



## Arable land and internal displacement in Colombia

by Bjorn Pettersson

**L**arge-scale forced displacement in Colombia is a consequence of more than thirty years of armed conflict, violent pursuit of economic interests and implementation of infrastructure projects. Competition for control of fertile land has been and continues to be intense. One-third of agricultural land is now estimated to be in the hands of drug traffickers. Colombian NGOs estimate that as many as one million Colombians have been displaced in the past five years, and the total displaced since 1985 could be as high as 1.9m.<sup>1</sup> Almost all those displaced prioritize safeguarding their property rights as the most crucial component of a durable solution to the crises in their lives.

### Small land owners vulnerable to forced displacement

For Colombian IDPs, land tenure and property concerns are both the consequence of forced displacement and also a cause of displacement. Most IDPs in Colombia have fled gross violations of human rights and humanitarian law as the internal conflict has raged. A large number of small farmers have been displaced by powerful agricultural entrepreneurs who often employ illegal paramilitary groups linked to the Colombian Armed Forces. Such land seizures are common in the Magdalena Medio region and in the Atlantic Coast departments. Armed men arrive at small farms and impose a deadline for the entire family to evacuate the property. If the victims have formal property rights they are sometimes coerced into 'selling' their land, generally receiving only a fraction of the property's real value.

Given the limited independence and effectiveness of the Colombian police and justice system, turning to those institutions for protection would further expose the victim.

An end to this pattern of forced expropriation of small farmers' property does not require a change in the law. What is needed is for existing laws to be enforced and for professional police and military to be deployed in areas where civilians are at risk of attack.

### Compensation for abandoned property

When current Colombian legislation on IDPs was drafted in 1997 several national and international organizations pointed to the need for concrete provisions to guarantee that IDPs are able to recover property, gain access to new plots of land or receive compensation from the government. Unfortunately, property and land clauses in Colombian IDP legislation remain vague and ineffectual. As many as 87 per cent of land-owning IDPs have simply had to abandon their land.<sup>2</sup> Having lost their land, few are able to return to see what has happened as those responsible for their displacement often remain in the area or have managed to get land assigned to cronies.

Given that the Colombian authorities have failed to guarantee security to citizens in rural areas, it is incumbent on the Colombian state to compensate victims and to provide IDPs with agricultural land in safer parts of the country.<sup>3</sup> The government, however, has not responded to IDP demands for resettlement or compensation. Resettlement applications from destitute IDPs are processed by the Colombian Agricultural Reform Institute (INCORA) using the same procedures applied to any other landless farmer seeking access to land. IDP 'beneficiaries' are thus charged 30 per cent of the full cost of a new plot of

land. INCORA's painfully slow bureaucracy has meant that only a handful of IDPs have actually been assigned alternative land. As most IDPs have had to abandon all their belongings when they fled, very few will ever be able to pay off the debt to the state. In brief, not only are property rights grossly violated but also a real system of compensation has not been established. IDPs who have lost their land should be compensated with an equivalent plot of land, free of charge, in a different part of the country.

This deplorable situation could be partly reversed if the Colombian government actually implemented the third Action Plan on Prevention of Displacement and Attention to IDPs (CONPES) which it launched in November 1999.<sup>4</sup> This plan provides for the design of provisions to safeguard property rights and provide IDPs with access to arable land. If ever put into effect they could partially compensate for bureaucratic delays and gaps in legal provision.

In order to safeguard small farmers' property rights, the Colombian government must fulfill its commitment to disarm and disband paramilitary groups and take measures to ensure that local military and police commanders do not allow such groups to continue to forcefully expel farmers from their land.

*only a handful of IDPs have actually been assigned alternative land*

The international community can, and should, play an important role. That external pressure on the Colombian authorities can produce results was shown by the well-publicized case of the Bellacruz Estate. (The large landowner who had acquired the estate by coercive means happened to be the brother of the Colombian EU Ambassador in Brussels.) Restoring land to larger numbers of displaced IDPs requires pressure to be brought to bear on less high-profile perpetrators.

