



BIBLIOGRAPHY ON APPROACHING ARMED GROUPS

This bibliography has been developed as part of the Child Soldiers Coalition's project on armed groups and the involvement of children in armed conflict. The Coalition's research has shown that by 2004 most children taking part in armed conflict worldwide were involved with a range of non-state armed groups, many fighting in opposition to government forces.

The Coalition's project on child recruitment and armed groups aims to assist our members and partners to gain further insights into why children become involved in armed groups and to develop effective strategies for ending such involvement. The bibliography is intended as a resource for those who want more information on armed groups and the involvement of children in armed conflict, and focuses on various approaches for addressing or engaging with armed groups.

The materials included in the bibliography provide information on some of the different approaches used by the UN, governments, NGOs and others dealing with armed groups for a range of purposes – gaining access for delivery of humanitarian aid, to promote respect for international norms, and in the context of peace negotiations. It is divided into three sections reflecting those three broad categories :

- Humanitarian access, assistance and protection;
- International humanitarian and human rights norms;
- Conflict analysis and resolution; peace processes.

To some extent the categories overlap, and some documents listed here do not fit clearly into any single category. Where this is the case, the general rule has been to list such documents in the category where they fit best. In some cases, where a document clearly falls into two categories, the entry is duplicated in both relevant sections of the bibliography.

Most of the materials listed are available on the internet. In most cases generic links are provided, linking to the page where the document can be located. Web links were correct at the time of finalizing the bibliography.

Further suggestions for publications and other materials to be included in the bibliography will be welcome.

November 2006



HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

Title Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
Abstract The IASC is an inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making involving key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners, which works under the leadership of the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator. It was established in June 1992 in response to UN General Assembly Resolution 46/182; its role as primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance was confirmed by General Assembly Resolution 48/57.
Doc type website
Link <http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc>

Title UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Abstract OCHA was established in 1998 as the UN focal point for coordination of humanitarian response, policy development and humanitarian advocacy. It is headed by the UN Emergency Relief coordinator, and it carries out its coordination function primarily through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). It is the successor body to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), established by UN General Assembly resolution 46/182 of December 1991 which also established the IASC.
Doc type website
Link <http://ochaonline.un.org>

Title Agreement on Ground Rules in Southern Sudan
Abstract The text of the 1995 agreement on "Ground Rules" between the UN's Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) and the SPLM/A is included as an appendix to three of the papers included in this bibliography
Date 1996 May
Pages 3pp
Doc type in Levine (1997), Bradbury et al (2000) and Ricigliano (ed.) (2005) (see entries in this bibliography)
Link Bradbury et al and Levine: <http://www.odihpn.org/publist.asp> (free registration required)
Ricigliano (ed.): <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/contents.php>

Author Akol, Lam
Title Operation Lifeline Sudan: War, peace and relief in southern Sudan
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) was the first operation in which the UN dealt with a non-state armed group without conferring recognition upon it. The paper describes the development of the OLS humanitarian relief program, and how it linked with new opportunities for peacemaking. "Corridors of tranquillity" around relief supply routes were conceived and the parties reached an unwritten agreement that the UN would deal with all the parties to the conflict that controlled territory through which relief items would pass. A new opportunity for peace seemed to be emerging, but a coup undermined the momentum and the OLS took on a more ad hoc nature. The author discusses the problems resulting from problematic splits within the SPLM/A after 1991, and assesses how the UN decided to deal with these.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), *Choosing to Engage*, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/operation-lifeline.php>



Author Anderson, Mary B.
Title Do No Harm: How aid can support peace -- or war
Publisher Lynne Rienner, Boulder, Colorado
Abstract The book shows how international aid, even where effective in saving lives, often reinforces divisions among contending groups. It also offers evidence of creative programs that point the way to new approaches to aid. It calls for a redesign of assistance programs so that they do no harm, while doing their intended good, and argues that many opportunities exist for aid workers to support the processes by which societies disengage from conflict.
Date 1999
Pages 161pp
Ref ISBN 1 555 87834 2 (pb)
Cost \$16.95

Author Anderson, Mary B. (ed.)
Title Options for Aid in Conflict: Lessons from field experience
Publisher Collaborative for Development Action
Abstract This manual is written by and for aid workers in conflict areas, and is meant to help the field staff of international aid agencies to develop programming approaches that support peace rather than war. Most of the manual deals with the range of programming decisions that international aid agencies face when they initiate and implement aid programs in conflict settings, through which aid has impacts -- negative or positive -- on conflict. The approach outlined in the manual helps to identify some of the complexity of conflict environments, helps to show how decisions affect intergroup relationships, and points the way to thinking of different ways of doing things to have better effects.
Date 2000 December
Pages 118pp
Link <http://www.cdainc.com> (Publications > DNH)

Author Bradbury, Mark, Nicholas Leader and Kate Mackintosh
Title The "Agreement on Ground Rules" in South Sudan
Publisher Overseas Development Institute (ODI), London
Abstract This report offers an independent analysis of the "Ground Rules" agreed between the UN's Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) and SPLM/A leader John Garang in July 1995. It argues that the influence of the Ground Rules is evident in five areas: in the regulation and coordination of the humanitarian programme in southern Sudan; in the system of security; in the management of assistance; in protection activities; and in capacity-building and good governance.
Date 2000 March
Pages 91pp
Doc type Study 3 in The Politics of Principle: The principles of humanitarian action in practice - Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) Report No. 4
Link <http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/hpgreport4.pdf>
or locate from <http://www.odihpn.org/publist.asp> (free registration required)



Author Bruderlein, Claude
Title Towards a Common Security Framework: Securing access and managing risks in hazardous missions
Publisher Harvard Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Abstract International agencies are working increasingly in conflict areas where threats of attack and recurring criminal violence often hinder their work, limiting their access to people in need and putting their operatives at risk. New security threats associated with global terrorism, collapsed or fragmented states, proliferation of small arms, privatization of conflicts, economic depredation or environmental degradation are forcing a re-evaluation of the core objectives of these agencies, their dependence on current security systems and the impact new security methods may have on the perception of their constituency and beneficiaries. This requires an in-depth debate and an agenda for a common security approach of international agencies active in high-risk environments. The paper reviews some shortcomings of current security approaches and introduces a model for development of an integrated security management system and recommendations for professionalization of security management of international agencies.
Date 2004 November
Pages 14pp
Doc type Paper presented at the Conference on Crisis Management and Information Technology, 3-6 November 2004
Link <http://www.hpcr.org/pdfs/CommonSecurityFramework.pdf>

Author Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD)
Title Humanitarian Engagement with Armed Groups: The Central Asian Islamic opposition groups
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract This paper is part of a wider series of case studies on humanitarian engagement with armed groups. It aims to contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics between religion, local culture, and humanitarianism. As background it analyses three Islamic opposition groups in Central Asian countries. It finds that negative perceptions of humanitarianism seem prevalent particularly since the appearance of a more radical brand of Islam among opposition groups. It concludes that humanitarian actors must intensify their effort to better understand local dynamics and to be better understood by the local people.
Date 2003 February
Pages 51pp
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/datastore/files/Asianmovements.pdf>

Author Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD)
Title Humanitarian Engagement with Armed Groups: The Colombian Paramilitary
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract The paper discusses some issues relating to humanitarian engagement with the Colombian paramilitaries particularly the AUC. Humanitarian organizations differ in their approach: some hold that political necessity requires them to meet with all actors so as to preserve transparency and neutrality; others maintain neutrality by refusing contact with any of the armed groups. The paper is intended as a contribution to decision-making by humanitarian organizations faced with this choice.
Date 2002 October
Pages 35pp
Obtainable from Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue



Author Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD)
Title Politics and Humanitarianism: Coherence in crisis?
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract Description: This paper examines the difficulties and political complexities associated with providing humanitarian aid in political conflict areas. The paper provides several examples and analyses the dynamics of interaction between the local political environment and foreign aid organizations in Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.
Date 2003 February
Pages 24pp
Link <http://www.isn.ch/pubs/ph/details.cfm?id=7271>

Author Cutts, Mark
Title Negotiating with Warring Parties
Abstract Access to civilian victims of conflict often depends on negotiations between humanitarian personnel and warring parties. Both encompass a wide range of groups. Humanitarian personnel often negotiate from positions of weakness, being dependent on those with whom they are negotiating for their own security, and often internally divided, leading to inconsistency and confusion at the negotiating table and compromise deals. Humanitarian programs in areas of conflict accordingly often reflect relative demands of the opposing warring parties rather than an independent objective assessment of needs. The principle of "neutrality" and the attempt to be "non-political" means that humanitarian actors often devote insufficient attention to understanding the dynamics of the political crises in which they work and in practice "political neutrality" often amounts to political naivety. Those who negotiate with warring parties should be well trained in the art of negotiation, with a good understanding of the local military and political context as well as of the wider political context. They should be discerning about who they negotiate with and be wary of building up unhealthy "partnerships" with corrupt and abusive local authorities.
Date 1999
Pages 4pp
Ref ISSN online 1471-695X; print 1020-4067
Doc type Refugee Survey Quarterly Vol. 18 No. 3 : 43-46
Link <http://rsq.oxfordjournals.org/archive> (subscription required)



Author Cutts, Mark
Title The Humanitarian Operation in Bosnia, 1992-95: Dilemmas of negotiating humanitarian access
Publisher UNHCR, Geneva
Abstract This study, which forms part of a larger research project on humanitarian access, provides a critical analysis of the efforts made to negotiate humanitarian access in Bosnia. The humanitarian operation in the midst of an active armed conflict was in many ways a remarkable achievement, but had many shortcomings. It was constrained by the obstructionism of the warring parties, as well as limitations imposed by the international humanitarian community itself, including conflicting agendas, internal tensions and divisions, lack of clear policies and poor negotiating abilities. Humanitarian organizations were frequently outmanoeuvred by the warring parties, and disadvantaged by rapid rotation of personnel and the difficulties of establishing a common approach. Most agencies were experienced and highly professional, but some had dubious links with the warring parties, fundamentalist groups, mercenaries, and secret intelligence agencies, so the humanitarian community was sometimes treated with mistrust and hostility. Some deals between humanitarian actors and the warring parties had unintended negative consequences, and it is important to learn from these.
Date 1999 May
Pages 25pp
Doc type New Issues in Refugee Research Working Paper No. 8
Link <http://www.jha.ac/articles/u008.pdf>

Author De Waal, Alex
Title Food and Power in Sudan: A critique of humanitarianism
Publisher African Rights, London
Abstract An analysis of Sudan as a laboratory for humanitarian practices, showing how the deregulation and privatization of relief supply, cross-line humanitarian access during wartime, the development of Islamic relief and the use of aid to promote local capacity have all been pioneered in this strife riven region. The study also identifies the deeper political and economic processes that create famine, or which can make its prevention possible.
Date 1997
Pages 365pp
Ref ISBN 1 899 47713 6
Cost £14.95

Author Department for International Development (DFID)
Title Conducting Conflict Assessments: Guidance notes
Publisher Department for International Development (DFID), UK
Abstract A resource to help analyse conflict, assess conflict related risks associated with development or humanitarian assistance, and develop options for more conflict sensitive policies and programs. It presents a methodology for conflict assessment at the country or regional level based on DFID's experience in conducting Strategic Conflict Assessments in seven countries.
Date 2002 January
Pages 52pp
Link <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/conflict-assess-guidance.pdf>



Author Glaser, Max P.
Title Humanitarian Engagement with Non-state Armed Actors: The parameters of negotiated access
Publisher Overseas Development Institute (ODI), London
Abstract This paper addresses the question of humanitarian engagement with non-state armed groups and considers why some combatants react positively and consistently to humanitarian demands to meet access preconditions, while others respond erratically, decline to respond or are hostile. Its objective is to determine the parameters of responsible humanitarian engagement.
Date 2005 June
Pages 26pp
Ref ISBN 0 85003 760 3
Doc type Humanitarian Practice Network Paper No. 51
Link <http://www.odihpn.org/documents/networkpaper051.pdf>
 or locate from <http://www.odihpn.org/publist.asp> (free registration required)

Author Glaser, Max P.
Title Negotiated Access: Humanitarian engagement with armed non-state actors
Publisher Carr Center for Human Rights Policy, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Abstract This essay analyses the meaning of the term "negotiated access" in the context of the provision of humanitarian aid in war zones. It concentrates on humanitarian engagement with armed non-state actors in the context of collapsed, failed or weak states, and analyses the various modes of control those actors exercise over populations to sustain their survival strategies. The essay identifies the dynamics of humanitarian engagement and the minimum criteria for negotiations as well as various techniques and methods to assess and evaluate the effectiveness of humanitarian engagement and negotiated access.
Date 2004 May
Pages 63pp
Link <http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/cchrp/pdf/NegotiatedAccess.pdf>

Author Hansen, Greg
Title Operational Interaction between UN Humanitarian Agencies and Belligerent Forces: Towards a code of conduct
Publisher Overseas Development Institute (ODI), London
Abstract Humanitarian agencies working in conflict are faced with tensions between dealing with belligerent forces and safeguarding their independence and neutrality. This balancing act is especially difficult when belligerent nations are major donors. For UN agencies, this is further complicated by the multiple roles that member states expect the UN to perform. UN agencies must have some form of engagement with belligerent forces or occupying powers, both for their own security and to limit the harmful consequences of warfare for the civilian population, but the form of engagement in recent emergencies such as Afghanistan and Iraq has been flawed, leading to a perception that the UN was engaged in joint planning with US-led forces and that humanitarian principles were compromised by political agendas. The paper suggests measures to improve adherence to principles of neutrality and independence in UN humanitarian action, and to better preserve its civilian character.
Date 2004 March
Doc type in Humanitarian Exchange No. 26
Link http://www.odi.org.uk/Africa_Portal/pdf/humanitarianexchange026.pdf
 or locate from <http://www.odihpn.org/publist.asp> (free registration required)



Author Hofmann, Claudia
Title Engaging Non-state Armed Groups in Humanitarian Action: State actor and non-governmental approaches
Publisher German Development Institute, Bonn
Abstract The persistent rise of intra-state conflict brings with it a heightened focus on non-state armed groups. In the humanitarian field, however, there are vast shortcomings regarding a universal legal foundation, so international relations with non-state armed groups have primarily relied on ceasefire agreements and peace treaties. But recently the urgency of engaging non-state armed groups has been increasingly addressed mainly by NGOs, which are less bound by state-centric frameworks. This paper addresses the differences, commonalities, and difficulties for state and non-state actors engaging non-state armed groups. It demonstrates how NGOs present a possibility of filling a gap in the international legal regime by employing lower-key initiatives that avoid political issues like legitimization or recognition of non-state armed groups. It also argues that "small agreements" in the humanitarian field with regard to engaging nonstate armed groups can contribute enormously to prospective peace processes.
Date 2004 July-August
Pages 58pp (25pp plus annex)
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>

Author InterAction Protection Working Group
Title Making Protection a Priority: Integrating protection and humanitarian assistance
Publisher InterAction
Abstract International protection has traditionally been seen as the role of specialized agencies such as UNHCR or the ICRC. But humanitarian NGOs can play a complementary role. This paper presents the concept of protection as a collective responsibility and highlights how diverse agencies can bring their work to bear on protection issues. Integrating protection into relief activities does not mean that protection and humanitarian assistance are the same. Nor can protection be treated as an afterthought -- it must be included at the start of designing any assistance program.
Date 2004 April
Pages 7pp
Link http://www.interaction.org/files.cgi/2835_Protection_priority.pdf



Author Levine, Iain
Title Promoting Humanitarian Principles: The southern Sudan experience
Publisher Overseas Development Institute (ODI), London, Humanitarian Practice Network (formerly Relief and Rehabilitation Network)
Abstract This account describes how Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) sought to integrate humanitarian principles and protection of civilians within its work. Complex emergencies are crises of human rights as much as of humanitarian need; civilians require not only humanitarian assistance (food, health care, shelter and water etc) but also protection of their safety, dignity and basic human rights. Accordingly, humanitarian principles and standards should lie at the centre of assistance programs. Protection of civilians is achieved through application of human rights law, international law and internationally recognized principles. It also requires implementation and enforcement, including monitoring and follow-up of violations and abuses. The account focuses on working with armed opposition movements and in particular discusses concerns of humanitarian agencies about providing perceived legitimacy to those who treat their populations badly. While focusing on a specific initiative, it highlights broader dilemmas confronting the international humanitarian community.
Date 1997
Pages 31pp
Ref ISBN 0 850 03361 6
Doc type Relief and Rehabilitation Network paper 21
Link <http://www.odihpn.org/report.asp?ID=2127>
or locate from <http://www.odihpn.org/publist.asp> (free registration required)

Author Macrae, Joanna and Adele Harmer (eds)
Title Humanitarian Action and the "Global War on Terror": A review of trends and issues
Publisher Overseas Development Institute (ODI), London
Abstract This report reviews key trends in humanitarian policy, and focuses on the implications of the global "war on terrorism", in particular the framework it sets within which humanitarian aid policy will be defined and implemented. It considers the difficulties humanitarian organisations face in positioning themselves within a geopolitical framework in which they are deeply embedded, culturally, politically and financially and the increasing integration of humanitarian policy within international security policy, and the major upheavals in the international architecture responsible for defining and implementing humanitarian action. It finds that identifying the humanitarian agenda, and positioning it as a distinct sphere of international behaviour, is becoming an increasingly difficult task. It includes chapters on the legal implications of 9/11; the implications of 9/11 for humanitarian NGOs; humanitarianism and Islam; and Afghanistan after 9/11.
Date 2003 July
Pages 71pp
Ref ISBN 0 850 03672 0
Doc type Humanitarian Policy Group (HPG) Report No. 14
Link <http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/papers/hpgreport14.pdf>
or locate from <http://www.odihpn.org/publist.asp> (free registration required)
or locate from http://www.odi.org.uk/hpg/publications_reports.html



Author Mahony, Liam
Title Proactive Presence: Field strategies for civilian protection
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract This publication argues for a more frequent and strategic use of unarmed international field missions to protect civilians. Unarmed presence, if used proactively and strategically, can deter perpetrators of violence and assist local reform efforts thus enhancing the protection of civilians in times of war. It requires, among other things, techniques of sustained diplomacy, conscious visibility, encouragement and empowerment, and public advocacy to influence actors on the ground.
Date 2006
Pages 160pp
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Civilian%20protection%20publications>

Author Mancini-Griffoli, Deborah and André Picot
Title Humanitarian Negotiation: A handbook for securing access, assistance and protection for civilians in armed conflict
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract Negotiation is a critical skill in humanitarian work, but often not well understood by humanitarian workers and poorly resourced. The handbook is meant to help address the gap in knowledge and to enhance individual and organizational negotiation skills. It does not prescribe a single approach valid in all cases, but offers a framework for managing and planning negotiations and some practical suggestions to enable humanitarian workers to develop a negotiation strategy, which may need to be refined and adapted to take account of cultural, social or other factors specific to a given situation. It is written for humanitarians at the operational and frontline levels who are negotiating access, assistance and protection with government authorities, military personnel, armed groups and civilians, rather than for political or peace negotiators.
Date 2004 October
Pages 150pp plus annexes
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Civilian%20protection%20publications>

Author McHugh, Gerard and Manuel Bessler
Title Guidelines on Humanitarian Negotiations with Armed Groups
Publisher UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Abstract This set of guidelines is intended to provide concise advice and guidance to humanitarian practitioners on how to prepare for and conduct humanitarian negotiations with non-state armed groups. It summarizes the essential guidance presented in the more comprehensive partner publication by the same authors titled Humanitarian Negotiations with Armed Groups: A manual for practitioners (see entry in this bibliography). It includes guidance on knowing when to adopt a more cautious approach to negotiations; relevant elements of international law; nine steps for working towards more effective negotiations; what to do if negotiations break down; negotiating on specific issues; possible implications of humanitarian negotiations, and dealing with non-compliance.
Date 2006 January
Pages 16pp
Link download from <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitariannegotiations/index.html>



Author McHugh, Gerard and Manuel Bessler
Title Humanitarian Negotiations with Armed Groups: A manual for practitioners
Publisher UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Abstract This manual provides guidance on humanitarian negotiations with non-state armed groups and is intended for use by humanitarian, development and human rights organizations. It includes guidance on staff security; humanitarian principles; relevant elements of international law; working towards more effective negotiations; the role of culture; what to do if negotiations break down; negotiating ground rules for humanitarian action; protection of civilians; possible implications of humanitarian negotiations, enforcement and dealing with non-compliance; and measuring the effectiveness of negotiations. This material is summarized in the publication by the same authors titled Guidelines on Humanitarian Negotiations with Armed Groups (see entry in this bibliography).
Date 2006 January
Pages 88pp
Link download from <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitariannegotiations/index.html>

Author Minear, Larry
Title New Opportunities and Dilemmas for Independent Agencies
Abstract This article, referring to the work of the Mennonite Central Committee, reflects on some of the opportunities and dilemmas for agencies engaged in humanitarian and peace work, including upholding principles when seeking access to populations, the risks of unintended consequences, and addressing root causes while dealing with humanitarian emergencies and some of the questions which arise for NGOs working alongside government agencies. Working in this environment requires the kind of agencies which are willing to struggle with perplexing dilemmas and to develop a new professionalism which includes the analytical skills to review options and weigh dilemmas, the detachment to allow local actors to make key choices, and the wisdom to know when to persist in staying the course or when to withdraw.
Date 1995
Pages 12pp
Doc type The Conrad Grebel Review: A Journal of Christian Inquiry Vol. 13 No. 3 : 345-356
Link http://hwproject.tufts.edu/publications/electronic/e_noad.html

Author Moore, Jonathan (ed.)
Title Hard Choices: Moral dilemma in humanitarian intervention
Publisher Rowman and Littlefield, New York
Abstract Since Somalia, the international community has found itself changing its view of humanitarian intervention. Operations designed to alleviate suffering and achieve peace sometimes produce damaging results. The UN, NGOs, and military and civilian agencies can find themselves in the midst of confusion and weakness, where competing needs, rights, and values obscure international efforts. This volume of essays, published under the auspices of the ICRC, brings together insights into the conflicting moral pressures present in different kinds of interventions. The authors cover issues of human rights, sanctions, arms trade, refugees, HIV, and the media. Together they make the case that, although there are no easy answers, moral reflection and content can improve the quality of decision making and intervention in internal conflicts.
Date 1999 January
Pages 336pp
Ref ISBN 0 847 69031 8 (pb); 0 847 69030 X (hb)
Cost \$28.95 (pb); \$85.00 (hb)



