: 1 403 96391 6, 297 pp.

This book examines global security in the wake of the attacks in the USA on 11 September 2001, focusing on the various roles played by the UN in relation to arms control, the prevention and mitigation of civil violence, attempts to deter acts of aggression, peace-keeping operations, and humanitarian assistance. Divergence on such issues within the UN and among member states illustrates the potential and limitations of multilateralism.

Rieff, David

A Bed for the Night: Humanitarianism in Crisis

New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 2002, ISBN: 0 684 80977 X, 384 pp.

Rieff argues that humanitarian organisations work in a violent world governed by geopolitical concerns and are increasingly

losing sight of their purpose. The civil wars and 'ethnic cleansing' of the 1990s demonstrated that humanitarian aid has only a limited capacity to alleviate suffering, and that it may do more harm than good. The author maintains that the principle of political neutrality has been eroded, and that the independence of humanitarian agencies is now fatally compromised. In *At the Point of a Gun: Democratic Dreams and Armed Intervention* (Simon & Schuster, 2005), Rieff holds that international intervention in any form, military or humanitarian, should be pursued only as a last resort.

Sánchez Rubio, David (ed.)

Interventions humanitaires? Collection Alternatives Sud

Paris: Centre Tricontinental and Syllepse, 2004, ISBN: 2-84950-028-3, 178 pp.

Originally published as Volume 11(3) of the quarterly *Alternatives Sud*, which gathers Southern views on topical debates, this collection examines controversies surrounding the 'right' or the 'duty' to intervene to relieve human suffering, and how these have been redefined in the context of 'humanitarian crises' and 'preventive wars'. Humanitarian agencies now operate in an ambiguous politico-military terrain, which raises the question of whether charity has replaced development, and whether humanitarian interventions serve to mask the failure of development. Contributors cover drought in Rajasthan, the dumping of genetically modified crops as emergency food aid, ways in which emergency relief allows national governments to evade their responsibilities, military intervention in Haiti, and foreign relief programmes in Chad, Mozambique, and Sudan. Some items are published in Spanish by CIP (see entry below).

Save the Children (UK)

Children's Feedback Committees in Zimbabwe: An Experiment in Humanitarian Accountability

Harare: SCF (UK), 2005, ISBN: 0-7974-2933-6, 60 pp.

This report describes a monitoring mechanism established by SCF during food-aid programmes in Zimbabwe in 2003-2004, which sought to show how children are affected by food distributions. The processes of working with communities, establishing children's committees, and responding to inefficient or inequitable processes in the delivery of emergency assistance are all examined in light of this initiative.

Smillie, Ian and Larry Minear

The Charity of Nations: Humanitarian Action in a Calculating World

Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2004, ISBN: 1 56549 190 4, 288 pp.

Since the declaration of the Global War on Terror, international humanitarianism has been increasingly influenced by geo-politics and by commercial interests. As a result, some crises command more international attention and resources than do other, equally urgent, situations. The authors call for a renewed commitment to multilateralism, accountability, and trust. See also Ian Smillie (ed.) *Patronage or Partnership: Local Capacity Building in Humanitarian Crises* (Kumarian, 2001).

The Sphere Project

The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response

Geneva: The Sphere Project, 2004 (2nd revised edn), ISBN: 9 2913 9059 3, 322 pp.

An international initiative aimed at improving the effectiveness and accountability of disaster response, the Handbook sets out the rights and minimum standards that organisations providing humanitarian assistance should guarantee to affected populations and aid recipients. The Charter is based on the principles and provisions of international humanitarian, human-rights, and refugee law, and the 1994 Red Cross Code of Conduct (see entry for IFRC). The Handbook covers five core sectors: water supply and sanitation; nutrition; food aid; shelter and site planning; and health services. Also

published in Arabic, French, Russian, and Spanish.

Sweetman, Caroline (ed.)

Gender, Development, and Humanitarian Work, Focus on Gender Series

Oxford: Oxfam GB, 2001, ISBN: 0 85598 457 0, 88 pp.

Contributors focus on humanitarian activity during natural disasters and in response to violent conflict, and draw lessons and recommendations for conflict resolution and peace building.

Terry, Fiona

Condemned to Repeat: The Paradox of Humanitarian Action

Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2002, ISBN: 0 80148796 X, 282 pp.

