

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS : AWAITING RESPONSES FROM INTERNATIONAL LAW

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1. Introduction

Human beings are always 'at risk' if they are not protected by the human rights laws. Sometimes they happen to be under risk and vulnerable situations by natural or man-made reasons. Such people very often suffer from hunger, disease and lack of adequate shelter. One such problem of acute concern is the increasing number of internally displaced people, or internal refugees. Since the last decade this issue 'Internally Displaced Persons' (IDPs) is a matter of serious international concern. Intensity of such displacement has been increasing at an alarming rate. About 22-25 million people have been forced to leave their homes and those have been displaced within the borders of their own countries owing to a host of natural and man-made disasters. IDPs need to be well-defined and necessary instruments for regulation also requires to be identified for their solution.

The purpose of the paper is to deal with internally displaced persons who as time passes, are being considered under national, regional and global framework. The essence of the study is to evaluate internally displaced persons as appearing to be governed subject to responses from international law.

2. Acquaintance with IDP

The concept of IDP has not yet gained a clear and well-accepted definition. Francis M. Deng, the special representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has given a definition of this issue. According to Francis M. Deng, IDP means, "Persons or group of persons who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of, or in order to avoid, in particular, the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally

recognized state border.¹ This definition is a broad one and used at the international or regional levels. This definition contains two crucial elements of internal displacement: coerced or involuntary movement and remaining within one's national borders. It also includes the major causes of displacement, but its use of a qualifier, 'in particular', makes clear that the internal displacement is not limited to these causes alone, so as not to exclude future groups that might need special attention. At the same time the definition does not encompass those who migrate for economic reasons. People forced from their homes because of economic injustice and marginalization tantamount to systematic violation of their economic rights. But in most cases of economic migration, the element of coercion is not so clear, and development programmes generated by national and international agencies are the most appropriate means of addressing their problems².

Moreover, this is a cumbersome definition and debate is still going on formulation of the appropriate definition, determination of law to regulate the IDP matter and also the body who will regulate and look into the IDP matter. On the basis of duration of displacement IDPs may be categorized as:

(1) Permanently internally displaced (PMID) (2) Temporarily Internally Displaced (TMID), and (3) Floating and Internally displaced.

Any displacement must be of any of these categories. Displacement always disrupts the lives of the displaced individuals and families concerned, and also whole communities and societies. Displacement always brings extensive damage. In many cases the socio-economic systems and community structures breakdown, impeding reconstruction and development.

Sometimes the IDPs are confused with refugees. Though their causes are same, peoples under these situations became vulnerable

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1. *Internally Displaced People A global Survey*, edited by Janie Hampton, Norwegian Refugee Council, (London: Earthscan Publications Ltd), 1998, p., XV.
 2. *Ibid.*, pp., 4-5.

and are deprived of certain basic human rights. It is also true that today's IDPs might be tomorrow's refugees i.e. IDP situation may be treated as the first stage of the situation of refugee.

3. Causes Of Displacement

People may be forced to flee from their homes because of armed conflicts of civil and international character; disasters like natural and/or man-made; development related construction of dams or urban clearances; and changes in the economy for industrialization or famine. Even people may be displaced due to economic need and for cause of poverty. Such displacements always include coercive reasons of fleeing or leaving homes or places of habitual residences. However, the following causes are considered as the reasons for internal displacement:

1. **Armed conflicts:** this may be domestic conflict i.e., civil or non-civil war between different groups of political alliance or insurgents which make people bound to leave their habitual residences and displaced either within the state territory for uncertain period of time. An armed conflict of international nature makes people more vulnerable and people are persecuted to leave their normal residence and place of attachment and move within and outside state territory. In this situation uprooted people are suffering from inhuman conditions like:
 - a. **Internal displacement:** it means when people are persecuted from their habitual residences and are bound to live elsewhere within their native state.
 - b. **External Displacement:** When people cross their state territory to the territory of other state then they become refugee. This category of displacement is protected and regulated by international law.
2. **Natural Causes:** Natural disasters like cyclone, flood, riverbank erosion, earth-quake etc. that are not created by men but treated, as acts of God may be reasons for displacement. Under such reasons people may be displaced but they remain within their state territory and are regulated by domestic laws of their land.
3. **Man-made causes:** When displacement happens for reasons of