Author Paffenholz, Thania
Title How to make humanitarian negotiations more effective by taking into account the conflict and peace context and thinking in processes rather than in single negotiation events
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract The note draws on the author's experience as a research-practitioner who has worked both in research and practical humanitarian work, and in supporting organizations and people who deal with humanitarian situations including negotiations, focusing on the link between humanitarian and development aid and peacebuilding.
Date 2003 May
Pages 2pp
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Humanitarian%20Negotiation%20Background>

Author Pfanner, Toni
Title Asymmetrical Warfare from the Perspective of Humanitarian Law and Humanitarian Action
Abstract The increasing asymmetry of warring parties has many ramifications. The militarily weaker party is tempted to resort to unlawful methods of warfare in order to overcome the adversaries' strength, and the expectation of reciprocity as a fundamental motivation for respecting the law is often illusory and replaced with perfidious behaviour. The fight against international terrorism seems to constitute the epitome of this kind of warfare. But "elementary considerations of humanity" as enshrined in Common Article 3 to the 1949 Geneva Conventions constitute universally binding rules for all -- even unequal and asymmetrical -- parties to any situation of armed violence. Furthermore, attacks on humanitarian organizations have shown that humanitarian relief may be contrary to belligerents' interests, or, even worse, that attacks on humanitarian workers may be part of their agenda. Humanitarian actors must be aware of these facts and adapt their working methods so as to be able to continue to provide impartial assistance, based solely on the needs of the victims of armed violence.
Date 2005 March
Pages 26pp
Doc type International Review of the Red Cross Vol. 87 No. 857 : 149-174
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > International Review)

Author Richardson, Anna
Title Negotiating Humanitarian Access in Angola: 1990-2000
Publisher UNHCR, Geneva
Abstract This paper highlights some of the means by which the international community attempted to negotiate with the warring parties in Angola for humanitarian access, in three phases: the Special Relief Programme For Angola (SRPA), the Emergency Relief Plan (ERP) and following the degeneration of the peace process and the return to war in 1998. The SRPA illustrates the complexity and the challenges: it facilitated trust-building between the two sides and tested the viability of potential political agreements, and its "side effects" were seen as positive first steps in reaching future agreements in negotiated access. The ERP assisted in resolving several key problems but its problems included often unsuccessful ad hoc arrangements between agencies; the failure of agencies to independently negotiate access with both the government and UNITA; and the belligerents' perceptions associating humanitarian access negotiations with political negotiations.
Date 2000 June
Doc type New Issues in Refugee Research Working Paper No. 18
Link <http://www.jha.ac/articles/u018.htm>



Author Slim, Hugo
Title Marketing Humanitarian Space: Argument and method in humanitarian persuasion
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract This paper tries to introduce and adapt some of the principles of commercial marketing to the art of humanitarian negotiation. It is aimed primarily at front-line humanitarian negotiators with officials at all levels. It does not suggest that humanitarian negotiation and persuasion is simply marketing, but that the practice of commercial marketing may offer certain ways of thinking and techniques that can inform and confirm good practice in humanitarian persuasion.
Date 2003 May
Pages 27pp
Doc type Background Document for Humanitarian Negotiators Network Annual Meeting, 12-14 May 2003
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Humanitarian%20Negotiation%20Background>

Author Toole, Daniel
Title Negotiation of Humanitarian Access and Assistance: Observations from recent experience [draft]
Publisher Harvard Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Abstract During the last twenty years, the UN, the Red Cross Movement and NGOs have had to increasingly utilize negotiation to ensure access and the provision of humanitarian assistance to those in need. Current trends of increasing international and intrastate conflict are likely to continue and thus negotiated access will remain an important issue. This review has been based on field experience of humanitarian negotiations and on a rapid review of relevant literature. It highlights areas where common principles and issues have become clear in the negotiation process and where a common approach and practice have evolved; areas where constraints have been encountered requiring reflection and analysis; and areas where improvements may be needed. It outlines initial steps to strengthen future capacity for humanitarian negotiation.
Date 2001 February
Pages 15pp
Link <http://www.hpcr.org/publications> (registration required)

Author UN General Assembly
Title Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance of the United Nations, 78th Plenary Meeting
Publisher UN
Abstract The UN General Assembly, in paragraph 35(d) of this resolution, recognized the need for UN operational organizations to be able to enter into negotiations with all parties to a conflict to facilitate access for the provision of humanitarian assistance.
Date 19 December 1991
Ref UN Doc. A/RES/46/182
Doc type UN General Assembly Resolution
Link <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/46/a46r182.htm>



Author UN Security Council
Title Reports of the UN Secretary-General on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict
Publisher UN
Abstract The UN Secretary-General's reports on the protection of civilians in armed conflict identify the need for humanitarian agencies to negotiate with parties to a conflict -- including armed groups -- to ensure access to and protection of vulnerable groups.
Date 1999; 30 March 2001; 26 November 2002; 28 May 2004; 28 November 2005
Ref UN Docs S/1999/95; S/2001/331; S/2002/1300; S/2004/431; S/2005/740
Link locate from <http://www.un.org/documents/repesc.htm>

Author UN Security Council
Title Resolutions on civilians in armed conflict
Publisher UN
Abstract The UN Security Council's resolutions on civilians in armed conflict, like the UN Secretary General's reports on this issue, have in recent years acknowledged the need for humanitarian agencies to negotiate with parties to a conflict including armed groups to ensure access to and protection of vulnerable groups.
Date 17 September 1999; 19 April 2000; 28 April 2006
Ref UN SC Resolutions 1265 (1999); 1296 (2000); 1674 (2006)
Link locate from <http://www.un.org/documents/scres.htm>

Author Zeender, Greta
Title Engaging Armed Non-state Actors on Internally Displaced Persons Protection
Abstract This paper deals with initiatives of the Norwegian Refugee Council, as part of their work in protecting internally displaced people (IDPs), to engage with armed groups. The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which includes statements of international humanitarian law that are binding on both states and armed groups, is a basis to remind armed groups of their responsibilities towards civilian populations. Experience shows that progress can be made on this, especially in circumstances where armed groups have some control over territory and are seeking international recognition. An abbreviated version of this paper is published in *Forced Migration Review* (see entry in this bibliography)
Date 2005
Pages 15pp
Ref ISSN online 1471-695X; print 1020-4067
Doc type Refugee Survey Quarterly Vol. 24 No. 3 : 96-111
Link <http://rsq.oxfordjournals.org/archive> (subscription required)



Author Zeender, Greta

Title Getting Non-State Actors to Protect IDPs

Publisher Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford

Abstract This is an abbreviated version of the article by the same author in *Refugee Survey Quarterly* (see entry in this bibliography) and deals with initiatives of the Norwegian Refugee Council, as part of their work in protecting internally displaced people (IDPs), to engage with armed groups. The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which includes statements of international humanitarian law that are binding on both states and armed groups, is a basis to remind armed groups of their responsibilities towards civilian populations. Experience shows that progress can be made on this, especially in circumstances where armed groups have some control over territory and are seeking international recognition.

Date 2005 October

Pages 2pp

Doc type Forced Migration Review Issue 24, IDP supplement

Link <http://www.fmreview.org/FMRpdfs/FMR24/IDP%20Supplement/09.pdf>



INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS NORMS

Title Armed Groups Project

Abstract The Armed Groups Project is a research network dedicated to analysing how various types of armed organizations, including militaries, police forces, and non-state armed groups, may better respect core human rights and humanitarian standards.

Doc type website

Link <http://www.armedgroups.org>

Title Geneva Call

Abstract Geneva Call is an international humanitarian organization dedicated to engaging armed non-state actors (NSAs) to respect and to adhere to humanitarian norms, starting with the ban on anti-personnel mines. It is committed to the universal application of the principles of international humanitarian law and conducts its activities based on the principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence. It provides an innovative mechanism for NSAs, who do not participate in drafting treaties and thus may not feel bound by their obligations, to express adherence to the norms embodied in the 1997 anti-personnel mine ban treaty (MBT) through their signature to the "Deed of Commitment for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action".

Doc type website

Link <http://www.genevacall.org>

Title International Humanitarian Law Research Initiative (IHLRI)

Abstract IHLRI is a research, policy and information project project of the Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research (HPCR) that promotes a scientific approach to emerging challenges in the implementation of IHL, including such issues as the increasing participation and targeting of civilians, the evolving use of high-tech warfare in asymmetrical conflicts and the spread of suicide attacks against civilians. It aims to develop an international network and to serve as a central resource for initiatives related to the reaffirmation and development of IHL. Its IHL Research Portal is regularly updated by a team of Harvard-based researchers and offers access to a comprehensive database of on-line academic and policy-oriented research materials related to IHL.

Doc type website

Link <http://www.ihlresearch.org/ihl> (free registration required for some material)

Title Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research (HPCR)

Abstract HPCR is an international research and policy program, based at the Harvard School of Public Health, which offers a multidisciplinary approach to new challenges in the field of humanitarian affairs. It aims to provide international organizations with research and policy input on international humanitarian law; protection of civilians in conflict areas; human security, with a focus on individual and community needs as an important guarantor for sustainable peace and stability; management of humanitarian crises, and conflict management and prevention.

Doc type website

Link <http://www.hpcr.org> (free registration required for some material)



Title Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949

Abstract Common Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 sets out the basic humanitarian norms applying to all armed conflict and to all parties, including armed groups whether fighting state forces or other armed groups. It calls for the humane treatment of non combatants and prohibits violence to life and person, in particular murder, mutilation cruel treatment and torture; hostage-taking; humiliating and degrading treatment; and the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without a judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court providing all judicial guarantees. It can be found (among other places) in Chapter V of de Preux, *Basic Rules of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols* (see entry in this bibliography).

Doc type international law

Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Humanitarian law > Treaties and customary law)

Title Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949

Publisher ICRC, Geneva

Abstract The four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 are international treaties ratified or acceded to by all states. Article 3 common to all four conventions guarantees a minimum amount of protection to victims of non-international armed conflicts.

Date 1995

Pages 245pp

Ref ICRC ref. 0173

Doc type international law

Cost printed version free of charge; texts of the Conventions are also available online

Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > ICRC publications and films > Publications > Humanitarian Law)

Title Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocols of 1977

Abstract The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their two Additional Protocols of 1977 are the principal instruments of international humanitarian law (IHL). They are available online at the links shown here; printed versions are also available from the ICRC (see entries elsewhere in this bibliography).

Doc type international law

Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Humanitarian law > Treaties and customary law)

Title Protocol II Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949

Abstract Additional Protocol II elaborates on the principles in Common Article 3 (see entry in this bibliography), specifically focusing on the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts.

Doc type international law

Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Humanitarian law > Treaties and customary law)



Title Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract The 1949 Geneva Conventions neither provided for adequate protection of the civilian population nor did they cover modern forms of warfare. In 1977 two additional protocols were adopted: Protocol I is applicable in international armed conflicts and includes measures for the protection of civilians; Protocol II gives increased protection to victims of non-international armed conflicts.
Date revised edition 1996
Pages 134pp
Ref ICRC ref. 0321
Doc type international law
Cost printed version free of charge; texts of the Protocols are also available online
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > ICRC publications and films > Publications > Humanitarian Law)

Title Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
Abstract The Rome Statute provides for individual criminal responsibility for genocide and violations of international humanitarian law amounting to crimes against humanity (Article 7) or war crimes (Article 8), which include "serious violations" of Common Article 3 to the Geneva Conventions. Article 25 provides for individual criminal responsibility for members of armed groups; Article 28 provides for criminal responsibility of armed group military commanders for criminal acts committed by their subordinates.
Doc type international law
Link <http://www.un.org/law/icc/statute/romefra.htm>

Title Relevance of International Humanitarian Law to Non-State Actors
Publisher College of Europe and ICRC, Brussels
Abstract A detailed report containing nine presentations addressing IHL and challenges in the new trends in international security; terrorism, collective security and IHL; and binding non-state actors to respect IHL. (The four presentations on non-state actors and IHL are detailed separately in this bibliography)
Date 2003 Spring
Pages 198pp
Doc type Collegium No. 27, Special Edition, Proceedings of the Bruges Colloquium 25-26 October 2002
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>



Author Akol, Lam
Title Operation Lifeline Sudan: War, peace and relief in southern Sudan
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) was the first operation in which the UN dealt with a non-state armed group without conferring recognition upon it. The paper describes the development of the OLS humanitarian relief program, and how it linked with new opportunities for peacemaking. "Corridors of tranquillity" around relief supply routes were conceived and the parties reached an unwritten agreement that the UN would deal with all the parties to the conflict that controlled territory through which relief items would pass. A new opportunity for peace seemed to be emerging, but a coup undermined the momentum and the OLS took on a more ad hoc nature. The author discusses the problems resulting from problematic splits within the SPLM/A after 1991, and assesses how the UN decided to deal with these.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), *Choosing to Engage*, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/operation-lifeline.php>

Author Andreopoulos, George J.
Title The International Legal Framework and Armed Groups
Abstract What can the international legal framework contribute to strategies for exercising leverage on non-state armed groups? This paper argues that despite their gaps, the relevant bodies of law, namely international human rights law (IHRL) and international humanitarian law (IHL) provide a satisfactory protective framework, and that what is needed is not the further development of IHRL/IHL norms, but the operationalization of already authoritatively determined standards. The paper refers to the ICRC study on the customary rules of IHL (see entry in this bibliography), which includes a comprehensive list of the customary rules binding on state, as well as non-state entities. An analysis and assessment of the ICRC study can contribute to the preparation of a guidance document, as opposed to a legally binding instrument, aimed at enhancing the accountability of armed groups. This emphasis highlights the strengths of non-legal pathways to accountability, in contrast to the claims made on behalf of the deterrent potential of the international criminal justice model.
Pages 32pp
Doc type Draft paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/andreopoulos_paper2.pdf

Author Armed Groups Project
Title Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups
Abstract Non-state groups usually have no official standing, cannot be members of major international institutions, cannot sign treaties, and do not normally establish diplomatic relations with other states, so international leverage over them is far more limited than it is over states. The conference of policymakers, academics, representatives of UN agencies, development agencies and NGOs considered policy challenges presented by armed groups, how their varying organizational structures and motivations might affect their susceptibility to influence, and means to try to influence them, including persuasion and engagement, "naming and shaming", economic measures, domestic and international legal measures, diasporas, and integration of armed groups into governance structures.
Date 2003 November
Pages 8pp
Doc type summary report of Conference, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link <http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/confreport.pdf>



Author Ballentine, Karen
Title Targeting Armed Groups: Are smart sanctions effective?
Abstract While attention has been paid to the design and implementation of targeted (smart) UN sanctions on non-state armed groups, less attention has been paid to assessing their potential and limitations and actual impact on the behaviour of those groups -- whether in realizing intended policy objectives or in terms of unintended consequences. The paper explores the impact of targeted UN sanctions on selected armed groups, focusing on sanctions aimed at restricting the conflict trade upon which self-financing insurgencies depend. It argues that targeted sanctions against armed groups are qualitatively distinct from those applied against states: they are primarily intended to curtail material means for continued insurgency and so to affect the military balance, rather than as an instrument of diplomacy; their potential normative and symbolic leverage is weaker; monitoring and enforcement is more difficult and failed implementation and evasion more likely. They also carry a high risk of unintended impacts.
Date 2003 November
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link <http://www.armedgroups.org/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=39> (summary only)

Author Becker, Jo
Title Child Soldiers and Armed Groups
Abstract Heightened attention to the issue of child soldiers has prompted a growing number of armed groups to make public commitments to end their use of children. In some cases, such commitments have led to actual demobilizations of child soldiers, but more commonly, the groups concerned continue to recruit and use children. The paper examines efforts to engage armed groups on the issue of child soldiers, including the role of the UN Security Council, UN agencies, and NGOs.
Date 2003 November
Pages 7pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/becker_paper.pdf
<http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>

Author Bongard, Pascal
Title Landmines in Somalia: Report of the Geneva Call follow-up mission to Puntland, Hiran and Bakol Regions, Somalia, 15-27 September 2004
Publisher Geneva Call
Abstract With no internationally recognized central government since 1991, Somalia cannot accede to the Ottawa Treaty. But in November 2002, following lobbying efforts by Geneva Call, 16 faction leaders signed the Deed of Commitment. In follow up, Geneva Call proposed to send a field mission to assess the country's landmine situation, the progress in implementation and the need for mine action assistance. This was readily accepted by the signatory leaders. After some delays it eventually took place in September 2004. This report presents the main findings of the mission as a result of intensive consultations in the field, as well as key conclusions and recommendations.
Pages 18pp
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/publications.htm>



Author Bruderlein, Claude
Title The Role of Non-State Actors in Building Human Security: The case of armed groups in intra-state wars
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract The paper reviews the role of armed groups in the protection of civilian populations in internal armed conflicts. It addresses the need to develop effective strategies to enhance the receptivity and compliance of armed groups to international humanitarian and human rights standards. It analyses various factors influencing the receptivity of armed groups, including military, political, economical and cultural issues, and reviews the two broad strategies available -- exerting pressure on them, and building their capacity as administrative organizations. Each of these strategies requires a careful analysis of the vulnerabilities of the armed groups and their receptiveness to international standards.
Date 2000 May
Pages 18pp
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/datastore/files/nsa.pdf>
<http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>
(a shorter version of the paper can be found on the website of the Human Security Network at http://www.humansecuritynetwork.org/docs/report_may2000_2-e.php)

Author Capie, David and Pablo Policzer
Title Keeping the Promise of Protection: Holding armed groups to the same standard as states
Abstract The traditional instruments to curb human rights and humanitarian abuses were developed for use against states. In this framework, the activities of armed groups are seen as a domestic problem of the state concerned. Today this framework is under increasing strain but the international policy toolkit has not kept pace. If armed groups are to be held accountable they must be addressed directly. Some international organizations have called for directly addressing armed groups but states are reluctant to do so for fear of conferring legitimacy. The distinction between state and non-state actors is often meaningless for those suffering the effects of armed conflict. The UN and its member states must now recognize this and develop ways to hold armed groups accountable for their actions.
Date 2004 January
Pages 3pp
Doc type Paper for United Nations and Global Security, United Nations Foundation
Link <http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/capiebamakopaper061004.pdf>
http://www.un-globalsecurity.org/pdf/Policzer_Capie_paper_nonstate_actors.pdf



Author Clapham, Andrew
Title Human Rights Obligations of Non-state Actors
Publisher Oxford University Press, UK
Abstract This book presents an approach to human rights that goes beyond the traditional focus on states and outlines the human rights obligations of non-state actors, and addresses some of the ways in which these entities can be held legally accountable for their actions in various jurisdictions. The book discusses how developments in the fields of international responsibility and international criminal law have implications for building a framework for the human rights obligations of non-state actors in international law. Chapter 7 focuses on non-state actors in times of armed conflict.
Date 2006 March
Pages 648pp
Ref ISBN 0 198 29815 3 (hb); 0 199 28846 1 (pb)
Cost £60.00 (hb); £27.50 (pb)
Link <http://www.oup.co.uk/pdf/0-19-829815-3.pdf> for sample (Introductory pages, including table of contents, and chapter 1)
Chapter 7 can be found at <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>

Author de Preux, Jean
Title Basic Rules of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract This is a straightforward presentation of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, intended for the layperson. It comments briefly on the main provisions, elaborates on their meaning and specifies the relevant articles. For easy reference, an index is included at the end of the book.
Date 2nd edition 1988
Pages 64pp
Ref ICRC ref. 0365
Cost printed version free of charge; also available online
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Online: Home > Humanitarian law > IHL in brief)
(Printed version: Home > Info resources > ICRC publications and films > Publications > Humanitarian Law)

Author de Preux, Jean
Title Protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract This chapter outlines the protections contained in Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol II of 1977.
Ref in ICRC ref. 0365
Doc type Chapter V of de Preux, Basic Rules of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Humanitarian law > IHL in brief)



Author Doggett, Martha and Ingrid Kircher
Title El Salvador: The role of human rights in peace agreements
Publisher International Council on Human Rights Policy
Abstract The Salvadoran peace process, which has been largely successful especially by comparison with others, was unprecedented for the central role of human rights in the process and for the vital role of the UN in negotiating and monitoring implementation of the agreements. The first substantive agreement between the Salvadoran government and the insurgents was the San José Agreement on Human Rights (July 1990), which paved the way for broader agreements on a range of issues. The final peace accord of January 1992 included many provisions with direct bearing on human rights. Human rights figured large in the peace talks in the accord and as implementation unfolded.
Date 2005 March
Pages 25pp
Doc type Paper for the review meeting Belfast 7-8 March 2005 -- part of the project linked to the ICHRP's 2006 report *Negotiating Justice? Human rights and peace agreements* (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.ichrp.org> (Projects > Peace Agreements and Human Rights > Papers)

Author Franco, Andrés
Title Armed Non-state Actors
Publisher Lynne Rienner, Boulder, Colorado
Abstract The book of which this essay forms one chapter discusses new concerns that must be accommodated in the UN Security Council's decision-making process, the challenges of enforcement, and shifting institutional factors. It sheds light on key events and trends of the past decade and their critical importance for the future role of the Security Council and the UN in the sphere of international security.
Date 2004
Ref ISBN 1 588 26215 4 (hb); 1 588 26240 5 (pb)
Doc type in Malone, David (ed.), *The UN Security Council: From the cold war to the 21st century*
Cost \$65.00 (hb); \$29.95(pb)