Head of the French section of Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) when it withdrew from Rwandan refugee camps because the aid was reaching the *génocidaires*, Terry argues that international humanitarian agencies largely ignore the wider political context in the rush to offer relief assistance. Rather than alleviating suffering, ill-judged aid can end up in the hands of those responsible for causing it. The author supports this argument by reference to the cases of refugees from Afghanistan, Cambodia, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Rwanda.

Uvin, Peter

Human Rights and Development

Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press, 2004, ISBN: 1 56549 186 6, 256 pp.

Building on his acclaimed work on the 1994 Rwandan genocide, *Aiding Violence: The Development Enterprise in Rwanda* (Kumarian, 1998), the author argues that development and human-rights organisations must recognise and actively engage with the ethical issues implicit in their endeavours, however complex or intransigent, in order to surmount these in ways that reduce the propensity to conflict and contribute to sustainable peaceful outcomes. The failure to ground aid interventions in a rights-based

framework can have profoundly perverse effects.

Vaux, Tony

The Selfish Altruist: Relief Work in Famine and War

London: Earthscan, 2002, ISBN: 1 85383 879 9
Famine and war evoke strong emotional reactions, which relief workers must convert into practical action, including choices about whom they can help and how. The line between subjective impulses and objective judgements is seldom easily discerned, and aid workers' personal motivations are never far beneath the surface. The author draws on his own experience of emergency relief programmes in the Balkans, Central Asia, the Horn, and Central and Southern Africa.

Wood, Adrian, Raymond Apthorpe, and John Borton (eds.)

Evaluating International Humanitarian Action: Reflections from Practitioners

London and New Jersey: Zed Books 2001, ISBN: 1 85649 976 6, 224 pp.

This book analyses humanitarian assistance both in terms of how it is (and should be) delivered, and in terms of how it is (and should be) evaluated, and draws on the experiences and lessons of those engaged in evaluating humanitarian programmes. Compiled by the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Assistance (ALNAP) (see entry), case studies illustrate different kinds of post-Cold War emergency.

1.2 Journals

Accord: An International Review of Peace Initiatives

Published twice yearly by Conciliation Resources

Editor: Andy Carl. ISSN: 1365 0742

www.c-r.org/accord/index.shtml

This journal analyses peace-building processes, each issue focusing on a specific country or process, and usually including articles that address the challenges of

post-conflict reconstruction. Recent issues include *From Military Peace to Social Justice? The Angolan Peace Process*; *Alternatives to War: Colombia's Peace Processes*; and *Engaging Armed Groups in Peace Processes*. Contents are free online.

Conflict, Security and Development

Published three times a year by Routledge
Editors: Mats Berdal, Michael Clarke, and Keith Britto. ISSN: 1467 8802

www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/14678802.asp

Focusing on the economic and political changes taking place at the global level, and their impact on developing and transitional countries (including those emerging from civil war or international conflict), the journal promotes integrated international responses to such problems through intellectually provocative research and analysis. It encourages the exchange of ideas and debate between the academic and policy communities, North and South.

Disasters: The Journal of Disaster Studies, Policy and Management

Published quarterly by Blackwell on behalf of ODI

Editors: Paul Harvey, Helen Young and David Alexander. ISSN: 0361-3666

www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0361-3666

A forum for academics, policy makers, and practitioners to exchange research and practice related to natural disasters and complex political emergencies around the world, the journal includes a mix of field reports, case studies, academic papers, and book reviews.

Humanitarian Affairs Review

Published quarterly in English and in French by Humanitarian Affairs Review ASBL

Editor: Giles Merritt. No ISSN.

www.humanitarian-review.org

Aimed mainly at readers with only an indirect involvement in humanitarian issues, such as journalists and business managers, the journal covers topics ranging from the need

for better prevention and management of man-made and natural disasters to the ethical and moral issues that confront the organisations and individuals who provide humanitarian aid.

International Peacekeeping

Published quarterly by Routledge

Editor: Michael Pugh. ISSN: 1353 3312

www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/13533312.asp

This journal examines the theory and practice of peace keeping and reflects debates on issues ranging from the enforcement of sanctions and monitoring of agreements for the protection of aid to the relationships between peace keepers, state authorities, rival factions, civilians, and NGOs in post-conflict reconstruction efforts.

Journal of Humanitarian Assistance

Published by the Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford; updated continuously.

Editors: Jim Whitman, Chris Alden, and David Pocock. ISSN: 1362 0222

www.jha.ac

This open-access online journal encompasses all aspects of humanitarian assistance, from early warning and emergency provision to post-conflict peace building and the transition to development. Topics include law, politics, the military, logistics, and the work of national and international organisations. Established in 1995, the website currently hosts 3000 documents, comprising articles, reports, and book reviews.