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For Internet sources of information on Colombian IDP issues, see [www.codhes.org.co](http://www.codhes.org.co) and [www.dial.org.co](http://www.dial.org.co) and [www.db.idpproject.org/Sites/idpSurvey.nsf/wCountries/Colombia](http://www.db.idpproject.org/Sites/idpSurvey.nsf/wCountries/Colombia)

A report of the Political Violence in Colombia workshop hosted by the Refugee Studies Centre in July 1999 provides further analysis of issues such as internal displacement, the failure of US anti-drug policies in the region, and the connection between drug barons and both guerrillas and paramilitaries. See RSC Meetings/Workshops at [www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/rsp](http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/rsp)

- 1 CODHES *Informa, Newsletter* No 27, 26 January 2000, p5.
- 2 *Newsletter* No 26, CODHES, Bogota, Colombia.
- 3 UN Guiding Principles, Principle 29.2
- 4 The two previous plans (1995 and 1997) have not been successfully implemented.

#### The Directorate

The Global IDP Project is a project of the Norwegian Refugee Council and is administered through its Geneva office.

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#### Website

Visit our database on internal displacement and get more information about the Global IDP Project on [www.idpproject.org](http://www.idpproject.org)

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The Ford Foundation, Cairo Office  
Trocaire  
World Vision (UK)



# conferences

## Forthcoming

### Humanitarian Action and State Sovereignty: IIHL

31 August - 2 September 2000: San Remo, Italy

On the occasion of its 30th anniversary, the International Institute of Humanitarian Law is organizing this international congress. The main subjects will be:

- right to assistance as the basis of humanitarian action
- humanitarian action and the Charter of the UN
- Red Cross and Red Crescent humanitarian action and the Plan of Action adopted by the 27th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
- state sovereignty and the protection of refugees and displaced persons

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See also [www.iihl.org](http://www.iihl.org)

### Children in Adversity: RSC

10-13 September 2000: Oxford

This international conference on ways to reinforce the coping ability and resilience of children in situations of hardship will be hosted by the Refugee Studies Centre (Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford University) and Brunel University/Royal Anthropological Institute Centre for Child-Focused Anthropological Research. The conference will bring together researchers, practitioners, policy makers and representatives of affected children. The aim is to create a forum in which insights from children, social science research and practical experience are presented

and discussed so as to facilitate the development of new programme and policy approaches to the protection and support of children in situations of extreme hardship. Its specific purpose is to pursue the notion of reinforcing children's own coping ability and resilience, and to find ways to improve policy and practice along this line. Particular attention will be given to the following situations of adversity, each one of which will be addressed separately in a thematic panel:

- armed conflict
- forced migration and displacement
- family incapacity, disharmony and separation
- hazardous and oppressive work
- institutional violations and neglect

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Email: [jo.boyden@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:jo.boyden@qeh.ox.ac.uk)

### The Geneva Refugee Convention at 50: 7th IRAP conference

8-11 January 2001: South Africa

The 7th International Research and Advisory Panel conference of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) will be held at the Eskom Conference Centre, near Johannesburg, South Africa. The topic of the conference is the Geneva Refugee Convention at 50. The three sub-themes are:

- the Convention: problems of realization and patterns of circumvention
- regional supplements or additions to the Convention
- integration, cessation, return/repatriation and resettlement

The conference will include daily plenary discussions with major speakers from the field of forced migration research. Confirmed plenary speakers include Gilbert Jaeger (speaking on the main conference theme), Morten Kjaerum (Director, Danish Human Rights Centre, on EU approaches) and Gabriela

Rodriguez (UN rapporteur on Migrants, closing the conference).

For more information, including the call for papers and application forms, go to <http://141.13.240.13/~ba6ef3/nextirap.htm> Or contact Aninia Nadig (Programme Assistant) at: [iasfm@pscw.uva.nl](mailto:iasfm@pscw.uva.nl)

## Recent

### Humanitarian Principles: Engaging with Non-State Actors

7-10 February 2000: Wilton Park, UK

This four-day conference was one in a series of conferences run at Wilton Park on humanitarian challenges; the next in the series will focus on 'Humanitarian Challenges in the Midst of War', in collaboration with ICRC (15-18 May). The following summary is taken from the full report.

The humanitarian community faces increasing challenges if it is to achieve its objective of delivering emergency relief and protecting people in situations of conflict. As conflicts are now mainly intra-state, those civilians who need help and protection have greater strategic significance. Humanitarian organizations therefore need to engage and negotiate with a wide range of organized armed groups - the so-called non-state actors - and thus become increasingly skilful to achieve their objectives. Different sets of tools may be applicable when engaging with armed groups in different situations but such *ad hoc* practices still need to seek the support of armed groups to respect humanitarian principles. Finding more systematic ways of engaging with different non-state actors, including through better analysis and learning from the traps and tricks of the past, without necessarily setting out a blueprint or model of procedures, would be advantageous. The tension remains, however, between ensuring the implementation of accepted humanitarian principles by all parties and the need for

common sense and flexibility on the ground. There may need to be greater pragmatism over implementing the principles. Furthermore, it is increasingly hard for humanitarians to avoid becoming politicized since engaging with armed organizations is a political act in itself and humanitarian aid has political consequences. Separately the humanitarian community could benefit from more dialogue with the corporate sector over their role in conflict situations.