Author Frésard, Jean-Jacques
Title *The Roots of Behaviour in War: A survey of the literature*
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract This summarizes information from research commissioned by the ICRC with a view to examining what makes combatants respect or violate international humanitarian law (IHL), and whether ICRC strategies for inducing them to respect IHL can actually influence behaviour. Part I describes the environment in which individuals bearing weapons operate, including the origins of the need to impose limits on warfare and to codify certain matters, and why certain types of conflict inevitably give rise to violations of IHL. Part II explains what must be put in place to enable combatants to kill, including projecting an image of the enemy, and creating an esprit de corps, and the importance of mechanisms such as distancing and "victimization" in behaviour leading to violations of IHL. It also discusses mental and social processes causing people to commit abuses, obedience to authority, and moral disengagement. Part III deals with strategies of influence used to persuade certain types of individuals to modify their behaviour. (See also Muñoz-Rojas and Frésard, elsewhere in this bibliography.)
Date 2004 October
Pages 120pp
Ref ICRC ref. 0854
Cost printed version CHF 10; also downloadable as a PDF file
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > ICRC publications and films > Publications > Prevention)



Author Geneva Call
Title Engaging Non-State Actors in a Landmine Ban: A pioneering conference -- Geneva, 24-25 March 2000
Publisher Geneva Call
Abstract In March 2000 roughly 120 people from over 30 countries worldwide gathered to discuss the most effective ways of drawing non-state actors (NSAs) (armed groups) into a humanitarian solution to the landmine crisis. The conference established the basic framework for NSA engagement and launched the Geneva Call Deed of Commitment. Participants included representatives of national landmine ban campaigns, NGOs working in relevant fields, mine clearance specialists, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, the ICRC, UNICEF, research institutes and academics, as well as representatives of a number of armed groups. The report of the conference includes chapters on views from the ground, the perspectives of armed groups, state perspectives, developing approaches to armed groups and principles and tools for engagement.
Date 2001
Pages 184pp (full conference report); 22pp (summary report)
Doc type conference report
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/publications.htm>

Author Geneva Call
Title Engaging Non-State Actors toward Compliance with Humanitarian Norms (with focus on landmines, child soldiers and torture)
Publisher Geneva Call
Abstract This report summarizes the proceedings of a July 2001 workshop comprising representatives of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL), the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, the World Organization against Torture (OMCT), Geneva Call and a small selection of individual experts and representatives from other organizations. The objectives of the workshop were to share knowledge and experiences on engagements with non-state actors, to draw general lessons from these diverse experiences, and to discuss prospects of cooperation among NGOs so as to contribute to the development of best practice and to enhance non-state actor receptivity and compliance with humanitarian norms.
Date 2001
Pages 11pp
Doc type summary report
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/publications.htm>

Author Geneva Call
Title Non State Actors Statements under International Humanitarian Law: Declaration to the Nairobi Summit
Publisher Geneva Call
Abstract This declaration reaffirms the commitment of the signatory non-state actors to ban the use of antipersonnel mines and to actively cooperate in mine action and monitoring; calls on non-state actors throughout the world to ban the use of antipersonnel mines and to sign the Deed of Commitment; and reiterates the signatories' conviction that mine action can play an important role in peacebuilding among parties to conflict.
Date 2004 December
Pages 2pp
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/nsa-states.htm>



Author Geneva Call

Title Report of the Geneva Call mission to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in Central Mindanao, Philippines

Publisher Geneva Call

Abstract A small international mission sent by Geneva Call to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in the Philippines in April 2002 was able to secure a clear and definitive high level commitment from the MILF to a total unconditional ban on anti-personnel victim-activated landmines, highlighted by the signing of Geneva Call's new Deed of Commitment, which is an improvement over the old Deed of Commitment signed by the MILF in 2000 in Geneva. The basis of the mission had been the MILF's alleged violations of its earlier commitment. The process of dialogue contained elements of verification as well as clarification. In discussing next steps to implement the new commitment, the mission was able to identify the extent of technical assistance needed by the MILF for its own implementation measures. The mission demonstrated that a new international mechanism for humanitarian adherence and accountability of armed/rebel groups is possible, and that there are ways to deal with armed groups other than the coercive ways of military action and criminal prosecution.

Date 2002 August

Pages 28pp

Doc type Report of the Geneva Call mission to the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in central Mindanao, Philippines 3-8 April 2002 (Monograph No. 1)

Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/publications.htm>

Author Geneva Call

Title Armed Non-State Actors and Landmines: A global report profiling NSAs and their use, acquisition, production, transfer and stockpiling of landmines

Publisher Geneva Call and Program for the Study of International Organizations (PSIO)

Abstract This report, building on an analysis published in 2004, maps the role of armed non-state actors (NSAs) in the problem of anti-personnel (AP) landmines (2003-2005). It investigates and analyses how NSAs use, acquire, produce, transfer, and stockpile landmines. Around 60 NSAs have deployed landmines in 24 countries worldwide. In addition, groups that were difficult to classify or identify made frequent use of landmines in a few other countries. One of the main findings of this report is the need to discuss the mine issue not only with states, but also with NSAs. Only by understanding NSA and region specific dynamics is it possible to address the - current and future - landmine problem caused by NSAs.

Date 2005 October

Pages 149pp

Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/publications.htm>



Author Geneva Call

Title Deed of Commitment under Geneva Call for Adherence to a Total Ban on Anti-Personnel Mines and for Cooperation in Mine Action

Publisher Geneva Call

Abstract Geneva Call provides an innovative mechanism for non-state actors (armed groups), who do not participate in drafting treaties and thus may not feel bound by their obligations, to express adherence to the norms embodied in the 1997 anti-personnel mine ban treaty (MBT) through their signature to the Deed of Commitment, whereby they commit to adhere to a total prohibition on the use, production, acquisition, transfer and stockpiling of anti-personnel mines and other victim-activated explosive devices; to cooperate in destroying stockpiles and mine clearance, providing assistance to victims, and promoting awareness; to allow monitoring and verification by Geneva Call; to issue orders for the implementation of these commitments, and to treat these commitments as part of a broader commitment to the ideal of humanitarian norms. The Government of the Republic and Canton of Geneva serves as the guardian of these Deeds. As of mid-2006, 28 armed groups from the Philippines, Sudan, Iraq, Somalia, Burma/Myanmar, India, Burundi and Western Sahara have signed the Deed of Commitment.

Date 2001 October

Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/deed.htm>

Author Geneva Call, Program for the Study of International Organizations (PSIO), and Armed Groups Project

Title An Inclusive Approach to Armed Non-State Actors and Humanitarian Norms: Report of the first meeting of signatories to Geneva Call's Deed of Commitment

Publisher Geneva Call

Abstract In November 2004, almost five years after the launch of its Deed of Commitment, Geneva Call, in collaboration with the PSIO and the Armed Groups Project, convened a parallel meeting for non-state actors comprising representatives from signatory groups and prospective signatory groups, humanitarian actors, academics, diplomats and others. The purposes of the meeting included improving understanding of what is stopping non-signatory groups from adhering to the mine ban, identifying challenges that signatory groups face in implementing their obligations under the Deed of Commitment, sharing and learning from best practices, exploring the arguments for expanding Geneva Call's mandate to other humanitarian norms; and analysing the links between mine action and the negotiation of peace. The report summarizes the lessons learned on these issues.

Date 2005

Pages 62pp

Doc type Conference report

Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/publications.htm>



Author Gutman, Roy
Title Ways to Bind Non-state Actors to International Humanitarian Law -- Afghanistan: a case study
Publisher College of Europe and ICRC, Brussels
Abstract This paper considers how over 20 years of conflict in Afghanistan has been exacerbated by a massive failure of the international system as sections of the international community variously used the conflict to achieve strategic goals, abandoned it, and tried to contain it as it escalated. The author, a journalist, is also critical of the media who covered the conflict only sporadically at a time when the international media were preoccupied with, among other things, the conflict in former Yugoslavia. He also sees it as a case study in non-state actors who disregard or even in some ways attempt to destroy international humanitarian law. He traces the interaction of these factors over the period leading up to 2001 and the capture and detention of large numbers by the USA as "enemy combatants".
Date 2003 Spring
Pages 8pp
Doc type in Proceedings of the Bruges Colloquium 25-26 October 2002, Collegium No. 27 : 113-121
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>

Author Hannum, Hurst
Title Autonomy, Sovereignty, and Self-determination: The accommodation of conflicting rights
Publisher University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia
Abstract Demands for "autonomy" or minority rights have given rise to conflicts, often violent, in every region of the world and under every political system. Through an analysis of contemporary international legal norms and an examination of several specific case studies this book identifies a framework in which ethnic, religious, and regional conflicts can be addressed.
Date 1996
Pages 552pp
Ref ISBN 0 812 21572 9
Cost \$24.95; £16.50

Author Hara, Fabienne
Title Burundi: The role of human rights in peace agreements
Publisher International Council on Human Rights Policy
Abstract The paper traces the stages of the Burundi peace process. Following several failed power-sharing agreements, the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi was signed in August 2000 in Tanzania, followed by other agreements on transitional power sharing (July 2001) and the post elections constitution (August 2004). The other main agreement was the Pretoria Protocol of November 2003, which provided for a ceasefire between the Burundi military and the main rebel group, and complemented the 2002 ceasefire with two smaller rebel groups. The paper concludes that human rights provisions are not essential to bringing peace in the short/medium term, but in the long term the inclusion of human rights provisions in peace agreements sets a standard for the future, and the stigma of being a war criminal should lead to the marginalization of key perpetrators from politics. It also is important for the recognition of the rights of victims and, possibly, reconciliation.
Date 2005 March
Pages 18pp
Doc type Paper prepared for the review meeting Belfast 7-8 March 2005 -- part of the project linked to the ICHRP's 2006 report Negotiating Justice? Human rights and peace agreements (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.ichrp.org> (Projects > Peace Agreements and Human Rights > Papers)



Author Harpviken, Kristian Berg and Bernt A. Skara
Title Humanitarian Mine Action and Peace Building: Exploring the relationship
Abstract This article argues that concrete activities such as humanitarian mine action carries considerable promise for peacebuilding, although this assumption can also permit the neglect of harmful effects and a failure to capitalize fully on the potential for positive ones. The impact of humanitarian mine action is often seen as primarily on security, secondarily on development, and only marginally on the political dimension of peacebuilding. But several examples indicate that mine action may have a significant impact on the political aspects, including confidence building, conflict resolution and reconciliation. At the same time, linking mine action to peacebuilding creates certain dilemmas, and a rigid subordination of mine action initiatives to a centrally directed peace building strategy is unlikely to be productive.
Date 2003
Pages 14pp
Ref ISSN online 1360-2241; print 0143-6597
Doc type Third World Quarterly Vol. 24 No. 5 : 809-822
Link <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/01436597.asp> (subscription required)

Author Henckaerts, Jean-Marie
Title Binding Armed Opposition Groups through Humanitarian Treaty Law and Customary Law
Publisher College of Europe and ICRC, Brussels
Abstract This paper identifies the main legal impediments to applying humanitarian treaty law to armed opposition groups in non-international armed conflicts, with some suggested solutions particularly as to how customary international law might address shortcomings in the application of international treaty law. The author refers to the major ICRC study on customary international humanitarian law (see entry in this bibliography) of which he was one of the authors. The author discusses some practical ways of engaging with armed groups so that they recognize and comply with their obligations under customary international humanitarian law.
Date 2003 Spring
Pages 15pp
Doc type Proceedings of the Bruges Colloquium 25-26 October 2002, Collegium No. 27 : 123-137
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>

Author Henckaerts, Jean-Marie
Title Study on Customary International Humanitarian Law: A contribution to the understanding and respect for the rule of law in armed conflict
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract This article explains the rationale behind a study on customary international humanitarian law by this author and Louise Doswald-Beck (see entry in this bibliography) undertaken by the ICRC from 1996-2005 at the request of the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. It describes the methodology used and how the study was organized and summarizes some major findings.
Date 2005 March
Pages 38pp
Doc type International Review of the Red Cross Vol. 87 No. 857 : 175-212
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > International Review)



Author Henckaerts, Jean-Marie and Louise Doswald-Beck (eds)
Title Customary International Humanitarian Law
Publisher ICRC and Cambridge University Press
Abstract A comprehensive analysis of customary rules of international humanitarian law applicable in international and non-international armed conflicts. In 1996, the ICRC, alongside a range of renowned experts, embarked upon a major international study into current state practice in international humanitarian law in order to identify customary law in this area. These volumes are the result of that study, setting out customary international law covering the principle of distinction (including precautions and proportionality in attack); specifically protected persons and objects; specific methods of warfare; weapons; treatment of civilians and people hors de combat; and implementation. Volume 1, which can be used alone, sets out the content of the rules. Volume 2 summarizes relevant treaty law and state practice for each aspect of international humanitarian law.
Date 2005 March
Pages 5,066pp (in total)
Ref ISBN 0 521 53925 0 (Vols 1 & 2); 0 521 00528 0 (Vol.1); 0 521 83937 8 (Vol. 2)
Doc type Vol. 1: Rules; Vol. 2 (in two parts): Practice (Vols 1 and 2 can be obtained separately, or together as a boxed set of three)
Cost Vols. 1 & 2: £300; Vol. 1: £27.99; Vol. 2: £280.00

Author Human Rights Watch
Title Improving Civilian Protection in Sri Lanka: Recommendations for the Government and the LTTE
Publisher Human Rights Watch
Abstract The briefing focuses on the months following the resumption of major military operations between the Sri Lankan government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in April 2006, putting civilians at greater risk than at any time since the signing of the 2002 ceasefire agreement. During these months violations of international humanitarian law have resulted in numerous civilian deaths, neither party has ensured that humanitarian relief reached the hundreds of thousands of displaced people, and aid workers have been targets of attack. The briefing makes over 30 recommendations to the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE, including ensuring the protection of displaced persons regardless of ethnicity; ensuring adherence to international law by all senior commanders and lower ranking personnel, and holding violators accountable; and improving humanitarian access to populations at risk including by ending unnecessary governmental restrictions on humanitarian workers.
Date 2006 September
Pages 56pp
Link <http://www.hrw.org/backgrounder/asia/srilanka0906/>

Author Human Rights Watch
Title Open Letter to Commander Manuel Marulanda, FARC-EP
Publisher Human Rights Watch
Abstract Human Rights Watch's open letter to FARC demands the release of a hostage held for the previous 18 months. It points to FARC's obligations under Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II, which prohibit hostage-taking and which require combatants to treat captives humanely. It reiterates that compliance with international humanitarian law is not a matter of choice, and that Common Article 3 applies automatically once a situation of armed conflict exists. It calls on the FARC leadership to immediately order its members to cease taking hostages or arbitrarily depriving non-combatants of their liberty and well-being.
Date 2000
Link <http://www.hrw.org/press/2000/11/groschltr.htm>



Author Human Rights Watch
Title War Without Quarter: Colombia and International Humanitarian Law
Publisher Human Rights Watch
Abstract Violations of international humanitarian norms by all sides are the material of everyday life in Colombia, with a striking willingness to commit abuses by all sides, including paramilitary groups often working in coordination with the Colombian army, and guerrilla groups. Some communities thrust into the conflict have attempted to negotiate local accords with combatants as a way of protecting their civilian populations. Nevertheless none of the parties to the conflict have fully respected these, and negotiations have been doomed in large part by the failure to address fundamental issues including impunity for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.
Date 1998 October
Link <http://www.hrw.org/reports98/colombia/>

Author Human Rights Watch
Title Living in Fear: Child soldiers and the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka
Publisher Human Rights Watch
Abstract This report includes firsthand testimonies from dozens of children from northeastern Sri Lanka who have been recruited by the LTTE since the 2002 ceasefire came into effect. Children described rigorous and sometimes brutal military training including training with heavy weapons bombs and landmines. Those who try to escape are typically beaten in front of their entire unit as a warning to others. The report concludes that the LTTE has failed to meet its commitments to end recruitment and use of children. The LTTE's continued recruitment of children violates international human rights and humanitarian law that explicitly prohibits the recruitment of children as soldiers and the participation of children in active hostilities. The report's recommendations address the LTTE, the government of Sri Lanka, and the UN including UNICEF, as the UN agency working on behalf of children in Sri Lanka, as well as the Tamil diaspora and the governments of the countries where they live.
Date 2004 November
Pages 80pp
Link <http://hrw.org/reports/2004/srilanka1104/>

Author Human Rights Watch
Title Stolen Children: Abduction and recruitment in Northern Uganda
Publisher Human Rights Watch
Abstract Children abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) are subjected to brutal treatment as soldiers, labourers and sexual slaves. An estimated 20,000 children have been abducted during the 16-year conflict between the LRA and the Ugandan government. Children abducted by the LRA are frequently beaten and forced to carry out raids, burn houses, beat and kill civilians and abduct other children. They must carry heavy loads over long distances and work long hours as virtual slaves. Many are given weapons training and some are used to fight the Ugandan army. Girls are sexually enslaved as "wives" to LRA commanders. The LRA uses brutal tactics to demand obedience from abducted children. Children are forced to kill other children who attempt to escape and are repeatedly told they will be killed if they try to run away.
Date 2003 March
Pages 24pp
Link <http://hrw.org/reports/2003/uganda0303/>



Author Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Task Force on Humanitarian Action and Human Rights
Title Frequently Asked Questions on International Humanitarian, Human Rights and Refugee Law in the Context of Armed Conflict
Publisher UN Publications
Abstract A practical primer on elements of international law, which responds to questions commonly asked by humanitarian workers on the legal framework that serves as a basis for assistance and protection in situations of armed conflict. It sets out relevant international instruments and offers examples of their provisions and application, but does not amount to a comprehensive statement of the law.
Date 2004
Pages 30pp
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Humanitarian law > IHL in brief)

Author International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Title Improving Compliance with International Humanitarian Law
Publisher Harvard Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Abstract The paper notes that better accountability for IHL obligations can be achieved by, inter alia, encouraging special agreements between states and armed groups, and asks how armed groups can be encouraged to issue and deposit unilateral declarations of their commitment to comply with IHL, and to adopt internal codes of conduct on respect for IHL. It also considers the fact that armed groups usually enjoy no immunity from domestic criminal prosecution for mere participation in hostilities (even if they respect IHL), as a disincentive in practice for better IHL compliance by such groups and whether immunity from prosecution for mere participation in hostilities might provide them with an incentive to comply with IHL. Finally it asks about the use of strategic arguments to convince armed groups of the advantages of adhering to IHL, and about human rights mechanisms as well as IHL mechanisms.
Date 2004 June
Pages 9pp
Doc type Background paper prepared for informal high-level expert meeting on Current Challenges to International Humanitarian Law, Cambridge, Massachusetts 25-27 June 2004
Link <http://www.ihlresearch.org/ihl/pdfs/icrc.pdf>
or locate from <http://www.hpcr.org/projects/ihlri.php>

Author International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Title Improving Compliance with International Humanitarian Law: ICRC expert seminars
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract In 2003 the ICRC convened a series of regional expert seminars to consider how to improve compliance with IHL. Participants noted that better accountability by states and armed groups for IHL obligations can be achieved by, inter alia, encouraging special agreements between states and armed groups, such as envisaged under common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions. Armed groups could also be encouraged to issue and deposit unilateral declarations of their commitment to comply with IHL, as well as to adopt internal codes of conduct on respect for IHL. An important disincentive for IHL compliance by such groups is that they usually enjoy no immunity from domestic criminal prosecution for mere participation in hostilities (even if they respect IHL). Participants suggested that granting immunity from prosecution for mere participation in hostilities by means of amnesties, as well as by the granting of some form of "combatant-like" immunity, or reducing criminal punishment in cases of compliance with IHL, might also be ways of giving armed groups an incentive to comply with IHL.
Date 2003
Pages 26pp
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Humanitarian law > Reaffirmation and development)



Author International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Title Rules of International Humanitarian Law and Other Rules relating to the Conduct of Hostilities
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract This is a collection of treaties regulating the conduct of hostilities. This body of law is important in alleviating the effects of conflict in that it regulates and limits the choice of methods and means of warfare used by the parties to the conflict. The publication has been updated, slightly restructured and now includes treaties that have been adopted since its last update in 1996. It is aimed at academics, students, the legal profession, ICRC delegations and Red Cross-Red Crescent National Societies.
Date 2005
Pages 266pp
Ref ICRC ref. 0467
Doc type international law
Cost printed version CHF 15; also downloadable as a PDF file
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > ICRC publications and films > Publications > Humanitarian law)

Author International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Title What is International Humanitarian Law?
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract Factsheet providing a summary description of the sources, content and field of application of international humanitarian law.
Date 2004 July
Pages 2pp
Doc type Factsheet
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Humanitarian law > IHL in brief)

Author International Council on Human Rights Policy
Title Ends and Means: Human rights approaches to armed groups
Publisher International Council on Human Rights Policy, Versoix, Switzerland
Abstract This report examines two main questions: the types of action likely to influence armed groups to respect human rights and humanitarian norms, and the factors influencing the likely success of such actions. It notes some legal problems in applying international law to armed groups, the potential for tension between stopping human rights abuses and putting an end to the conflict, and the need for more understanding of the strengths and limitations of both approaches. It identifies the need for a dispassionate analysis including of contextual factors relating to the character of the armed group, the role of the state, and the strengths and weaknesses of civil society, as well as the nature of the organization approaching the armed group. It stresses the diversity of armed groups which defy generalizations and easy description, so those wishing to engage armed groups should aim to understand each group on its own terms. Approaches that might work with one group might not work, may have unintended consequences, or may even be counter-productive, with another.
Date 2000
Pages 79pp
Ref ISBN 2 940 25902 X
Cost printed version CHF 36 + postage; can also be downloaded as a PDF file
Link <http://www.ichrp.org> (Projects > Armed groups > Publications)