human activities which are causes of systematic violation of human rights and sufferings, policy persecuting people to leave their habitual, for example, nuclear or chemical accidents, policy of deforestation make the indigenous to be displaced, acquisition of the land for development projects causes for displacement. Sometimes self-induced departure for economic injustice and marginalization tantamount to systematic violation of their economic rights may also be treated as the man-made cause of displacement. In fact in the present days most cases of internally displaced are happening because of the failure of governments to protect and promote human rights related to existence and sustainable development of citizens. It is found that most internal displacements are causes of government's policies for development, which is not in the interest of the mass people and pave their ultimate way of displacement.

4. Governance and International Regime

True, internally displaced persons are within their own countries, and their governments have primary responsibility for their protection, resettlement and further reintegration. In practice it has been seen that in most cases their governments are unable to provide for their protection and assistance or sometimes deliberately cause the displacement and obstruct international efforts to reach those uprooted. Longstanding situations of internal displacement in Sri Lanka, Turkey, Russian Federation, Colombia, Angola may be taken into consideration as an example³. 'Internally displaced' categorically falls under the jurisdiction of the state authority. The real number of displaced never disclosed by the state and are hidden for socio-political reasons. But the complicacy arises when there is no state authority or when the state itself is the reason of their displacement or when state is unable or unwilling to assist them as required. Internal displacement has come to the fore as one of the more pressing humanitarian, human rights, political and security issues facing the global community. United

3. Human Rights Watch World Report 2001: Refugee, Asylum Seekers, and Internally Displaced Persons. Also See, [http// www. Internally Displaced Persons](http://www.InternallyDisplacedPersons)

Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan calls the problem one of the great human tragedies of our time⁴

According to the definitions given in the international instruments,⁵ a refugee is some one who is outside his/her country of origin; has a well-founded fear of persecution because of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; and is unable to or unwilling to avail him/herself of the protection of that country, or to return there, for fear of persecution.

Generally it was considered that a person becomes a refugee only when he/she crosses an international border, in contrast, an internally displaced person remains inside the boundaries of his/her own country. Thus the difference between refugees and IDPs is technical and legal, and has little to do with their reasons for flight. Both categories of people are affected by the same causes of displacement. They often have identical protection and material needs that deserve equal attention of the international community. However, in the contemporary world, a distinct branch of modern international law, namely international refugee law, regulates problems of refugees.

First and foremost Refugees enjoy the protection afforded them by refugee law and the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). If they are in a State involved in an armed conflict, refugees are also protected by international humanitarian law. Apart from the general protection afforded by international humanitarian law to civilians, refugees also receive special protection under the Forth Geneva Convention and Additional Protocol I. This additional protection recognizes the vulnerability of refugees as aliens in the hands of a party to the conflict and the absence of protection by their State of nationality.

Despite not being the beneficiaries of a specific convention, as is

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4. Annan, Kofi, 1998, preface, to Cohen and Deng, *Masses in Flight: The Global Crisis of Internal Displacement*, Brookings, p. xix,
 5. Definitions given in the convention relating to the Status of Refugees, in Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa adopted in 1969 by OAU and in the Cartagena Declaration 1984.

the case of refugees, internally displaced persons are protected by various bodies of law, principally national law, human rights law and, if they are in a State experiencing an armed conflict, international humanitarian law.

The majority of IDPs are nationals of the State in which they find themselves. As such they are entitled to the full protection of national law and the rights it grants nationals, without any adverse distinction resulting from the fact of their displacement.

Human rights law, which is applicable both in times of peace and in situations of armed conflict, also provides important protection to IDPs. It aims to prevent displacement and to ensure basic rights should it occur. The prohibition on torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, and the right to peaceful enjoyment of property and to home and family life are of particular importance for the prevention of displacement. The right to personal safety and to a home, as well as the rights to food, shelter, education and access to work offers vital protection during displacement. Many of these rights are also of relevance to the issue of return. These and other human rights are to be granted to everyone without discrimination, including discrimination on the grounds of displacement.