Journal of Peacebuilding and Development

Published three times a year by the South North Centre for Peacebuilding and Development (SNCPD), Zimbabwe, and the Center for Global Peace, USA

Editors: Mohammed Abu-Nimer and Erin McCandless. ISSN: 1542-3166

<http://american.edu/cgp/jpd/jpdhome.htm>

This journal provides a forum for sharing experiences, critical thinking, and constructive action on issues at the intersections of

conflict, development, and peace. Recent articles include Peter Uvin: 'The development/peacebuilding nexus: a typology and history of changing paradigms', and Necla Tschirgi: 'Making the case for a regional approach to peacebuilding'.

The Online Journal of Peace and Conflict Resolution

Published by the Tabula Rasa Institute, Washington, DC; frequency varies.

Editor-in-chief: Derek Sweetman. ISSN: 1522 211

www.trinstitute.org/ojpcr/

This open-access online journal is aimed at academics and practitioners working in fields related to the reduction and eventual elimination of destructive conflict.

Peace, Conflict & Development

Published twice yearly by the Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford

Editor: Department of Peace Studies

www.peacestudiesjournal.org.uk/

This open-access online journal addresses contemporary issues in peace, conflict, and development from an interdisciplinary perspective. The contents consist primarily of academic papers and field reports. Recent articles have covered democratic transition and consolidation in post-conflict Congo, the unfinished transition in East Timor, transitional justice in Guatemala and Peru, peace processes in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and governance and conflict in Burundi.

Security Dialogue

Published quarterly by Sage on behalf of the International Peace Research Institute (PRIO)

Editor: J. Peter Burgess. ISSN: 0967 0106

www.sagepub.com/journal.aspx?pid=26

The journal provides a forum for analysis of the normative dimensions and conventional policy assumptions and practices concerning security, its gender aspects, and the theoretical and practical aspects of identity and identity-based conflict. It also explores links between new and traditional security issues such as globalisation, nationalism, ethnic

conflict and civil war, biological and chemical warfare, and environmental and human security.

Section 2: Organisations, networks, and websites

Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP)

ALNAP Secretariat, Overseas Development Institute, 111 Westminster Bridge Street, London SE1 7JD, UK

www.alnap.org

Established in 1997, ALNAP is one of several initiatives designed to improve quality and accountability in the humanitarian sector. It is an international membership network of development organisations and practitioners committed to active learning. Its *Review of Humanitarian Action in 2004* is available in English, French, and Spanish. The latest in its series of practical guides for humanitarian agencies is written by Hugo Slim and Andrew Bonwick: *Protection: The ALNAP Guide for Humanitarian Agencies* (2005).

Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD Centre)

114 rue de Lausanne, CH-1202 Geneva, Switzerland

www.hdcentre.org

The HD Centre mediates and facilitates the resolution of armed conflict in order to reduce the suffering of civilians directly and indirectly affected by fighting. It has played a role in many recent and ongoing conflicts, including Aceh, Burma (Myanmar), Darfur, the Middle East, Nepal, and Uganda. Titles by Hugo Slim include *Politicizing Humanitarian Action According to Need* (2004); *How We Look: Hostile Perceptions of Humanitarian Action* (2004); and *With or Against: Humanitarian Agencies and Coalition Counter-insurgencies* (2004). Other recent publications include Cate Buchanan and Robert Muggah: *No Relief: Surveying the Effects of Gun Violence on Humanitarian*

and *Development Personnel* (2005) and Antonia Potter: *We the Women: Why Conflict Mediation is not Just a Job for Men* (2005).

**Centro de Investigación para la Paz (CIP)
[Peace Research Centre]**

Calle Duque de Sesto 40, 28009 Madrid, Spain

www.cipresearch.fuhem.es

Conducting multidisciplinary research on international issues, CIP focuses on armed conflicts, the multilateral system, indigenous peoples, gender, and international justice. It maintains an extensive documentation centre on these issues. Recent publications include José Antonio Sanahuja: *Comercio, ayuda y desarrollo en tiempos de Guerra* (2004); Francisco Rey Marcos: *La financiación de la asistencia humanitaria* (2004); Gérard Pierre-Charles: *Crisis del Estado e intervención internacional en Haití* (2005); and Ali Zakaria Moussa: *La acción humanitaria en Chad y Darfur* (2005).

Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) – Development Studies and Human Rights

PO Box 6033 Postterminalen, N-5892 Bergen, Norway

www.cmi.no

CMI is a development research centre with a focus on policy-related and applied research. Its programme on peace building addresses issues such as international assistance and multilateral peace-keeping operations, state formation, democratisation, the rule of law, and economic reconstruction in countries such as Angola, Afghanistan, East Timor, Kosovo, and Sri Lanka. Information about its extensive publishing programme is available online.

Clingendael Institute Conflict Research Unit (CRU)

PO Box 93080

2509 AB The Hague, The Netherlands

www.clingendael.nl

CRU focuses on ways to prevent and address intrastate conflict through translating research into practical policy recommendations, and

developing tools for decision makers in official aid agencies and NGOs. The Institute produces a range of publications on topics related to peace building and post-conflict reconstruction, many of which are free online.

Conflict Prevention and Post-Conflict Reconstruction Network

<http://cpr.web.cern.ch/cpr/>

This Network comprises an informal group of 29 donor countries and UN agencies dealing with conflict management in order to share knowledge and improve their operational effectiveness. The Network runs the CPR Network web portal and produces practice-based materials such as the Compendium of Operational Tools, approaches to Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment, and an early-warning response methodology.

CRInfo – the Conflict Resolution Information Source

c/o Conflict Research Consortium, University of Colorado

Campus Box 580, Boulder, CO 80309, USA

<http://v4.crinfor.org/intro.jsp>

CRInfo is an online clearinghouse that indexes more than 25,000 conflict-related web pages, books, articles, audiovisual materials, organisational profiles, events, and news items. The site offers recommended readings and brief items on related topics, and enables users to connect with an extensive global network.

Human Rights Watch

350 5th Avenue 34th Floor, New York, NY 11018-3299, USA

www.hrw.org

HRW investigates and exposes violations of human rights and holds the perpetrators and their supporters accountable. While not directly concerned with humanitarian relief, it consistently documents situations that are relevant to humanitarian agencies. Its Opportunism Watch documents restrictions of civil liberties in the name of the Global War on Terror. The website contains HRW publications and press releases and

information on issues such as conventions relating to torture and the International Criminal Court. Recent reports include *Off Target: The Conduct of the War and Civilian Casualties in Iraq* (2003); *Colombia: Displaced and Discarded – The Plight of Internally Displaced Persons in Bogotá and Cartagena* (2004); *Bloodstained Hands: Past Atrocities in Kabul and Afghanistan's Legacy of Impunity* (2005); and *Entrenching Impunity: Government Responsibility for International Crimes in Darfur* (2005). Its book *Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity* considers the records of the tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

Humanitarian Accountability Project International (HAP-I)

International Environment House 2, ch Balexert 7-9, CH-1219 Geneva, Switzerland
www.hapinternational.org

HAPI works to make humanitarian action accountable to its intended beneficiaries through self-regulation and compliance verification. It develops and promotes the principles of accountability through research, consultation, and collaboration; helps its members to establish such principles, monitors and reports on their performance, and offers accreditation accordingly; and takes up concerns or complaints raised about member organisations.

Humanitarian Policy Group

Overseas Development Institute, 111 Westminster Bridge Street, London SE1 7JD, UK
www.odi.org.uk/hpg/

HPG is a team of researchers and information professionals who aim to improve humanitarian policy and practice through a combined research programme, the Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN), and specific events. Recent HPG Reports include Joanna Macrae and Adele Harmer (eds.): *Humanitarian Action and the 'Global War on Terror': A Review of Trends and Issues* (2003); Charles-Antoine Hofmann: *Measuring the Impact of Humanitarian Aid*

(2004), Adele Harmer and Lin Cotterrell: *Diversity in Donorship: the Changing Landscape of Official Humanitarian Aid* (2005); and Paul Harvey and Jeremy Lind: *Dependency and Humanitarian Relief: a Critical Analysis* (2005). The HPN produces a magazine and occasional publications, such as guidelines and manuals, and also publishes the journal *Disasters* (see entry above). Except for the journal, HPG publications are available free online.