Author International Council on Human Rights Policy
Title Negotiating Justice? Human rights and peace agreements
Publisher International Council on Human Rights Policy, Versoix, Switzerland
Abstract The report considers areas of tension and complementarity between human rights and conflict resolution. Are human rights commitments an essential component of sustainable peace agreements? Or does this make it harder to bring all parties to the table or to explore all options -- including options which compromise "justice" to achieve a ceasefire and peace process? This report examines these "principled" and "pragmatic" approaches, and considers tensions arising because actors in the conflict (who were often responsible for human rights abuses) usually negotiate the peace and define the post-conflict order, and can influence the scope and content of human rights provisions included in a peace agreement and how it is implemented. At the same time, the normative framework of human rights law lays down standards and obligations (including accountability for human rights crimes committed in the past) that cannot be set aside for the purposes of negotiation. While human rights can make a practical and positive contribution, no single method deals perfectly with the tensions between "justice" and "peace", which need to be managed in the course of the search for forms of settlement that are just and sustainable. The report includes recommendations and questions that those involved in negotiations might use to assist in addressing the issues.
Date 2006
Pages 162pp
Ref ISBN 2 940 25971 2
Cost printed version CHF 30 + postage; can also be downloaded as a PDF file
Link <http://www.ichrp.org> (Projects > Peace Agreements and Human Rights > Publications)

Author International Save the Children Alliance
Title A Fighting Chance: Guidelines and implications for programmes involving children associated with armed groups and armed forces
Publisher Save the Children (UK)
Abstract Programs designed to prevent children's participation in armed forces, promote their release and support reintegration into communities depend on a solid understanding of evolving social, political and economic factors and priorities for action. The purpose of this paper is to provide guidance to policy-makers, advocacy initiatives and field-based programs and to offer a policy framework, drawing out some recommendations based on global lessons learned. It reflects the combined experience and thinking of International Save the Children Alliance members who have worked with children associated with armed groups and armed forces.
Date 2004 November
Pages 108pp
Link <http://www.savethechildren.org.uk>



Author Kalshoven, Frits and Zegveld, Liesbeth
Title Constraints on the Waging of War: An introduction to international humanitarian law
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract This publication gathers together the principal rules of humanitarian law. It is useful for specialists as well as students studying the subject for the first time
Date 3rd edition 2001
Pages 223pp
Ref ICRC ref. 0793
Doc type International law
Cost printed version CHF 30; can also be downloaded as a PDF file
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > ICRC publications and films > Publications > Humanitarian Law)

Author Kay, Kira
Title The "New Humanitarianism": The Henry Dunant Center and the Aceh peace negotiations
Publisher Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs
Abstract The paper written shortly after the conclusion of the December 2002 ceasefire in Aceh, following negotiations mediated by the Geneva-based Henri Dunant Centre (HDC), examines how a mandate of humanitarianism was used to strive beyond conventional concerns (such as minimizing civilian casualties or resettling refugees) towards a goal of a negotiated political settlement of the root causes of the conflict, and how HDC combined "track two" (NGO-style) mediation assistance with "track one" (state-level) representation of international community players.
Date 2003 January
Doc type Case Studies in International Diplomacy: case study 02/03
Link <http://www.wilson.princeton.edu/cases/papers/newhumanit.html>

Author Komakech, Martin
Title The Northern Uganda Conflict, Civil Society Initiatives and Interventions, and Human Rights Focus (HURIFO) Operations in the Conflict-Zone
Abstract In the conflict between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Northern Uganda, any form of interaction with the LRA is fraught with difficulties. The Government has looked upon anybody trying to establish contacts with rebels with suspicion and subsequently, labelled them rebel collaborators, who could be arrested and prosecuted. After the LRA was labelled as international terrorists after September 2001, it became virtually inaccessible to NGOs or other initiatives to encourage them to enter peaceful negotiations or reduce human rights violations. As a result, NGO efforts have been limited to issuing reports aimed at shaming and discrediting the LRA rather than seeking to influence their actions through their leadership. The paper describes some of the current challenges that NGOs face when trying to address human rights violations committed by the LRA.
Date 2003 November
Pages 10pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/komakech_paper3.pdf



Author Lee, Joanne
Title International Criminal Tribunals and their Efficacy in Deterring Non-state Actors
Abstract Over the past ten years the world has seen a number of international and semi-international tribunals established to apply criminal law to those who commit atrocities during international and internal conflicts. In addition, some governments have tried to expand the jurisdiction of their domestic courts to cover these crimes under international law – most notably Belgium’s “universal jurisdiction” legislation. But political sensitivities and legal uncertainty over the right of governments to issue arrest warrants for government officials of other states threaten to erode the authority of domestic courts in this area. The paper outlines what the various tribunals can contribute and some practical difficulties that arise. The main criticism of the ad hoc tribunals is that they failed to have serious deterrent effect since they were established after the worst atrocities had been committed. With regard to the International Criminal Court (ICC), in face of USA opposition the UN is unlikely to be able to authorize and fund a peacekeeping operation that will have the requisite mandate to preserve evidence for future use by the ICC. Nevertheless, the author believes that international tribunals have a significant albeit limited role to play in curbing human rights and IHL violations by non-state armed groups.
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link <http://www.armedgroups.org/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=42> (summary only)

Author Levine, Iain
Title Naming and Shaming: Holding non-state actors accountable
Abstract International mechanisms for promoting peace and security and managing conflict and the international human rights system are all largely state-centric. A fear of conferring political legitimacy on armed groups is failing those whose lives are affected by their actions. The UN has taken some initiatives to hold non-state actors accountable to human right standards, such as the signing of ground rules between the UN and the SPLM/A in southern Sudan in which commitments were made to uphold IHL and the Convention on the Rights of the Child; commitments to demobilize child soldiers and cease recruitment made by FARC, LTTE, RCD-Goma; and the UN Secretary-General’s naming of several armed groups recruiting children in his 2002 report on children and armed conflict. But follow up has been poor and ad hoc in most of these cases and impact disappointing to date. The paper reviews some of the experiences of Human Rights Watch in documenting human rights and IHL violations by armed groups and in advocating for accountability.
Date 2003 November
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link <http://www.armedgroups.org/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=33> (summary only)

Author Mack, Michelle
Title Compliance with International Humanitarian Law by Non-State Actors in Non-International Armed Conflicts
Publisher Harvard Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Abstract Despite the considerable advancements in the regulation of armed conflict between states, only a very limited number of treaty provisions of IHL are applicable to non-international armed conflicts. The urgent challenge is how to ensure compliance with IHL by parties to non-international armed conflicts, particularly non-state actors. This paper considers the legal and non-legal obstacles to compliance by parties to non-international armed conflicts and how greater compliance might be achieved.
Date 2003 November
Pages 7pp
Doc type Working Paper of the International Humanitarian Law Research Initiative (IHLRI)
Link <http://www.ihlresearch.org/ihl/> (free registration required)



Author Mazurana, Dyan
Title Women in Armed Opposition Groups Speak on War, Protection and Obligations under International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law
Publisher Geneva Call and Program for the Study of International Organizations (PSIO)
Abstract In many ways women's experiences of armed conflict are different from those of men. Would these differences make women in armed groups potentially more receptive to supporting and promoting IHL and human rights? During a four day workshop in Geneva, 32 women from 18 armed groups met with peace and human rights activists, humanitarian actors, and scholars. The report covers key issues relating to protection and obligations of women and girls in armed groups, investigates how they enter armed groups and their active participation in them, including how they are empowered and disempowered. It also covers DDR issues and potential gains and obstacles for women and girls within armed groups and those wishing to work with them in promoting and enforcing IHL and human rights.
Date 2004
Pages 94pp (full version)
Doc type Report of a workshop organized in Geneva by Geneva Call and the Program for the Study of International Organizations (PSIO) 26-29 August 2004
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/publications.htm> (full and short versions are available at this page)

Author McHugh, Gerard and Manuel Bessler
Title Elements of international law relevant to humanitarian negotiations
Publisher UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Abstract In addition to fundamental humanitarian principles, the provisions of international law—including international humanitarian law (IHL) international human rights law and international criminal law (especially The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)) — provide important framing elements for humanitarian negotiations. The chapter explains how international law helps to guide humanitarian negotiations by defining boundaries within which to seek agreement; framing the legal obligations of armed groups; identifying the substantive issues for negotiation, and providing an entry point for discussion on these issues; providing reference benchmarks for evaluation of options and monitoring implementation; and providing incentives to armed groups to negotiate.
Date 2006 January
Doc type Chapter 3.3 in Humanitarian Negotiations with Armed Groups (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitariannegotiations/index.html>

Author McHugh, Gerard and Manuel Bessler
Title Protection of civilians in accordance with international law
Publisher UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
Abstract In humanitarian negotiations with armed groups, negotiations on the protection of civilians focus on three inter-connected areas: protection for those civilians under the influence or control of the armed group; the armed group's obligations to protect those civilians; and the role of humanitarian organizations in ensuring protection of those civilians. In addition to the armed group, other actors including the state in which the civilians are located have obligations to protect the civilians. It should be clear to the humanitarian negotiators that the protections afforded to civilians cannot be negotiated; what can be negotiated are the approaches and strategies by which the armed group and the humanitarian organization can work to ensure the protections afforded to civilians are operationalized.
Date 2006 January
Doc type Chapter 5.5 in Humanitarian Negotiations with Armed Groups (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitariannegotiations/index.html>



Author Menkhaus, Kenneth
Title Warlords and Landlords: Non-state actors and humanitarian norms in Somalia
Abstract This paper advances a series of theses regarding non-state actors and the status of human rights and humanitarian law in Somalia. It notes evidence of a trend toward a gradual reduction in violations since the early 1990s: while warfare and predatory criminality, and the violations of humanitarian law they produce, are still endemic they are now more constrained. It explores some of the reasons for this and identifies a number of explanations including the gradual reassertion of traditional authority and customary law; the rise of local sharia courts; empowerment of historically weak social groups; the rise of cross-clan alliances; creation of local human rights monitoring groups; new international aid agency policies and tactics; and international monitoring and reporting on human rights abuses in Somalia in a context of increased use and awareness of international war crimes tribunals and "smart sanctions".
Date 2003 November
Pages 38pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/menkhaus_paper.pdf

Author Muñoz-Rojas, Daniel
Title Violations of International Humanitarian Law: Their psycho-sociological causes and prevention
Abstract This paper presents the results of a survey involving state and non-state armed groups, which analysed the impact of knowledge of international humanitarian law (IHL) on the psycho-sociological causes of IHL violations, with the aim of improving the effectiveness of efforts to promote IHL to combatants. The results show that two main phenomena can cause arms bearers to commit war crimes. The first is related to the characteristics of violence in armed conflict, and consists of arms bearers entering a spiral of violence that starts with the combatant as victim, moves on to revenge and finally results in a cycle of violations. The second is related to the cognitive characteristics of the combatant, and especially the justifications that can lead to moral disengagement regarding legal obligations to respect humanitarian principles in war. The study analyses the impact of IHL knowledge on these two phenomena. It finds that, while knowledge of IHL can prevent a combatant entering the spiral of violence, it has no impact on moral disengagement and can even have a negative effect if combatants put forward justifications for crimes committed. The study analyses a number of other factors that could promote compliance with IHL: clear orders from superiors regarding compliance with IHL, domestic and international court action against violations and international pressure on armed groups. It concludes with proposals regarding a policy on promoting IHL among non-state combatants.
Date 2003 November
Pages 22pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/munoz_paper_3.pdf



Author Muñoz-Rojas, Daniel and Jean-Jacques Frésard
Title The Roots of Behaviour in War: Understanding and preventing IHL violations
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract The object of The Roots of Behaviour in War study was to identify the factors which are crucial in conditioning the behaviour of combatants in armed conflicts, with a view to determining whether the policies developed by the ICRC to prevent violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) take sufficient account of the characteristics of the bearers of weapons. This report describes the main findings and conclusions of the study. The study enunciated and confirmed three hypotheses: (1) the universal character of adherence to humanitarian principles, (2) the importance for combatants of authority, group affiliation and the spiral of violence they often find themselves locked into, and (3) the existence of mechanisms of moral disengagement when violations of IHL are committed. In addition, the study provided information on the impact of ICRC activities on combatants' behaviour. The study's main lessons may be summarized by the following three points: (1) Efforts to disseminate IHL must be made a legal and political matter rather than a moral one, and focus more on norms than on their underlying values. (2) Greater respect for IHL is possible only if bearers of weapons are properly trained, if they are under strict orders as to their conduct and if effective sanctions are applied if they fail to obey such orders. (3) It is crucial that the ICRC be perfectly clear about its aims when it seeks to promote IHL and prevent violations: does it want to impart knowledge, modify attitudes or influence behaviour? (See also Frésard, ICRC ref. 0854, elsewhere in this bibliography.)
Date 2004 October; 2004 March (ICRC Review)
Pages 16pp
Ref ICRC ref. 0853
Doc type Free standing booklet; and in International Review of the Red Cross No. 853 : 189-206
Cost printed version CHF 4; also downloadable as a PDF file
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > ICRC publications and films > Publications > Prevention) also in ICRC Review at <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > International Review)

Author O'Neill, William
Title Mediation and Human Rights
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract Mediators receive intense scrutiny and pressure from human rights organizations not to sacrifice justice in the pursuit of peace, but ending conflict is not incompatible with addressing human rights concerns. In fact preventing further human rights abuses is crucial to securing lasting peace, while also addressing root causes of the violence. Mediators therefore need to have a broad understanding of human rights going beyond ensuring accountability. Human rights standards and methodology can be useful in conflict resolution efforts, providing an internationally agreed set of definitions and rules, and including a range of social and economic rights. While ending impunity is important in helping to prevent further conflict, human rights offers also other avenues of leverage to mediators, creating opportunities to engage belligerents and tie them to a peace process.
Date 2005
Pages 8pp
Doc type Background paper for Mediators' Retreat, Oslo, 26-27 June 2005
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Conflict+Mediation+Publications>



Author Orozco Abad, Iván
Title Dealing with Symmetrical Barbarism: A challenge for the human rights movement (The Colombian case)
Abstract The modern global humanitarian consciousness, which guides the work of the international human rights movement, is dominated by the cognitive and normative hegemony of "asymmetrical barbarism", and tends to prioritize punishing over pardon. But the paper argues that the Colombian internal conflict represents a case of "quasi-symmetrical barbarism". Dealing with symmetrical barbarism requires a very different balance between justice and reconciliation, and between remembering and forgetting, than dealing with an asymmetrical one. In the context of symmetrical barbarism "partial amnesty" for grave crimes does not mean impunity, so much as "reciprocal pardon". In a context such as the Colombian conflict it would be useful to link humanitarian law to the goal of a negotiated peace.
Date 2003 November
Pages 10pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link <http://www.armedgroups.org/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=35> (summary only)

Author Petrasek, David
Title Asymmetric Mediation: Armed groups and peace processes
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract The paper describes key issues regarding conflict mediation and armed groups, sketches out problems that may arise, including manipulation and being perceived as taking sides or legitimizing an armed group, and suggests some ways these might be addressed. It considers issues that arise in engaging groups in full peace processes, as well as in less far-reaching ceasefire and/or humanitarian agreements. It aims to provoke further discussion and debate. It includes tentative recommendations, including that a mechanism be established whereby armed groups could declare their intent to abide by human rights and humanitarian law standards to a common and recognized authority.
Date 2004 June
Pages 15pp
Doc type Working paper for Mediators' Retreat, Oslo, 10-11 June 2004
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Conflict+Mediation+Publications>

Author Petrasek, David
Title Vive la Différence? Humanitarian and political approaches to engaging armed groups
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The paper explores the relationship between humanitarian initiatives focused on preventing and mitigating the consequences of war, and political initiatives focused on ending war, recognizing that in practice each impinges upon the other. Lessons from humanitarian engagements are identified, the potential for humanitarian engagement to be a "door-opener" is explored, and examples cited of humanitarian agreements that led to discussions of political issues. Problems include humanitarian talks being used as an easy means of gaining legitimacy or to postpone serious negotiations aimed at ending the conflict, or humanitarian space in which suffering can be mitigated being sacrificed for the sake of negotiation strategy – with bad consequences if talks fail. (A version of this paper is also issued by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue)
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), *Choosing to Engage*, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/vive-la-difference.php>



Author Petrasek, David
Title Vive la Différence? Humanitarian and political approaches to engaging armed groups
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract This article examines the relationship between two forms of engagement with armed groups: political (aimed at peaceful resolution of conflict) and humanitarian (aimed at respect for humanitarian and human rights principles). While it is often easier to open dialogue on humanitarian issues, which may then open the door to discussions leading to a resolution of the conflict, this carries risks - armed groups may use humanitarian discussions as a means of gaining legitimacy while stalling on security and political issues. Ensuring respect for humanitarian principles is an end in itself, and agreements towards this end cannot simply be used as tools or inducements in a peace process. (A version of this paper also appears in Conciliation Resources Accord No. 16 -- see entry in this bibliography.)
Date 2005 June
Pages 7pp
Doc type Background paper for Mediators' Retreat, Oslo, 26-27 June 2005
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Conflict+Mediation+Publications>

Author Policzer, Pablo
Title Human Rights and Armed Groups: Toward a new policy architecture
Abstract In recent years the definition of human rights violations has broadened to include both states and non-state groups engaged in armed conflict. But it is still easier to make states accountable than non-state armed groups, which are not bound by the same sorts of treaties, laws, and institutions. The current state-based architecture is premised on a sharp dichotomy between states and non-state groups, which does not reflect the actual overlap between them. Often the only difference between states and non-state groups is international recognition. A more comprehensive architecture to curb human rights violations must move beyond this dichotomy. The article offers a new framework to analyse how these groups organize coercion, the most basic political function, and discusses the sorts of leverage that might be exercised on different kinds of organizations.
Date 2002 July
Pages 42pp
Doc type University of British Columbia Centre of International Relations, Working Paper No. 38
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>

Author Policzer, Pablo
Title Neither Terrorists nor Freedom Fighters
Abstract While non-state armed groups have always existed, there is no clear consensus on how to describe or define them, or on what should be expected from them. On the one hand, the humanitarian and human rights communities struggle with ways to bring armed groups into the basic normative frameworks that bind states. On the other hand, the "War on Terror" is premised on the idea that armed groups cannot be held to the same standard as states, and should instead be simply defeated. This paper argues that the humanitarian and human rights communities cannot hope to change the terms of the "War on Terror" debate without a consensus on what constitutes an armed group. Such consensus has proven elusive, and most current working definitions do not accurately reflect the kinds of groups with which humanitarian and human rights agencies are forced to contend in conflict zones worldwide. The paper proposes an alternative working definition, which better reflects the diversity of groups we observe.
Date 2005 February
Pages 16pp
Doc type Paper presented at the International Studies Association Conference, Honolulu, 3-5 March 2005
Link <http://www.armedgroups.org>



Author Policzer, Pablo
Title Promoting Democracy Beyond the State: The problem of armed groups
Abstract Over the past generation, two of the central bodies of norms to regulate state behaviour – human rights and humanitarian law – have been extended to incorporate non-state armed groups. This paper examines the potentials and pitfalls of the next possible step in this normative shift, namely to promote democracy among non-state armed groups. It argues that democracy promotion beyond the state should at least be considered, based on what the author labels the principle of "humanitarian realism".
Date 2005 June
Pages 28pp
Doc type Paper presented at Workshop on Transnational Dimensions of Democracy in the Americas, Mount Allison University, June 2005
Link <http://www.poli.ucalgary.ca/Docs/PoliczerPromotingDemocracy.pdf>

Author Purdy, Margaret
Title Targeting Diasporas: The Canadian counter-terrorism experience
Abstract Most terrorism-related activities in Canada are extensions of foreign conflicts, with individuals and groups using Canada as a base for fundraising, lobbying through front organizations, planning operations, and arranging logistical and other kinds of support for homeland struggles. This paper uses specific examples to describe the complex, multi-dimensional nature of the relationship between diasporas and the federal government in Canada, including situations where tensions arise between counterterrorism policies and programs and those with different goals and objectives. Against this background, the paper considers what lessons can be drawn from Canada's counter-terrorism experience for application in broader strategies aimed at the more general problem of human rights violations and humanitarian law abuses by non-state armed groups.
Date 2003 October
Pages 29pp
Doc type Draft paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/purdy_paper.pdf

Author Reusse-Decrey, Elisabeth
Title Statement by Geneva Call: Engaging Non-state Actors in the Fight Against Landmines: A key to negotiating peace in Colombia
Publisher Geneva Call
Abstract This article describes the work of Geneva Call in engaging the ELN in Colombia in a humanitarian dialogue on the question of landmines. The ELN was at the outset unwilling to discuss the possibility of renouncing the use of landmines, but in the course of continuing dialogue the idea was envisaged of creating a mine-free pilot zone as a possible way forward, leading at a later stage to positive responses from both the ELN and the Colombian authorities. In short, discussions on the specific issue of landmines helped to reopen a path towards peace. The article shows how, even if the ultimate objective of a total ban on anti-personnel mines currently seems out of reach, there is space for improving the lives of populations -- it is not necessary to have peace in order to save lives. It also shows how discussing a concrete and tangible topic such as landmines can open up new possibilities of dialogue, that while the involvement of the national government is indispensable, an NGO can assume a role that governments can rarely afford to play, and that raising a specific issue locally can expand to help find common ground for negotiating regional humanitarian agreements.
Date 2004 November
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/statements.htm>



Author Reusse-Decrey, Elisabeth
Title The Struggle against Landmines: An opening for peace talks in Colombia
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract In 2003 Geneva Call were authorized to establish contact with two imprisoned representatives of the National Liberation Army (ELN) regarding a landmine ban agreement with the Colombian government. The paper recounts the progress and proposals made as a result of this engagement, and reports on how new actors have become involved in landmine action: the governor of Antioquia created a humanitarian commission to negotiate landmine agreements with guerrilla groups although the government remains resistant to regionally-based agreements. Several lessons are identified: discussing a concrete topic such as landmines can open up new possibilities for dialogue between belligerents; the involvement of the host government is indispensable; and an NGO can assume a role that governments can rarely afford to play.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), *Choosing to Engage*, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography); also available on Geneva Call website
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/colombia.php>
or locate from <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/publications.htm>

Author Santos, Soliman M., Jr.
Title A Critical Reflection on the Geneva Call Instrument and Approach in Engaging Armed Groups on Humanitarian Norms: A southern perspective
Abstract This paper considers the experience, lessons and challenges in engaging several non-state armed groups in Asia on adherence to a total ban on anti-personnel mines. It discusses several approaches and strategies in engaging these various groups, including the use of the Geneva Call Deed of Commitment. Some comparative attention is given to armed group engagement within and outside a peace process. There is critical reflection on the successes and shortcomings, strengths and weaknesses, lessons and challenges of these initiatives for engaging and influencing these groups.
Date 2003 November
Pages 19pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/santos_paper.pdf

Author Santos, Soliman M., Jr.
Title The International Criminal Court and Rebel Groups
Abstract This paper analyses the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as it applies to non-state armed groups in non-international armed conflicts.
Pages 21pp
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>



Author Sassòli, Marco
Title Possible Legal Mechanisms to Improve Compliance by Armed Groups with International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law
Abstract International humanitarian law relating to non-international armed conflicts is equally binding for states and for non-state armed groups. It is more controversial, but finds increasing acceptance, to hold that both states and non-state armed groups are equally bound by international human rights law. The legal mechanisms for implementation of both branches of law are, however still geared at states. The paper first explores how armed groups could be involved in the development, interpretation and operationalization of the law, or accept it formally, inter alia, to create a certain sense of ownership. It then describes ways to encourage, monitor, control and enforce the respect of the law by armed groups, including by them reporting to an existing or new institution, by applying criminal, civil and international responsibility to them, and by sanctions against such groups.
Date 2003 November
Pages 24pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>
http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/sassoli_paper.pdf

Author Sjöberg, Anki
Title The Involvement of Armed Non-State Actors in the Landmine Problem: A call for action
Publisher Geneva Call
Abstract It is estimated that there are approximately 200 armed non-state actors (NSAs) in the world today, including rebel groups, guerrilla groups, liberation movements or de facto governments. This report attempts to provide a detailed look at the contribution of such groups to the landmine problem. It explains some of the difficulties of attributing responsibility, especially where there are multiple actors, or unreliable information, including misinformation. It shows that non-state armed groups are reluctant to admit that they are using a victim-activated weapon, which suggests that an inclusive approach involving advocacy based on accurate information, which was the main tool for the international campaign to ban landmines, could also be the secret of success for a mine ban among non-state armed groups.
Date 2004
Pages 33pp
Doc type Prepared for Nairobi Summit on a Mine Free World Nairobi, Kenya, 29 November - 3 December 2004
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-publications/gc-summary-04.pdf>



Author Sriram, Chandra Lekha

Title Achieving Accountability for Non-state Armed Groups: Use of domestic mechanisms for international crimes

Abstract International human rights law and international humanitarian law offer clear standards to which we may seek to hold non-state armed groups. It might be hoped that the International Criminal Court would hear cases of individual criminal violation of these standards. In the meantime, it remains likely that national courts will need to fill the gap. This can be done through criminal cases, particularly through the exercise of universal jurisdiction, and civil cases, through the use of tools such as the Alien Tort Claims Act in the USA. This paper examines how these tools, which use international law in domestic courts, can be used to pursue individual members of non-state armed groups. The paper also considers three possible pitfalls: that pursuing such cases may ultimately prove an obstacle to peace negotiations, if relevant actors are unable to travel freely; that pursuit of a few individuals will have little impact on group behaviour as a whole; and the possibility of perverse impact, whereby such actions either strengthen the hands of abusive leaders, or, by removing them, simply enable equally abusive (or worse) leaders to take control of groups.