International humanitarian law expressly prohibits compelling civilians to leave their place of residence unless either their security or imperative military necessity render this essential. If respected the general rules of international humanitarian law that protect civilians can prevent displacement or, should it occur, offer protection during displacement. The following rules are of particular relevance:

- Those prohibiting parties to a conflict from targeting civilians and civilian objects or conducting hostilities in an indiscriminate manner;
- The prohibition on starvation of the civilian population and on the destruction of objects indispensable to its survival;
- The prohibitions of collective punishments—which often take the form of destruction of dwellings;

- The rules requiring parties to a conflict to allow relief consignments to reach civilian population in need.

If respected, these rules play an important role in preventing displacement, as it is often their violation, which is at the root of displacement. The only context in which international humanitarian law expressly addresses the question of return is that of “lawful displacements”, i.e. evacuations for reasons of security of imperative military necessity. In such cases, displaced persons must be returned to their homes as soon as hostilities in the area cease. However, when civilians are forced to leave their homes owing to serious violations of international humanitarian law, this law still *a fortiori* protects them. This protection may come from the law applicable either to international or to internal armed conflicts, as both types of conflict may result in displacements of people within their own country. The protection to which displaced persons, as civilians are entitled in the events of displacements due to internal armed conflict is set forth in considerable detail (Protocol I, for example, dedicates a major section to it—articles 48 ff.). The civilian population is also entitled to receive items essential to its survival (Article 23 of the Fourth Convention; Article 70 of Protocol I). The same holds true for the population of occupied territories (Articles 55 and 59 ff. of the Fourth Convention; Article 69 of Protocol I). In addition, the civilian population cannot be deported from occupied territory. Generally speaking, the civilian population enjoys the fundamental guarantees stipulated in Article 75 of Protocol I.

International law considers, IDPs as a domestic matter of state who are excluded from international protections: their own governments are expected to provide for their well-being and security. When they failed to do so, or deliberately subjected the displacement to starvation and other abuses, governments manage to keep the international community at bay by invoking state sovereignty and insisting on non-interference in the internal affairs of states. On the other hand, if the plight of the internally displaced population is compounded by persecution, discrimination, or neglect, then the need for international protection and assistance becomes pronounced. Such situations must be

tackled by the international community, which must be regulated by the international human rights and humanitarian laws. According to the Charter of the United Nations it is the duty of each State "...in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion⁶". On the other hand, the members of the United Nations have taken their international obligation to promote "universal respect for and fundamental freedoms for all without any distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion⁷". Members of the UN have taken responsibility to cooperate in promoting social progress and better standard of life. However, the Charter has given rights to the UN to assist state-members in this regard and if needed, interfere according to the chapter VII of the charter of the UN.

The UN is becoming more attentive on the matter of IDP and a study was conducted on the issue. The purpose of the study was to determine the extent to which international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law, by analogy, meet the basis need of the internally displaced in three recognized situation in international law. These situations, which cover cases of internally displacement, are: (1). Situation of tensions and disturbances, or disaster in which human rights law is applicable; (2) situations of non-international armed conflict governed by the central principles of humanitarian law and many human rights guarantees; and (3) situations of inter-state armed conflict in which the detailed provisions of humanitarian law become primarily operative and many fundamental human rights norms remain applicable.

The study concluded that while existing international law covers, albeit in a dispersed and diffuse manner, many aspects of particular relevance to internally displaced persons, there are many areas in which the law provides insufficient legal protection owing to inexplicit articulation or normative and other kinds of gaps. One

6. See Article 1/3 of the *Charter of the United Nations*.

7. See Article 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations*.

example of a normative gap is the fact that no international instrument contains an express right not to be arbitrarily displaced. Other such gaps are the absence of a right to restitution of property lost (or compensation for its loss) as a consequence of displacement during armed conflict situation, a right to have access to protection and assistance during displacement, and a right to personal documentation.. Further gaps occur where a legal norm is not applicable in all circumstances. For example, because human rights law is generally binding only on State agents, the internally displaced lack sufficient protection in situations of tension and disturbances where violations are perpetrated by non-State players. Another instance of insufficient protection occurs in situations falling below the threshold of application of humanitarian law, in which restriction or even derogation of human rights guarantees might be permissible. There are also many gaps related to the freedom of movement, non-discrimination etc.