*For a full report, see [www.wiltonpark.org.uk](http://www.wiltonpark.org.uk) Contact: Wilton Park, Wiston House, Steyning, West Sussex BN44 3DZ, UK. Fax: +44 (0)1903 814445. Email: [cathy.brown@wiltonpark.org.uk](mailto:cathy.brown@wiltonpark.org.uk)*

## Regional Conference on Internal Displacement in Asia

*22-24 February 2000: Bangkok, Thailand*

The purposes of this conference were: i) to promote the dissemination and application in Asia of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement; ii) to share information on the problem of internal displacement within the Asian region and identify effective practices for addressing it; and iii) to promote more regular networking among organizations involved with IDPs, more systematic documentation of the problems facing the displaced, and the development of monitoring systems.

Conference participants heard a global overview of the problem by Francis Deng (Representative of the UN Secretary-General on IDPs), reports on regional patterns and trends as well as country case studies on Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, East Timor, India, Indonesia, Myanmar (Burma), North Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The conference participants also welcomed the Guiding Principles, noted the positive contribution they could make in promoting protection and assistance, and urged their observance by all concerned parties.

Although displacement caused by armed conflict, ethnic and religious strife, and deliberate government campaigns to uproot populations have generally commanded most international attention to date, participants noted that international strategies are also needed for addressing development-induced dis-

placement. This was considered particularly necessary by conference participants where projects do not meet the standard of overriding public interest and where poor, indigenous and marginalized groups are forcibly displaced without consultation, respect for their human rights or the provision of adequate resettlement or compensation. Land and compensation issues were also raised during the conference. Some participants noted that in the future, additional guidelines might be needed with greater specificity. While the Guiding Principles did not cover land and compensation issues in depth, they were considered a valuable point of departure for the further development of the law in this regard.

To promote greater attention to dealing with internal displacement in Asia, conference participants proposed the following:

- A greater focus by national human rights commissions (NHRIs) on the rights of IDPs. NHRIs could work to prevent situations of forced displacement, press for observance of the Guiding Principles during displacement, and promote equitable solutions. To these ends, they could undertake monitoring and reporting, provide legal advice, offer community assistance, engage in advocacy and public information campaigns, and coordinate their efforts closely with both government officials and NGOs.
- The introduction of the Guiding Principles into the Asia Pacific Forum for NHRIs (ASPAC) to ensure that each NHRI becomes aware of the Principles. Internal displacement could also become the major theme of ASPAC at its 2001 gathering.
- The formation of an Asian regional network of NGOs to work together on the problem of internal displacement. This could improve NGO capacities, increase coordination, help standardize NGO methods, and facilitate their undertaking joint efforts to promote observance of the Guiding Principles.
- The introduction of the issue of internal displacement into the agendas of regional inter-governmental bodies, such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
- The assumption of a greater role by academic institutions in Asia in promoting attention to internal displacement. This could be accomplished through coursework, the convening of conferences, the issuance of publications, and the development of regional collaboration. It was suggested that a few lead institutions be identified in Asia to promote regional cooperation in research. Academic programmes could also assist national human rights commissions by increasing their understanding of the causes and impact of displacement.
- The development and strengthening of regional information networks on internal displacement, and the linking of these networks to the Global IDP Database recently set up by the NRC.
- The translation of the Guiding Principles into local languages, the holding of training programmes on the Principles, the enlisting of media for mass education in the Principles, and the wide dissemination of the Principles among displaced communities and those working with them.
- Programmes that increase the engagement of internally displaced populations in promoting their own rights were strongly endorsed by conference participants.

*The full report of the conference will be published in a forthcoming issue of UNHCR's Refugee Survey Quarterly.*

Conference hosts: the University of Chulalongkorn and the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum Asia). Sponsors were UNHCR, the Brookings Institution Project on Internal Displacement, Forum Asia, the Norwegian Refugee Council and the US Committee for Refugees.