Date 2003 November

Pages 18pp

Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003

Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/sriram_paper.pdf

Author UN Commission on Human Rights

Title Promotion and Protection of Human Rights: Fundamental Standards of Humanity. Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to Commission resolution 2000/69

Publisher UN

Abstract This is one of a series of annual reports to the UN Commission on Human Rights. It refers (paragraphs 40-45) to the need to develop strategies to persuade armed groups to comply with fundamental principles of international humanitarian law and human rights law, by agreements at the field level. Examples are cited from southern Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Sierra Leone.

Date 12 January 2001

Pages 20pp

Ref UN Doc. E/CN.4/2001/91

Link search from <http://www.ohchr.org>

Author UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Office of the

Title Investigations into violations of IHL in the context of clashes and attacks between the CPN (Maoist) and Government security forces: Findings and recommendations, January – March 2006

Publisher UN

Abstract This report summarizes the findings of field investigations by the UN human rights office in Nepal into alleged violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) by both sides. It analyses the findings of the investigations, relevant IHL provisions, and includes recommendations to the parties to the conflict.

Date 2006 April

Link download from <http://nepal.ohchr.org/reports.htm>



Author UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Office of the
Title Report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights and activities of her Office in Nepal
Publisher UN
Abstract The report focuses on the activities of the UN human rights office in Nepal in monitoring compliance with human rights and humanitarian norms by the government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) (Maoist). The UN raised concerns with the government about abuses including arbitrary detentions and torture as well as with the CPN (Maoist) about abuses including killings of civilians and members of security forces who were hors de combat, abductions, other violence and threats to civilians.
Date 2006 February
Ref UN Doc. E/CN.4/2006/107
Link locate from <http://nepal.ohchr.org/reports.htm>

Author UN Security Council
Title Resolutions on children affected by armed conflict
Publisher UN
Abstract Since 1999 the UN Security Council has held an annual debate on children affected by armed conflict. To date it has adopted six resolutions dedicated specifically to this issue. In 2001 it requested the UN Secretary-General to draw up a list of parties to armed conflict -- including armed groups -- that recruit or use children in violation of their international obligations. In 2004 it requested the Secretary-General to devise an action plan for a systematic and comprehensive monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM) and called on the parties listed by the Secretary-General to prepare plans to halt recruitment and use of children. The UN monitoring will focus on six grave violations against children: killing and maiming; recruiting or using child soldiers; attacks against schools and hospitals; rape or other grave sexual violence; abduction; and denial of humanitarian access.
Ref UN SC Resolutions 1261 (1999); 1314 (2000); 1379 (2001); 1460 (2003); 1539 (2004); 1612 (2005)
Link locate from <http://www.un.org/documents/scres.htm>

Author Veuthey, Michel
Title Learning from History: Accession to the conventions, special agreements, and unilateral declarations
Publisher College of Europe and ICRC, Brussels
Abstract The paper traces some details of a number of historical examples from the past 50 years where parties to non-international armed conflict have made statements or declarations or in other ways explicitly recognized the applicability of relevant elements of the Geneva Conventions, and notes in many instances the importance of the human factor, including personal links by ICRC delegates, in achieving this. It highlights how special agreements in this regard can be useful precisely because they do not depend on the status of a conflict or of the parties involved, which is often unclear or contested, but focus on the key humanitarian principles.
Date 2003 Spring
Pages 13pp
Doc type in Proceedings of the Bruges Colloquium 25-26 October 2002, Collegium No. 27 : 139-151
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>



Author Zegveld, Liesbeth
Title Accountability of Armed Opposition Groups in International Law
Publisher Cambridge University Press
Abstract This is a comprehensive examination of the legal accountability of armed groups under international law, including a discussion of the extent to which armed groups are bound by international humanitarian law, human rights and international criminal law. The author concludes that there is a widening gap between the provisions of international law and its enforcement against armed groups. The book is structured in two parts. The first considers which aspects of international law apply to armed groups and examines in some detail specific obligations (for example, the protection of civilians, humane treatment of prisoners etc.). The second part explores what the author calls the "accountability gap" and considers ways in which international law can be enforced against the leaders of groups, against armed groups as entities, and by holding states accountable.
Date 2002
Pages 260pp
Ref ISBN 0 521 81130 9
Doc type Cambridge Studies in International and Comparative Law
Cost £55 (hb)
Link <http://www.cambridge.org/uk/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=0521811309> (info and sample chapter)
<http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm> (sample chapter)

Author Zegveld, Liesbeth
Title Accountability of Non-state Actors in International Law
Publisher College of Europe and ICRC, Brussels
Abstract The paper traces the development of international criminal responsibility of non state actors with a particular focus on command responsibility. The principle of command responsibility for leaders of armed forces of the state is well established in traditional international law but did not come before international tribunals prior to the 1990s with the establishment of the international criminal tribunals for Yugoslavia and Rwanda and the adoption of the Rome Statute. But to date there have been few trials charging leaders of non-state groups with international crimes and the focus of the Yugoslavia and Rwanda Tribunals has been primarily on state agents. The paper notes however that compliance with international law is unlikely to be significantly improved through punishment of individuals. There is a need to find ways to ensure the accountability of the non-state group as a collectivity. In this regard it questions whether the emphasis on the territorial state in the International Law Commission (ILC) Articles on State Responsibility takes sufficient account of the consequences of the breakdown of the traditional state system. While a number of definitional problems exist, the paper poses the question of whether the law on state responsibility can be applied by analogy to non-state groups and considers some of the implications of this.
Date 2003 Spring
Pages 14pp
Doc type in Proceedings of the Bruges Colloquium 25-26 October 2002, Collegium No. 27 : 153-166
Link <http://www.genevacall.org/resources/testi-reference-materials/other-documents.htm>



CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND RESOLUTION; PEACE PROCESSES

Title Beyond Intractability
Abstract A free knowledge base on more constructive approaches to destructive conflict
Doc type website
Link <http://www.beyondintractability.org>

Title Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD)
Abstract The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue is an independent Geneva-based foundation whose purpose is to prevent human suffering in war. It is active in a number of conflict resolution projects around the world, promoting and facilitating dialogue among belligerents. In support of these projects it conducts research and analysis bringing forward practical policy recommendations to improve international efforts to secure and sustain peace. It facilitates dialogue on challenging humanitarian issues and between warring parties to resolve conflict. It believes that dialogue based on humanitarian principles can assist in achieving political settlements and that the informal initiatives of a private foundation can usefully complement formal diplomacy.
Doc type website
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org>

Title Collaborative for Development Action
Abstract CDA Collaborative Learning Projects is a non-profit organization committed to learning practical lessons about reduction of poverty and conflict. Its projects include identifying how humanitarian and/or development assistance in conflict settings, rather than exacerbating and worsening the conflict, can help people disengage from fighting and develop systems for settling problems which give rise to conflict; analysing experience at the individual program level across a broad range of agencies and contexts, so as to improve the effectiveness of peace work; and community strategies to pre-empt violence.
Doc type website
Link <http://www.cdainc.com>

Title Conciliation Resources, and Conciliation Resources Accord Programme
Abstract Conciliation Resources is an international non-governmental organization which informs and strengthens peace processes around the world by making sure that the lessons of peacemaking are analysed documented and readily available. It publishes Accord, an international review of peace initiatives which aims to inspire new thinking about the possibilities of dialogue and negotiation, has developed a unique body of documentation on peace processes and armed conflict, and provides an on-line Peace Agreements Index which can be searched by topic. Its information and analysis aims to engage a wide audience including primary parties to conflict intermediaries civil society groups policymakers and the media.
Doc type website
Link <http://www.c-r.org/index.php>
<http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/index.php>



Title International Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)
Abstract PRIO, which is independent and international in staff and perspective, was originally founded in 1959 and one of the first centres of peace research in the world. Its research concentrates on the driving forces behind violent conflict and on ways in which peace can be built, maintained and spread. It also conducts policy-oriented activities and engages in the search for solutions in cases of actual or potential violent conflict. It hosts the editorial offices of two international journals: Journal of Peace Research and Security Dialogue.
Doc type website
Link <http://www.prio.no>

Title Small Arms Survey
Abstract The Small Arms Survey is an independent research project based in Geneva. It serves as the principal international source of public information on all aspects of small arms, and as a resource for governments, policy-makers and activists. It publishes an annual global review on issues such as stockpiling, brokering and transfers, and books, reports and papers providing detailed examination of particular issues or regional or country case studies.
Doc type website
Link <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org>

Title Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Project on Non-State Actors in Conflict
Abstract This project of SIPRI examines the role of armed non-state actors in contemporary conflict. Armed non-state actors include, but are not necessarily limited to, rebel opposition groups, local militias and warlords, as well as vigilante and civil defence groups, when such are clearly operating without state control. This project examines the different features of various armed groups and asks what can be done to more effectively have an impact on the behaviour of non-state actors, and in the longer term increase the prospects for peace. Specific attention is also given to the transnational nature of many violent non-state actors.
Doc type website
Link <http://www.sipri.org/contents/conflict/nonstateactors.html>

Title US Institute of Peace (USIP)
Abstract The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, non-partisan, national institution established and funded by the US Congress. Its goals are to help prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and democratic transformations, and increase peacebuilding capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide. It does this by empowering others with knowledge, skills, and resources, as well as by its direct involvement in peacebuilding efforts.
Doc type website
Link <http://www.usip.org>

Title US Institute of Peace (USIP) Peace Agreements Digital Collection
Abstract The USIP Peace Agreements Digital Collection aims to contain the full text of agreements signed by the major contending parties ending inter- and intra-state conflicts worldwide since 1989. It is intended to strengthen worldwide access to information on peaceful means to end international conflict.
Doc type website
Link <http://www.usip.org/library/pa.html>



Author Africa Peace Forum; Center for Conflict Resolution; Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies; Forum on Early Warning and Early Response (FEWER); International Alert; and Saferworld

Title Conflict Sensitive Approaches to Development, Humanitarian Assistance and Peacebuilding: A resource pack

Publisher FEWER, International Alert and Saferworld

Abstract Conflict sensitivity refers to the need for organizations, in particular national governments, donors and civil society, to be sensitive to the (conflict) environments in which they operate, in order to reduce the negative impacts of their activities - and to increase their positive impacts - on the situation and its dynamics. In this sense, conflict-sensitive approaches to development, humanitarian assistance and peace building need to be adopted in situations of violent conflict, as well as of unstable peace. The resource pack, developed out of the experience of a consortium of partner organizations, is part of a program which, drawing on experiences and lessons learnt from Kenya, Uganda and Sri Lanka, is designed to help integrate conflict-sensitive practice into development, humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding, and to help people working in these fields contribute more effectively to conflict prevention. It is meant to be the beginning of a process, rather than the end. It is a contribution to an emerging field, and the authors ask for comments and feedback on what is found to be helpful and what requires change or further elaboration.

Date 2004

Pages 82pp

Link <http://www.conflictsensitivity.org>

Author Akhmadov, Ilyas

Title Chechen Resistance: Myth and reality

Publisher Conciliation Resources

Abstract The paper provides a case study of how an armed group seeks to make itself understood internationally in the face of a powerful opponent. It explains the complexity of the Chechen "resistance" and argues that the main obstacle to being understood is ignorance of the history of a conflict many Chechens perceive as a fight for survival. The "war on terror" and information restrictions have further obscured international perceptions of the conflict and radicalized the isolated Chechens. The author claims the Chechens have made efforts to behave as a "state" but are thwarted by a lack of recognition of an international community: only during the peace process of 1995-97 did the Chechens feel included in the sphere of inter-governmental relations – and fully able to observe its standards.

Date 2005

Pages 4pp

Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), *Choosing to Engage*, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)

Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/chechen-resistance.php>



Author Anderson, Mary B.
Title Do No Harm: How aid can support peace -- or war
Publisher Lynne Rienner, Boulder, Colorado
Abstract The book shows how international aid, even where effective in saving lives, often reinforces divisions among contending groups. It also offers evidence of creative programs that point the way to new approaches to aid. It calls for a redesign of assistance programs so that they do no harm, while doing their intended good, and argues that many opportunities exist for aid workers to support the processes by which societies disengage from conflict.
Date 1999
Pages 161pp
Ref ISBN 1 555 87834 2 (pb)
Cost \$16.95

Author Anderson, Mary B. and Lara Olson
Title Confronting War: Critical lessons for peace practitioners
Publisher Collaborative for Development Action
Abstract This book deals with the effectiveness of peace practice - i.e. the range of activities by non-state groups explicitly to end violent conflict and establish the conditions for lasting peace. The end of the cold war brought new possibilities for such actors to play a role in peacemaking at all stages of conflict with a wide range of approaches and programmatic efforts. The book addresses the questions of how peace practitioners can do their work better and more effectively, including by identifying and avoiding negative impacts, how agencies can work together; and how to take account of those in armed groups who may have a direct interest in the continuation of conflict.
Date 2003 January
Pages 98pp
Link <http://www.cdainc.com> (Publications > RPP)

Author Avruch, Kevin
Title Culture as Context, Culture as Communication: Considerations for humanitarian negotiators
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva; also published in Harvard Negotiation Law Review (Spring 2004)
Abstract This paper considers the limitations of the "interest-based" model in cross-cultural negotiations in conflicts around deeply held values such as identity, or religiously inspired worldviews, or in negotiations involving a complicated multicultural field of national, ethnic, institutional, and professional interactions. It is important to undertake a process of cultural mapping, including cultural knowledge about not only the host populations but also the national and institutional cultures that the international community brings to the arena: military, UN, humanitarian aid or development agencies, NGOs, etc., as well as taking account of how these influence different levels of negotiation: whether at senior level or by a fieldworker trying to negotiate a resolution to an immediate on the ground problem.
Date May 2003
Pages 11pp
Doc type Background Document for Humanitarian Negotiators Network Annual Meeting, 12-14 May 2003
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Humanitarian%20Negotiation%20Background>



Author Bacani, Benedicto R.
Title The Mindanao Peace Talks: Another opportunity to resolve the Moro conflict in the Philippines
Publisher United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington DC
Abstract The report was written when the long drawn-out peace talks that began in 1997 between the Philippines government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) were entering a critical stage. It explains the origins of the conflict, the evolution of the peace process, and the challenges facing both sides. It also recommends measures for a successful resolution.
Date 2005 February
Doc type Philippines Facilitation Project, Special Report 131
Link <http://www.usip.org/pubs/specialreports/sr131.html>

Author Baker, Bruce
Title Separating the Sheep from the Goats among Africa's Separatist Movements
Abstract This article looks at separatist/secessionist movements engaged in negotiations or campaigns of violence (guerrilla and regular armed conflict) in Africa. But though they are agreed on the need for radical constitutional change they are not agreed on the solutions. Moreover they rarely maintain a unity of aim within their ranks at any given moment of time, or a consistency of aim over time. It is these shifting political objectives and the nature of the calculations behind them that this article examines. At every stage of the conflict the movements' leaders have to assess the advantages of a secessionist policy as opposed to a separatist (or re-negotiated unitary state) policy. The article finds that among the most crucial factors to be weighed are popular support, state response, international recognition, and personal opportunities. There are important consequences of this shifting of political objectives. It makes typologies based on their political objectives and/or methods of limited value; political support problematic; attempts by governments to induce separatist leaders to defect or compromise worthwhile; and certain elements in the population of the homeland more vulnerable. This is the biggest hindrance to successful separatist movements.
Date 2001
Pages 21pp
Ref ISSN online 1556-1836; print 0954-6553
Doc type Terrorism and Political Violence Vol. 13 No. 1 : 66-86
Link <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09546553.asp> (subscription required)

Author Balasingham, Anton
Title War and Peace: Armed struggle and peace efforts of Liberation Tigers
Publisher Fairmax Publishing, London
Abstract This study provides much material which has been unknown to date as well as new insights into the dynamics of the Tamil national movement over the past 50 years, which has taken different forms at different times depending on the political context. The book describes how non-violent struggles of the early stages generated the spirit of Tamil nationalism, which was succeeded by the armed resistance campaign spearheaded by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). It presents a study of the early military history of the organization, and a chapter on the role of the LTTE in the period 1983-1990 and the ramifications of the Indian intervention in Sri Lanka. It also draws on the author's own experience of the LTTE's involvement in peace negotiations, from the Thimpu talks to the recent Norwegian facilitated negotiations.
Date 2004
Pages 500+pp
Cost £15 + £3 postage; \$25 + \$5 postage; €22 + €5 postage
Obtainable Fairmax Publishing Ltd, PO Box 2454, Mitcham CR4 1WB, London, UK; fairmax@ukonline.co.uk



Author Bhatia, Michael V.
Title Fighting Words: Naming terrorists, bandits, rebels and other violent actors
Abstract This introductory paper identifies some of the core background themes and theories through which the politics of "naming" can be examined. The focus is on the nature, power, role and function of names, and the contested relationship between the actual nature of a movement and the name applied. Once assigned, the power of a name is such that the process by which the name was selected generally disappears and a series of normative associations, motives and characteristics are attached to the named subject.
Date 2005 February
Pages 18pp
Ref ISSN online 1360-2241; print 0143-6597
Doc type Third World Quarterly Vol. 26 No. 1 : 5-22
Link <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/01436597.asp> (subscription required)

Author Bouta, Tsjeard
Title Gender and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration: Building blocks for Dutch policy
Publisher Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Clingendael), Conflict Research Unit
Abstract While attention has been paid to women's role in conflict prevention, resolution and rehabilitation, less consideration has been paid to their role in active warfare and as combatants. Only recently have multilateral organizations started to address gender and DDR in their policies, as required by para. 13 of UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The paper considers the role of women as combatants, and their gender specific roles and changing gender relations.
Date 2005 March
Pages 36pp
Link http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/2005/20050300_cru_paper_bouta.pdf

Author Brown, Michael E.
Title The International Dimensions of Internal Conflict
Publisher MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Abstract This book comprises contributions by twenty experts of the Project on Internal Conflict at Harvard University's Center for Science and International Affairs. The first part examines the sources of internal conflicts and the ways these may spill over or draw in neighbouring states and the international community. The second part examines specific problems, policy instruments, and key actors including the control of aggressive nationalism; the prevention of secessionist violence and the resolution of civil wars; the roles of the media and NGOs; arms limitations and economic sanctions; military challenges; the policies of the USA and the UN; and the prospects for collective action. It recommends specific approaches to help prevent and moderate internal conflict and to limit its spread when it arises.
Date 1996 May
Pages 560pp
Ref ISBN 0 262 52209 8
Cost \$45.00; £29.95



Author Bruderlein, Claude
Title People's Security as a New Measure of Global Stability
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract This article analyses the gap between current perceptions of the central role of state institutions in maintaining security and stability and the impact of non-state actors in internal armed conflict. It is time to reconsider traditional schemes of protection -- new strategies are needed. Civilian populations should no longer be seen as passive victims of war -- they play a crucial role in stabilizing inflammatory situations and preserving the foundations of peace. Health, education, employment and a viable environmental policy are the next generation of security goals, for they hold out the greatest hope of achieving sustainable peace.
Date 2001 June
Pages 14pp
Doc type International Review of the Red Cross Vol. 83 No. 842 : 353-366
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > International Review)