However, to meet the needs of internally displaced persons and to address the gray areas and gaps a set of Guiding Principles on Internally Displacement has formulated in 1998⁸. The Guiding Principles on Internally Displacement consists of 30 principles and are consistent with international human rights and international humanitarian law, which are comprehensive in scope. They identify key rights and guarantees relevant to protecting persons against forced displacement, and to protecting and assisting them both during displacement and during their return or resettlement and reintegration.

Indeed many of the principles, particularly those relating to protection during displacement, are essentially declaratory of customary law. Most of the principles blend basic humanitarian law rules and principles with key human rights guarantees, thereby underscoring the shared purpose of both bodies of law, i. e. to safeguard human life and dignity. Many of the principles are either modeled on or are near verbatim transcriptions of provisions that appear in humanitarian and human rights treaties. In addition the

8. Roberta Cohen and Francis M. Deng, *"Masses in Flight"*, (the Global Crisis of Displacement), Washington, D.C., 1998, Pp., 305-316.

principles relating to return, resettlement and reintegration were largely inspired by and reflect certain basic tenets of refugee law. The Guiding Principles fill a major gap in the international protection system for the internally displaced. They set forth the rights of IDPs and obligations of governments and insurgent forces in all phases of displacement. They offer protection before internal displacement occurs that is, protection against arbitrary displacement), during situations of displacement, and in post conflict return and reintegration. They are the first attempt to articulate what protection should mean for IDPs and to establish an explicit right for not to be arbitrarily displaced, by specifying the impermissible grounds for displacement and the guarantees that should be afforded when displacement takes place. They further affirm the right of IDPs to request international humanitarian assistance, the right of international actors to offer such assistance, and duty of states to accept such offers.

It is noteworthy that these principles do not alter, replace or modify existing international law or rights granted to individuals under domestic law. Rather, they are designed in large measure to provide guidance on how the law should be interpreted and applied during all phases of displacement. By calling on “all authorities and international actors” to respect their obligation under international law, including human rights and humanitarian law, the principles also seek to prevent and avoid conditions that might lead to displacement in the future.

However, the Guiding Principles were submitted to the UN Commission on Human Rights to prepare a legal framework for its further mandatory enforcement. The Guiding Principles have opened a new path of international human rights cooperation between the human rights actors i.e. between the states and international organizations. A multitude of humanitarian, human rights and development organizations have come forward to provide protection, assistance, reintegration, and development support to IDP. Many have shown themselves remarkably flexible in interpreting their mandates broadly to encompass IDPs and in developing special expertise and skills to reach displaced people.

As the IDP issue is one of the most significant concern of the modern international human rights law, most of the international organizations working in the field of human rights, humanitarian issue, refugee issue, migration issue both in internal and external and also trafficking in human person have extended their activities to the IDP issue. Most humanitarian agencies have the operational flexibility to address the needs of both refugees and internally displaced persons.

5. Specification of International Organizations

It is worthy to specify that IDP matters are treated as in the purview of international human rights organizations. Activities of such international organizations dealing with IDP may be brought to notice as hereunder:

a. United Nation's High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

As a significant UN agency, UNHCR, whose statutory mandate is to protect refugees, has been authorized, on an ad hoc basis by the United Nations, to act on behalf of internally displaced persons. Today it plays a big role in addressing the problem of the internally displaced: it offers protection, assistance, and initial support for their reintegration. Although its statute does not include internally displaced persons, the organization has increasingly become involved in the situation they face at the request of the secretary-general of the General Assembly, and with the consent of the state concerned⁹. In 1993, the general Assembly recognized that UNHCR's activities could be extended to internally displaced persons when both refugees and internally displaced persons are so intertwined that it would be practically impossible or inappropriate to assist one group and not the other.¹⁰ This can happen when refugees and the internally displaced are returning to the same area, or when external and internal displacement stem from the same causes and advantages exist in having one operation

9. In such cases, UNHCR must act within the limits of its resources, since activities for the internally displaced are not financed by UNHCR's general program but from special trust funds.