Humanitarianism and War Project

Feinstein International Famine Center, Tufts University, 150 Harrison Ave, Boston, MA 02111, USA

HWP reviews the experience of the international community in responding to complex emergencies during the post-Cold War period, in particular the interplay between humanitarian action and political/military forces. Relying primarily on first-hand interview data, it makes recommendations to improve the functioning of the world's humanitarian system and disseminates these widely for discussion by practitioners, policy makers, and academics. HWP has produced a very large number of publications, including books (see entries for Minear and Smillie), briefing papers, monographs, scholarly articles, and journalism. Many are available free online, some also in French and Spanish.

Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)

www.IRINnews.org

Based in Nairobi, IRIN was founded by OCHA (see entry below) in 1995 to improve the flow of vital information to those involved in relief efforts in the Great Lakes region, following the 1994 Rwandan genocide. Its main role is to provide independent news and analysis about 62 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia (plus Nepal) for the humanitarian community. It also provides a range of multimedia services, including PlusNews for people living with or working on HIV/AIDS issues, in

both English and French (www.PlusNews.org and www.PlusNews.org.fr). IRIN Radio works through local radio stations to reach an audience of tens of millions. There is also an IRIN film unit; and IRIN Photo Library. All IRIN materials, email delivery services, and newsfeeds are free of charge.

International Alert

346 Clapham Road, London SW9 9AP, UK
www.international-alert.org

International Alert works to build sustainable peace in areas threatened or affected by violent conflict. In addition to direct involvement in some 20 countries and an extensive advocacy programme, it publishes reports, briefing papers, manuals, and resource packs on issues such as the safe storage and disposal of ammunition; gender justice and accountability in peace-keeping operations; conflict and the corporate sector; and a series of country reports on small arms. Recent publications include *Aid, Conflict and Peacebuilding in Afghanistan. What Lessons Can Be Learned?* (2002); *Conflict, Humanitarian Assistance and Peacebuilding: Meeting the Challenges* (2003); *Inclusive Security, Sustainable Peace: A Toolkit for Advocacy and Action* (2004); and *Building Institutional Capacity for Conflict-Sensitive Practice: The Case of International NGOs* (2004). Many titles are available in French and Spanish; most are available free online.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

19 avenue de la Paix, CH 1202 Geneva, Switzerland
www.icrc.org

ICRC offers humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of war and armed violence. The Geneva Conventions give ICRC the legal mandate to visit prisoners, organise relief operations, re-unite separated families, and engage in similar humanitarian activities during armed conflicts. Its Statutes encourage it to undertake similar work in situations of internal violence, where the Conventions do

not apply. The Conventions are binding instruments of international law, applicable worldwide, while the Statutes have quasi-legal or 'soft law' status. ICRC's publishing programme includes films, guides, and practical manuals for humanitarian personnel and journalists working in conflict areas, and information on matters of international humanitarian law. Recent publications and articles include *Hard Choices: Moral Dilemmas in Humanitarian Intervention* (1999); *Strengthening Protection in War* (2001); and *Protection of Detainees: ICRC's action behind bars* (2005). The website is in Arabic, English, French, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, and Russian.

International Crisis Group (ICG)

149 Avenue Louise, Level 24, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium
www.crisisgroup.org

ICG works to prevent and resolve violent conflict, focusing on field-based research and high-level advocacy. It publishes regular analyses and recommendations aimed at international decision makers. Its reports are available online.

International Peace Academy (IPA)

777 United Nations Plaza, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10017-3521, USA
www.ipacademy.org

IPA promotes the prevention and settlement of armed conflicts between and within states through policy research and development, and an extensive publishing programme which covers both general topics and in-depth analyses of specific conflicts and regions. Many of its reports and occasional papers are available free online. Recent books include Karen Ballentine and Jake Sherman (eds.): *The Political Economy of Armed Conflict: Beyond Greed and Grievance* (Lynne Rienner, 2003); Chandra Sriram and Zoe Nielsen (eds.): *Exploring Subregional Conflict: Opportunities for Conflict Prevention* (Lynne Rienner, 2004); and David Keen: *Conflict and Collusion in Sierra Leone* (James Currey, 2005).

International Peace Research Institute (PRIO)

Fuglehauggata 11, NO-0260, Oslo, Norway
www.prio.no

PRIO researches and publishes on peace-related issues, in particular civil war, small arms, and landmine-affected communities. PRIO also sponsors a project on Conflict Studies from a Gender Perspective, and publishes the *Journal of Peace Research* and *Security Dialogue* (see entry).