Author Burton, John and Frank Dukes (eds)
Title Conflict: Readings in management and resolution
Publisher Palgrave Macmillan
Abstract This collection of 18 essays, both classic texts and contemporary contributions, provides an introduction to and overview of the field of conflict and conflict resolution. It includes an examination of the roles of individuals and groups in war; problem-solving approaches to conflict resolution; social-psychological aspects of the interactive problem-solving approach; and third-party roles. It will be of interest to those who seek to understand which approach to conflict management is best suited to which kind of conflict.
Date 1990 September
Pages 378pp
Ref ISBN 0 333 52145 5
Cost £33.99

Author Capie, David
Title Armed Groups, Weapons Availability and Misuse: An overview of the issues and options for action
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract This paper describes the rise of non-state actors in international politics and the spread of global intra-state conflicts. The author describes how non-state actors and intra-state conflicts are not just a serious threat to national stability or international security but also to the human security of millions of people. The paper explains that light weapons are the preferred armament of non-state actors and the main weaponry used in intra-state conflicts and that in order to prevent the proliferation of arms and armed conflicts serious initiatives are necessary in stemming the supply and circulation of small arms.
Date 2004 May
Pages 13pp
Doc type Background paper for the meeting organized by the CHD in Bamako (Mali), 25 May 2004
Link http://www.hdcentre.org/datastore/Armed_groups_briefing.pdf
<http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/capiebamakopaper061004.pdf>
or search from <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/pubs/ph/>



Author Conciliation Resources Accord Programme
Title Engaging Armed Groups in Peace Processes: Joint analysis workshop report
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract This is a report of a July 2004 workshop where 25 participants including representatives of armed groups, people playing official and unofficial intermediary roles, donor governments and academics discussed their different perspectives on engaging armed groups in peace processes. The discussions identified five challenges: better understanding armed groups and how they make choices; better articulating the case for engagement; considering engagement within the wider context of peace and conflict; countering the state actor bias of the international system in peace processes; and improving the governmental - non-governmental relationship in the process of engaging armed groups. The workshop was part of the project which later included the publication of Conciliation Resources Accord 16 "Choosing to Engage".
Date undated (workshop July 2004)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/documents/workshop.pdf>

Author Conciliation Resources and Quaker Peace and Social Witness
Title Coming Home: Understanding why commanders of the Lord's Resistance Army choose to return to a civilian life
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The report is based on interviews in 2005 with 26 former LRA commanders about the process they went through in making the decision to return to civilian life. The findings indicate that peacebuilding efforts, including the Amnesty Act, the Ugandan Amnesty Commission, and other peace and reconciliation programs, have played an important part in working towards an end to the conflict. It makes recommendations on how the process of encouraging LRA commanders to return can be strengthened although it is not intended as a rigid prescription of how this process can be taken forward.
Date May 2006
Pages 23pp
Link http://www.c-r.org/our-work/uganda/documents/CR_Coming_Home_May06.pdf

Author Crocker, Chester A., Fen Osler Hampson and Pamela Aall (eds)
Title Herding Cats: Multiparty mediation in a complex world
Publisher United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington DC
Abstract This volume includes personal accounts by mediators working to bring peace in over 20 significant conflicts across four continents. In each case mediation was a multiparty effort involving a range of actors -- individuals, states, international organizations, and NGOs. The accounts attest to the importance of coordinating and building upon the efforts of other players and illuminate the opportunities and problems presented by different entry points of mediation and by different kinds of leverage, levels of engagement, and objectives. The editors have framed the volume with discussions that link the practitioner cases to the scholarly literature on mediation, thereby situating the case studies in terms of theory while also drawing lessons that can help guide future endeavours.
Date 1999 November
Pages 768pp
Ref ISBN 1 878 37992 5 (pb); 1 878 37993 3 (hb)
Cost \$29.95 (pb); \$55.00 (hb)
Link for information see <http://www.usip.org/pubs/catalog/herdcat.html>



Author Crooke, Alastair
Title In Search of Respect at the Table: Hamas ceasefires 2001-03
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The paper situates Palestinian Islamists within an Islamic conflict resolution tradition in which a just outcome to a conflict can only be achieved when both parties treat the other as an adversary worthy of respect – respect often achieved through violent resistance. Islamist groups implemented various short ceasefires in 2001-3 to test the Israelis' seriousness about a political process, but Israel remained largely unresponsive. Some Israeli officials recognized the need to try and co-opt Hamas into the political system, but others saw them as incapable of political transformation. Meanwhile the international community failed to recognize the breakdown of the credibility of the Oslo process and remained biased against non-secular groups. Without more inclusiveness or a better understanding of legitimacy, no end to the conflict is in sight.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), *Choosing to Engage*, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/hamas-ceasefires.php>

Author Crooke, Alastair and Vanessa Shields
Title The Road Ahead: Perspectives on disarming Hamas
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract Focusing on the case of Hamas the paper examines critically the demands which may be made for disarming of an armed group before peace negotiations can begin. It argues that a process of gradualism is needed where the political aspirations of militant groups are recognized and weapons not forcibly removed by outsiders. It cites precedents for conducting negotiations prior to disarmament such as South Africa and El Salvador. Groups which have been engaged in conflict cannot be expected to abandon their means of self-defence, and to insist on disarmament at the first stage is often a prescription for failure. It is necessary to take steps to address root causes of a conflict to give armed groups confidence that a political solution is possible.
Date 2005 June
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/disarming-hamas.php>

Author Dasgupta, Sunil
Title Understanding Paramilitary Growth: Agency relations in military organization
Abstract Paramilitary forces are largely neglected by analysts because there is little understanding of what paramilitaries are and how to identify and characterize them. This paper defines them functionally as internal security forces and organizationally as separate formations outside military and police command, while also examining overlaps between various types of armed forces. While paramilitaries are almost universally established by states and their militaries, they have asserted independent interests by competing with state institutions in domains such as internal security, intelligence gathering, and counterinsurgency, or by turning renegade. The paper examines the relationship between states, militaries, and paramilitaries and the conditions under which paramilitaries assert various levels of independence.
Date 2003 November
Pages 24pp
Doc type Draft paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/dasgupta_paper2.pdf



Author Davis, Diane E. and Anthony W. Pereira (eds)
Title Irregular Armed Forces and their Role in Politics and State Formation
Publisher Cambridge University Press
Abstract This book examines a variety of comparative and historical experiences in which irregular armed forces have struggled against or on behalf of national states. Existing models of state formation are derived primarily from early Western European experience, and are misleading when applied to nation-states struggling to consolidate their dominion in the present period. For most of the developing world, the state's legitimacy has been difficult to achieve, constantly eroding or challenged by irregular armed forces within a country's borders. The case studies in this book suggest that no account of modern state formation can be considered complete without attending to irregular forces. The study hopes to raise questions about the new political relevance of these types of armed forces.
Date 2003
Pages 430pp
Ref ISBN 0 521 81277 1
Cost \$65.00; £47.50

Author Department for International Development (DFID)
Title Conducting Conflict Assessments: Guidance notes
Publisher Department for International Development (DFID), UK
Abstract A resource to help analyse conflict, assess conflict related risks associated with development or humanitarian assistance, and develop options for more conflict sensitive policies and programs. It presents a methodology for conflict assessment at the country or regional level based on DFID's experience in conducting Strategic Conflict Assessments in seven countries.
Date 2002 January
Pages 52pp
Link <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/conflict-assess-guidance.pdf>

Author Diamond, Louise and John McDonald
Title Multi-track Diplomacy: A systems approach to peace
Publisher Kumarian Press, West Hartford Conn.
Abstract Multi-track diplomacy is a way to view the process of international peacemaking as a living system. It looks at that web of interconnected parts which operate together for a common goal. This book identifies and documents nine tracks in this system: government; professional conflict resolution; business; private citizen; research, training, and education; activism; religion; funding; and media or public opinion. For each track the authors examine the purpose, culture, structure, activities, and place in the field of that track.
Date 3rd edition 1996
Pages 192pp
Ref ISBN 1 565 49057 6
Cost \$19.95



Author Doggett, Martha and Ingrid Kircher
Title El Salvador: The role of human rights in peace agreements
Publisher International Council on Human Rights Policy
Abstract The Salvadoran peace process, which has been largely successful especially by comparison with others, was unprecedented for the central role of human rights in the process and for the vital role of the UN in negotiating and monitoring implementation of the agreements. The first substantive agreement between the Salvadoran government and the insurgents was the San José Agreement on Human Rights (July 1990), which paved the way for broader agreements on a range of issues. The final peace accord of January 1992 included many provisions with direct bearing on human rights. Human rights figured large in the peace talks in the accord and as implementation unfolded.
Date 2005 March
Pages 25pp
Doc type Paper for the review meeting Belfast 7-8 March 2005 -- part of the project linked to the ICHRP's 2006 report *Negotiating Justice? Human rights and peace agreements* (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.ichrp.org> (Projects > Peace Agreements and Human Rights > Papers)

Author Fisher, Roger and William Ury
Title *Getting to Yes: Negotiating agreement without giving in*
Publisher Penguin, New York
Abstract This book is based on the work of the Harvard Negotiation Project, a group that deals continually with all levels of negotiation and conflict resolution from domestic to business to international. It identifies how to separate the people from the problem; focus on interests, not positions; work together to create options that will satisfy both parties; and negotiate successfully with people who are more powerful, refuse to play by the rules, or resort to "dirty tricks". Originally published in 1981, this completely revised edition is a guide to the art of negotiating personal and professional disputes and coming to mutually acceptable agreements in every sort of social and political conflict.
Date 2nd edition 1991 December
Pages 224pp
Ref ISBN 0 140 15735 2
Cost \$15.00

Author Fisher, Roger, Elizabeth Kopelman and Andrea Kupfer Schneider
Title *Beyond Machiavelli: Tools for coping with conflict*
Publisher Harvard University Press (hb); Penguin, New York (pb)
Abstract This text, originally drafted as a handbook for diplomats and senior officials, offers a step-by-step procedure for dealing with political and economic disputes. It explains the need to move beyond "one-shot" solutions and towards a constructive way of dealing with differences, and lays out some tools for conflict analysis and some practical applications for these tools in the international arena. It analyses conflict in terms of manageable components and advances a method for refining problem-solving processes. It provides insight into conflict management strategies that succeeded, and those that failed to cope with conflicts of interests without resorting to violence and suggests techniques designed to minimize both the duration and the costs of conflict.
Date 1994 (hb); 1996 (pb)
Pages 160pp (hb); 151pp (pb)
Ref ISBN 0 674 06916 1 (hb); 0 140 24522 7 (pb)
Cost \$12.95 (pb)



Author Fisher, Ronald J.
Title Methods of Third-Party Intervention
Publisher Berghof Research Center for Constructive Conflict Management, Berlin
Abstract Third party intervention is a typical response to destructive and persistent social conflict and comes in a number of different forms attended by a variety of issues. Mediation is a common form of intervention designed to facilitate a negotiated settlement between conflicting parties. While impartiality is generally seen as an important prerequisite for effective intervention, biased mediators also appear to have a role to play. This article lays out the different forms of third-party intervention in a taxonomy of six methods, and proposes a contingency model which matches each type of intervention to the appropriate stage of conflict escalation. But the mixing of interventions with different power bases raises a number of ethical and moral questions about the use of reward and coercive power by third parties. The article discusses several issues which must be carefully considered if third-party methods are to play their proper and useful role in conflict transformation.
Date 2001 April
Pages 27pp
Ref ISSN 1616-2544
Doc type Berghof handbook for conflict transformation
Link http://www.berghof-handbook.net/articles/fisher_hb.pdf

Author Florquin, Nicolas and Eric G. Berman (eds)
Title Armed and Aimless: Armed groups, guns, and human security in the ECOWAS region
Publisher Small Arms Survey
Abstract This study examines armed groups with the capacity to challenge the state's monopoly of legitimate force, not only those in opposition to the state, but excludes small-scale banditry and private security companies. It provides detailed information on more than 35 armed groups active in 15 countries in West Africa since 1998, and explores related themes through six country-based chapters.
Date 2005 May
Pages 391pp
Link [download from http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/sas/publications/b_series3.html](http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/sas/publications/b_series3.html)

Author Franco, Andrés
Title Armed Non-state Actors
Publisher Lynne Rienner, Boulder, Colorado
Abstract The book of which this essay forms one chapter discusses new concerns that must be accommodated in the UN Security Council's decision-making process, the challenges of enforcement, and shifting institutional factors. It sheds light on key events and trends of the past decade and their critical importance for the future role of the Security Council and the UN in the sphere of international security.
Date 2004
Ref ISBN 1 588 26215 4 (hb); 1 588 26240 5 (pb)
Doc type in Malone, David (ed.), The UN Security Council: From the cold war to the 21st century
Cost \$65.00 (hb); \$29.95(pb)



Author Gorman, David and Andre le Sage
Title Engaging Armed Groups: The practical challenges -- negotiation support
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract This paper outlines the reasons why mediators might provide training and support to armed groups in negotiation skills and practice, and identifies some specific areas for this. It also identifies areas of potential negative fallout, including the mediator's changing relationship with the party and that they might no longer be perceived as impartial.
Date 2005 June
Pages 6pp
Doc type Background paper for Mediators' Retreat, Oslo, 26-27 June 2005
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Conflict+Mediation+Publications>

Author Hannum, Hurst
Title Autonomy, Sovereignty, and Self-determination: The accommodation of conflicting rights
Publisher University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia
Abstract Demands for "autonomy" or minority rights have given rise to conflicts, often violent, in every region of the world and under every political system. Through an analysis of contemporary international legal norms and an examination of several specific case studies this book identifies a framework in which ethnic, religious, and regional conflicts can be addressed.
Date 1996
Pages 552pp
Ref ISBN 0 812 21572 9
Doc type a volume in the Procedural Aspects of International Law series
Cost \$24.95; £16.50

Author Hara, Fabienne
Title Burundi: The role of human rights in peace agreements
Publisher International Council on Human Rights Policy
Abstract The paper traces the stages of the Burundi peace process. Following several failed power-sharing agreements, the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi was signed in August 2000 in Tanzania, followed by other agreements on transitional power sharing (July 2001) and the post elections constitution (August 2004). The other main agreement was the Pretoria Protocol of November 2003, which provided for a ceasefire between the Burundi military and the main rebel group, and complemented the 2002 ceasefire with two smaller rebel groups. The paper concludes that human rights provisions are not essential to bringing peace in the short/medium term, but in the long term the inclusion of human rights provisions in peace agreements sets a standard for the future, and the stigma of being a war criminal should lead to the marginalization of key perpetrators from politics. It also is important for the recognition of the rights of victims and, possibly, reconciliation.
Date 2005 March
Pages 18pp
Doc type Paper prepared for the review meeting Belfast 7-8 March 2005 -- part of the project linked to the ICHRP's 2006 report Negotiating Justice? Human rights and peace agreements (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.ichrp.org> (Projects > Peace Agreements and Human Rights > Papers)



Author Harpviken, Kristian Berg and Bernt A. Skara
Title Humanitarian Mine Action and Peace Building: Exploring the relationship
Abstract This article argues that concrete activities such as humanitarian mine action carries considerable promise for peacebuilding, although this assumption can also permit the neglect of harmful effects and a failure to capitalize fully on the potential for positive ones. The impact of humanitarian mine action is often seen as primarily on security, secondarily on development, and only marginally on the political dimension of peacebuilding. But several examples indicate that mine action may have a significant impact on the political aspects, including confidence building, conflict resolution and reconciliation. At the same time, linking mine action to peacebuilding creates certain dilemmas, and a rigid subordination of mine action initiatives to a centrally directed peace building strategy is unlikely to be productive.
Date 2003
Pages 14pp
Ref ISSN online 1360-2241; print 0143-6597
Doc type Third World Quarterly Vol. 24 No. 5 : 809-822
Link <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/01436597.asp> (subscription required)

Author Haysom, Nicholas (Fink)
Title Engaging Armed Groups in Peace Processes: Lessons for effective third-party practice
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The paper sets out a number of considerations for mediators before and during negotiations involving armed groups. The mediator needs to build credibility with the conflict parties and change their mindsets in favour of negotiation through confidence-building exercises ensuring they understand their opponent's need for tangible benefits. Negotiating the process that lies ahead is another important early task and the paper discusses pre-negotiations, logistical arrangements, pre-agreements and agreement on confidentiality, transparency and inclusivity. The paper discusses ways to generate momentum and introduce compromise, and how to tackle difficult issues like a cessation of hostilities, international law and implementation. A final section of the paper considers ways to build a party's capacity to negotiate, and reflects on the need to build the negotiating parties' ownership of a peace process.
Date 2005
Pages 6pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), Choosing to Engage, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/effective-practice.php>



Author Holmqvist, Caroline
Title Engaging Non-State Actors in Post Conflict Settings
Publisher (Lit Verlag, Berlin)
Abstract This paper affirms the centrality of establishing effective and democratically accountable security sector governance in the context of post-conflict peacebuilding. The persistent existence of armed non-state actors can be seen to provide an entry point into the process of (re)negotiating the social contract that takes place in the transition from conflict to post-conflict. The main objective of the paper is to show the possibilities for influencing the conduct of armed non-state actors. It looks at armed groups as a challenge for security governance in the transition from conflict to post-conflict, illustrating how such groups may both abuse and protect human security needs of local populations, shows that there is a need to increase respect for international humanitarian and human rights standards by armed groups, and gives some practical recommendations for this.
Date 2005 (book published 2006 March)
Pages 24pp
Ref (ISBN 3 825 89019 8)
Doc type in Bryden, A. and H. Hänggi (eds), Security Governance and Post-conflict Peacebuilding
Cost (£22.50)
Link chapter can be accessed at http://www.sipri.org/contents/conflict/Non_state_actors.pdf/download

Author Hottinger, Julian Thomas
Title The Relationship between Track One and Track Two Diplomacy
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract Observing that both peace process and armed groups have become increasingly complex and heterogeneous, the paper reviews the comparative advantages of – and complementarities between – track one and track two players' engagement of armed groups. Track two can assist the process of understanding armed groups, help build the willingness and ability of armed groups to participate, and keep lines of communication open; track one can provide political pressure, help and recognition. The author reflects on the risks in complex peace processes such as armed groups' confusion over the status of different intermediaries, the need to assess when it is time to withdraw, and the need for better communication between actors. Theoretically neat distinctions between tracks are not necessarily reflected on the ground where distinctions are blurred.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), Choosing to Engage, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/trackone-tracktwo.php>



Author Humphries, Macartan and Jeremy M. Weinstein
Title What the Fighters Say: A survey of ex-combatants in Sierra Leone
Publisher Earth Institute at Columbia University
Abstract This report describes findings of a survey of a sample of over 1,000 combatants from Sierra Leone's civil war, with information on the demographic profile of the combatant population, their motivations for joining and staying within the different factions, their attitudes about the DDR process, and their current political attitudes. It finds there was a striking consistency in the demographic profiles of the different factions: most combatants were uneducated and poor; their motivations were both political and material, but their interests remained focused on basic needs (security, food, and education) and for the most part not on the political agenda of the movement or control of lucrative resources. At the time of the peace negotiations most were unaware of the political provisions but focused on aspects that would affect their welfare directly: cessation of hostilities, jobs for ex-combatants and amnesty for fighters. Many combatants identified a clear set of priorities for improving DDR: more support for training, finding jobs and support to start small businesses. The report includes findings on the reintegration process.
Date 2004 July
Pages 46pp
Doc type Center on Globalization and Sustainable Development (CGSD) Working Paper No. 20
Link http://www.earthinstitute.columbia.edu/cgsd/documents/humphreys_combatantsurvey.pdf

Author International Alert
Title Resource Pack for Conflict Transformation
Abstract A collection of materials for trainers, trainees, facilitators and others interested in transforming violent conflict, with guidance on running capacity-building workshops.
Date 1996, reprinted 2003
Pages 203pp
Ref ISBN 1 898 70202 0
Obtainable from International Alert <http://www.international-alert.org>



Author International Council on Human Rights Policy
Title Negotiating Justice? Human rights and peace agreements
Publisher International Council on Human Rights Policy, Versoix, Switzerland
Abstract The report considers areas of tension and complementarity between human rights and conflict resolution. Are human rights commitments an essential component of sustainable peace agreements? Or does this make it harder to bring all parties to the table or to explore all options -- including options which compromise "justice" to achieve a ceasefire and peace process? This report examines these "principled" and "pragmatic" approaches, and considers tensions arising because actors in the conflict (who were often responsible for human rights abuses) usually negotiate the peace and define the post-conflict order, and can influence the scope and content of human rights provisions included in a peace agreement and how it is implemented. At the same time, the normative framework of human rights law lays down standards and obligations (including accountability for human rights crimes committed in the past) that cannot be set aside for the purposes of negotiation. While human rights can make a practical and positive contribution, no single method deals perfectly with the tensions between "justice" and "peace", which need to be managed in the course of the search for forms of settlement that are just and sustainable. The report includes recommendations and questions that those involved in negotiations might use to assist in addressing the issues.
Date 2006
Pages 162pp
Ref ISBN 2 940 25971 2
Cost printed version CHF 30 + postage; can also be downloaded as a PDF file
Link <http://www.ichrp.org> (Projects > Peace Agreements and Human Rights > Publications)

Author International Crisis Group
Title Dealing with Hamas
Publisher International Crisis Group
Abstract This report addresses the challenge which Hamas presents and discusses a workable alternative to the predominantly military responses that have neither ensured security nor advanced peace prospects. Killing Hamas's leaders and militants has not reduced the numbers of Palestinians ready to undertake suicide attacks and Israel's harsh military and punitive economic measures have increased its influence. There would appear to be no realistic alternative but seeking to bring Hamas into the equation and through a combination of pressures and incentives gradually integrate the movement into mainstream Palestinian political life and through it into the Israeli-Palestinian peace process.
Date 2004 January
Pages 42pp
Doc type Middle East Briefing No. 21
Link <http://www.crisisgroup.org> (free registration required)