10. See General Assembly, "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees," Resolution 48/116(United Nations. December 20, 1993).

deal with both groups; or when helping internally displaced persons remain in safety in their own country could prevent a refugee flow.

The two groups also differ in the conditions surrounding their return. In the case of refugees, UNHCR has a statutory responsibility to promote their voluntary return. This may involve monitoring their return to their final destination in their country of origin and providing initial assistance with reintegration. In the case of internally displaced persons, UNHCR has no statutory responsibility. It has nonetheless helped substantial numbers return and reintegrate in accordance with specific mandates given to the High Commissioner¹¹. However, at present it has been involved in many countries in returning the refugees and internally displaced persons.¹²

b. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Founded in 1863, the ICRC has been mandated by the community of States, under the Geneva conventions and regulation of its long-standing practical experience. Of all the institutions dealing with the internally displaced, ICRC has the most well-developed protection capacity. It also has the clearest mandate to protect and assist victims of internal conflict, a substantial number of who are internally displaced. An independent non-UN organization, ICRC has overall statutory responsibility for promoting and ensuring respect for the four Geneva Conventions (1949) and additional Protocols (1977) in both international and non-international armed conflicts.

In recent years, ICRC has concentrated on building its capacity to protect and assist civilians caught in internal conflicts and has allocated more than 80 percent of its field budget to this purpose. It also has offered its services to governments to protect and assist

11. UNHCR, for example, has helped returning refugees and internally displaced persons to reintegrate in the countries such in Nicaragua, Somalia, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan. See IOM-FOM 33/93 in UNHCR, "UNHCR's Role with Internally Displaced Persons" Geneva, April 28, 1993.

12. *Op cit* 8.

the civilian victims of “ internal strife” (that is lesser conflict situations) to which the Geneva Conventions and Protocols do not apply. It accomplishes this by exercising its right of initiative under the statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

ICRC makes no distinction between protection and assistance activities. Although UN humanitarian and development agencies often contend that protection responsibilities will jeopardize their assistance role, ICRC has gained the acceptance of both governments and insurgent forces in carrying out joint protection and assistance activities. One of ICRC’s organizational strengths is that its representatives extend protection on both sides in conflict situations and seek to reach those whom other humanitarian organizations cannot reach because of hazardous conditions or political obstacles.

ICRC’s protection and assistance cover a broad range of activities: monitoring the implementation of the Geneva Conventions and Protocols among civilian populations, making representations to governments and non-state actors when violations occur, gaining access to and securing the release the detainees, evacuating the civilians from situations of danger, creating protected areas, establishing tracing networks, facilitating arrangements for the creation of humanitarian space and cease-fires, and providing material assistance needed for survival.

Among all international human rights actors ICRC being a non-governmental international organization is working very successfully in protection of human rights. It is working not only in individual capacity but also with other UN bodies and other international human rights actors. It is always expedient with its assistance to the people suffering from violations of human rights at any corner of the globe.

c. International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IOM is an intergovernmental non-UN institution, with basic objectives is to help ensure the orderly movement of persons in need of migration assistance, whether displaced persons, refugees, or nationals. For IOM, the internally displaced peoples fall within the border category of ‘displaced persons’ that the organization’s

mandate covers. In fact, its constitution¹³ is unique in providing a mandate for 'displaced persons' that is interpreted to encompass both those who migrate internally and internationally. It is generally accepted that internal migration often constitutes only the first stage of a phased or secondary international migration. It is usually only for reasons beyond their control that these displaced persons fail to cross international frontiers, e.g. they are sometimes too far away to make the journey in a single stage; they may lack the financial resources and physical capabilities needed for a long journey; or they may be trapped in a combat zone.

IOM migration assistance covers activities such as organizing transport, evacuations, and returns; providing temporary shelter and other material relief; providing early warning and rapid analysis of migratory flows; developing national population information systems and censuses; and providing expert advice to governments on migration policies and laws.