Life & Peace Institute (LPI)

PO Box 1520, SE-751 45, Uppsala, Sweden
www.life-peace.org

LPI is an international and ecumenical centre for peace research and action. Its publishing division includes *New Routes*, a journal of peace research and action, *Tools for Peace*, and two book series: 'Transition to Democracy' and 'Women and Nonviolence'.

Oxfam GB (OGB)

John Smith Drive, Oxford OX4 2JY, UK
www.oxfam.org.uk/publications

OGB is extensively involved in humanitarian relief work, on which it publishes policy briefings for advocacy, books for humanitarian professionals, reports and case studies, and practical manuals. OGB also co-publishes campaign documents with other members of Oxfam International, and with specialised agencies such as Amnesty International and coalitions such as the International Action Network on Small Arms. Recent publications include *Transitional Settlement: Displaced Populations*. For information about OGB's humanitarian programmes, visit www.oxfam.org.uk.

Refugees International

1705 N Street NW, Washington, DC, 20036, USA

www.refintl.org

Founded in 1979 in response to the forced repatriation of Indochinese refugees, RI has been involved in 30 missions concerning refugees and mass exodus worldwide. It undertakes low-profile diplomacy, while

using the power of the press to mobilise governments and engage the UN. Its website is a valuable source of information on refugee issues, and includes online reports and publications. Titles published in 2005 include *Lives on Hold: The Human Cost of Statelessness*; *No Power to Protect: The African Union Mission in Sudan*; and *Must Boys be Boys? Ending Sexual Exploitation in UN Peacekeeping Missions*.

ReliefWeb

ReliefWeb New York, OCHA, United Nations, New York, NY 10014, USA; ReliefWeb Geneva, OCHA, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland; ReliefWeb Kobe, OCHA, Hitomiraikan 5F, 1-5-2, Wakino-hama-kaigan-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe City, Hyogo 651-0073, Japan
www.reliefweb.int

Administered by OCHA (see entry for United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance), ReliefWeb is a major global gateway for information on humanitarian issues: it received an average of three million website visits per day following the 2004 Asian tsunami. Designed to help the international humanitarian community to deliver emergency assistance, it provides reliable and relevant information that is updated around the clock – made possible by working across three time zones – while also emphasising 'forgotten emergencies'. The website contains more than 300,000 documents and maps, and provides professional resources, reference materials on policy-related issues, and information about specific appeals and funding. ReliefWeb offers a newsfeed service and email subscriptions for those with low-bandwidth Internet connections.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

Signalistgatan 9, SE-169 70 Solna, Sweden
www.sipri.org

SIPRI conducts research on conflict and cooperation in relation to international peace and security. The *SIPRI Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International*

Security (Oxford: Oxford University Press) is an annual compilation of studies on major armed conflicts and multilateral peace missions, developments in international courts, and the dynamics of external intervention.

UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR)

One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA
and 11 ch des Anémones, Châtelaine, CH-1219, Geneva, Switzerland
www.undp.org/bcpr/

Within the UN system, the BCPR strives to ensure that UNDP plays a pivotal role in transitions between relief and development; promotes links between UN peace and security and development objectives; and enhances governments' responsibilities and technical and national capacities to manage crisis and post-conflict situations. It focuses on promoting the rule of law and good governance; justice and security; demobilisation; reducing the flow of small arms; supporting action on landmines; and providing war-affected populations with alternative livelihoods. In relation to natural disasters, UNDP seeks to establish recovery initiatives that can be sustained by attention to disaster mitigation and preparedness.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA)

UN Headquarters, First Avenue at 46th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA <http://ochaonline.un.org/index.asp>

OCHA is responsible for promoting a coordinated approach to humanitarian assistance among UN specialised agencies and other bodies through the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP), and for establishing a clear division of responsibility regarding humanitarian needs. Specifically, it oversees needs assessment and resource mobilisation (through the Coordinated Appeals Process), and acts as the secretariat for inter-agency coordination. It administers ReliefWeb (see entry above) and hosts the Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) (see entry above).

The World Bank Group Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit (CPRU)

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20433, USA

<http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/sdvext.nsf/67ByDocName/Conflict-PreventionandReconstruction>

Although the World Bank does not deal with humanitarian issues, CPRU designs development strategies for conflict-affected countries and publishes regularly. Relevant works include Paul Collier and Nicholas Sambanis: *Understanding Civil Wars* (2 vols., 2005); Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler: *Aid, Policy and Growth in Post-Conflict Societies* (2002); and Paul Collier: *Policy for Post-conflict Societies: Reducing the Risks of Renewed Conflict* (2000).