Author Kaldor, Mary
Title New and Old Wars: Organized violence in a global era
Publisher Polity Press, Cambridge, UK
Abstract This book shows that war between states, in which the aim is to inflict maximum violence, is becoming an anachronism, being replaced by a new type of organized violence comprising war, organized crime and massive violations of human rights. The actors are both global and local, public and private. An informal criminalized economy is built into the functioning of the new wars. The analysis offers a basis for a cosmopolitan political response to these wars, in which the monopoly of legitimate organized violence is reconstructed on a transnational basis and international peacekeeping is reconceptualized as cosmopolitan law enforcement. This approach also has implications for the reconstruction of civil society, political institutions, and economic and social relations. The second edition has been fully revised and updated to deal fully with developments since September 2001.
Date 2nd edition 2006 September
Pages 224pp
Ref ISBN 0 745 63863 5 (hb); 0 745 63864 3 (pb)
Cost £55.00 (hb); £15.99 (pb)

Author Kalyvas, Stathis
Title "New" and "Old" Civil Wars: A valid distinction?
Publisher World Politics Vol. 54 No. 1 : 99-118
Abstract This article questions the prevalent argument that civil wars have fundamentally changed since the end of the cold war. According to this argument, "new" civil wars are different from "old" civil wars along at least three related dimensions -- they are caused and motivated by private predation rather than collective grievances and ideological concerns; the parties to these conflicts lack popular support and must rely on coercion; and gratuitous, barbaric violence is dispensed against civilian populations. Recent civil wars, therefore, are distinguished as criminal rather than political phenomena. This article traces the origins of this distinction and argues that it is based on an uncritical adoption of categories and labels, combined with deficient information on "new" civil wars and neglect of recent historical research on "old" civil wars. Perceived differences between post-cold war conflicts and previous civil wars may be attributable more to the demise of readily available conceptual categories caused by the end of the cold war than to the end of the cold war per se.
Date 2001 October
Pages 19pp
Link <http://muse.jhu.edu> (subscription required)

Author Kalyvas, Stathis
Title The Sociology of Civil Wars: Warfare and armed groups
Abstract This paper examines the sociology of civil wars in terms of three different types based on how they are fought: conventional warfare (entailing frontlines, regular armies on both sides, and set battles); irregular warfare (entailing a conflict between a regular army and an irregular one in the absence of frontlines); and "symmetric non-conventional" warfare (characterized by irregular actors on both sides). It considers warfare as an independent variable in order to discuss possible links between warfare and violence, and proposes a research agenda suggesting that the study of civil wars ought to take warfare seriously, whether it turns out to be a significant independent variable in its own right, or just a proximate one.
Pages 28pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/kalyvas_paper.pdf



Author Kay, Kira
Title The "New Humanitarianism": The Henry Dunant Center and the Aceh peace negotiations
Publisher Woodrow Wilson School of International Affairs
Abstract The paper written shortly after the conclusion of the December 2002 ceasefire in Aceh, following negotiations mediated by the Geneva-based Henri Dunant Centre (HDC), examines how a mandate of humanitarianism was used to strive beyond conventional concerns (such as minimizing civilian casualties or resettling refugees) towards a goal of a negotiated political settlement of the root causes of the conflict, and how HDC combined "track two" (NGO-style) mediation assistance with "track one" (state-level) representation of international community players.
Date 2003 January
Doc type Case Studies in International Diplomacy: case study 02/03
Link <http://www.wilson.princeton.edu/cases/papers/newhumanit.html>

Author Kolb, Deborah and associates
Title When Talk Works: Profiles of mediators
Publisher Jossey-Bass, San Francisco
Abstract The book provides profiles of twelve practising mediators and their techniques in a wide range of fields: the courts; divorce and family issues; labour relations; business disputes; and international and non-international armed conflict (mediation work by the Carter Center, and Quaker mediation efforts in Sri Lanka). It will be of interest to those who wish to understand the varying techniques and practicalities of mediation.
Date 1997 June
Pages 544pp
Ref ISBN 0 787 91090 2
Cost £27.99; €39.20; \$45.00

Author Komakech, Martin
Title The Northern Uganda Conflict, Civil Society Initiatives and Interventions, and Human Rights Focus (HURIFO) Operations in the Conflict-Zone
Abstract In the conflict between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Northern Uganda, any form of interaction with the LRA is fraught with difficulties. The Government has looked upon anybody trying to establish contacts with rebels with suspicion and subsequently, labelled them rebel collaborators, who could be arrested and prosecuted. After the LRA was labelled as international terrorists after September 2001, it became virtually inaccessible to NGOs or other initiatives to encourage them to enter peaceful negotiations or reduce human rights violations. As a result, NGO efforts have been limited to issuing reports aimed at shaming and discrediting the LRA rather than seeking to influence their actions through their leadership. The paper describes some of the current challenges that NGOs face when trying to address human rights violations committed by the LRA.
Date 2003 November
Pages 10pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/komakech_paper3.pdf



Author Lederach, John Paul
Title Building Peace: Sustainable reconciliation in divided societies
Publisher United States Institute of Peace (USIP) Press, Washington DC
Abstract This book explains why we need to move beyond "traditional" diplomacy, which often emphasizes top-level leaders and short-term objectives, toward a holistic approach that stresses the multiplicity of peacemakers, long-term perspectives, and the need to create an infrastructure that empowers resources within a society and maximizes contributions from outside. It explores the dynamics of contemporary conflict and presents an integrated framework for peacebuilding in which structure, process, resources, training, and evaluation are coordinated in an attempt to transform the conflict and effect reconciliation. It is a substantive reworking and expansion of a work developed for the UN University in 1994. It includes a chapter by practitioner John Prendergast that applies its conceptual framework to conflicts in the Horn of Africa.
Date 1997 December
Pages 208pp
Ref ISBN 1 878 37973 9 (pb); 1 878 37974 7 (hb)
Cost \$14.95 (pb); \$32.50 (hb)

Author Lederach, John Paul
Title Preparing for Peace: Conflict transformation across cultures
Publisher Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, NY
Abstract Peace and justice mean different things to different people. Some think justice is primary and peace is secondary, as embodied in the notion "if you want peace, fight for justice". Others think peace will bring justice -- that consensus-based conflict resolution processes not only end conflicts but in so doing, render justice that is often more just than that delivered through adversarial, political, or legal systems. Both activists and advocates on the one hand, and mediators on the other, see themselves as pursuing "justice", but advocates view mediators as sacrificing justice by down-playing social structural or justice issues, while mediators view advocates as sacrificing peace. This dichotomy is false. The author suggests that advocacy and activism is the approach of choice in situations where power is unbalanced and the awareness of the conflict is relatively low; it helps to raise awareness (on both sides) and to balance power. Then mediators can take over to enable the parties to negotiate successfully to obtain both peace and justice simultaneously.
Date 1996
Ref ISBN 0 815 62725 4
Cost \$19.95

Author Lederach, John Paul
Title Quo Vadis? Reframing terror from the perspective of conflict resolution
Abstract The author brings a Mennonite perspective to conflict resolution and addressing the challenges of terrorism post-September 2001, and identifies two approaches: calling for those who commit acts of terrorism to be brought to justice and the systemic approach of seeking to address the social exclusion, injustice and oppression that contribute to terrorism. Both approaches share the common goal of eliminating terrorism and both appeal to justice, although there are significant differences between them. While often seen as alternative approaches, the reality is more complex, and security depends on taking both accountability and systemic prevention seriously.
Date 2001
Doc type Paper presented at University of California, Irvine, Townhall meeting, convened by Global Peace and Conflict Studies, 24 October 2001
Link <http://www.mediate.com/articles/lederach2.cfm>



Author McCartney, Clem
Title Engaging Armed Groups in Peace Processes: Reflections for practice and policy from Colombia and the Philippines
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The protracted conflicts and peace processes in Colombia and in the Philippines demonstrate challenges at all stages of a peace process including pre-negotiations, negotiations, and the post-agreement implementation phase. In both countries there is a complex picture with many armed groups acting extra-legally. While each type of group has some common features, it is important to recognize that each is a distinct entity with its own unique features and characteristics. The report reinforces issues highlighted in the earlier Conciliation Resources publication "Choosing to Engage", in particular questions about understanding the nature of armed groups and the importance of perceptions regarding their distinct motivations and goals.
Date 2006 April
Pages 16pp
Link http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/comparative-learning/documents/CR_Reflections_Booklet.pdf

Author McCartney, Clem
Title From Armed Struggle to Political Negotiations: Why? When? How?
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract This paper posits three possible stances towards armed groups: a position of militancy; a dual strategy in which force is the primary option but talks and ceasefires can be used for tactical advantage; and a conflict transformation strategy. The author identifies elements on a notional weighing scale that might push a group towards either militancy or conflict transformation. Ascendancy in the struggle between "hawks" and "doves" is usually determined by the balance of arguments at any one time favouring the analysis of a particular faction: inferences drawn from external events are very important in determining the credibility of the analyses and external actors should try to strengthen the trends that give a peace process credibility.
Date 2005
Pages 6pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), Choosing to Engage, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/why-when-how.php>

Author McCartney, Clem
Title Revolutionary and Agreed Change: Managing the contradictions
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The factors that help a revolutionary movement to sustain a military campaign are the very factors that make it difficult to shift to negotiations. These include its ideological orientation on the nature of conflict and its structures and decision making processes. Equally the considerations which determine a government's response to a militant challenge make it difficult for it to develop an alternative strategy when moving to negotiation. These are concerns about governance and the maintenance of political stability. This paper examines the nature and implications of this dichotomy, with reference to attempts to resolve conflicts, in particular the experience in Sri Lanka and Northern Ireland since August 1994. In conclusion, consideration is given to ways to achieve a more effective basis for negotiation.
Date 2004 July
Doc type Paper circulated at the Conciliation Resources Accord Programme Joint Analysis Workshop on "Engaging armed groups in peace processes", London, July 2004
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/revolutionary-agreed-change.php>



Author McDonald, John and Diane Bendahmane (eds)
Title Conflict Resolution: Track two diplomacy
Publisher Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy, Washington DC
Abstract This book is largely derived from presentations by track two practitioners at a symposium in 1985. It highlights the diversity of experiences possible in the field and provides behind-the-scenes accounts of roles of track two practitioners. Although it is historic in the sense of beginning to map the field of track two diplomacy, its pages contain insights which have continuing validity as track two initiatives expand.
Date Revised edition 1995
Pages 115pp
Obtainable from Institute for Multi-Track Diplomacy <http://www.imtd.org/books.html>

Author Milton-Edwards, Beverley and Alastair Crooke
Title Waving, Not Drowning: Strategic dimensions of ceasefires and Islamic movements
Publisher International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO)
Abstract The adoption of a ceasefire is often seen as a key trigger for subsequent initiatives in peacemaking. But armed elements within Islamism are often understood as promoting a counter-agenda of armed struggle without compromise. Thus, in Israel and in the international community, most regarded the Hamas and Islamic Jihad ceasefire of June 2003 with suspicion. Yet there was a failure to recognize that Islamists were signalling a new attitude. This article analyses the contradiction inherent in current demands on Islamists and the part they can play in reaching the goal of peace and security.
Date 2004 September
Pages 16pp
Ref ISSN online 1460-3640; print 0967-0106
Doc type Security Dialogue Vol. 35 No. 3 : 295-310
Link <http://www.prio.no/sd> (subscription required)

Author Muñoz-Rojas, Daniel
Title Violations of International Humanitarian Law: Their psycho-sociological causes and prevention
Abstract This paper presents the results of a survey involving state and non-state armed groups, which analysed the impact of knowledge of international humanitarian law (IHL) on the psycho-sociological causes of IHL violations, with the aim of improving the effectiveness of efforts to promote IHL to combatants. The results show that two main phenomena can cause arms bearers to commit war crimes. The first is related to the characteristics of violence in armed conflict, and consists of arms bearers entering a spiral of violence that starts with the combatant as victim, moves on to revenge and finally results in a cycle of violations. The second is related to the cognitive characteristics of the combatant, and especially the justifications that can lead to moral disengagement regarding legal obligations to respect humanitarian principles in war. The study analyses the impact of IHL knowledge on these two phenomena. It finds that, while knowledge of IHL can prevent a combatant entering the spiral of violence, it has no impact on moral disengagement and can even have a negative effect if combatants put forward justifications for crimes committed. The study analyses a number of other factors that could promote compliance with IHL: clear orders from superiors regarding compliance with IHL, domestic and international court action against violations and international pressure on armed groups. It concludes with proposals regarding a policy on promoting IHL among non-state combatants.
Date 2003 November
Pages 22pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/munoz_paper_3.pdf



Author Muñoz-Rojas, Daniel and Jean-Jacques Frésard
Title The Roots of Behaviour in War: Understanding and preventing IHL violations
Publisher ICRC, Geneva
Abstract The object of The Roots of Behaviour in War study was to identify the factors which are crucial in conditioning the behaviour of combatants in armed conflicts, with a view to determining whether the policies developed by the ICRC to prevent violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) take sufficient account of the characteristics of the bearers of weapons. This report describes the main findings and conclusions of the study. The study enunciated and confirmed three hypotheses: (1) the universal character of adherence to humanitarian principles, (2) the importance for combatants of authority, group affiliation and the spiral of violence they often find themselves locked into, and (3) the existence of mechanisms of moral disengagement when violations of IHL are committed. In addition, the study provided information on the impact of ICRC activities on combatants' behaviour. The study's main lessons may be summarized by the following three points: (1) Efforts to disseminate IHL must be made a legal and political matter rather than a moral one, and focus more on norms than on their underlying values. (2) Greater respect for IHL is possible only if bearers of weapons are properly trained, if they are under strict orders as to their conduct and if effective sanctions are applied if they fail to obey such orders. (3) It is crucial that the ICRC be perfectly clear about its aims when it seeks to promote IHL and prevent violations: does it want to impart knowledge, modify attitudes or influence behaviour? (See also Frésard, ICRC ref. 0854, elsewhere in this bibliography.)
Date 2004 October; 2004 March (ICRC Review)
Pages 16pp
Ref ICRC ref. 0853
Doc type Free standing booklet; and in International Review of the Red Cross No. 853 : 189-206
Cost printed version CHF 4; also downloadable as a PDF file
Link <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > ICRC publications and films > Publications > Prevention) also in ICRC Review at <http://www.icrc.org> (Home > Info resources > International Review)

Author Nadarajah, Suthaharan and Dhananjayan Sriskandarajah
Title Liberation Struggle or Terrorism? The politics of naming the LTTE
Abstract This article examines the politics of naming in the conflict between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and the Sri Lankan state, and particularly the politics of the "terrorist" label as applied to the LTTE and how the characterization of the conflict as a form of terrorism has affected its evolutionary course. While the Sri Lankan state has deployed the language of terrorism to further its strategic aims in both the domestic and international spheres, the label has not necessarily impeded the growth of the LTTE's military capability but has, by denying the LTTE international legitimacy, undermined its stated political project -- Tamil self-determination. The article also outlines the contradictions between prevailing international attitudes to terrorism and the conduct of key international actors with regard to the protagonists in Sri Lanka and demonstrates how the sustained rhetoric of terrorism has become a serious impediment to reaching a permanent resolution of the conflict.
Date 2005 February
Pages 14pp
Ref ISSN online 1360-2241; print 0143-6597
Doc type Third World Quarterly Vol. 26 No. 1 : 87-100
Link <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/01436597.asp> (subscription only)



Author O'Neill, William
Title Mediation and Human Rights
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract Mediators receive intense scrutiny and pressure from human rights organizations not to sacrifice justice in the pursuit of peace, but ending conflict is not incompatible with addressing human rights concerns. In fact preventing further human rights abuses is crucial to securing lasting peace, while also addressing root causes of the violence. Mediators therefore need to have a broad understanding of human rights going beyond ensuring accountability. Human rights standards and methodology can be useful in conflict resolution efforts, providing an internationally agreed set of definitions and rules, and including a range of social and economic rights. While ending impunity is important in helping to prevent further conflict, human rights offers also other avenues of leverage to mediators, creating opportunities to engage belligerents and tie them to a peace process.
Date 2005
Pages 8pp
Doc type Background paper for Mediators' Retreat, Oslo, 26-27 June 2005
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Conflict+Mediation+Publications>

Author Orozco Abad, Iván
Title Dealing with Symmetrical Barbarism: A challenge for the human rights movement (The Colombian case)
Abstract The modern global humanitarian consciousness, which guides the work of the international human rights movement, is dominated by the cognitive and normative hegemony of "asymmetrical barbarism", and tends to prioritize punishing over pardon. But the paper argues that the Colombian internal conflict represents a case of "quasi-symmetrical barbarism". Dealing with symmetrical barbarism requires a very different balance between justice and reconciliation, and between remembering and forgetting, than dealing with an asymmetrical one. In the context of symmetrical barbarism "partial amnesty" for grave crimes does not mean impunity, so much as "reciprocal pardon". In a context such as the Colombian conflict it would be useful to link humanitarian law to the goal of a negotiated peace.
Date 2003 November
Pages 10pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link <http://www.armedgroups.org/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=35> (summary only)

Author Peake, Gordon, Cathy Gormley-Heenan and Mari Fitzduff
Title From Warlords to Peacelords: Local leadership capacity in peace processes
Publisher University of Ulster, INCORE (International Conflict Research)
Abstract The study focuses on the role of political leaders in conflict and peacebuilding, and the transformation from "warlord" to "peacelord". It shows that the key force influencing their change in attitude was international leaders and their states and organizations. The study finds that motives for engaging in peace processes are rarely altruistic and most often "transactional"; local leaders alone, without international input, are unable to make progress towards a solution; they usually lack administrative capacity to provide effective governance; and the influence of their local followers is limited. The potential of international actors is already being utilized but has yet to be systematized.
Date 2004 December
Pages 73pp
Link <http://www.incore.ulster.ac.uk/research/projects/wlpl/WlplFull.pdf>



Author Peck, Connie
Title Sustainable Peace: The role of the United Nations and regional organizations in preventing conflict
Publisher Rowman and Littlefield, New York
Abstract The end of the twentieth century saw the easing of East-West tension, but not the end of violent conflict—especially within states. There has been growing consensus that the international community needs to find more effective ways of preventing such internal conflicts. This book argues that the most sustainable means of promoting peace within states is developing good governance, which can address root causes of conflict and meet basic human security needs. Good governance offers groups a voice in resolving grievances at an early stage, safeguards human rights, and promotes a fairer distribution of resources. The author outlines the efforts of the UN, regional organizations such as the OSCE, the OAU and the OAS, and NGOs such as the Carter Center.
Date 1998 February
Pages 317pp
Ref ISBN 0 847 68560 8 (hb); 0 847 68561 6 (pb)
Cost \$88.00 (hb); \$39.95 (pb)

Author Petrasek, David
Title Asymmetric Mediation: Armed groups and peace processes
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract The paper describes key issues regarding conflict mediation and armed groups, sketches out problems that may arise, including manipulation and being perceived as taking sides or legitimizing an armed group, and suggests some ways these might be addressed. It considers issues that arise in engaging groups in full peace processes, as well as in less far-reaching ceasefire and/or humanitarian agreements. It aims to provoke further discussion and debate. It includes tentative recommendations, including that a mechanism be established whereby armed groups could declare their intent to abide by human rights and humanitarian law standards to a common and recognized authority..
Date 2004 June
Pages 15pp
Doc type Working paper for Mediators' Retreat, Oslo, 10-11 June 2004
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Conflict+Mediation+Publications>

Author Petrasek, David
Title Vive la Différence? Humanitarian and political approaches to engaging armed groups
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The paper explores the relationship between humanitarian initiatives focused on preventing and mitigating the consequences of war, and political initiatives focused on ending war, recognizing that in practice each impinges upon the other. Lessons from humanitarian engagements are identified, the potential for humanitarian engagement to be a "door-opener" is explored, and examples cited of humanitarian agreements that led to discussions of political issues. Problems include humanitarian talks being used as an easy means of gaining legitimacy or to postpone serious negotiations aimed at ending the conflict, or humanitarian space in which suffering can be mitigated being sacrificed for the sake of negotiation strategy – with bad consequences if talks fail. (A version of this paper is also issued by the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue)
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), Choosing to Engage, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/vive-la-difference.php>



Author Petrasek, David
Title Vive la Différence? Humanitarian and political approaches to engaging armed groups
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract This article examines the relationship between two forms of engagement with armed groups: political (aimed at peaceful resolution of conflict) and humanitarian (aimed at respect for humanitarian and human rights principles). While it is often easier to open dialogue on humanitarian issues, which may then open the door to discussions leading to a resolution of the conflict, this carries risks - armed groups may use humanitarian discussions as a means of gaining legitimacy while stalling on security and political issues. Ensuring respect for humanitarian principles is an end in itself, and agreements towards this end cannot simply be used as tools or inducements in a peace process. (A version of this paper also appears in Conciliation Resources Accord No. 16 -- see entry in this bibliography.)
Date 2005 June
Pages 7pp
Doc type Background paper for Mediators' Retreat, Oslo, 26-27 June 2005
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Conflict+Mediation+Publications>

Author Philipson, Liz
Title Engaging Armed Groups: The challenge of asymmetries
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The paper argues that interveners in conflicts must make better analyses of the asymmetrical relations between states and armed groups to avoid institutionalizing inequalities. Growing international intervention in conflicts means systemic state bias can prove an obstacle for non-state actors. The paper explores the different dimensions of this asymmetry that might frustrate negotiations. Free from the complex burden of government, armed groups may have more conflict-focused agendas than government actors, but their search for formal domestic political legitimization is fraught with dangers that others may seek to exploit (e.g. with premature pressure for decommissioning weapons). Different sorts of mediation support and assistance are required, including the space to give direct help to the weaker party.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), *Choosing to Engage*, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/challenge-asymmetries.php>