In recent times IOM has extended its activities with the internally displaced persons. Document MC/1842 of 9 May 1995 entitled "IOM Strategic Planning: Toward the Twenty- First Century" describes the objectives of the Organization and specifies that one of IOM's objectives is to undertake programmes which facilitate the return and reintegration of displaced persons and other migrants, taking into account the needs and concerns of local communities.¹⁴

On the basis of IOM mandate, the organization has concluded cooperation agreements with more than forty countries of the globe to assist displaced persons or to be active in the field of internal migration¹⁵.

d. World Health Organization

WHO's involvement in situations of internal displacement is guided by its constitution, which authorizes it, at the request of

13. See, article 1, paragraph 1(b) of the Constitution of the International Organization for Migration

14. See, *IOM Policy on Internally Displaced Persons*, Published by International Organization for Migration.

15. *Ibid.*

governments or the United Nations, to furnish aid in emergencies, act as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work, and provide health services and facilities to social groups. In recent years these groups have been interpreted to include internally displaced persons and refugees.¹⁶

e. Commission on Human Rights

As the UN's principal human rights body, the Commission on Human Rights, which is composed of fifty-three governments, has taken innovative steps to address human rights and humanitarian emergencies of which internally displaced persons are a part. Faced with the challenge of developing rapid responses to emergency situations, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) empowered the Commission in 1990 to convene exceptional sessions when an urgent human rights situation arises and a majority agrees.¹⁷ As a result, the Commission has played active role in former Yugoslavia (1992), in Rwanda (1994) and in Afghanistan later on.

Besides these organizations UN's programmes like World Food Programme, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund are also working intensively with the mandate of internally displaced persons. Unlike these organizations and programmes there are also a body like Emergency Relief Coordinator,¹⁸ Inter-Agency Task force on Internally Displaced Persons, composed of representatives of the major UN humanitarian and development agencies, the representative of the

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16. In the WHO Constitution, the words "special groups" are followed by "such as peoples of trust territories". In recent years, however the term "special groups" has come to mean refugees, returning refugees, and internally displaced persons. See World Health Organization, Executive Board, *Emergency and Humanitarian Action*, Report by the Director -General, EB95/23 (United Nations, November 14, 1994).
 17. ECOSOC, "Enlargement of the Commission on Human Rights and the Further Promotion of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms," Resolution 1990/48 (United Nations, May 25, 1990).
 18. General Assembly, "Strengthening the coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance of the United Nations," A/Res/182 (United Nations, December 19, 1991).

secretary-general on internally displaced persons under supervision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

6. Conclusion

As a matter of fact, the IDP issue is emerging as an integral part of International Human Rights Law, which still needs more attention through setting up of rules and regulations of international character. Currently, no UN agency can be relied upon to respond to internal displacement in a predictable manner. Nor is there any international accountability when an agency denies coverage to internally displaced populations. The late James Grant, then head of UNICEF, captured the situation well:

The world has established a minimum safety net for refugees. Whenever people are forced into exile—whether there are a thousand or fifty thousand—experience shows that refugees can expect UNHCR to be on the scene in a matter of days or on the outside, a matter of weeks. Camps are quickly set up to provide shelter, food, and a package of basic services.... This is not yet the case with respect to internally displaced populations.¹⁹

Still IDP is a state owned matter. Looking into the facts and figures of IDP situation and its complicated nature it is clear that no state alone shall be able to protect and reintegrate the IDP successfully without assistances of international community. On the other hand, lack of international instruments and machinery for their protection and reintegration aggravates the problem of the protection of IDPs. The increasing rate of IDPs demands to set up a regulatory law covering the existing gray areas and an established body under the UN system. As such a new 'Internally Displaced Persons Law' will be formulated whose implementation initially will lie with the state party and secondarily with the international community and organizations. The multifold reasons of mass violations of human rights and condition of IDPs in every state are not covered in the existing definition. This needs to be rectified. Real solution of IDPs problems will ensure universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all which has a very intricate relation with the maintenance of international peace and security as a whole.

19. Grant, "Refugees, Internally Displaced and the poor." Also see, *Op cit*, 8, P., 160.