If you would like to publicize a forthcoming conference or workshop in *Forced Migration Review*, please send us the details as far in advance as possible. Please indicate whether you would like the information displayed on our website's 'News, Events and Resources' page if we are unable to include details in the hard copy publication. We would also welcome your additions to the links section of our website. **Email the Editors at [fmr@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:fmr@qeh.ox.ac.uk) or write to the address on page 2.**

## Conferences & Workshops

See p.42 for details of the RSC's *Children in Adversity* conference in September 2000.

### The Kosovo Refugee Crisis

12-13 May 2000: Bergen, Norway

Sponsored by the RSC and the Chr Michelson Institute, Bergen, with the financial support of the UK Department for International Development and the EU Thematic Network on Humanitarian Development Studies. The objective of the workshop is to gather academics, practitioners from governmental and non-governmental organizations, and graduate students specializing in refugee issues to discuss certain policy problems and lessons that relate to the international response regarding the Kosovo refugee outflow in 1999.

### Alternative Futures: Developing an Agenda for Legal Research in Asylum

1-3 June 2000: Oxford

Participants will discuss the forms of legal regime for forced migrants that could be created over the next 20 years. Areas to be addressed include the 1951 Geneva Convention; the effects of globalization; lessons from current practice; the relationship between humanitarian and refugee law; and the role of development and intervention in addressing the causes of movement and flight. The workshop is coordinated by Dr Matthew Gibney and is sponsored by the Ford Foundation. Attendance by invitation only.

### Children and Adolescents in Palestinian Households

4-9 October 2000: Cyprus

This workshop represents the first phase of dissemination of the RSC research project of this name. Representatives from the Palestinian research teams based in Beirut, Damascus, Amman, the West Bank and Gaza will attend, joined later by representatives from the major IGOs and NGOs working in the region. Participants will discuss the themes and substantive topics which

have emerged from the field work to date. *Contact: Dawn Chatty, RSC.*  
*Email: dawn.chatty@qeh.ox.ac.uk*

### War, Famine and Forced Migrations

26-27 May 2000: Cortona, Italy

Hosted by the Feltrinelli Foundation and co-sponsored by the Oriental Institute (Naples), the University of Turin, Regione Toscana and the RSC.

*Website: www.Feltrinelli.it/Fondazione.*

## Courses

### International Summer School in Forced Migration 2000

17 July – 4 August 2000

**Fully funded scholarships are available for nationals from South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.**

This three-week residential course provides a broad understanding of the issues of forced migration and humanitarian assistance; participants examine, discuss and review theory and practice. Designed for experienced managers, administrators and field workers and policy makers in humanitarian fields. Involves lectures and seminars by international experts, small group work, case studies, exercises, simulations and individual study. *Venue: Wadham College, Oxford. Course fees: £1,950 (incl B&B accommodation; weekday lunches; study fees; course materials). Deadline for enrolment and payment of fees: 1 June 2000. Contact the ISS Administrator at RSC (address opposite). Tel: +44 (0)1865 270723. Email: summer.school@qeh.ox.ac.uk*

### The Psychosocial Experiences and Needs of Refugees

September 2000

This short course will explore the issues and interventions that currently characterize psychosocial refugee work. The course will consist of lectures, workshops and small group work. Designed for humanitarian workers who have an interest in psychosocial work. Training material available. *Contact: Dominique Attala at RSC (address opposite). Email: rscedu@qeh.ox.ac.uk*

## New research projects

### The relationship between asylum policy and immigration movements in Canada and the UK

The RSC has been awarded US\$13,600 a year for two years by the 'Sustained Studies in Contemporary Canadian Issues in 1999-2001' programme, sponsored by the Canadian Dept of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the Foundation for Canadian Studies in the UK. The research team is led by Dr Matthew Gibney and includes Prof Guy Goodwin-Gill, Michael Barutciski and Sharon Rusu.

### Complex forced migration emergencies: towards a new humanitarian regime

The MacArthur Foundation has approved a seed grant of US\$75,000 to develop this collaborative research project comprising researchers and policy analysts from the RSC (Dr Nicholas Van Hear); the Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University; the Project on Internal Displacement at Brookings Institution; the Centre for the Study of Forced Migration at the University of Dar es Salaam; and the Regional Centre for Strategic Studies in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

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## Study & Reflection

### Visiting Fellowships

Visiting Fellowships are open to senior and mid-career practitioners and policy makers who wish to spend a period of study and reflection in a conducive academic environment, and to academics and other researchers who are working in fields related to forced migration. Each Fellow is assigned an academic adviser and is expected to undertake a specific programme of self-directed study or research for one, two or three terms. *Contact: Visiting Fellowships Administrator at RSC (address below). Tel: +44 (0)1865 270723. Email: vfp@qeh.ox.ac.uk*

### Master of Studies in Forced Migration

This nine-month postgraduate degree course is grounded in a multi-disciplinary approach that includes the perspectives of anthropology, law, politics and international relations. It includes courses and seminars on:

- Introduction to the study of forced migration
- Liberal democratic states, globalisation and forced migration
- International human rights and refugee law
- Ethical issues in forced migration
- Research methods
- Issues and controversies in forced migration.