Author Ramsbotham, Oliver, Tom Woodhouse and Hugh Miall
Title Contemporary Conflict Resolution
Publisher Polity Press, Cambridge, UK
Abstract Since the end of the cold war, conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding have risen to the top of the international agenda. The book charts the development of the field from its pioneers to its contemporary exponents and offers an assessment of its achievements and the challenges it faces in the changed security environment of the early 21st century. The second edition is extensively revised and expanded, with new chapters on peacebuilding from below; reconciliation; responding to terror; gender issues; the ethics of intervention; dialogue, discourse and disagreement; culture and conflict resolution; and future directions for the field.
Date 2nd edition 2005 September
Pages 320pp
Ref ISBN 0 745 63212 2 (hb); 0 745 63213 0 (pb)
Cost \$64.95; £55.00; A\$182.00 (hb); \$26.95; £18.99; A\$62.95 (pb)



Author Ramsey Marshall, Donna
Title Women in War and Peace: Grassroots peacebuilding
Publisher United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington DC
Abstract While much of the work of conflict resolution focuses on the government or public level, the resolution of contemporary conflict is a holistic process that is simultaneously conducted at the private, grassroots level. Many of the efforts under way to sustain peace in countries and regions beset by or emerging from violent conflict are undertaken by grassroots organizations formed by those whose lives are most directly and significantly affected by the conflict. A substantial proportion of these organizations are formed and staffed by women. In September 1999 USIP convened a seminar on the roles of women in grassroots peacebuilding. This report draws on presentations and comments made at the seminar.
Date 2000 August
Pages 29pp
Doc type Peaceworks No. 34
Link <http://www.usip.org/pubs/peaceworks/pwks34.pdf>

Author Rees, Phil
Title Dining with Terrorists: Meetings with the world's most wanted militants
Publisher Pan Macmillan
Abstract This study is the culmination of twenty years' research. By infiltrating the most inaccessible political resistance groups, the author has sought to understand what motivates the "terrorist" or "freedom fighter" and to weigh this against current world events and US military power. In his discussions with groups in such diverse countries as Colombia, Algeria, Kosovo, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Iran, Lebanon, France, Cambodia and Ireland, the author seeks to pierce the propaganda, to discover the human story behind the caricature, and to test our preconceptions.
Date 2006 May
Pages 320pp
Ref ISBN 0 330 43305 9
Cost £7.99 (pb)

Author Reno, William
Title Sovereign Predators and Non-State Armed Group Protectors
Abstract This paper explores internal structures and external relations of non-state armed groups that develop in the context of state collapse and explains how these weigh in the strategies of these armed groups. It shows that most (but not all) armed groups that are able to fight their way to capital cities generally get accepted as leaders of sovereign states, and then enjoy most prerogatives associated with that status. The author argues that in these instances the façade of sovereignty shields armed groups that behave much like predatory private associations. These same norms of sovereignty appear to disadvantage armed groups that fail to occupy the capital of an existing state, regardless of the nature of their internal organization or behaviour. The consequence is that non-state armed groups that are more likely to abide by global norms regarding treatment of individuals and that provide a local public order can face much greater obstacles to consolidating their power than do more predatory groups that happen to occupy a capital.
Date 2003 November
Pages 24pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/reno_paper.pdf



Author Reno, William
Title Warlord Politics and African States
Publisher Lynne Rienner, Boulder, Colorado
Abstract The reconfigurations of political authority in Africa – often termed "warlordism" or "state failure"-call for an exploration of the origins of these changes, the likelihood of their durability, and their implications for the continent's regional system of states. The author argues that the end of the cold war changed the nature of sovereignty in Africa. Rulers are now vulnerable to threats from strongmen who join with marginalized groups to exploit regime weakness. Opposing groups traffic in illegal drugs, weapons, and natural resources and forge foreign commercial partnerships. The author analyses the diversity of forms of political authority and the effect of their appearance on relations between states in the region.
Date 1998
Ref ISBN 1 555 87673 0 (hb); 1 555 87883 0 (pb)
Cost \$53.50 (hb); \$22.50 (pb)

Author Ricigliano, Robert
Title Networks of Effective Action: Implementing an integrated approach to peacebuilding
Publisher International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO)
Abstract Organizations in the peacebuilding field need to take a holistic approach to peacebuilding combining traditionally distinct disciplines such as human rights, humanitarian assistance, sustainable development, environment, conflict resolution, security, and the rule of law in order to be effective in today's complex conflicts. The concept of a network of effective action is a set of practices for collaboration to facilitate integrated approaches to peacebuilding.
Date 2003 December
Pages 18pp
Ref ISSN online 1460-3640; print 0967-0106
Doc type Security Dialogue Vol. 34 No. 4 : 445-462
Link <http://www.prio.no/sd> (subscription required)

Author Ricigliano, Robert (ed.)
Title Choosing to Engage: Armed groups and peace processes
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract In the past two decades armed groups have participated in peace processes on every continent. This publication draws on these experiences to explore the lessons learned. Highlighting both opportunities and challenges, it suggests that the diversity of engagement options and potential interveners makes a strong argument for engagement by all stakeholders and that the views of armed groups are necessary parts of the process. It contains contributions from armed groups, state actors, academics and governmental and non-governmental interveners, with overviews and case studies providing varied perspectives on five key issues: understanding armed groups; armed groups' choices about peacemaking; humanitarian and political engagement options; roles of governmental and non-governmental actors; and the impact of asymmetries in a state-based international system.
Date 2005
Pages 104pp
Ref ISSN 1365-0742
Doc type Accord Series No. 16
Cost printed version £17.00; also available online
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/contents.php>



Author Rudrakumaran, Visuvanathan
Title Asymmetries in the Peace Process: The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The paper by an advisor to the LTTE argues that the international climate in which negotiations take place is biased in favour of states who treat parties to a conflict unevenly and often exclude non-state groups. Anti-terrorist legislation has erected artificial power asymmetries: the LTTE were unable to travel to a donor conference in the USA in 2003 despite an ongoing peace process and ceasefire because they were designated a "foreign terrorist organization" in the USA leading to a suspension in the peace talks. Further the author alleges that the intelligence upon which such designations are based is often sourced from host governments. He also traces bias in international instruments to monitor behaviour of warring parties and in the accusations of abuses levelled against the LTTE.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), Choosing to Engage, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/asymmetries-peace-process.php>

Author Russell, John
Title Terrorists, Bandits, Spooks and Thieves: Russian demonisation of the Chechens before and since 9/11
Abstract The Russo-Chechen conflict only attracts the attention of the Western media when the Chechens stage terrorist "spectaculars" such as the "Nord-Ost" or Beslan school sieges. Since September 2001 this conflict has been presented almost exclusively as Russia's frontline in the international "war on terrorism", with Chechens who oppose Putin's policies in Chechnya dismissed as "terrorists" and "bandits". Yet a satisfactory political resolution of the conflict seems far off; thousands of Chechen civilians continue to suffer and die. How far has the policy of demonizing the Chechens become a major obstacle to peace in Chechnya?
Date 2005 February
Pages 17pp
Ref ISSN online 1360-2241; print 0143-6597
Doc type Third World Quarterly Vol. 26 No. 1 : 101-116
Link <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/01436597.asp> (subscription required)

Author Sandi, Rashid and Frances Fortune
Title Building Links and Sustaining Momentum: Reflections on track two roles at the Lomé peace talks
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The paper shows how civil society actors sought to complement efforts of international mediators in Sierra Leone. In 1999 the Inter-Religious Council of Sierra Leone (IRC SL) and the Civil Society Movement (CSM) sought to engage the RUF in discussion and attended the Lomé talks between the RUF and government as observers. Outside meetings they used their informal networks and connections to engage RUF delegates. Their roles complemented track one efforts: the official talks drove the bargaining process and the eventual agreement; track two players helped maintain momentum as discussions became difficult. Among the lessons are that track two diplomacy needs resources and support, though this must not compromise its independence.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), Choosing to Engage, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/sierra-leone.php>



Author Santos, Soliman M., Jr.
Title The Role of Civil Society in Peace Processes in the South and South East Asian regions
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract There is a broad ranging debate on the meaning of the term civil society. This paper uses the term civil society organizations (CSOs) to refer to non-governmental non-profit organizations, networks and voluntary organizations, including interest or sectoral groups organized at the national and local level. It seeks to examine specifically the role of peace CSOs in peace negotiations between governments and rebel groups, as usually mediated by third-party governments and/or inter-governmental organizations, and on the basis that the formal mediation forms only a part of the broader peace process. It assesses the range of direct and indirect support that CSOs provide to peace processes, and the positive and negative impacts of this; it then analyses where the aims and approaches of CSOs and formal mediators overlap and contradict, before offering options for how the two tracks can best work together for sustainable peace.
Date 2005
Pages 19pp
Doc type Background paper for Mediators' Retreat, Oslo, 26-27 June 2005
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Conflict+Mediation+Publications>

Author Sarmiento, Rene V.
Title Facilitating Dialogue with Armed Insurgents in the Philippines
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract Between 1992 and 1995 a number of procedural agreements were reached between the government of the Philippines and the National Democratic Front (NDF). The toughest to negotiate of these was the Joint Agreement on Safety and Immunity Guarantees (JASIG) which aimed at creating a favourable atmosphere conducive to free discussion and guaranteeing free movement for NDF negotiators during negotiations. Talks quickly foundered on disagreements over sovereignty and political authority, but channels of communication remained open and numerous drafts were exchanged until a draft agreement was reached. Creative work on language that protected government sovereignty and territorial integrity while respecting NDF organizational dignity facilitated this. While implementation has not been smooth the agreement did pave the way for a number of other advances.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), Choosing to Engage, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/facilitating-dialogue-philippines.php>

Author Saunders, Hal
Title The Multilevel Process in Tajikistan
Publisher United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington DC
Abstract This chapter deals with track one and track two approaches in the conflict in Tajikistan.
Date 1999 November
Doc type in Crocker, Chester A. et al, Herding Cats: Multiparty mediation in a complex world (see entry in this bibliography)
Link for info see <http://www.usip.org/pubs/catalog/herdcat.html>



Author Saw Taw, David
Title Choosing to Engage: Strategic considerations for the Karen National Union
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The author, of the Karen National Union (KNU), traces the history of the movement's intermittent dialogue with the government. Since 1989 the ruling regime's strategy has been to agree bilateral ceasefire agreements with various ethnic insurgencies, splitting the anti-government alliance. The KNU experience is one of push-and-pull between a faction of middle-level decision-makers generally more disposed towards a ceasefire agreement and a faction of older "hardliners". A number of factors determine who wins this argument at any given time including: international influences; pressure from allies opposed to ceasefire talks; the military situation; and factions' ability to present their case to grassroots supporters. A ceasefire agreement reached in late 2003 held, despite the removal by government hardliners of the Prime Minister.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), Choosing to Engage, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/karen-national-union.php>

Author Shie, Tamara Renee
Title Disarming for Peace and Development in Aceh
Publisher University of Bradford, Department of Peace Studies
Abstract In late 2002 the Government of Indonesia and the separatist Free Aceh Movement signed an agreement to bring an end to the civil war in the province, but in less than six months the accord had failed and martial law was declared, with a return of hostilities. The paper examines the interrelationships between security and development, disarmament and peace, and the consequences of the prolonged armed conflict and failed disarmament on the people and communities of Aceh. It asks why the disarmament phase may have failed, and what could have been done differently to accomplish successful implementation, drawing on best practices of disarmament programs implemented as part of peace agreements around the world, most especially the UN program in El Salvador.
Date 2005 January
Pages 39pp
Doc type Peace and Conflict Development Issue No. 6
Link <http://www.peacestudiesjournal.org.uk/edition.asp?id=18>

Author Slim, Hugo
Title Violent Beliefs: Faith, hope and violence in religious movements
Publisher Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), Geneva
Abstract The reappearance of religion at the heart of contemporary conflict is a challenge that should not be dismissed merely as a cover for the politics of greed and power. While religious fervour is often exploited in politics and war, it also genuinely drives it and must be analysed as conviction politics, not simply as a political ploy. Secular ideas, too, can be held with equal fervour to that of religious beliefs. Theologically aware political analysis is now emerging as a critical skill in the modern world. Studying religious movements on their own terms is essential to informed political and military analysis.
Date 2005 March
Pages 6pp
Doc type Background paper for Mediators' Retreat, Oslo, 26-27 June 2005
Link <http://www.hdcentre.org/Conflict+Mediation+Publications>



Author Smith, Steven A.
Title Ceasefire Negotiations in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (RPCV) and Life and Peace Institute made efforts in 2002-3 to negotiate a ceasefire between government-backed fighters and an armed group in the Democratic Republic of Congo in the face of opposition from official international actors. While arguing that the interaction between tracks was fundamentally productive, the paper presents dilemmas over how far track two actors might persist when track one actors oppose their efforts. The RPCV had good relations with the US State Department, but the US embassy had serious reservations about local peace talks and intervened to block further funding. The team continued alone, holding conflict resolution training with the government-backed Mayi-mayi, whose ceasefire offer was accepted. The ceasefire held for some time and the UN became involved.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), Choosing to Engage, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/ceasefire-negotiations-drc.php>

Author Smock, David (ed.)
Title Private Peacemaking: USIP-assisted peacemaking projects of nonprofit organizations
Publisher United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington DC
Abstract Private peacemaking has assumed considerable importance in the post-cold war era. Unofficial peacemakers have played a central role in bringing about the Oslo Accords and peace in Mozambique. But the many other efforts are equally valuable in pointing up the complexity of all kinds of peacemaking. The forms of peacemaking activities described here have included track two diplomacy, training as peacemaking, use of the media for peacemaking, economic development for peacemaking, and interaction programs for young people in conflict situations. Several projects have generated valuable experiences with wide application, dramatically demonstrating how effective private organizations can be in promoting peace. Both their successes and the obstacles they have encountered are broadly instructive.
Date 1998 May
Pages 49pp
Doc type Peaceworks No. 20
Link <http://www.usip.org/pubs/peaceworks/pwks20.pdf>

Author Stepanova, Ekaterina
Title Anti-terrorism and Peacebuilding during and after Conflict
Publisher Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
Abstract The focus of this paper is on the problems of countering and preventing terrorism and of integrating anti-terrorism into the broader peacebuilding framework. It explores not only the need to fight terrorism from the standpoint of security but also the use of political, legal, socio-economic, civil society and other peacebuilding instruments for the purposes of countering and preventing terrorism in areas torn by and re-emerging from violent conflict.
Date 2003 June
Pages 50pp
Doc type Policy Paper No. 2
Link <http://editors.sipri.se/pubs/Stepanova.pdf>
<http://editors.sipri.se/pubs/stepanova.html>



Author Strimling, Andrea and Susan Allen Nan
Title Track I - Track II Cooperation
Abstract Cooperation between official (track one) and unofficial (track two) actors is an issue of increasing attention within both governmental and non-governmental circles. Both communities increasingly recognize that the prevention and resolution of complex conflicts depend on a wide range of activities by diverse actors and that coordination and cooperation maximize the opportunities for complementarity and synergy. They also increasingly recognize the many challenges associated with coordination and cooperation. This paper reviews the historical evolution of the theory and practice of track one - track two cooperation; provides a brief overview of the current state of the field in the USA; and identifies key themes lessons learned and directions for future work.
Date 2004 January
Doc type Essay for Beyond Intractability, 2003
Link http://www.beyondintractability.org/m/track_1_2_cooperation.jsp

Author Studemeister, Margarita S. (ed.)
Title El Salvador: Implementation of the peace accords
Publisher United States Institute of Peace (USIP), Washington DC
Abstract This report sets out to assess the significance of the implementation of the 1992 Chapultepec Accords nearly ten years after the initiation of negotiations under UN auspices. The report considers a number of important questions. To what extent have the constitutional reforms called for in the peace agreements consolidated the political transformation in El Salvador? What has been the impact of ambiguities, strengths, and weaknesses in the provisions encountered during their implementation? How did the third-party role of the UN contribute to the political transition? Do any troubling portents remain? Is the transformation durable and irreversible? What lessons from peacebuilding in El Salvador are applicable to other international conflicts?
Date 2001 January
Pages 64pp
Doc type Peaceworks No. 38
Link <http://www.usip.org/pubs/peaceworks/pwks38.pdf>

Author UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Title Gender Resource Package for Peacekeeping Operations – Chapter XVI: Gender and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
Publisher UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Abstract During and after armed conflict, the different interests, needs and priorities of women, men, girls and boys need to be understood and taken into account so that the entire population can benefit equally from peacekeeping efforts and so both men and women can participate in consolidating peace and rebuilding conflict-torn societies. It is important for peacekeepers to understand the gender issues and take measures to promote gender equality in rights, responsibilities and opportunities for women and men and girls and boys. The gender resource package offers concrete guidance on how to identify the various gender issues in peacekeeping, including DDR programs, and how to integrate, or mainstream, gender into all aspects of peacekeeping.
Date 2004 July
Pages 10pp (Chapter XVI); 228pp (entire publication)
Link <http://www.unficyp.org/Gender%20Affairs/start-grp.html>



Author Verhey, Beth
Title Going Home: Demobilising and reintegrating child soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo
Publisher Save the Children
Abstract The demobilization of child soldiers in the North and South Kivu provinces of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since 1999 provides important lessons for working with child soldiers in situations of ongoing conflict and with non-state actors, one of which is the importance of engaging non-state actors in tandem to work with the community. The study is based on field research conducted in early 2003
Date 2003
Pages 80pp
Link <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2003/save-drc-02oct.pdf>

Author Villalobos, Joaquín
Title The Salvadorean Insurgency: Why choose peace?
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract The paper, by a former FMLN leader in El Salvador, highlights the factors that led the FMLN to sign a peace agreement with the government. It rejects the notion that peace in El Salvador resulted from external factors related to the end of the cold war, and instead highlights several internal dynamics. These include the nature and strength of the military-political coalition of the insurgent and opposition movements, the political pragmatism within the moderate sectors of the insurgency, the strategic choices made regarding the use of violence, and changes in the wider political arena in El Salvador.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), Choosing to Engage, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/salvadorean-insurgency.php>

Author Weinstein, Jeremy M.
Title Resources and the Information Problem in Rebel Recruitment
Abstract A primary challenge in the organization of insurgent groups is the recruitment of participants. This paper explores how the initial conditions facing rebel groups give rise to distinct recruitment patterns that have important consequences for group strategies. Importantly, it approaches recruitment from a new theoretical perspective by exploring how informational asymmetries that characterize the recruitment marketplace shape the provision and delivery of selective incentives. The paper refers to a number of rebel groups including the NRA (Uganda), Renamo (Mozambique), Sendero Luminoso (Peru), EPLF (Eritrea) and the RUF (Sierra Leone)
Date 2003 November
Pages 47pp
Doc type Paper presented at Conference on Curbing Human Rights Violations by Non-State Armed Groups, University of British Columbia, November 2003
Link http://http://www.armedgroups.org/images/stories/pdfs/weinstein_paper.pdf



Author Williams, Sue and Robert Ricigliano
Title Understanding Armed Groups
Publisher Conciliation Resources
Abstract How can a third party understand an armed group well enough to assist constructively in the establishment of a peace process? The paper considers "understanding" as the development of a process of communication and negotiation, and among the challenges in understanding an armed group are that trust is required but is hard to build, especially in complex situations with multiple intermediaries. Armed groups may communicate unconventionally, seeking to mystify or control what is revealed about themselves, and the choices they make in communicating information about themselves deserve careful study. The paper suggests what information on armed groups should be sought: engaging a group on their analysis of the conflict is a good way to start, as well as finding out what being armed means to them.
Date 2005
Pages 4pp
Doc type in Ricigliano (ed.), *Choosing to Engage*, Accord Series No. 16 (see entry in this bibliography)
Link <http://www.c-r.org/our-work/accord/engaging-groups/understanding-armed-groups.php>

Author Williams, Sue and Steve Williams
Title *Being in the Middle by Being at the Edge*
Publisher William Sessions Ltd, York, UK
Abstract This study draws on the experiences of Quaker mediators but much of it will be of value to others considering efforts in the conflict transformation field. The title reflects two stages in the work of non-official mediations. At some stage, the mediator must be in the middle in order to build relationships, processes and connections; at a later stage, the mediator must be willing to move to the edge to allow the antagonists to come together and to negotiate in the light of their own interests. Mediators must be willing to maintain a tolerance for ambiguity and uncertainty, but also able to analyse the situation as systematically as possible. The authors stress that mediation is only one possible form of intervention in a political conflict; others include empowerment of parties, training local people; and strengthening a peace constituency. All these ways of working should be valued and supported.
Date 1994
Ref ISBN 1 850 72139 4
Cost £7.50

Author Zartman, William
Title *Dynamics and Constraints in Negotiations in Internal Conflicts*
Publisher Brookings Institution, Washington DC
Date 1995
Doc type in William Zartman (ed.), *Elusive Peace* (see entry in this bibliography)



Author Zartman, William (ed.)
Title Elusive Peace: Negotiating an end to civil wars
Publisher Brookings Institution, Washington DC
Abstract As the threat of superpower confrontation diminishes in the post-cold war era, civil wars and their regional ramifications are emerging as the primary challenge to international peace and security. This book recognizes that internal dissidence is the legitimate result of the breakdown of normal politics and focuses on resolving conflict through negotiation rather than combat. It looks at the nature of internal conflicts and explains why appropriate conditions for negotiation and useful solutions are so difficult to find. It includes a series of case studies of ongoing conflict, examining the characteristics of each confrontation, including past failed negotiations, and makes suggestions for changes in negotiating strategies that could lead to a more successful outcome.
Date 1995
Pages 372pp
Ref ISBN 0 815 79704 4 (hb); 0 815 79703 6 (pb)
Cost \$44.95 (hb); \$20.95 (pb)

Author Zartman, William (ed.)
Title Negotiating with Terrorists
Abstract Negotiating with terrorists is possible, within limits, as the articles in this issue show and explore. The official negotiator is faced with the task of giving a little in order to get the terrorist to give a lot, a particularly difficult imbalance to obtain given the highly committed and desperate nature of terrorists as they follow rational but highly unconventional tactics.
Date 2003
Doc type International Negotiation: A Journal of Theory and Practice Vol. 8 No. 3
Link <http://interneg.carleton.ca/in> (subscription required)