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## Publications

### Working Paper No 3

#### Globalisation, Humanitarianism and the Erosion of Refugee Protection

by B S Chimni (Prof of International Law, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India) This paper was originally given as the first Harrell-Bond Lecture on 17 November 1999. Available in hard copy (£3.00/\$4.80) or via the RSC website at [www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/rsc/](http://www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/rsc/)

Also available in hard copy and on the RSC website: **Working Paper No 2 : UNHCR and International Protection**  
**Working Paper No 1 : The Kosovo Crisis**

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**Handbook for Applying the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement**

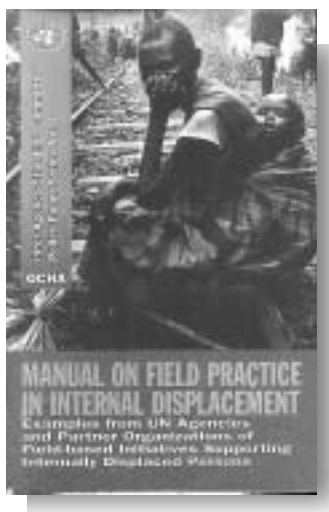
OCHA & the Brookings Institution Project on Internal Displacement. Nov 1999. 61pp. Free.

This publication explains the Guiding Principles, beginning with general principles and then identifying which principles apply to specific needs in the field. Drawing on the companion volume Manual on Field Practice in Internal Displacement [see below], the Handbook provides example of practical actions that field staff can take on behalf of IDPs, ranging from advocacy to concrete programmatic strategies for increasing protection and ensuring effective and appropriate assistance.

Contact: OCHA Policy Development Unit, 1 UN Plaza, Room DC1 1384, New York, NY 10017, USA. Fax: +1 212 9631040. Email: ocha-pdu@un.org

**Manual on Field Practice in Internal Displacement**

OCHA. Inter-Agency Standing Committee Policy Paper Series No 1. Nov 1999. 92pp. Free.



This first edition is a compilation of more than 60 examples of programme initiatives undertaken by operational agencies, governments and displaced people themselves. Examples of field practice are grouped under five chapter headings, each with a brief summary of the relevant Guiding Principles followed by examples of field practices geared towards the fulfilment of each. There is also an index of the examples. Readers are encouraged to contribute further examples for the next edition and all feedback is welcomed.

Contact: as above.

**NATO and Humanitarian Action in the Kosovo Crisis**

by Larry Minear, Ted van Baarda and Marc Sommers. Thomas J Watson Jr Institute for International Studies and the Humanitarian Law Consultancy, Brown University. Occasional Paper #36. 2000. 198pp. One copy available free of charge; bulk orders \$5 each plus shipping. Also available at: [www.brown.edu/Departments/Watson\\_Institute/H\\_VV/index.html](http://www.brown.edu/Departments/Watson_Institute/H_VV/index.html)



This research study involved interviewing more than 200 individuals, drawn from some 70 agencies and representing a cross section of the individuals and institutions involved in the Kosovo crisis: roughly one-third had military or political responsibilities and two-thirds had humanitarian duties. The study examined exclusively the military/humanitarian interactions in order to frame issues for discussion and analysis. Chapters 1 to 5 provide the findings of the study; Chapter 6 & 7 present a summary of the interim November workshop and the researchers' recommendations respectively; Chapter 8 reprints Prof Adam Roberts' article 'NATO's 'Humanitarian War' over Kosovo', presented at the workshop; Chapter 9 presents a reference timeline of major events in the Kosovo crisis; and Chapter 10 provides further material of historical interest and potential use in future crises. The researchers themselves express their conclusion that the Kosovo crisis reflected the "militarization of humanitarian action, with certain ominous portents for the future, particularly in terms of the politicization of humanitarian access and activities."

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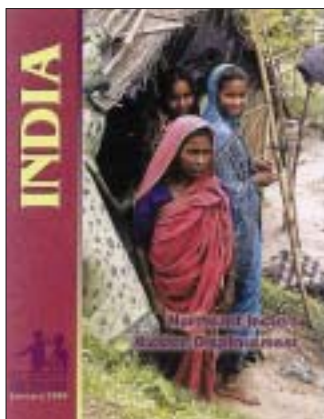
Fax: +1 401 863 3808.

Email: [H&WProject@brown.edu](mailto:H&WProject@brown.edu)

## Northeast India's Hidden

### Displacement

by Hiram A Ruiz. US Committee for Refugees. 2000. 20pp. ISBN 0-936548-05-3. US\$5.00.



This is the latest in a series of studies of complex situations of internal displacement where access is difficult and international involvement is limited or non-existent. India was selected as one such country because of the difficulty of access to and the paucity of information about displaced populations in the northeast. This publication examines the question of access, causes of displacement in northeast India, the displaced populations themselves, conditions for the displaced, the response of the Indian government, and the role and response of the international community. It concludes with recommendations to the government of India and to the international community.

Contact: USCR, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 200, Washington DC 20036-2003, USA.

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Fax: +1 202 347 3418.

Order via website: [www.refugees.org](http://www.refugees.org)

## Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in Indonesia: West Timor, Aceh and Lombok (Issue Brief)

by Jana Mason. US Committee for Refugees. 2000. 12pp. \$5.

This paper provides an update on civilians caught up in political conflict and unrest in Indonesia, with a focus on the regions of Aceh, West Timor and Lombok. It includes USCR's recommendations for improving the situation for uprooted people and preventing additional flight.

Contact: as above.

## Balkan Returns: An Overview of Refugee Returns and Minority Repatriation

by Brad K Blitz. US Institute of Peace. Dec 1999. Available at: [www.usip.org/oc/sr/sr991221/sr991221nb.html](http://www.usip.org/oc/sr/sr991221/sr991221nb.html)

This report focuses on the question of refugee and in particular minority returns in the former Yugoslavia. Minority returns are described as the return of refugees and displaced persons to areas currently under control of a different ethnic group. Minority returns are a regional issue: Croatia, Bosnia and Kosovo are the principal recipients of minority returns; Serbia, Bosnia, Montenegro and Macedonia are harbouring minorities from elsewhere.

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Fax: +1 202 4296063.

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## Older People in Disasters and Humanitarian Crises: Guidelines for Best Practice

HelpAge International. April 2000. 24pp. Free. Also available at [www.helpage.org](http://www.helpage.org)



These new Guidelines, based on research by HelpAge International with support from ECHO and UNHCR, highlight the vulnerable position of older people caught in conflict and natural disasters. They aim to help aid agencies working in humanitarian emergencies to target assistance to older people more effectively. Available in English, French and Spanish.

Contact: HelpAge International, 67-74 Saffron Hill, London EC1N 8QX, UK.

Tel: +44 (0)20 7404 7201.

Fax: +44 (0)20 7404 7203.

Email: [hai@helpage.org](mailto:hai@helpage.org)

## Information Sources in Development Studies

ed Sheila Allcock. Bowker-Saur. 1999. ISBN 1-85739-281-7. 239pp. £50.

This book is an easy to use, evaluative guide to current sources of information available both as conventionally published books and as electronic media such as CD-ROMs and the Internet. The information professionals who have written the individual chapters focus on information resources for their own specialist topics, such as project planning and management; development aid and NGOs; disasters; development and gender; health, nutrition and population; and education and employment. It includes a chapter (by Sarah Rhodes, Documentalist at the Refugee Studies Centre Library) on migration and refugee issues.

Contact: Bowker-Saur, Windsor Court, East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, West Sussex RH19 1XA, UK. Tel: +44 (0)1342 326972. Fax: +44 (0)1342 336198. Email: [lis@bowker-saur.com](mailto:lis@bowker-saur.com) Website: [www.bowker-saur.co.uk](http://www.bowker-saur.co.uk)

## Nashra Al-Hijra Al-Qasriya and Revista sobre Migraciones Forzosas

Forced Migration Review is also printed in Spanish (*Revista sobre Migraciones Forzosas*) and Arabic (*Nashra Al-Hijra Al-Qasriya*).

All subscriptions to the Arabic and Spanish editions are free of charge.

If you would like to receive one or the other, or if you know of others who would like to receive copies, please send us the relevant contact details. Email the Editors at [fmr@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:fmr@qeh.ox.ac.uk) or write to us at: FMR, Refugee Studies Centre, QEH, University of Oxford, 21 St Giles, Oxford OX1 3LA, UK.

